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1929

## Kentucky Progress Magazine Volume 1, Number 11

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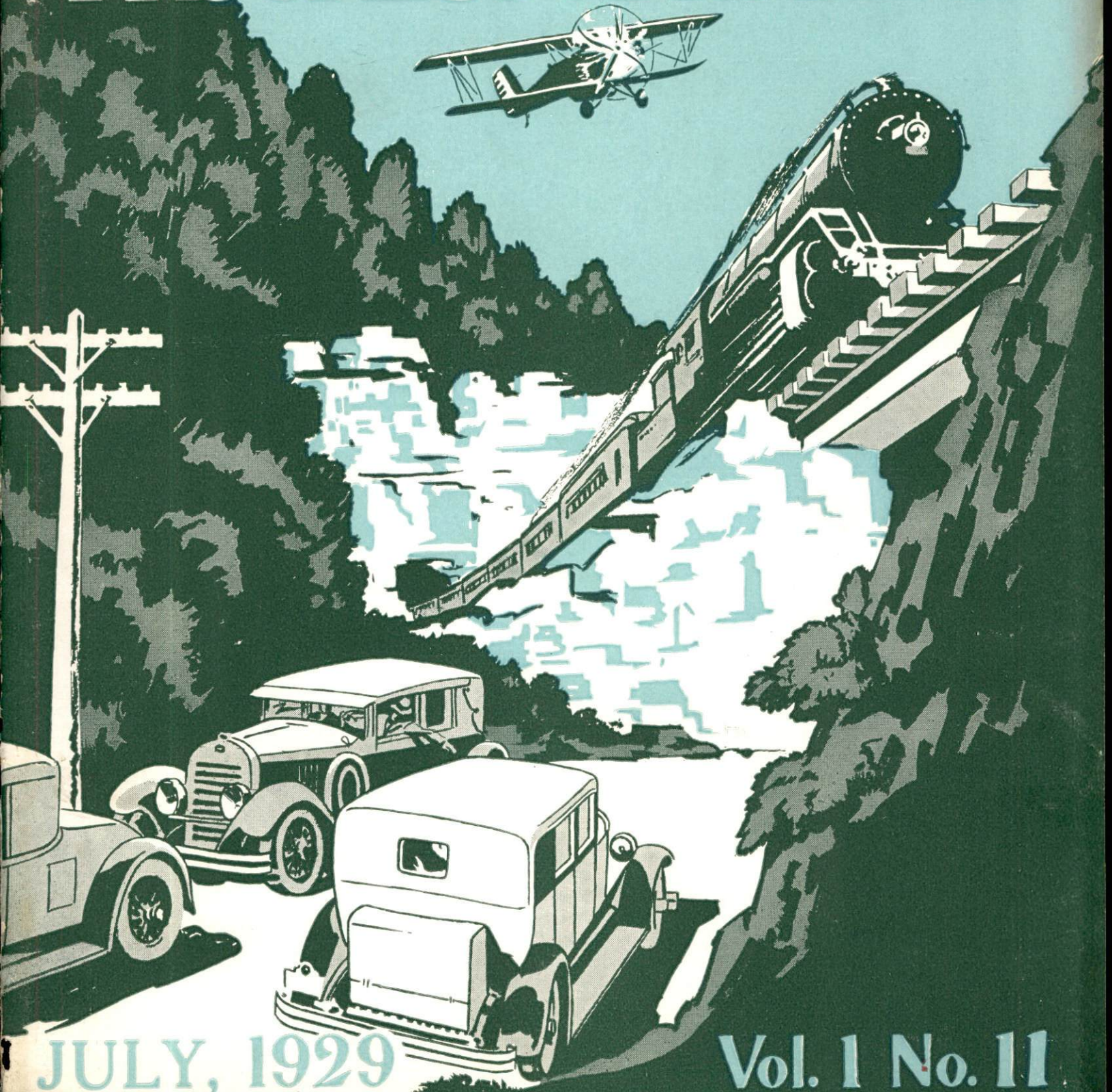
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# KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE



JULY, 1929

Vol. 1 No. 11

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION



*Make your motor*  
DO ITS *best--* WITH  
CROWN  
ETHYL  
GASOLINE

*No more knocks, no more bills for carbon  
removal. Insist on CROWN Ethyl Gasoline.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY

THE PHOENIX HOTEL  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

WISHES FULL MEASURE OF SUCCESS  
TO THE  
KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION

*"All For Kentucky  
and  
Kentucky For All"*



# Christian County, Kentucky

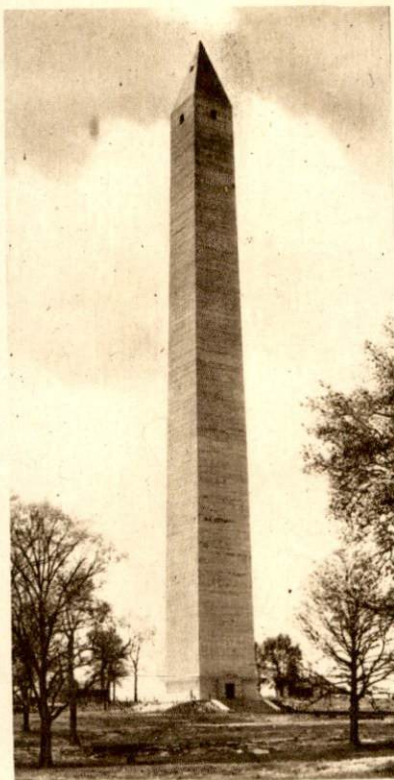
WONDERFUL VALUES IN FARMING LANDS

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT A MECCA FOR TOURISTS

**C**HRIStIAN COUNTY, traversed by U. S. Highways No. 41 and 68, is situated in Western Kentucky, adjoining Tennessee at its south boundary; it contains 464,000 acres, the most of which is as fine agricultural land as can be found in the entire South. Its soil is a fertile clay loam, sufficiently porous to provide good natural drainage. It is rich in potash and well supplied with nitrogen and phosphate; the soil is deep and holds moisture in a way to make crops remain green throughout the summer, and drouths are rare. The northern part of the county is slightly rolling, and, being well watered, is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of live stock. The northern end of the county borders on the rich coal mining fields, thereby insuring to those who wish to use it, an abundant supply of coal at a very low cost.

The southern end of the county, from east to west, is an exceedingly fertile gently rolling to level agricultural section; while dark tobacco has been the feature crop in this section for a number of years, yet corn, wheat, oats, fruits and vegetables, as well as all other crops grown in the southern climate, yield magnificent returns to the farmers. Christian County lands may be judged by the fact that alfalfa and all the clovers are regularly and profitably grown. Due to the fact that our winters are short and mild, and that live stock need not be dry fed more than three months out of each year, this section of Kentucky is rapidly developing as a live stock and dairying section.

For a number of years Christian County has raised some of the finest dark tobacco produced in the world, and the county seat, Hopkinsville, has long been known as "the world's largest dark fired tobacco market." Many of our farmers are now turning to diversifying methods, and dairying, and the success of those making the change has been marvelously profitable. Many of the fine plantations formerly cultivated in tobacco are now available to the home seeker for sub-division to meet the needs of the farmer who wishes to diversify and specialize in dairying. Christian County offers great attractions to people from the



Monument Erected to the Memory of  
JEFFERSON DAVIS  
Only President of the Confederacy, 1851-1865  
Located ten miles East of Hopkinsville, Ky.  
on U. S. Highway No. 68.

colder climate who wish to form groups of old time friends and come south to take advantage of better climate and good lands, at cheaper prices than those prevailing in the more thickly settled portions of the north and middle west.

Realizing that labor has been and always will be an important item in the operation of farms, we desire to state that Christian County farmers have the advantage of a situation seldom found in any agricultural community. During the fall and winter months, the large tobacco warehouses and prizing plants of Hopkinsville use thousands of laborers, both white and colored, who are without regular work throughout the farming season, thus enabling the farmers of Christian County to have at their command an abundance of help for their rush seasons.

Christian County farmers are ideally located with relation to markets: Hopkinsville offers a good market for all farm produce, yet when the farmer wishes to take advantage of the larger city markets, he finds himself only 90 miles from Evansville, 75 miles from Paducah, 71 miles from Nashville, 185 miles from Louisville, 300 miles from Cincinnati, 375 miles from Chicago, these markets being reached by railroads in from three to fourteen hours, our three railroads providing first class service for perishable freight and live stock. Farmers of Christian County can reach any of these markets with trucks over first class highways.

Throughout our rural sections will be found first class schools and churches, and in Hopkinsville, a modern progressive city of 15,000 people, will be found all those necessities and comforts which go to make living conditions pleasant and worth while.

The citizens of Christian County extend a cordial invitation to home seekers to make a close study of the lands of this county. If not interested in seeking a new home, let us urge that tourists route themselves over U. S. Highway No. 68, to view that national shrine, "the Jefferson Davis Monument," ten miles east of Hopkinsville; stop at the Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce, where you will find its personnel willing and anxious to show you the city and surrounding territory.

For any detailed information desired about Christian County, please write

**HOPKINSVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**



# Paducah—McCracken County

**P**ADUCAH offers new industries; ample American labor; freedom from strikes; extremely reasonable rents; a municipal market open all year, where consumer buys from producer; freight rates comparable to any competitive point; river navigation for year round; parks and playgrounds; churches of all denominations; splendid schools; factory and residence sites priced moderately.

Commission government for both town and county; modern roads, good sanitary conditions; a most hospitable people.

Because of the character of its labor, which it has used for many years, the Illinois Central selected Paducah for the location of its new \$15,000,000 repair shops. And—

Because of its strategic location, the Illinois Central, the Burlington, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, with terminals at Mobile and New Orleans; the N. C. & St. L. from Atlanta, Nashville and Memphis, use Paducah as the gateway north and south.

Paducah is only sixty miles from the coal fields of Kentucky and Illinois and near immense deposits of iron ore, fluor spar, limestone, coking coal, zinc, fire clay, ball and sagger clay, and is an ideal location for factories to make tile and pottery; iron and steel; textile products; clothing; stoves and tobacco products.

In Kentucky, factories pay no city or county taxes on machinery and raw materials and a State tax of only 50c on the \$100.00. Realty and personalty are exempt for five years.

No community in the South is more awake to the farmers' welfare than McCracken County. County and city officials, bankers, professional and business men are an enthusiastic unit in their efforts to contribute what they can to be of service.

Crop rotation; purebred cattle and hogs; silos; fine strain poultry; fruits and vegetables; a system of modern roads that reaches every section of the county; modern primary and high schools in every neighborhood; an alert health department; low taxes.

A selling organization through which every farmer handling any sort of crop can market his products co-operatively, profitably; a municipal market open the year around where consumer buys from grower; a splendid milk plant that takes all the milk the county can produce at higher prices than nearby condenseries pay.

A strawberry association marketing six hundred cars of berries at 50c a crate higher than competing points; a dewberry industry that offers even greater promise than strawberries; fine orchard lands where quality peaches and apples are raised in carload lots and sold co-operatively for good prices.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE TO

## THE PADUCAH BOARD OF TRADE





TOURISTS  
THE  
IRVIN COBB HOTEL  
AT PADUCAH

*Is an outstanding achievement in modern hotel construction.*

There is nothing equal to it in Beauty, Comfort, Safety, Service, or Cuisine, in any town the size of Paducah in the country.

True world-wide famous Kentucky hospitality awaits you at the  
Irvin Cobb Hotel.

*Rates so low they will astonish you. Service beyond your fondest expectations and comfort beyond price is yours.*

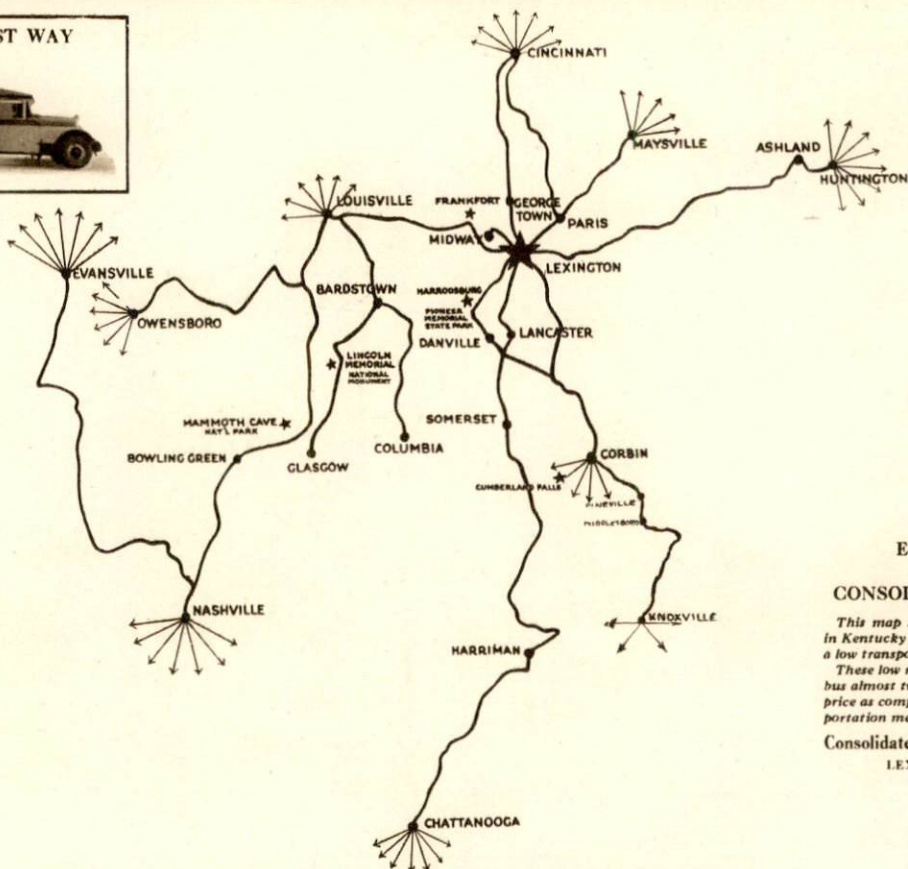
*Worth a 100-mile side trip just to see and enjoy the hospitality of*

IRVIN COBB HOTEL,

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY



TRAVEL THE BEST WAY  
BY



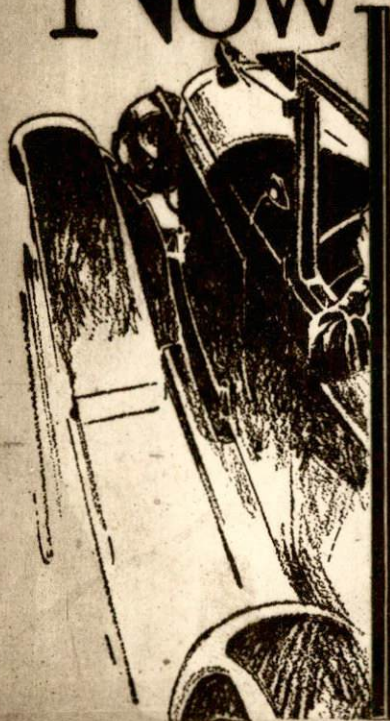
**ECONOMY**

*via*  
**CONSOLIDATED LINES**

*This map shows the many points in Kentucky that may be reached at a low transportation cost. These low rates enable you to go by bus almost twice as far for the same price as compared with other transportation media.*

Consolidated Coach Corporation  
LEXINGTON, KY.

**Now**



**You Can Know Real Gasoline Satisfaction**

*Compression Is Power*

NO-NOX is the ideal motor fuel for high compression engines and gives a wonderful motor efficiency---K nocks, pings or detonations disappear as if by magic---no retarding of sparks on grades or in traffic.

Vibration is reduced to a minimum as well as repair expense.

**Gulf No-Nox Motor Fuel**

**GULF REFINING COMPANY**



# Kentucky Progress

MAGAZINE

GOVERNOR  
FLEM. D. SAMPSON  
CHAIRMAN

Official Publication  
Of the Kentucky Progress  
Commission Created by the  
1928 Legislature to Advertise  
Kentucky to the World.



For any information on Kentucky, address  
**KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION**  
STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

VOL. I

JULY, 1929

NO. 11

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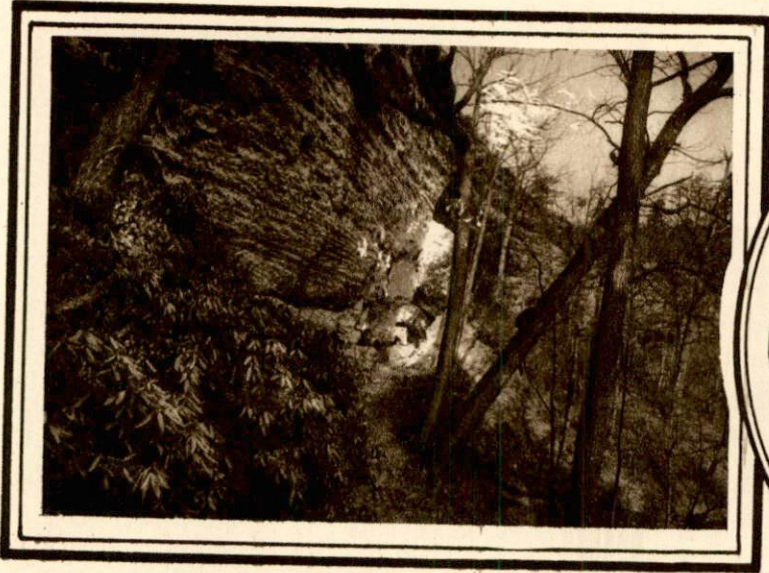
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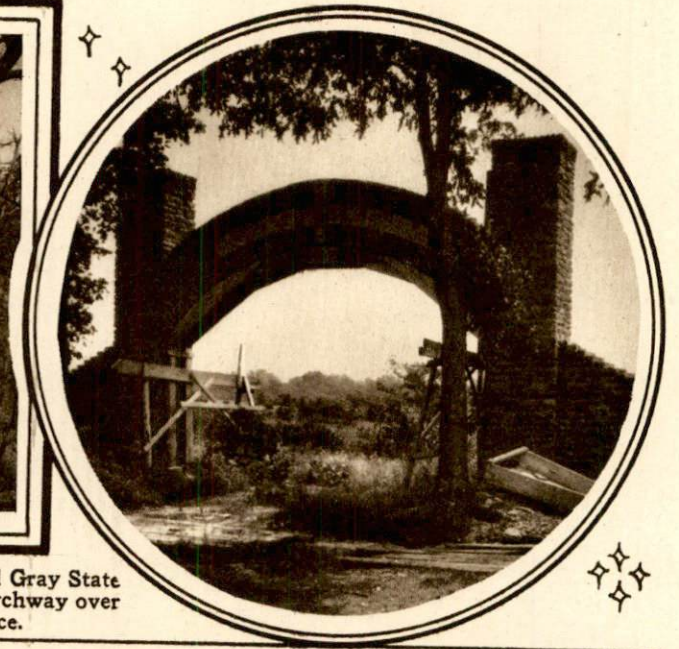
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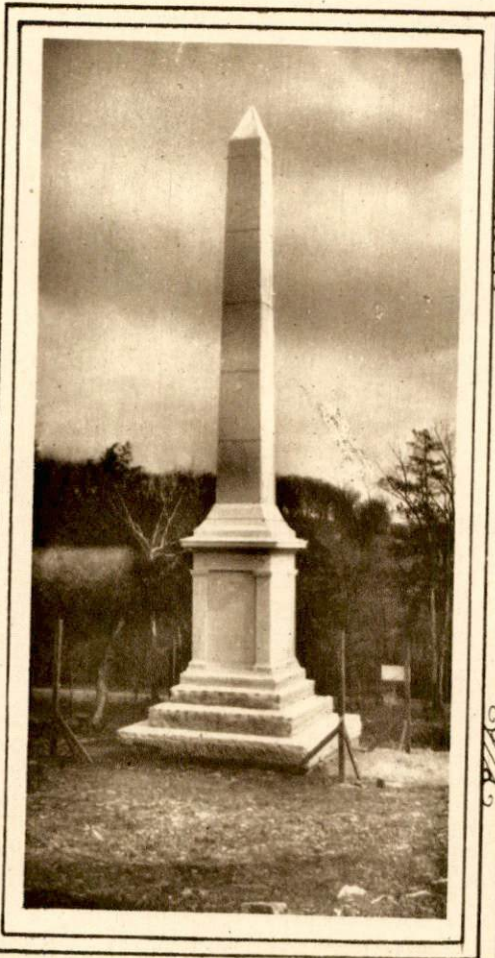
# Scenes From Kentucky's State Parks



Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park No. 3.  
A new view of the Natural Bridge.



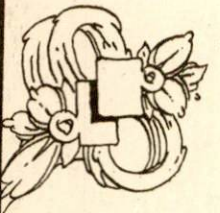
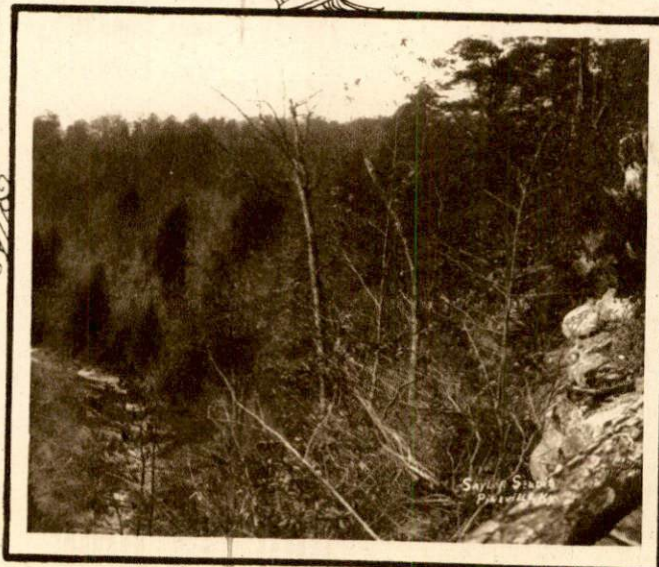
Right: Blue and Gray State  
Park No. 4. Archway over  
entrance.



Blue Licks State Park No. 5. The monument  
erected on the historic battlefield.



Pioneer Memorial State  
Park No. 2. Section of restored  
stockade at Har-  
rodsburg.



Left: Cumber-  
land State Park  
No. 1. The  
rugged moun-  
tain scenery in  
this expansive  
park area.



## Kentucky's Attractive Parks

By GOVERNOR FLEM D. SAMPSON

PEOPLE on pleasure bent, gravitate toward places of ease, rare beauty, grandeur, scenic wealth—the unusual, the wild, the rugged and the picturesque. In all these things, Kentucky is wondrously rich.

We all—every one—love the great outdoors, the open spaces, where nature reigns supreme. Here one senses the sublime, the majestic, the God-like.

That is why we love Parks.

Kentucky has embarked upon a program of State Parks. Already we have five more or less prepared to receive visitors, and we are considering taking over other attractive places for similar purposes. Public-spirited Kentuckians are generously offering specially adapted lands for the purpose, and the State through its Park Commission will no doubt take advantage of this liberality to create a great Park system.

Many such places are needed. They serve several different purposes—beauty spots, playgrounds, wild life sanctuaries, forest preserves, tourist attractions and laboratories for experiments in forestation and flood control.

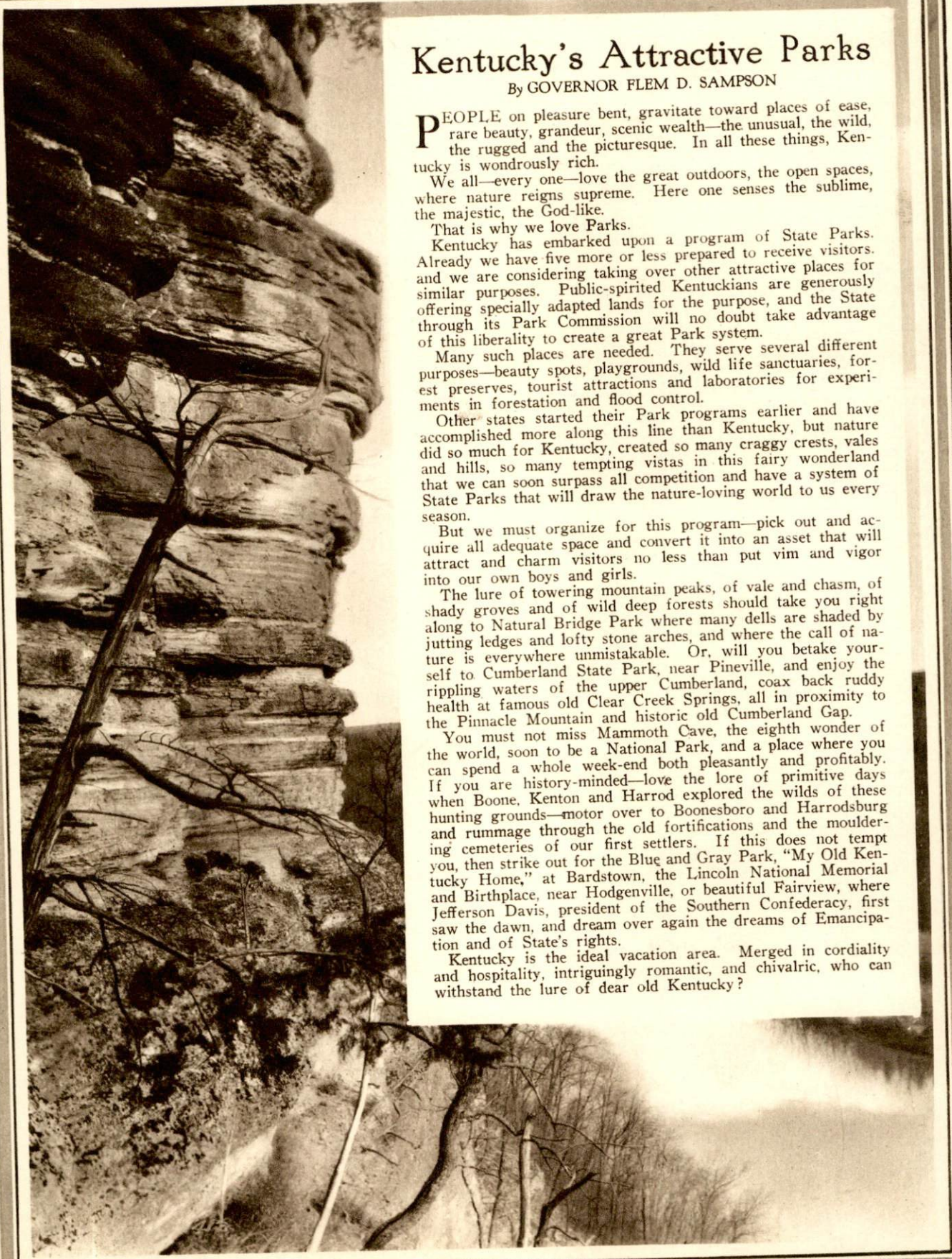
Other states started their Park programs earlier and have accomplished more along this line than Kentucky, but nature did so much for Kentucky, created so many craggy crests, vales and hills, so many tempting vistas in this fairy wonderland that we can soon surpass all competition and have a system of State Parks that will draw the nature-loving world to us every season.

But we must organize for this program—pick out and acquire all adequate space and convert it into an asset that will attract and charm visitors no less than put vim and vigor into our own boys and girls.

The lure of towering mountain peaks, of vale and chasm, of shady groves and of wild deep forests should take you right along to Natural Bridge Park where many dells are shaded by jutting ledges and lofty stone arches, and where the call of nature is everywhere unmistakable. Or, will you betake yourself to Cumberland State Park, near Pineville, and enjoy the rippling waters of the upper Cumberland, coax back ruddy health at famous old Clear Creek Springs, all in proximity to the Pinnacle Mountain and historic old Cumberland Gap.

You must not miss Mammoth Cave, the eighth wonder of the world, soon to be a National Park, and a place where you can spend a whole week-end both pleasantly and profitably. If you are history-minded—love the lore of primitive days when Boone, Kenton and Harrod explored the wilds of these hunting grounds—motor over to Boonesboro and Harrodsburg and rummage through the old fortifications and the mouldering cemeteries of our first settlers. If this does not tempt you, then strike out for the Blue and Gray Park, "My Old Kentucky Home," at Bardstown, the Lincoln National Memorial and Birthplace, near Hodgenville, or beautiful Fairview, where Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, first saw the dawn, and dream over again the dreams of Emancipation and of State's rights.

Kentucky is the ideal vacation area. Merged in cordiality and hospitality, intriguingly romantic, and chivalric, who can withstand the lure of dear old Kentucky?





# EDITORIAL

C. FRANK DUNN, Editor

BYRON H. PUMPHREY, Associate Editor

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## THIS JOB OF SELLING KENTUCKY

### A Message To All Kentuckians

THE Kentucky Progress Commission—twelve apostles of progress appointed to advertise and develop Kentucky, with no salaries or expenses and a comparatively small appropriation for the successful accomplishment of such an important undertaking—started out on an uncharted course.

They were told "to advertise Kentucky" by the Legislature that appropriated funds for *advertising only*. They were reminded that Kentucky has untold mineral wealth undeveloped that might be converted into industry; fertile agricultural lands that might be made highly productive, and scenic attractions that might be capitalized for touring.

How these features of a program of general progress were to be properly analyzed and presented, how their value was to be determined in terms commonly used for "selling," how the job of gathering the necessary information to properly "sell Kentucky" was to be conducted or financed—all of these essential items were merely cited and left to the members of the Commission to puzzle over. There was one saving point, however, in the Act of the Legislature appropriating the fund "for advertising"—the Commission was authorized to organize a Kentucky Progress Association (a State Chamber of Commerce) to prepare, finance and execute the work of determining what Kentucky had "to advertise."

The Kentucky Progress Commission is now preparing to handle the big job of "selling Kentucky" and it requires considerable preparation, the commissioners have found.

First, every county in the State has to be organized, to furnish necessary information for the State-wide development plans, to provide through local Progress Committees the help needed to carry out the plans and to invest in the big undertaking that is expected to advance Kentucky as a whole. This will require a State-wide membership netting some \$200,000 or more annually.

Second, a fund for a survey of the developed and undeveloped resources of the State is necessary before any organized plans of advertising may be launched. The survey will cost several thousand dollars if properly made and sufficiently comprehensive. Funds for this purpose should be furnished by large corporations specially interested in Kentucky's fullest development and prosperity, and should be subscribed as soon as possible to prevent delay in effecting other plans.

Third, when the survey has been completed and the Kentucky Progress Association organized, it will probably be discovered that Kentucky's real goal in her ambition and opportunity to lead all other States in development is "just around the corner," and that a permanent investment of a substantial nature will be required to compete with other progressive States now promoting sound development.

It is to this end that the Kentucky Progress Commission is working. The Commission realizes the responsibility that such a program involves and is not shirking it. Furthermore, it knows from experience that it takes at least five years to organize any sound business, and Kentucky has the biggest of all.

Advertising is one thing and knowing what to advertise is another. Analyze the advertisements you read everywhere today and see how thoroughly and how cleverly they go into the merits of the articles they advertise. Much money is spent in advertising but much more is spent in "fact finding" before the advertising is started. Kentucky is no different from the advertisers who are talking to you today through the medium of the press, the billboard, the electric sign, the sky-writing or the radio.

It's a man's size undertaking, this job of selling Kentucky. No Kentuckian can afford to ignore it or minimize its importance.

## Kentucky's State Parks

THERE is no better time than the month of July to feature the State parks of Kentucky and in this edition of the Magazine will be found illustrated articles, furnished by competent writers at the request of the editor.

It is a matter of interest as well as convenience to find that three of the five State parks are located on one highway—U. S. Route No. 68, the Historic Trail. All of the State parks are so located that they become a link in the chain of outstanding touring attractions no matter where the tourist starts or ends in his quest for good highways, scenery, history, fishing, bathing, golf and just "motoring."

The Blue Licks State Park (No. 5), while one of the newest created, has history old enough as the bloody battleground where a horde of Indians ambushed the Kentucky pioneers on August 19, 1782, after their fruitless efforts to wipe out Bryan Station. Bryan Station, you know, is where the brave women sallied forth to carry water from a nearby spring to the besieged fort, while the Indians, either nonplussed or "playing possum," withheld their fire. At Blue Licks is a monument, erected last year, and also the crude headstones over the graves of some of the fallen pioneers. Daniel Boone's son, Israel, fell here although Boone escaped and the fight was known as the "last battle of the Revolutionary War."

Pioneer Memorial State Park (No. 2), at Harrodsburg, holds rare interest and is visited by thousands of tourists



each year. The restored fort, the pioneer graveyard, the cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married and the museum of pioneer relics present an exhibit well worth seeing.

"My Old Kentucky Home," the State shrine at Bardstown, where Stephen Collins Foster wrote the world-known song, is the mecca for probably more tourists than even the parks, except where excursions are conducted regularly, such as at Natural Bridge. The Lincoln Birthplace and Mammoth Cave are within a short distance of "My Old Kentucky Home," so it has added importance in this locality of national and international attractions.

The Blue and Gray State Park (No. 4), the next park on U. S. No. 68, is located between the Lincoln Memorial and the Jefferson Davis Monument, and is a recreational spot linking the birthplaces of the respective leaders of the North and the South in the War between the States.

Cumberland State Park (No. 1), at Pineville, has a mountain setting that is not surpassed anywhere. A lake, located directly on U. S. Route No. 25, is but a small part of this reservation set aside for pleasure, health and recreation. A side trip to historic Cumberland Gap and a trip by motor to the top of Pinnacle Mountain leave no limitations to an itinerary of several days in this beautiful section of the State.

Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park (No. 3), has been a playground for years. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has run weekly excursions from Cincinnati and many other points to "see Natural Bridge" for season after season. As a State park, it is now equipped with a rustic hotel, swimming lake and other facilities that have popularized this spot more than ever. The park is reached also by State Highway No. 33, branching off of U. S. No. 60 at Winchester.

There is no such variety of State parks anywhere east of the Mississippi, and Kentuckians may well appreciate the rare opportunity they have of making short or extended trips within their own State to these parks. Visiting tourists, needless to say, find them to be most interesting and a convenient jaunt from their home States.

#### A State or a Commonwealth?

**W**HAT is Kentucky—a State or a Commonwealth? Is it one or the other or both?

This is a question that has arisen at the State Capitol since Col. Noel Gaines, who contributes an interesting article this month to the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine, had the Progress Commission send to Washington for a photostat copy of the original Act of Congress admitting Kentucky to the Union.

From time immemorial Kentucky has been referred to as a Commonwealth. All of the official records, the Acts of the General Assembly and the State seal call it a Commonwealth.

Yet the original Act of Congress, which is reproduced in connection with Col. Gaines' article, specifically states that Kentucky shall be known as a State. Incidentally, some histories, including Collins' History, we understand, say Kentucky was admitted on June 1, 1792, while the Act of Congress, signed by George Washington, says June 4.

Kentucky had been known so long as a "Commonwealth" that the editor, armed with George Washington's mandate, approached three judges of the Court of Appeals individually, with fear and trembling, when he decided to get expert advice in the matter.

The question asked each of the Appellate judges, "What is Kentucky—a State or a Commonwealth?" was promptly answered: "A Commonwealth." Usually, the same answer that has been forthcoming for years, followed: "You know, there are only four Commonwealths—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Kentucky." The Congressional Act was then flashed and each judge hastily began to search Kentucky records.

The only definite answer came from Judge M. M. Logan, who declared "the two designations must have been synonymous in those days." This answer closed the argument for the time being, but is it a State or a Commonwealth?

#### Value of Being Prepared

**T**HE slogan of the Boy Scouts is "Be Prepared." The Boy Scouts are prepared. They are prepared for service, no matter what the demand.

The last Legislature evidently was imbued with the spirit of the Scouts when it created the Kentucky Progress Commission, as the preamble of the Act very plainly implies that the Progress Commission was expected to be prepared for any occasion that might arise where Kentucky was called upon to line up with other States in the procession of progress.

That the Progress Commission is fairly able to discharge this duty, though comparatively young, was demonstrated when an opportunity arose a few weeks ago to tell Kentucky's story in "The Story of the States," a national film symposium being prepared by a California high school professor for distribution and use among high schools and colleges throughout the United States.

Forty-eight rolls of motion picture film, portraying the story of each of the States and carrying seventy views to the State, are to be made at no expense to each State except furnishing the photos and information for the story told by titles.

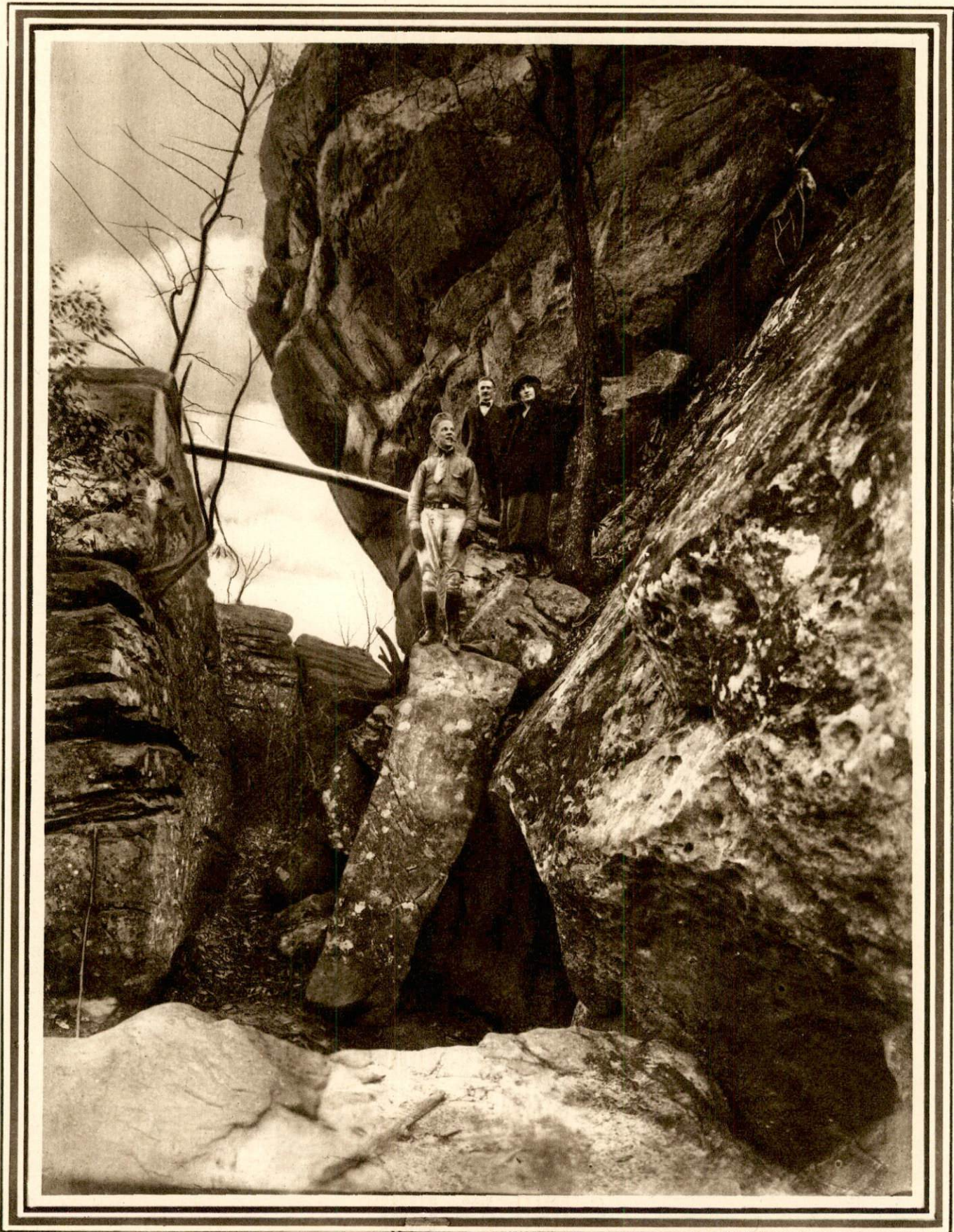
The Progress Commission, with no funds voted by the Legislature for surveys or the preparation of data to meet such a call, had early made plans to be prepared for such an emergency regardless, and fortunate it was that such was the case, as no agency existed or had ever been created within the State to properly cover such a wide field as the request called for.

This might appear to be a small thing without knowing the contents of the full request, but several of the forty-eight States are apt to find themselves busy with intense search before the laudable effort of the California professor is achieved, if it is completely achieved. At any rate, Kentucky will be in the pictorial presentation of whatever States do qualify for this unique and effective method of teaching the school children of the nation in picture form the history, scenic attractiveness, transportation facilities, industry, agriculture and educational equipment to be found in Kentucky.

The advertising head of a large Louisville corporation challenged an official of the Progress Commission, hardly before it was organized, with the observation that the Commission would not get anywhere unless it prepared a complete photographic file of the State—that none had ever been prepared and that it was not likely that one would be prepared. He cited the fact that, out of three of the leading sources in New York of nation-wide photographic

(Continued on page 45)





The top of Pine Mountain overlooking Pineville, in Cumberland State Park.



# Cumberland State Park

By HERNDON J. EVANS

CUMBERLAND State Park, the first tract turned over to the State of Kentucky for park purposes when the program for development of these recreational and historical spots was launched a few years ago, is located in Bell County, on the Dixie Highway, U. S. 25, just beyond the city limits of Pineville. It embraces a tract of some 2,000 acres of rugged mountain land with a strip of some eighty acres of lowland fronting on the highway.

In the lowland along the highway, Clear Creek formerly made its way, but the State Park Commission, seeing the need of a large body of water as a tourist attraction, built a dam a short distance above the point where the stream enters Cumberland River and created a lake of some thirty-five or forty acres. This lake, located directly on U. S. 25, is expected to attract thousands of visitors and our own people to the park during the summer for swimming, boating and fishing.

The tract surrounding the lake offers everything in the way of natural entertainment to the visitor. The crest of Pine Mountain, towering more than 2,200 feet above sea level and mirrored in the lake, beckons the visitor and begs

him try his skill and endurance in mountain climbing. Reaching the crest, one may travel for twenty miles along the top before finding a break. Innumerable ravines, mountain springs and gigantic stones, piled high in grotesque figures, fills one's every advance along the moun-

tain with pleasure and anticipation. One may spend days in the rugged area known as Cumberland State Park and feel that every moment has been filled with seeing something new and with finding spots never before "discovered."

This land is not without historical significance. In the park area Dr. Thomas Walker, who preceded Daniel Boone into the "Dark and Bloody Ground" some fifteen years, established his first camp. The site of this first camp in Kentucky will be marked and perhaps Dr. Walker's campfire will burn again to light the way as his followers traverse the rugged paths trod by his hardy band

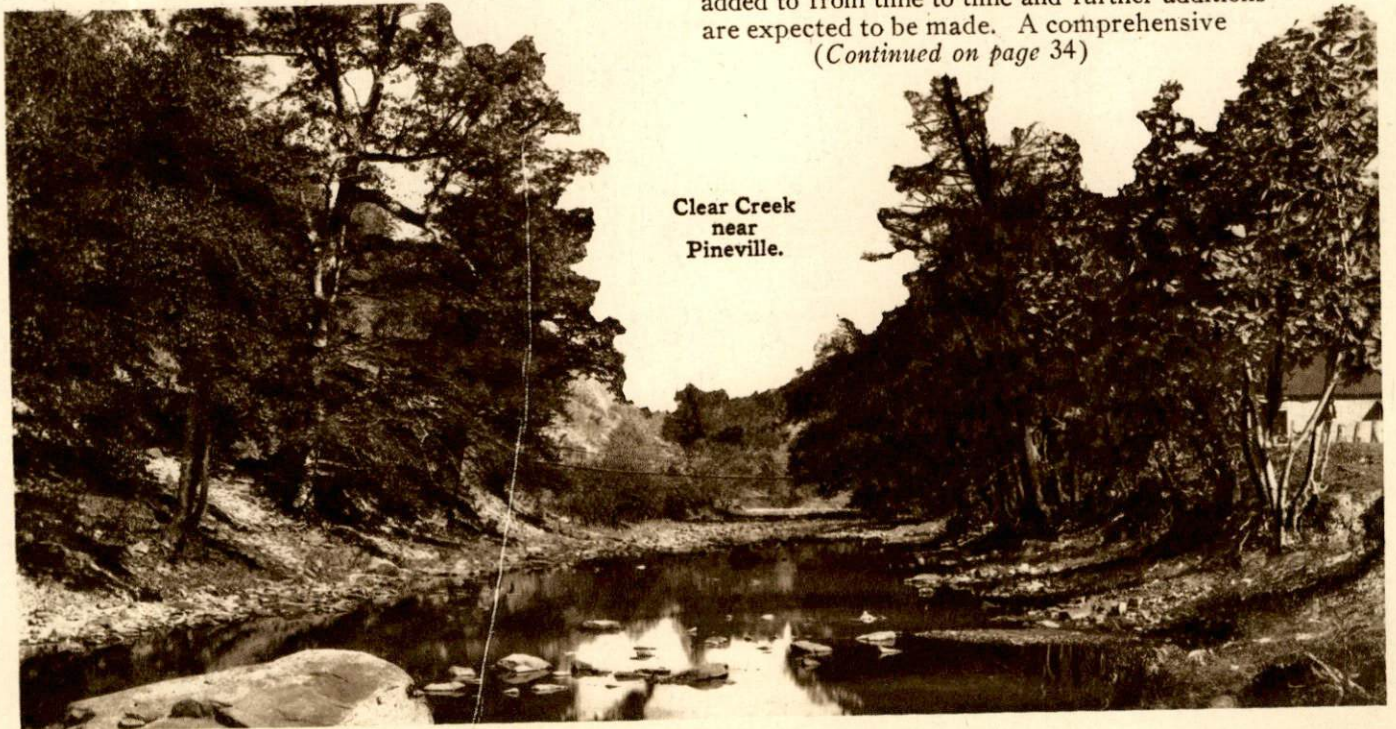
before this area was taken from the red men.

Pineville residents, recognizing the possibilities of a rugged area like this and knowing its appeal to the residents of the larger cities in Kentucky and other States, donated land for the park and raised money to buy tracts when it was necessary. The holdings have been added to from time to time and further additions are expected to be made. A comprehensive

(Continued on page 34)



Pine Mountain, in Cumberland State Park, overlooks this beautiful scene of Pineville.



Clear Creek near Pineville.



# Harrodsburg Presents Interesting Exhibit



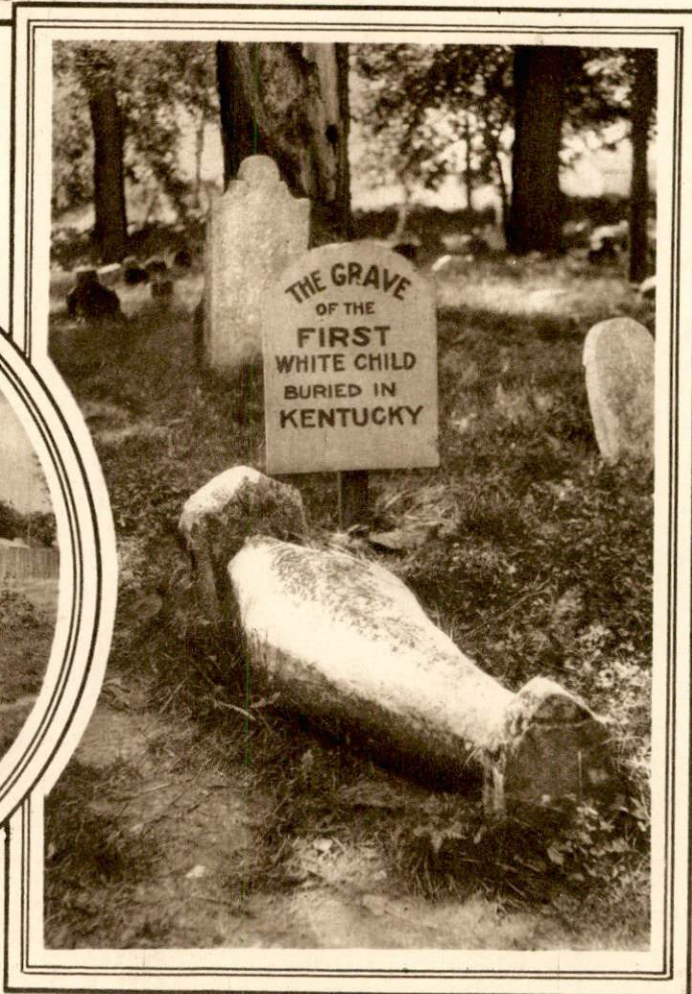
"Uncle" Ivoson, the keeper of Pioneer cemetery.



Above: View of the Weavers Room at Fort Harrod.



Cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married.



Section of the Pioneer Cemetery.



# Pioneer Memorial State Park

By D. M. HUTTON, Editor Harrodsburg Herald

**I**N KEEPING with the historic setting of Harrodsburg is the weather vane on top of the courthouse clock tower—a pioneer in a coonskin cap, with a gun, on the lookout for Indians.

Too, the historic atmosphere of this, the oldest town in Kentucky begins to awe the visitor at the gateway to the city where a great arch is built over the highway, U. S. No. 68, "The Historic Trail."

It is symbols such as these, symbols signifying Harrodsburg's rich historic past, that cast a spell about the visitor to her gates. This charm, however, lies not altogether in the visible evidences of scenes long ago one sees while strolling about the town; it is not, as it were, altogether in the replica of the old fort and the numerous other memorials to the pioneer—the very air one breathes is heavy with things that are past and the inhabitants, themselves, seem conscious of their town's ancient vintage. Perhaps it is for the latter reason that the citizens of Harrodsburg have so carefully preserved the memory of the pioneer.

At any rate, Harrodsburg has in its Pioneer Memorial State Park, one of the major tourist attractions of Kentucky. It is estimated that 50,000 tourists visited the historic city last year. The park, designated as State Park No. 2, became a reality June 16, 1925, when the Kentucky Pioneer Memorial Association purchased the necessary land and presented it to the State.

The site of the park lies on three sides of the first cemetery in Kentucky, where many of those who had lived in the fort laid out by James Harrod, in 1774, are buried, adjacent to the original fort. On June 16, 1925, on the

one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the founding of Harrodsburg, the Mansion of Pioneer Memorial State Park was dedicated, and on June 16, 1927, the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the founding of Harrodsburg, the replica of Fort Harrod was dedicated. Since

then, thousands of visitors have thronged the heavily-stockaded enclosure to study this unusual museum of pioneer frontier life.

Perhaps the first thing one finds of interest after entering the fort gates are the old and crude furniture and utensils exhibited in the log houses. Indeed, some of them were actually used by inmates of Old Fort Harrod. Then the construction of the log houses themselves holds the visitor's interest. Here one sees doors swinging on wooden hinges, puncheon floors and rough-hewn furniture; all fastened together with wooden pins. The stick and mud chimneys to the great open fireplaces bring to many a new conception of domestic heating and cooking. Passing from cabin to cabin gives the visitor an opportunity to view the stockade from different angles and to hear and see, demonstrated by the guide, something about methods of defense against Indian attacks.

The few comforts and many discomforts of home life in a frontier fort are appreciated more and more as the visitor looks upon corded beds, hard, wooden seats, grease lamps, log cradles, dirt floors, and furniture crudely fashioned with a broadaxe.

Of more than casual interest is the schoolroom with its backless puncheon benches, its one crude map of Kentucky and its library of three books, one being the Bible.

(Continued on page 46)



Tablet to George Rogers Clark.



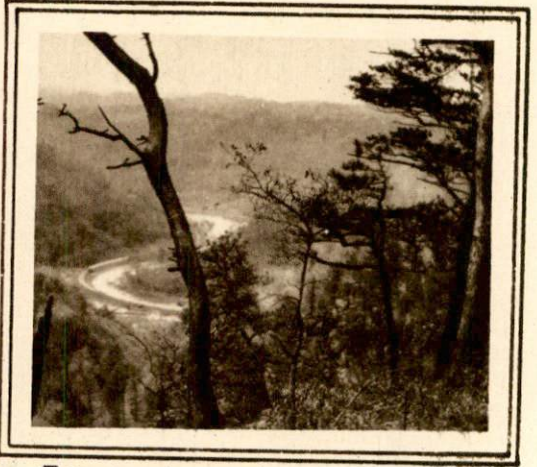
The replica of Old Fort Harrod.



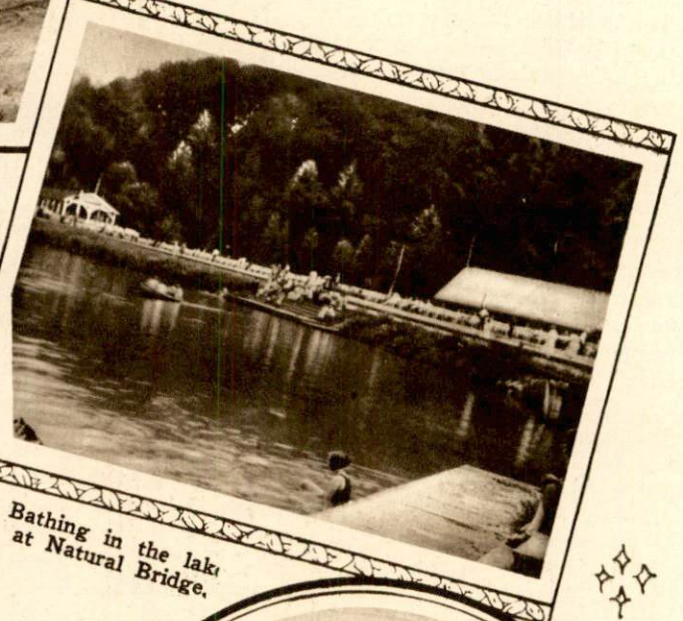
# Natural Bridge Has Variety of Scenes



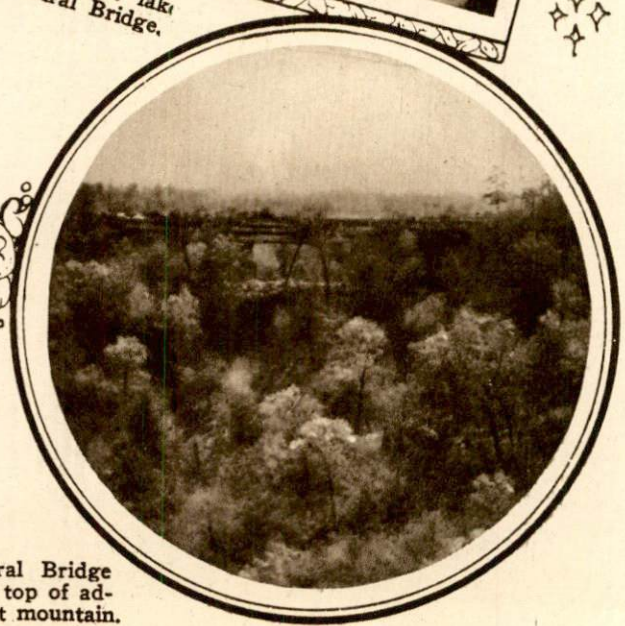
The rustic inn at Natural Bridge.



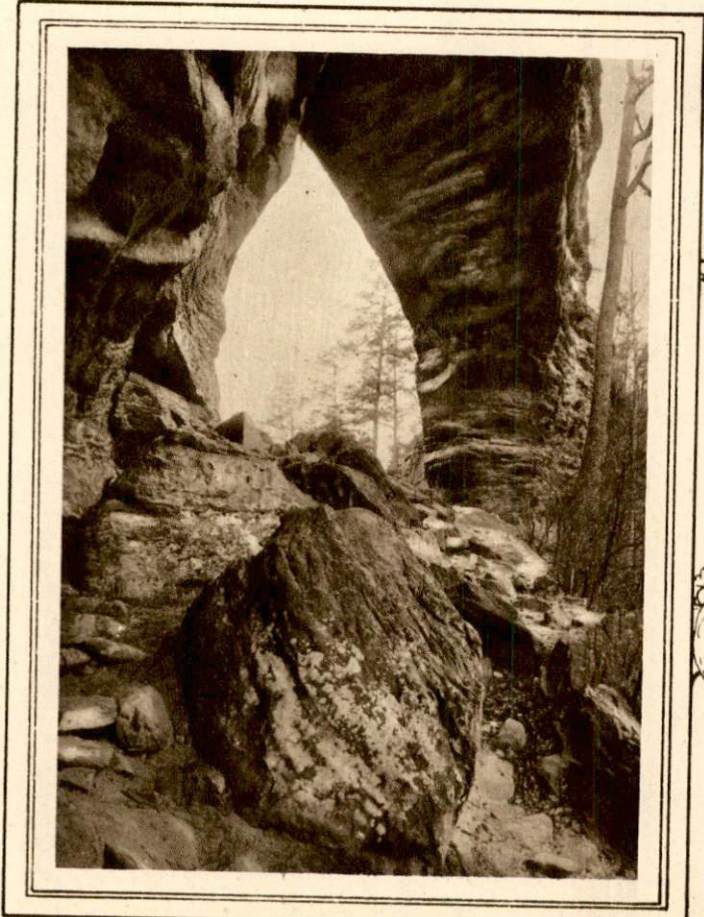
From top of mountain at Natural Bridge.



Bathing in the lake at Natural Bridge.



Natural Bridge from top of adjacent mountain.



Natural Bridge.



# Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park

**I**N THE rugged mountains of Eastern Kentucky, in Powell and Wolfe Counties, just fifty-seven miles east of Lexington, is one of the most impressive natural wonders in the State, if not indeed, in the country, the Kentucky Natural Bridge.

Natural Bridge is viewed annually by thousands of visitors who come not only from various points in the State but also from other sections of the country—all to admire the impressive beauty of this rugged, scenic spot. There are a few other structures of this character in the United States, notably in Virginia and in Utah, but because of the beauty of the surroundings and other attractions in the new State Park, Kentucky Natural Bridge arouses the most interest.

The park consists of one hundred and thirty-seven acres of rugged, wooded land, and in addition to the natural bridge, contains a cave, towering rock formations, Balmers Rock, an artificial lake, with bathing and boating facilities. A dancing pavilion, refreshment pavilion, bath houses, caretaker's residence, a greenhouse and a rustic inn, constructed a couple of years ago by the State and open for guests during the summer months. The Inn provides comfortable accommodations for those desiring to spend a few days or weeks in this locality.

The natural beauty of the park has long been known to the local inhabitants of the region, but it is only in recent years that knowledge of its attractiveness has spread to the outside world.

Natural Bridge is an enormous arch, estimated to contain over fifteen million pounds of rock in suspension, the opening being about eighty-five feet broad at the base and supported by immense abutments. The center of the arch is forty feet thick. It is thirty feet wide at the top, flat and practically smooth. Magnificent views of the surrounding mountain country may be obtained from this point.

Many of the finer specimens of plant life are to be seen in the park. During May and early June the lover of nature finds the dwarf iris, lady's slipper, orchids, wild geranium, violets, white trillium, bellwort, wild columbine, wild phlox, buttercup, and many other varieties that delight the eye and reward the hiker.

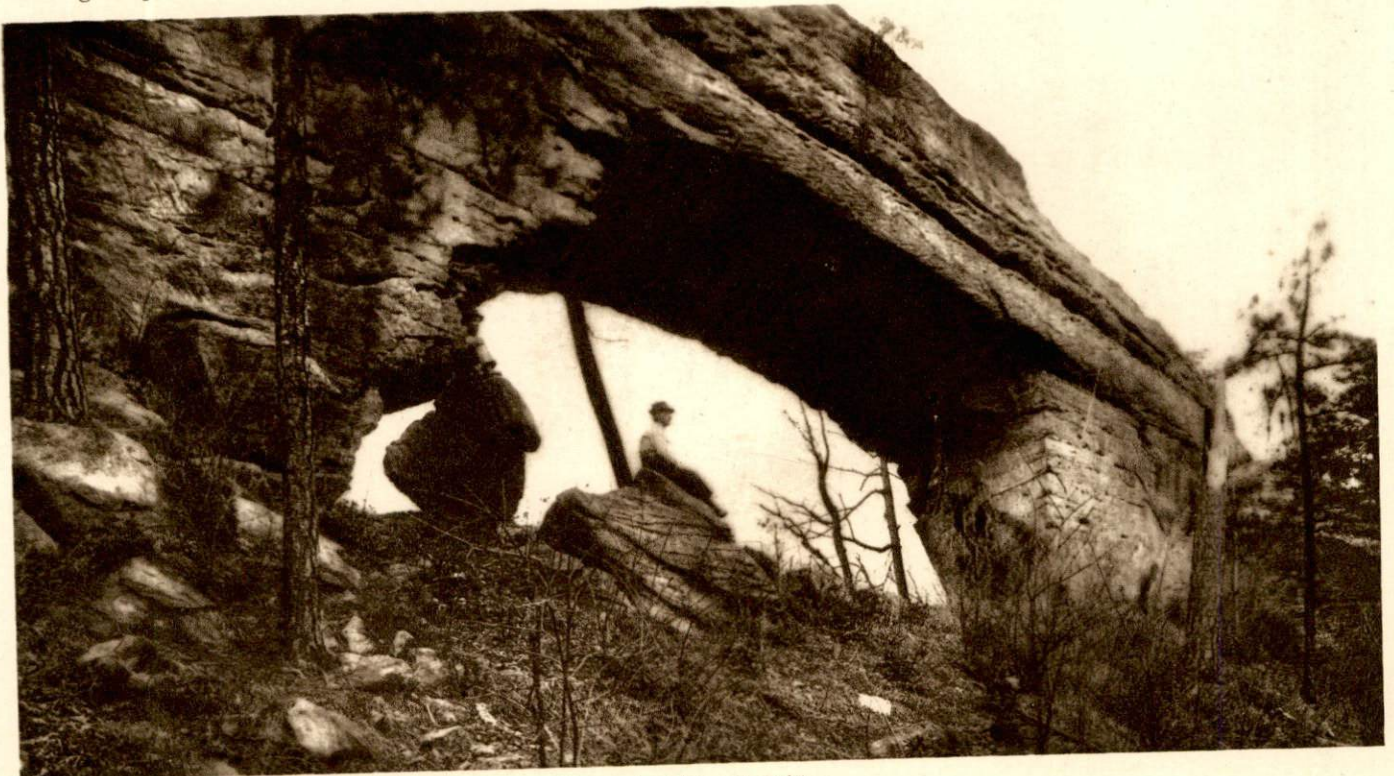
The area now included in the confines of the park was formerly the property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Previous to its being taken over by the State, the railroad made considerable expenditures

in developing and improving the property that it might be made an ideal picnic or excursion resort. Such im-

*(Continued on page 45)*



Balanced Rock.



Kentucky Natural Bridge.

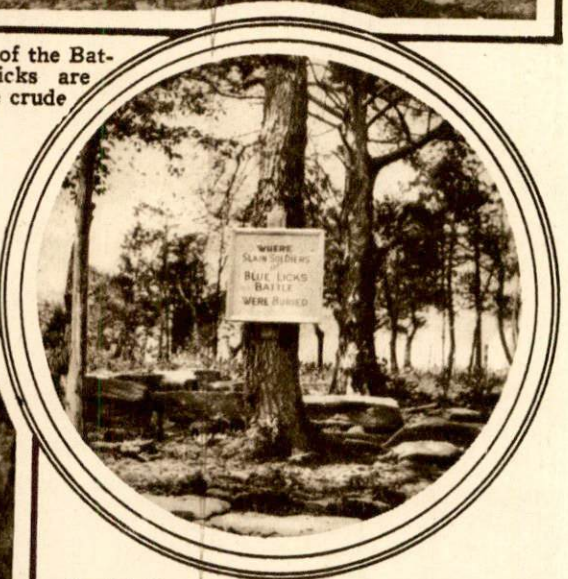
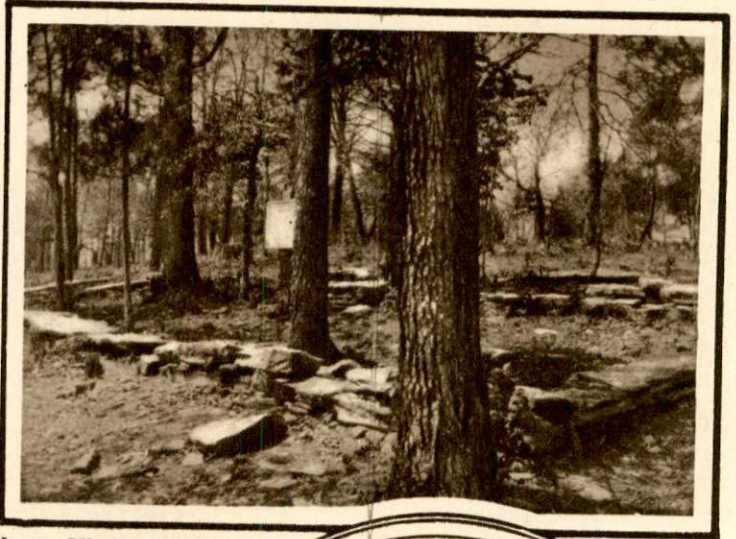


# Where "Last Battle of the Revolution" Was Fought



Above: Victims of the Battle of Blue Licks are buried inside the crude stone wall.

Left: Monument at Blue Licks State Park.



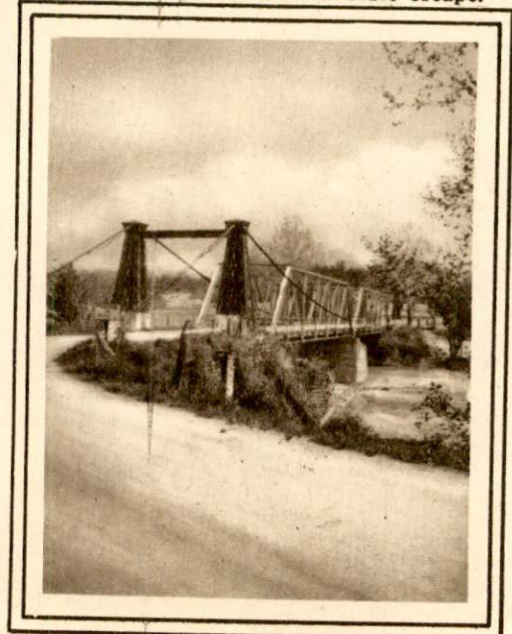
Daniel Boone's son fell at Battle of Blue Licks. Boone had a remarkable escape.



Above: U. S. Highway 68 passes the historic battleground.

Left: The burial ground overlooks the ravine where pioneers were ambushed.

Right: Bridge over Licking River at Blue Lick Springs.





# Blue Licks Battlefield Park

State Park No. 5

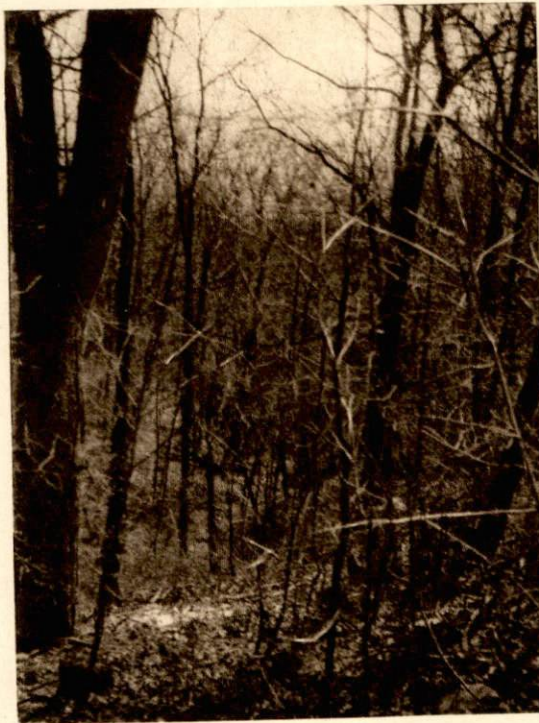
By SAMUEL M. WILSON

**T**HERE are few spots in Kentucky, around which cluster more noteworthy historic associations than the battlefield of the Lower Blue Licks, on the middle fork of Licking River. In prehistoric times, it must have been a marked spot to man and brute alike. From the alluvial soil, surrounding the famous springs, bones of huge extinct animals have been exhumed, and it is easy to believe that the ancestors or predecessors of the American Indian, whether rightly called "Mound Builders" or not, must have frequented these springs not only to obtain their health-giving waters but to ambush and slay the monsters of the forest, that were drawn to the spot by a like compelling thirst.

In colonial days, it was a place of notoriety, familiar alike to the roaming savages and the primitive white adventurers, who first penetrated the entrancing domain, since become famous as the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The French *voyageurs* and *coureurs de bois*, from beyond the Great Lakes, and the Indian traders, colonists of both England and France, who descended the Ohio or the Wabash in quest of the coveted pelts of the fur-bearing animals of the region, more than once turned aside from the main river highways to explore the courses and collect the trophies of the numerous tributary streams. And since the brackish water and rich saline deposits at the Blue Licks attracted countless herds of horned buffalo and antlered elk and deer, as well as a multitude of their carnivorous foes, it was inevitable that this popular resort of wild game should prove a magnet for the hardy hunters from the day of their earliest advent in the trans-Allegheny wilderness.

The easy and obvious avenue of approach to the interior of Kentucky was the Licking River, so named from the numerous salt "licks" along its banks, and, from this circumstance, originally called the "Great Salt Creek." Coming to Revolutionary times, it was up

the main Licking to its forks, at the point where the attractive town of Falmouth now stands, that Captain Henry Bird and his motley army of Canadian militia and their allied redskins traveled in June, 1780, in the invasion against Martin's and Ruddle's Stations, which proved so disastrous to their unhappy inmates; and it was along this same route that Captain William Caldwell and his combined force of Indians and Canadians passed in their march against Bryan's Station in July-August, 1782, which terminated in the crushing disaster to the Kentuckians at the Lower Blue Licks.

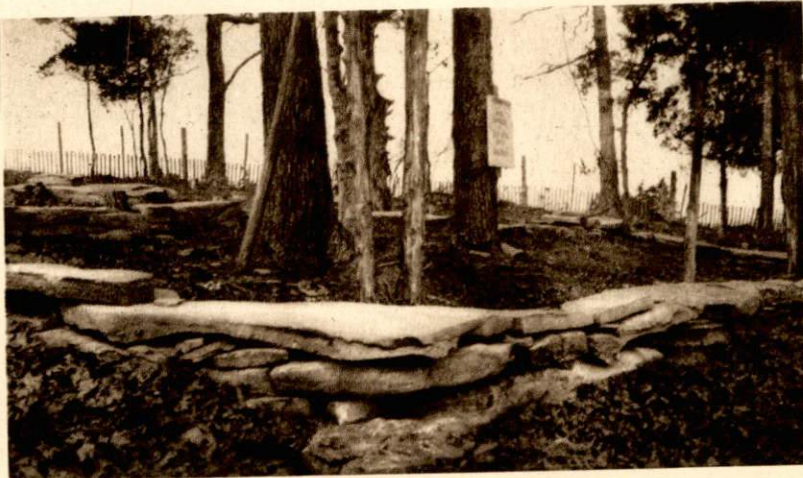


Ravine in which the Redskins were hidden.

James Finley and Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton and Michael Stoner and John Todd, to name but a few of the prominent pioneers of the period, were not slow to discover this favorite rendezvous of the wandering tribesmen and the wild life of the lower Ohio Valley. It was here that Colonel John Todd and his little band of scouts suffered a reverse at the hands of hostile red men in the winter of 1776; it was here that Daniel Boone and his party of salt-makers from Boonesborough were surprised

and taken captive by a troop of swarthy warriors from the Ohio country in 1778; it was here that Colonel Todd's intrepid "army" of less than two hundred daring Kentuckians was checked, out-manuevered, and over-mastered by the slightly superior Indian and Canadian force, under Captain Caldwell, in the dire defeat of August 19, 1782. It was by this memorable battleground that Colonel James Monroe, later to become president of the United States,

journeyed in October, 1785, on his way from "Limestone" (now Maysville) to Lexington, and thence over the Wilderness Road to his home in Old Virginia; it was directly in the route followed by General Victor Collot, from "Limestone" to Frankfort, in 1796, and he, first of all men, made a map of the self-same route, which was afterwards pub-



The burial spot of the Kentuckians.

(Continued on page 46)

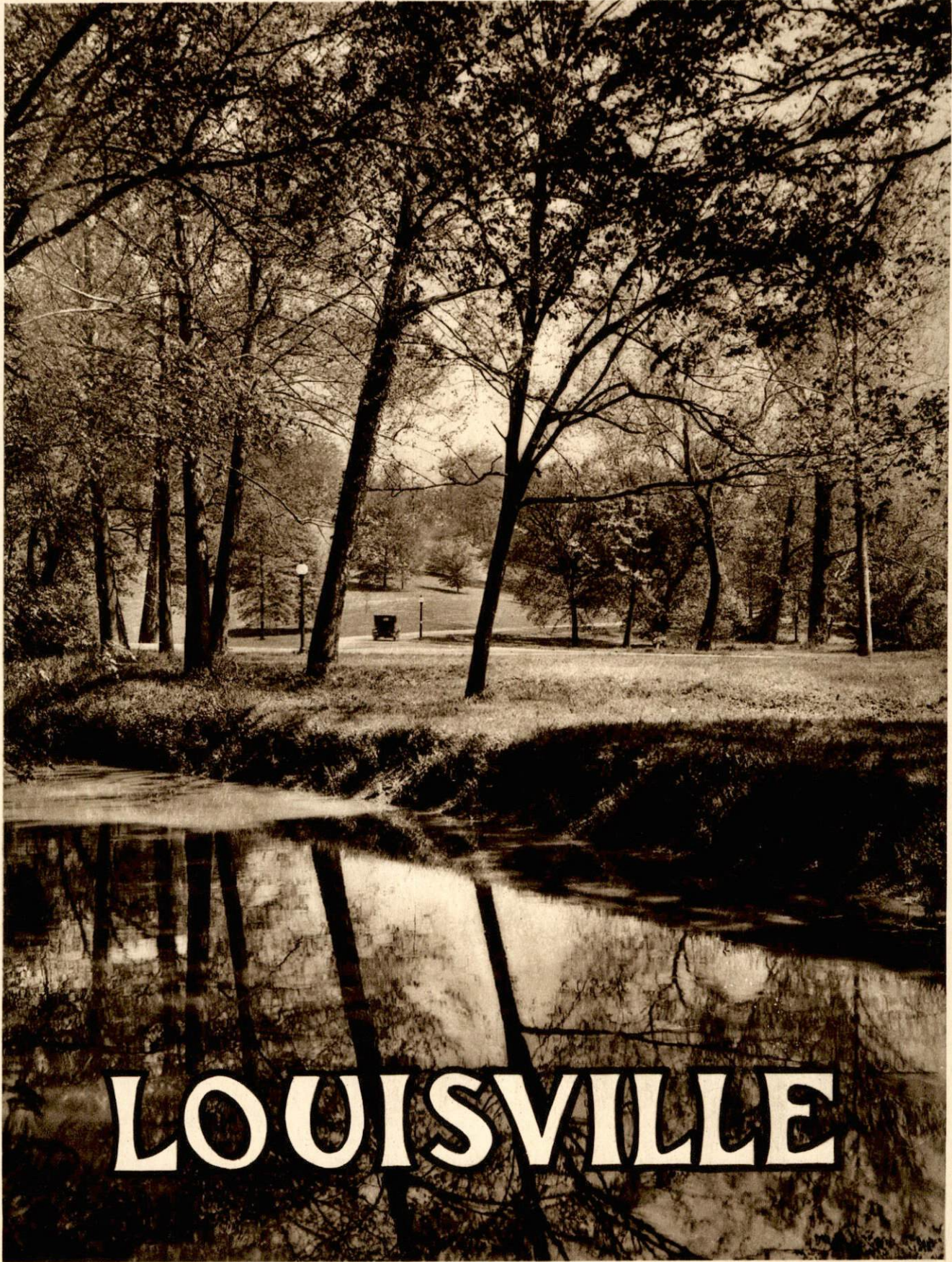


*A* pleasant haven  
for summer  
vacationists...  
why not  
make it yours?

*William B. Harrison*

MAYOR OF  
LOUISVILLE







# Blue and Gray State Park

By EVERETT S. PENICK

DOWN in Todd County is a spot where Mother Nature has been particularly lavish in bestowing her charms. A little brook, such, no doubt, as inspired Lord Tennyson to write his celebrated poem, wends its way down a wooded ravine. On both sides rise precipitous slopes with here and there an outcropping of huge limestone boulders and overhanging ledges, under which one fancies the bear and other animals that roamed this territory before the coming of the pioneers found excellent places to make their dens. Coming down from the tableland on either side and crossing this ravine is another, along which winds a country road that spans the little brook upon a crude wooden bridge of the kind that played such an important part in the flight of Ichabod Crane before the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow. This winding road and crude bridge are the only evidences of the encroachment of civilization, for although the country round about is thickly settled, this particular spot is not adapted to agricultural pursuits and its sylvan beauty has been left unmarred — all the wild flowers, shrubs and trees indigenous to the climate grow in great profusion.

On the hillside is a spring of cool, clear limestone water, the kind of water which the Kentucky thoroughbred imbibes from early youth and which is said to have much to do with his fleetness of foot. This same water, when drunk consistently by the Kentucky belle, tends to keep that "schoolgirl complexion" from graduating. When mixed with the kernels of the corn and other ingredients, and when properly distilled, it produces a Bourbon of unequalled flavor, which, upon being drunk in sufficient quantities by a Kentucky colonel, makes him both verbose and bellicose.

This spot, taking its name no doubt, from some early settler who once held title to it, has been called "Mallory's Spring." For generations it has been a favorite picnic place for the people of the surrounding countryside. The waters of this spring have been used in concocting enough Kentucky burgoo (to use the term of the effete Bluegrass, but down here in the "Pennyrile" we call it "stew") to float a fair-sized battleship or at least a submarine, and they have washed down and cooled off tons of savory

barbecue, not to mention such latter-day delicacies as dressed eggs, cottage cheese sandwiches and chocolate pies.

In 1925, the beauty of this secluded spot attracted some public-spirited citizens who, anxious to contribute a part of this section to Kentucky for a State park, immediately went to work and secured enough cash subscriptions to purchase and convey to the State Park Commission a tract of some seventy-odd acres surrounding the spring. The Legislature made a generous appropriation for improvements and the work of establishing a park was begun.

One of the first problems to be decided was that of selecting a suitable name. Located as it is, only a few miles off the road connecting the memorial at Hodgenville in honor of Lincoln, the great emancipator, and the monument at Fairview to Jefferson Davis, leader of the Lost Cause, it was thought that no more suitable name could be selected than that of "Blue and Gray Park." In the years to come, it was felt, it would furnish both rest and recreation to tourists coming to pay homage at these shrines.

Plans were then made to provide accommodations for tourists and others visiting the park.



East end of hotel, Blue and Gray State Park, Elkton.

These plans include a hotel of rustic design with a massive stone fireplace. The back of this hotel rests on the hillside, while the front is some thirty or forty feet from the ground. This portion is supported by trees. One large tree on the site of the hotel was left standing and the building constructed around it so that it rears its branches above the roof. Water will be pumped up from the never-failing spring below, where, by actual test, the temperature is ten degrees cooler than on the hilltops. The hotel is not yet complete but is in process of construction as are twenty camp ovens which will provide cooking accommodations for forty separate tourist parties who might prefer to camp out rather than stay at the hotel. A golf course will be laid out and on account of the broken character of the terrain it will be a very hard one and will provide a severe test for followers of this ancient Scotch game.

The Park Commission expects to push the work on all of these improvements to an early completion.



# LONDON, KY.

City of Homes, Health and Happiness on Dixie Highway, Welcomes You

Population, 3,000.

Altitude, 1,460 feet above sea level—the highest county seat town in Kentucky.

An educational center for 75 years.

Eight churches and Sunday Schools.

A new \$100,000 fireproof hospital.

A \$200,000 Federal building.

Two excellent modern hotels.

Abundant electric power from both Dix Dam and Four Mile power plants of the Kentucky Utilities Company, with very low rates for commercial purposes.

Two banks, with resources of over \$1,000,000.

City water works, with unlimited supply of fine, deep-well water.

Three miles of asphalt and one mile of macadam streets; more miles of concrete pavement than any other town of its size in Kentucky.

## London Welcomes Tourists

*LONDON, the gateway to the Cumberland Mountain region—Cumberland Gap, Cumberland Falls and Cumberland Mammoth Cave, is the logical stopping place, either northbound or southbound, on the Dixie Highway.*

*Many places of historic interest and scenic beauty are easily reached from London.*

*Two modern hotels provide reasonable, comfortable accommodations. Everything in London to make the tourists' stay pleasurable. Everything for his convenience, including modern laundry and garage service.*

*Laurel County, the Garden Spot of the Cumberlands.*

A town of splendid opportunities in trade and industries; plenty of openings for capital; labor, power, fuel, water, transportation, location, all highly favorable to strong, steady growth.

An orderly, progressive citizenry, with a splendid community spirit.

The kind of town to make your home satisfying and your business safe.

A modern canning factory for fruits and vegetables.

The largest poultry and produce business in Eastern Kentucky.



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## LIVE IN LONDON!



# Washington Approved Kentucky First

By NOEL GAINES,

Born in a log cabin on the Kentucky river near "Frankfort—The Sweetheart of the Blue Grass".

IT WILL come as a startling surprise to most Americans to learn that Kentucky was the first State approved by President Washington for admission into the Union—that Washington signed the Kentucky Act fourteen days before signing the Vermont Act. A photographic copy of the original Act, with Washington's signature thereon, is reprinted here.

Concurrently with Washington's approval of Kentucky first, the thought was born in all Kentuckians that forever the word, "Kentucky," shall stand for ambition to be first in great things. And so she is—first in beautiful women, brave men, blooded horses, gracious hospitality, charm and romance, incomparable soil and tremendous natural resources.

All writers of history mention the formal admission of Vermont as the fourteenth State, and Kentucky as the fifteenth—the first two States admitted after the Union of the original thirteen colonies but that Washington signed Kentucky's admittance first is not generally known.

He approved the Kentucky Act on February 4, 1791, and fourteen days thereafter, on February 18, 1791, signed the Vermont Act. Thus, for fourteen days Kentucky was the first created State to join the sisterhood representing the original thirteen colonies. Surely it is an honor worth treasuring.

The recorded facts show Kentucky to be the first State west of the Alleghenies, the first State to ask admission into the Union, the first State to draft her own constitution, the first State approved by President Washington, the first State to contend against a foreign enemy, the first State to establish free common schools and the first State to inaugurate the great Westward Ho movement.

However, the facts of history do not stop with this. There are Daniel Boone, General George Rogers Clark, and their illustrious compatriots who were the mighty pioneer settlers of Kentucky and the Northwest. Kentucky gave birth to two of our Nation's immortals—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Kentucky was the home of the famous old rough and ready warrior and president, Zachary Taylor, and of the illustrious Henry Clay. Joel T. Hart, called America's greatest sculptor, was a Kentuckian, as was John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat. Doctor Ephriam McDowell, the great pioneer surgeon who performed the first ovarian operation in the world; Kit Carson, the West's greatest trailmaker and Indian fighter, and Colonel Theodore O'Hara, illustrious warrior, patriot and poet, were Kentuckians. O'Hara's immortal elegy, "The Bivouac of the Dead," is inscribed on monuments throughout America and the world. David

Wark Griffith, the outstanding world genius of the motion pictures, is a Kentuckian.

Kentucky also has the unchallenged honor of being "The Mother of Governors," having given to sister States one hundred and five governors. Kentucky gave to Stephen Collins Foster the inspiration for his immortal song, "My Old Kentucky Home." His other famous melodies are still tugging at the heartstrings of the world. Kentucky gave birth to the brave Crittenden, who, when facing the firing squad in Cuba and ordered to kneel, replied—"A Kentuckian kneels only to his God."

It is no wonder that Kentuckians are proud of their State. And I might point out here that all present Kentuckians owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to those who are trying to emphasize Kentucky's history, her beauty and her resources before the people of America and other countries through the organized efforts of the Kentucky Progress Commission.

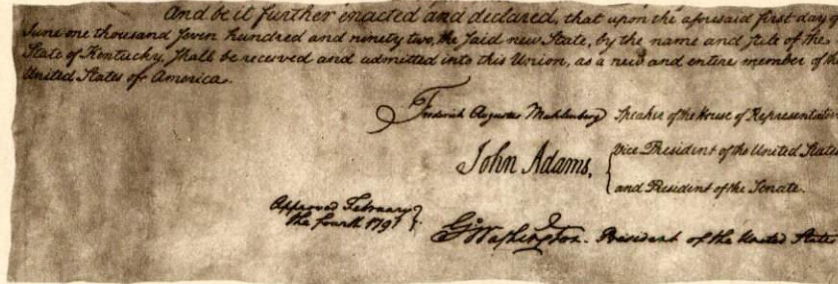
Now to return to the Act of Congress creating the State of Kentucky. There is contained therein another matter of particular interest to Kentuckians. In three clear and specific statements, the Act says that Kentucky shall be: "Admitted into this Union by the name of the State of Kentucky."

Today, the name, "Commonwealth of Kentucky" appears on all State papers, the State seal and is carved on our new State Capitol. How this mistake occurred may be seen by referring to Kentucky's Constitution. Kentucky passed her first Constitution April 19, 1792. In the preamble the name is correctly given as the "State of Kentucky," but in the body of the Constitution reference is given both to State and Commonwealth.

In the second and third Constitutions, passed on August 17, 1792, and June 11, 1850, the preambles still referred to Kentucky correctly as the "State of Kentucky," while in the body references were made both to the "State" and to the "Commonwealth."

In the last and present State Constitution, passed on September 28, 1891, the word "State" disappears altogether, and the word "Commonwealth" is used throughout.

This interesting bit of history should be the means of inspiring steps to correct Kentucky's appellation. Henry Clay said he would rather be right than President, and among other "firsts" let's see that the present-day Kentucky proceeds first to reclaim its rightful name, "The State of Kentucky."



Act signed by George Washington, creating State of Kentucky.



# Points of Interest in Kentucky and Highways

**A**  
 Abbey of Gethsemane, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 Allen, James Lane, Home, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Audubon, John J., Site of Store, U. S. 41 (3-B)

**B**  
 Black Mt., Highest Point in State, U. S. 23 (8-D)  
 Boone Tunnel and Brooklyn Bridge, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Boone, Danl., Grave, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Boone, Graves of Brother, Son and Nephew of Daniel, at Athens, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Boonesboro, Site of Boone's Fort, U. S. 227 (6-B)  
 Blue Licks State Park, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Blue and Gray State Park, U. S. 68 (3-D)  
 Bryant Station Memorial, near Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Big Bone Lick, near Burlington, U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 Berea College, U. S. 25 (6-C)  
 Breaks of Sandy, U. S. 23 (8-C)  
 Bradford, John, Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Breckinridge, John C., Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Battle Grove Cemetery, Cynthiana, U. S. 25 (6-B)

**C**  
 Clay, Henry, Home, Lexington, U. S. 25, (6-B)  
 Cross Keys Tavern, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Cumberland Falls, U. S. 27-25 (6-D)  
 Carter Caves, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Cascade Caves, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Cumberland Gap, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Cumberland State Park, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Camp Nelson, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Crab Orchard Springs, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Churchill Downs, Louisville, U. S. 31 (5-B)  
 Centre College, Danville, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Clark, Gen. Geo. Rogers, Grave, Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Clay, Henry, Monument, Lexington, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Chimney Rock, Kentucky River, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Clear Creek Springs, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Calmes, Marquis, Home, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Clark, Gov., Home, Winchester, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Crittenden, John J., Birthplace (log cabin) U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Camp Dick Robinson, U. S. 27 (6-C)

**D**  
 Davis, Jeff, Birthplace, (Home and Monument) Fairview, U. S. 68 (3-D)  
 Dix Dam and Lake, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Dishman Springs, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Dawson Springs, S. R. 50 (2-C)  
 Doyle's Spring, Paris, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 Deer Park, near Owensboro, U. S. 60 (3-C)  
 Dudley, Dr. Benj. Winslow, Home, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)

**E**  
 Elixir Springs, U. S. 27 (6-C)  
 Estill Springs, S. R. 52 (6-C)

**F**  
 Fitch, John, Monument, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, U. S. 31 (5-B)  
 First Cabin Built in Ky. (near Barbourville) U. S., 25 (7-D)  
 Fox, Jr., John, Home, Near Paris, U. S. 227 (6-B)  
 Fern Lake, Middlesboro, U. S. 25 (7-D)

**G**  
 Great Saltpeter Cave, Near Mt. Vernon, U. S. 25 (6-C)  
 Grayson Springs, S. R. 50 (4-C)  
 Graham Springs, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Governors, Home of Two, Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-C)

**H**  
 High Bridge, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Hart, Joel T., Grave, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Hall's Gap, U. S. 27 (6-C)

**I-J**  
 Indian Falls, Clinton Co., S. R. 90 (5-D)  
 Indian Lake, Hawesville, U. S. 60 (3-B)  
 Indian Old Fields, S. R. 15 (6-B)  
 Johnston, Albert Sidney, Home, U. S. 68 (7-A)

**K**  
 Kentucky State Fair Grounds, Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Kenton, Simon, Home, Maysville, U. S. 68 (7-A)  
 Knob Lick (near Salt Lick) U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 King's Mill, Williamsburg, U. S. 25 (6-D)  
 "Keeneland," (where Gen. Lafayette stopped over night), U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Kentucky Association Racetrack, Lexington, Oldest in America, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 King Solomon's Cave, U. S. 25 (7-D)  
 Kentucky Trotting H. B. A. Track, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)

**L**  
 Lincoln's Parents' Marriage Record, Springfield, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 Lincoln Birthplace, Hodgenville, U. S. 68 (5-C)  
 LaChaumiere du Prairie, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Lloyd Reservation (Crittenden, Ky) U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 "Longfellow's" Burial Place, (6-B)  
 Liberty Hall, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)

**M**  
 My Old Kentucky Home, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Man o' War, U. S. 25-27 (6-B)  
 Mammoth Cave Nat'l Park, U. S. 68 (4-C)  
 McDowell, Dr. Ephraim, Home, Danville, U. S. 168 (6-C)  
 Morgan, Gen. John H., Home, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Monte Casino Church, Covington, U. S. 25 (6-A)  
 Munfordville Inn, (where Andrew Jackson stopped), U. S. 31 (4-C)  
 Mill Springs Water Mill, S. R. 90 (6-D)

**N**  
 Natural Bridge State Park, S. R. 15 (7-B)

Natural Bridge, Carter Co., U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Natural Bridge, McCreary Co., U. S. 27 (6-D)  
 Nation, Carrie, Home, Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-C)  
 "Nancy Hanks" Burial Place, U. S. 60 (6-B)

**O**  
 O'Hara, Theo., Grave, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Owings' House, Owingsville, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Olympian Springs, (7-B)

**P-Q**  
 Pioneer Memorial State Park, Harrodsburg, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Palisades of Kentucky River, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Perryville Battlefield, U. S. 68 (6-C)  
 Pilot Knob (Powell Co.), S. R. 15 (7-B)  
 Pilot Rock (Christian Co.), U. S. 41 (3-D)  
 Pine Mountain (Letcher Co.) S. R. 15 (8-C)  
 Pinnacle Mt., Cumberland Gap, U. S. 25 (7-D)

**R**  
 Royal Spring, Georgetown, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 Reelfoot Lake, S. R. 94 (1-D)  
 Railroad, First in West, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)

**S**  
 State Capitol (new) Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 State Capitol (old) Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 State Fish Hatcheries, near Frankfort, S. R. 40 (6-B)  
 State Historical Exhibit, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 St. Joseph's Cathedral, Bardstown, U. S. 68 (5-B)  
 Shakertown, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Slate Run Furnace, Owingsville, U. S. 60 (7-B)  
 Squire Boone Stone, Richmond, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 State Monument to War Heroes, Frankfort, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Shelby, Gov. Isaac, Grave, near Danville, S. R. 35 (6-C)

**T**  
 Todd, Mary, Home, Lexington, U. S. 60 (6-B)  
 Transylvania College, Lexington, U. S. 68 (6-B)  
 Taylor, Zachary, Grave and Home, near Louisville, U. S. 60 (5-B)  
 Todd, Levi, Home, Lexington, U. S. 25 (6-B)  
 "Tenbroeck's" Burial Place, (6-B)

**U-V**  
 University of Kentucky, Lexington, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 "Uncle Tom's Cabin," near Lancaster, U. S. 27 (6-B)  
 "Uncle Tom" Slave Block, near Maysville, U. S. 68 (7-A)

**W**  
 Whitley, Col., Home, near Crab Orchard, U. S. 168 (6-C)



# — — Eight Hundred 4-H Club Members



The State College of Agriculture brought these youthful farmers to Frankfort on a special train. They were addressed in the Capitol by Governor Sampson, served "red lemonade" by Commissioner of Agriculture Newton Bright, and taken on a motor tour by Frankfort Chamber of Commerce.

To the right of the Governor, kneeling in front, are the two Colonels appointed last year, Roy E. Ro-



# From 92 Counties Visit the Capitol — —



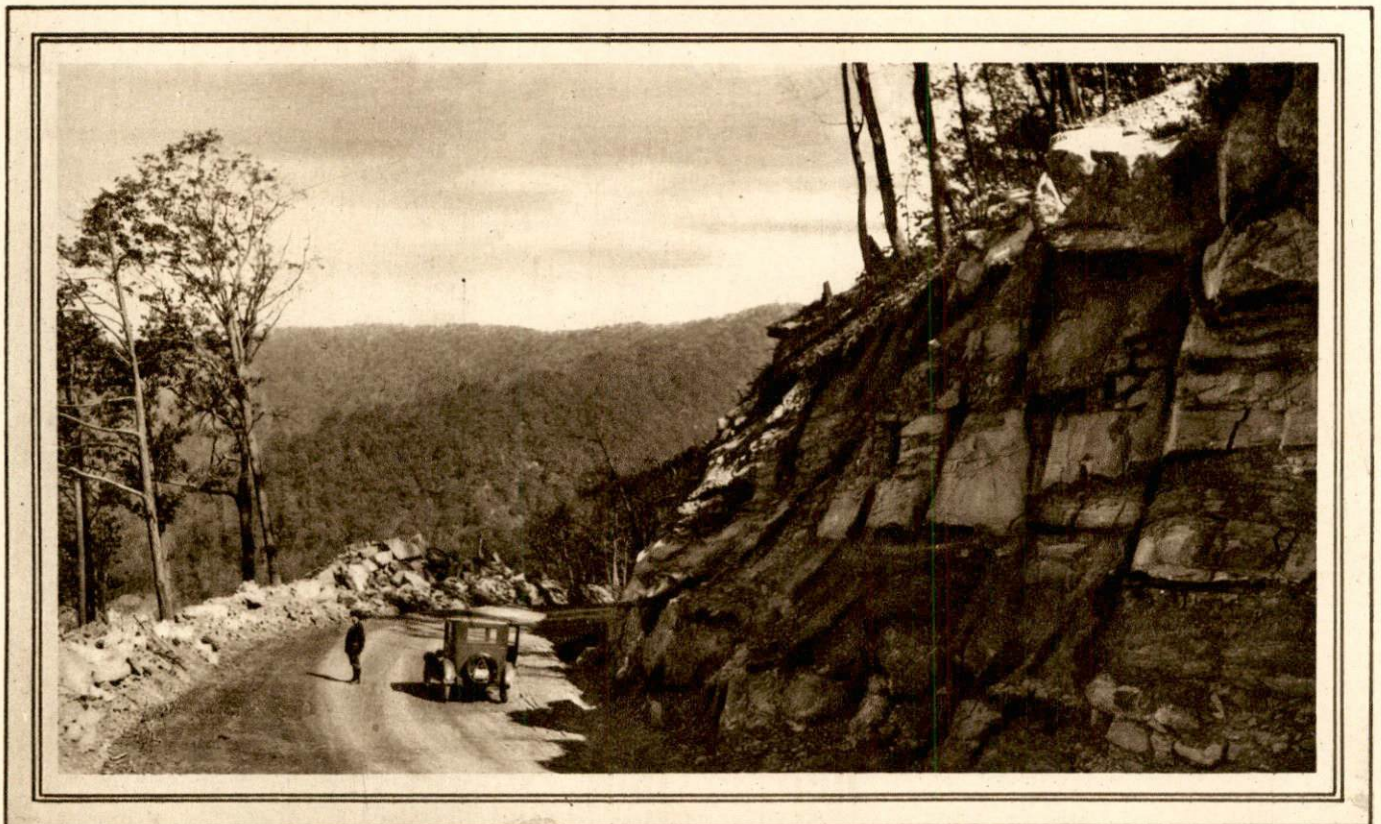
man, of Jefferson county, and Lucile Wade, of Henderson county. To the left of the Governor are the two 1929 Colonels, Marion Williams, of McCracken county, and Chloron Conley, of Pike county. They were appointed as the most outstanding members in the State on project work, leadership and community activities.



# Appalachian Way Through Kentucky



Northern Gateway into Kentucky of Appalachian Way. Ohio River at Cincinnati (left) and Covington (right).



Southern Gateway into Kentucky of Appalachian Way. Top of Big Block Mountain (4,150 ft.) highest point in Kentucky.



# The Appalachian Way Opens

THE Eastern Kentucky section of the Appalachian Way, a great trunk route from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., is scheduled to open about July 20. For the first time in history, persons residing in Eastern Kentucky cities will be able to make a visit to the Bluegrass region and to other sections of Central Kentucky and return in one day over a good highway—that is, in dry weather, until the graded section is hard-surfaced next year.

Not only are Eastern Kentuckians given the opportunity to visit and see other sections of their own State, as well as the United States, but outside tourists will get their first vision of the headwaters of the beautiful Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers, located in the mountain range extending down the eastern border of the Bluegrass State.

Many thriving communities, known to the world only through press dispatches, will be visited over the new highway and visitors will get a closeup of the remarkable progress made by these communities during the past few years.

The Appalachian Way in Kentucky might well be called the Scenic Rivers Route, as upon entering Kentucky at Covington it follows the course of the picturesque Licking River for many miles. Again, it takes up the course of the Red River, a fine fishing stream located in one of the scenic sections of the State. Frequently, thereafter, it encounters the North Fork of the majestic Kentucky River and will connect with a highway to the noted Breaks of the Sandy.

This route probably affords more variety of scenery than any other highway in Kentucky, or any other state, as it enters where the towering hills flank the southern shore of the Ohio River at the extreme northern tip of Kentucky, and emerges from these high hills into the broad plateau of the noted Bluegrass region, where the altitude is approximately 1,000 feet.

From the Bluegrass region, the road extends into the foothills of the Appalachian range through Southeastern Kentucky, until, at the Virginia border it crosses Big Black Mountain (4,150 ft.), the highest point in the State of Kentucky.

Mountains and forests, untouched by the hand of man, present a striking panorama on either side of this "highway through the hill country" for mile upon mile, in the eastern section of the State.

The highway enters at Covington, Ky., as stated, and takes the route of U. S. 27 through Falmouth, Cynthiana and Paris to Lexington. It follows U. S. No. 60 to Winchester and State Route No. 15 to Stanton, Campton, Jackson, Hazard and Whitesburg; thence, U. S. Route No. 23 to Cumberland and over Black Mountain into Virginia.

Briefly summarized, the super attractions on this route not already mentioned are the Civil War Battlefields at Cynthiana, the home of John Fox, Jr., at Paris, the home of Man o' War and the world renowned horse farms near Lexington, where are also the homes of Henry Clay, the Great Pacificator, and Mary Todd, the wife of President Lincoln; the greatest horse graveyard in the world on the road between Lexington and Winchester, the Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park near Stanton, the "Pan Bowl" in the Kentucky River at Jackson; the University of Kentucky substation and forest reserve at Quicksand; a scenic setting of mountains and rivers at Hazard; the creek at

Blackey made famous by John Fox, Jr., in his book, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come;" the Pine Mountain at Whitesburg and the Black Mountain beyond Cumberland and Lynch.

Monte J. Goble of Cincinnati is president of the Appalachian Way. The Eastern Kentucky section was founded by M. H. Holliday, of Jackson, and that great pioneer road-builder, Colonel James Maret, who devoted much time to the organization and creation of what he designated as the Ky.-Va. Highway, later merged with the Appalachian Way.

The Appalachian Way Association was organized about four years ago and has held annual meetings at Winchester, Lexington, and Jackson, Ky., Big Stone Gap, Va., Asheville, N. C., Cincinnati, O., and other places along the route. Charles H. Bowden, secretary-manager of the Association, died recently after a splendid service of some two years in awakening communities all along the route from the Great Lakes to the Southeastern Atlantic to the importance of the early completion of the route. The dry-weather opening of the Eastern Kentucky section will remove the last barrier to this trunk highway, and it will stand as a memorial to the untiring efforts of officials of the Appalachian Way all along the route.

Kentucky particularly benefits from the opening of the Eastern Kentucky section. Tourists from the North, where two-thirds of the motoring population of the United States are located, will now have a choice of vacation tours through Northern, Central and Eastern Kentucky over the Appalachian Way into the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, with a return trip by way of the National Capital and over the National Old Trails Route; or returning by way of Cumberland Gap and the Cumberland Falls section of Kentucky. In a few years, U. S. Highway No. 23 down the Big Sandy Valley will be completed, and the tourists from the flat lands of the North may make weekend circle tours into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky over the Appalachian Way and the Mayo Trail (U. S. 23).

Several Kentucky cities on the Appalachian Way have contributed illustrated articles to this issue of the Magazine.

## Future Magazine Features

THIS edition of the Magazine is devoted to State Parks and articles furnished along the route of the Appalachian Way in Kentucky, scheduled to open this month.

Succeeding issues will cover other sections of the State and other subjects. So many contributions of material were received that it was impossible to do other than distribute the articles over the June, July and August touring number series.

The War Mothers have requested that the September number be dedicated to them and their national convention, which will be held in Louisville during that month.

The October issue will extend a greeting to the several thousand members of the American Legion convention, which will gather in Louisville in October.

The Kentucky Highway Department map has been dropped from this issue but will reappear in August, with the map corrected up to July 1.



# SHEARMAN CONCRETE PIPE CO.

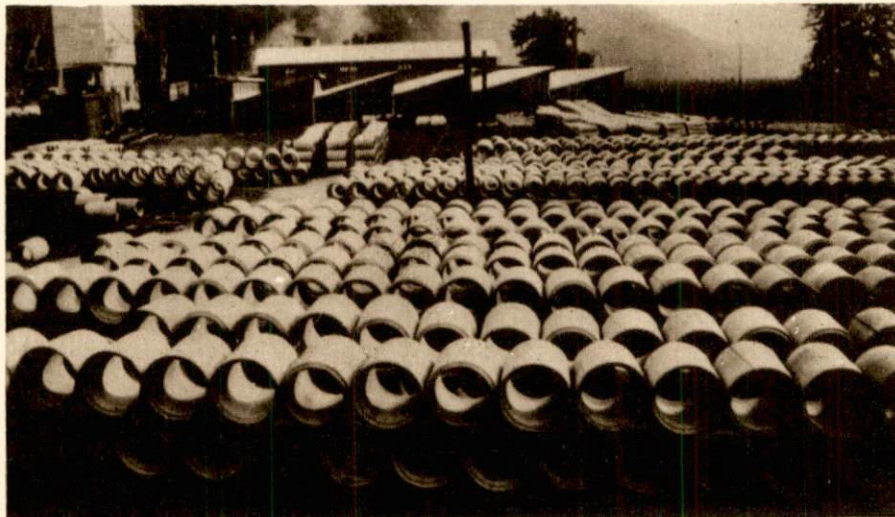
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KENTUCKY PROGRESS**

L. F. N. SHOUSE, JR.,

Manager



# Covington, Gateway to Dixie

By MRS. SADIE RANSON, Secretary Northern Kentucky Automobile Club

THE first glimpse of that far-famed "Kentucky" that the tourist has heard so much about is had at Covington, the gateway to Dixie, if the traveler be from that great domain north of the Ohio River that extends from the Lakes to New England and Canada, that is intersected by U. S. Highways Nos. 20, 30, 40, and 50.

The suspension bridge across the Ohio River between Covington and Cincinnati is the entrance to Covington and, in keeping with the spirit and well-known reputation of Kentucky, bears a hospitable "Welcome" sign at Covington's door.

Only a few miles from the heart of Covington, a busy city that ranks second in size in the State, is delightful Devou Park, a rare recreational spot that possesses every charm of rural life with a wealth of natural beauty. Nearby is Park Hills, offering a sporty 18-hole golf course and riding, tennis and archer grounds that furnish variety a-plenty to the tourist seeking to enjoy every recreation.

Surrounding Covington are thousands of acres of hills and valleys, a wilderness of trees with songbirds and brooks, dotted here and there with attractive homes.

Devou Park is but one of the many places around Covington where excellent dinners, prepared by famous Kentucky cooks, are more enticing even than the natural scenic wonders and the paved highways. The contrast between the bustle of the city and the restful atmosphere of the

country, with its wealth of natural beauty, can not be described, and it is little wonder that visitors from the north, over-awed with admiration, make what appear to be extravagant statements, some almost unbelievable, upon their return home.

The romance of Kentucky is not confined to one spot, however, and as surprises furnish the romance of touring, Pandora's box is left to the tourist to open, with a hearty invitation to enter the "gateway to Dixie" and enter often—the

latchstring of hospitality always hangs without and a warm welcome awaits within.

The bluegrass and the mountains also unfold their wonders to the traveler over the Appalachian Way and other national routes entering Kentucky from the north, and attractions galore meet the eye of the visitor everywhere in Kentucky.



Park Hills, Covington.



Latonia Race Track, Covington.



# Falmouth and Pendleton County

By JAMES D. KEITH, Sunday Editor *The Kentucky Post*

IT IS, perhaps, most difficult to describe those things which one sees day after day, year after year—those things which become familiar only after long associations.

The beautiful hills, charming valleys and winding streams of Pendleton County have spoken to the writer in their language, a tongue that is strange and difficult to translate.

To begin, it might be well to tell just where Pendleton County is in this grand old Commonwealth of ours. It is one of the northern tier of counties, a part of the camel's hump, as it were.

The northern boundary is about twenty-eight miles south of Covington, and the south boundary about fifteen miles south of Falmouth, the county seat. The county is bounded on the east by Bracken, and the west by Grant County.

History's pages record no great event ever having occurred in this county. The Indians used it merely as a passageway to the hunting grounds of the central sections of the State, hence left little or no trace of their existence here. Near Falmouth, however, there are traces of an ancient civilization, perhaps that of the moundbuilders. The remains of an old fortress still may be seen just on the edge of the city.

It is a tradition among the residents of that city that once a great battle between these pre-historic tribes took place on the ground that lies on the outskirts of the city. But there

is nothing to substantiate this belief, except that persons have found from time to time crude implements of warfare, such as stone axes, arrowheads and such things.

The terrain of Pendleton County is, for the most part, hilly or rolling, and the chief industry is agriculture.

There are two rivers, Licking and South Licking, and numerous smaller streams. The rivers abound in a number of varieties of fish, such as bass, white perch, cats and others. There has been a rigid enforcement of the fishing laws during the past few years, resulting in a rapid increase in the supply. The State Game and Fish Commission also has restocked the streams, so that now fishing is good at most seasons of the year.

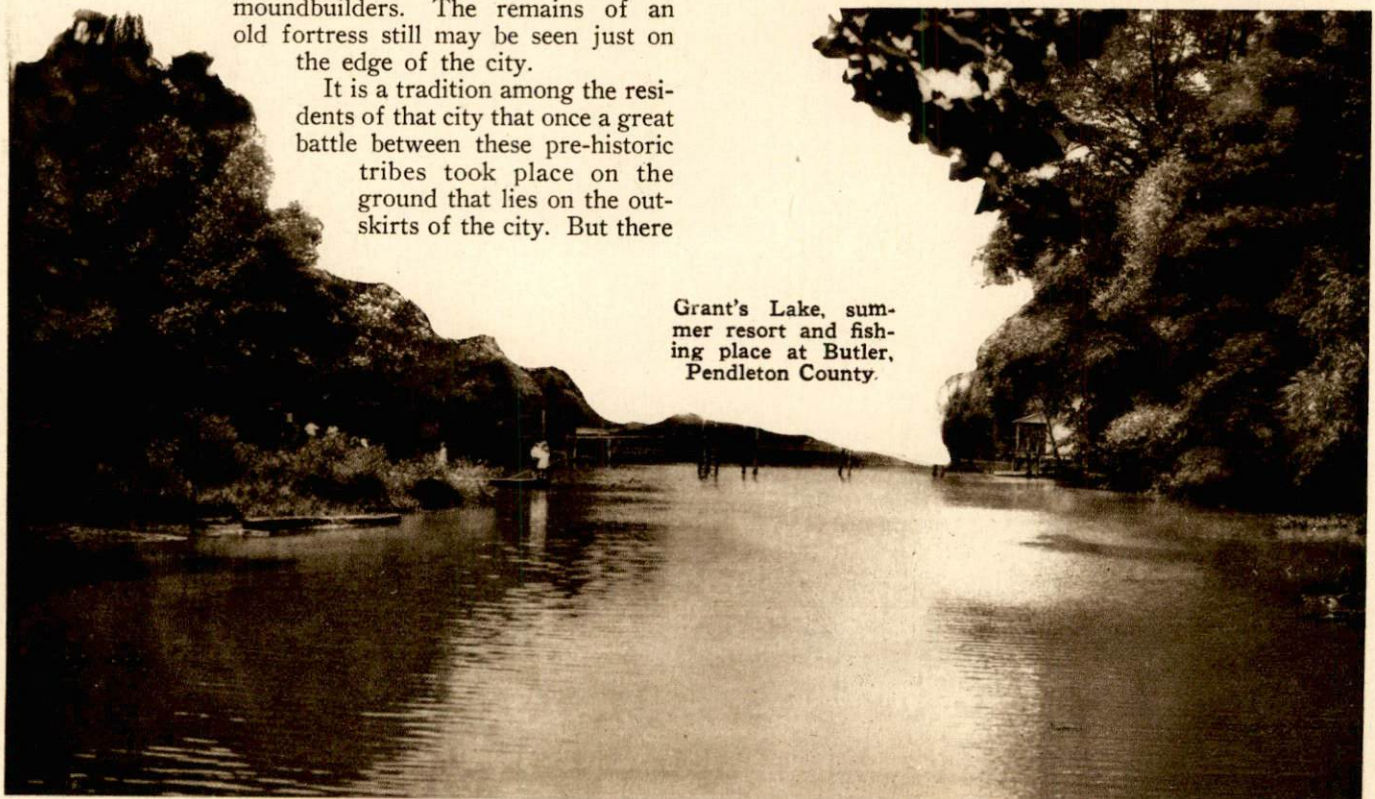
There are many ideal spots on both of the larger rivers for camps, both temporary and permanent.

Wild life lingers by the rivers, finding protection in the breeding season. Pendleton County long has been a favorite spot for hunters, and the supply of small game is still quite plentiful.

This county has made rapid progress during the past  
*(Continued on page 47)*



Appalachian Way enters Pendleton County here.



Grant's Lake, summer resort and fishing place at Butler, Pendleton County.



# Cynthiana and Harrison County

**N**ESTLING in the beautiful valley of the South Licking, richly endowed by nature with picturesque scenic beauty and with an interesting historic background, lies Cynthiana.

Robert Harrison, the first landowner, dedicated the ground to establish the town (1793), which by general consent received the name Cynthiana, a combination of the names of his two lovely daughters, Cynthia and Anna. The county was named Harrison in honor of the popular, generous donor.

Prior to this, as early as 1775, stockades had been built in the near vicinity, Col. John Hinkson having settled Hinkson Station in April of that year. Other settlements made in the same neighborhood were attacked by Indians, abandoned for several years and then re-settled, as was Ruddle's Fort on the old Lair farm near town.

Among the old buildings, Cynthiana's stately old colonial courthouse, is perhaps the most interesting. Here one finds the early county records intact. Many bear the handwriting of such notable statesmen as Henry Clay, who in 1801, was admitted as attorney of the Quarter Session Court of Harrison County.

Behind this dignified building stands the old log house built in 1790, used successively as residence, courthouse, law office, printing office and perhaps church—a relic of bygone days. In this house

Guthrie's old arithmetic, the first to be published west of the Alleghenies, was printed by Adam Keenan and in this same shop Bishop Kavanaugh and Hon. A. Dudley Mann (afterwards a famous French diplomat) served as young apprentices. Here, too, the first newspaper in Cynthiana was published. It is one of the few old houses left any-

where west of the Alleghenies that has been in continuous use for one hundred and thirty-five years.

Still another place of interest to the tourist is Battle Grove Cemetery. Situated on the eastern hill, just outside the city, it bears mute testimony to the bloody battles waged there between the wearers of the Blue and the Gray, many of whom now lie buried beneath its sacred soil.

A description of Cynthiana would be incomplete without mention of the historic old covered bridge, built in 1837, which spans the South Licking and which reverberated to the tramp of marching feet when, in the early "sixties," General Morgan led his men into Cynthiana to take possession of the little city. Cynthiana is one of the most charming towns along Appalachian Way.

Highways extending to the east and west across the Appalachian Way at Cynthiana, giving it access to tourists from all parts of the country. Through routes extend to the northeast, crossing the Ohio at Augusta and Maysville, and to the west through Georgetown, Lexington and Louisville.



Flour mill and dam at Robinson, near Cynthiana.



River scene at Cynthiana.



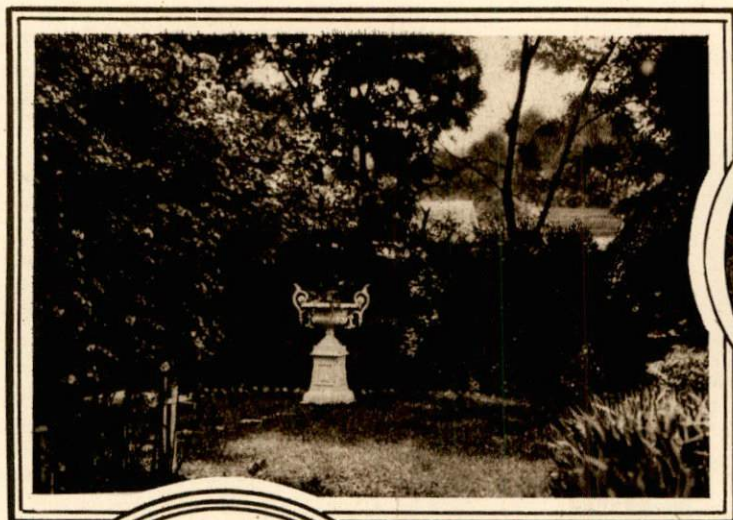
Old covered bridge built in 1837, near Cynthiana.



# Fayette County Conducts Yard and Garden Contest

**T**HE *Lexington Leader*, in conjunction with the Lexington Board of Commerce, has inaugurated an annual Yard and Garden Contest.

There are more than three hundred entries, and prizes totalling \$300 will be awarded this fall, when the final judging takes place. Some of the entries are shown below.



An unusual rock garden.



Above:  
A beautiful  
sunken garden.



Left:  
A very attrac-  
tive backyard.



A trim looking lawn.

## Cumberland State Park

(Continued from page 13)

plan will be drawn up for the entire area, including the setting aside of certain parts for game preserves where every form of wild life native to the Cumberland Mountain region will be kept; picking out other parts where all flowers and vegetation native to this area will be produced and selecting a site for a great hotel which some day will rise on the top of Pine Mountain and bid Kentuckians find recreations in their own State at altitudes equal to those of neighboring States.

Members of the State Park Commission under two administrations have been lavish in their praise of the site selected. Mrs. James Darnell, the present executive secretary of the Commission, while on a visit here recently, said that it offered greater possibilities for development

than any tract in the State and that its natural beauty, its setting in the Cumberlands and its accessibility made it the garden spot of Kentucky. She said that the State was fortunate in obtaining a tract of such rugged beauty located within such easy reach of thousands of Kentuckians. Her views have been concurred in by all members of the Commission.

The present summer will see the beginning of real development at Cumberland State Park, according to the State Park Commission. A huge bath house or pavillion will accommodate hundreds of swimmers and boats will be available for those who wish to fish or drift among the trees along Clear Creek. The tourist visiting South-eastern Kentucky will hardly fail to visit Cumberland State Park and the vacationist seeking outdoor life in a rugged area, with modern comforts available, should include Cumberland State Park in his itinerary.



# Winchester and Clark County

**W**INCHESTER, the county seat of Clark County, is built on gentle bluegrass knolls on the water shed between the Kentucky and Licking Rivers. It is one of the most picturesque cities along the route of the Appalachian Way and the gateway to Natural Bridge State Park.

Winchester and Clark County are rich in pioneer history. Clark County, when created in 1792, extended from its present western boundary to the Virginia line, and occupied the territory between the Kentucky and Licking Rivers, and from Pound Gap to Cumberland Gap. Since then, all or parts of more than twenty counties have been carved out of this vast territory.

Centuries before the coming of Daniel Boone, a friendly Indian tribe lived in a village surrounded by meadows of bluegrass and fields of waving corn at a spot in the eastern part of the county still known as Indian Old Fields. Here it was that the intrepid Boone, in 1769, first looked down from Pilot Knob on the green fields of "Kanetuckee." The noted Catehecassa was chief of the tribe and legend puts his age at 131 when he last loosed his hold on the reins of leadership.

This town was on the great "Warrior's Path" that led from the Ohio and northern Indian settlements through Cumberland Gap, to the Carolinas, then inhabited by Cherokee and other southern tribes. At Indian Old Fields, French and Canadian traders built a fort earlier than 1754, which contained a large storehouse and was surrounded by a moat.

Strode Station was the scene of a Revolutionary battle and Boonesboro was the military headquarters for that

entire section. The present Winchester high school is located on a plot near the old Governor James Clark mansion and hardby is Governor Clark's grave. Providence Church, the old "stone meetinghouse," was built in 1780, and is the oldest constituted church on Kentucky soil. It is still in use and stands on the road to Boonesboro, seven miles from Winchester.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to make the site of Daniel Boone's fort at Boonesboro a National monument. Sufficient acreage for this purpose has been donated and Boonesboro is expected to be one of the leading National touring attractions when the monument is established.

Plans for a great celebration at Boonesboro this month are being made jointly by the cities of Winchester and Richmond. Prominent public officials are on the speaking program and visitors from all over the State are to be invited.

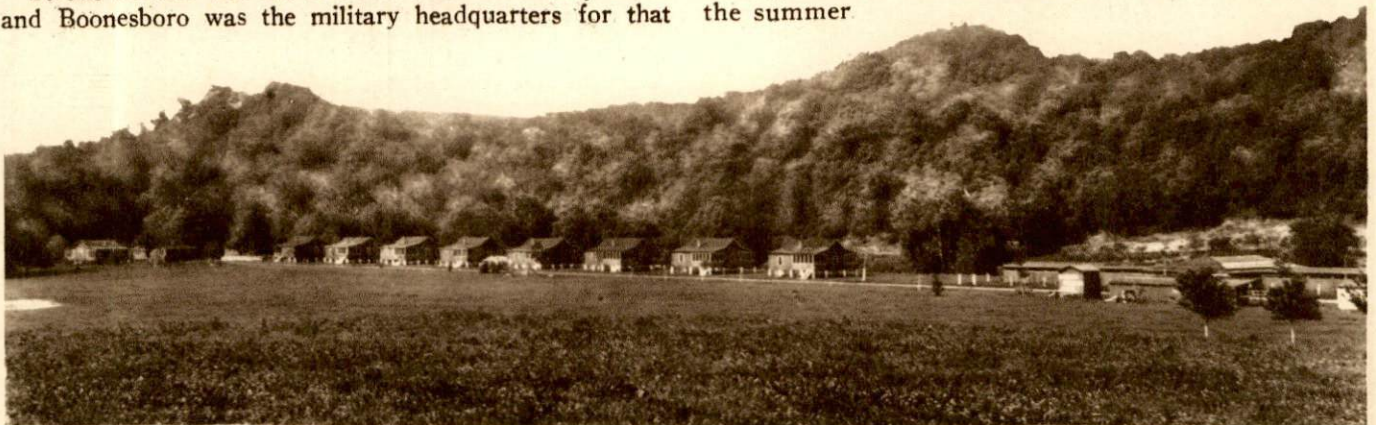
William Boone Douglass, of Washington, D. C., president of the Boone Family Association, is among the guests of honor invited to attend

the celebration. Members of the Boone Family Association have made two pilgrimages to Boonesboro in recent years and have approved the action proposed to make the site of the old fort a National monument or park.

There is an excellent bathing beach on the Kentucky River at Boonesboro and cottages for the use of vacationists. The spot is a favorite place for week-end visits by motorists and hundreds of cars are to be seen parked in the vicinity of the beach and throughout the commodious park almost any day in the summer.



Portion of campus, Administration Hall and girls dormitory of Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.



Boonesboro, the site of Daniel Boone's old fort.



# "Make Paris Your Old Kentucky Home"

**P**ARIS is located in the center of Bourbon County, and is the metropolis and trade center of sections of seven adjacent counties by which it is surrounded. It is a thoroughly modern and attractive city; well paved streets lined with handsome homes distinguish its residential sections.

Paris is strategically located as a distributing center. Two lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad cross the county. It is connected with all of the important cities and towns throughout far-reaching territory by interurban and bus lines. Few cities occupy a more prominent location in regard to highways. It is on Highway 27, Highway 68, Highway 40, and the Appalachian Highway, and is the hub of six principal Central Kentucky cities.

Many communities in Central Kentucky claim to be the center of the Bluegrass. Paris is the real center and bases its claim on these three facts:

First:

THE PARIS LOOSE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET MAINTAINED AN AVERAGE OF \$34.77 PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF TOBACCO LAST SEASON. THIS WAS THE HIGHEST PRICE MAINTAINED ON ANY LOOSE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET IN THE WORLD. PARIS HAS MAINTAINED THE HIGHEST AVERAGE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

Second:

PARIS IS THE CENTER OF THE BLUE GRASS SEED INDUSTRY. THAT IS, IT HAS THE LEADING BLUE GRASS SEED MARKET IN THE WORLD. THE MOST EXTENSIVE BLUE GRASS SEED CLEANING HOUSES IN THE WORLD, AND MORE BLUE GRASS SEED IS SHIPPED FROM THIS CITY THAN FROM ANY OTHER ONE POINT IN THE WORLD.

Third:

PARIS IS THE LEADING LAMB MARKET IN THE STATE. LAST YEAR 70,106 LAMBS WERE SOLD ON THE PARIS MARKET. THE BOURBON COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION MAINTAINS IN THIS CITY ONE OF THE BEST LIVE STOCK MARKETS IN KENTUCKY. THIS ASSOCIATION HAS HAD A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH ENCOURAGING THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY. CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND LAMBS ARE SOLD HERE AT THE HIGHEST PRICES.

After all is said these are the points that determine leadership in industry.

Few cities the size of Paris have so beautiful churches with so prominent ministers. The Paris Public Library is one of the most attractive in Kentucky. Two theaters where the best programs are always given, a white way covering the business section, an up-to-date Business Men's Club, a beautiful Country Club located on the famous Stoner Creek, and all the important fraternal and patriotic organizations, a most excellent Federal building, a well organized fire department, one of the most complete hospitals in the State, and some of the best stores and shops in Kentucky are some of the features of Paris. Paris is known the country over for her modern and efficient schools, consisting of elementary schools, Junior and Senior High Schools, where everything is taught that is found in any of the large American cities. Art and music get special attention.

Paris is within sixty miles of the coal fields, and is in position, and does offer unusual inducement to industries requiring electric power. Natural gas is furnished this city at a very low rate.

The Windsor Hotel, known far and wide for its hospitality and efficient service, invites you to make your home there when in this section of Kentucky.

The ambition of every man should be to have a home and a business to support that home. This city offers you these advantages. You will be welcome here and appreciated for your real worth. We invite and solicit correspondence from any individuals seeking a location or change, and we invite the interest of any person desiring a home in a high type community.

## BOURBON BUSINESS CLUB



# Paris and Bourbon County

By PROF. LEE KIRKPATRICK

**T**HERE are few cities in Kentucky better known than Paris. Travel wherever you will, in this country or abroad, you will find Paris and Bourbon County well known.

No more beautiful homes are found in the world than you will find in this county. These homes are surrounded by the finest of bluegrass pastures and some of America's most picturesque and beautiful roads lead you to them.

Thoroughbred stock farms are in evidence all along the leading pikes crossing this county. Tourists may see Xalapa Farm, now considered one of the show farms of the South, owned by Colonel Edward Simms, within easy access of any one of the main thoroughfares.

Claiborne farm owned and operated by A. B. Hancock is another one of the real show places of Kentucky. In fact, few counties in the South have so many attractive

farms and spacious homes. Auvergne, the home of Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, is visited every year by large numbers of people.

Tourists who admire attractive roadways leading through beautiful country with attractive woodlands, bluegrass pastures, and well-kept country places will enjoy their trips through Bourbon County.

Bourbon County is rich in historical and literary associations. Within easy reach of Paris is located the birthplace and home of John Fox, Jr., the home of Governor Garrard, and a number of other State and national places of interest.

Splendid highways—the Appalachian Way, the East Dixie Highway and the Historic Trail—meet at Paris, located in the famous Bluegrass region and the largest bluegrass seed center in the world.



The above is one of many picturesque water scenes in and around Paris. Stoner creek has long been a pleasure spot, winding as it does around the lovely greens of the Bourbon Country Club, shaded by overhanging trees, and presenting pastoral scenes of rare loveliness. It is a stream for boating, swimming and coasting. Just back of the courthouse in Paris, the stream makes a winding curve that has been likened to Stratford-on-Avon.

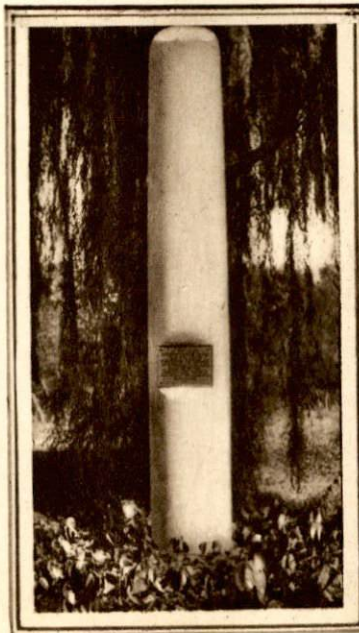


This is the historic homestead of James Garrard, governor of Kentucky from 1796 to 1804, and situated about three miles from Paris. It is called Mt. Lebanon, getting its name from the cedar trees that almost hide it from the road. It is one of the oldest houses in the county and is in an excellent state of preservation.

The woodwork is of ash, fastened by wooden pins, for nails were not then known. Many traditions center around this old landmark and matters of historic interest to the State were transacted here.



Home of Catesby Spears on old Maysville and Lexington road. It is built of native limestone.



(Left)—This monument was erected by the Paris Society, Children of the American Revolution and commemorates the earliest settlement in Paris. Here drivers and teamsters rested and were refreshed at a spring, now known as Doyles' Spring, after the tedious journey from the Ohio river. Here, in time, a tavern was built. This forms the nucleus of our present city. The monument stands by this spring, shaded by a weeping willow and may be seen from the courthouse.

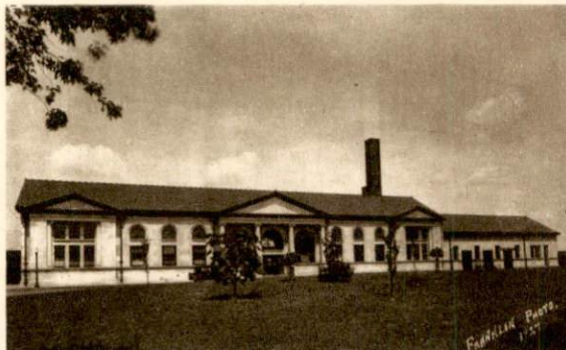


The pictures below are enough to convince any intelligent person that  
**Bowling Green, Kentucky**

is more than just a worth-while stopping off place.



Fountain Square Park.



Fountain Square Park is on the original site of the old Virginia type courthouse of ante-bellum days. Upon the erection of the new courthouse this space was made into the beautiful park which gave Bowling Green the name "Park City." At the dedication of this park, nearly sixty years ago, Old Marse Henry Watterson said:

"Beautiful little city, knee deep in meadow grass, and half buried in flowers,  
today is your bridal day, and Fountain Square Park is your altar."

The depot is built entirely of Bowling Green stone—Oolitic limestone, and the city hall is generously trimmed with the same Bowling Green product which has gone into the making of prominent buildings all over the world.

**Mr. and Mrs. Tourist:** You could spend weeks in Bowling Green and Warren County and not see half the worthy sights. The Grecian buildings of the Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers' College, situated upon the summit of the highest hill in the surrounding country constitutes a landscape as glorious as the "Plain of Esdraelon." Sam Jones, world famous evangelist said, looking from the top of the hill:

"This is the greatest sight I ever expect to see this side of the Pearly Gates."

Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers' College has an annual enrollment of over 3,500 students; which, together with the nearly 2,000 students enrolled at the Bowling Green Business University, make of our great and beautiful city the veritable "Athens" of Southern Kentucky.

Come to Bowling Green or you will have missed enjoying one of the greatest spectacles of *beauty—warmth—hospitality—comfort—convenience* and *good roads* to be found in the entire United States.

**Bowling Green awaits you with open arms, Mr. and Mrs. Tourist.**



# Jackson and Breathitt County

By HENRY L. SPENCER

SOME of the most beautiful scenery to be found anywhere in the world is in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

Just as the traveler passes through the deep cut in the mountain that separates Breathitt and Wolfe Counties, his eyes rest upon a typical mountain picture. At the bottom of a very deep valley is a small log cabin not unlike the cabin in which the great Abraham Lincoln was born. It is deserted now, the people of the mountains having caught the spirit of progress. But the road leading off this dividing mountain invites the traveller on and from this point it winds down the mountainside to where one sees nature in the original. The road passes through a lane of giant trees. The hills here are covered with mountain flowers, mountain laurel and rhododendron, and here and there you see a stream dashing on its way down the mountain side.

In passing through this section one must not overlook "Cool Hollow." In this small ravine, by some freak of nature, there is always a cool breeze, even on the hottest day. There is nothing nicer than to stop and rest at this point on a hot summer day. It is an ideal place to spend an hour or so having lunch and it is refreshing to drink from the small spring that bubbles from under the rocks.

When we pass out of this peaceful valley we start climbing Frozen Mountain. Here again the road winds in and out, making sweeping curves and sharp hairpin turns until the summit is reached. The traveler should pause at this point and look back over the route that he has traveled. Here he may get an idea of the engineering skill required to build this road and here he may see the road that he has traveled at three different points as it winds in and out up the mountain side. From here the highway follows the old roadbed of a narrow-gauge railroad. This railroad was used to transport lumber to the markets and mills when hardwood was plentiful. All through the valley the road has been cut out of the side of the mountain. A beautiful ravine is on one side and

a high mountain on the other. At the lower end of the valley is the North Fork of the Kentucky River. The road follows its course over two miles into Jackson. It is a beautiful stream, winding in and out through the hills and almost meeting itself in places. In fact, at one point the river comes within sixty feet of itself.

Jackson, a progressive city of the Fourth Class, rests her claim to the title "Queen City of the Mountains" on her location, resources, progressive public spirit and the character and stability of her citizens. Situated on an

undulating promontory and bounded on three sides by the Kentucky River, by which it is almost encircled, Jackson presents a panorama that is both unique and attractive. The mountains, whose towering summits are lifted in every direction, completely encompass the city. One is presented with a nature picture of superlative grandeur.

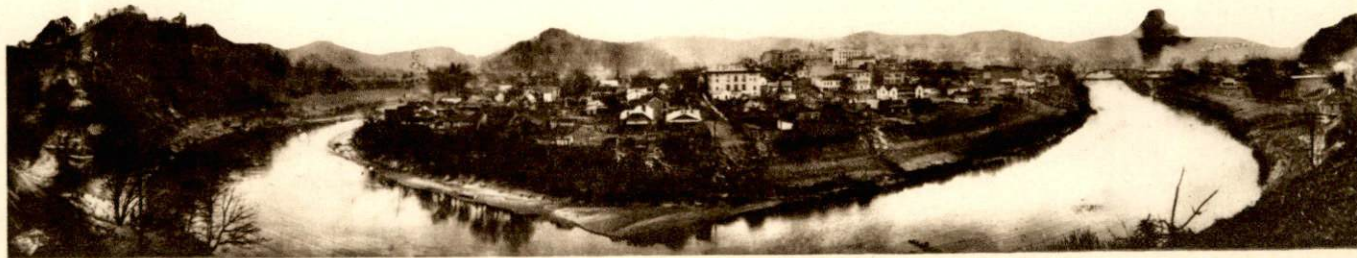
In Jackson there are numerous attractive buildings and points of interest. Among these are Lee's College, four beautiful and modern

churches, Jackson high school, United States postoffice, and court buildings, three commodious hotels and two hospitals. The city is lighted with electricity of voltage sufficient to furnish power for manufacturing and all other purposes. Its inhabitants enjoy the benefits of all modern conveniences, including an abundance of pure water distributed by the Jackson Water Company.

The Pan Handle, one of the sights of Kentucky, is located immediately across the river, facing the city of Jackson. This view, created by one of Nature's peculiar freaks, shows the Kentucky River encircling a mountain and skirting the beautiful lowlands and returning to a point within sixty feet of itself, thus forming a pan. The sixty feet of the spur of the mountain lying between forms the handle, while the encircled valleys constitute what is known as the bowl of the pan. Tourists can well afford to stop at Jackson and spend a day exploring the Pan Handle and Devil's Den.



Frozen Mountain, Appalachian Way.



The "Pan Bowl" in the Kentucky River, at Jackson.



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KENTUCKY



# Vacationing In Hazard

By LELAND H. STILES

**H**AZARD is prepared to meet the many moods of the tourist.

As "questions and answers" are the favorite indoor sport today, you have but to answer these inside questions to decide what your favorite outdoor sport will be.

Is it to revel in one of Mother Nature's gardens, or would you be happier, betting your skill against the snap and dart of a game fish? Do you have the pioneering instinct of your forefathers and would you like to see and learn about the quaint and unusual places in this new, yet old section of Kentucky? Hazard and its surrounding territory can satisfy these and many other of your vacation whims, for this little city is the center of an unexploited region almost as large as the Purchase. With the coming of the Appalachian Way this entire region is now thrown open to the tourist.

If natural beauty is your quest, drive up some of the little river valleys near Hazard and enjoy Nature to the utmost. Turn your car up Troublesome Creek.

Here one finds oneself hemmed in with mountains on all sides. They are not stupendous and rugged mountains like the Rockies, but they are of a size the mind can easily grasp. They are wrapped with a beauty that will linger in your memory long after you are miles and months away from them.

Here, as on all the other small streams, the landscape changes almost from week to week. Each month ushers

in some seasonable flower or shrub. The dogwood and redbud bloom earliest, coming out the first warm days of spring, then later, after the deciduous trees have all leafed out and evergreens are rich with new growth, whole mountain sides seem pink with mountain laurel, the most beautiful flower of the Appalachians. Driving along this little stream the blooms of the tulip and cucumber trees go almost unnoticed so outrivaled are they by the flowering rhododendrons which grow down to the very water's edge.

Every cliff is covered with ferns or wild flowers, such as columbine, sweet Williams; and here and there a flaming azalia can be seen.

Throughout the spring and summer, there is always something new to charm the lover of natural beauty. Then come those marvelous and colorful days of October when, due to our slightly milder climate, summer lingers a little longer to arrange a coat of many colors. To attempt to describe a fall scene in the Kentucky mountains would be as unsuccessful as an amateur artist's

efforts towards bringing to you the beauties of the Yellowstone Canyon.

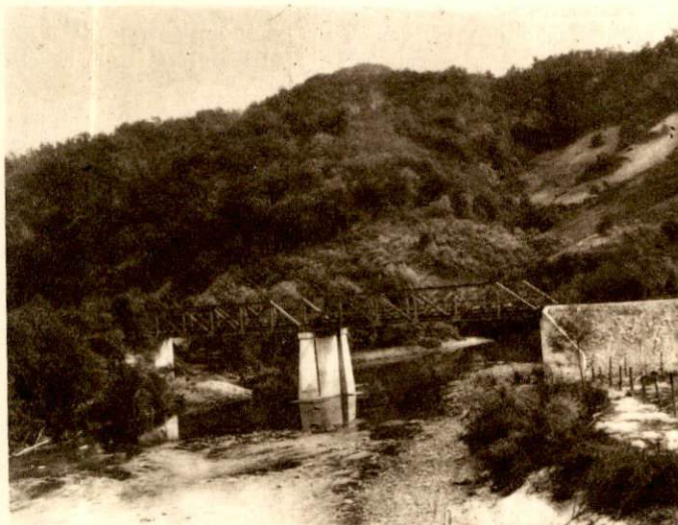
Naturally one asks why such an ugly name for so beautiful a stream. Stop one of those grand old mountain patriarchs and ask him—this will be his answer:

"The Indians prized these fishing and hunting grounds more than all others and the pioneer found it quite trouble-

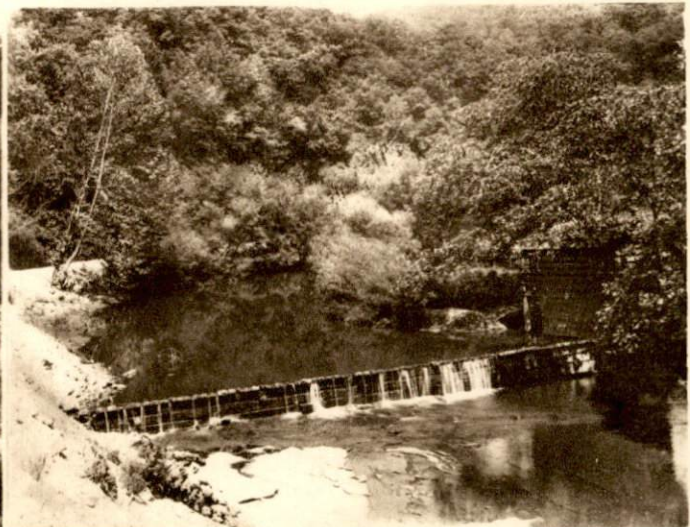
*(Continued on page 48)*



Scene along Appalachian Way.



Mountain, stream and highway, near Hazard.



An old water mill on Troublesome Creek.





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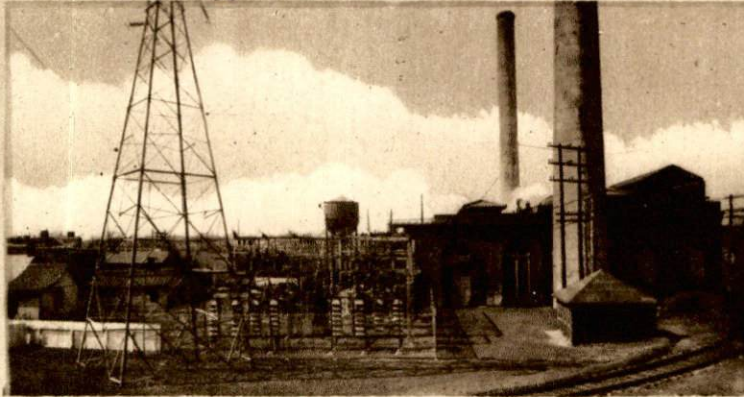
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# Whitesburg and Letcher County

## "The Heart of the Hills"

By J. L. HAYS, Secretary Business Men's Club

THE mountains of Letcher County and of Eastern Kentucky along the Appalachian Way are not like the mountains of the west. Twenty-five hundred to three thousand feet above the level of the ocean, they are not the torn and jagged jumble of rocks that comprise the Rockies. In early spring and summer they are adorned with all shades of green. In the fall a thousand and one hues appear. It is as if some giant painter had used this land as his canvas and had taken all nature as his theme.

Words are ineffectual things with which to describe the splendor of the hill country in the spring and fall. Its glory must be seen to be appreciated. When the big forest puts on its coat of gold and brown and all its other brilliant hues, its glory beggars all description by tongue or pen. In the presence of such grandeur the artist throws up his hand and exclaims "impossible."

He who has not taken a stroll in the forest on the mountainside in the spring or fall has missed one of the greatest pleasures given to man. There is a nameless something in the lure of the woods that leads one on and on and one knows not why, unless it is the soft whispering of the breeze as it gently covers your path with falling leaves or troubles the luxuriant ferns that grow along your way. Perhaps it is the sound of dropping nuts, the sharp bark

of the squirrel, the scream of an occasional jay and the twitter of the migratory birds as they bid good-bye to their familiar haunts to begin their journey southward. All this adds to the glory of the mountains.



Whitesburg's mountain setting.

Here is a country individualistic in its creation; a masterpiece sculptured and fashioned by the Grand Architect of the Universe. The beauty of its landscape, a natural loom upon which Mother Nature weaves her earthly mantle, her handiwork has left its imprint upon the heart of man. Letcher County, of which this splendid domain is a part, is situated in southeastern Kentucky. It is, literally speaking, on top of the world, and is located in the heart of the hills. The county has a population of about thirty-five thousand and an area of 332 square miles.

The county is traversed by the Pine and Big Black Mountains, ranges of the Cumberland Mountains of the Appalachian System. Having their source in these mountains and within Letcher County are the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, and the Cumberland Rivers, and in Wise County, Virginia, which borders Letcher, are the sources of the Pound, Guests and Powell Rivers.

One cannot imagine a more interesting trip to one interested in scenic beauties, nature studies, geology or the  
*(Continued on page 49)*



View of endless mountain range seen from top of Pine Mountain, Whitesburg.



## Editorial

(Continued from pag 1)

scenes, none had photos of Kentucky, although they possessed every other State. He was told that the Progress Commission planned to remedy this deficiency as soon as possible. The Commission did, and today it has nearly 8,000 photos in its files—and they are almost completely State-wide in this big State of ours.

Furthermore, the Commission has made a motion picture film of Kentucky consisting of sixteen reels, published a rotogravure magazine monthly that is all Kentucky, prepared needed statistics in folder form for distribution and answered a daily mail of such proportions as to remove all doubt of Kentucky's successful efforts to become known to the outside world.

### Kentucky Creeks

IF THE creeks winding through old Kentucky are picturesque, so, too, are their names. This discovery was made as were other discoveries of interest when there came to our desk a new Rand-McNally map showing the air trails of Kentucky.

Two hundred and twenty-one creeks were listed under the index giving physical features of the State. Of this number twenty-three owe their names to animals. There is one Bear, four Beavers, one Buffalo, two Deer, one Elk, one Fox, three Otters, one Panther and one Pup. Others get their names indirectly, such as Elkhorn and Elk Fork. What better proof could one offer as to Kentucky's richness in game in those days when it was called the "Dark and Bloody Ground" than this.

In reading over the list of creeks one is impressed with one other thing, the descriptiveness of the names given them. Certainly, those early settlers of Kentucky employed an apt terminology. Here are some examples: Cutshin, Greasy, Gunpowder, Hurricane, Ill Will, Lost, Marrowbone, Mud, Muddy, Sinking, Devils Jump, Stinking, and Troublesome. The list overlooks Hell fer Sartin.

Birds, too, are well represented. There is Eagle, Raven and Red Bird. Only one flower is honored by having a creek named for it. It is the Lily. One of the creeks is designated as Bacon, a tribute to one of the staple foods of the early settlers. Only two trees are represented, the cedar and the beech. Two creeks are known as the Cedar while one is known as Beech.

Today these names convey little to one but they must have been rich in significance to the ear of the pioneer.

### Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park

(Continued from page 17)

provements included the deepening and enlarging of the lake, the construction of new bath houses and the maintenance and repair of various structures on the grounds that it might conform to all the requirements of a modern resort. The property was turned over to the State some three years ago, it being the belief that State ownership of the park and more intensive development, coupled with proper advertising, would give the park the place it deserved in the ranks of the Nation's playgrounds.

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## Pioneer Memorial State Park

(Continued from page 15)

At last, having inspected huge brass kettles, having fingered long, flintlock rifles and having viewed all the accessories of the pioneer, one leaves this odd replica of a fort that was once the refuge of the brave men and women who endured untold hardships to conquer the great Northwest.

There are other places to see and perhaps one of the most interesting is the old Pioneer Cemetery. Here it is that one's footsteps become light and soft and one's voice low and questioning. Who lies beneath these coffin-shaped stones and how did he come to his death? Here, a marker tells one, is the grave of the first white child buried in Kentucky, but not all of the graves are marked. What of the others? These and other like questions remain unanswered.

One leaves the cemetery still in the spell of the past to visit yet another historic shrine, the cabin in which Lincoln's parents, Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln were married.

And so one goes from place to place, viewing here a tablet in memory of some illustrious pioneer and there a humble log cabin housing the remnants of history.

All too soon, one feels, one must leave. And when one is spinning again over never-ending roads, the memory of the pioneers and the names of Harrod, Boone, Clark and Lincoln remain indelibly impressed upon one's brain, creating vague thoughts of the days that were . . .

## Blue Licks Battlefield Park

(Continued from page 19)

lished at Paris, France, in 1826, now well over a hundred years ago.

Throughout the greater part of the Nineteenth Century, the Lower Blue Licks was a famous watering place, a haven of health and recreation for the wealth and fashion and intelligensia of Kentucky and the Southern States. Its wonders and its glories, both scenic and historic, have been celebrated in song and story. Governor James T. Morehead, Colonel John Mason Brown, Colonel Bennett H. Young, Doctor Milo M. Quaipe, and numerous others have rehearsed, with fervent and vivid eloquence, the tragic narrative of the bloody and bootless battle of that fateful midsummer day of the year 1782. This "last battle of the American Revolution," as Colonel Theodore Roosevelt pronounced it, has signalized and consecrated these ancient springs and the rugged ground near it for all time and in an unforgettable way. Fortunately, the physical conditions which obtained there in colonial and pioneer and revolutionary times have changed but little with the flight of the years. It requires but little study or imagination for one to understand or reconstruct the scene or the movements of the famous battle; yet it furnishes a problem in both tactics and strategy which must appeal at once to every military mind.

Repeated efforts, from the year of the centennial celebration of 1882, down to the year 1926, had been made to have the site of the Blue Licks Battle suitably marked. In that year, the General Assembly of Kentucky at last made adequate provision for a monument to the memory of the heroes of the ill-fated conflict, and, on August 19, 1928, the dreams and desires of many patriotic Kentuckians for more than a half century were brought to a happy consummation by the unveiling and dedication of





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a most beautiful granite monument erected on the spot where our Revolutionary sires met in a death grapple with the hated British foe. Not only was this handsome monument then formally presented to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its people, but a tract of more than thirty acres surrounding it was then donated to the loyal sons and daughters of the Bluegrass State as a public park. This park, now known as Kentucky State Park No. 5, with the massive monument as its central attraction, has been entrusted to the Kentucky State Park Commission as hallowed historic ground and as a perpetual memorial to the men who fought and bled and died in defence of the homes and firesides of Kentucky a century and a half ago. Further improvements are needed to insure the safety and security of the classic monument and to develop the latent beauties and natural features of the romantic hillside, and it is hoped and believed that a sufficient appropriation for this purpose will be made by the General Assembly of Kentucky at its 1930 session.

The Blue Licks Battlefield Park is barely seventy miles from Frankfort, the State Capital, but a little more than forty miles from Lexington, and approximately twenty-five miles from Maysville. It is located on the Historic Highway, U. S. Route No. 68, within easy reach of all Central Kentucky towns, and is a landmark for all the tourist travel that constantly pours into Kentucky through Maysville from points north and east of the Ohio River. In the years to come, it should be more and more a mecca for the sight-seeing tourist; more and more a shrine at which devoted natives of Kentucky, whether from home or abroad, may renew their sense of State pride and revive their patriotism; more and more a play-ground for the children and a pleasure-ground for the lovers of the out-of-

doors; and more and more a focus for the rallying of the growing company of men and women who long for a more beautiful, more progressive, and better known Kentucky.

## Falmouth and Pendleton County

*(Continued from page 32)*

few years in the building of roads. The first to be completed was the L-L-L, or U. S. 27, which traverses the county from end to end, north and south, for a distance of approximately twenty-five miles. The highway is of high-type, bituminous construction, and all curves and treacherous places are marked. The State Highway Commission maintains a constant patrol on the road, keeping it in tip-top shape all the time.

The route through Pendleton County is one of the most picturesque in Kentucky.

The beauty of the landscape is apparent the instant one enters the county, either north or south. Every mile of it opens up vistas of loveliness to the tourist. Here nature has been preserved against the onward march of civilization to a great extent.

A half-century ago this county was covered with primitive forest, but since the habitation of man, the greater part of the virgin forest has disappeared.

The landscape is still lovely, however, and the farms are all in a high state of cultivation. Tobacco is the principal crop, while dairying and bee-keeping are important industries.

Pendleton County welcomes the tourist at all seasons of the year.



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## Vacationing in Hazard

(Continued from page 41)

some to take the creek away from them, so they called it Troublesome Creek."

The Indians are gone but along the banks live the friendly sons of the hardy pioneers. Often their homes are the log cabins built by their forefathers. Most of the game has been killed but the stream still abounds in fish, so if you are a disciple of Izaak Walton, get out your tackle and fish a while in these cool and quiet surroundings—fish on down to the mouth of Rowdy Creek, then try the mouth of Buckhorn and if the fish get too tame at these spots, remember there are many other places where they never saw a "fly." Your opportunities are unlimited for Troublesome winds and wends for ninety-nine miles. In fact, one can fish here from "Kingdom Come" to "Hell fer Sartin" with nothing to break the quietness except an occasional bark of a squirrel or the deep voice of a bull frog. Perhaps neither scenery nor fishing is your mood, but your pioneer instinct is strong and you would like to get off the beaten path. If so take the Hazard-Hindman highway and visit one of Kentucky's most unique settlement schools. Built in a beautiful valley at the forks of Troublesome some thirty years ago by the W. C. T. U. is the Hindman Settlement School. Here hundreds of mountain boys and girls have gotten their "book larning." It is here one sees them weaving by hand coverlets in the old designs their great grandmothers brought with them from England. It is here you can buy hand-made baskets, made by some old Aunt Nancy who trudged across the mountain with them that she might swap for store "vittles" the labor of her own hand.

Either going or coming from the Hindman Settlement School you should stop and see the old "tunnel" mill at Dwarf, where, in a horseshoe bend of the creek, two early settlers conceived the idea of tunnelling through the mountain so as to get the proper waterfall for a mill race. After nine years of labor they completed the job and built a saw-mill, carding-mill and grist-mill to be run by the force of this water. All is gone now except the grist-mill which is still changing the mountaineer's corn into meal.

No one with the love of adventure should miss driving over into Leslie County, which, prior to the coming of the new highway was considered one of Kentucky's most isolated counties. This trip will give you an opportunity to see early American pioneer conditions in their unspoiled state.

You will also glimpse the wonderful work being done under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Breckenridge. Several years ago Mrs. Breckenridge went into Leslie County—at that time there was only one doctor for the entire population of ten thousand people. Mrs. Breckenridge has slowly but steadily established community hospital centers with nurses for mothers and babies throughout a section where the only means of traveling is in the creek beds on horseback.

If you enjoy riding, get a horse or mule at Hyden and ride out to one of these centers and learn at first hand some of the experiences of these nurses who in the dead of winter go out and risk their lives crossing swollen streams in answer to a call of "Hey, woman! My old woman is punishing terrible. Won't you come?"

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