

Western Kentucky University

TopSCHOLAR®

---

Kentucky Progress Magazine

Kentucky Library - Serials

---

1930

## Kentucky Progress Magazine Volume 2, Number 8

Kentucky Library Research Collection

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky\\_progress](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_progress)



Part of the [Cultural History Commons](#), [Public History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

---

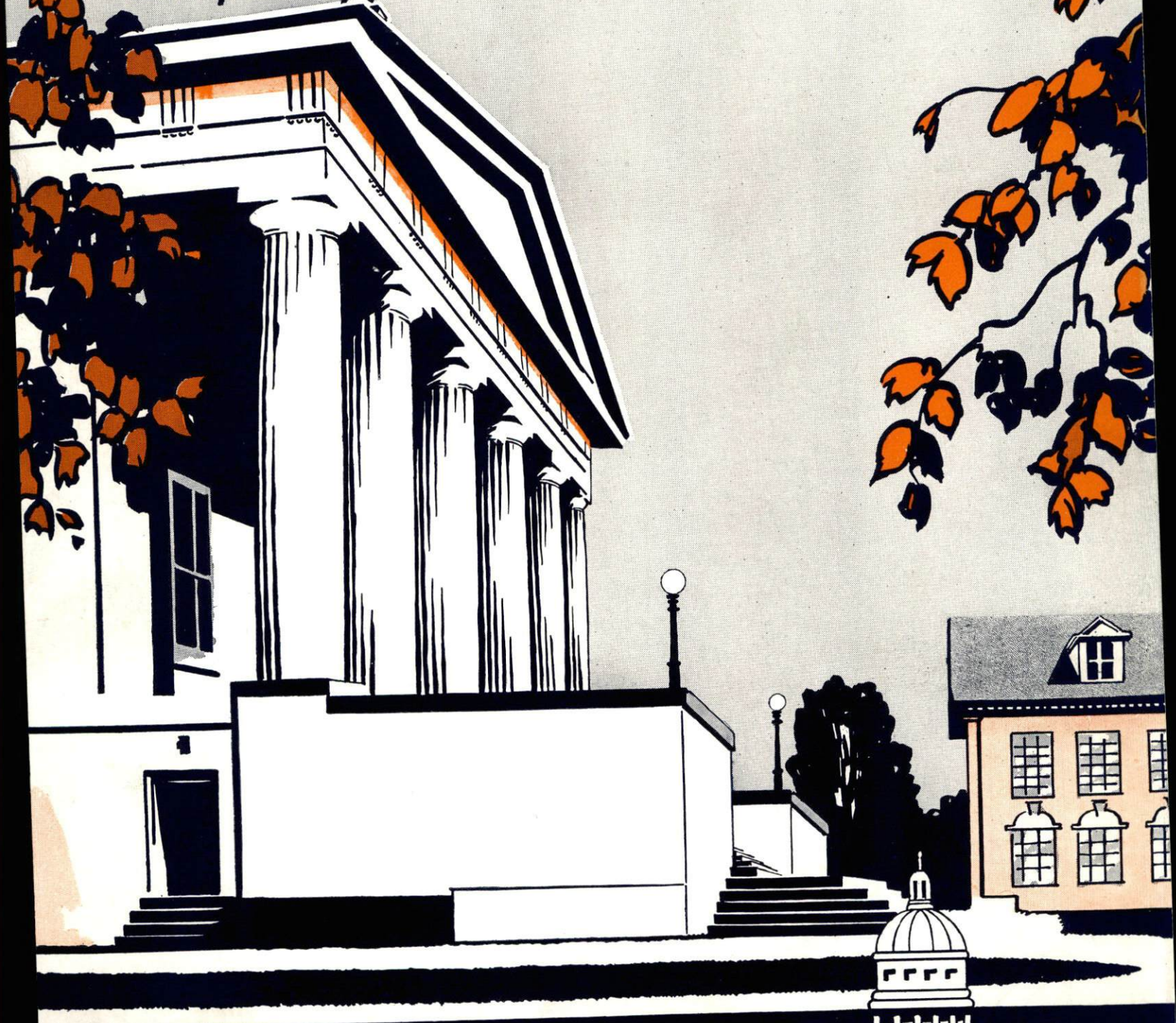
This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kentucky Progress Magazine by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).



# KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE

25¢ per copy

\$2.00 per year



**APRIL 1930**  
**VOL. 2 No. 8**  
**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION**

**STATE CAPITOL**  
**FRANKFORT KENTUCKY**



# COME TO Lexington, Kentucky

*"The Center of the Bluegrass Section"*

A Good Place to Live and Work

## LEXINGTON IS—

The World's Largest Loose-Leaf Tobacco Market.

The Thoroughbred Horse Breeding Center of America.

The Outstanding Blue Grass Seed Producing Center.

The Home of Man-o-War and Other Famous Runners and Trotters.

One of the Largest Motor Bus Transportation Centers of the U. S. A.

One of the South's Largest and Most Important Educational Centers.

The Metropolis of One of America's Richest Agricultural Sections.

In the Great Central Industrial Region of America.

*Abundance of Cheap, Dependable Electric Power*

FOR MORE DETAIL INFORMATION WRITE

## Lexington Utilities Company

INCORPORATED

LEXINGTON,

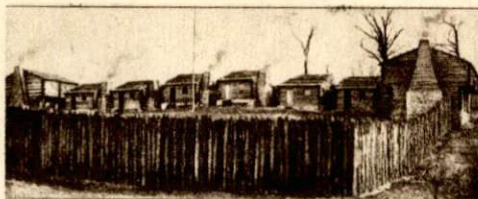
KENTUCKY





Beaumont Inn.

OLD FORT HARROD



"The cradle of the Old Northwest."

BEAUMONT INN

Rooms With or Without Bath  
Country Ham and Chicken or Turkey Twice Daily  
Mr. and Mrs. Glave Goddard

See Quaint SHAKERTOWN  
Dine and rest SHAKERTOWN INN and GUEST HOUSE

**HARRODSBURG**

"The Historic Center of Kentucky"

SEE

Old Fort Harrod  
Quaint Shakertown High Bridge  
Herrington Lake  
Dix Dam Pioneer Cemetery  
Lincoln Marriage Cabin

THE D. T. BOHON COMPANY

"Where Tourists Rest"

HOTEL HARROD  
Harrodsburg's Hospitable Hostelry

BLUE GRASS BUTTER CO.  
Manufacturers of Blue Grass Creamery Butter

BLUE RIBBON CAFE  
A Place to Eat  
Whitman's Candies

AN EARLY KENTUCKY WEDDING

James Barry married the Widow Wilson in old Fort Harrod April 19th, 1777 (Clark's Diary).  
Hugh Wilson, her former husband, had been killed and scalped about one mile from the Fort just thirty-one days before.  
Pioneer Newlyweds knew Harrodsburg well. We invite the present generation to become better acquainted.  
Historic Harrodsburg is a fine place to Honeymoon.

**COME TO HARRODSBURG**

Side trips to Lexington, Danville, Lawrenceburg, Frankfort, Bardstown and the famous Bluegrass section.

CHOICE ANTIQUES  
B. F. POLLARD  
360 N. Main St.

"Harrodsburg's Convenient Garage"  
FORT HARROD MOTOR CO.  
Service to the Touring Public



Dix Dam, Harrodsburg, Ky. Largest rock-filled dam in the world.

The One Stop Service Garage for Tourists  
INGRAM-BUICK COMPANY  
510 W. Lexington St. Phone 292



# The Lafayette

LEXINGTON, KY.

LEN SHOUSE, Jr., Manager

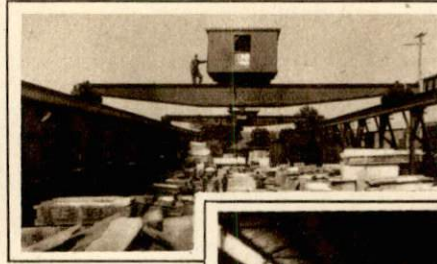


300 ROOMS  
300 BATHS

*Absolutely Fireproof  
Every Room with Bath  
Circulating Ice Water throughout  
Unexcelled Service  
In the heart of the Shopping and Theatrical District  
On U. S. Highways Nos. 25, 60 and 68  
Official A. A. A. Tourist Headquarters*

Fireproof Garage Adjoining

**GOES FORWARD WITH  
KENTUCKY PROGRESS**



*One end of one  
storage yard and  
one end of main  
shop of the*



**SOUTHERN CUT STONE COMPANY  
of BOWLING GREEN, KY.**

*The home of*  
**KENTUCKY OOLITIC LIMESTONE**  
The World's Ideal Building Material for Modern Construction

*Do not build before investigating. Come to us  
or we will come to you. Just wire or write us.*

**SOUTHERN CUT STONE COMPANY  
BOWLING GREEN, KY.**

The  
Kentucky Culvert  
Manufacturing Co.



**Armco Culverts**



Louisville, Kentucky.

**Growing With Kentucky**  
The  
**Fayette National Bank**

at

**Lexington**

has grown as the state  
and community which  
we serve have grown.

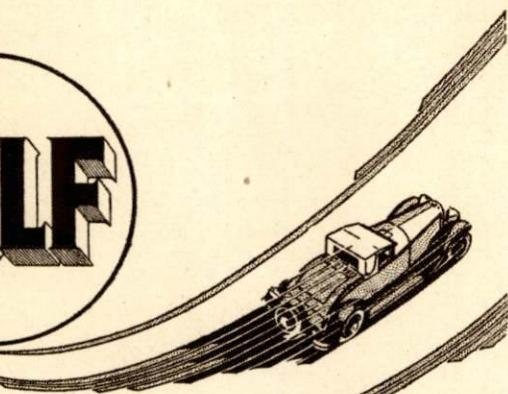
**Assets**  
**Over Five and One-Quarter Million**



GET



and GET AHEAD



THAT GOOD GULF  
GASOLINE

MADE BETTER

400° F. END POINT

ANTI-KNOCK

AT NO EXTRA COST

QUICK STARTING    MORE POWER    MORE MILEAGE  
AT THE SIGN OF THE ORANGE DISC

**GULF REFINING COMPANY**

INCORPORATED

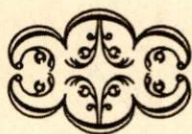
# The Phoenix Hotel

LEXINGTON, KY.

*Kentucky's Most Famous Hotel*

400 ROOMS

Heart of the Blue Grass



*All for Kentucky  
and  
Kentucky for All*



ROY CARRUTHERS, *President*



# Life's Partner



Galvani once said that "electricity is life." Certain it is that today it is man's greatest ally in almost everything he does.

From birth his comfort, happiness and progress are constantly being promoted by endless applications of the energy carried by this nerve force of modern life.

It builds his skyscrapers, lights his home, runs his machines, makes his clothes and afterwards washes and irons them, sweeps the floors of his home, makes his toast and coffee, milks the cow, pumps the water, cools the refrigerator, runs the fans, operates his transportation systems, bridges the ocean with his voice, and, in electrotherapeutics, actually becomes the giver or saver of life by making possible diagnoses, treatments and operations heretofore beyond the reach of science.

The dependable supply of electrical service which makes these modern conveniences possible has been developed under the American political and industrial principle of individual reward for individual merit.



## LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

INCORPORATED



# 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. II

APRIL, 1930

NO. 8

## Kentucky Progress Commission And Staff Executives

JAMES C. STONE, Lexington, Vice-Chairman  
J. ROBERT KELLY, Covington, Vice-Chairman  
EDMUND W. TAYLOR, Frankfort, Vice-Chairman  
L. B. SHOUSE, Lexington  
C. F. RICHARDSON, Sturgis  
J. C. MILLER, Ashland  
R. E. COOPER, Hopkinsville  
W. S. CAMPBELL, Louisville  
J. GRAHAM BROWN, Louisville  
W. H. BRIZENDINE, Mayfield  
R. M. WATT, Pineville  
JAMES L. ISENBERG, Harrodsburg  
C. FRANK DUNN, Executive Secretary  
S. FRENCH HOGE, Treasurer  
GEOFFREY MORGAN, Staff Secretary  
RALPH W. WELLS, Staff Secretary

Address all correspondence pertaining to editorial contents to C. Frank Dunn, Kentucky Progress Commission, State Capitol Building, Frankfort, Ky.

All correspondence pertaining to advertising should be addressed to Kentucky Progress Magazine, 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Subscription Included in Membership to  
KENTUCKY PROGRESS ASSOCIATION  
All others, \$2.00 per year; 25c per copy.  
C. FRANK DUNN, Editor  
JOHN OWEN, Assistant Editor

## Table of Contents

	Page
Editorial - - - - -	8
Transylvania - - - - -	11
By E. W. Delcamp	
Three Buildings Under Construction At the University of Kentucky - - - - -	21
University of Kentucky Enjoys Notable Growth -	23
By Helen King	
Highway Condition Bulletin - - - - -	25
Berea College is Noted Institution - - - - -	29
By K. A. Wilson	
Wet Woods and Duck Spring - - - - -	31
Centre College of Kentucky - - - - -	33
By Charles J. Turck	
K. E. A. Meets in Louisville April 16-17 - - -	34
National Forest Proposed for Kentucky - - -	39
Captain James Estill - - - - -	41
By Robert Page Lincoln	

### CORRECTION

The name of Kentucky's painter, Matthew Jouett, beneath his photo in this issue is spelled incorrectly.



# EDITORIAL

C. FRANK DUNN, Editor

All material published in Kentucky Progress Magazine, except copyrighted articles, may be republished.

## Transylvania's Sesqui

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies, is preparing to celebrate her 150th birthday this June. Such a notable occasion should attract the attention and the attendance of all Kentuckians, ex-Kentuckians and I-want-to-visit-Kentucky-ans.

Home-comers and visitors alike will enjoy not only the ceremonies attendant upon the sesqui-centennial celebration, but the opportunity to see Kentucky in the full bloom of her Summer beauty—see the Mountains and the Bluegrass, the Pennyroyal and the Purchase, the Falls of the Ohio and the Falls of the Cumberland, her caverns and her cliffs, her Kentucky cardinals and her Kentucky colonels.

Sesqui-centennial celebrations began in Kentucky six years ago, with the 150th anniversary of Harrodsburg's birth. Now all Kentucky is delving deeper into history. National monuments, State parks and community-established shrines today mark spots that but a few years ago went almost unnoticed. Good roads and the advent of the tourist have revived interest in history.

Thousands of visiting motorists go to see the Lincoln Birthplace, the Jefferson Davis Birthplace, "My Old Kentucky Home," old Fort Harrod, the Blue Licks Battlefield, the Perryville Battlefield, Cumberland Gap, the Columbus-Belmont Battlefield, old Boonesboro, the site of Dr. Walker's first cabin, etc. Movements have been started to acquire the homes of Mary Todd Lincoln, Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell as shrines, and plans are under way to erect historical markers in every county in the State where points of interest are to be found.

Centennials, sesqui-centennials and bi-centennials should be made occasions for a wider knowledge of history. Morrison Chapel, the century-old building at Transylvania that is pictured on the cover of this issue of the magazine, has been suggested as a permanent State or National monument to education. Likewise, it should be made a permanent monument to the genius of Gideon Shryock and the architects of his time. Too little is known, or at least said, of noted architects. The great work of a painter, of a sculptor, is made known for all time. But what about the architect?

Gideon Shryock, the Kentucky architect who designed Morrison Chapel, had but a few years before, at the age of 26, excelled over all the architects of his day with his plans for the capitol at Frankfort—now known as the "old capitol" and containing a self-supporting circular stone stairway that is said to have no counterpart any-

where in the world. This was in 1826. Shryock next designed the Court House at Louisville and then Morrison Chapel at Lexington. All of these buildings, in use today, are masterpieces, yet their designer is hardly known to even many students of history.

Morrison Chapel and the other buildings at Transylvania College, facing the spot where the student body was addressed in May, 1825, by General Lafayette, enjoy an unique historical setting. Within the distance of a city block are:

The building in which Prof. James Lane Allen taught at Transylvania—the only building left of the original group; the old Benjamin Gratz home, built in 1806 and probably the product of Latrobe; the old home of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, world-famous surgeon of Transylvania; the General John H. Morgan home, designed by Latrobe and now converted into a museum, and the quaint old house wherein Henry Clay was married, General Morgan was married and John Bradford, first editor "in the West," died. Within this group of historic buildings is located the Lexington Public Library, which contains priceless relics and records and where one may revel in the ancience and the atmosphere of old Transy's day.

## An Interesting Book

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME" is the title of an unusually interesting book—about Kentucky of course—written by Lorine Letcher Butler and published by Dorrance and Company, of Philadelphia.

History is considered by many to be a dry subject. However, there is nothing dry about the history contained in Miss Butler's book about Kentucky—and it is a real Kentucky history, too. It is more than a history—it is a travelogue. The various chapters are devoted to the things that are proving to be of greatest interest to the tourist today and each chapter is well illustrated.

The opening theme naturally is the song from which the book takes its title. The protective cover carries a bar of the music together with the words of the first line of the song. The engraver got his notes mixed in the last measure of the bar, but he was probably neither a musician nor a Kentuckian so he can not be held accountable for a slight error of this kind.

Miss Butler is to be congratulated on the subjects selected for her book and the able and thorough manner in which she covered them. Being a Kentuckian she knew what to write about. Being a good author, she knew what the prospective reader wanted her to write about. The combination produced an excellent book.

The State of Kentucky should be indebted to Miss Butler for the added interest in all things that "My Old Kentucky Home" will undoubtedly excite. Here's hoping



everybody will read the book and then visit the scenes so well and interestingly described.

---

Read "Captain James Estill"

"CAPTAIN JAMES ESTILL" is the title of one of the most interesting stories in this number of the Magazine. It contains a thrilling account of Indian attacks upon the pioneers of Kentucky and of the bravery and resourcefulness of Estill and his companions, including Daniel Boone, in "the wilderness."

The "Battle of Little Mount," where Estill fell in a hand to hand fight with an Indian foe worthy of his steel, is a fitting climax to the story of the life of this intrepid hero. The spot is unmarked, the author says, and for the first time a photo of the battleground of "Estill's Defeat" is published in connection with the story of "Captain James Estill."

The need of historical marking in Kentucky, recently undertaken by the Progress Commission, is strongly emphasized by the author's mention of such neglect in his story. The first highway to be marked historically by the Progress Commission will be U. S. Route No. 60, which passes through Mt. Sterling and near the bloody battlefield where Estill met death. A committee has been appointed in each county by Commissioner James L. Isenberg, to select the spots to be marked, and certainly the site of the "Battle of Little Mount" should be among the first to be considered for marking by the Montgomery County Committee.

---

Kentucky To Have National Forest

NEWS dispatches from Washington state that W. E. Hedges, chief land examiner of the forestry service, has recommended to the National Forest Reservation Commission the acquisition of 580,000 acres in Eastern Kentucky for a National forest.

The proposed acreage is located in Powell, Estill, Lee, Bath, Morgan, Rowan, Wolfe and Menifee Counties. It borders upon Kentucky Natural Bridge State Park, one of the most rugged spots of beauty in Kentucky.

No section of the State will now be without its National or State preserve. The Purchase has a game preserve and is about to add Columbus-Belmont State Park to its noted attraction, Reelfoot Lake.

The Pennyroyal will be the open door to another preserve, in addition to the great Mammoth Cave National Park.

Southern Kentucky will have Cumberland Falls and the Cumberland State Park.

The Big Sandy valley will have one of the leading attractions of the State when a State Park is created at the "Breaks of Sandy."

These beckoning recreational areas, bound to draw thousands of tourists from the congested centers north of the Ohio River, spread fan-shape around Central and Northern Kentucky, both full of historic interest and presenting their own charm of landscape unexcelled, if equaled, anywhere in the world.

There are but two things lacking at present in the pic-

ture: A National Park (Monument) at Boonesboro, for which there is a bill in Congress, and the proposed Memorial Highway from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln to the birthplace of Jefferson Davis.

---

American Tourist Trade

(Washington, D. C., Post)

NOTHING could so eloquently illustrate the value of American tourist traffic to France as the appointment of a high commissioner of tourism in the new Tardieu cabinet. Housing, transporting and amusing American tourists have become an industry in France.

American tourists are known to spend approximately \$750,000,000 abroad annually. Upward of \$200,000,000 of this goes to French hotelmen, Parisian shops, government taxes, railways, and to dozens of other agencies equipped to handle the tourist traffic. Great Britain sends France four times as many tourists as does the United States, but little attention is paid to them because they spend very little. The office of high commissioner of tourism may be considered an official bid for more American travelers.

It is hinted, too, that there is special need for drastic action to keep the stream of tourists from being diverted into other countries. Germany has been beckoning to the peregrinating herd, using two new superliners as drawing cards and advertising extensively in America. Italy is awakening to the fabulous profits of the tourist industry. Last year there was a sharp decline in the number of American dollars spent in France, and since the tourist industry brings in an amount equal to one-third of the national budget the government finds it necessary to act.

It will be interesting to see what steps the new commissioner of tourism will take to encourage the traffic. Certainly he will replenish the stream of publicity, but this may have little effect in the United States this year unless it is accompanied by lower prices. Other European countries are drawing tourists away from France because of the increased prices demanded in Paris.

---

What Do You Know About Carter County?

(Our County Advertiser, Olive Hill)

DID you know she has three large caverns, none of which has been completely explored? Did you know she had one of the finest concrete bridges over Tygarts Creek in Kentucky?

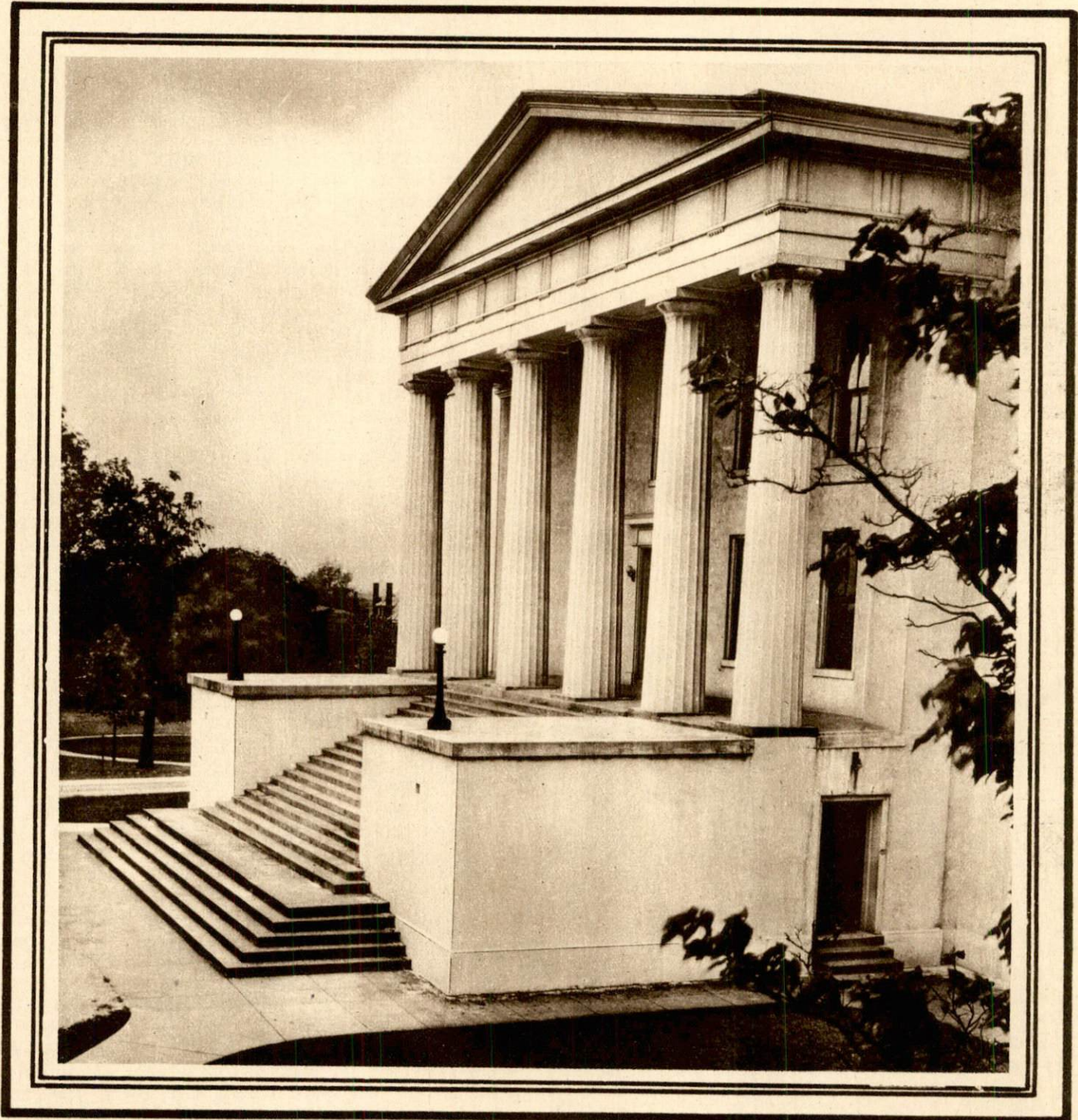
That she has over thirty miles of concrete highway, the Route 60?

That she has some of the wildest natural scenery along Tygart in Kentucky? That she had the only artisan well of 99 per cent pure water in East Kentucky? That she had valleys of farming lands of unsurpassed fertility? That Blue Grass Japan clover and other grasses flourish on our hillsides? That we produce the finest burley tobacco in East Kentucky? That she has nearly 50 miles of railroad in the bounds of the county? That she has four good towns, Olive Hill, Grayson, Hitchens and Carter, besides other small ones? That she has electric power and gas lines through it from end to end? She has four sub-

(Continued on page 48)



# Old Morrison



## FACTS ABOUT MORRISON

Morrison College, the crowning glory of the Transylvania Campus, the pride and the inspiration of every Transylvanian, is a worthy monument to three illustrious men: James Morrison, Henry Clay, and Gideon Shryock. Morrison made the bequest for the building, Clay suggested that the bequest be made, and Shryock was the architect who drew the plans and superintended the erection. The plans were approved October 30, 1830. The contract for the erection was signed June 30, 1831. Owing to delays caused by changes in the location and in the plans, and by an epidemic of cholera in Lexington, Morrison College was not fully completed until 1834, at a cost of about \$30,000.

"If this old building could be transplanted to the slopes of ancient Greece, so true are its lines, it would not suffer in comparison with those classic ruins which are still the models of the world."



# Transylvania

The Pioneer College of the Western Wilderness

By E. W. DELCAMP

THE commemoration of a notable event will occur the first week of June, 1930, in Lexington, Ky. That event was the birth of Transylvania University 150 years ago in the legislative halls of old Virginia. For a century and a half this institution—to quote from one of its own songs—has been “In the Heart of Kentucky” in every sense of that phrase.

Though the records in the old library are but frag-

mentary and distressingly incomplete, they reveal a stirring story of significant service to state and nation. These annals show that Transylvania had the first medical college, the first college of law, the first normal college, the first library, west of the Alleghanies. They record the significant fact that almost all the influential men in the early history of Kentucky and the West are somehow related to this institution. Their partial lists of students and officials reveal that from these halls of learning have come a president of the

United State of the day; the President of the Confederacy; 45 United States senators; 2 Confederate Senators, 91 Congressmen, 35 governors of states and territories, at least 3 speakers of the House, 2 members of the United States Supreme Court, 7 chief justices of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, 13 cabinet members, and more than 30 ministers to foreign countries. This college has been represented by more than one member in every Congress of the United States since the day of its founding. In the twenty-fifth Congress (1837-9) both senators and 7 of the 13 representatives from Kentucky were Transylvanians. This institution trained the greatest orator of his day, Thos. E. Marshall. It gave to the War of 1812, Henry Clay and Isaac Shelby; to the Mexican War, Stephen F. Austin and Wm. H. Warton; to the Civil War, Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, and Albert Sidney Johnston; and to the World War, out of a matriculation of barely 150 male students, it gave Gen. Pershing's color bearer in France, 40 commissioned officers, and 35 men in the ranks of the Army and Navy. Hence this first *Alma Mater* of the Western Wilderness feels that by her century and a half of eventful history and worthwhile achievement for state and nation she has earned the right on the occasion of her 150th birthday to keep open house

for her countless children and innumerable friends.

Thomas Jefferson paved the way for the establishment of this institution, when in 1779 his bill was introduced into the Virginia Legislature to provide a general system of free education for that State. Its plan embraced a public school for every county, a college for every 10 districts,—the whole to culminate in a great university. Transylvania was virtually chartered the next year, when

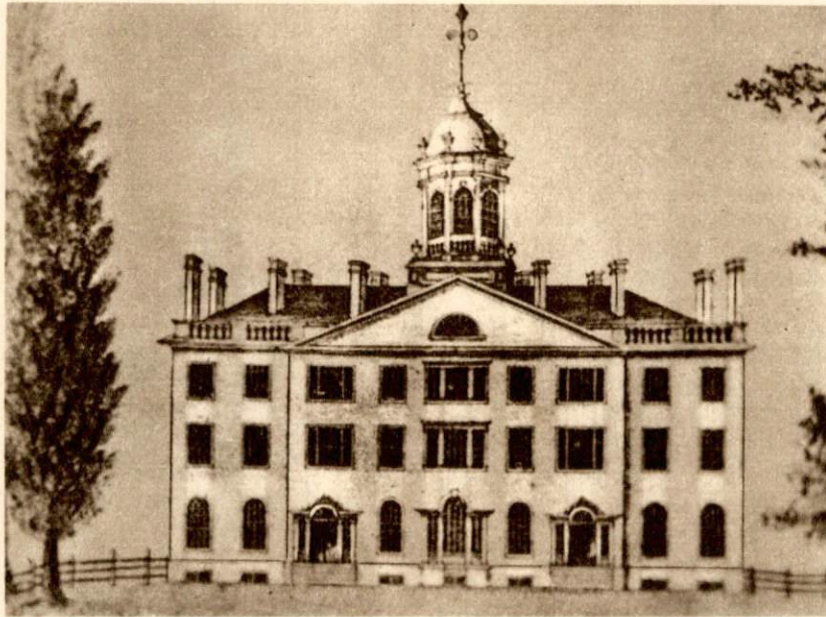
the Legislature of Virginia passed a law to vest 8,000 acres of escheated lands, formerly the property of British subjects in the “county of Kentucke,” in 13 trustees “for a public school or seminary of learning.” This action was taken “in order,” says the preamble of the bill, “to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge even among its remote citizens whose situation in a barbarous neighborhood and savage intercourse might otherwise render unfriendly to science.”

Owing to the unsettled conditions following the Revolu-

tion and the turmoil of Indian hostilities, nothing was done until 1783. At that time additional legislation increased the number of trustees to 25, gave the name “Transylvania Seminary” to the new school, and endowed it with 12,000 additional acres. In 1785 the school was temporarily located near Crow's Station, now Danville, and opened in the double log cabin of “Old Father Rice,” who became its first teacher—“terms £3 per annum, one-half in cash, and the other in corn, tobacco, and pork.”

In 1788 the Seminary was removed to Lexington, then the most important frontier village in the West. By the time old Mad Anthony Wayne had conquered the Northwestern Indians—1794—a lot between Market and Mill streets had been donated by liberal citizens; a plain two story brick had been built with “money from lotteries;” a college curriculum introduced, equal to those of the best colleges in the East; and a new board had elected as principal the Rev. Harry Toulmin, a talented minister of the Baptist Church.

Sectarian feeling at once developed. The Baptist claimed equal rights in the Seminary on the grounds that it was a State institution. The Presbyterian claimed control on the grounds that the endowment had been secured through their efforts. Finally the latter religious body

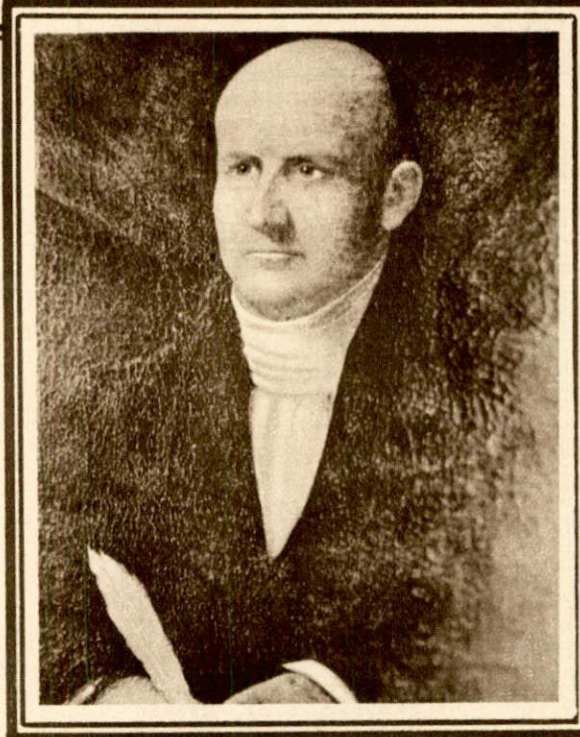


Second Main building of Transylvania University erected 1818. It was here Lafayette was received in 1825, and where Jefferson Davis and Albert Sidney Johnston attended.



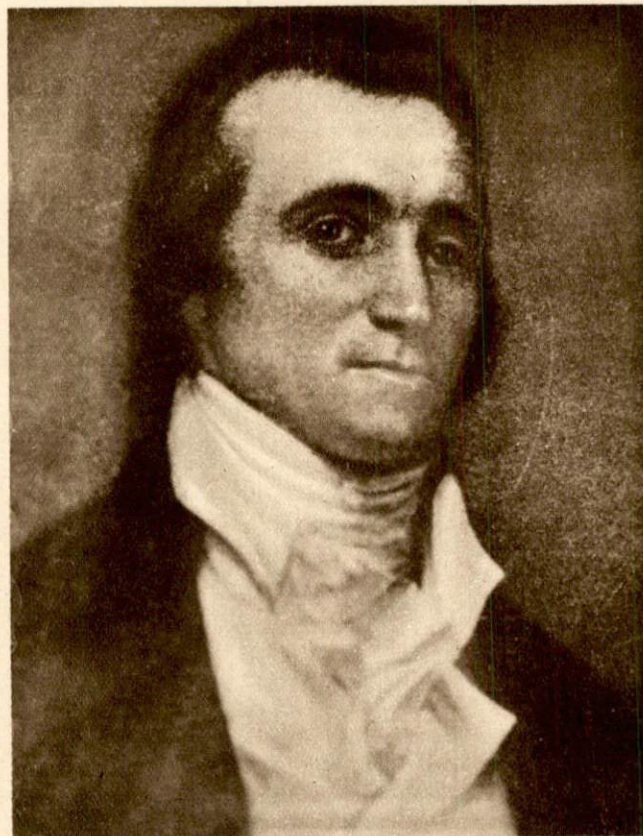
# Famous Presidents of Transylvania

Right:  
Horace Holley, L. L. D., brilliant scholar and orator, president of Transylvania University, 1818 to 1827, placed Transylvania in the front rank of American Universities



Below:  
Benj. Orr Peers, president of Transylvania University, presided at the dedication of Morrison College, 1833.

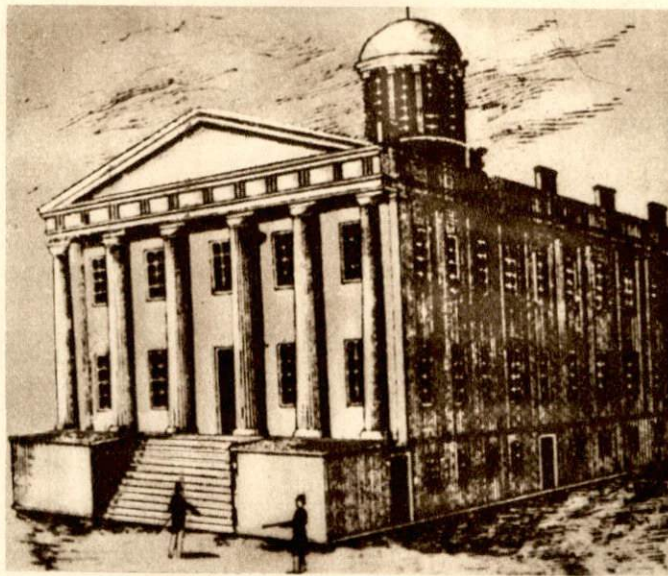
Below:  
Rev. James Moore, first president of Transylvania University, founder of Christ Church, Lexington.





withdrew their patronage and established Kentucky Academy at Pisgah, a few miles away. Shortly after this Toulmin resigned, the trouble was adjusted, and in 1798 the two institutions were merged under the name of Transylvania University. The very next year the law and medical departments were organized. A majority of the trustees after this change were Presbyterians, but "without the right of ecclesiastical interference." Consequently the Rev. James Moore, rector of the first Episcopal church founded in Kentucky, was elected president. The teaching staff was enlarged, and donations to the library were secured from Gen. Washington, John Adams, Aaron Burr, Robert Morris, and other distinguished patrons of learning.

For a number of years, though it had the name University, Transylvania remained a college, and its alumni were few. A more important and comprehensive institution was demanded. In 1817 its ardent supporters determined on expansion. The old college building was converted into a private residence, "The President's House." Immediately in front of this a new university building



Second medical college building of Transylvania University, burned while occupied by Federal troops in 1862.

was erected, which was one of the most imposing structures of its day. It boasted 30 rooms, besides the spacious chapel. Its refectory perhaps suggested Rugby pranks to the Tom Browns who frequented it. In this edifice Lafayette was received with distinguished honor when he visited the institution in 1825. Here Jefferson Davis and Albert Sidney Johnston recited their daily lessons.

A master spirit was now needed to take the helm. Such a one was secured in Dr. Horace Holley, a graduate of Yale, and widely known for his scholarly attainments and brilliant oratory. Dr. Holley arrived in Lexington with his family in 1818, accompanied by a brother of the noted Edward Everett, who had been engaged to teach Latin and Greek. The new president organized the institution on a high and liberal scale. He called about him some of the ablest teachers of this country and of Europe. The result was phenomenal. Transylvania was soon crowded with a superior class of young men from the South and the Mississippi Valley. The academic department was especially strong. The Law and Medical Colleges took on



"Woodlands," the agricultural college of Kentucky University, 1865.



# Distinguished Professors of Transylvania



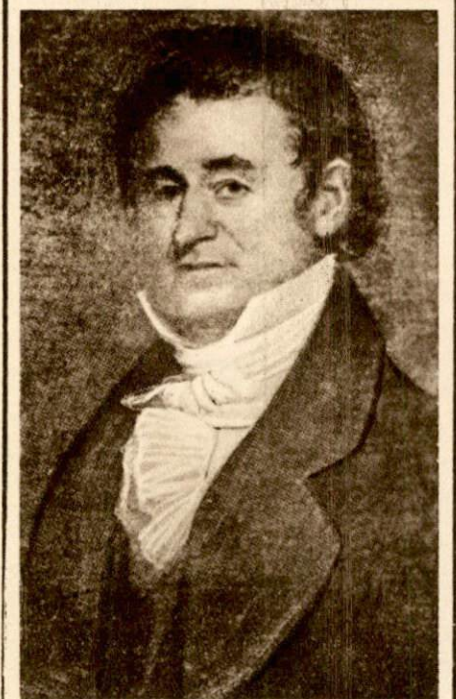
Constantine Rafinesque, Scientist, "the most learned man in America", professor in Transylvania University, 1818 to 1827.



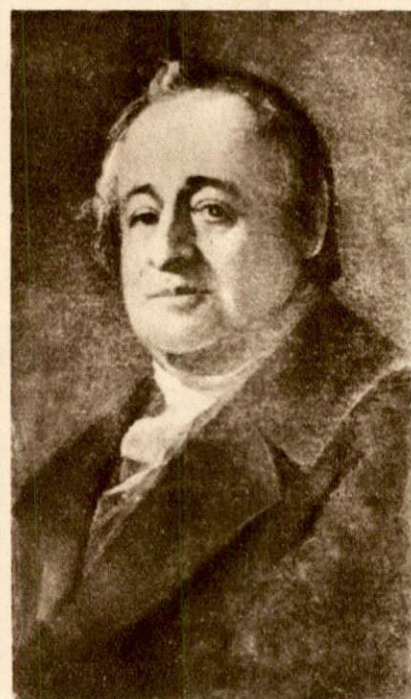
Geo. Nicholas, founder of the Transylvania law school, 1799, the man who framed the first constitution of Kentucky.



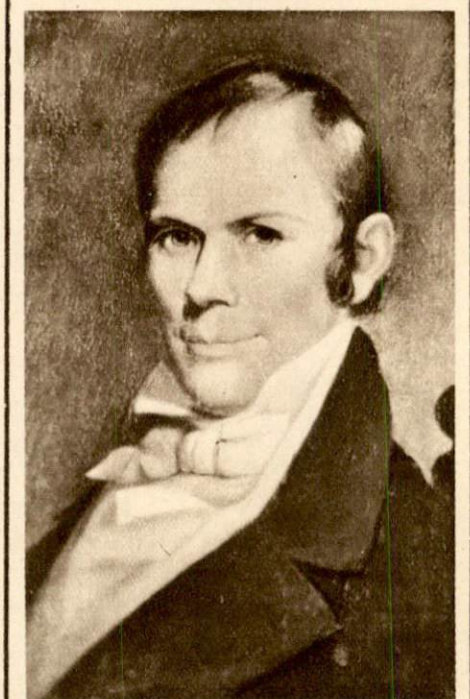
Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., world-famous surgeon-professor and dean in the Transylvania medical school, 1814 to 1850.



Hon. James Brown, professor of law in Transylvania University, 1799 to 1805. United States Minister to France, 1823 to 1829.



Samuel Brown, M. D., founder of the Transylvania medical school.



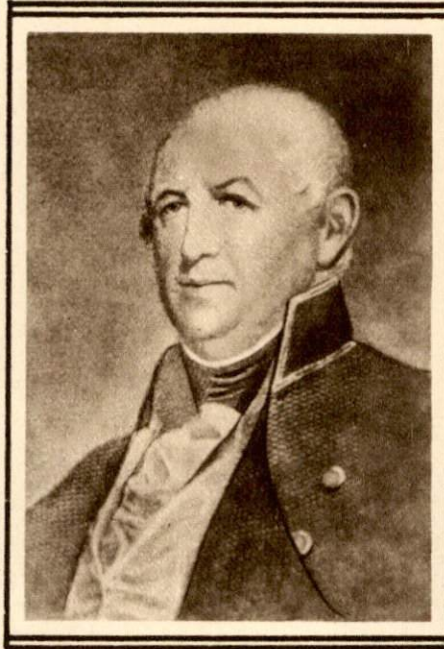
Henry Clay, professor of law, trustee, loyal and active friend of Transylvania, from 1802 to 1852.



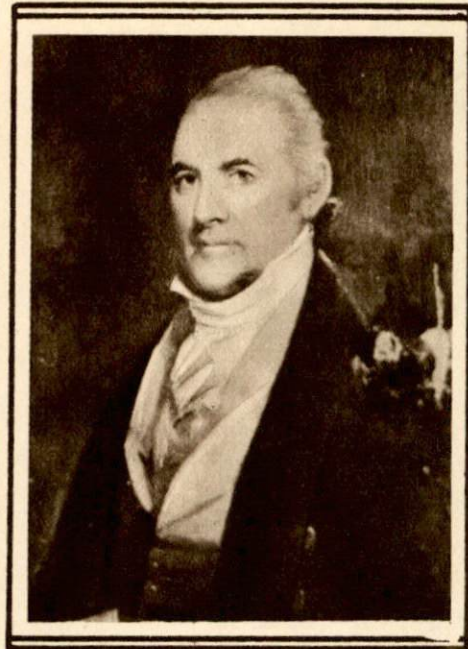
## Eminent Trustees of Transylvania



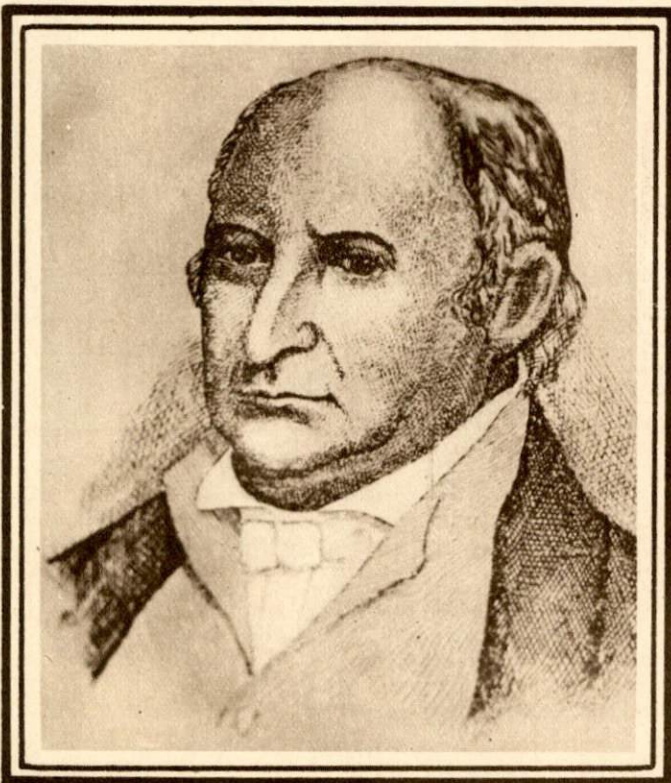
Robert Patterson, founder of Lexington, of Dayton, Ohio, and one of the founders of Cincinnati, who was one of the first trustees of Transylvania.



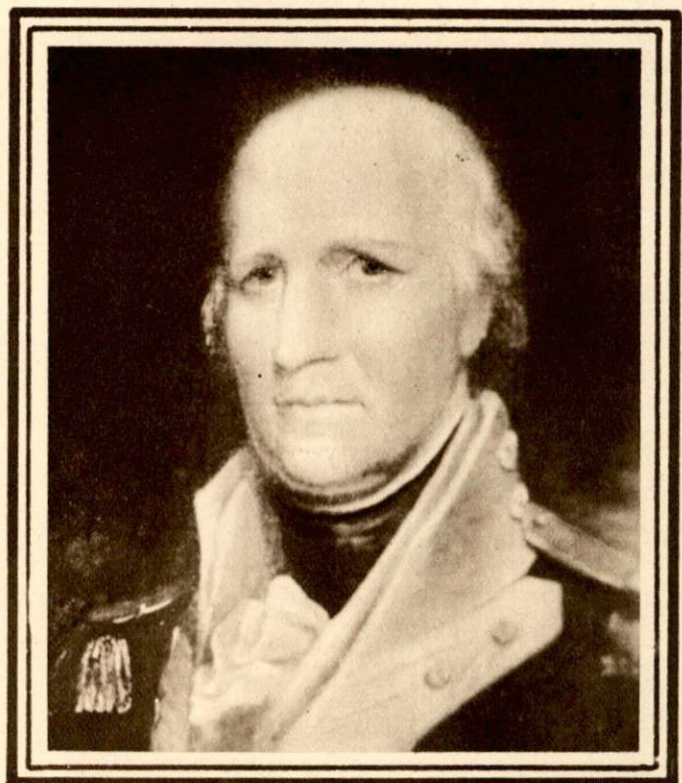
Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky, appointed by the Assembly of Virginia as Trustee of Transylvania Seminary, 1783.



Col. James Morrison, founder of the Morrison Professorship, 1823, chairman of the board of trustees, donor of Morrison College.



John Bradford, editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, 1787; Transylvania trustee, 1792 to 1830; first chairman of the board of Transylvania University, 1799.



Gen. George Rogers Clark, conquerer of the Northwest Territory, founder of Louisville, took the oath of trustee of Transylvania Seminary, June 21, 1786.



# Transylvania's "Aladdin's Cave of Literary Wealth"

Specimens from the Old Library Which Contains 18,000 Old Books and 10,000 pamphlets. Old Medical Library Claims First Collection of Old Volumes and Pamphlets in the Country.



Above:  
Section showing primarily a part of the fine bird collection. Dr. Funkhouser, Biologist of the U. of Ky., says the bird collection is the finest south of the Ohio River. The humming bird collection is one of the finest in the entire country.

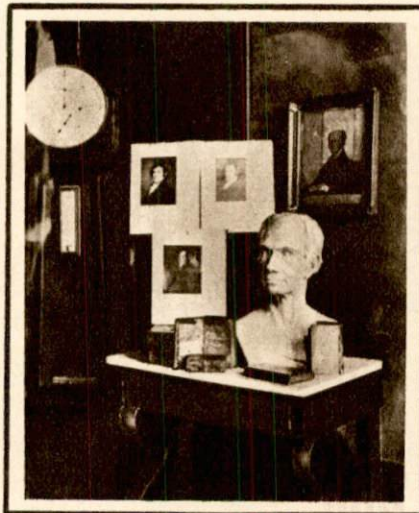


Above:  
Bibles vary in size. The King James folio, Black letter, printed in London, 1634.



Right:  
Another section of the Old Museum.

Right:  
A corner of the old Transylvania library showing the Joel T. Hart bust of Henry Clay.



Above:  
Transylvania volumes showing marks of former distinguished ownership. One bears the coat-of-arms of Queen Marie Antoinette, another of Charles X. King of France.



One half of the title page of the Domesday Book. Gift to Transylvania from William IV, King of England, 1834.



Left:  
Manuscripts in the Transylvania library. On one of these, George Washington wrote his name.

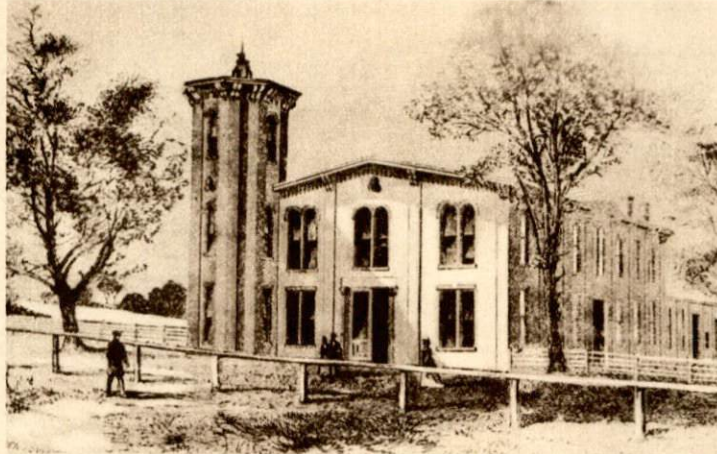


new life. Transylvania became the peer of Harvard and Yale. The less than 9 years of Holley's incumbency were in many respects the most brilliant era in the history of Old Transylvania. During his administration 660 students were graduated. The significance of this number can only be appreciated when we reflect on the comparatively sparse population of the South and West in that day, and on the relatively few students who then ever went beyond the common schools.

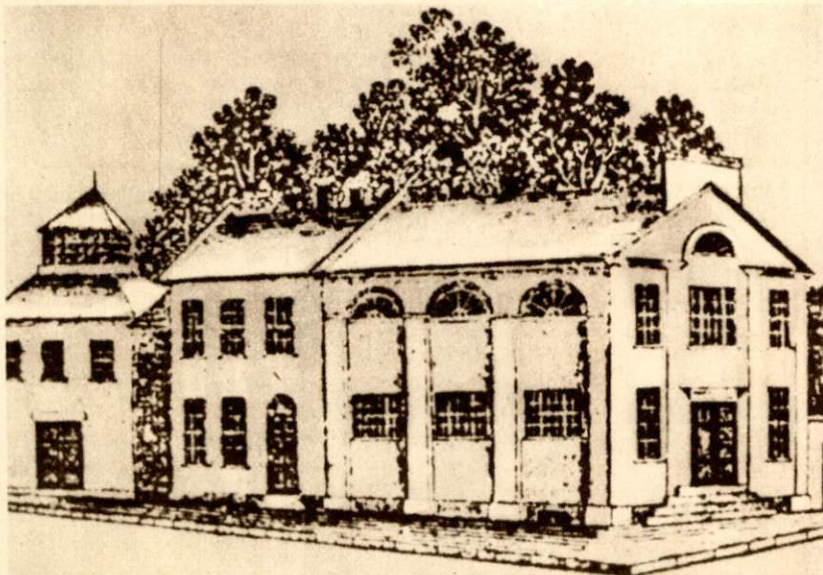
But such a gratifying state of affairs was not to continue. "Envy," says Addison, "is a tax a man owes to his contemporaries for the privilege of being distinguished." Many made Holley feel the truth of that epigram. Others in all sincerity condemned him for his Unitarian faith. Some were shocked that he looked on at a private dance. Still others agonized over the monstrous report that this "rationalist" did not believe in a genuine, out and out, personal devil. Said Holley, writing to his old friend, Josiah Quincy: "Religious perversity is as common here as it is in New England. What is called orthodoxy in Kentucky is the same illiberal and proscribing spirit that it is in your vicinity." The clamor grew apace and the President's religious opinions and love of amusements were unceasingly discussed and denounced. His own imprudent utterances and his defiance of public opinion did not help matters. Finally in 1827 he was forced to resign, to the great regret of the majority of the citizens of Lexington and to the deep sorrow



Bacon College, first school of the Disciples of Christ, founded at Georgetown 1836, later moved to Harrodsburg and known as Kentucky University.



The mechanical college of Kentucky University, 1865.



First building of the Transylvania Medical College, erected 1829. (Stood where now stands the Y. W. C. A. Building.)

of the students, many of whom left the institution never to return.

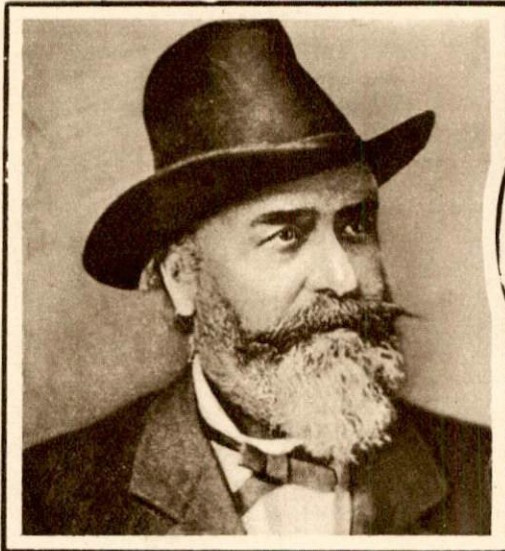
Holley's resignation was a heavy blow to the University. The Board of Trustees did its best to repair the mischief and Dr. Alva Wood, then head of Brown University, was called to the presidency. But the College of Liberal Arts, lately so full of life and magnetism, dragged and languished. The College of Law, however, which had attained wide celebrity under such professors as George Nicholas,

Henry Clay, and Judge Bledsoe, continued to prosper. That its large classes were little diminished at this time was due in great measure to the personal efforts of one of its faculty, the brilliant Wm. T. Barry, afterward Postmaster General under Jackson.

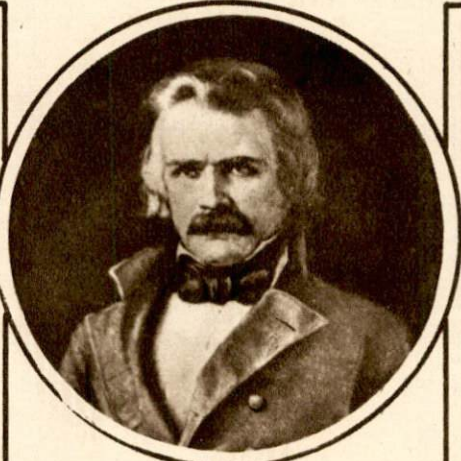
The brilliant Geo. Robertson was for 20 years professor of law in the College. It is said that he instructed no fewer than 3,000 lawyers, over 2,000 of whom graduated under him. Former Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, who graduated from this Law College in 1852, said of the faculty under whom he studied: "No law school that has ever existed in this country or in any other country, has had at the same time as teachers of law four greater lawyers. If George Robertson and Thos. A. Marshall had been placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court in their early years, they would have left a reputation as great as that of Chief Justice Marshall. No greater lawyer ever lived in this country than Madison C. Johnson. He deserves to be ranked by the



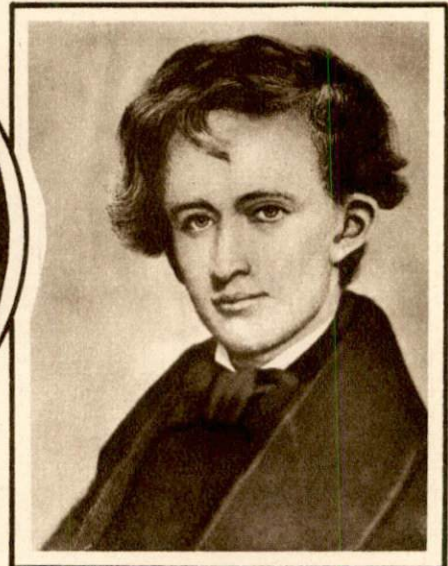
# A Small Group of Famous Alumni and Former Students of Transylvania



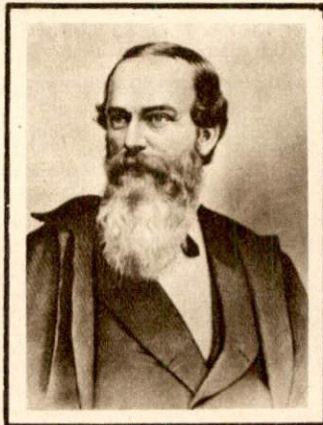
Above:  
Henry Carter Harrison, L. L. B., 1855—member of Congress, five times mayor of Chicago.



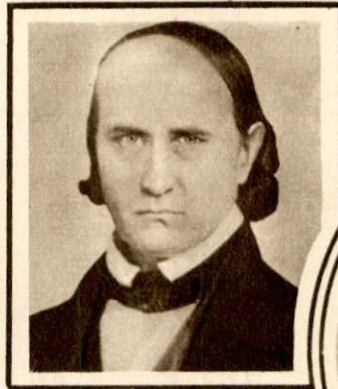
Albert Sidney Johnston, Transylvania, 1821, Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Texas Republic, Major General of the army of the Confederacy.



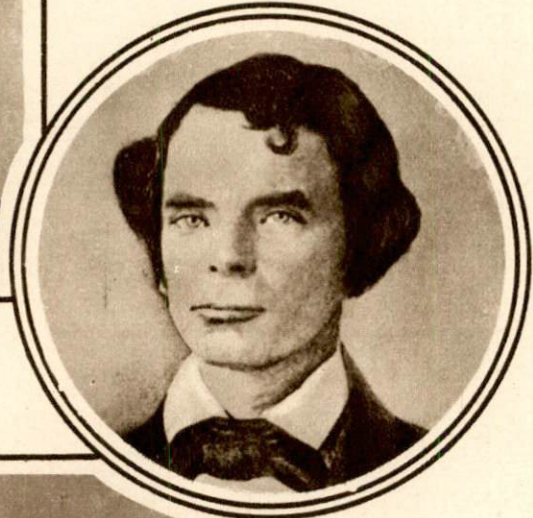
Richard H. Menefee, L. L. B., 1832, member of Congress, "The Patrick Henry of the West."



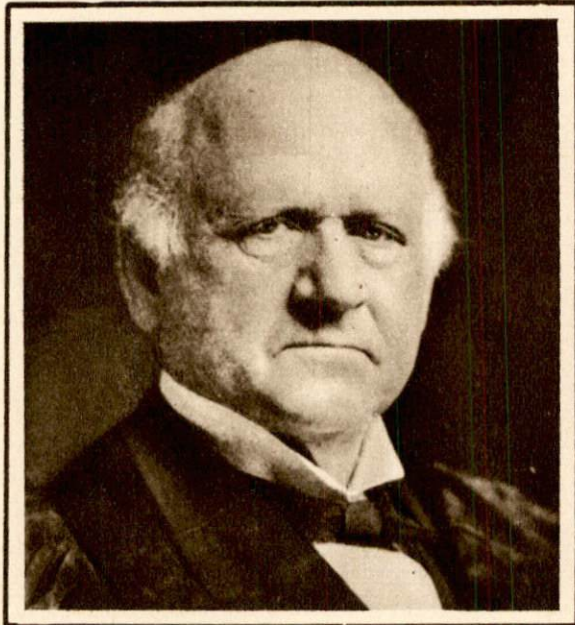
Right:  
James Sidney Rollins, L. L. B., 1834—member of Congress, "Father of the University of Missouri."



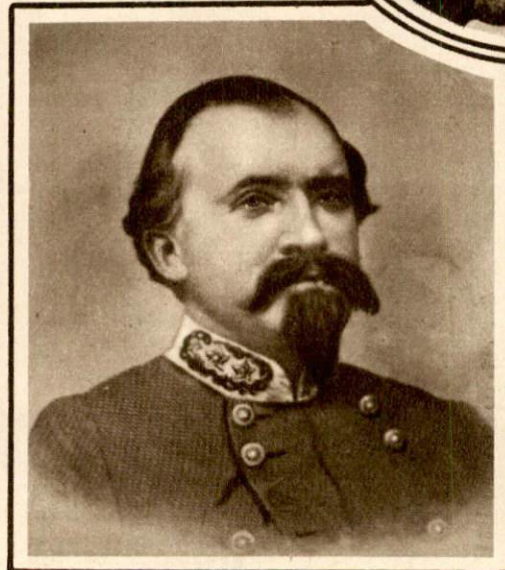
Thomas Holley Chivers, M. C., 1830, poet dramatist, friend of Edgar Allan Poe.



Above:  
John W. Monette, pioneer in the doctrine held today of the origin of fevers and the first man to write on flood control of the Mississippi River.



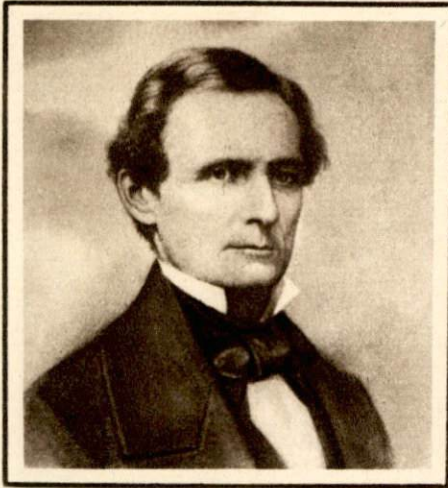
John Marshall Harlan, L. L. B., 1852, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.



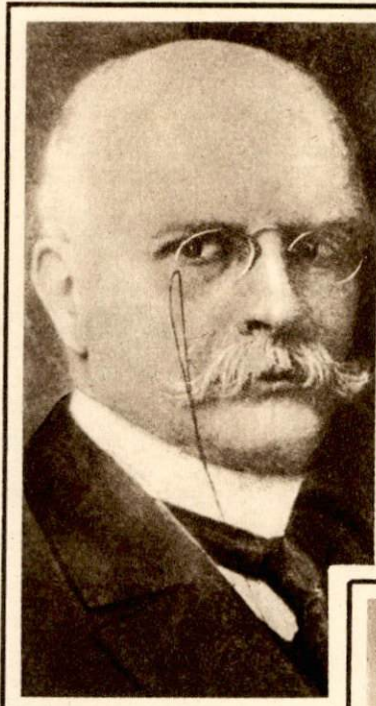
Left:  
John Hunt Morgan, Transylvania, 1842, gallant cavalry leader of the Confederate army.



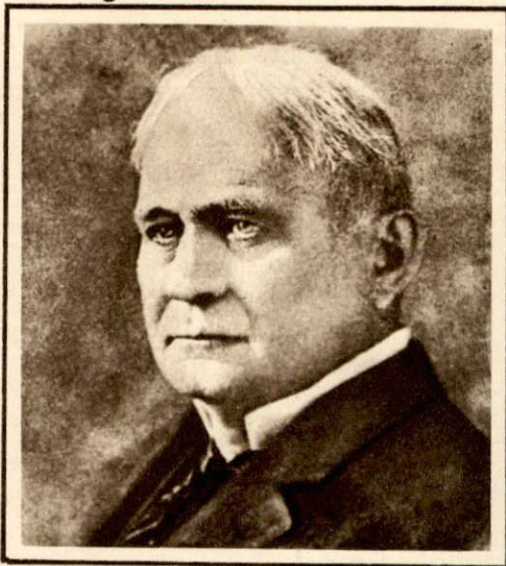
# A Small Group of Famous Alumni and Former Students of Transylvania



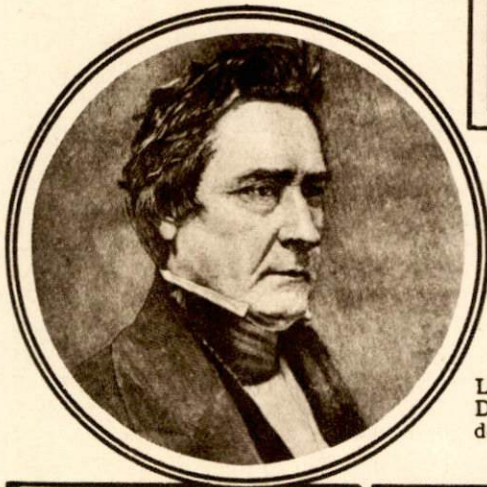
Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, Transylvania University, 1821 to 1824.



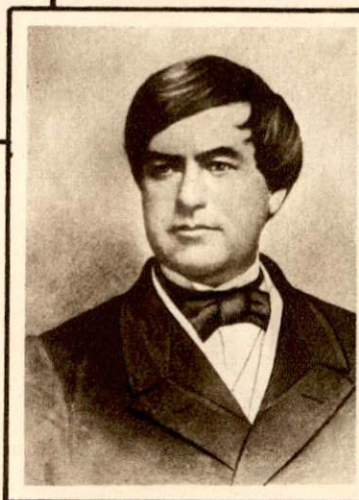
Above:  
James Lane Allen, A. B., 1872; A. M., 1877; L. L. D., 1898, Transylvania.



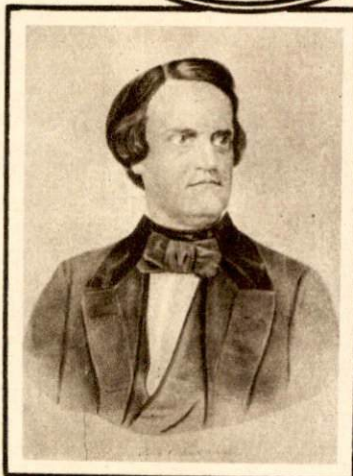
Above:  
Champ Clark, Transylvania, from 1867 to 1870, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives for four Congresses.



Left:  
David Rice Atchison, President of the United States for a day



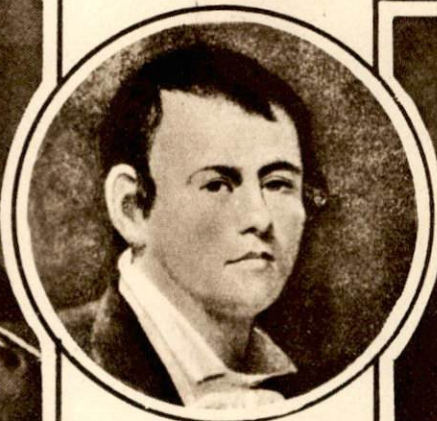
Left:  
Cassius Marcellus Clay, L. B., 1833, diplomat, Minister to Russia.



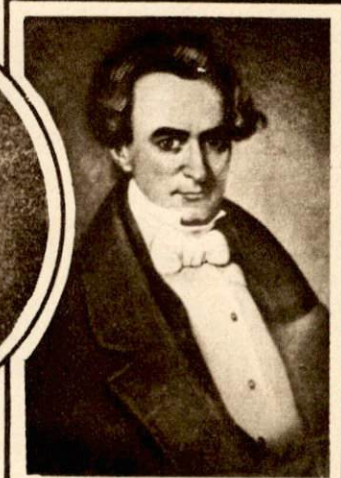
John C. Breckinridge, L. L. B., member of Congress, Vice-President of the United States, Brigadier General of the Confederate Army, Secretary of War of the Confederacy.



John Fox, Jr., Transylvanian, gifted writer of Kentucky stories.

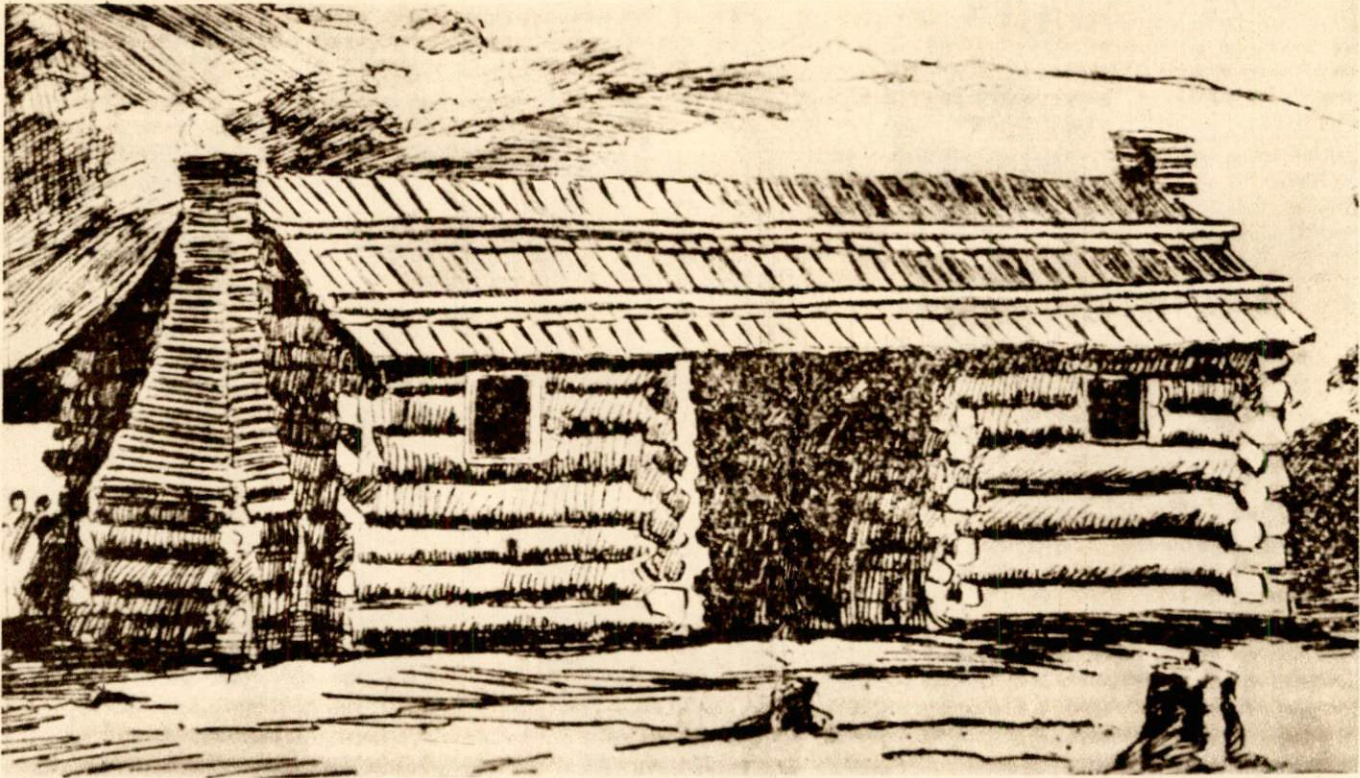


Mathew Jouette, Transylvania, 1804, Kentucky's great portrait painter.



Stephen Fuller Austin, Transylvania, 1810, founder of the Texas Republic.





Double log cabin of "Father" David Rice near Crow Station where first classes of Transylvania Seminary were taught.

side of Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.' When one reads the long list of famous statesmen and political leaders that Old Transylvania gave to the country, he is lost in amazement. When he knows even superficially the history of the Old Law College, he begins to understand.

Dr. Wood had not been at the head of Transylvania very long, when its principal building was destroyed by fire. He himself shortly thereafter resigned to become the first president of the University of Alabama. A new edifice was commenced at once by the undaunted trustees and dedicated in 1833, during the administration of Rev. Benj. O. Peers, an Episcopalian minister. The new building, whose classic walls still challenge the admiration of every passerby, was christened Morrison College in memory of its giver, Col. James Morrison.

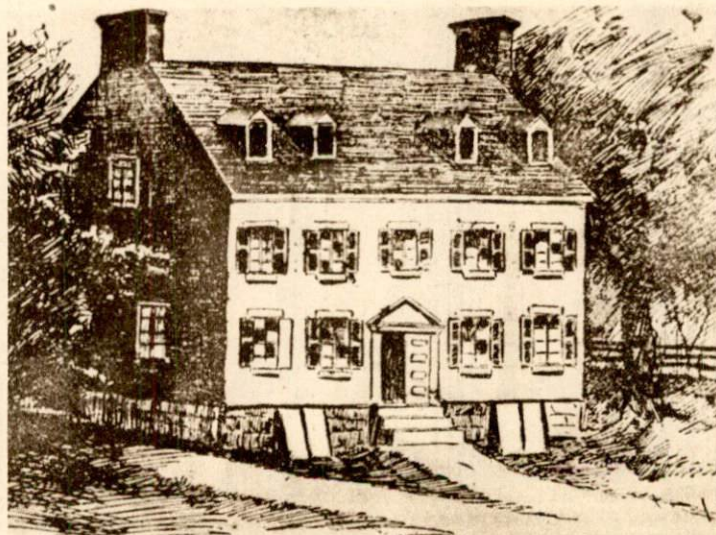
The Medical College had not been affected by the retirement of Holley. Since its re-organization in 1818 it had grown steadily in size and fame. In that year it had 20 matriculates and one graduate. In 1826 it numbered 281 with 53 graduates. By 1833 it had given instruction to 3,000 students from 18 states and had conferred degrees upon 700. It was long classed among the first institutions of its kind in the country. Its

diplomas were eagerly sought for. Lexington swarmed for years with medical students, many of whom left distinguished names behind them. At the beginning of the Civil War the Medical College alone had 2,000 alumni.

In 1841 the trustees decided to entrust the languishing College of Liberal Arts, then known as Morrison College, to the Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Church. Under its auspices the eloquent Rev. Henry B. Bascom held the presidency from 1842 to 1849. A second era of great growth began. In 1843 there were 552 students in attendance. But after seven years of brilliant leadership Bascom resigned, to become later a bishop in his own church, and the university again reverted to the State.

In 1856 Transylvania was re-organized and a school for training teachers was established, the first of its kind in the entire West. The State Legislature appropriated \$12,000. Doubts, however, arose about the constitutionality of this biennial grant, and after two years the Normal School was discontinued.

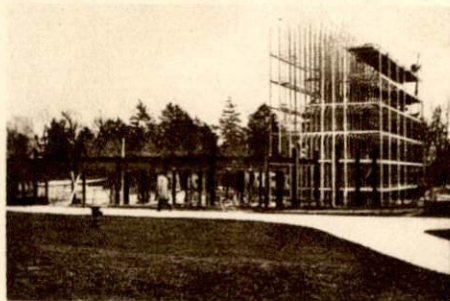
During the Civil War the work of the college was seriously interrupted. Many of the students joined the Confederate army. Some enlisted on the other side. The buildings were seized by Federal troops  
(Continued on page 48)



Main building of Transylvania University 1799. (Stood at North end of what is now Gratz Park.)



# Three Buildings Under Construction at the University of Kentucky



New Library



Education Building—Teachers Training School.



Dairy Products Building.

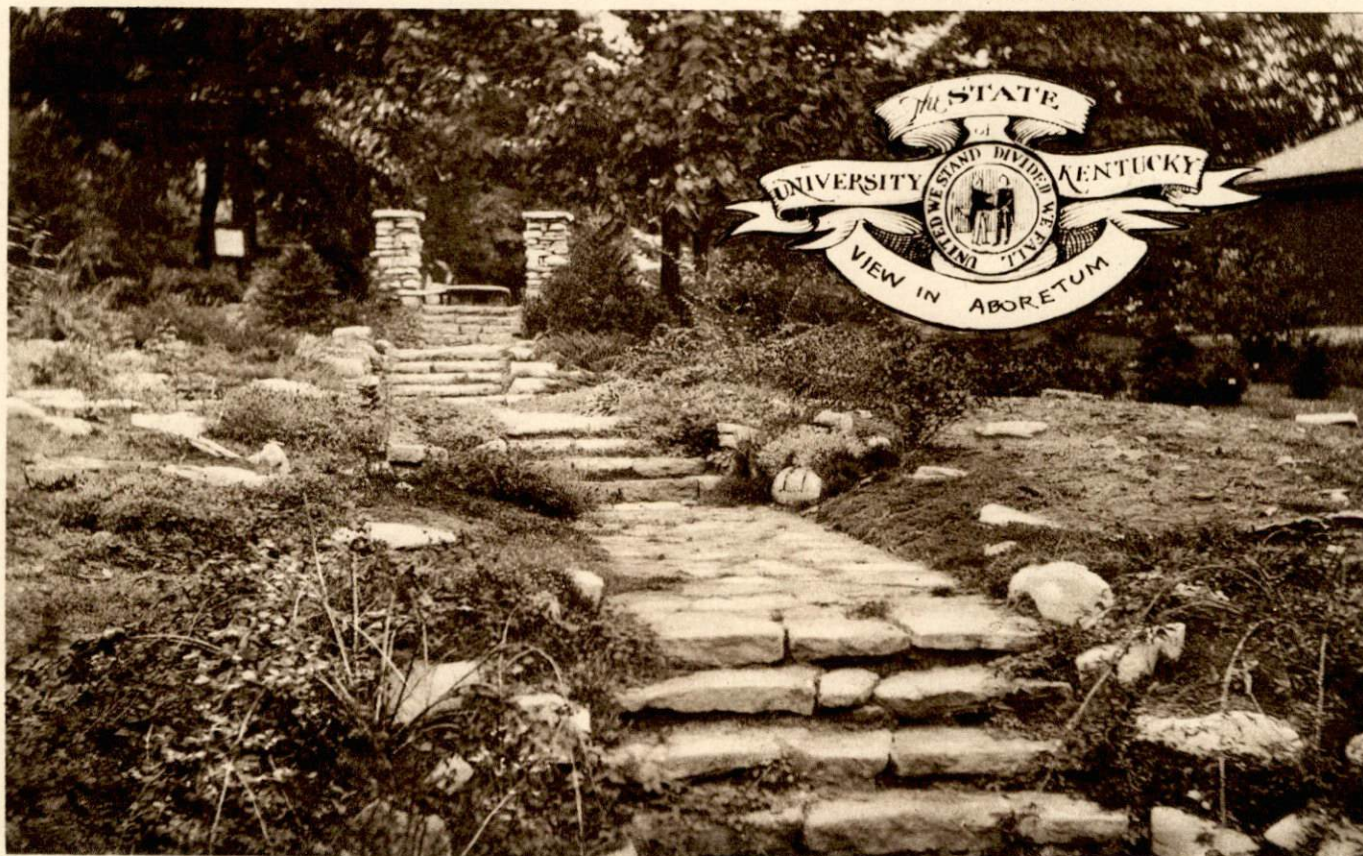
THESE three new buildings of the University of Kentucky campus will be completed within the year; the Dairy Products building, a part of the College of Agriculture will be ready for occupancy almost immediately; the Library, the first unit of which is under construction will be in the process of construction throughout the summer and it is hoped will be completed by the first of the year. The Teacher Training building, which will house the College of Education, should be ready for occupancy this summer.

The Dairy Products building will be devoted to the use of the Animal Industry group of the College of Agriculture, of which Prof. E. S. Good is chairman; they are the Dairy department, the Animal Husbandry department and the Poultry department. The building contains four

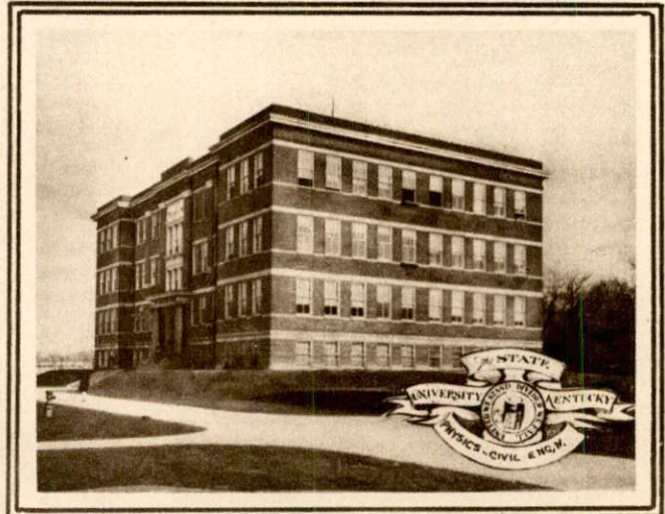
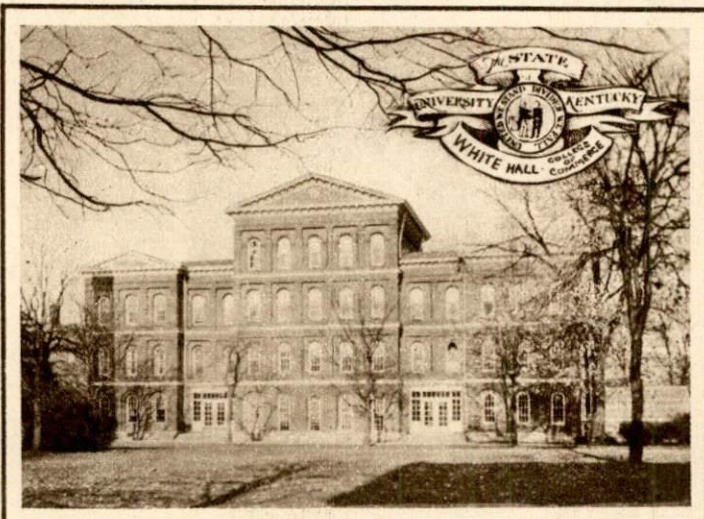
classrooms and nine laboratories both for instruction and research.

The Teacher Training building houses the College of Education and will be equipped to train men and women in the teaching profession from kindergarten to college. It is complete in every detail, with cafeteria, playground, auditorium, classrooms and offices complete for the teaching staff and student's use.

The Library will house 500,000 volumes and is being constructed with the idea of adding a second unit of the same capacity when funds are available for same. It will face the beautiful spread of campus between the Esplanade and the football stadium and will be one of the most beautiful structures on the campus.









# University of Kentucky Enjoys Notable Growth

By HELEN KING

ON THE campus of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, where modern halls of learning now stand, the shades of pioneer Kentuckians still linger, marking the historic plot of ground once known as Maxwell woods, where John Maxwell, together with other pioneers, heard the story of the "Battle of Lexington," and by the light of a camp fire, gave the Kentucky city its name.

Patterson Hall, girl's dormitory on the University of Kentucky campus, is built over the spot where John and Sarah Maxwell, first newly-weds to live in Fort Lexington, builded their little log home. Kentucky's great concrete stadium, "dedicated to Kentuckians who lost their lives in the World War," now stands where loyal Kentuckians once trained and rallied to the forces of the Confederacy. The University of Kentucky campus was once the rendezvous of picnickers, the gathering place of armed forces, the site of fairs, the scene of combat. It is an historic spot; beautiful with Blue Grass soil and gnarled old trees, beloved in history and tradition.

With such a background, such a valuable heritage, the University of Kentucky could not fail to achieve its present standing as one of the great universities of the South. But the story of its beginning is, like the story of the Blue Grass State, one of travail, hardship and uncertainty.

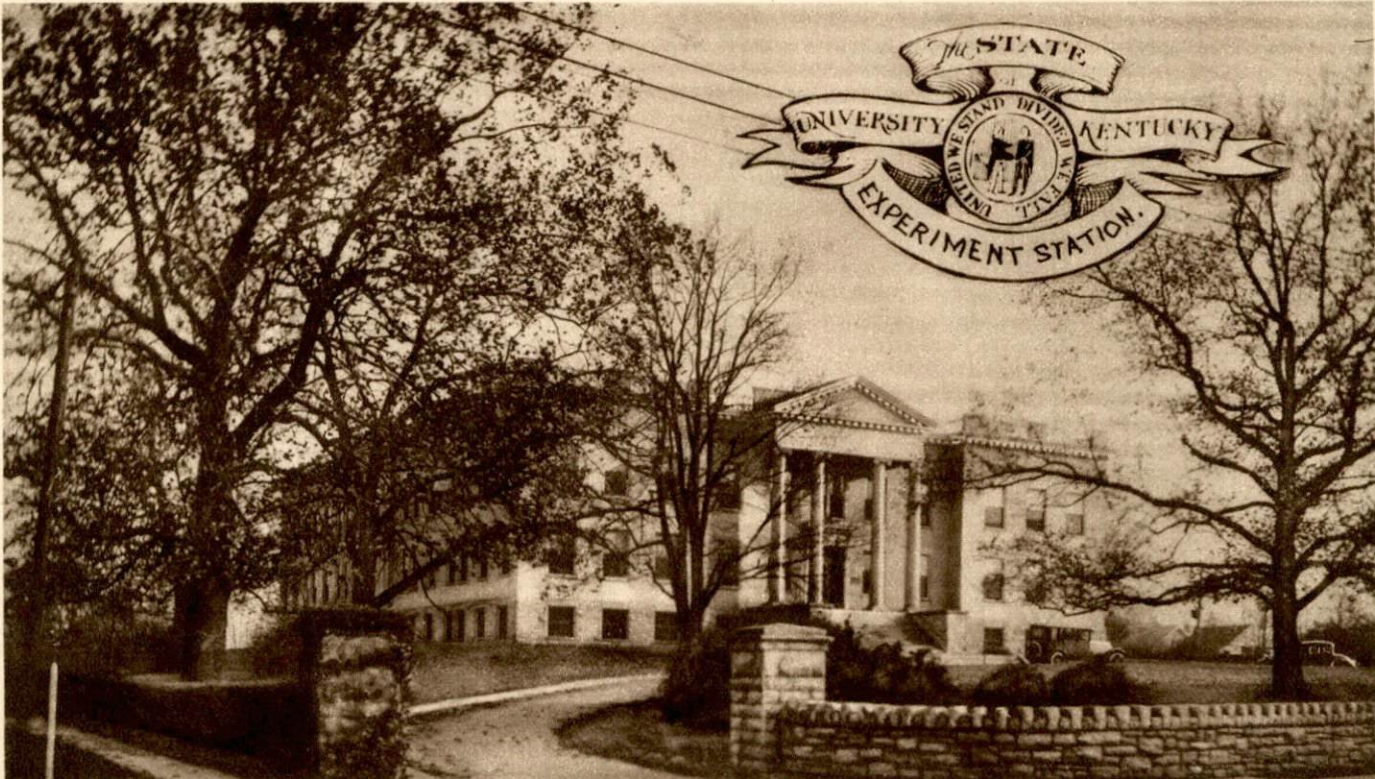
Following the establishment of the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1863 which provided each State with land heritage, profits from the sale of which were to be used for the endowment of a State college, the lands granted the State of Kentucky were sold, returning the small sum of \$165,000. The money consisted of a sum so small, that

instead of placing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky on an independent basis, as was provided in the Land Grant Act, the Legislature of Kentucky decided to make it one of the colleges of Kentucky University, which is now Transylvania College, and in 1865 this fusion was accomplished.

To this institution then the annual proceeds of the Congressional land-grant were given to provide for the operation of the college, until in 1880, when the plan was finally repealed, and a commission was appointed to work out a plan for a State university. The city of Lexington then came forward with an offer of 52 acres of land and the sum of \$30,000 in order that the State college might locate in Lexington, the General Assembly made an act giving it annually the proceeds of one-half of one cent on each hundred dollars of taxable property owned by white persons in the State, and Fayette County supplemented this sum with a gift of \$20,000, thus making possible the beginning of the University of Kentucky.

Until 1908 the independent school was known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, the name being changed at that time to the State College of Kentucky. This resulted indirectly from the establishment of a College of Law at the college during the year previous, which technically took the school out of the strict classification implied in the name, "Agricultural and Mechanical College."

In 1918 the Kentucky college was placed in the broader category of State institutions with the adoption of the corporate title of University of Kentucky, and since that time has had to its credit such a remarkable record of expansion and growth as to indicate that this fine old insti-





tution, with its heritage of intellectual background, bravery and beauty, has at last come into its own.

Few men in the history of Kentucky have done more to promote the cause of higher education than James Kennedy Patterson, third president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. For more than forty years he contended, single-handed, with the difficulties, the discouragements and the seemingly insurmountable objections put forth by jealous opposition. Slowly but surely he developed his embryonic dream, educating the people first of all to the importance of a State university, and to the necessity of State financial aid for the continuance of the institution, all the while outlining the well-ordered plans upon which have been erected the University of Kentucky as it is known and respected today.

John Augustus Williams and J. D. Pickett immediately preceded President Patterson as chief executives of the State college for the two years prior to his appointment, but to President Patterson belongs the loyalty of Kentuckians, for his inspiration and outstanding example of service through a period of forty-one years.

James G. White, dean of the Arts and Sciences College at the time of President Patterson's retirement, was appointed acting president for the year 1910, following which Henry S. Barker received the appointment to the presidency. In 1908 the Agricultural and Mechanical College was reclassified under the title of State College and continued under that name through the administration of President Barker and Dean Paul P. Boyd, who acted in the capacity of chief executive for a few months in 1917, previous to the appointment of Dr. Frank L. McVey.

The University of Kentucky is today the largest institution for higher education in the State of Kentucky. It is non-denominational and offers equal advantages to all. The University is composed of six colleges, a Graduate School, an Agricultural Experiment Station, two Agricultural Experiment Sub-Stations, and a department of University Extension and of Agricultural Extension. Besides these divisions, the University has several sub-divisions including a Bureau of Business Research in the College of Commerce, a Bureau of School Service in the College of Education and a summer session under the direction of Dean W. S. Taylor, of the College of Education.

The College of Arts and Sciences, the largest college in the University, not only trains in liberal education, but provides the service courses for all other colleges. These service courses include mathematics, languages, sciences, economics, history, English and art. In addition to that, the Arts College offers a pre-medical course and offers a degree in industrial chemistry, and in Journalism.

The College of Engineering offers instruction in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Civil Engineering, and is one of the best known and highest ranking engineering schools in the United States, its graduates being recognized throughout the country as one of Kentucky's finest contributions to industry.

The College of Agriculture possibly has done more for



the State of Kentucky than any other one factor in the Agricultural development of the Commonwealth. The Agricultural Experiment Station, through its research, discoveries and services, adds each year hundreds of thousands of dollars to the incomes of the farmers of the State, the discoveries in soil production alone having already saved more than the annual support received from the State.

The College of Education will go into new quarters

next fall with the opening of the new Teachers Training Building, now under construction. This fine building, made possible through a gift of \$150,000 from the General Education Board of New York City, a like sum appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature, and the donation of a plot of ground to the University by the city of Lexington, is to house the College of Education and a training school for teachers which will offer advantages to men and women desiring to follow the teaching profession in any one of its many branches from kindergarten to college.

The College of Law, the second oldest college on the campus, has among members of the profession in Kentucky and throughout the country, men who have established themselves as leaders in the legal practice. This college has recently proven its leadership by the announcement of the inauguration of a course of study in "Air Law," a course which at the time of the announcement was only being taught in two other schools of higher learning in the United States.

The College of Commerce is the most recently formed college at the University, while the Graduate School has become a separate unit of University work only within the last few years. However, this school, under the direction of Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, the dean, will confer its first degree of Doctor of Philosophy this spring, indicating the rapid strides which have marked its growth in recent years.

Last summer, 1,504 students attended the two sessions of summer school (not including duplicate enrollment), 5,394 matriculated for the two semesters of the 1929 school year (including duplicating enrollment) and 1,413 students received instruction through the department of University Extension during the term beginning February, 1929; this number includes 219 students who took evening courses both semesters.

The enrollment at the University has increased approximately 178 per cent over a period of ten years; it has a teaching staff of 253, a campus of 76 acres with more than 30 buildings, an Experiment Station farm of 600 acres, a forest reserve and sub-experiment station at Quicksand of 15,000 acres and a sub-experiment station at Princeton of 600 acres. Through the county agents in 90 counties and the home demonstration agents in 35 counties, the investigations of the Kentucky experiment and sub-experiment stations, the resources of the College of Agriculture are made available to the farmers and homemakers of Kentucky.

During the past decade the physical aspect of the University of Kentucky campus, as well as its educational

(Continued on page 50)



# Highway Condition Bulletin

ISSUED BY STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

(See map on next pages)

**NOTE:** Enquire locally relative to condition of gravel roads before traveling.

**U. S. 23—Mayo Trail** (Marked from Ashland to Prestonsburg). Ashland via Catlettsburg, Louisa, Paintsville, Prestonsburg, Pikeville, Jenkins, Whitesburg and Harlan to Pineville. This is surfaced road to Prestonsburg. Road being surfaced from Prestonsburg to Allen. Not passable from Prestonsburg to Harold. Under grade and drain and surfacing construction from Allen to Harold. Surfaced from Harold to Pikeville. Road from Pikeville to Elmwood surfaced. On Mayo Trail from Jenkins to Seco concrete paving open to traffic. From Seco to Whitesburg and across Pine Mountain to the foot of Cumberland side is a State maintained road passable in fair weather. From Pikeville to Harlan several sections are being graded, impossible for traffic to get through. Pineville to Harlan, concrete and macadam surface, good condition.

**U. S. 25—Eastern Dixie Highway:**—Covington via Williams-town, Georgetown, Lexington, Richmond, Mt. Vernon, London, Corbin, Barbourville, Pineville, Middlesboro and Cumberland Gap in good condition the year around. Note: Marked U. S. 25—E from Corbin to Middlesboro.

**U. S. 25—W—Corbin Jellico Road:** Macadam road Corbin to Williamsburg excellent condition. Traffic bound macadam between Williamsburg and Saxton good condition. New concrete pavement from Saxton to Jellico excellent condition.

**U. S. 27—Newport-Cynthiana-Lexington**—Newport via Monmouth Street to Alexandria good macadam road then via Claryville, Grants Lick and Butler to an intersection with the Covington-Falmouth road at Greenwood concrete pavement. Turn left at Greenwood over macadam road to Falmouth, Cynthiana.

**U. S. 27—Lookout Mountain Air Line:** Lexington via Nicholasville; Lancaster, Stanford, Somerset, Whitley City to Tenn. State line. Excellent surface treated macadam from Lexington to Somerset. From Somerset to two miles north of Whitley City traffic bound macadam surfacing complete and in very good condition. From this point to the Tenn. State Line surface treated macadam except the last two miles which is traffic bound macadam in very good condition.

**U. S. 31—Western Dixie Highway**—Louisville by way of Tiptop, Elizabethtown, Munfordsville, Horse Cave, turn left to Bear Wallow. Bear Wallow to 7 miles south of Glasgow excellent surfaced road. From this point to Barren River traffic bound macadam. Barren River to Scottsville to Tenn. State line south of Scottsville, good macadam and gravel surface.

**U. S. 41—Dixie Bee Line:** Henderson to Madisonville excellent gravel. Madisonville to Earlington concrete. Earlington to Mortons Gap excellent gravel. High type surfacing Mortons Gap to Nortonville. High type surfacing finished four miles near Crofton. From Hopkinsville to Tennessee Line high type surfacing.

**U. S. 45—Paducah to Lone Oak** penetration macadam. Lone Oak to Graves county line excellent gravel. Graves county line to Mayfield high type surfacing. Mayfield to Wingo high type surfacing. Wingo to Fulton excellent gravel road.

**U. S. 51—Wickliffe, Bardwell Clinton and Fulton** good gravel road. Bridge runaround just south of Arlington.

**U. S. 60—Midland Trail:** Ashland to Olive Hill high type road. Olive Hill and Rowan County line good travel. Rowan County line to Farmers high type. Farmers to 2 miles east of Owingsville traffic bound macadam, good. From this point to Lexington concrete and high type asphalt and macadam in excellent condition. Lexington to Louisville all high type road.

**U. S. 60—Louisville-Paducah-Wickliffe Road:** Louisville to Tiptop excellent surfaced road. Tiptop to Grahampton traffic bound macadam good condition. Grahampton to Brandenburg gravel and macadam, excellent condition. Brandenburg to Hardinsburg to Cloverport good gravel. Cloverport to Owensboro good gravel and asphalt. Road under construction beginning five miles east of Henderson to Henderson. Detour from U. S. 60 to Owensboro over route marked temporary U. S. 60 via Sorgho, Hibbardsville and Zion to Henderson—gravel

road. From Henderson to Corydon under construction. Detour from Henderson via U. S. 41 to Rock Springs to Corydon good gravel road. Corydon, Morganfield, Marion and Smithland to Paducah gravel road. (Ferry at Cumberland-Tennessee Rivers operates until midnight). Construction on main road from Paducah to Wickliffe completed and open to traffic.

**U. S. 68—Lexington-Maysville Road**—Good surfacing and penetration macadam from Lexington via Paris to Maysville.

**U. S. 68—Jackson and Jefferson Davis Highway:** Bardstown via Bear Wallow, excellent surface from Bardstown to Magnolia. Magnolia to Bear Wallow completed surface in good condition. Bear Wallow via Horse Cave to Bowling Green excellent surface. From Bowling Green to 8 miles west of Bowling Green high type surfacing, from this point to Auburn traffic bound macadam surface. Auburn to Russellville high type surfacing. Russellville to Todd county line traffic bound macadam Todd county line to Fairview and Hopkinsville high type surfacing. From Hopkinsville by way of Gracey and Cadiz to Tenn. River excellent gravel.

**U. S. 68—From Tennessee River to Benton** excellent gravel. Detour via Briensburg detour good. From Briensburg to McCracken County line excellent gravel. McCracken county line to Paducah new rock asphalt road open to travel.

**U. S. 168—Jackson Highway**—Louisville to Bardstown to Springfield route marked temporary from Springfield through Lebanon to Perryville. Permanent marking from Perryville to Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon, road in good condition.

**U. S. 227—Winchester-Richmond road:** Now open to traffic surface treatment and traffic bound macadam.

**Ky. 10—Vanceburg-Maysville-Covington.** Good surfaced road across Lewis and Bracken counties. Mason county to Maysville poor but passable. Concrete road from Maysville to Germantown. Germantown via Alexandria to Newport treated macadam and traffic bound macadam in good condition.

**Ky. 15—(Marked to Jackson) Winchester-Stanton-Hazard-Whitesburg road.** Winchester to Clay City oiled macadam and good gravel. Stanton to Campton, gravel and traffic bound macadam. Campton to the Breathitt county line, eleven miles of traffic bound macadam surfacing. Breathitt county line to Jackson sixteen miles of creek gravel surface. Jackson to the Perry county line a distance of 21.5 miles graded road under contract for surfacing. Sections not entirely surfaced in poor traveling condition and construction work closed down. Perry county line to the end of gravel road under contract for surfacing. Hazard to Knott county line good gravel surfacing. Knott county line to Whitesburg 12.3 miles, traffic bound sandstone.

**Ky. 17—Covington-Falmouth;** Covington south to the Pendleton county line concrete road. From this point to Falmouth, good macadam treated.

**Ky. 33—Carrollton-Georgetown-Versailles-Brooklyn Bridge Road.** This road via Worthville and Owenton is State maintained surfaced road throughout, suitable for travel at all times.

**Ky. 35—Graefenburg-Lawrenceburg-Harrodsburg-Danville-Liberty-Jamestown;** treated macadam to Hustonville. Gravel and traffic bound stone to Liberty and Jamestown, passable at all times.

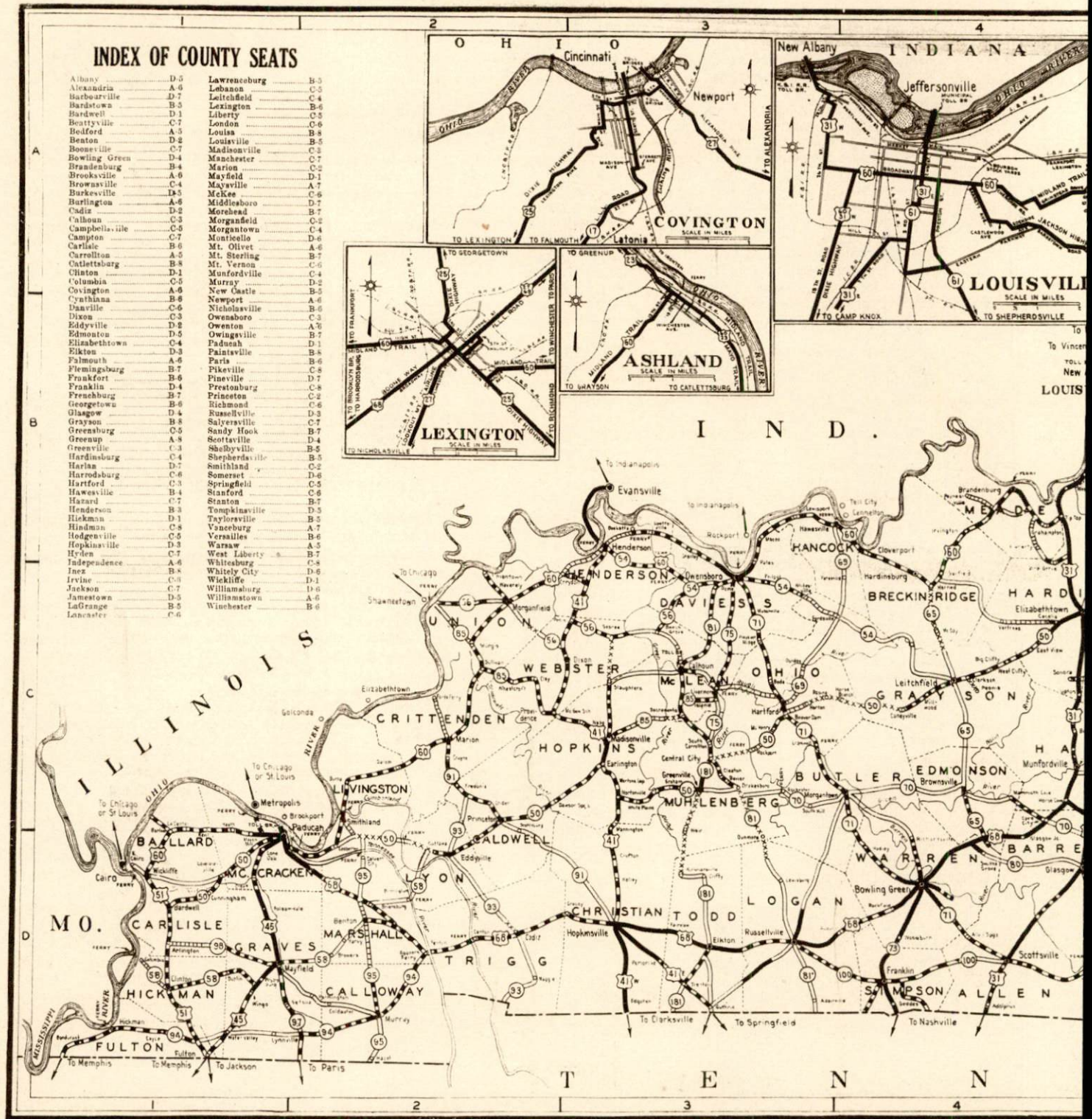
**Ky. 35—To Danville U. S. 168 to Mt. Vernon-Boone Highway.** From Harrodsburg via Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, London, Corbin, Barbourville and Pineville to Cumberland Gap. Harrodsburg to Stanford surface treated macadam in good condition. Stanford to Mt. Vernon traffic bound macadam open to travel. Mt. Vernon to Cumberland Gap is described under Dixie Highway in second paragraph.

**Ky. 37—Frankfort-Pleasureville-New Castle-Campbellsburg-Bedford-Milton.** From Frankfort approximately 7 miles toward Pleasureville traffic bound surface; remaining six miles to Henry county line graded earth passable in dry weather. Henry county line to North Pleasureville traffic bound surface. North Pleasureville to New Castle excellent treated

[Continued on page 49]



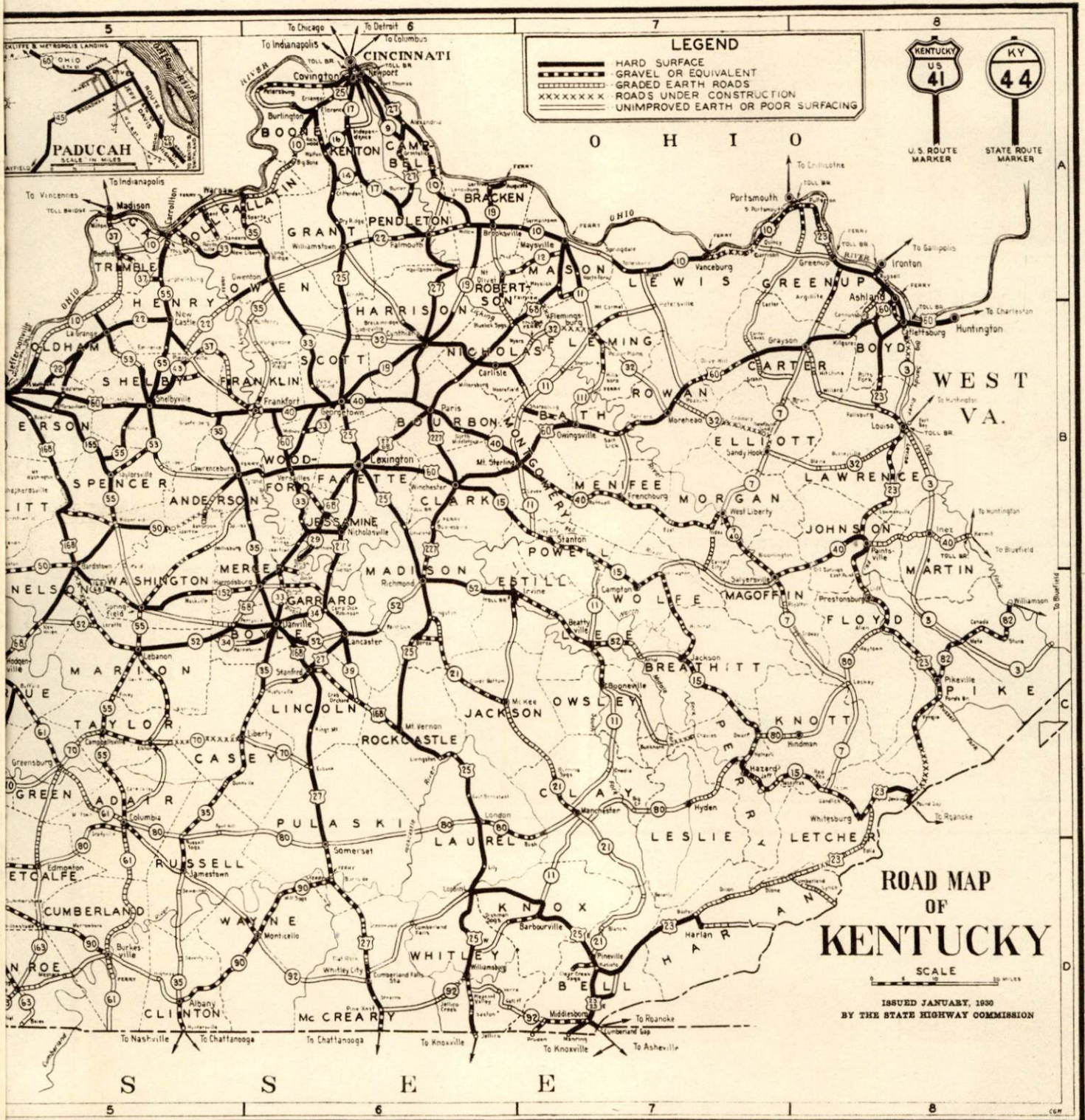
# Highway Map of Kentucky



There is a great demand from the motoring public for accurate highway maps and the above map is published through the courtesy of the Kentucky Highway Department for the benefit of automobile clubs and other touring agencies, as well as the thousands of individuals who receive the Kentucky Progress Magazine.

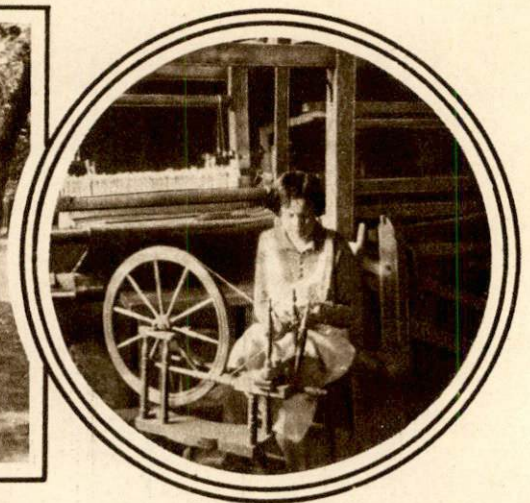
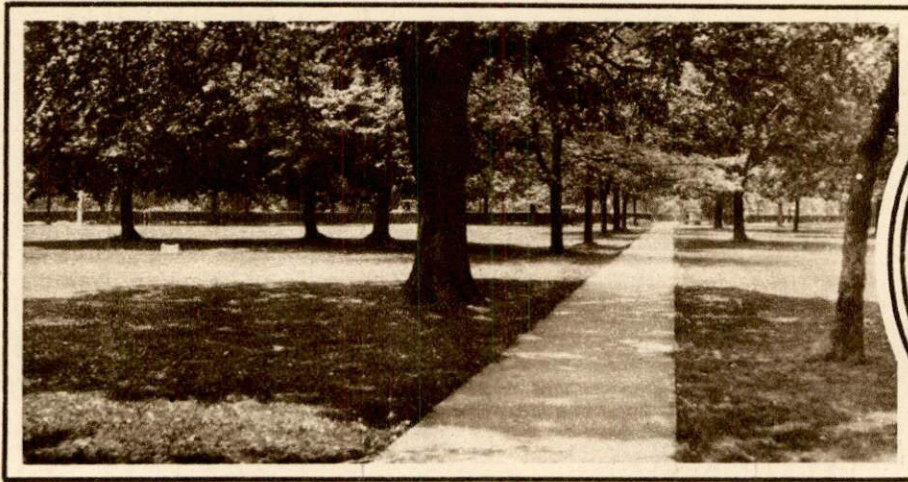


# Routes and Road Conditions



This map is revised to January 1, 1930, and gives accurate description of Kentucky's highways as they will be found by the Spring tourists, so start planning your trip to Kentucky now. Come and revel in the dogwood and the redbud, and stay for the mountain laurel and the rhododendron. "See Kentucky."



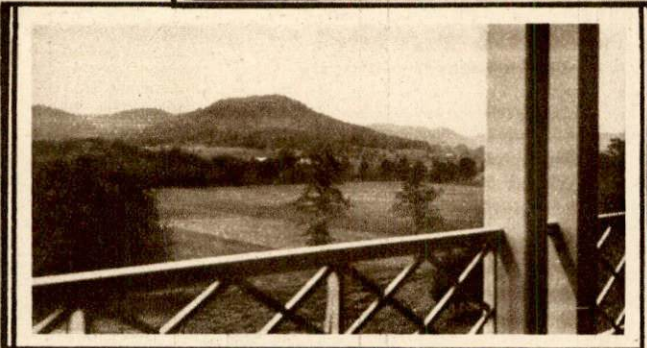
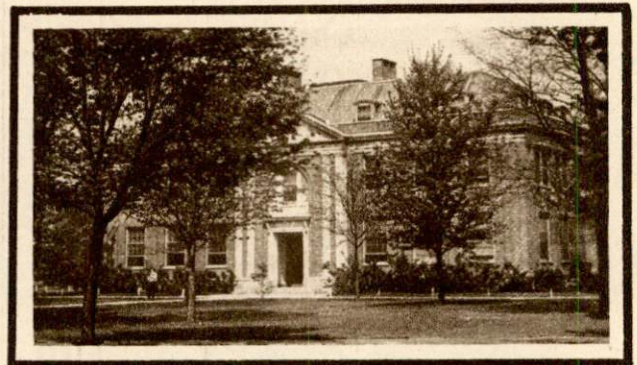
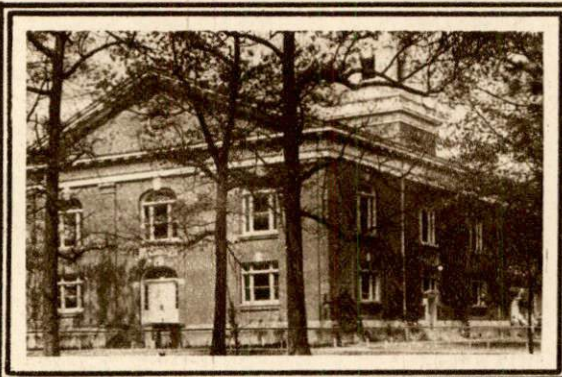


Above:  
Walk through  
Berea College  
campus.

Fireside industries.



Right:  
Chapel,  
Berea College.



Twin Mountain, view from Woods-Penniman Porch, Berea.



Above:  
Emery  
Building,  
Berea College.  
Home  
Economics.



Left:  
View in  
Cowbell  
Hollow, near  
Berea College.



Berea College Garden.



# Berea College Is Noted Institution

Great Progress is Cited in Annual Report of President Hutchins

By K. A. WILSON

**F**URTHER progress in the emergence of the Southern Mountain people from their isolation of nearly two centuries is indicated by the annual report of Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College, issued in March. The continued need, however, is illustrated by his statement that 21 per cent of the parents of Berea's 2,500 students do not own their homes or even small farms, and that 73 per cent live an average of more than nine miles from any community.

"But," Dr. Hutchins remarks, "in many of these homes, poor and isolated, there has persisted a great ability, a charming 'culture' and a passionate hunger for learning."

Berea's labor program enabled its students, none of whom pay tuition, to earn last year \$159,500, or 75 per cent of their living expenses and incidental fees. The percentage of wholly self-supporting students was 48.8, the highest in Berea's history.

The work index was the highest of record, 433, this being the equivalent in full-time workers represented by the student labor of the year.

These results denote

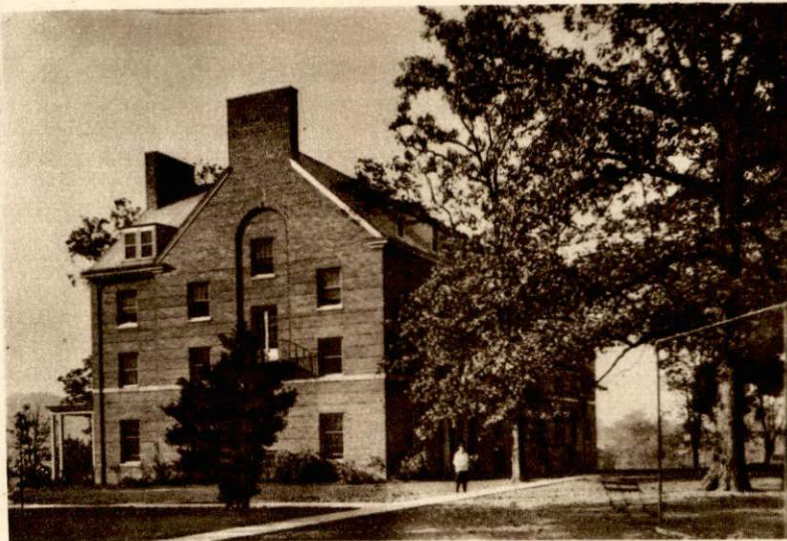
increased success in the usefulness of campus industries for supplemental training, as well as student earning purposes. The dairy's output included 303,238 pounds of milk for industrial use. The broom industry manufactured 156,000 commercial brooms and 15,000 hearth brooms. The fireside industries supplied work for an average of

142 girls. The bakery's production included 250,000 pounds of bread. The laundry handled a total of 817,928 pieces. The poultry farm, with a slogan of "produce or perish," did produce with the amazing result that each of its hens for breeding purposes now holds a record of 150 or more eggs a year.

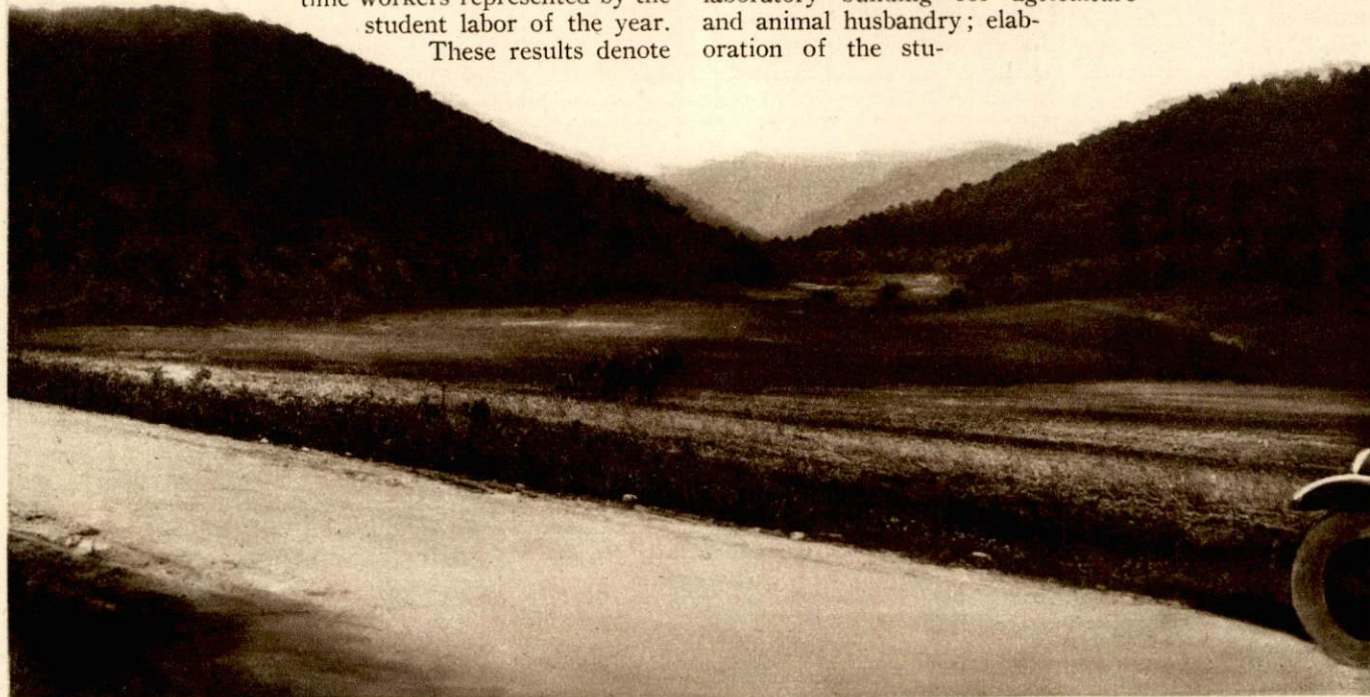
Other campus industries which marked the year as one of steady advancement and development include the farm, garden, cannery, press, wood-

work department, and the men's weaving department.

Important features of the year's record included the dedication of the Seabury Gymnasium for men and the Soldthwait Memorial, the latter a class and laboratory building for agriculture and animal husbandry; elaboration of the stu-



Elizabeth Rogers Hall (Normal School Women), Berea College.



View of Valley leading to Berea College, "Kales" Dam.



dent health program; introduction of courses in child nurture, and extensive improvement of the water supply system.

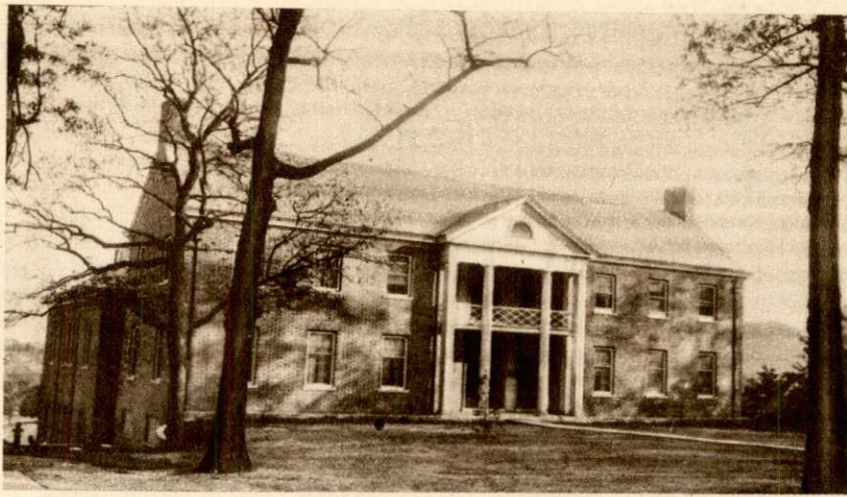
Dr. Hutchins points out that Berea has not limited its campus service to its students. Its opportunity school for adults, school and agricultural conferences and exhibits, stock-judging shows and labor demonstrations continue to bring to its campus teachers and pupils from rural schools and hundreds of farmers and their wives for instruction and inspiration.

Some 75 per cent of the graduates of Berea's several schools return to the mountains. "The visitation and encouragement of these former students, who are fighting in the front line trenches," Dr. Hutchins says, "gives new meaning to the term 'extension service.'" Among these graduates is Miss Christine Vest who, in February, 1930, took charge of the new mountain school near President Hoover's camp in Shenandoah Park, Virginia.

Largest of the schools serving the mountain region, Berea will reach its 75th birthday this year. During this period, without subsidy from State or sect, it has served tens of thousands of students without tuition charge to any, admitting those who for economic reasons might not obtain opportunity elsewhere, and providing courses from the ABC's to standard A. B. and B. S. degrees.

Berea's effort, Dr. Hutchins emphasizes, is to preserve the simplicities of education which permits no "frills," but which gladly grants self-expression and self-realization. "We aim," he says, "to share with our students the treasures of art, literature and science, but constantly to enrich with these treasures the ordinary human life of the mountains."

"Many students of Berea," Dr. Hutchins says, "are



Woods-Penniman Building, (Gymnasium and Woman's Union) Berea College.

Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, though their names are on no formal roster. One of the teachers, a mountain man, has recently discovered the will of his first direct ancestor on American soil, dated 1746. This pioneer and his sons were officers in the Colonial Wars. A great-grandson was with George Rogers Clark in his expedition to Indiana in 1779."

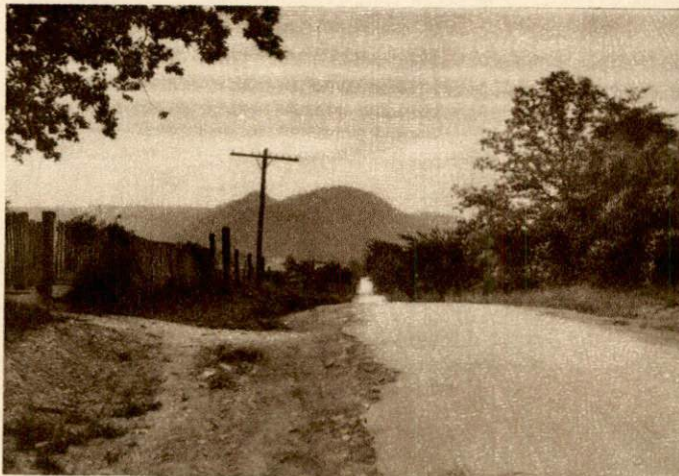
Words and phrases which are not to be found in books, nor learned in the school room are heard at Berea among newcomers just in from the "Hills." Their love for the beautiful finds verbal interpretation wholly unique and expressive. Included in this "coinage from the mountain mints" are such expressions as "my home is way up the hollow where the valley snuggles in our little cabin," "I like to read what the goneby men have stored away in their lifetime," "a rage of anger," "the outdoingest feller," "the air from the falls keeps the flowers in motion all the time," "the mist on the flowers sparkling in the sunshine makes it a most beautiful sight to see."

One boy, whose quaint expression paints a picture-story of what he has experienced, recently wrote, "I love the beauty of darkness, but better yet, the shadows of trees in the moonlight."

We find the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine very profitable in teaching Kentucky history.—Hardin High School, Hardin, Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have read several numbers of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine and thoroughly enjoyed them. The magazine is one of the greatest schemes ever used to advertise a great state.—Gilbert Burkhead, Ford High School, East View, Kentucky.



Road to West Pinnacle, (West Pinnacle and Robe's Mountains in the distance) two miles east of Berea College.



Dairy and part of farm, Berea College.



# Wet Woods and Duck Spring

## Some Early History of Jefferson County, Touching Events Transpiring Near These Land Marks

(From *Jeffersontown Jeffersonian*)

### Wet Woods

THERE is a narrow strip of land lying between the L. & N. railroad and the Bardstown pike called the Wet Woods. It is five or six miles long, and does not extend at any point more than a mile and a half in width. A few years ago it was heralded by the Louisville newspapers for its mud roads and scenes of iniquity. It includes the Ash Pond and once famous Lost Island. It was once believed that no town traveler ever made his exit from its dense forests of ash, oak, gum, and entangled shrubs, overhung by grape vines, unless he was accompanied by Sol Baker. Sol knew every tree that had a knot in it; every tree that contained a colony of bees or a den of coons; the foot prints, or the paths of the bear, bison or wild turkey. These, together with the wild boars of the jungles, he had a pre-emption right to claim.

How different the scene now and then. The Preston Street Road then was built of trees felled and dirt thrown upon them—known as a Cordway Road; later Guthrie Minor built a saw mill where Evergreen Cemetery is now, boards were sawed and a plank road was built from Louisville to Shepherdsville. Today all know the road too well for description.

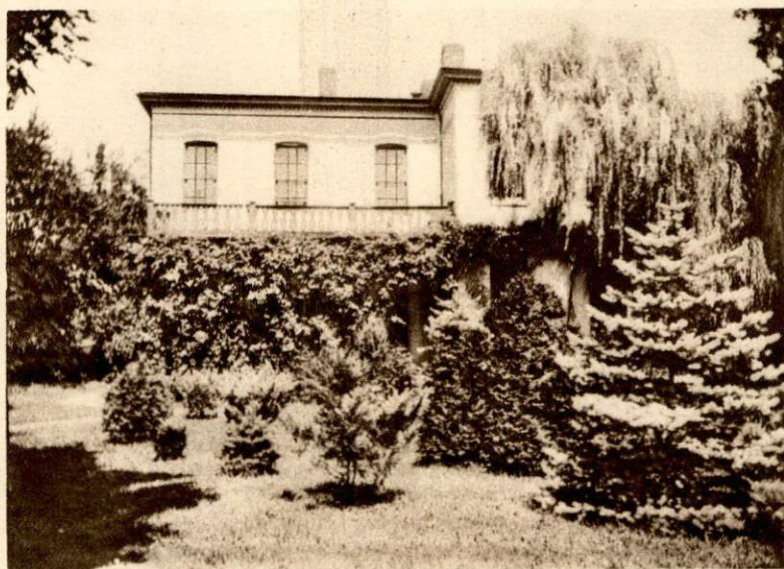
If there be on this earth a home that is dear to the royal heart, it is the Kentucky Home.

John Howard Payne, in his immortal "Home Sweet Home," sung of the universal home, but Stephen Collins Foster, in his undying song, sung of the Kentuckian's home. Foster was not a native Kentuckian, but he dwelt long enough among us to catch the inspiration to come under the enchanting shed of the home of the Kentuckian.

I will give you a little history of several of the homes in this vicinity.

A number of old homes have historic interest. The old home of Henry Phillips, now owned by Mr. Korphage, was the scene of much interest during the Civil War.

Quantrill, the noted guerrilla, broke his leg, and Mr. Phillips sheltered him for six weeks, part of the time on his roof. One day a yankee officer rode up to the house and demanded of Miss Sallie Phillips, a young girl of sixteen years, "Is there anyone hidden on the place?" She answered, "No!" Then the officer said, "Have you any fire arms?" Miss Phillips quickly answered, "What are they?" The officer took a pair of pistols from his belt and handed them



Old Home of Henry Phillips, Jefferson County, near Louisville.

to her. She raised one of the pistols, ordered the officer to back down the steps, and mount his horse. She said, "you go." That night Quantrill made good his escape.

### Duck Spring

Duck Spring is situated about four miles from Louisville near the Preston Street Road, on a farm once owned by Mr. Samuel Phillips. It was believed at one time to be as deep as the ocean and the negroes said during slavery that Mr. Phillips had a negro man and a team of oxen lost in the spring—sinking in the quick sand. Duck Spring was a famous resort for sports who were highly entertained during the hunting season. This spring furnished water for thousands during the Civil War and was once talked of for the Louisville reservoir. It flows and ebbs with the tide.

Mr. Murray Phillips' old home, built more than a century and a half ago, is still in good condition. Colonel Churchill's home, built before he was in the Mexican War, is still good and abounds in historic traditions. Miss Edith Ross' home, in the center of Camp Taylor, was built by Thomas Phillips, and it was Mr. Phillips who felled the first tree when Audubon Park was a dense forest and was then a grant of land from George III, of England to the Cocke and Preston heirs of Virginia. Cocke Station derived its name from the Cocke family, and is made famous now it being the first entrance to Camp Taylor.

Preston Street Road was named for the Prestons and the school in this district was unnamed until the writer of this was a teacher there and suggested Prestonia to the County Superintendent.

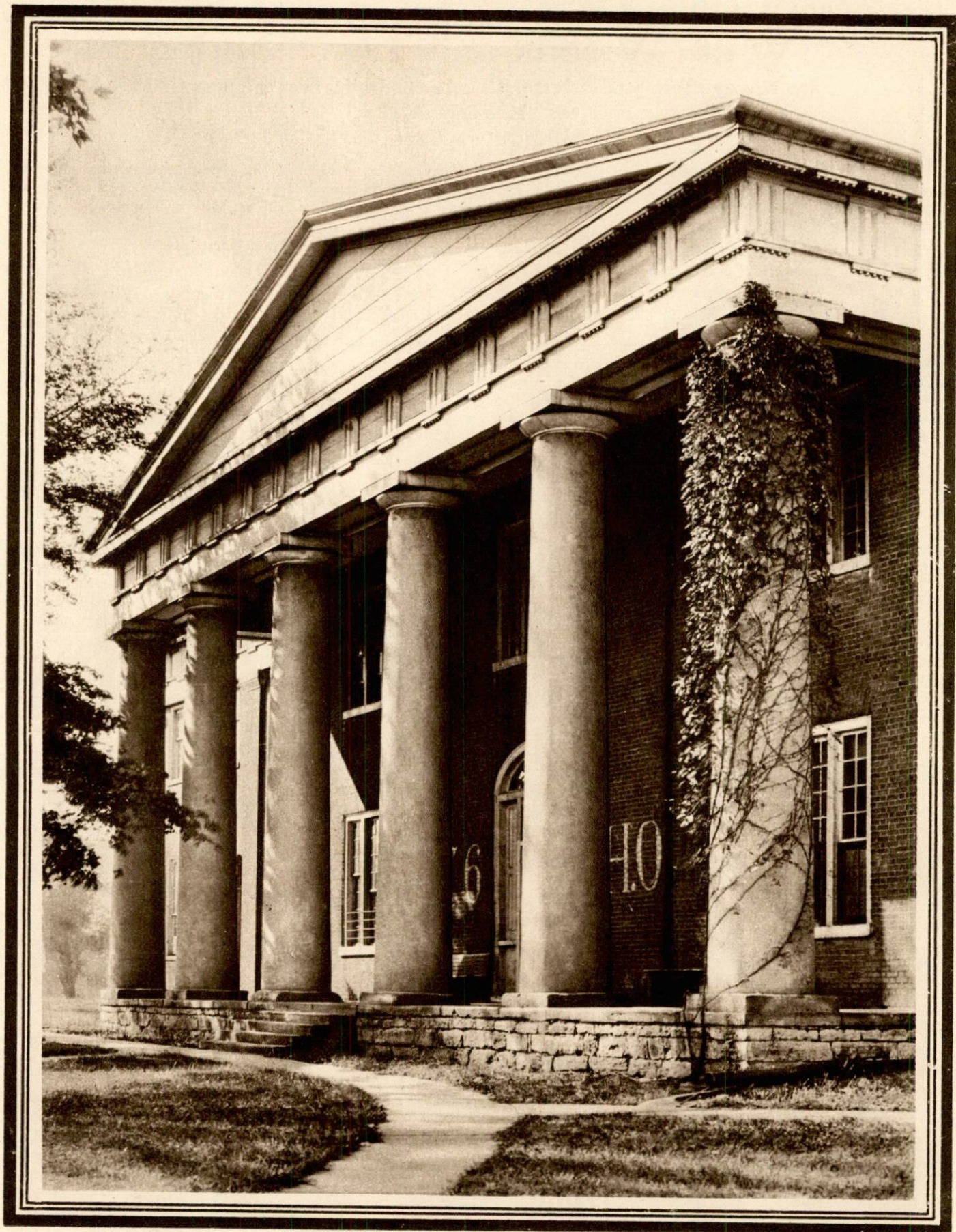
The home of Mrs. Sallie Phillips Durrett was built at the beginning of the Civil War. Rosecrans' army was camped near her house. Two pickets were stationed at her gate to watch the movements of Morgan who, they supposed, was trying to cross Salt River. Dr. Durrett loaned a confederate fine horse to signal Morgan not to cross; but as the man did so was shot by a yankee spy and the horse was captured, but returned later to Dr. Durrett, with difficulty.

The Camp Taylor Hospital was built upon the Durrett property, making it again of historic interest. The first military wedding occurring at Camp Zachary Taylor took place at Mrs. Durrett's residence.

MRS.

S. D. THOMPSON.





"Old Centre." Centre College. Danville, Ky. This building was erected in 1820.



# Centre College of Kentucky

By CHARLES J. TURCK

**A**MONG the famous colleges of the South, none has had a more distinguished record than Centre College of Kentucky. Founded in 1819, at Danville, it has continuously engaged in educational work on the same campus since that time and has never failed to graduate a class each June. Its graduates include two vice-presidents of the United States, John C. Breckinridge and Adlai E. Stevenson; one justice of the Supreme Court, John Marshall Harlan; five governors of Kentucky, Beriah Magoffin, John Young Brown, J. B. McCreary, J. C. W. Beckham and A. O. Stanley; nine United States Senators from Kentucky, J. B. McCreary, T. C. McCreary, J. C. S. Blackburn, Thomas H. Paynter, George Martin, J. C. W. Beckham, Richard P. Ernst, A. O. Stanley and John M. Robson, besides such distinguished men in other states as Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri and Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee.

A few years ago, the Centre College Colonels, as its football eleven has been popularly called, defeated Harvard University. Quite often since that victory, the athletic opponents of Old Centre have suggested that the college had never been heard of before that time. To one who made this remark, the then president of Centre College replied, "Your statement is a reflection on your own information and intelligence, not on the college." The fact that, quite apart from magnificent triumphs on athletic fields, Centre College has quietly

and courageously trained on its campus men who were destined to be leaders in every field. Something gets into the blood of young men as they play around Old Centre, the historic old building where the college was organized

110 years ago and which has recently been restored as the student Centre. Something becomes part of the inner lining of their hearts as they worship each morning in the old chapel or study in the old classrooms or walk the old walks across the campus. Dreams! Idle fancies, perhaps, but driving convictions about life and people that set them apart in after years as men who would serve their age and their community. Centre College is old, and the wisdom and faith of old years seem to reach the hearts of youth on this old campus.

There are a number of unique things about Centre College. It has never been a coeducational school. Four years ago, it opened a separate department for young women, and it now offers the same educational opportunities to young women as to young men. But each group has a separate campus, separate buildings and separate classes. In their play, the boys and girls are together, but they study separately and thus avoid the endless distraction of the coeducational campus.

This coordinate system of education, modeled on Harvard-Radcliff, Columbia-Barnard and Tulane-Newcomb, has proved so successful in both departments that the trustees have determined to limit the en-

*(Continued on page 49)*



Main Building, Centre College, Danville, Ky.



Campus View, Centre College, Danville, Ky.



# K. E. A. Meets in Louisville April 16-19

**A**RRANGEMENTS for the 1930 meeting of the Kentucky Education Association, which will be held in Knights of Columbus Auditorium, Louisville, April 16-19 (inclusive), presage the largest and most constructive convention conducted by that organization.

Upward to 8,000 Kentucky school teachers, superintendents and college professors are expected to attend the four-day session, which will be featured by an impressive and diversified program, including addresses from eight outstanding educators and professional men.

The Fourth Annual Commercial Exhibit, conducted in connection with the convention, will be held in the Columbia gymnasium, adjacent to the auditorium. Presenting the standard works of modern education, the exhibits also will include commercial displays of an educational nature and approved school furniture.

The list of speakers who are scheduled to address the general sessions includes: Cameron Beck, personnel director of the New York Stock Exchange; Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer; Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of the *Christian Century*; Dr. L. V. Koos, professor of education, University of Chicago; Dr. Lois Coffey Mossman, professor of elementary education, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Dr. Boyd H. Bode, professor of the philosophy of education, Ohio State University; Superintendent A. G. Yowberg, authority in rural education, and Dr. James E. Rogers, specialist in health and physical education.

President Walter C. Jetton, in announcing the program for the general sessions, stated that never before in the history of the organization has so imposing a group of professional leaders appeared before K. E. A. members.

Strictly an organization of the teaching profession, the purpose of the Kentucky Education Association, as defined by its constitution and by-laws, is "to promote the general educational wel-

fare of the State by: (1) Serving the children of the Commonwealth; (2) Fostering professional zeal; (3) Advancing educational standards; (4) Establishing and maintaining helpful friendly relations, and (5) Protecting and advancing the interests of its members."

Prior to the selection of Louisville as a permanent meeting place and the establishment of a permanent secretariat there in 1912, the association met in various cities throughout the State, and sought to further the cause of public instruction by influencing constructive educational legislation. Among the most important steps toward educational development in the State made possible by the early efforts of the association were the establishment of the county-unit system, enacted into law under the Sullivan Act passed by the 1908 General Assembly, and the lengthened public school term.

With a permanent meeting place and headquarters, the association adopted a definite program calculated "to advance and equalize educational opportunity in Kentucky." As a compact and thoroughly organized body with a president, three vice presidents, and executive secretary-treasurer and a board of directors composed of five members, the association has made rapid strides toward its great objective during the last two decades, and each year has become a stronger factor in directing the educational policies of the State.

The association has co-operated with the State Department of Public Instruction, the press, civic clubs and other interested organizations to sponsor constructive legislative action. The "equalization fund" of \$1,250,000, a State appropriation to supplement



Auditorium where convention will be held.



ment teachers' salaries in backward counties, passed by the 1930 General Assembly, has been one of the principles of the association for many years, and its inclusion in the Kentucky Statutes is regarded as a singular triumph for that organization.

*The Kentucky School Journal*, official organ of the association, is published monthly and is sent to the 13,000 members of the organization. *The Journal*, a 52-page magazine, contains inspiring articles from some of the most noted authors of educational thought in the nation.

Officials of the association for the present year include: President, Walter C. Jetton, Paducah; Executive Secretary, R. E. Williams, Louisville; First Vice President, Guy Whitehead, Lexington; Second Vice President, L. C. Curry, Bowling Green; Third Vice President, H. R. Kirk, LaGrange.

Board of Directors—Walter C. Jetton, chairman, Paducah; William S. Taylor, Lexington; M. E. Ligon, Lexington; John Howard Payne, Morehead; H. H. Cherry,



One of the attractive booths.

Bowling Green; Harper Gattton, Madisonville.

Committees. Legislative Committee—P. H. Hopkins, chairman, Somerset; John Howard Payne, Morehead; H. W. Peters, Hopkinsville; O. J. Jones, Frankfort; Harper Gattton, Madisonville; J. W. Bradner, Middlesboro; Walter C. Jetton, Paducah.

Committee on Resolutions—Anna Bertram, chairman, Vanceburg; W. M. Willey, Bowling Green; Kenneth R. Patterson, Mayfield; W. W. En-

sminger, Harrodsburg; S. B. Tinsley, Louisville.

Research Committee—A. B. Crawford, chairman, Anchorage; Guy Whitehead, Lexington; Wellington Patrick, Lexington; W. F. O'Donnell, Richmond; Fred Shultz, Sturgis.

Publicity Committee—Wellington Patrick, chairman, Lexington; H. C. Burnette, Nicholasville; W. J. Moore, Hopkinsville; W. J. Caplinger, Murray; Glenn O. Swing, Covington.

Auditing Committee—A. J. Lawrence, chairman, Richmond; J. D. Falls, Ashland; R. L. Montgomery, Paducah.



General view of exhibit.



. . . why the  
*Big Parade* to  
LOUISVILLE?

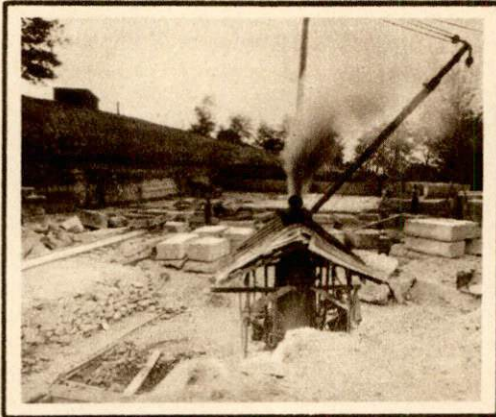


LET US SEND YOU  
the romantic story of the  
influx of the past decade  
that has made Louisville  
the premier industrial cen-  
ter of the South and in-  
creased her population  
approximately forty  
per cent to a total of  
more than 320,000 !

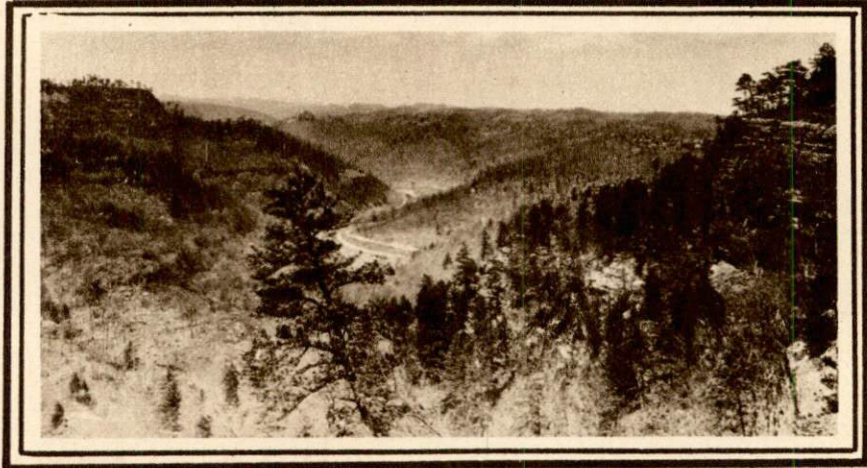
CITY OF LOUISVILLE  
WILLIAM B. HARRISON, *Mayor*



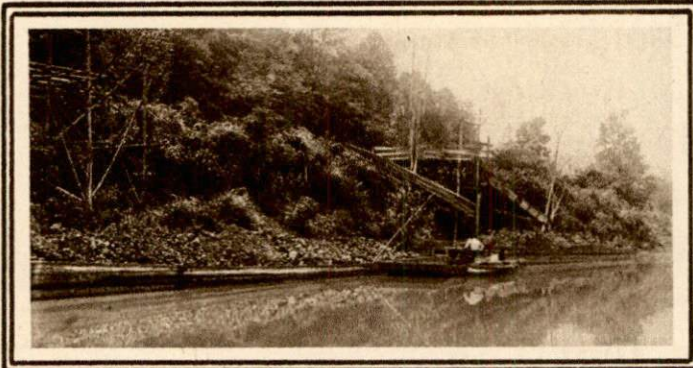
# Proposed National Forest Area Rich in Timber and Mineral Resources



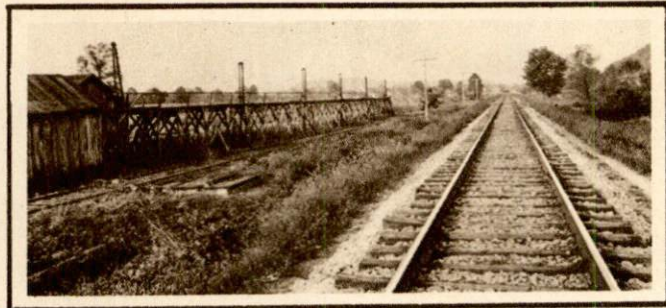
Building stone quarry in Rowan County.



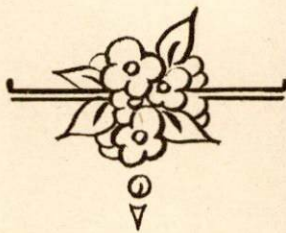
Middle Fork of Red River, Powell County.



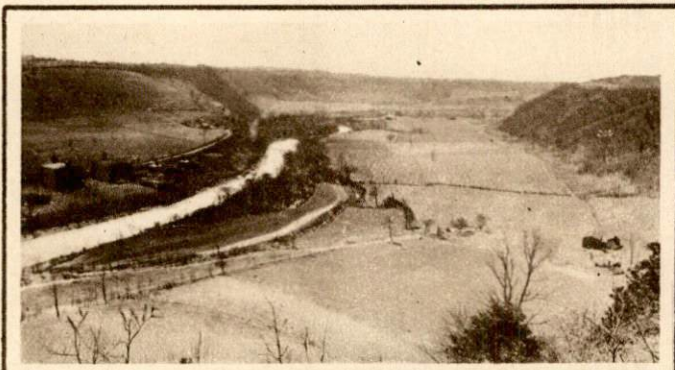
Coal operations in Lee County.



Cumberland pipe line in Bath County.



Right:  
Black Shale in Estill  
County.



Red River Valley, Powell County.



Kentucky Natural Bridge.



# National Forest Proposed for Kentucky

Preserve Would Embrace 580,000 Acres Involving \$3,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—W. E. Hedges, chief land examiner of the forestry service, has submitted a favorable report to the National Forest Reservation Commission on the proposal to create a national forest of the "Licking Area," taking in more than 580,000 acres of land in Kentucky, with more to be added from time to time, and involving an expenditure of close to \$3,000,000.

It is reported, however, that purchase will depend upon ability to buy at a reasonable price.

The acreage recommended to be taken over by the government for a national forest reserve covers land in Powell, Estill, Lee, Bath, Morgan, Rowan, Wolfe and Menifee counties.

Mr. Hedges said he believed the commission would act favorably on his recommendations, after which the land examiner expects to go to Kentucky to take up options on the acreage which will comprise the forest reserve. He expects to make this trip in May.

## Has Inspected Tract

Hedges has been in Kentucky several times during the past year, for protracted periods, going over the whole area, and he has made an extensive report.

Mr. Hedges declared that he expects to go back to Kentucky in May to make a further inspection of the land which will be a part of the proposed forest reserve.

The National Forest Reservation Commission is composed of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and the Interior. Two Senators and two members of the House of Representatives are also on the commission and will re-

main for the duration of their respective terms of office. They are Senators Keyes, of New Hampshire, and Harris, of Georgia; Representatives Hawley, of Oregon, and Aswell, of Louisiana.

One of the best features about the project is the fact that the State need not worry as a result of taking the land off the tax rolls of the State. The loss suffered in this respect will be more than compensated for by the financial arrangements made with the State, by which the

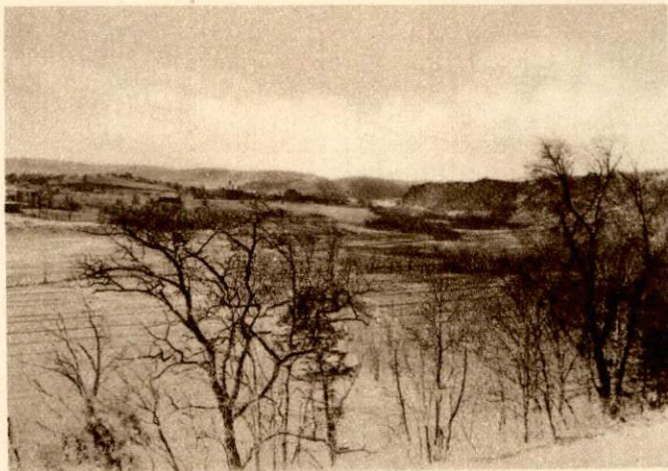
Department of Agriculture, in charge of all forestation matters, will turn over to the State of Kentucky, 25 per cent of the gross receipts from the forest, in addition to which another ten per cent of the gross receipts will be paid the State by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of building roads and trails in the forest.

The 25 per cent of the gross receipts of the forest which will be turned over to the State are to be used for the benefit of the school and road system.

Hedges stated that he has made a study of land

prices in the area, and although he declared that he did not propose yet to divulge the amount which the government would pay on his recommendations, he said that he believed the land could be secured for a reasonable price.

The prime purpose of the forest, is for the purpose of building up a timber supply. In this particular area, the forest service expects in time to grow timber at least 50 per cent higher than the original stand. They also



Powell County Hills.



North Fork of Kentucky River.



expect after a few years that the unit will produce from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per acre.

The Pan-American Highway will pass through this forest practically the full length, and there are only a few miles of the road which remain to be connected in their two districts. The Garrett and Kyva routes also pass through portions of the country which will be embraced by the forest reserve and it would usher in a new road-building program that would be of inestimable benefit to the State. This is because it will be necessary to make the forest reserve accessible from all parts of the State.

The buying of the land is handled by the commission, which acts on the recommendation of the forestry service, and under the law, the commission has the right to institute condemnation proceedings when it is thought the government is being charged an excessive price for the land which may be a part of the forest.

This condemnation right is very seldom exercised, according to Mr. Hedges, who declared that it has been the experience of the commission that people owning land in



Juncture of North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River.

and near the forest reserves are generally glad to sell.

The reserve will be open to the general public for hunting, fishing, trapping, and camping, and will be a boon to the sports-loving people. Rangers who will be employed in the forest, under the forest reserve service, will also act as game wardens.

#### Acreage By Counties

In Estill County there are 67,056 acres which will come under the head of land desired for the forest; in Powell County there are 44,458 acres involved; in Lee County, 71,438 acres; in Menifee County, 62,000 acres; in Rowan County, 114,000 acres; in Wolfe County, 20,000 acres; in Bath County, 21,000 acres, and a number of acres in other sections bordering on the area to be taken in by the forest, according to best available figures.

Approximately distances of cities from the proposed reserve are as follows: 40 miles from Lexington, 25 miles from Winchester, 40 miles from Paris, 45 miles from Cynthiana, 15 miles from Mt. Sterling, 50 miles from Carlisle, 50 miles from Danville and 100 miles from Maysville.



Cliff near Kentucky Natural Bridge.



# Captain James Estill

Thrilling Story of One of Kentucky's Bravest Indian Fighters

By ROBERT PAGE LINCOLN

**A**MONG the hardy pioneers belonging to the day of Boone, Kenton, Harrod, Logan and others identified with Kentucky frontier history, the name of Captain James Estill will ever stand out bright and untarnished on the roll of fame. Like his illustrious compatriots, he was of the timber that made solid the structure of that western civilization they had founded. He was a man of simple and unobtrusive nature but unswerving in his courage and loyalty. Like those other pioneers who migrated over the mountains into the wilderness he set his face against overwhelming odds with a hardihood and boldness that will live in history as long as the pioneer is a figure of distinction. He established himself in that mysterious land of forest and game and meant to stay there though his bones bleached in some forsaken canebrake and though his scalp decorated the wigwam of an Ohio Indian. Estill, like those who trod the aisles of the woods with him was of that remarkable mold that knows no discouragement, who meeting reverses only is imbued with a greater determination to hold the line and win. It was a handful of these Spartans of the West who stemmed the tide and checked a red invasion which, if successful,



Monument to Captain James Estill, at Richmond, his burial place.

not arrive in Kentucky, and at Boonesborough until the winter of 1778-9. Boone was quick to recognize James Estill's ability as a scout and appointed him in that capacity to range the country to keep the settlers

would have changed the whole course of our history!

James Estill was a native of Augusta County, Virginia, one writer having fixed the date of his birth as being in the year 1748. He was the son of Wallace Estill and Mary Ann Campbell of Clan Argyle, Scotland. His brother, Samuel Estill (another famous Kentucky pioneer and scout) was born September 10, 1755. James Estill first came into prominence as a fighter when in Lord Dunsmore's War he saw service in the relief of Donley's Fort and later was effective as a scout and forest runner. The tendency of adventurous spirits at that time being to move westward over the mountains it is not strange that it found him wending his way through the Alleghanies with Kentucky his ultimate and cherished destination. In the course of events he arrived in Boonesborough, right after the close of the famous siege of Boone's Station or Fort in 1778. He is said by some writers to have been accompanied by Samuel Estill at this time, but the brother did



The Kentucky River near Boonesborough where Estill capsized the canoe and made his escape.





Stone marker at Boonesborough showing names Captain James Estill and Samuel Estill.

posted on the movements of the Indians, the last attack upon Boonesborough having brought home in a rather startling manner the true seriousness of the situation. As a member of Captain John Holder's militia company he operated effectively against the Indians and took part in every expedition made into the upper Kentucky and Ohio country during the years of 1779-80. It is interesting to state that Boone and many of his followers failed to call Estill by his right name: Boone pronounced Estill, "Ashton" and it is by the latter name that many of his adventures may be traced.

In March, 1780, James Estill left Boonesborough in the company of a number of kindred spirits, going over into what is now Madison County, Kentucky, where he established a "station" on Muddy Creek, having obtained a one-thousand acre pre-emption the previous year. This station came to be known as Estill's "old" station. The station that Samuel Estill established two miles to the southeast of it became known as the "new" station. Estill's Station was approximately three miles from the present town of Richmond, Kentucky, and some fifteen miles from old Boonesborough. Two well known characters in Kentucky history, Thomas Warren and Joseph Proctor, were associated with James Estill in the building of his station.

In common with his followers Estill went about the task of breaking up and planting fields around his location, but he likewise engaged himself in the necessary task of hunting and fishing, ranging over the whole of Eastern and Northern Kentucky.

Needless to state he met up with the Indians in these perilous jaunts and was the central figure in a number of adventures and skirmishes with them that very nearly cost him his life on several occasions. Captured by three redmen one time he was to be taken captive to the headquarters of the Ohio Indians, at Chillicothe, where it is possible he would have ended up as a victim of the stake. In crossing the Kentucky River in a canoe the Indians permitted him to keep his legs free though his arms were bound together. Realizing that this was his one opportunity to escape he suddenly capsized the canoe, throwing the occupants into the water. With arms tied it seemed an impossibility among impossibilities that a man could make his escape in the watery element so handicapped, but being a swimmer of

remarkable caliber (which had often been commented upon by Boone), he was able to make his way to the bank they had just left and which was the side of the river on which Boonesborough was located. So close were the Indians to him that their clawing hands were but so many inches from his rapidly working legs. He gained land not one moment too soon but made that moment count. Realizing that Boone's Fort was his nearest point of safety he started out across the country in a race for life that taxed every bit of his uncommon strength and endurance. Like Boone, Estill was a runner of some little renown; in fact, he had time and again out-distanced his red pursuers in past brushes with them. Possessing but a slight lead on the three Indians after him, Estill still gained time and after a half hour of running had left two of them well in the rear. The remaining Indian proved to be an exception to the

rule. He was, in fact, about equally matched with Estill in marathoning ability. This Indian, young and of powerful build, Estill could see at a glance was indeed a serious problem to contend with. He realized that the Indians did not wish to kill him; indeed, his pursuer could have sent his tomahawk into him with deadly effect on several occasions. The Indians knew the value of bringing Estill in alive. Estill's deeds along the Kentucky border were known only too well to the redmen; he was a Long-Knife to conjure with as well as contend with. Furthermore, the particular athletic young Indian who was pursuing him was making his mark in the world and was hopeful of no little reward and honor as the result of his prowess: it was his opportunity in life for advancement and he meant to make the most of it by capturing "the Great Man." The paleface fleeing before him, as though on the very wings of the wind, was defenseless, for were not his hands tied? Of course! Only by running could this singular person hope to gain his liberty and the Indian felt that it was only a matter of time before he would win. It inspired him to increased speed. Closer, closer came the gloating savage, his hands outstretched with avaricious fingers seeking to grasp his victim. His eyes were a-dance with the light of victory. Suddenly and without warning Estill dropped to a crouching position and the Indian, impetuous and unthinking, fell over the bent figure, burying his face ignominiously in



—Photo by Robert Page Lincoln.

Still surviving monarch oak centrally located on the battleground of Estill's defeat. It is around this tree that the struggle was most intense and not far from where Estill was killed. This is the first photo ever published definitely fixing the scene of this celebrated frontier conflict.



the turf. Like a flash, Estill was up and with a well directed heel caught the Indian back of the ear with such effect as to render him unconscious. This was contrived in so many minutes; and again he was speeding on eventually to reach Boone's stockade and safety.

The tenacious and persistent hold that the settlers had fastened on the great hunting grounds of Kentucky incensed the Indians more than ever. Their natural hatred of the intruders was only aggravated and increased by the English with whom they were allied; and by the white renegades such as Simon and James Girty and the infamous McKee, who spurred them on to fresh assaults and depredations. Times were perilous, indeed, on the Kentucky frontier. Instead of appearing in numbers concentrated at any one point, the Indians separated into detachments, in twos and threes, being thus sprinkled widely throughout the whole region, every bush, every tree being the plausible hiding place of a stealthy, unseen enemy. This disposition of their fighting force served to cause much apprehension, not to say consternation along the frontier. It became necessary for the leading stations to appoint spies and scouts to range the woods to keep in touch with the movements of the Indians. Boone appointed Simon Kenton and Thomas Brooks. Harrod appointed Samuel Moore and Bates Collier. Logan selected John Conrad and John Martin. Both James and Samuel Estill were pressed into duty and in the year that followed the over-running of Kentucky by the savages, figured in some rather hairsbreadth escapes. That James Estill added to his laurels was proved by the fact that he became known as "the Great Man," while his brother, Samuel Estill, was served out the name of "the Big Man." In the case of Samuel it should be remembered that he stood six feet four inches in height, possessing a weight of 225 pounds, all solid flesh and muscle, "not an ounce of fat." It is recounted that at one time he picked up an Indian by one leg with his other hand around the throat of the redman and flung the savage into four or five of the "painted devils." Whereupon the Indians were mightily upset and Samuel Estill proceeded to make short work of them. Samuel Estill's greatest feat was a chance shot he once made at an Indian. The exact moment Estill pulled trigger a second Indian stepped in front of the first with the result that the bullet passed through both of them, killing each. The Indians misconstrued this remarkable shot as intentional with the result that the double killing with one bullet was long talked of in the Ohio camps. An early writer states that David Cook made this shot at the battle of Mount Sterling, but the fact is that it occurred the year before, in 1781 to be exact. Samuel Estill lived to a ripe old age, at one time serving in the Kentucky State Legislature. At his death he weighed 450 pounds and it is recounted that it took twelve men to give him his dip in the Kentucky River when he was baptized!

Indian warfare on the border resolved itself into a series of man-to-man encounters that made Kentucky a "dark and bloody ground," indeed. It was a process of elimination with white intelligence pitted against Indian cunning and instinct. To the redmen the palisade or stockade of a "station" was impregnable. Those walls they could not penetrate. Their method of warfare therefore was, if possible, to starve the inmates of the forts by cutting off their means of food supply and of water. In writing about the methods of the Indians in the course of these repeated incursions an early writer, Timothy Flint, states:

"Acting in small parties they (the Indians) disperse

themselves and lie concealed among bushes or weeds, behind trees or stumps. They ambush the paths to the barn, spring or field. They discharge their rifle or let fly their arrow and glide away without being seen, content that their revenge should issue from an invisible source. They kill the cattle, watch the watering places and cut off all supplies. During the night they creep with the inaudible and stealthy step dictated by the animal instinct, to a concealed position near one of the gates and patiently pass many sleepless nights so that they may finally cut off some ill-fated person who incautiously comes forth in the morning. During the day, if there be near the station, grass, weeds, bushes, or any distinct elevation of the soil, however small, they crawl, as prone as reptiles, to the place of concealment and whoever exposes the smallest part of his body through any part or chasm, receives their shot, be-

## Largest Producers of REFRACTORIES in Kentucky

With two large plants in Kentucky and, in addition, 13 other plants throughout the country, bringing the total daily capacity to 1,000,000 brick, General Refractories is well equipped to meet your needs.

High temperature cements, fire clay, high alumina, chrome and magnesite refractories—G. R. service is complete.

**GENERAL REFRACTORIES COMPANY**

Main Office: 106 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Branches in Principal Cities



## BRAKMEIER BROS.

Manufacturers of

STAMPS AND DIES—"MARKING DEVICES"

112 South Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.



hind the smoke of which they instantly cower back to their retreat. When they find their foe abroad they boldly rush upon him and make him prisoner, or take his scalp. At times they approach the walls or palisades with the most audacious daring and attempt to fire them or beat down the gate. They essay the utmost adroitness, the stratagem of a false alarm on one side of a fort when the real assault is intended for the other, is often used. With untiring perseverance, when their stock of provisions is exhausted, they set forth to hunt, as on common occasions, resuming their station near the besieged place as soon as they are supplied."

Their utter failure in making any serious impression upon the numbers or morale of the settlers was their lack of acting in unison by concentrating the full force of their attack on one vulnerable point or station at a time. Commenting on this, Timothy Flint again remarks:

"Had they possessed the skill of corporate union, combining individual effort with a general concert of attack, and directed their united force against each settlement in succession, there is little doubt that at this time they might have extirpated the new inhabitants from Kentucky and have restored it to the empire of the wild beasts and the redmen. But in the order of events it was otherwise arranged. They massacred, they burnt, and plundered, and destroyed. They killed cattle, and carried off horses;—inflicting terror, poverty, and every species of human distress; but were not able to make themselves absolute masters of a single station. It has been found by experiment that the settlers in such predicaments of danger and apprehension, act under a most spirit-stirring excitement which, notwithstanding its alarms, is not without its pleasures. They acquired fortitude, dexterity and that

kind of courage which results from becoming familiar with exposure."

A typical instance of the unsafety on the border at this time may be gathered from the details of the killing of Colonel Richard Callaway near Boonesborough in March, 1780. Callaway had begun preparations for the establishment of a ferry at Canoe Ridge about a mile up the Kentucky River from Boone's Fort. Repairing to the location one day accompanied by one Pemberton Rollins, they were both shot down. A negro having escaped, hurried terrified to Boonesborough and gave the alarm. Immediately Captain John Holder with a band of men hurried forward to the scene of the attack only to find Colonel Callaway dead and scalped. Rollins had also been shot down as detailed, but was not dead although he had been scalped. After hours of intense suffering he finally died that evening at Boonesborough. It is a noteworthy comment to make, that a white man, Joseph Jackson, held captive in Ohio by the Indians at the time, recognized Callaway's scalp when it was brought in. The hair was of a peculiar iron grey and very long; and had been coveted by the savages as a desirable trophy for years.

So uncommon was it for anyone to die a natural death in Kentucky that at one time in Boonesborough (as recounted in the letter of a settler) when a young man died of some ailment or other the women of the fort sat up exalted in the presence of the Grim Reaper looking upon the event as one of almost glorified beauty. Having witnessed men scalped, mutilated and butchered before their very eyes under most harrowing circumstances, a natural death was something to welcome, indeed to be greatly desired!

The defeat of the English in the north, particularly the

# MOTHERS

*This Message Is Directed To You In Behalf Of Your Child. Is That Baby IN GOOD HEALTH? Is Your Child Assimilating Its Food Properly?*

## ACIDOFILAK

ASSISTS NATURE TO CORRECT DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCES;  
PECULIAR TO CHILDREN

Southern Biological Laboratories,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your "ACIDOFILAK." This does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

Fill out the accompanying coupon and mail to us at once if you are NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED with your own or your Child's condition.



taking of Vincennes, had embittered the British commandant, General Hamilton, the result being a sweeping order for the Indians to organize an attack upon Kentucky greater than ever before. For this purpose an alliance of the Indians was formed, consisting of the Wyandottes, Shawanese, Delawares, Cherokees, Pottawatomies and other tribes of lesser distinction. As the result of this move the settlers were forced to their utmost in defending themselves, although it is interesting to note that while aware of the significance of coming events they still went about their tasks in the usual calm manner of coping with a situation.

Late in December, 1781, James Estill accompanied by Samuel Estill and one Frederick Ripperdan took a party of Hollanders (who had come into the country from over the mountains) to look for land about a mile and a half up Muddy Creek from its mouth. It happened that a party of Indians had concealed themselves behind a fallen oak tree, the leaves of which still remained on it. Samuel Estill, whose keen grey eyes allowed nothing to escape his attention, made out the mocassined foot of an Indian among the foliage and immediately fired at the same time warning the others of the trap. A fight followed in the course of which James Estill had his arm broken by a bullet. It is recounted that an Indian rushed out toward Ripperdan who, frightened well-nigh nerveless, shouted to Estill to shoot the savage. Estill shouted back that his gun was empty and that his arm was broken. Ripperdan remembered just in time that he held a loaded gun in his hands and presented it to the breast of the Indian killing him instantly. It is interesting to state that it was in this skirmish that Samuel Estill made his celebrated killing of two Indians with one bullet, which may have been instrumental in sending a shaft of fear through the superstitious Indians for it is certain that they far outnumbered the whites and could have readily overwhelmed them. Samuel Estill was still holding the field single-handed when the others were half way back to Estill's Station. Later, the towering paleface came raging into the fort hurling broadsides charging cowardice right and left, the same including his brother. When he found, however, that James had sustained a broken arm he took another view of the matter; not forgetting that his noted brother had successfully guided the party entrusted to their care back to the fort without an injury having been sustained, save his own.

On two scores this skirmish with the Indians on the Muddy proved of deadly portent, and after—significance. Estill's broken arm eventually led to his death in the battle at Mount Sterling and the killing of the Indian by Ripperdan made certain the concentrating of attention on Estill and his men: the Indian that had been killed proved to be the son of a Wyandotte chief, the latter vowing vengeance of a sort that only imagination could give a proper and elaborate touch to. Let it be remembered that the Wyandottes were considered the most powerful men physically of all the Ohio Indians, their prowess, their bravery being of a most unusual order. In fact, of all the Indians arrayed against them the settlers looked upon the Wyandottes as their most fearless and resourceful foes.

On the 19th of March, 1782, an Indian raft without anyone on it was seen floating down the Kentucky River at Boonesborough. To one unacquainted with wilderness ways this may have signified nothing of consequence. But to the trained eye and comprehension of the woodsman this told in plain language an interesting story and contained a warning. A party of Indians (evidently fresh

**I**F dependable,  
abundant power is a part of your  
Industrial problem . . .

Then remember that wherever  
the Kentucky Central Division  
of the Texas-Louisiana Power  
Company operates there you will  
find never-failing electric service.

Together with a real wish to  
cooperate with Industry, and a  
sympathetic understanding of  
Industry's problems.



G. A. JOHNSTON, State Manager

## University of Kentucky

A Modern State University

Located at Lexington, Ky.

Seven Colleges

Three Experiment Stations

Extension Instruction

Extensive Laboratories and Libraries

*A University founded by the  
people of the State for the  
education of the boys and girls,  
men and women of Kentucky.*

FRANK L. McVEY, President  
LEXINGTON, KY.



from an unsuccessful assault upon Strode's Station) had crossed the river on this raft and having attained the desired side of the river aimed for, they let the raft float down with the current. Having discovered by signs the presence of Indians in the country, word was at once sent from Boonesborough to Estill's Station and also to Colonel Benjamin Logan who was the commanding officer of the region and who was located at St. Asaph's, or Logan's Station, near the present town of Stanford. Upon receipt of this news, Logan immediately called out fifteen riflemen of true and tried caliber and ordered them to go with all speed into the country north and east of Estill's Station. Estill was ordered to add twenty-five men to the party which would make forty riflemen in all. They were charged with the task of locating the Indians and preventing them from carrying out any plan of attack they had in view. The fifteen men sent by Logan scouted through the country they had been appointed to reconnoiter, but failed to find any Indian sign. In due course of events they reached the Kentucky River at a point just below Station Camp Creek. Here they commenced digging a canal which would enable them to pass and re-pass the river without undue trouble should the emergency demand it.

It has been recounted that word had been sent Estill that Indians were in the country and that it was highly possible they were headed for his station. Estill immediately rounded up the men in his fort and went out in the effort to locate the whereabouts of this insidious foe but failing to know from what direction to expect them, it came to pass that they missed them, as the saying goes, "by a mile." About an hour after the departure of Estill the Indians crept up and surrounded the station and by their stealth and craft were able to capture two negro slaves and also seized, tomahawked and scalped a girl, Jessie Gass, within sight of the fort. Oldtime writers have been prone to state that the girl killed was a Miss Innis, but there is no truth in this statement as a research by the present writer has proved.

One of the negroes captured by the Indians was named Munk, a slave belonging to Captain Estill. When he was questioned with regard to the strength of the fort (the Indians being ignorant of the fact that Estill and all of his men were away in quest of them), he gave a highly exaggerated and colorful version of the solid man-power behind the stockade walls they had come to assault. The negro's story was taken for the whole truth and nothing but the truth, whereupon the Indians commenced a retreat taking the negroes with them; many of the Ohio Indians possessing slaves that they had acquired in their raids into Kentucky. It was indeed a stroke of good fortune that the Indians thus retired from the scene, for the station was practically defenseless, one man on the sick list and two boys, Samuel South and Peter Hackett comprising very nearly the total male population of the station in this interval. The two boys mentioned in the above were sent by the women of the fort in quest of Captain Estill to acquaint him with the raid. They immediately set out on their mission and came up with the party on the morning of the 21st at a point between the mouths of the Drowning and Red Rivers. Estill having formed a junction with Logan's crew, his party now numbered forty men all told. The news of the killing and scalping of Jessie Gass filled them with a righteous anger and all save five were for going forward at once on the trail of the retreating Indians. These five men, feeling that their families demanded their presence at the fort, Estill willingly sent

them back. The remaining thirty-five pressed forward and by nightfall of that day encamped not far from what was then known as Little Mountain, the present site of Mount Sterling. The next morning ten of the men whose horses were too spent to go any further in keeping up with the advance, were sent back by Estill to his station, for it was now noticed by the signs that the Indians in this party were not numerous. Thus twenty-five of the party pressed forward with all speed arranging their advance in four lines.

It was late in the afternoon of March 22 that they discovered six of the Indians broiling buffalo steaks over a fire, apparently unconscious of the fact that they were being followed. Estill now ordered his men to dismount and distribute themselves in the familiar battle formation of the frontier, every man to a tree and every man for himself. In the advance that was thus perpetrated, and which was to have been veiled with secrecy, several of the party could not refrain from firing with the result that the Indians fled. David Cook, who was acting as an ensign, killed the first Indian and Estill killed another directly after him. The main body of the Indians hearing the firing speedily returned to the scene and a battle of deadly intensity was begun. The Indians were Wyandottes under the command of two chiefs, Split-Log or *Sou-reh-hoo-wah* and his brother, Bark Carrier or the Round Head, *Sti-yeh-taak*. The warriors were also exactly twenty-five in number, every one of them a picked man, the flower of the tribe. Three of the Indians fell before they in turn had inflicted any casualties on the side of the whites.

This battle was fought at a buffalo crossing on Small Mountain Creek which is a branch of the Hinkston, the theater of conflict being enclosed in an area that had a diameter of no more than two hundred yards. In the combat that took place the Indian chief, Round Head fell seriously wounded at a time when the Indians were being pressed back. He was dragged in among the bushes and propped up against a tree. In this position he sang his terrible death chant in a voice that rang over the sound of battle, calling forcibly to mind the courage of the Wyandottes and their triumph over all odds. This stimulus came very near to sealing the fate of the whites for like maddened wolves the Indians returned to the fight. Estill, recognizing the fact that the Indians were about to circle the party and obtain possession of the horses, sent Munk (who had escaped from his captors) to take charge of them. Likewise, he dispatched Lieutenant William Miller with six men to the left to prevent the flank attack and movement of the Indians to the rear. Miller and his six men advanced in the direction designated and were met by as many horribly painted Indians, which so terrified them that they fled ignominiously from the field, leaving their comrades in utter peril. In racing by Reuben and Joseph Proctor, Miller claimed that he had lost his flint. He was offered another but kept on in his flight. With his comrades he reached the horses and mounting them beat a hasty retreat in spite of the pleading of Munk who urged them to remain and save the rest of the party which seemed in danger of annihilation. But neither pleading or an appeal to their better nature proved a help. They fled.

Detecting the cowardice of Miller and the ugly position in which it left the rest of the party, Estill at once dispatched David Cook with three men to take Miller's position. Cook did this, and recognizing the fact that a very



slight rise in the ground near at hand would give them an advantageous position for apprehending the advance of the enemy, retreated to that. Cook had just shot an Indian and was reloading for another shot when he backed into the top of a fallen tree becoming entangled in the branches. In struggling to arise a bullet struck him below the shoulder blade and came out below the collar bone.

In the course of the fight which now grew more furious than ever, Adam Caperton was shot through the head but strangely enough instead of killing him instantly it crazed him and he walked out into the open in a daze. A huge Wyandotte warrior darted out from concealment to kill him, seeing which, Estill also leaped out into the open and ran to his friend's rescue. The Indian, recognizing Estill, changed the course of his attack and turned on the celebrated white man. There followed a contest then of strength pitted against strength, each with a knife in his hand ready to be used as the opportunity permitted. Back and forth they swayed in a contest of brawn while each side watched to see its outcome. Proctor from behind a log had his gun trained on the swaying figures and would have fired had he been certain that his bullet would find the Indian and not Estill. Suddenly and without warning Estill's arm, broken in the skirmish the past year (and which had not entirely knit together), gave way and with a cry of victory ringing loud over all the Indian plunged his knife into the famous frontiersman who fell dead. The next moment the Indian also fell lifeless, a bullet from Proctor's rifle finding its mark.

The leaders of both the whites and the Indians now being dead it seemed as though by mutual agreement each side drew off. Of the twenty-five whites engaged in this battle seven were killed and three wounded. William Irvine, who was wounded, was carried by Joseph Proctor on his back a distance of forty miles to Estill's Station. The Indians lost seventeen killed and two wounded, a fact confirmed by a Mrs. Gatliffe who was a prisoner of the Indians at that time. Thus closed what has been considered one of the most sanguinary of border battles in that it was a pitched contest between picked men—not forgetting however that seven of that party failed to keep clean the record of bravery in the face of death exemplified by the others. The feeling against Lieutenant Miller was very strong. Collins remarks that: "For twenty years David Cook watched patiently for William Miller to come to Richmond, swearing he would kill him on sight; but Miller prudently kept away. If he had met the threatened fate, no jury in Madison County, Kentucky, would have convicted Cook so intense was, and to this day is, the admiration for those who fought, and the detestation for those who shamefully retreated from that most desperate and deadly of frontier battles." Miller lived to be an old man but in all his depositions and recounts of border happenings, not once did he mention the Battle of Mount Sterling or Little Mountain, "Estill's Defeat."

Morehead in his oration on Boonesborough pays Estill this tribute:

"Thus fell, in the ripeness of his manhood, Captain James Estill, one of Kentucky's bravest and most beloved defenders. It may be said of him with truth that if he did not achieve the victory, he did more—he deserved it. Disappointed of success, vanquished, slain in a desperate conflict with an enemy of superior strength and equal



## Business Education And Income

If about one hundred more strong college and university graduates would take our Teacher Training or Accounting Course, we could place them in some of the best city high schools and some of the best business organizations in the United States at top salaries.

College graduates can complete our courses in surprisingly short time.

Give us facts about yourself and let us give you facts about what we can do for you.

Our Teacher Training and Accounting of college rank. Shorter courses of commercial rank.

**Bowling Green Business University**  
BOWLING GREEN, KY. Near Mammoth Cave

J. L. Harman, Pres. J. Murray Hill, V. Pres. W. S. Ashby, Business Mgr.

valor, he has nevertheless left behind him a name of which his descendants may well be proud—a name which will live in the annals of Kentucky so long as there shall be found men to appreciate the patriotism and self-devotion of a martyr to the cause of humanity and civilization!"

### ADDENDUM

Thus the story of Captain James Estill, one of nature's noblemen and of the small group that pitted themselves not only against the combined Indian power that surrounded them but against all the craft and conniving of one of the greatest powers in the world, England. That this handful of free rangers and knight errants of the wilderness were able to survive in the face of this enormous opposition will forever single them out in the eyesight and comprehension of the world and add immeasurably to their fame when the whole story of their trials and tribulations is told.

There is no marker designating the battleground where Captain James Estill met his defeat and death. A gigantic oak tree, clinging to life as though it could not die till its story is told, overlooks the scene of the battle, indeed stands approximately in the center of the contested area. A capacious hollow occupies the heart of this great monarch and it is said that in the course of the battle an Indian concealed in it was killed. This can hardly be true for at the time of the battle this tree was undoubtedly in its prime and its hollow enclosed if such it had at that time. While the characteristics of the ground fought over does not tally perfectly with the descriptions in the old-time accounts still it is a known fact where the battleground



is located, in fact where various of the fighters were killed. In a lawsuit which brought the battle of Estill's Defeat prominently into the foreground, survivors of the battle were called as witnesses with the result that the most accurate possible data was obtained. Indeed, the battleground was surveyed to ascertain these exact facts. The first edition of Collins' History of Kentucky contains the full story of this law-suit and the testimony of the survivors of the battle.

In the number of killed the battle of Little Mountain claims but trifling recognition. In the measure of heroism the event takes positive rank: a page from Life's Struggle that holds our attention fixed. We can agree with Maurice Maeterlinck, indeed, in his glowing words:

"Our dead are greater and more truly alive than we are. When we forget them, it is our whole future that we lose sight of; and when we fail in respect to them, it is our own immortal soul that we are tramping underfoot!"

---

## Editorial

(Continued from page 9)

stantial banks, three high schools and various public and graded schools? She has two colleges, Aiken Hall and C. N. I.; that she has three good newspapers; that she has four big fire brick plants, besides numerous clay mines of fire clay; that nearly all the county is underlaid with fine coal of workable veins. That she has beds of glass sands analyzing 99 per cent pure. That one-half of it is underlaid with good iron ore, that beds of asphalt of merit are found in it?

That potters clay, tile clay, common brick clay abound: there are thousands of acres of fine cement stone, and that limestone of very high grade abounds; also that lead, copper and seline have been found, as well as sandstone and freestone?

Fruit grows wild in abundance, and apples and peaches are on nearly every farm; that stock can run out ten months in each year; it is the natural home of poultry, and grains and vegetables almost grow themselves. That every home has either a spring or well of pure water?

That poverty, soup and bread lines are unknown; that her roads are rapidly being improved; that farms can be bought for one-half their value; that she is in one-half days market drive of 200,000 people; that it is in two hours drive of the city of Ashland, of the great Russell yards of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad? She has both bus and rail connections, almost hourly with the whole county?

Did you know these things? Of course you didn't!

Carter County has fine locations for a glass plant; water, fuel and sand in abundance and good transportation facilities. The county has oil and gas, why not develop it?

---

## Transylvania

(Continued from page 20)

for hospital purposes. The libraries, apparatus, and movables of every kind were scattered, much never to be recovered. For five years the old halls were filled with the sick and wounded, and Federal and Confederate soldiers alternately bivouacked on the campus.

In 1865 Transylvania University was consolidated with Kentucky University. The latter institution, located at Harrodsburg, was under the patronage of the Disciples

of Christ. It was the outgrowth of Bacon College, founded by this religious body in 1836 at Georgetown with Walter Scott as its first president.

The first session of the consolidated institutions, under the name of Kentucky University, began in Lexington in the fall of 1865. The new regent, John B. Bowman, had visions of a great university. It seemed for a while that his dream would become a glorious reality. In 1868 the University's endowment and real estate amounted to \$800,000, and included Ashland, the old home of Henry Clay, and an adjoining estate extending into the city limits and comprising 433 acres of the finest land in the bluegrass. In five years the student body grew from 300 to nearly 800. But this great vision was not to find realization. Dissensions arose over Bowman's policies, and the Holley episode was in a measure repeated.

The period of expansion, which had lasted for about one hundred years, was now followed by a period of concentration in the range of the institution's work, and a simplification of its academic organization. In 1878 the Agricultural and Mechanical College was separated, to become the first unit of the present University of Kentucky. In the same year the College of the Bible was granted a separate charter. In 1908 the Medical College was discontinued, as was the College of Law in 1912, and the Preparatory School in 1914.

For a number of years Transylvania has aspired to do only the work of a standard small christian college. It has no intention of striving to compete in numbers or in variety of courses with the large university. By the intimate contacts that smaller groups permit, and through the idealism that the Great Teacher Himself inspires, it wants to foster and conserve all human and spiritual values. This mission it conceives as the ultimate justification of its right still to live and serve. Devoted to such a program it confidently faces its tomorrow, with a slogan that is both glorious memory and a challenging prophecy: "TRANSYLVANIA—The Oldest College West of the Alleghanies—The College With a Future."

---

We are much pleased with the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine, and shall receive it as a welcome visitor to our library each month.—St. Augustine's High School, Lebanon, Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

I think the school children get a great deal of information about Kentucky that they would not get without the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine.—H. M. Wesley, Principal, Campbell County, High School, Alexandria, Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

I consider the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine valuable material for a high school library.—Superintendent J. W. Bradner, Middlesboro Public School, Middlesboro, Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

The KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine adds a local touch to historical research that means much toward a healthful interest.—Covington Catholic High School, Covington, Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

We look forward with eager expectation to the monthly receipt of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine.—St. Anne Convent, Melbourne, Kentucky.



## Centre College

(Continued from page 33)

rollment to 300 men and 150 women. In this way, Centre will preserve its charm and tradition as a small college.

The 1930 enrollment of Centre College represents twenty-six states. Coming from every walk of life, these students represent every shade of political and religious affiliation. The present Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky and one of Kentucky's United States Senators are Centre College men. While Centre has largely been supported by the Presbyterian Church, less than one-third of its students are Presbyterian. Its charter forbids the teaching of doctrine. Centre glories in nothing more than it glories in an unbroken tradition of unfettered and fearless intellectual life.

More than seventy years ago, Centre's great President, Dr. John C. Young, raised the first \$100,000 of its endowment. Today the endowment of the college stands at \$1,251,000, with no debts charged against it. That endowment, not yet adequate for all the needs of the college that Centre will be, nevertheless gives security and a sense of permanence to a little institution of learning that otherwise could not carry on its high educational tradition. Centre College has for the past one hundred years asked no aid from the state in taxes.

Outstanding national figures who have served the college on its board of trustees include such famous Kentuckians as Governor Isaac Shelby, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Honorable Robert J. Breckinridge, Dr. Phineas G. Rice, Brigadier-General Jeremiah T. Boyle, Governor John Y. Brown, and John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The present board is made up of a group of men equally distinguished. To them, the college and the state can confidently look for a continuance of that long history of educational and spiritual achievement that is the story of Old Centre. With a faculty well trained and competent, with a student body that represents choice young men and young women of Kentucky and nearby states, and with a tradition and a purpose that include the ennobling of every phase of young life, Old Centre faces the future with pride and with confidence.

The KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine is in constant demand in Olmstead High School.—Principal Olmstead High School.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our school looks forward with great anticipation to the coming of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine. We find it both instructive and entertaining. One feels after reading the magazine that he has just completed a tour of "Old Kentucky."—O. B. Dabney, Superintendent, Midway Public Schools.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am teaching a Kentucky history class in Heath High School and would like to have copies of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine.—Mary Ellen Beall, Heath High School.

\* \* \* \* \*

I find some very valuable information in the January issue of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS Magazine, and would like to have about thirty copies of the number to use in connection with my class in commercial geography.—Neil Hicks, Tilghman High School, Paducah, Kentucky.

## Highway Condition Bulletin

(Continued from page 25)

macadam surface. New Castle to Campbellsburg narrow treated macadam; caution traffic in wet weather due to shoulder operation now under way. Campbellsburg to Milton good traffic bound surface. Madison-Milton bridge now open for traffic.

**Ky. 40**—Garrett Highway from Frankfort to Georgetown treated macadam. Georgetown, Paris, Mt. Sterling all treated macadam in good condition. Road surfaced between Mt. Sterling and Paintsville. Earth road between Paintsville and Kermit, West Virginia not passable.

**Ky. 50**—Elizabethtown-Leitchfield-Caneyville; Treated macadam and traffic bound stone.

**Ky. 50**—Earlington to Dawson Springs good gravel. Dawson Springs to Princeton traffic bound macadam.

**Ky. 50**—Paducah to Bardwell excellent gravel. Dawson Springs good gravel. Dawson Springs to Princeton traffic bound macadam.

**Ky. 52**—Lebanon-Danville road. State maintained road from Lebanon to Danville via Perryville.

**Ky. 55**—Columbia-Campbellsville-Lebanon-Springfield good gravel. Lebanon to Springfield traffic bound macadam.

**Ky. 55**—Bloomfield-Taylorsville-Shelbyville-Eminence-New Castle-Campbellsburg-Carrollton-excellent traffic bound and treated macadam.

**Ky. 61**—Lebanon-Junction-Shepherdsville road. Traffic bound macadam.

**Ky. 61**—Burkesville-Columbia road—completed graded earth road.

**Ky. 71**—Owensboro-Hartford-Bowling Green-Scottsville—Good gravel and traffic bound macadam surface open to traffic. Beginning 5 miles south of Morgantown a 5-mile section of traffic bound macadam surface under construction. Traffic going over this section. Ferry at Green River between Beaver Dam and Morgantown runs day and night. ½ mile detour 8 miles west of Bowling Green travelable at all times.

**Ky. 73**—Bowling Green-Franklin-Nashville road; Via Goodlettsville excellent condition.

**Ky. 81**—to Central City—Ky. 181 to Greenville—Owensboro-Calhoun-Central City-Greenville-Nortonville; gravel Owensboro to Central City rock asphalt Central City to Greenville. Gravel-Greenville to Nortonville.

**Ky. 82**—Pineville-Williamson road—Under construction for gravel. Open to travel.

**Ky. 85**—Providence-Clay to Sullivan—Excellent gravel road all the way.

**Ky. 90**—Glasgow-Burkesville road traffic bound stone and stone and gravel from Burkesville to Albany unimproved earth.

**Ky. 90**—Burnside-Albany traffic bound stone to Tennessee State line.

**Ky. 91**—Princeton to Marion good gravel.

**Ky. 94**—From Tennessee River via Murray to Lyngrove excellent gravel.

**Ky. 94**—Fulton-Hickman and Reelfoot Lake good gravel road all the way.

**Ky. 97**—From Lyngrove to Mayfield excellent gravel. Salyersville-Royalton road; Five miles good earth road.

Fullerton-Olive Hill road—Thirteen miles good earth road leading out of Fullerton.

Greenup-Vanceburg road—All of this road is under construction and passable in dry weather.

Morehead-Sandy Hook Road—under construction, passable in dry weather. Not passable at present.

Louisa-Sandy Hook road—Fourteen miles good earth road leading out of Louisa.

Road from Princeton to Lyon County line under construction, but in good condition for travel. Lyon county line to Eddyville good gravel. Eddyville to Kuttawa good gravel road. Kuttawa to Smithland via Iuka under construction—not passable.



# University of Kentucky

(Continued from page 24)

rating, has changed, developed and improved to the extent that the old graduate might see in it a strangely new but particularly beautiful achievement. Under the leadership of Dr. Frank L. McVey, its president since 1917, property on the University of Kentucky campus has increased in value from \$1,750,000 to \$4,000,000; three new dormitories for men and one for women have been constructed; a fine new recitation building, named in honor of the president, was completed and put to use in February 1929; this building was made possible by the economic ability of the president through saving of University funds.

The Greater Kentucky campaign, launched through the efforts of President McVey, and conducted by alumni and friends of the University, made possible the construction of the concrete stadium, the basketball building and Memorial Hall, the auditorium which was completed last May and dedicated to Kentucky's World War dead. A new Dairy Products Building on the Experiment Station farm, which was begun last spring, is also nearing completion.

Since the beginning of President McVey's administration, two Agricultural Experiment Sub-stations have been established, the ones at Princeton and Quicksand, mentioned above; the number of county agents sent out by the College of Agriculture has been increased and the size of the Experiment Station farm has been doubled.

Two fine additions to the College of Engineering have been completed in the past three years through the generosity of friends of the University. The Wendt Forge Shop, donated to the College of Engineering by Henry Wendt, and the Johnston Solar Laboratory, donated to the same college by Percy Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, and a former Kentuckian, are both valuable additions to the engineering equipment. The Solar Laboratory is being used to study the effect of sun and light, on plants, animals and flowers.

The building of a million-volume library, the first unit of which is now under construction, was begun last spring, and when completed will afford the people of Kentucky an opportunity to avail themselves of the best reference literature available. The building now occupied by the library staff will be turned into a museum as soon as the new building is completed. The Teacher Training building will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

The department of University Extension, which was organized in 1919 by Doctor McVey, consists of a well organized Bureau of Correspondence Study, a Bureau of Extension Class Instruction, a Bureau of High School Relations and a Woman's Club Service as well as a Bureau of Visual Education.

The department of Hygiene and Dispensary offers students an

opportunity to receive the best medical attention available at a free clinic conducted on the campus. Resident nurses are maintained in the residence halls and physicians are always available at the Dispensary. Courses in Hygiene and Public Health are also included in the University curriculum of study.

Through its institutes, meetings and tournaments, the University of Kentucky brings together on its campus each year educators, students and farmers and homemakers of Kentucky, to exchange ideas, and to establish educational and social contacts which are invaluable to the participants.

Each year, for the past seven, the University has sponsored an Institute for Registrars under the direction of President McVey and Ezra L. Gillis, University Registrar, for the purpose of exchanging ideas and to study college administration. An annual Educational Conference, also sponsored by the University, met this fall with the Hon. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education as a speaker at the conference.

Early in 1929 the Southern Association of Psychologists met in annual conclave on the University of Kentucky campus; each year the Lexington branch of the American Chemical Society holds six meetings at the University and early last summer 600 young boys and girls, members of the Junior Agricultural Clubs of the state were guests of the University for one week.

High School Week is an event in the spring of each year at the University of Kentucky, and brings hundreds of Kentucky's boys and girls to the campus for six days of competitive entertainment; this week is outrivalled in the eyes of Kentucky's youth only by the annual Basketball tournament conducted by the University, in which the best teams of each section of the state compete for state honors. The Farm and Home Convention offers the University an opportunity annually to entertain the farmers and homemakers of the state, while the annual meeting of the Garden Club convenes each spring on the campus.

To enumerate the rapid developments at the University of Kentucky in the past decade would be to tabulate chronologically the improvements which have been accomplished each year since the beginning of President McVey's administration. It is impossible to tell of the University's progress without relating a story of the clear-thinking man who has directed its destinies for twelve years. Indeed, with the University's continued

expansion, both in physical equipment and mental development, a steadily increasing enrollment and a strong organization of alumni and friends, the State of Kentucky itself will become, as President Patterson so ably expressed it at the semi-centennial jubilee, "A mecca to which the future pilgrim will return, feeling that its innermost shrine is the University of Kentucky."





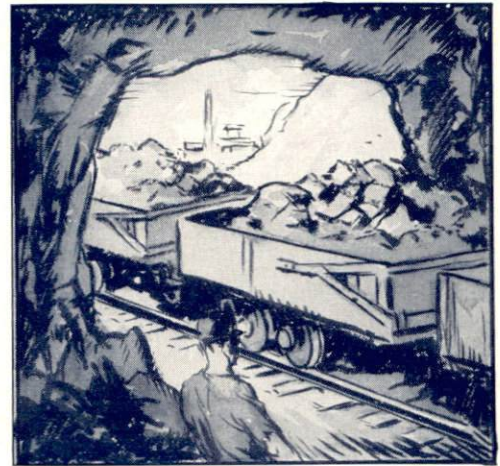
# A Bigger Return On Your Metal Investment

Perhaps you have thought early rust-failures a "necessary evil" in your sheet and plate equipment . . . or, that frequent repairs and replacements were inevitable.

If so, you'll welcome the long, trouble-free service that goes with Armco INGOT IRON. Here is the time-proved iron, with the longest record of *actual service* of any low cost, rust-resisting sheets or plates.

Roofing and siding, stacks, breeching, mine cars, ventilators, heating and ventilating ducts—these are but a few of the many places where Armco INGOT IRON provides long economical service.

Try it, the next time you need sheet or plate equipment.



Down deep in the heart of a great mine, where corrosion runs rampant, Armco INGOT IRON mine cars returned 46% longer service than cars of ordinary steel. This represents a substantial saving for the owners.

— Hear the famous ARMCO CONCERT  
— BAND every Tuesday night WLW—700 K —  
— Cincinnati, Ten to eleven E. S. T. —



THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

Offices in Principal Cities of the World

## FACTORY SITES

A new industrial territory is now being opened up, consisting of approximately 1,500 acres, available for factory sites, by the construction of a double-track industrial belt line by the Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R. R. Co. The land adjacent to this belt line is almost flat in surface, and has perfect natural drainage. City water, gas and electricity are available the entire length of this belt line. This is strictly an industrial belt line operating within the city limits of Louisville on which large acreage can be acquired.

*For further information, write to*

W. S. Campbell, Manager and Chief Engineer

Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Railroad Company

2910 HIGH STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.



# 27

SMALL CITIES  
IN KENTUCKY  
ARE READY



Our industrial, commercial and engineering experts have made complete industrial surveys of 39 small cities and towns, and find 27 of them offer unusual opportunities for the location of certain classes of industrial operation. These experts will gladly aid you to investigate Kentucky sites for your plant, upon request.



## To A Hard-Boiled Industrial Optimist

Perhaps you are a hard-boiled industrial chief who has become entirely soured on high overhead, exorbitant taxes, congestion, labor troubles, rackets, shake-downs, and other disadvantages of plant operation in some big city.

Perhaps you believe there is a way out of it all. And indeed there is.

In Old Kentucky there is a certain pleasant little city offering for industrial purposes—

*Cheap electric power*

*Cheap high-grade coal*

*Intelligent old-stock labor and no labor troubles*

*Favorable tax laws*

*Excellent transportation by rail, highway and water*

*A fine, mild climate*

*A huge Prosperous market all around*

In fact, there are many such little cities. One of them probably would meet your requirements. If you decide to investigate and think we can help you, just write to—

**KENTUCKY UTILITIES  
COMPANY**

INCORPORATED

Starks Building

Louisville, Ky.