

Western Kentucky University

TopSCHOLAR®

Kentucky Progress Magazine

Kentucky Library - Serials

1930

Kentucky Progress Magazine Volume 3, Number 4

Kentucky Library Research Collection

Follow this and additional works at: 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.

25¢ PER COPY
\$2.00 PER YEAR

RESOURCES
EDITION

KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE

XMAS 1930

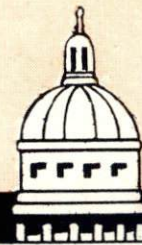
MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES

AIR MAIL

The SECOND
DELIVERY
Here at Last!

K E N T U C K Y

RAW
RESOURCES



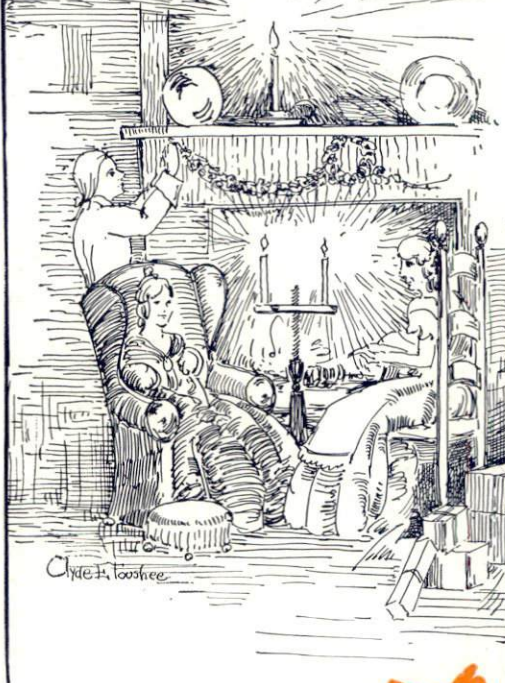
STATE CAPITOL
FRANKFORT KENTUCKY

DECEMBER 1930
VOL. 3 No. 4

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION

Christmas in the Bluegrass.

The genial and hospitable spirit of the people combined with their strong religious convictions and devotion to tradition, has since the days of Daniel Boone made Christmas in the Kentucky Bluegrass, whether in the humble cottage or proud mansion, an unforgettable time of feasting, good cheer and merry making.



the days of the pioneers, it was the pine knot and the tallow dip that gave light to the gaiety of the Christmas celebration around Bluegrass hearthstones.

Today a modern electric service company, part of a wide-flung system of high-voltage transmission lines, interconnected with hydro-electric and steam generating plants, gives abundant, inexpensive light at Christmas, and all the year round, to nearly 14,000 homes in the heart of this region.

Whether it be holiday or work day, efficient electric service, such as Lexington Utilities Company furnishes, is indispensable to happy, productive, community life. From electric transmission lines homes get energy for light and operation of many labor and time-saving appliances; and the factories, mines and mills, the power to economically operate their machines.

Detailed information will be gladly sent to any one who is interested in learning more about our readiness and capacity to meet the needs of commercial and industrial development in the Bluegrass area. Write to

LEXINGTON UTILITIES CO.

LEXINGTON

INCORPORATED

KENTUCKY

The Great Lexington Tobacco Market Opens for the Sale of Kentucky Burley on Monday, December 8th

At Lexington gather on that day the men who grow, who market, who buy Burley tobacco not only from Kentucky but from adjoining states.

Why do they gather at Lexington?

FIRST—Because it is the largest and best market on earth for the sale of Kentucky's most famous product, having developed within a comparatively short period of time the largest and most complete facilities for receiving, selling, redrying and storing of tobacco.

SECOND—Because it furnishes the first display to all buyers of Burley the quality and color of the crop for the year—the crop which is grown best in the limestone phosphate soil of Central and Northern Kentucky, known to the world as the famous Blue Grass region, and also in the outlying counties of Eastern, Southern and Western Kentucky and from surrounding states. Already on our market for sale is Burley from thirty-two counties in Kentucky and from five surrounding states.

Why has Lexington developed the greatest Burley market in the world?

First—Because it is the very hub of the entire Burley belt. From Lexington, the center of the most fertile region east of the Mississippi River, towards every point of the compass, go hard-surfaced highways, which the Kentucky Highway Commission has furnished to its citizens for quick and easy transportation.

SECOND—It is next to the largest railroad center in the Commonwealth.

THIRD—Here gather more than thirty representatives for buyers of Burley—representatives of not only the great manufacturers of the United States, but representatives of all smaller manufacturers of Burley at home and abroad, and who furnish to this market four sets of buyers each day.

FOURTH—At Lexington are twelve redrying machines, which quickly condition the tobacco so that they keep in sweet order indefinitely.

FIFTH—At Lexington are storage facilities for fifty million pounds of tobacco, which facilities are increasing year by year.

SIXTH—At Lexington are located twenty large loose leaf warehouses, the properties of thirteen warehouse companies, with a total sales capacity of nearly twelve million pounds. From so many warehouses there has developed keen competition, in order "to have and to hold" their respective share of the trade. Competition means a better market.

Kentucky has passed through the severest drouth in her history. Burley tobacco alone of all her crops survived. Is it not to your best interest—Burley growers of Kentucky—and for the welfare of those dependent upon you, to sell your crop at the best and highest market in the entire Burley belt?

ANGLIN AVE. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE CO.

By W. W. Greathouse, Jr.

CENTRAL DISTRICT WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

By O. O. Carpenter and H. C. Robinson

CLAY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE COMPANY

By F. G. Clay

FAYETTE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE CO.

By Samuel H. Halley

GEARY TOBACCO COMPANY

By T. C. Geary

LOUIS

If you are looking for a bigger business year than 1930, *the South's Second Largest City should*

KENT

V I L L E

by all means be included in your program of Factory, Industrial or Commercial expansion for 1931

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
WILLIAM B. HARRISON, MAYOR

U C K Y

EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Established 1906
Richmond, Kentucky

*Dedicated to the youth of Kentucky -- that scholarship
and learning may enrich the Commonwealth.*

Exceptionally strong faculty.
Beautiful fifty-acre Blue Grass campus.
Splendid buildings well equipped.
Expenses surprisingly low—\$250 to \$300 a year.
Eastern ranks among the leading colleges of America.
Fully accredited by Southern Association of Colleges
and Secondary Schools, American Association of Teachers
Colleges, and Kentucky Association of Colleges.

**Kentuckians Are Always Welcome At Eastern—Visit
Our Campus When Around Richmond**

*Catalog and book of Campus Views will be sent
on request*

Address: President H. L. Donovan

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.

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

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.*



KENTUCKY PROGRESS COMMISSION

PUBLICATION OFFICE
1100 W. Broadway, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HEADQUARTERS
STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1930

NO. 4

Kentucky Progress Commission And Staff Executives

- J. ROBERT KELLEY, Covington, Vice-Chairman
- EDMUND W. TAYLOR, Frankfort, Vice-Chairman
- L. B. SHOUSE, Lexington, Vice-Chairman
- JAMES C. STONE, 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
- HUSTON QUIN, Managing Director
- S. FRENCH HOGE, Treasurer
- GEOFFREY MORGAN, Agricultural Secretary
- RALPH W. WELLS, Organization Secretary

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

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

Membership dues in Kentucky Progress Association include paid magazine subscription. To subscribe direct, mail check to Kentucky Progress Commission, Frankfort, Ky.

Subscription \$2.00 per year; 25c per copy.

C. FRANK DUNN, Editor

Table of Contents

	Page
Editorial - - - - -	8
Oil and Gas in Kentucky - - - - -	11
By Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson	
Kentucky and Tobacco - - - - -	13
By E. J. Kinney	
Kentucky Bluegrass is Native Product - - - - -	17
By Samuel M. Wilson	
The Coal Industry in Kentucky - - - - -	21
By John F. Daniel	
Touring Attractions—One of Kentucky's Greatest Resources - - - - -	29
Go South, Young Man! - - - - -	33
By Nicholas Chepeleff	
Kentucky's Veteran Tree - - - - -	35
By J. E. McMurtry, Jr.	
The Cumberland Ford Settlement - - - - -	45
By Henry Harvey Fuson	

EDITORIAL

All material published in Kentucky Progress Magazine, except copyrighted articles, may be republished, if proper credit is given. We do not buy articles.

Kentucky's Buried Talent

THIS, another industrial number of KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE, features some of Kentucky's best known resources. There are in some of the papers furnished by able authorities facts and figures that should be known by Kentuckians themselves as well as by outside hosts who are invited to come into this land of opportunity.

No similar expanse of State or country in the entire world is so rich in undeveloped natural resources as the State of Kentucky. No potential development offers possibly as safe a field for investigation and investment.

With unmined coal sufficient to supply the world for a thousand years to come; with a million "wild horses," or a million "unharnessed horsepower," in undeveloped water sites; with the State leading the world in the development of many minerals and thirty-six minerals available for development, with fertile acres of choice agricultural land still abundant; with, as already said, more buried treasure than any other similar sized territory in the world, one wonders how long Kentucky is to be spared the wrath of Him who may say: "Thou wicked and slothful servant . . . take therefore the talent from him and give to him which hath ten talents."

Third Industrial Issue

THE December issue of KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE is the third especially devoted to industrial Kentucky.

The October number was filled, for the most part, with information that seemed to be needed at home and abroad as to not only the great opportunity awaiting enterprising capital from the outside, but to enumerating the industrial enterprises that Kentucky already has, and among which are so surprisingly many in which this State leads the South, the Nation and the world.

The November number featured Kentucky's transportation facilities—her railways, highways, by-ways, waterways, air-ways and many kindred subjects with comprehensive articles by authorities on each subject.

This number is meant to better inform home people as well as those from abroad as to Kentucky's unexcelled resources. Read the interesting papers prepared by high authorities on a variety of such subjects as tobacco, coal, oil and gas and other of the abounding resources.

As will be noted by the article devoted to the coal industry, prepared by the State Mining Inspector, no State has such a variety of coal in such quantities, and no similar sized territory in the world has a potential supply of coal, that the U. S. Geological Survey says is

sufficient to supply the world for a thousand years to come. The article on tobacco—Kentucky's Money Crop—is written by the associate agronomist of the State Agricultural College, and tells in impressive figures why Kentucky also leads in this agricultural product as no other such area in the world. Likewise the article on "oil and gas," by the State Geologist, gives the layman some idea of the wonderful recent development in another industry in which the State could and should lead the world.

Touring As a Resource

STILL speaking of resources, and incidentally referring to a paper in this issue by a brilliant writer on the subject of bluegrass, referred to as a "resource," what resource in this or any State contains such potentialities from so many different angles? Aside from the rich products of its soil for nearly two centuries; aside from its wondrous production of historic thoroughbreds; aside from its glorious company of men and women sent out into the world to make history in, and on every field of fame; aside from all that is native to the Blue Grass, who can compute what bluegrass as an attraction to tourists and other visitors amounts to and will amount to in the years to come?

Those who know would hesitate to make it second in this regard to Mammoth Cave—its only rival in worldwide fame—which experts say will be visited by ten times as many tourists when it becomes a National Park as it was during all the years that it was an "undeveloped resource of Kentucky."

In our wonderful and fast-growing system of State Parks, featured in the August number of this magazine, the Blue Grass is a great State Park in itself. It is such an asset as is Kentucky's famous song, so eloquently referred to in a recent letter from Miss Barbara Bayne, Tree Historian, of America, who said: "Federal Hill is surely a great asset to your State. Stephen Foster little realized what a great publicity man he was and what he was doing for his friend John Rowan as well as Kentucky. The very name has a romantic glamorous lure, very like 'California.' Too bad California has produced no Stephen Foster to give its name such deathless charm."

And so like the parks, State and National, like its immortal song, like all its other attractions and tourist assets, the "Blue Grass" is a sort of song in itself that carries along with its wealth of romance and the beautiful, that indefinable asset of "Good will and brands," wherever the words are heard. And there are innumerable indefinable assets and resources of rare importance in Kentucky.

For the convenience of the reader at home and abroad there is published elsewhere in this number an unique, alphabetically-arranged list of the many leading attractions for tourists and other visitors.

History—a Resource

HOW like the uncovering of a rich vein of gold the development of a state or national historic site proves to any community! Harrodsburg was widely known but not visited by any great numbers until its people rebuilt the old fort, converted it into a state park, and advertised its attractions. It then began to be visited by multitudes, fifty thousand of whom registered in a year. The same is true of "My Old Kentucky Home"—the song and author of which were known every where, but the site of which was seldom visited by any numbers comparable to the fifty thousand who now register there annually. The very cabin in which Lincoln was born was seldom seen for a hundred years after his birth and until Kentuckians awakened and had it made into a national shrine that divides the attention of visitors from every where with the State's proposed national park. The site of the birthplace of Jefferson Davis remained a neglected obscure spot until a replica of the home was built—until a monument that towers higher than any except the immortal obelisk at Washington began to kiss the clouds—and it became a magnet for a long line of annual visitors, who take the elevator to the top and gaze upon the wonders of "The Purchase."

Even the pioneer gateways at Cumberland Gap and Maysville were historically known, but not as historical assets, until citizens built a road up Pinnacle Mountain at Cumberland Gap, and Maysville began advertising the "Historical Highway," entering the State at that point. All other sections of the State are capitalizing, along with their excellent highways, the historic spots, many of which are mentioned in the comprehensive paper in this issue, entitled: "Tourist Attractions—One of Kentucky's Resources."

It is therefore appropriate that in an issue entirely devoted to Kentucky resources, history is given its place with the first installment of Harvey H. Fuson's paper on, "The Cumberland Ford Settlement," read before the Filson Club, and which will be continued in the January issue and concluded, with illustrations, in the February number, to be devoted exclusively to history.

Where To Learn English
From "The Russian Student"
(New York Herald-Tribune)

ONE of the most important and essential factors to consider in learning the language is pronunciation. . . . Taking these things into consideration, the best course of procedure is to cut one's self off from foreign influence, and to go some place where only English is spoken, and English customs predominate. Of all such places, Kentucky is the most ideal.

In Kentucky a person of moderate means may secure the best of American training and culture. Living is comparatively cheap; the climate is such as to enable a person to save no small amount in clothes. There is practically no foreign element in Kentucky. The population is composed chiefly of old American families that have preserved their speech, customs and culture. Furthermore, and what is considered the most important, the language spoken in Kentucky is not affected by the Southern accent that prevails south of the Mason and Dixon line. It has not been marred by the migration of foreigners from the East and Northeast.

Classified Industrial Directory

THE Kentucky Progress Commission has in the printer's hands a classified industrial directory of Kentucky. When ready it will be issued as a supplement to the magazine for such readers as are interested in these statistics. Write to Kentucky Progress Commission in the meantime to reserve copy.

It is a complete and comprehensive directory to the classified industries of Kentucky, brought down to date, and shows each enterprise and industry little and big, in each and all of the cities, towns, and counties of the State. Its preparation has required months of careful, painstaking effort by employes of the Kentucky Progress Commission and other agencies and tells how many male and female are employed in each industry.

Comparisons made in many lines with conditions as they existed when the last of such surveys was undertaken several years ago, make a gratifying showing, but likewise reveal the marvelous industrial opportunity that manufacturers from the world at large are overlooking and to which Kentucky has failed to properly call attention.

Importing Dollars
(Louisville Herald-Post)

AT A time when the efforts of business and government are all directed toward pushing depression out of the way and wiping out the effects of a spotty employment and the drouth it may seem a great deal beside the point to mention Kentucky's great possibilities in State parks and the forests developed by the national government.

But if we are assured that the year 1931 would bring 1,837,886 visitors into Kentucky would we not have some reason to believe that would set working in our midst a number of million dollars?

That is the number of people who visited the State and national forests of Oregon in one year—1929.

The official figures for the year 1928 show over 23,000,000 visitors to State and national forests.

Kentucky's visitors are not in the totals. As yet we are not esteemed equipped as are many other States.

Naturally every town and city in Kentucky and many an establishment along the road is already the gainer from our tourist traffic. But when the Mammoth Cave project, the Great Smokies National Forest and our own points of historic and scenic interest are developed and joined with a road of the kind now already charted we shall be equipped to gather a harvest.

It will take years, they tell us, to surmount the injuries to agricultural Kentucky inflicted by the drouth.

And this is one way out.

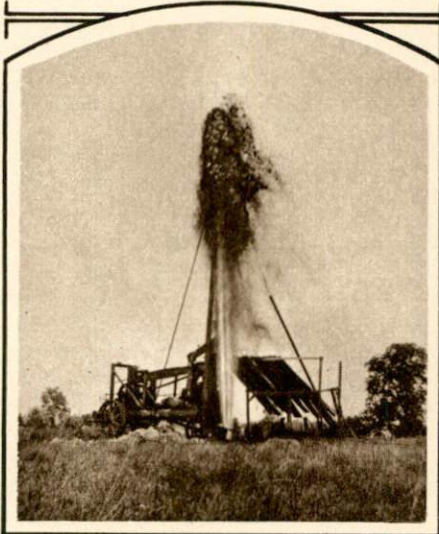
Wanted—A Kentucky Jenny Lind

WHAT State anywhere has greater potentialities in the matter of trained cultured voices for vocal music, than Kentucky? And what state, country, nation or municipality any where has anything comparable to "Old Kentucky Home" upon, and with which to train such Kentucky voices?

Kentucky didn't even "show" early last month in the contest at Nashville, when two singers—one young woman and one young man from each of ten Southern

[Continued on page 37]

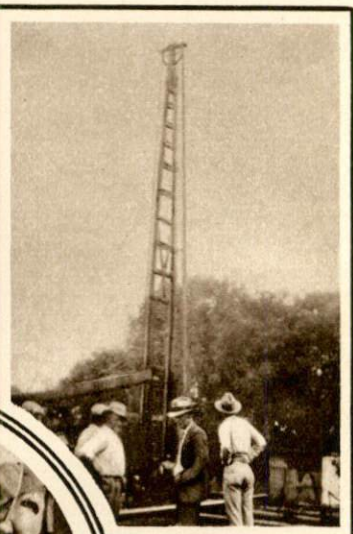
Where Rich Gushers Flow



Shooting oil well in Western Kentucky.



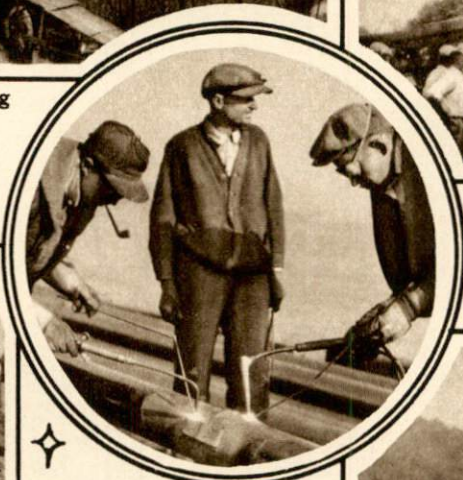
Standard oil drilling rig.



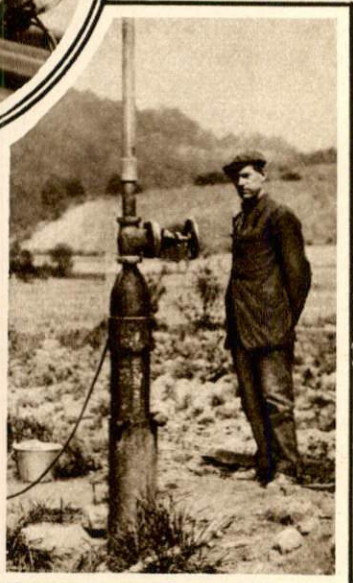
The H. L. McKinney No. 1 discovery well in the new Legrande Oil Pool, Hart County, Kentucky.



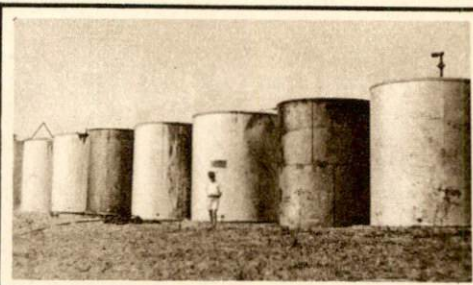
H. L. McKinney lease—oil storage.



Welding pipe line in Western Kentucky natural gas fields.



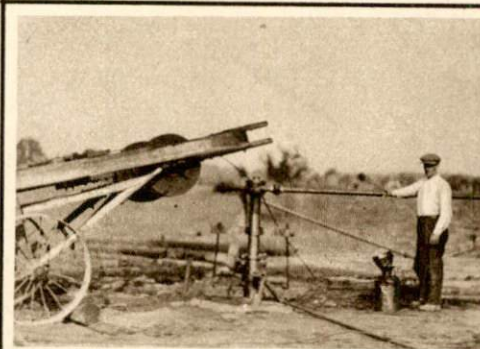
Closed gas well in Clay County.



Tankage on Lou Garvin lease, Hart County.



Visitors at H. L. McKinney discovery well, Legrande Pool, October 12.



Nannie McKinney, No. 1, Hart County.



Oil pipe line (Stoll Oil Company), Legrande field.



Laying pipe line under Ohio River to carry natural gas from Western Kentucky to northern states.

Oil and Gas in Kentucky

"THE McKinney well is making at least 500 barrels a day ungauged—some say as much as 750 barrels or a thousand and about a million feet of gas. It is from the Corniferous at a depth of only 597 feet and is generally regarded as indexing a new pool in Western Kentucky."

For a moment the oil scout hesitated. The excitement which possessed him was visibly shared by the local vice-president of the Interior Oil Co.

"Where is this well, did you say, Hart county? Near Legrande—never heard of the place! Have we any leases in Hart county, near Legrande, Mr. Black? Be quick now, there's no time to lose."

Straightaway in from the adjoining room came the manager of the land department with a heavy lease book and placed it on his superior's desk. Running quickly through the index he came to Hart county and turned up a lease given by R. L. Adams and wife to sixty acres.


"Well," said the vice president, addressing John Francis, the momentarily quiescent scout, "who'd you say was the lessor of Norris and Davis' new well—McKenzie?"

"No sir, McKinney—H. L. McKinney. He's just a young fellow, a good natured farmer, but I guess he won't do much more farming, now that they've struck it on his place—just an old red chert patch, that's all it is. The well came

in on September 18th and on Saturday Norris and Davis' field man moved the rig over onto McKinney's mother's place adjoining—Mrs. Nannie McKinney—it will be a well, too, and probably within a week at the outside. A man named Thompson has spudded in on the Lou Garvin and rigs coming in block all roads. Everybody's crazy down there now it seems, at Legrande, and Horse Cave and Glasgow. They'll be drilling school houses and graveyards next. Prices of leases are going out of sight; pipeline men for the Stoll Oil—

"Wait, wait! Wait a minute," snapped out the vice president as his forefinger ran down the printed page of the Adams contract. "Why this lease is bounded by H. L. McKinney on the south. Is that the name of the new producing lease?"

"Yes sir," replied the scout, with decision.



By DOCTOR
WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON

State Geologist, Director, Geological Survey and Curator of the State Museum. Dr. Jillson's eminence as an authority on oil and gas was recognized, even before he was appointed to his present position nearly 12 years ago; and several of his books on the subject were and are used as text books in the colleges of several of the larger universities.

Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing

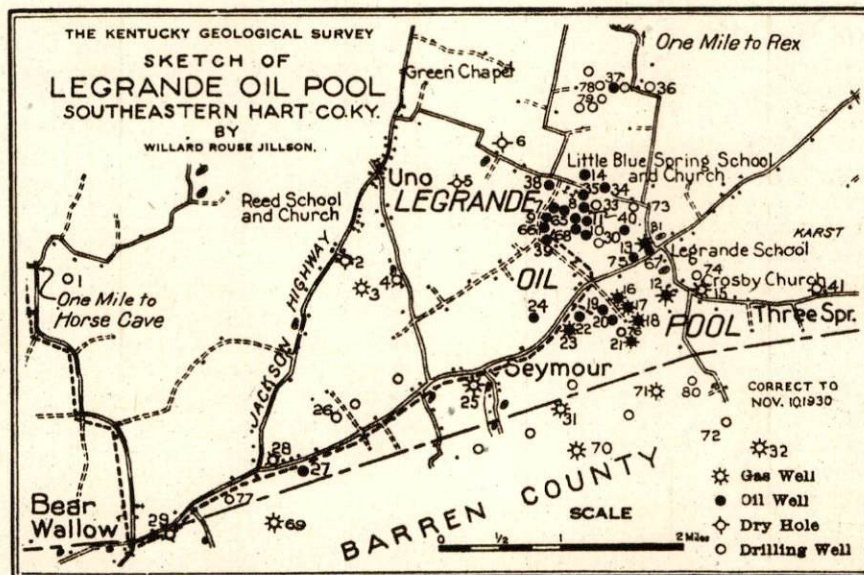
it the geological once over, Francis. Have him make an offset location. That won't be very hard, when he gets through he can spend a week or two going over the rest of the country—Tell him to cover all of Hart county, there might be something else down there that we could get that looks good before it's too late. Trend ought to be northeast and south, I guess. And Francis, get some survey maps of Hart county out on the big table, I want to look at them in a minute. Lay out some for Barren and Metcalfe, too—the Missouri-Kansas crowd has got a lot of gas, about 50 or 60 million feet, contracted down there at Center they tell me. Might put out a map of Green and one of Larue, too, if you will—the Wood Oil Co. and a

man named Crites at Buffalo drilled some dry holes south down there a year or two ago, but it will probably produce one of these days—that's the way they always do, after you break yourself up drilling dry holes some lucky dog comes along and gets it."

A rapid rustling of sheet paper beyond a glassed partition indicated Francis' activity in the company's extensive file of geological and farm maps. Black settled

down into an easy swivel chair, his feet on the desk before him, a relighted cigar stub in the corner of his mouth. A reminiscent mood seemed about to possess him. An outside office door slammed as Francis and Jones left for the field. The steady tread of stenographic fingers on a typewriter resounded from an adjoining—canary cage—office. The vice president drew two black perfectos from his pocket and passed them across the intervening desk. Black tossed his stub to the basket and taking one of the proffered cigars stripped the transparent cellulose wrapper from it with contemplative pleasure.

"A new pool—and in Hart County, too," said the land manager thinking out loud. "Well this may be the 'Big Sinking' of Western Kentucky that we've all been looking for these last ten or twelve years, Jim. The Geological Survey at Frankfort has been predicting an important



Corniferous pool on the west side of the Cincinnati arch for several years. I understand that the State Geologist gave a lecture down in Senator Charlie Hubbard's office over a year ago in Hodgenville and said some big shallow Corniferous oil pools would be found between there and the Barren County fields. Hope it comes out that way and it looks like it will."

"Likely enough," replied the vice president blowing white rings of fragrant nicotine slowly upward. "You can't hardly remember, Black, but when I came into this office a good many years ago, Kentucky wasn't much of an oil State. The State Geological Survey was a dead issue. Didn't have any maps for oil fields then. Now I understand they've got a map or two for every county. In the Nineties the Cumberland Pipe Line was building its Somerset line to take out the Wayne County crude. Barbourville, in Knox County, had just produced a pool on Little Richland Creek, and scattered strikes were reported from various localities—some even from Allen and Barren down near where this strike was made. About this time—1891—the first oil production was brought in by L. H. Coormley on Beaver Creek in Floyd County. It produced from the salt sand at 800 to 1,000 feet. In prospecting that part of the mountains they found a good deal of natural gas but nobody wanted gas in those days—couldn't give it away. Some of those wells blew open for years and years."

"And they didn't hurt the field either, did they?" queried Black.

"Yes, I think they did," responded the vice president, "they certainly let a lot of salt water in on the sands which has been in the way of the New Domain and the Louisville Gas ever since. In those days the old Rock Gas Company was operating a field they opened about 1885 or 1887 down in Meade County near Brandenburg and Rock Haven. Some forty-five or fifty years have passed since that pool was found and the Louisville company is still taking gas from that field. The gas business has grown considerably in Kentucky in recent years. Back in 1889 the total gas production of the State was only \$2,580.00. In Spanish-American War times—1898—it reached the first \$100,000.00 mark, but not until 1912 did it top \$500,000.00.

"Ever since then it has been growing steadily and during these last four or five years it has stepped right up beside oil with an estimated annual production of 18 or 20 million thousand cubic feet in 1928, valued at not less than \$6,000,000.00. The probability is that it is twice that now and still growing.

"All of the Western Kentucky fields are connected by adequate gas pipe lines and in Eastern Kentucky alone there are four major public utilities pipe lines heading out of one county—Floyd. It has recently been calculated that natural gas rentals and royalties in the mountain section of Kentucky now total 2½ or 3 million dollars annually. One man I know has personal rentals of at least \$500,000.00 maturing on his acreage."

"But, Jim," said Black, "you don't mean to infer that gas is more important in Kentucky today than oil, do you? It's mighty hard to believe that!"

"I guess so," replied the vice president, thoughtfully. "During the past eighteen months, more money has been spent for gas pipe lines than for oil lines, several times over, and the end is not yet in sight. A new line is proposed from Southeastern Kentucky to Richmond and Washington, while another is outlined from Ashland to Toledo and Detroit. Meanwhile new gassers are coming

in producing from the Devonian black shale and this new gas must have an immediate commercial outlet.

"Of course oil is down in price now—most so low that you can't make money producing it except when you get gusher wells like this one down in Hart and those on Bannetts Creek in Ohio County. But Kentucky is now definitely one of the important oil producing states. The Owensboro fields have kept her up in recent years. Her petroleum production in 1929 was about 7¾ million barrels valued in excess of thirteen million dollars. It's probably about the same now though some of the older pools like Big Sinking in Lee and Cow Creek in Estill are slipping fast.

"The first oil found by a drilled well in America was in Kentucky—in what is now McCreary, but then, in 1819, was in Wayne County. A man by the name of Martin Beatty, of Abington, Virginia, struck it while drilling for salt brine. Funny—they didn't know what it was when they got it and they didn't know what to use it for. Kerosene hadn't been made then and as for gasoline—well, it was as far away then as airplanes—so they used it to rub their hogs with to rid them of vermin!"

"Strange old world," interjected Black in a reflective way. "In 1819 one little shallow well in southern Kentucky over-produced Kentucky because they could not use it."

"And in 1930 one shallow pool at Legrande may over-produce it again. No jesting there, either," said the vice president drawing himself up and flicking his dead cigar out of the window. "Right here in this town of Lexington there are probably now a half dozen groups making plans to produce 100,000 barrels of new petroleum in Hart County and dump it on an already over-stocked market. I'll bet there'll be 250 wells drilled down there before spring. Watch and see. And then they say these hard times are mental, just as though over-production and over-purchasing wasn't at the bottom of it all."

"Well, what are the orders?" asked Black, as he rose to put on his hat. Behind the big bulk of the Fayette National Bank Building the golden sun of a late September day was dropping into the bluegrass plain. The stenographic fingering had long since ceased and all was quiet save the monotonous drone of homeward bound motors on Main Street below.

"Nothing much," said the vice president, his hand on the opening door. "Tell the boys at Owensboro to shut down tight at once. That Illinois crowd can go to — with their curtailment and shut down!"

"Call Adams and Ripy, long distance tonight, and tell them to move their Keystone rigs to the railroad station at Utica in Daviess County and ship them at once to Legrande. See Fowler and Wallace, our lawyers, in the Guarantee Trust Building, check up on the title of the Adams lease and wire me their opinion. We're in on the new pool and I'm driving through to Horse Cave tonight!"

A new oil and gas map of Hart County, showing the recent development in the Legrande pool and elsewhere in the area, was issued November 15, by the Kentucky Geological Survey under the authorship of Dr. W. R. Jillson, State Geologist.

The farm owner's names with locations of sixty-eight wells drilled throughout the county are given, together with some of the edge wells of the center gas field in Metcalfe County adjoining.

About 32,000 barrels of crude oil have been taken to Louisville since the discovery of the Legrande pool on September 18.

Kentucky and Tobacco

TOBACCO is one of the most intensive crops grown in the United States. In addition, it is a very important crop from the standpoint of total value. It usually ranks seventh in value among the crops of this country, but in 1928 it ranked sixth, being worth considerably more than the potato crop. Yet tobacco occupied less than one-half the acreage devoted to potatoes, also an intensive crop. In 1928, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the total value of tobacco was \$277,506,000 and the acre value was about \$150.00. In 1919, the year of peak prices for agricultural products, the tobacco crop of the United States brought \$542,540,000, and the acre value was \$285.37. It will show more clearly how intensive is the tobacco crop if the acre value of other important crops is given. In 1928 when tobacco brought \$150.00 per acre, potatoes were worth \$65 per acre; cotton, including the seed, \$33.00; corn, \$21.00; wheat, \$14.20; oats, \$14.10, and hay, \$19.75. Thus the value of an acre of tobacco was over twice that of potatoes, over four times that of cotton, eight times that of corn, and over ten times that of wheat. The acre returns in Kentucky are slightly above the average for the entire country. It is evident that there are few important crops that give as large returns per acre as tobacco.

Tobacco has always been a leading crop in Kentucky. Most of the pioneers came from Virginia where tobacco had been grown almost to the exclusion of other crops since the earliest colonial times. Thus the early settlers of Kentucky were well acquainted with the growing and handling of tobacco and it was only natural that they should attempt to raise it in their new home. Much of the State was heavily wooded and to clear a few acres required many days of hard labor. On these few acres it was necessary that some crop be grown that would give the largest possible returns and that would meet a ready



By E. J. KINNEY

*Professor of Farm Crops, State Agricultural College—
Prof. Kinney has spent years in experimental work in
Burley tobacco. He is well informed on the subject
of this article and has recently written a paper on the
culture of Burley.*

sale for cash. Tobacco served this purpose most admirably. Furthermore, as the leaf had a high value per given weight, it could be shipped to market more economically than other products. Thus it is easy to understand why tobacco gained such an im-

portant place in the early agriculture of the State and why farmers came to regard it as the most important cash crop. With the development of the State, the industry increased rapidly. It received a powerful incentive in the discovery of White Burley tobacco in 1864, a variety which came quickly into rapid favor.

The importance of tobacco in the agriculture of Kentucky today can be appreciated when it is realized that the State produces about one-third of the total crop of the country. In 1928, tobacco brought Kentucky farmers \$75,000,000; corn, the only other very important crop, had a value of about \$70,000,000. Of the total cash farm income of the State, about 45 per cent is derived from tobacco. Since Kentucky is overwhelmingly agricultural, it may be easily seen that the prosperity of the State as a whole in any year is largely measured by the price of tobacco.

The advantages of an intensive crop such as tobacco for any farming region, are generally recognized by agricultural authorities. This is particularly true after virgin fertility of soils has been reduced and it becomes increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain soil productivity. Where crops of low return per acre are grown, such as wheat and corn, a large proportion of the farm must be used in growing these crops, thus giving little opportunity for the restoration of productivity by using the land for pasture. The man who has an intensive crop, however, can keep a large proportion of his land in pasture or meadow, which of course conserves fertility and makes the problem of economical management much simpler. An intensive crop is particularly advantageous and in fact



One of 20 mammoth tobacco sales warehouses at Lexington (Scene shows the tobacco ready for the auction. The sales open this month and will continue daily until March).

Growing the Golden Leaf-Tobacco Culture



A landscape in the Burley district.



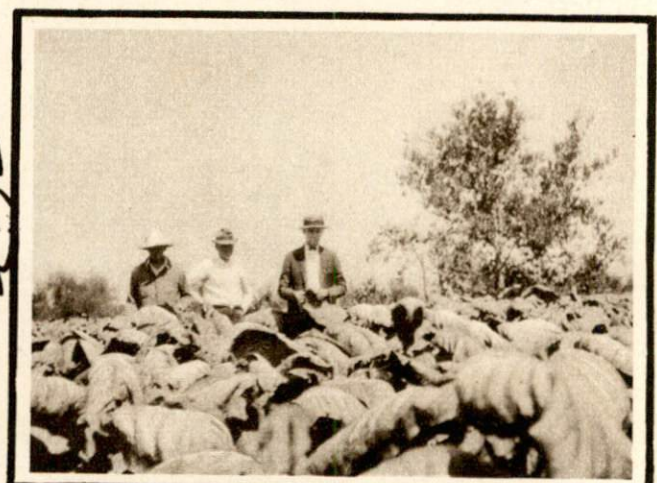
Tobacco transplanting by machinery.



Ready to grow, just "recovered" fully from transplanting.



Harvesting White Burley tobacco.



When Dark tobacco grows big.



Kentucky Progress Magazine

almost necessary for Kentucky. Much of the land of the State, although of good natural fertility, is too rolling to permit frequent cropping to cultivated crops without injury from erosion. Such land should be kept in pasture a large part of the time. Furthermore as in every other State there are areas of land of only fair natural fertility. The cost of maintaining the productiveness of such land is too great to make the crops profitable if extensive grain farming is practiced. This, like the rolling land, is most profitable if kept in pasture and hay crops much of the time. Where only a small proportion of the land is utilized for cultivated crops each year, it is practically necessary to plant part of it to an intensive crop in order to utilize

labor to advantage and provide a large return from the limited area. As already pointed out, no crop is better for this purpose than tobacco. It is the only intensive crop in this country for which the demand is sufficient to take the product of a relatively large acreage. If Kentucky were deprived of the tobacco crop, there would be no other intensive crop that could replace it except on a fraction of the acreage, and in fact no combination of intensive crops that would begin to compensate for the loss of tobacco. It is no wonder, therefore, that Kentuckians feel that tobacco is their most valuable crop and that they are intensely interested in the maintenance of

[Continued on page 38]

Kentucky's "Money Crop"—Last Year's Sales

BURLEY TOBACCO—1929 CROP

The sales of Burley Tobacco over the Loose Leaf floors in Kentucky as reported by markets to Newton Bright, Commissioner of Agriculture, from November, 1929, to April 1, 1930.

Place	Growers	Dealers	Resale	Total pounds	Total dollars	Avg.
Bloomfield	4,680,895	.....	.....	4,680,895	\$ 1,003,337.29	\$21.48
Bowling Green	1,398,770	.....	.....	1,398,770	289,005.97	20.66
Camp Taylor	3,696,150	895,560	345,155	4,936,865	944,729.73	19.13
Carlisle	566,165	2,595	95,820	664,580	122,708.40	18.46
Carrollton	10,985,305	26,260	612,665	11,624,230	2,212,918.31	19.03
Covington	5,660,790	98,980	224,635	5,984,405	1,208,796.26	20.19
Cynthiana	9,935,115	315,570	224,020	10,474,705	2,054,641.54	19.61
Danville	9,195,950	626,710	361,875	10,184,535	2,386,439.71	23.43
Glasgow	8,477,761	150,914	.....	8,628,675	1,987,088.25	23.02
Greensburg	4,255,025	100,920	216,250	4,572,195	998,479.18	21.84
Harrodsburg	4,461,280	158,080	118,890	4,738,250	1,022,068.37	21.53
Henderson	91,990	2,995	21,585	116,570	18,725.53	16.06
Hopkinsville	3,926,200	158,645	167,265	4,252,110	865,507.00	20.35
Horse Cave	8,672,936	361,096	58,486	9,092,518	2,093,168.40	23.02
Lebanon	5,373,642	.....	112,950	5,486,592	1,264,670.37	23.06
Lexington	65,907,487	526,388	3,872,325	70,306,200	15,783,519.29	22.45
Louisville	4,442,785	1,878,700	249,405	6,570,890	1,254,664.24	19.10
Madisonville	45,100	.....	.....	45,100	4,470.40	9.91
Maysville	32,101,435	543,510	839,670	33,484,615	6,623,362.08	19.78
Mt. Sterling	6,278,645	.....	172,410	6,451,055	1,353,728.70	20.98
Owensboro	8,399,410	436,795	687,835	9,524,040	1,659,091.23	17.42
Paris	10,415,660	91,105	446,075	10,952,840	2,431,079.16	22.19
Richmond	10,425,715	151,260	752,360	11,329,335	2,519,301.16	22.23
Shelbyville	22,995,735	311,970	406,240	23,713,945	4,980,118.01	21.00
Springfield	6,592,300	319,390	201,855	7,113,545	1,529,458.22	21.50
TOTAL BURLEY	248,982,246	7,157,443	10,187,771	266,327,460	\$56,611,076.80	\$21.26

BURLEY TOBACCO—1928 CROP

TOTAL BURLEY	204,501,058	6,443,351	6,892,900	217,837,309	\$69,785,112.76	\$32.03
---------------------	--------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------	------------------------	----------------

Tobacco raised outside of State and sold on Kentucky Markets, 26,385,604 pounds.

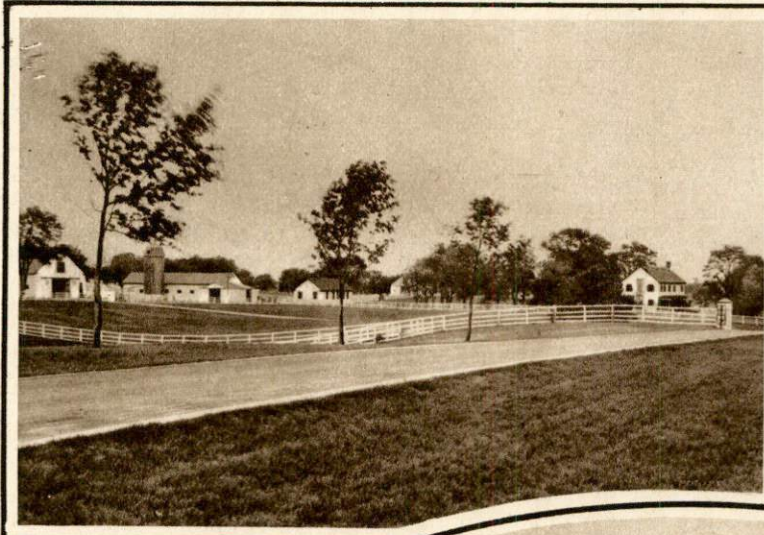
The sales of Dark Tobacco over the Loose Leaf floors in Kentucky as reported to Newton Bright, Commissioner of Agriculture, from November, 1929, to April, 1930.

Place	Growers	Dealers	Resale	Total pounds	Total dollars	Avg.
Bowling Green	5,419,430	.....	7,960	5,427,390	\$ 558,221.54	\$10.28
Franklin	8,443,965	80,100	.....	8,524,065	930,231.33	10.91
Henderson	10,892,415	112,850	787,350	11,792,615	1,270,895.46	10.77
Hopkinsville	24,839,005	447,895	709,205	25,996,105	2,936,818.88	11.29
Kuttawa	1,107,850	.....	.....	1,107,850	93,967.92	8.48
Madisonville	4,868,575	484,285	83,530	5,436,390	506,167.30	9.31
Mayfield	16,256,175	1,739,425	65,110	18,060,710	1,771,334.92	9.87
Murray	6,502,955	454,410	.....	6,957,365	716,060.90	10.29
Owensboro	17,675,155	31,165	1,199,430	18,905,750	2,014,760.47	10.65
Paducah	7,851,845	212,495	.....	8,064,340	726,464.04	9.00
Providence	1,636,995	7,610	.....	1,644,605	149,592.69	9.03
Russellville	5,731,820	19,965	7,450	5,759,235	608,890.60	10.38
Scottsville	4,484,885	78,485	.....	4,563,370	443,500.94	9.69
GRAND TOTAL	116,111,070	3,668,685	2,860,035	122,239,790	\$12,726,906.99	\$10.41

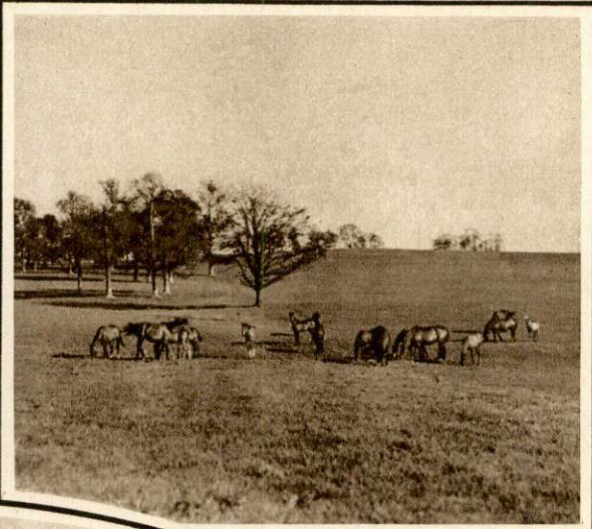
DARK TOBACCO—1928 CROP

GRAND TOTAL	67,545,519	3,725,785	1,853,020	73,124,324	\$9,052,207.42	\$12.37
--------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	----------------

Bluegrass—a Leading Resource



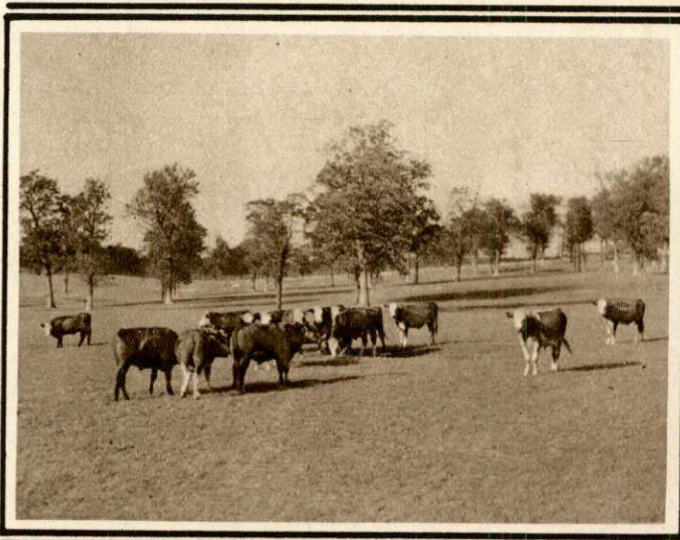
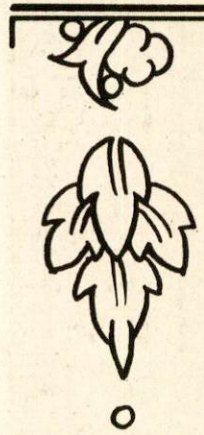
A close-up of bluegrass (scene on Calumet Farm).



Royal food for thoroughbreds (Scene on Elmen-dorf Farm).



Harvesting bluegrass seed in Kentucky.



Pasture for purebreds (Scene on H. P. Whitney Farm).



Bluegrass and sheep—pretty combination (Scene on Senator J. N. Camden's Farm).

Kentucky Blue Grass is Native Product

Makes State Best Nursery for Fine Animals

(Lexington Herald)

THE pride of Kentucky is its Blue Grass. All other glories may fade, but this crown of glory, vouchsafed by Nature, must abide. When our natural resources, our vast mineral wealth, shall have been consumed or dissipated blue grass will still be here to nourish and sustain us. It is the fountain-head of all our agricultural distinctions; to it may be traced the superior excellence and vigor of bone and blood and muscle in all forms of animal life, whether man or beast. To it, more than to any or all other products of our soil, does Kentucky owe her pre-eminence as a great agricultural Commonwealth, and as the cradle and nursery of fine cattle and of fleet-footed monarchs of the turf.

Whence came this distinctive growth of Central Kentucky? What is it, how did it get there, and where was it first discovered? Was it native to the soil or an imported exotic? These are questions that have been more or less warmly debated for over a century, and the self-same questions constantly recur.

It has been so frequently asserted that blue grass is NOT a native growth of the Blue Grass region, but was transplanted by early pioneers from Virginia or elsewhere; that a tendency has been noticed on the part of some to accept the statement as a fact, admitting of no further room for controversy. But it is the fixed conviction of the writer of this paper that blue grass was not only here, when the very earliest of the pioneers arrived, but that it can be conclusively demonstrated that it was here, and if here, that it is a native and not an imported product. The question is not was it everywhere in Kentucky, but was it anywhere in Kentucky, when the first white man invaded and explored the fair domain now known throughout the world as the "Blue Grass Region of Kentucky." It is not the quantity but the kind of grass that we are interested in localizing in Kentucky; and certainly, if it can be done, it is most desirable



By SAMUEL M. WILSON

Author, historian, distinguished attorney, Lieutenant-Colonel in Judge Advocate's Department, U. S. Army "over seas" in World War, founder of "Cake and Ale" literary club—Judge Wilson has written a history of Kentucky.

to show for sentimental and historic reasons that Kentucky is entitled to claim Kentucky Blue Grass as an indigenous plant.

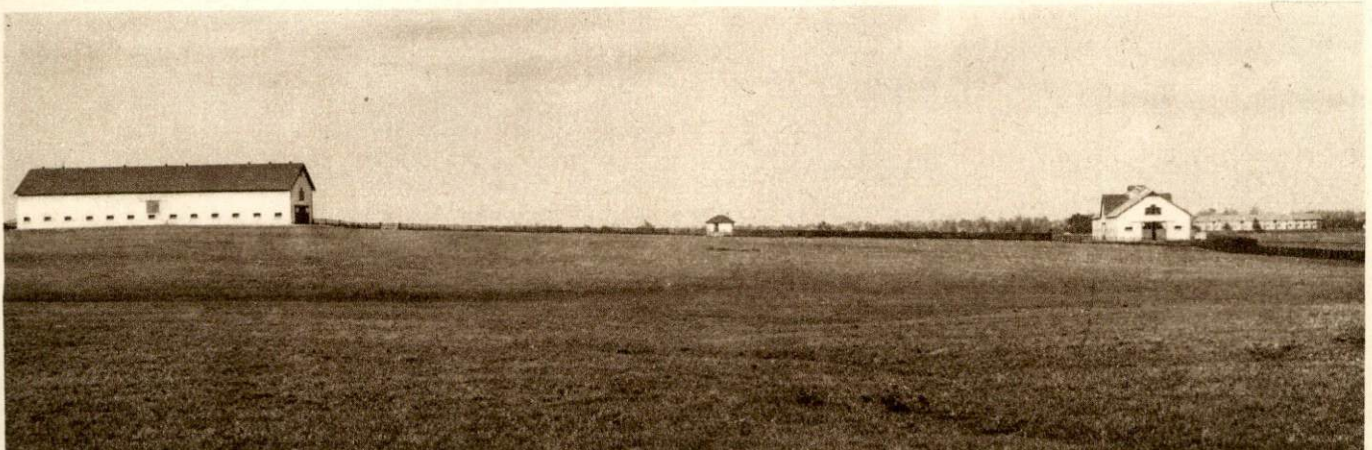
The writer of this paper has collected materials on the subject sufficient for a small-sized

book and the unabridged argument cannot be presented within the limits of a condensed newspaper article, but the main points at issue will be discussed and the evidence outlined.

Is Distinctive Article

It will be noticed, from the title of this paper, that the subject under examination is not bluegrass in general but only that special variety of bluegrass which has come to be known, by reason of its fame and by way of distinction, as "Kentucky bluegrass." It is, of course, well known that there are other varieties of bluegrass, as, for example, English bluegrass, Canadian bluegrass, etc. But the particular kind of grass with which we are now concerned is known the world over as "Kentucky bluegrass." Its scientific name is "*poa pratensis*." The word "*poa*" means grass; the word "*pratensis*" means meadow; hence the combined words literally mean "meadow grass." But these definitions do not of themselves help us in solving our problem, because there are so many different varieties of grass that come within the description "meadow grass." As distinguished from other kinds of meadow grass, however, Kentucky bluegrass has long been identified with that species which, in botanical nomenclature, is designated as "*poa pratensis*." Accepting this classification as exact, we submit that, if it can be shown that the kind of grass, called and known scientifically as "*poa pratensis*," was in Kentucky in pioneer and pre-pioneer times, our thesis is established.

Before proceeding further in this study of origins, it may be well to notice some of the claims which have been made in opposition to our contention that "Kentucky



A typical bluegrass scene (on H. P. Whitney farm).

bluegrass" is native to the soil, in which it is now so widely and luxuriantly produced. It has been claimed, for example, that bluegrass (i. e. Kentucky bluegrass) was introduced into Kentucky by an "English" lady who brought the precious seed, carefully wrapped in a handkerchief, to Boonesborough, sowed it broadcast in a neighboring garden, whence it spread all over this limestone region. It is believed that this story is merely legend, but if it rests upon any basis of fact, that fact could not have transpired until several years after the original settlement of Boonesborough in the Spring of 1775.

It has also been claimed that bluegrass (using that term henceforth as meaning "Kentucky bluegrass" or "*Poa pratensis*"), was first brought to Kentucky by members of the Renick family, in 1794, when George Renick and others emigrated from the south branch of the Potomac to Clark County. William Renick, another member of this family of early settlers, claims positively that bluegrass was first brought to Kentucky from Ohio (i. e. the region north of the Ohio River) in the year 1797. Other writers have affirmed, with the utmost confidence, that bluegrass was first introduced into "The Blue Grass State" by Kentucky mounted riflemen who served under William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, in the War of 1812, on the Wabash, in Indiana, and that this seed was gathered from the prairies in the vicinity of Fort Harrison and Terre Haute. Rival claimants with the Renicks are the Cunningham brothers, who are said to have come to Strode's Creek, in Bourbon County, and there sowed timothy and bluegrass seed, which they had brought with them from the south branch of the Potomac. But the Cunninghams, according to this story, which has recently been given fresh currency, did not come to Kentucky until about the year 1800, long after this section had been thickly settled.

What is to be made of all these divergent, if not conflicting, claims? This and only this, that, giving to each of them the fullest credit to which they are severally entitled, it proved no more than that some of the early immigrants to Kentucky may have brought bluegrass seed along with them and have sowed it in the soil of their new home. It is entirely possible, if not probable, that bluegrass seed may have been brought to this country, in the early days, from far-away England; or that some of the first-comers from the south branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, may have taken the precaution to transport, in their pockets or their pack-saddle, seed of this valuable and justly prized grass; or that visitors to the rich grazing lands on the waters of the Scioto River, north of the Ohio, there found native blue grass in the last decade of the Eighteenth Century, and were so impressed with its beauty and utility that they brought back some of the seed, when they returned to Kentucky; or that members of Harrison's or Taylor's command in the War of 1812 may have found blue grass (as they supposed) growing along the Wabash and have taken advantage of the discovery to bring home some of the seed when their term of service was ended. With the exception of the alleged importation from England, not a single one of these reputed trans-plantations of blue grass to Kentucky took place (even granting that each and all actually occurred), prior to the year 1790.

Story Lacks Evidence

The story of the importation from England to Boonesborough has no evidence, that we have ever been able to

discover, to support it, and it has been thoroughly discredited by Dr. Robert Peter and other respectable authorities. And fifteen years, at least, before the Renicks had come from the south branch of the Potomac to Clark County, and twenty-five years, at least, before the Cunninghams had removed from the same stream to Bourbon County, bluegrass had been found growing in abundance on the waters of Grassy Lick, in what is now Montgomery County. Furthermore, there is good reason to believe that at that very time, and for long before, it had been growing, in rank luxuriance, at the Indian Old Fields in Clark County. Grassy Lick was not the only place, as we believe, where bluegrass was growing in Kentucky, in 1775, but it was one place where it can be positively shown, by incontestable record evidence, that it was then growing.

There is nothing very remarkable or at all incredible in the fact, if it be a fact, that bluegrass seed was brought to Kentucky at divers times by parties of the pioneers; but assuredly their prudence and foresight in bringing such seed with them does not, of itself, tend in the slightest degree to negative the fact that bluegrass, in certain favored localities, was already growing in Kentucky, and so far was indigenous to the soil.

Captain Christopher Gist, who explored Kentucky for the Ohio Company of Virginia, in the year 1751, found great quantities of bluegrass growing north of the Ohio River; and William Renick, of Circleville, Ohio, declared, in the year 1880, that his father, George Renick, and possibly others, had found in the "Darby Bottoms" near Circleville, on their arrival in that country, near the close of the Eighteenth Century; "near 1,000 acres of blue grass growing, which, in all probability, had occupied the same ground ages upon ages." If this statement is correct (and we have no good reason to doubt it), why might not blue grass have been growing in Kentucky during the same ancient and indefinite period? Certainly there was nothing to forbid it, where the conditions were favorable, and everything was favorable, except that Central Kentucky, for the most part, was covered with a dense growth of cane and forest trees. To this, however, there were notable and not infrequent exceptions, as may be learned from depositions and other written records left by the pioneers.

From General Levi Todd

On this point of the existence of open spaces, suitable for grass, we cite but a single instance, furnished by an authority who was himself an eye-witness of the conditions, as early as the year 1776, and whose veracity and reliability are beyond question. General Levi Todd, in a manuscript, "Narrative of Transactions in Kentucky, from 1774 to 1777," makes this statement:

"Here I will take time to digress from a regular detail of facts by observing that the face of this country was, at the times I have been speaking of, delightful beyond conception, nearly one-half of it covered with cane, but between the brakes, spaces of open ground, as if intended by nature for fields, the ground appeared extremely fertile, and produced amazing quantities of weeds of various kinds, some wild grass, wild rye and clover."

Passing over Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," first published in 1782, in which mention is made of "blue grass" as one of the well-established grasses of Virginia, note may be taken of the following language used by Dr. Jerediah Morse, in a "Description of Kentucky," contained in his "American Geography," first published at

Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1789. Said the distinguished author:

"Elkhorn River, a branch of the Kentucky, from the southeast, waters a country fine beyond description. Indeed, the country east and south of this, including the headwaters of Licking River, Hickman's and Jessamine Creeks, and the remarkable bend in Kentucky River, may be called an extensive garden. The soil is deep and black, and the natural growth, large walnuts, honey and black locust, poplar, elm, oak, hickory, sugar tree, etc. Grape vines, running to the tops of the trees and the surface covered with clover, blue grass and wild rye."

In the "*Kentucky Gazette*," of February 16, 1793, may be found an advertisement, dated "Lexington, February 13, 1793," of Peter January & Son, offering for sale a farm about four hundred yards from the Court House, containing "about twenty-five acres of prime land," of which eighteen acres was "sown with clover, blue grass and timothy seed." Whether the seed sown was of domestic or foreign origin, we know from this item that "blue grass" was growing within "400 yards" of the Fayette County Court House some time before the settlers of Bourbon and Clark Counties, previously mentioned, had immigrated from the south branch of the Potomac.

In response to all this, it may be asked by some "Doubting Thomas," how do we know that the grass called "blue grass," in these quotations, was "*Poa pratensis*," the world-famous "Kentucky Blue Grass?" The answer is, first, that the inherent probabilities all favor that conclusion; and, secondly, that mother contemporaneous evidence tends strongly and convincingly to sustain the conclusion. In corroboration of this, we invite especial attention to what follows.

Met Winterbotham's View

In Winterbotham's "View of the American United States," first published at London, in 1795, will be found (Vol. III, pp. 396-397), under the heads of "Cultivated Grasses" and "Native Grasses," an enumeration of a great variety of grasses, one of which is "The small and great English grass: *Poa trivialis et pratensis*." From this it is clear that what is now known as "Kentucky blue grass (i. e. *Poa pratensis*)" was then commonly called "English grass." Other botanists of the period, whose works might be cited, confirm this statement. So that, if those who are disposed to deny the title of Kentucky to any native blue grass of its own, rest their case upon the ambiguity of the name "blue grass," will they yield, if it be shown (as it can be shown) that the first blue grass discovered in Kentucky, of which we have any contemporary record, was called, not "blue grass" alone, but "English grass" or "English blue grass."

Believing that it is the truth and not mere prepossession, pride of opinion, or the spirit of controversy that should determine whether assent shall be given or withheld, we now lay the incontrovertible proof before the reader. And, in justice to a great Kentuckian, now gone, who was himself a devoted student of her history, it is proper to say that Colonel John Mason Brown was the first to furnish the clue to this valuable store of evidence, which, however, he failed to develop for the enlightenment and satisfaction of later generations.

The clue pointed out by Colonel Brown will be found in the report of the case of Higgins' Heirs vs. Darnall's Devises, decided in 1806, and to be seen in Hardin's Kentucky Reports, at pages 57-58 to which Colonel

Brown directed attention. Luckily for us, the original papers in this case have been preserved. Their contents cannot here be given in full, but a brief summary of what they show may suffice. The suit was originally instituted in August, 1795. Eighteen witnesses, in all, testified in the case, and twelve of them swore positively to the presence of "English Grass," "Blue Grass," or "English Blue Grass" (as it is variously called), on Grassy Lick, at a point near the junction of the present three counties of Bourbon, Clark and Montgomery, in the years 1775 to 1785, both inclusive. It is shown that, on May 17, 1780, one John Darnall entered with the Surveyor of Kentucky County a Land Office Treasury Warrant, No. 15, in these memorable words:

"John Darnall enters 844 acres upon a Treasury Warrant, on Pasture Lick Creek, about one-half mile below the Lick, to include a piece of low grounds, remarkable for English grass, and extending, on both sides the creek, northward for quantity."

Survey Was Made

Upon this entry, a survey was made by Enoch Smith, Deputy Surveyor of Fayette County, under Col. Thomas Marshall, Chief Surveyor of that county, on December 24, 1783. This survey refers to "a piece of Grassy low grounds, about one-half mile below the Lick." A patent, upon this survey, was granted to John Darnall on May 25, 1791, by Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia.

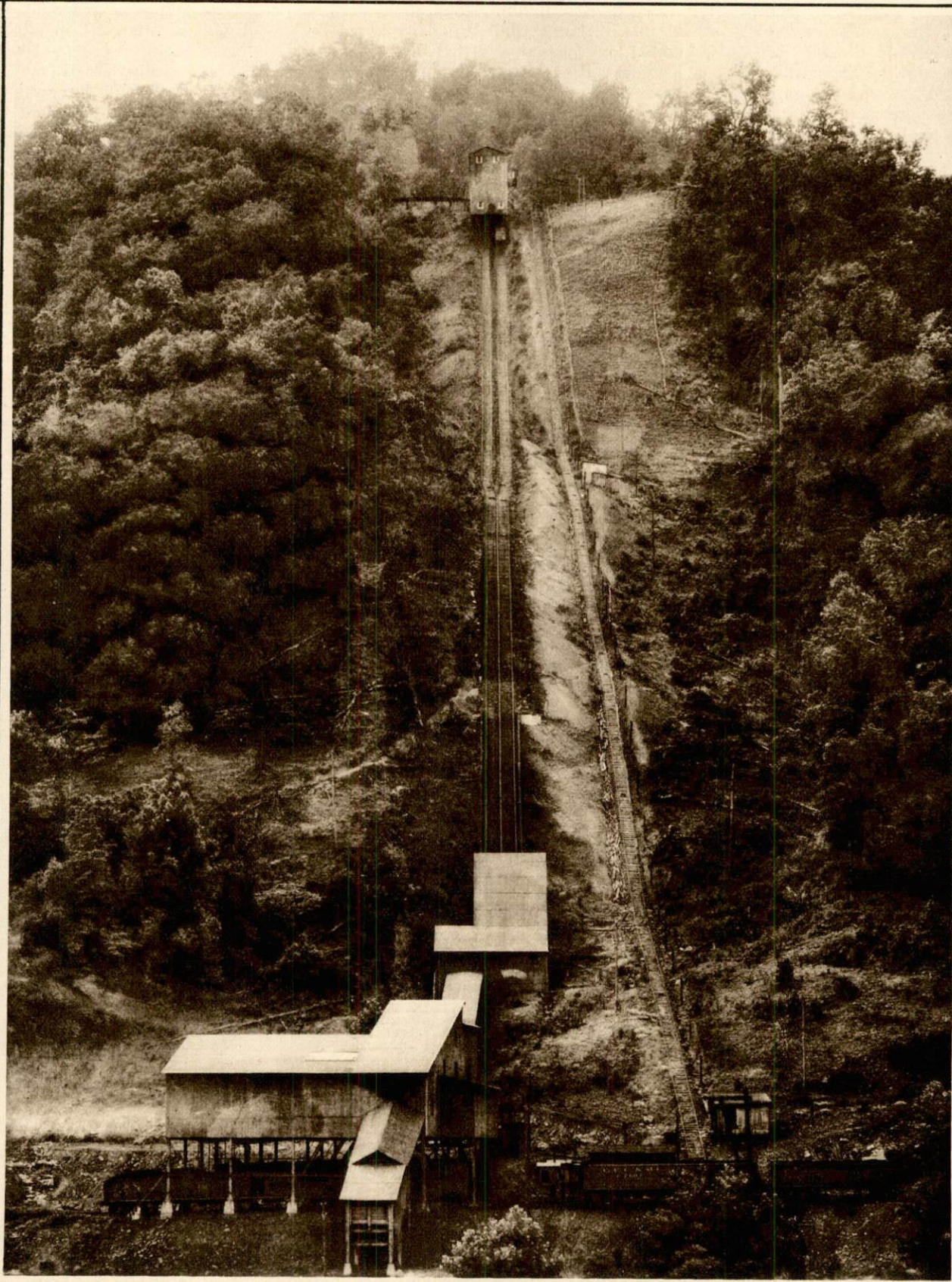
The evidence, in the case of Higgins' Heirs vs. Darnall's Devises, supra, shows that the stream on which "blue grass" was growing, was in early times variously known as "Grassy Lick," "Pasture Lick," and "Buck Lick." The name "Grassy Lick" finally prevailed. Of the twelve witnesses who testified to the presence of "blue grass" at this place, one swore he saw it there in 1775, another that he saw it there in 1776, another that he saw it there from 1776 to 1780 and later, another that he saw it there in 1778, another that he saw it there in 1779, another that he saw it there in 1779 and 1780, two others that they saw it there in 1780, another that he saw it there in 1781, two others that they saw it there in 1783, and still another that he saw it there in 1785. The remaining six witnesses, who testified in this case, do not contradict this evidence in any way whatever; they simply do not mention the grass at all.

The space at our disposal will permit the quotation of only a part of the evidence given by the witness, Elias Tolin, who swore to the existence of the grass, at the place mentioned, in the year 1775. This witness, under oath, deposed:

"That, in the year 1775, the said deponent came to Kentucky in company with Wm. Linn, Andrew Linn, Thos. Clark, Thos. Brazier, John Crittenden, and Thornton Farrow & George Rogers Clark, and came on to Somerset, & there camped; and Wm. Linn turned out from (the) Company to explore the country, and to kill deer, and after being out a short time, came into camp with two large buck skins, which he informed us he had killed them both at a lick, and afterwards Thornton Farrow & John Crittenden & Geo. Rogers Clark was absent from the camp some short time, & when they returned, they informed us they had been making improvements, and the next day following, this depon't, went out a-buffalo-hunting and got lost from the Company, and fell upon this creek below the Lick, and fell upon the trail of the company that had been out before, and followed on

[Continued on page 39]

Coal Mining




View of tippel and headhouse of the Southern Mining Company at Insull, Ky. Length of monitor incline at left, 1,350 feet.
Length of man-hoist line at right, 1,700 feet.

The Coal Industry in Kentucky

Then and Now

STATISTICS covering the coal industry in Kentucky, since the beginning of the mining of coal in the State, indicate a rapid increase in production up to and including the year 1927



By JOHN F. DANIEL
Inspector and Chief of Mining Department of Kentucky. A leading authority on the coal industry, in which he was active as operator and superintendent in this State and West Virginia before appointment to his present office.

when a total of 69,923,979 tons were mined.

Since that period there has been a gradual decline in production as you can readily determine from the following figures:

County	Year 1927		Year 1928		Year 1929		Year to Sept. 30, 1929		Year to Sept. 30, 1930	
	Tonnage	Mines Operating	Tonnage	Mines Operating	Tonnage	Mines Operating	Tonnage	Mines Operating	Tonnage	Mines Operating
Bell	2,838,546	48	2,472,001	33	2,362,295	32	1,665,024	32	1,529,981	32
Boyd	52,409	4	62,544	2	100,594	3	77,740	3	48,377	3
Breathitt	179,719	7	205,747	6	201,575	5	146,199	5	148,680	5
Butler	5,280	2	5,474	1	2,947	1	3,757	1	3,544	2
Carter	106,920	5	48,039	2	39,930	1	28,579	1	28,747	1
Christian	195,090	2	275,220	2	235,526	2	154,885	2	163,664	2
Clay	155,880	8	65,316	2	98,626	4	72,408	4	47,332	5
Crittenden	15,210	1	15,842	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daviess	169,449	9	209,653	9	113,815	7	80,987	7	53,394	5
Floyd	5,165,512	71	4,842,062	41	4,499,185	38	2,895,230	38	2,959,384	34
Hancock	1,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlan	14,804,335	68	15,205,972	59	15,050,367	59	10,733,206	59	9,756,705	57
Henderson	445,317	10	335,676	8	267,257	9	205,032	9	118,420	7
Hopkins	7,174,240	46	4,806,791	43	3,975,203	37	2,918,262	37	1,952,834	18
Johnson	1,219,185	11	1,183,075	8	1,535,802	9	1,153,003	9	950,192	7
Knott	661,750	4	534,966	3	361,837	3	273,902	3	270,115	3
Knox	463,771	11	282,660	7	254,553	7	176,574	7	193,031	6
Laurel	159,774	7	71,309	3	88,071	5	42,000	5	56,159	4
Lawrence	4,325	3	5,878	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	39,000	4	.....	.....	5,500	1	4,000	1	.....	.....
Letcher	6,479,771	41	5,849,087	36	6,493,058	35	4,762,422	35	4,409,925	32
Martin	537,924	4	423,887	4	347,328	4	236,413	4	257,978	4
Magoffin	222,808	2	65,875	1	66,654	2	40,023	2	17,304	1
McCreary	1,000,110	11	930,370	10	1,010,454	9	670,549	9	608,563	9
McLean	119,005	5	25,147	3	168,254	2	122,050	2	170,200	2
Morgan	18,636	1	14,371	1	19,571	1	13,564	1	12,219	1
Muhlenberg	6,422,577	36	5,369,295	31	4,929,816	33	3,514,290	33	2,867,440	24
Ohio	1,466,643	14	966,745	10	929,183	8	620,021	8	604,194	5
Perry	6,373,895	55	5,806,710	50	5,760,881	48	4,270,284	48	3,456,283	37
Pike	7,797,636	51	7,060,389	41	7,513,823	40	5,743,910	40	4,446,624	34
Union	1,601,315	10	1,186,723	8	893,762	7	628,423	7	593,202	5
Webster	3,465,344	22	2,751,931	21	2,585,028	23	1,878,329	23	1,004,152	19
Whitley	566,027	10	555,479	8	494,633	9	472,415	9	292,525	7
Totals	69,923,979	584	61,634,243	456	60,405,528	444	43,603,481	444	37,021,168	371

The year 1928, compared with the year 1927, shows a marked decrease in tons of coal mined, 8,289,736 tons; also the closing down of 128 mines.

The figures for the year 1929 show a still further decrease of 1,228,715 tons under the 1928 production, with the closing down of an additional twelve mines.

The figures for the year 1930, up to and including the month of September, compared with the same period of 1929, show a decrease in tons of coal mined to the extent of 6,582,313 tons, with an additional closing down of seventy-three mines since January 1, 1930.

The largest portion of the decrease in tonnage during the year 1928 occurred in the western section of the State. The loss in tons of coal mined in the western section was slightly over 5,000,000 tons, with the largest decrease being noticeable in Hopkins, Muhlenberg, McLean and Webster Counties. In the decrease of 1929, the largest loss of tonnage was also in the western section of the State, with the loss occurring mostly in Hopkins County.

In the eastern section of the State, the figures for 1928 indicate a loss of production in all of the counties with

the exception of Harlan, Breathitt, Boyd and Lawrence, while the 1929 figures show a loss of tonnage in all counties with the exception of Boyd, Clay, Johnson, Laurel, Lee, Letcher, McCreary, Morgan and Pike Counties, although the increase in tonnage in each instance is of no great amount, with the total tonnage of all counties being below that of 1928.

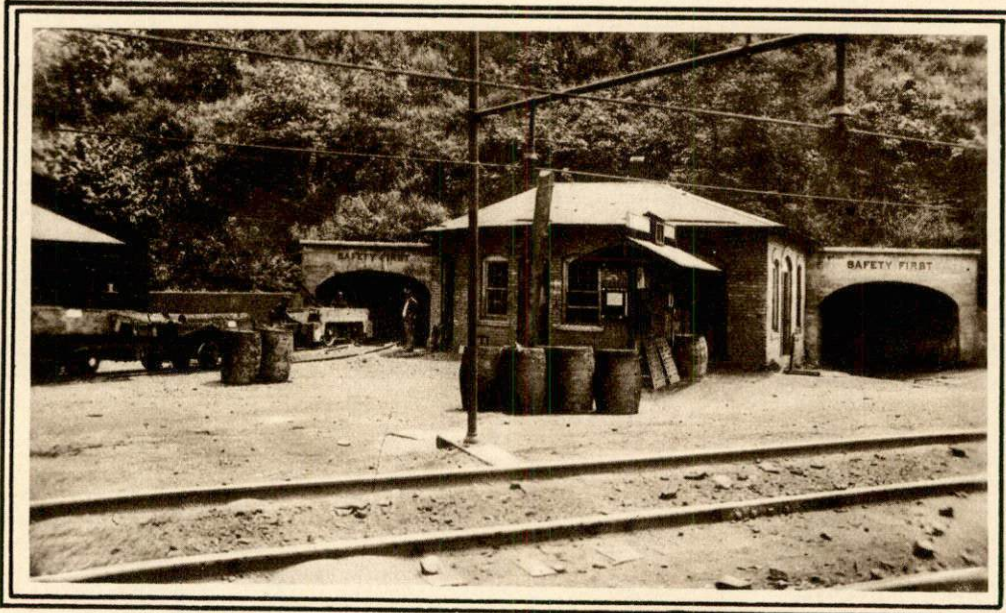
The decrease in the 1930 production is most noticeable in all counties, with the exception of McLean County, and is sufficient evidence as to how intolerable freight rates, under-consumption, and other matters have crippled the industry.

Up to about the year 1919, the Western Kentucky field had no through freight rates to the market territory north of the Ohio River.

Upon complaint of the Western Kentucky operators, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, through freight rates were ordered established to a portion of the territory north of the Ohio River that were 25 cents higher than the rates then prevailing from the Southern Illinois coal field.

[Continued on page 34]

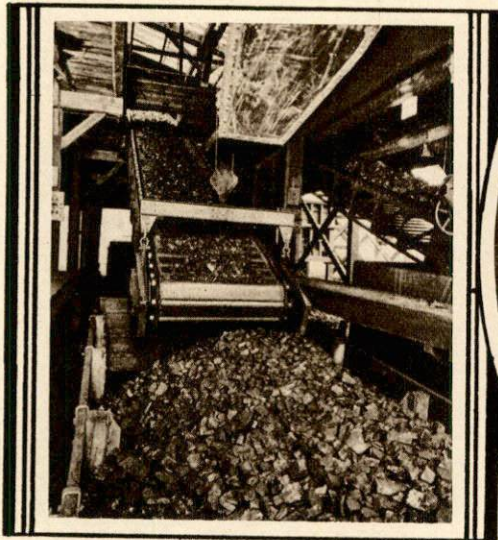
Eastern Kentucky Field



Entrance and exit of mine.



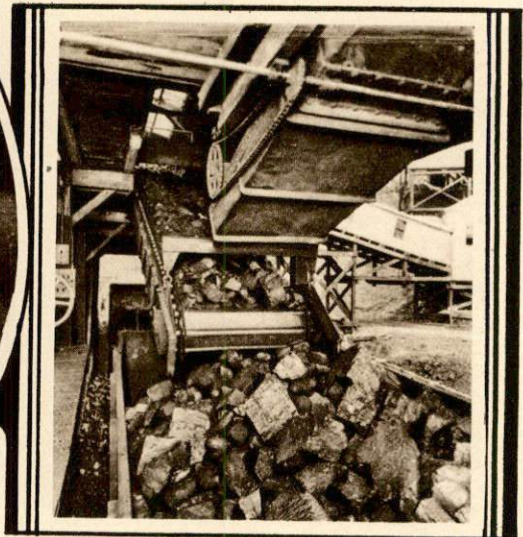
Boom over which prepared sizes are loaded into railroad cars after being screened for shipment.



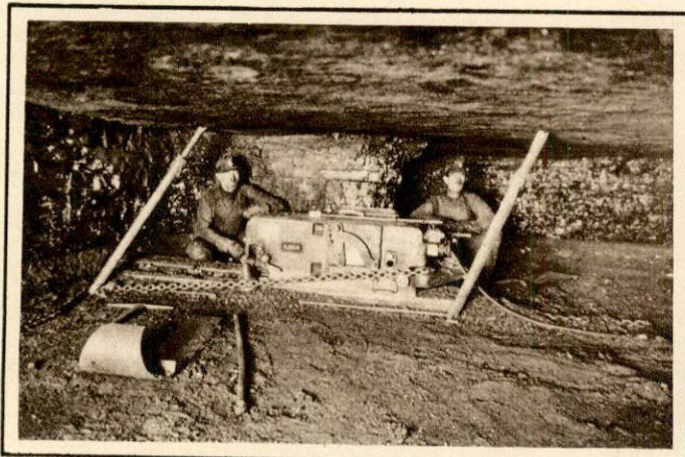
Car being loaded with egg coal.



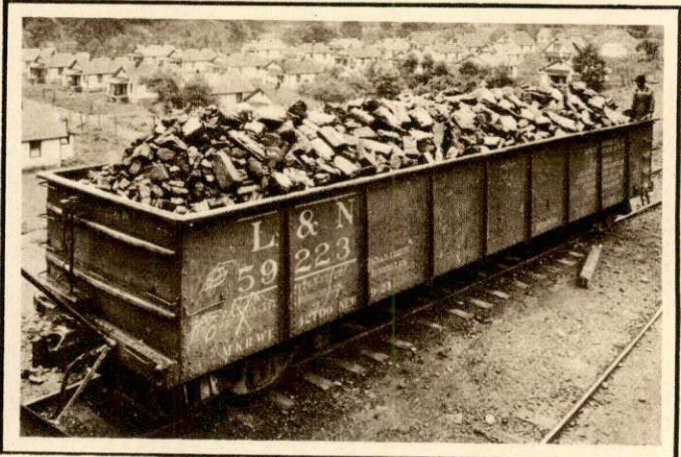
Loading egg coal.



Loading car of lump coal.

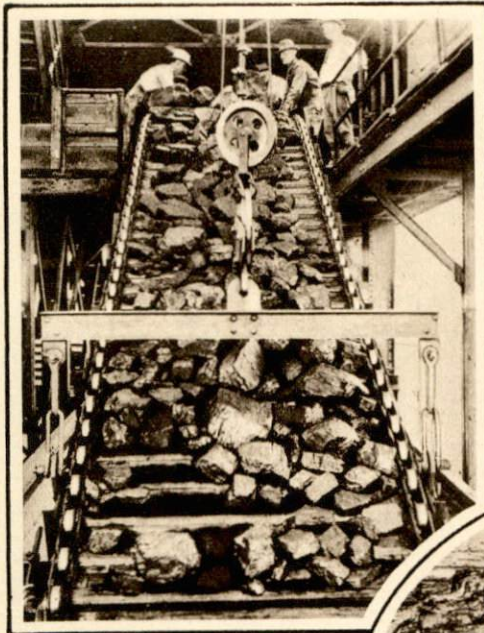


Machine ready to finish undercutting place.



Loaded car ready for shipment.

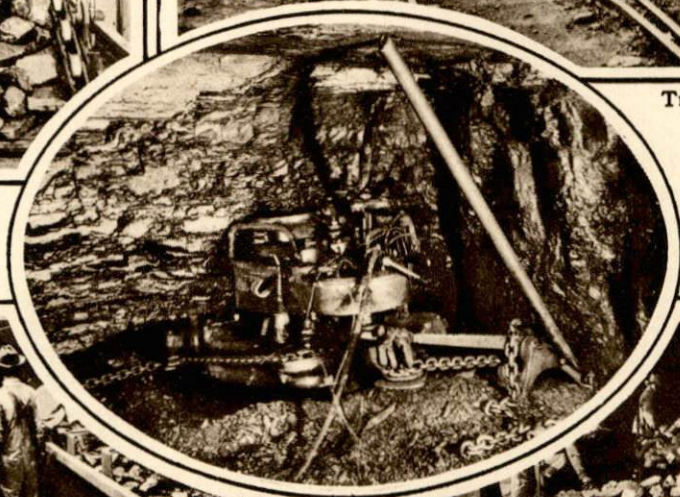
Western Kentucky Field



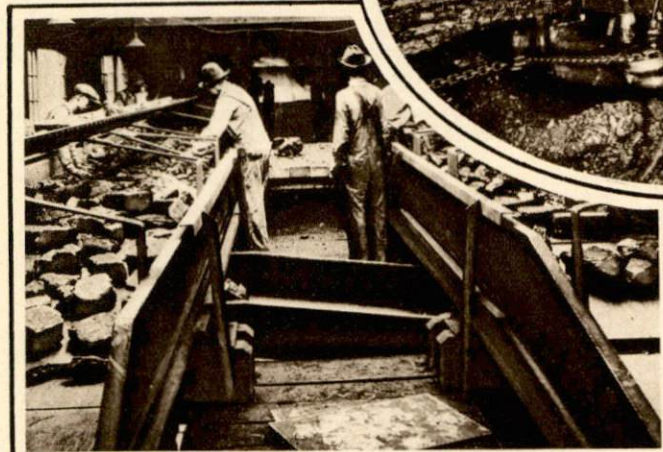
Care is used in loading the shipping cars.



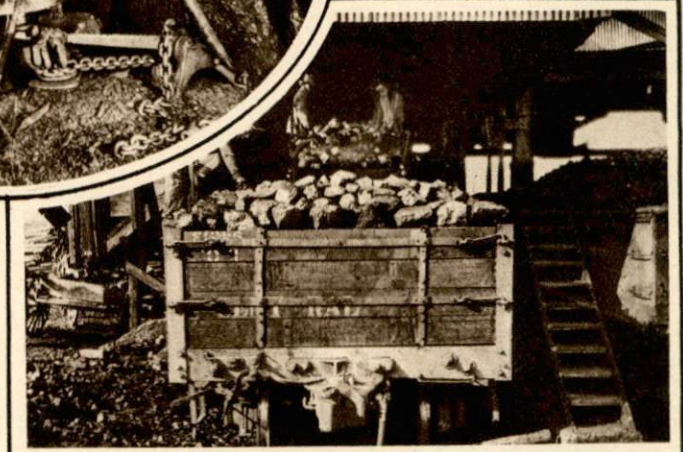
Transporting coal from mine to tippie.



Left: Cutting machine in coal mine.



Picking sulphur out of coal.



Loading for shipment.



Steamer "Chas. F. Richardson" with a tow going south (the bridge is at Cairo, on the Ohio River).

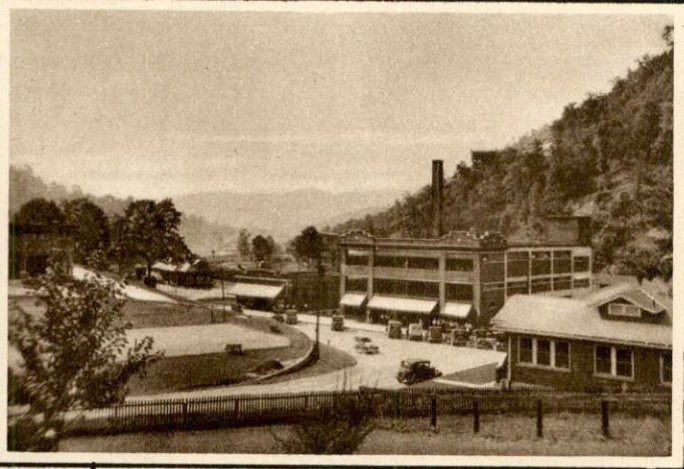


Ready for shipment.

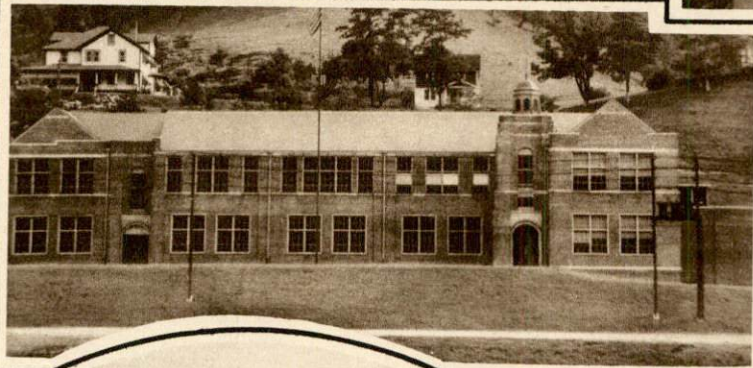
Kentucky Mining Town Scenes



Community house for employees, Sturgis, Ky.



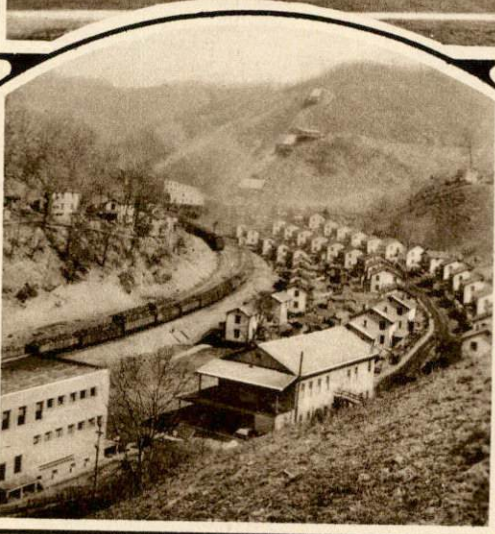
Business section of Benham, Ky.



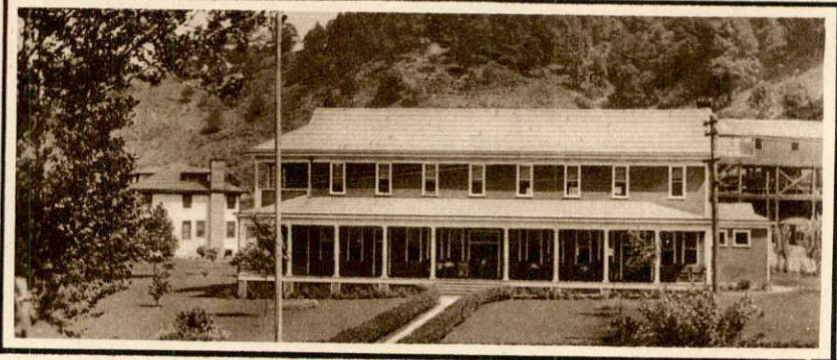
School in Eastern Kentucky mining town.



Homes in Western Kentucky mining section.



Mining camp in Eastern Kentucky.



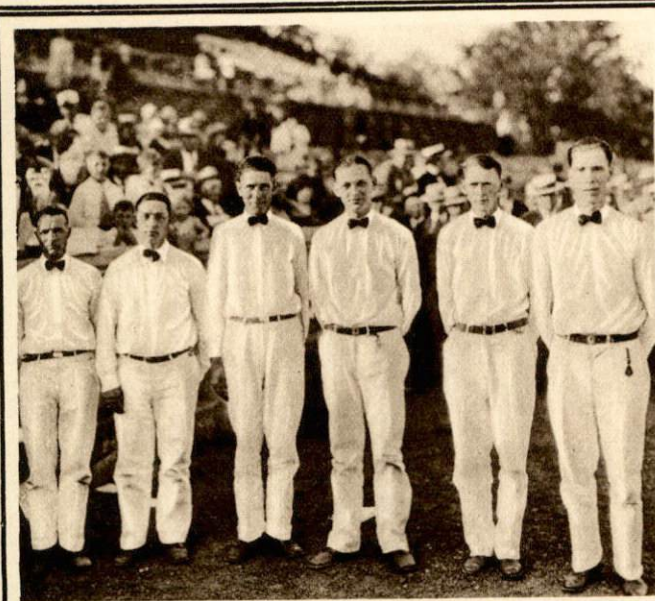
Recreation building at Van Lear, Ky.



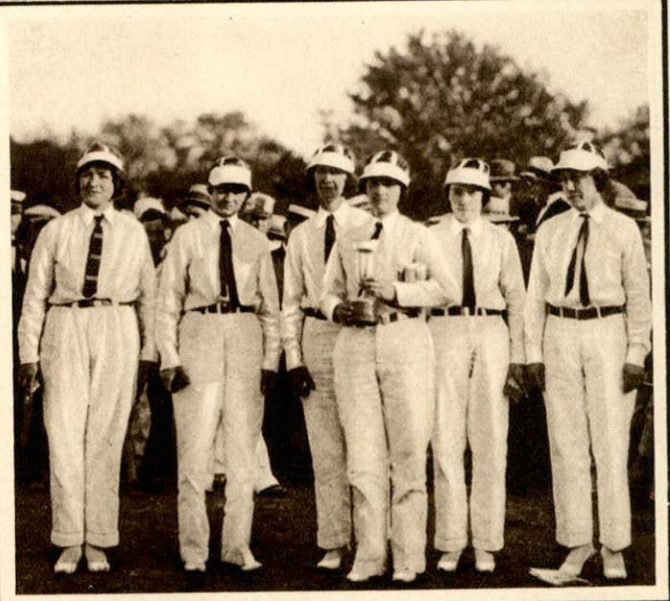
Mining camp in Western Kentucky.

State-Wide First Aid Contest Winners

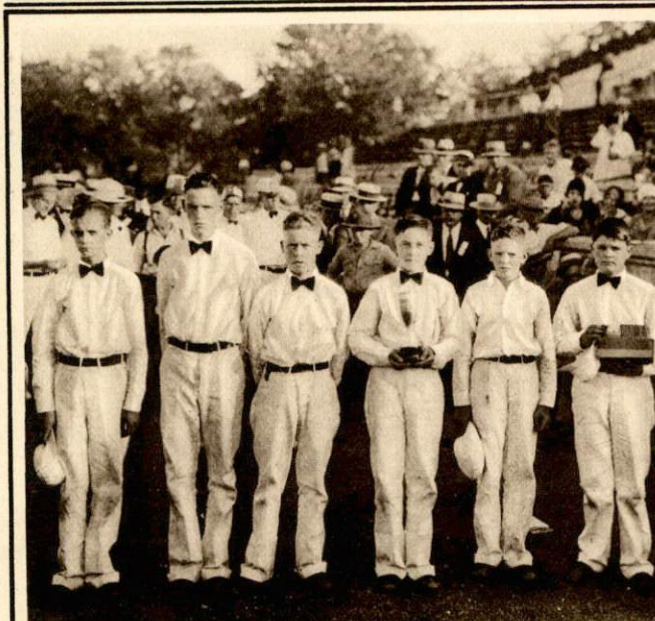
University of Kentucky Stadium in 1929



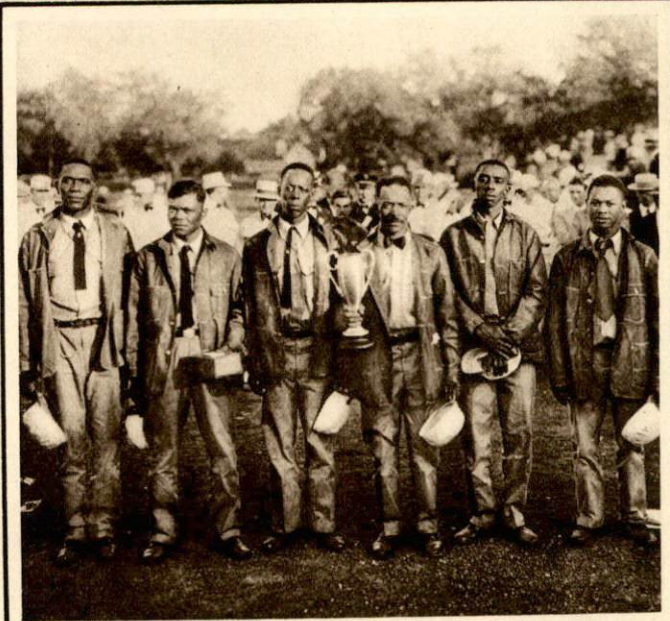
Winning men's team, reading left to right, William Whalen, Ora D. Spears, Russell Conley, Delmas J. Preston, W. R. Preston, Jr., and V. D. Picklesmier (Captain).



Winning girls' team, reading left to right, Oma Sykes, Pauline Armstrong, Ida Wakeland, Pauline Dillon (Captain), Dollie Schaffer and Rhoda Shumate.

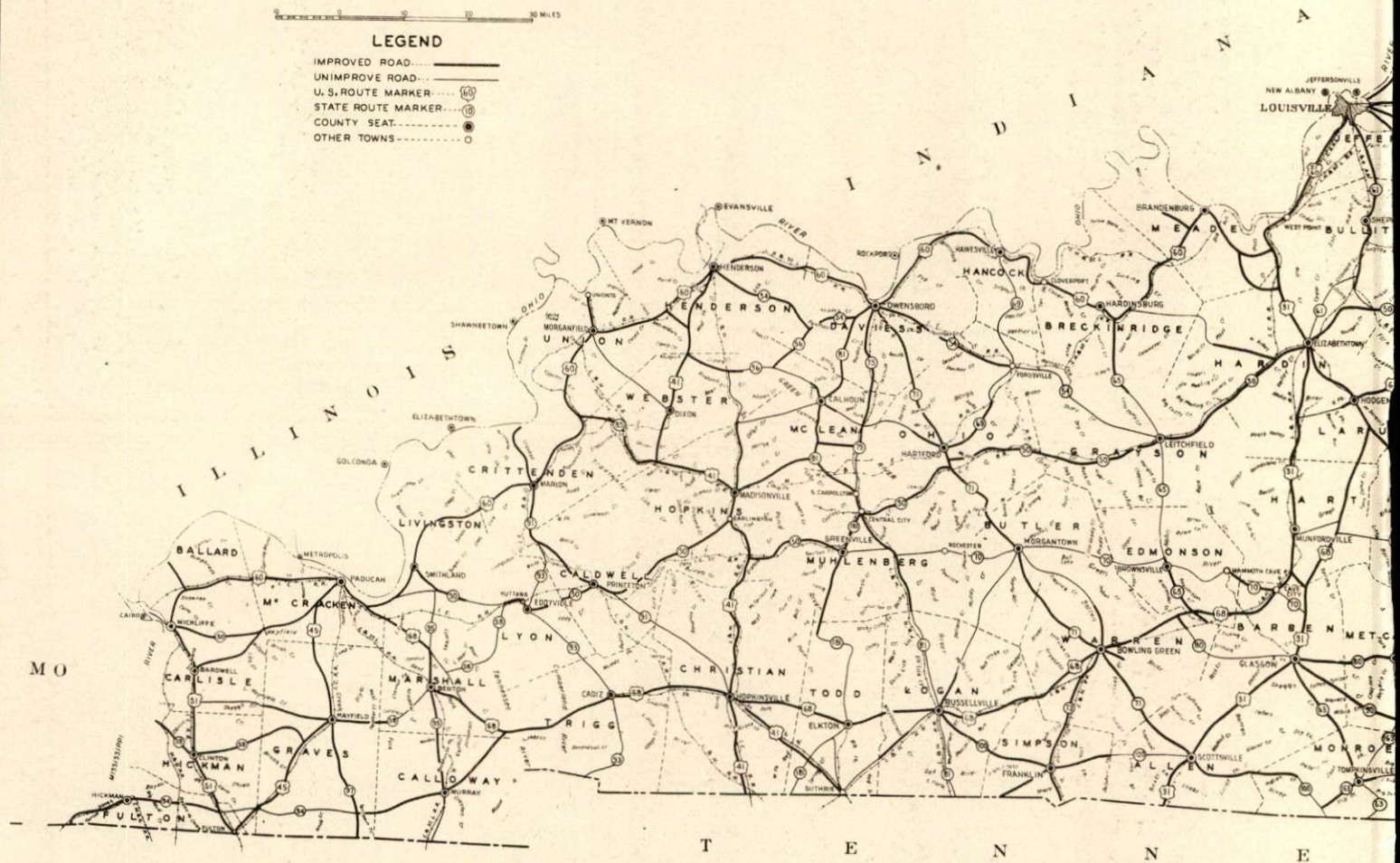


Winning boys' team, reading left to right, Buford Damron, Hallie Le Master, Raymond Lewis, Wallace McKalip (Captain), James Roberts (Patient) and Kermit Clark.

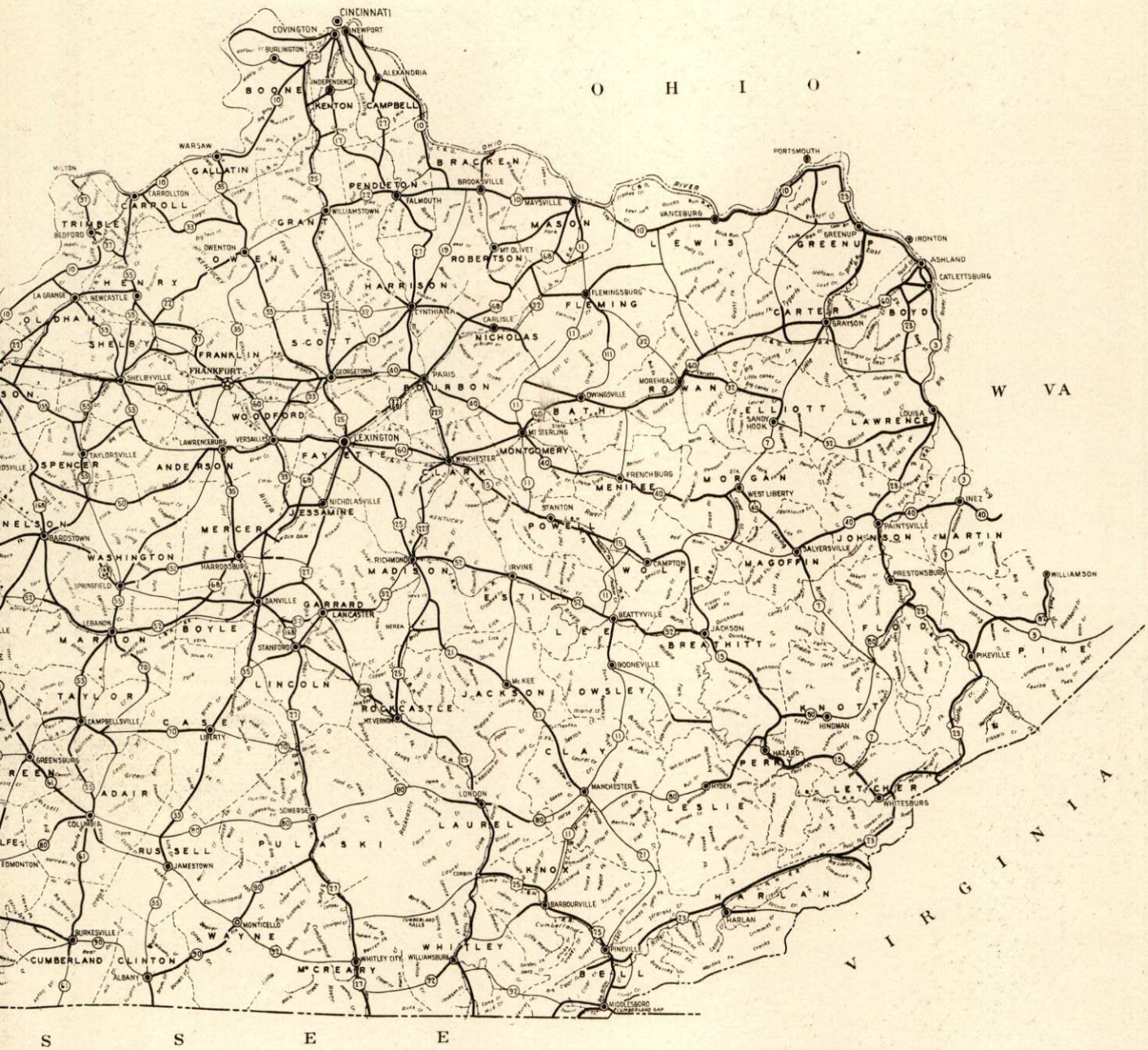


Winning colored team, reading from left to right, Walter Longmire, Walter Harris, Elmer Spears, T. J. Becker (Captain), John Hardaway and Jess Bester.





TAKING the place of the highway maps and tourist guides not infrequently published in the above space, the latter is this month given over to the above excellent map showing the game and fish resources of the state. The map made for the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission and distributed by the Commission to those interested in sports and recreation of every kind contains, it will be noted, a down-to-date showing of the principal highways, railroads, streams and especially the location of the fish hatcheries, with game and fish conditions in each of the state's one hundred and twenty counties.



DRAFTED BY C. G. W. TENELL

ON THE reverse side of the map, copies of which can be had upon application to the Commission, is shown in detail and by counties just where fishing or shooting or both is good, bad or indifferent, and where the different kinds of game are most to be found. More than a hundred lakes are mentioned. Pheasants, wild turkey and deer are to be found in several counties, whereas there are many counties in which quail and doves are plentiful.



Kentucky in Winter



Snow in the Bluegrass (Walnut Hall Farm). Seeing the Bluegrass region in winter is equally as interesting as seeing it in summer, as this snow scene shows. If you don't see Kentucky at least twice a year in these seasons, you will "miss something."
—Bradley Studio



Snow in the mountains (Pine Mountain Gap, Bell County). It was over this trail that Daniel Boone passed on his way from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1775. Kentucky's modern highways in the mountains make your trip more comfortable, with no diminution of beauty.

—Kentucky Geological Survey

Touring Attractions—One of Kentucky's Greatest Resources

Complete Alphabet, and Then Some, of Outstanding Points of Interest, in Endless Variety and Endless Procession, Greets Visitors to Charming Blue Grass State.

ABOUT this time of year, when Old Man Winter begins to close in on the North and the parade of sunshine-seekers is thinking of "Headin' South," Kentucky becomes the open highway portal to Dixie.

Somewhere—and there are so many highway entrances from the North along the expansive Ohio River front that the motorist usually consults his local automobile club for the most convenient—the South-bound tourist will cross Kentucky in his quest for tropical climes.

Kentucky, in presenting her natural resources in this issue, could hardly afford to leave out her tourist assets, which not only represent in potential wealth probably more than all of her other resources combined, particularly when the only investment required of the outside "capitalist" is enough to fill the gas tank on the car and pay a few hotel bills, but furnish Kentucky a "quick turn-over" the year 'round, in fat years and lean years.

And, speaking of "year 'round" places, where could one find as much to see even in the dead of Winter as in Kentucky, "the only place that looks good even in Winter," according to Frederick Vining Fisher, noted globe-trotter and travel-lecturer!

The "Mason and Dixon line," the imaginary border of the South, is more than imaginary, so far as climate is concerned. It is hard for one to realize, until he actually experiences it, how quickly the snow and ice line usually disappears as the tourist approaches the Ohio River going South. Kentucky's Winter, with enough tang to the air to make motoring a pleasure with the exception of a very few days, offers a strange contrast to the Winter of the bleak North. The bluegrass retains its bright hue nearly all Winter, and a snow scene, which is ordinarily as scarce as the cold days, merely transforms Kentucky into a veritable show-place of tinsel brilliance and beauty.

While most of Kentucky's great array of attractions are visitable in Winter, one in particular never varies in temperature, no matter what the antics performed by the thermometer. Mammoth Cave, the world-famed cavern, soon to become part of Mammoth Cave National Park, registers 54 degrees every day in the year.

Many motorists in the North have learned of Kentucky's beauty and attractiveness in Winter, and often spend week-ends, or their holidays, in making a jaunt to the Blue Grass State.

For the benefit of those visitors who contemplate "Headin' South," if only for a day or two, the following alphabetical list of some of Kentucky's major attractions has been prepared:

Touring Attractions, From "A" to "Z"

A-shland, home of Henry Clay, Lexington.

B-oonesboro, site of Boone's fort.

C-umberland Falls, McCreary-Whitley Counties.

D-aniel Boone's Grave, Frankfort.

E-astern Kentucky Mountains.

F-ort Harrod, Pioneer Memorial State Park.

G-ap of the Cumberlands.

H-errington Lake and Dix Dam.

I-ndian Battlefields, Blue Licks.

J-efferson Davis Birthplace, Fairview.

K-entucky Natural Bridge State Park.

L-incoln Birthplace—National Memorial.

M-ary Todd's Home, Lexington.

N-ational Park, Mammoth Cave.

O-ld Kentucky Home, Bardstown.

P-alisades of the Kentucky River.

Q-uaint Old Shakertown.

R-eelfoot Lake, Western Kentucky.

S-andy "Breaks," Eastern Kentucky.

T-horoughbreds—Man o' War Himself.

U-ncle Tom's Cabin, Slaveblock.

V-alleys and Hills of "Ol' Kentuck'."

W-hitely Home, near Crab Orchard.

X-alapa Farm, near Paris.

Y-outh Restoring Springs, Everywhere.

Z-achary Taylor's Tomb, Louisville.

There are so many more shrines and show places of interest, the following, also alphabetized, is offered from which to select convenient points to add to or substitute in the above lists:

A-bbey of Gethsemane, near New Haven.

A-udubon's Store, site, Henderson.

B-attle Grove Cemetery, Cynthiana.

B-erea Mountain College, Berea.

B-ig Bone Lick, Boone County.

B-lue and Gray State Park, Elkton.

B-lue Grass Region, Noted Farms.

B-lack Mountain, highest in State.

B-ryan Station Memorial, Lexington.

C-amp Nelson, on Kentucky River

C-arter Caves, proposed State Park.

C-himney Rock, near Camp Nelson.

C-hurchill Downs, scene of the Derby.

C-olumbus-Belmont Battlefields, Columbus.

C-ross Keys Inn, Shelby County.

C-umberland River Scenery.

C-umberland State Park, Pineville.

D-awson Springs, U. S. Veterans' Hospital

E-pinard, the "International Horse."

F-alls of the Ohio.

F-ern Lake, Middlesboro.

G-arfield's Headquarters, Pikeville.

G-raves of George Rogers Clark, Isaac Shelby, Joel T.

Hart, Theodore O'Hara, Dr. Ephriam McDowell,

Marquis Calmes, Thomas Jefferson's Sister, Patrick

Henry's Sister, John Fox, Jr.; Henry Clay and many other notables.

H-istorical Society Exhibit, Frankfort.

[Continued on page 41]

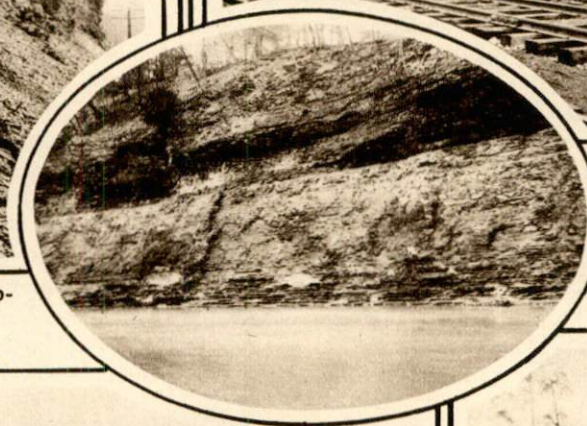
Kentucky Oil Shales



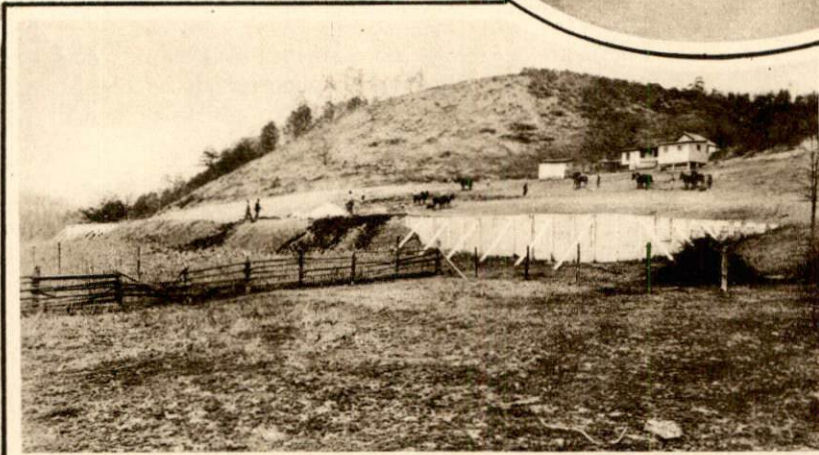
Cliffs of oil shale north of Shepherdsville. in Bullitt County.



This view along the L. & N. Railroad shows a very thick and workable deposit of Chattanooga shale just north of Shepherdsville.



Left: The Conley-Crabtree outcrop in Red River bed, Clay City, Powell County.



First Kentucky oil shale operation, near Clay City, Powell County.



A Powell County shale exposure. View is along the L. & N. R. R. cut on John Everman farm about three miles west of Clay City.



A Boyle County shale outcrop on Danville-Lebanon Highway.

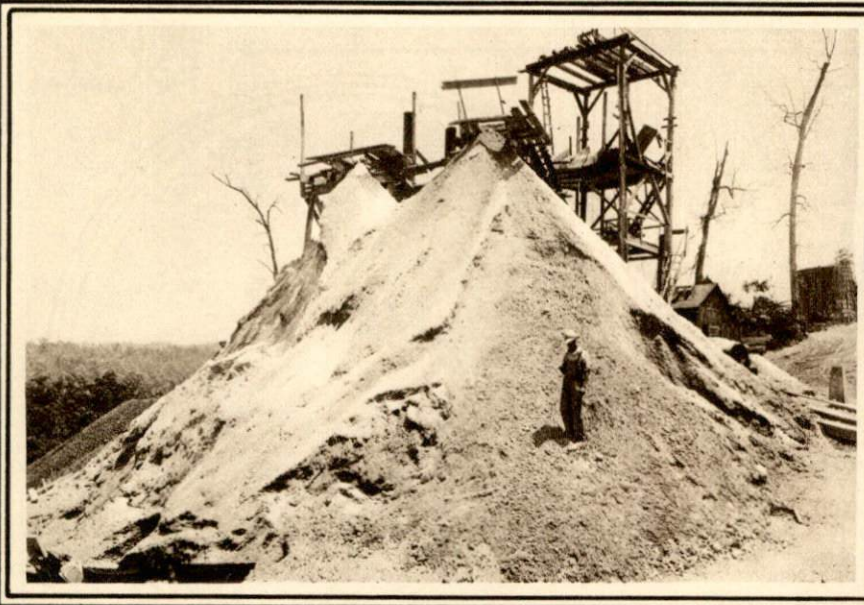


A hill of Kentucky oil shale, near Clay City, Powell County. This view would answer well for the thousand other points on the ring of Devonian outcrop around the Central Bluegrass region.

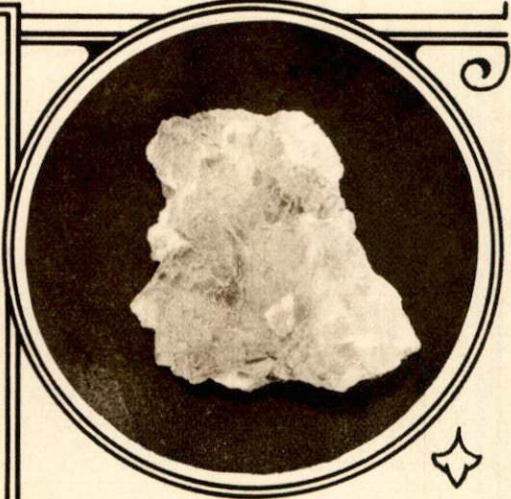


Black shale, two and one-half miles above Irvine.

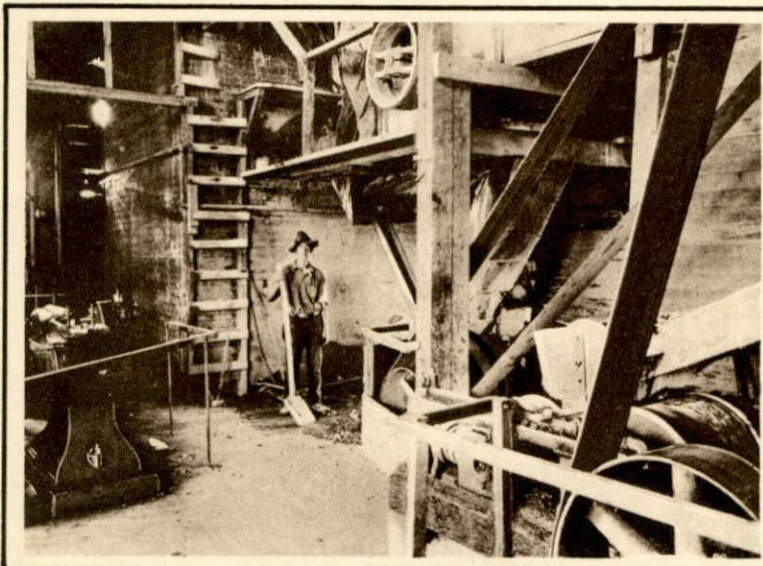
Mining Fluorspar in Kentucky



Twelve thousand tons of fluorspar in storage at Mary Belle Mine near Marion.



Amethystine crystalline fluorspar from Holly Mine, Crittenden County.



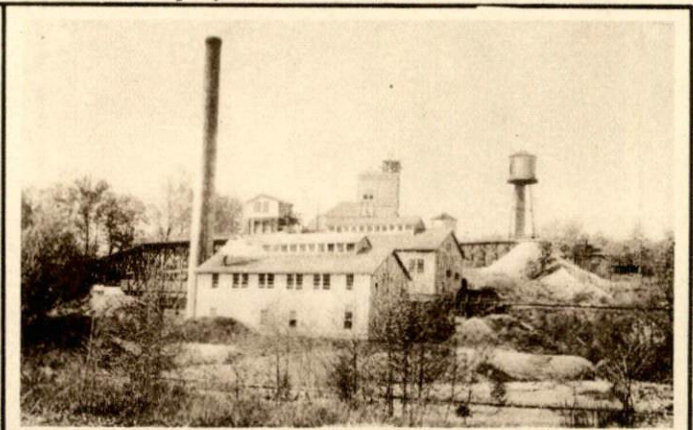
Interior of fluorspar mill of Guggenheim Mining Company, Marion, showing crusher and pulverizer.



Mary Belle Mine of the Kentucky Fluorspar Company—scene is 300 feet below surface.



Franklin Fluorspar Company's mill, Marion, Ky.



Lafayette Fluorspar Company's mine and mill near Mexico.

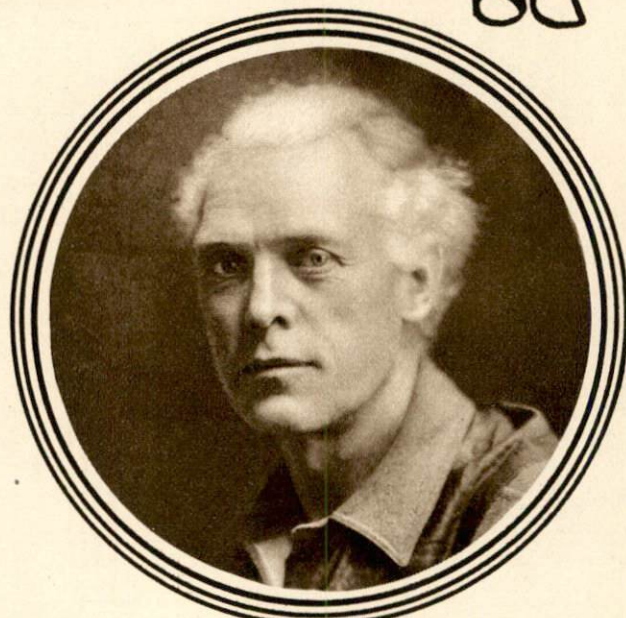
A Kentucky Colonel

Before and After

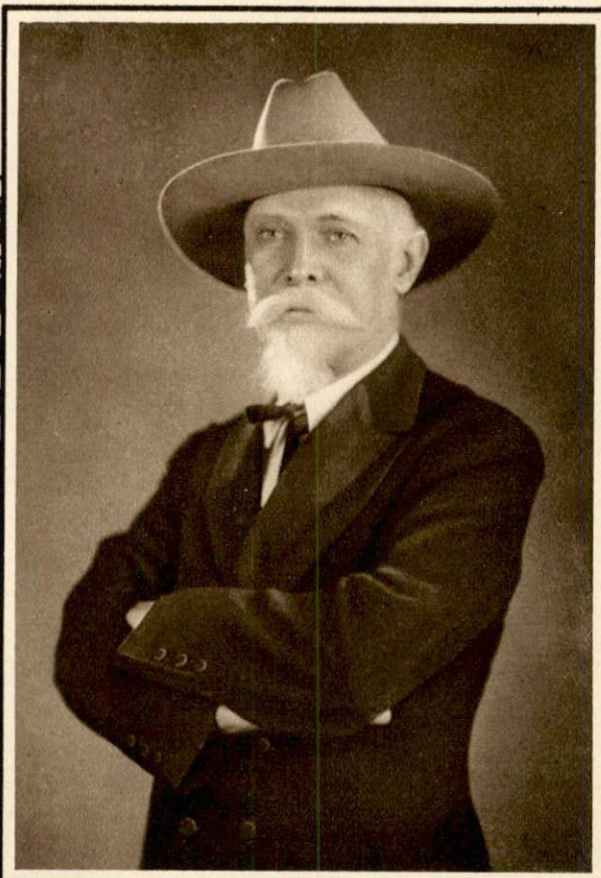
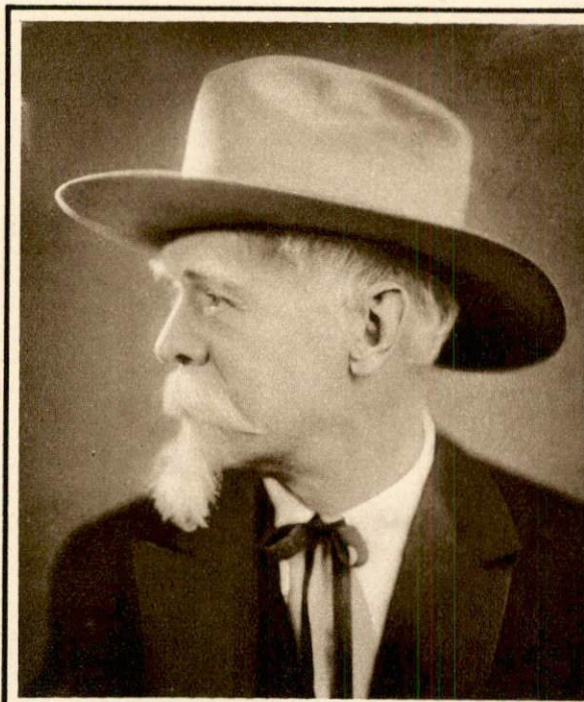
The *Detroit Motor News* says:

The State of Kentucky, through its governor, Flem D. Sampson, has recognized in an executive of the Detroit Automobile Club a personage worthy, through his years of public service, of the highest honor which Kentucky bestows, the title of Colonel. W. S. Gilbreath, a former captain of the U. S. Army and presently occupying the executive vice-president's office for the Detroit Automobile Club, is the recipient of this extreme courtesy.

It will be remembered that Captain Gilbreath pioneered the Dixie Highway and spent years in selling good roads to the South. Those were the days when horse-drawn vehicles followed streams and cowpaths as their only arteries of commerce. With equal diligence he was instrumental in pioneering the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast. The Detroit Automobile Club takes pride in having one of its officials so highly honored, while the country at large is spanned with stretches of good road which may justly be credited as landmarks of this pioneer's continual program.



Captain Gilbreath



COLONEL GILBREATH

"Gil," as he is known to his friends, knows the art of "making up," as the photos show.

Go South, Young Man!

By NICHOLAS CHEPELEFF

in "The Russian Student"

Copyright 1930 by Russian Student Fund, Inc. All rights reserved.

ONE of the most important and essential factors to consider in learning the language is pronunciation. This is very true of the English language. There are many people that understand English when it is spoken slowly and distinctly, but one must realize that slow and distinct speech is not to be expected from everyone at all times. Then again, in order to master the language, habits and customs of a people, one must study as well as surround oneself with the best that is to be found in the cultural sphere.

Taking all these things into consideration, the best course of procedure is to cut oneself off from foreign influence, and to go some place where only English is spoken, and English customs predominate. Of all such places, Kentucky is the most ideal.

In Kentucky a person of moderate means may secure the best of American training and culture. Living is comparatively cheap; the climate is such as to enable a person to save no small amount in clothes. There is practically no foreign element in Kentucky. The population is composed chiefly of old American families that have preserved their speech, customs and culture. Furthermore, and what is considered the most important, the language spoken in Kentucky is not affected by the Southern accent that prevails south of the Mason and Dixon line. It has not been marred by the migration of foreigners from the east and northeast. A culture that has produced more statesmen and educators than any other state must have something of the higher cultural life in it. The people are noted for their hospitality and fellowship, especially toward students that enter their institutions of learning.

One hears a great deal of Southern slothfulness and leisure. This is to be expected in a climate that is almost semi-tropical.

However in such atmosphere of intentional leisure one becomes a conscious lover of excellence and feels the reality of the true aristocratic spirit—which can be found only in the South. Some things are worth while and some are not; and those who choose the first group are better companions than those who choose the second. There is a rich, fine way of handling life, and there is a shabby, meager way of handling it; the first requires leisure and intelligence, leisure and skill. In the South no one is persistently in a hurry; they are not fatigued to take trouble and, finding the striving for excellence in leisure they do not proclaim an equality which no where exists.

In a southern university a foreign student has an opportunity to meet his professors outside of the class rooms, and to become interested in other things beside his work. Few can deny that the correct sort of outside activity in a university life plays as important a part as do the studies, especially to a foreign student. In these activities he is able to form acquaintances which tend to give him a better view of American ways. He has an opportunity to practice that which he has learned and see for himself whether or not it is practical. He finds in

the South a people that are by nature sympathetic and understanding. They are willing to hear his mistakes in speech, his actions and his behavior.

The foreign student will find in the South the sort of people that will help him to understand the American manner and ways. He will at the same time bring out all the finer qualities that would lie dormant in some other part of the country.

Beautiful But Damned One-Way Covered Bridges In Kentucky Are Fast Going

(Frankfort State Journal)

CONDEMNATION of one-way covered bridges, and their removal, must be expected wherever automobile traffic becomes heavy.

The covered bridge across Elkhorn, at the Forks, is the sort of bridge artists like to paint, a good example of the old-fashioned well-weathered covered bridge of the horse-and-buggy age, in a remarkably beautiful setting.

For the Forks of Elkhorn is an unusually charming village, and the two branches of Elkhorn are unusually charming streams, their primeval aspects but little marred or modified by settlement of the region.

The two-way bridge which will succeed the covered bridge will lessen delays, and dangers, at the Forks.

It will render more agreeable, and more popular, the drive to Georgetown.

And the road will become a national highway.

In the circumstances it should not be difficult to procure the needed ground for building the better, broader bridge.

Since the foregoing appeared in the *State Journal*, the contractors have just about completed the new double-drive re-enforced concrete bridge at Graefenberg on U. S. 60, over Benson Creek, the line between Franklin and Shelby Counties, on the way from Frankfort to Shelbyville and Louisville. The bridge will be used to some extent during the present Winter and gradually displace the old covered wooden bridge, the removal or retention of which has not been definitely decided. The other one-way bridge on the Midland Trail between Frankfort and Louisville, five miles west of Shelbyville over Big Bullskin, constructed of wood and iron, replaced the old wooden bridge at that point several years ago, but must give place to a new straightened road and double drive concrete bridge between now and next Summer, the contractors for same having until then to begin and complete the new structure.

Much conjecture has been indulged in as to the possible retention of the old bridges, but insofar, as has been announced, no provision for keeping the old bridges intact has been made except in the case of the old double-drive structure at Camp Nelson, and its preservation, while planned, is not yet a certainty.

The Coal Industry in Kentucky

[Continued from page 21]

Western Kentucky went along on that basis for approximately seven years, when that freight rate adjustment was attacked by the Illinois and Indiana operators.

In that complaint, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the rates from Western Kentucky to the territory north of the Ohio River to be increased 10 cents per ton, which made the differential (or increased the disadvantage) to 35 cents over Southern Illinois.

Shortly after this decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Illinois Commerce Commission ordered freight rates on coal from Illinois mines to numerous important Illinois destinations decreased in varying amounts. This, of course, had the effect of further increasing the disadvantage—in some instances to as much as 50 cents or 60 cents per ton. In the Chicago market, the Illinois State rate was reduced, which made the differential 40 cents on Chicago business, Chicago being a very substantial coal market.

The Western Kentucky operators now have a complaint pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission by which it is hoped to prove the serious injustice and unreasonableness of the freight rates and differential from that field to the northwestern market.

From the above information you can readily understand the great handicap the producers of Western Kentucky coal are compelled to work under in order to dispose of their product.

Some of the troubles the producers of coal in the eastern section of the State have are the much-discussed and poorly equalized lake cargo rates which carry a differential of 35 cents per ton in favor of the Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania producers and whose coal the Eastern Kentucky coal must meet in competition at all lake ports for trans-lake shipment due principally to the nearness of the Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania producers to lake ports.

The low prices that our coal producers are forced to sell their product for is outrageous, and it well behooves our producers to keep fighting until they get a proper adjustment on rates and to take advantage of all fair means to get the price of coal somewhat in line with what it should be and not under any circumstances sell coal at such a low price that it will be embarrassing not only to themselves but to their fellow-producers as well.

The question of under-consumption affects the entire industry, this being brought about partly by additional use of hydro-electric power, oil and gas throughout the whole of the United States.

The coal industry in Kentucky, at the beginning of the present year, employed 57,445 persons. With the closing down of additional mines during the present year and the working of part time only at a majority of the balance of the mines, it has been extremely difficult for a large number of employees to get the means with which to properly provide for their families and themselves. The depression in the coal industry also affects persons engaged in railroad work and many other enterprises that are either directly or indirectly connected with the coal industry. The present status of the industry should be gravely considered by all and whatever assistance can be given should be given willingly and to the fullest extent.

A Subscription to
KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE
For Christmas! That's it!

The Progress Magazine

(Wilmore Enterprise)

THOSE who have not seen the current issue of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE, just off the press, should avail themselves of the opportunity.

This issue undertakes, and they have more than succeeded, to apprise Kentuckians and others of the transportation facilities within the State.

Detailed information is given concerning the railroads, busses, trucks, boats, and last, least but not coming to the front—airplanes. Representatives of these five branches of transportation have told in interesting stories, well illustrated, of their growth in recent years.

Kentuckians are proud of their transportation system and it is only fitting that the PROGRESS MAGAZINE should tell the world about it at this time.

Seek To Enlarge Kentucky Coal Demand

(Lexington Leader)

IT IS well known that Kentucky contains vast deposits of some of the finest coal found anywhere in the world, and in order to increase the demand for Kentucky coal in general and cannel coal in particular, the department of mining and metallurgy at the University of Kentucky has recently undertaken a successful preliminary experiment in the field of low-temperature carbonization of Kentucky cannel coal, with the ultimate aim of oil production, aiding the coal industry and eliminating the unhealthy contamination of soot.

Because of Kentucky's location geographically, it has been necessary in the past, in order to ship coal north, south, east or west to send it through another coal-producing state. Therefore, the University department of mining and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. C. S. Crouse, selected cannel coal for the experiment, because of its limited market and because of its greater yield in oils, hoping to increase the demand and usage for a coal that has been somewhat lost sight of in recent years, because its special properties have been almost forgotten.

The cannel coal was put through a process of destructive distillation, which is a system of heating without air, and which drives off the gasses. This produces both condensable and non-condensable gasses which may be reduced to oil and fuel respectively, and induces an amount of nitrogen which also may be utilized by conversion into ammonium sulphate for fertilization.

The experiment, although only a preliminary move toward creating a greater demand and usage of cannel coal, will be followed by an even greater problem, dealing with the fractionation and analysis of the oils obtained, but the results already arrived at have been highly satisfactory.

Active Markets Opening

The opening of the Dark Tobacco Market at Owensboro on November 24, found 576,955 pounds on the floors that sold on an average of \$8.47 a hundred. The average was from \$2 to \$3 a hundred lower than the general average of last year.

The burley markets will not open in Western Kentucky until the day after December 8 when the market opens at Lexington and elsewhere.

Kentucky's Veteran Trees

No. 3—A Large Apple Tree

By J. E. MCMURTRY, JR.

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry
(From "Fruits and Gardens")

THE maximum size attained by an individual tree of any species is always a matter of some interest. It is unquestionably determined by various factors, some of them representing internal conditions of heredity; others being limitations due to age and optimum growth conditions. Barring accidents of wind, lightning, and parasitic diseases, the actual duration of life and the size of a tree depend upon the matter of its internal potentialities for continued growth. A tree should normally live to the stage of physiological senility and death if no unfavorable condition of its environment affects it. It is under such conditions that a tree of maximum size will develop.

Since trees as well as other organisms are ever subjected to the accidents of life, it is probable that the maximum size is a potentiality rarely attained. Since the destruction of great primeval forests in the East, it is now a matter of some rarity to find trees notable for their longevity and great size. Cultivated trees, including fruit trees, rarely are permitted by man to attain any considerable size, since it is not desirable to have a tree from which the fruit cannot be harvested with ease. However, in the present paper an especially gigantic apple tree growing in Kentucky is described which may be of interest to readers who are impressed with ancient specimens.

As a child, I well remember this tree which grew in an old orchard on the farm belonging to my grandparents in Cumberland County, Kentucky. In fact, there were two trees originally, both large, but the smallest of these had succumbed to age and high winds. These two trees then stood about fifty feet apart at the edge of an old orchard in a slight depression where the soil was especially deep, moist and fertile. They were heavy yielders of fruit annually. In the Fall,

these trees not infrequently blossomed and set a few second-crop fruits. This second-crop fruit sometimes reached the size of a small hen egg before frost and would freeze on the tree.

The exact age of this tree is not known, but the oldest living member of the family who is approaching eighty, remembers both as large trees when she was a child. It probably will be conservative to estimate this tree to be at least one hundred years old. Fruit from this tree submitted to Professor C. P. Close of the United States Department of Agriculture was identified by him as closely resembling Gravenstein.

Measurements of the trunk at its smallest portion gave a circumference of thirteen feet one inch, and at its largest point a circumference of fifteen feet. Its first branch had its origin forty-three inches above the soil. Six branches arose from the main trunk in the space of about two feet. Some of these branches at their base were approximately two feet in diameter. The spread of the limbs was not the same in all directions, but was estimated to be thirty feet from the main trunk at some points, that is, the tree had a maximum spread of sixty feet. The height was estimated to be approximately fifty feet. The view shown in Figure 2 was photographed August 22, 1928, and gives an idea of the relative size of this tree as compared with the seven adults standing under it. While a tree of such size is not desirable in a commercial orchard, it represents what would appear to be a distinctive record for size among apple trees.



An apple tree 13 feet around the trunk.

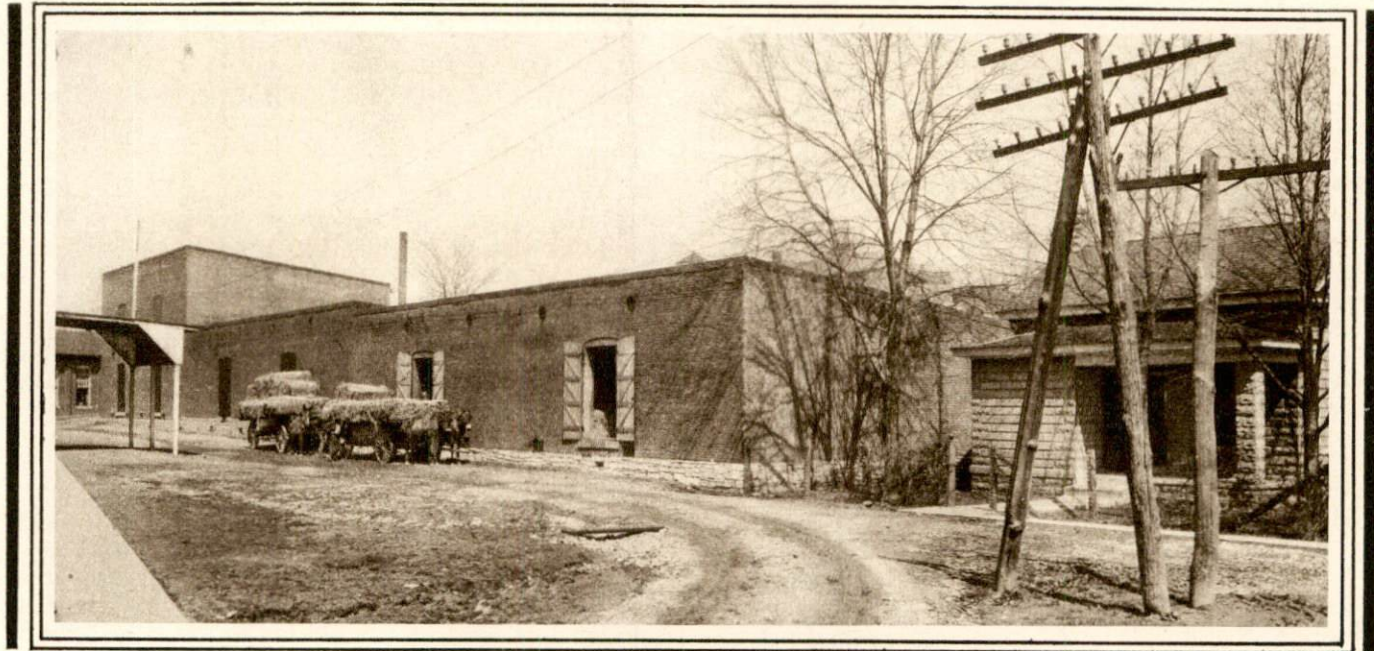
one inch, and at its largest point a circumference of fifteen feet. Its first branch had its origin forty-three inches above the soil. Six branches arose from the main trunk in the space of about two feet. Some of these branches at their base were approximately two feet in diameter. The spread of the limbs was not the same in all directions, but was estimated to be thirty feet from the main trunk at some points, that is, the tree had a maximum spread of sixty feet. The height was estimated to be approximately fifty feet. The view shown in Figure 2 was photographed August 22, 1928, and gives an idea of the relative size of this tree as compared with the seven adults standing under it. While a tree of such size is not



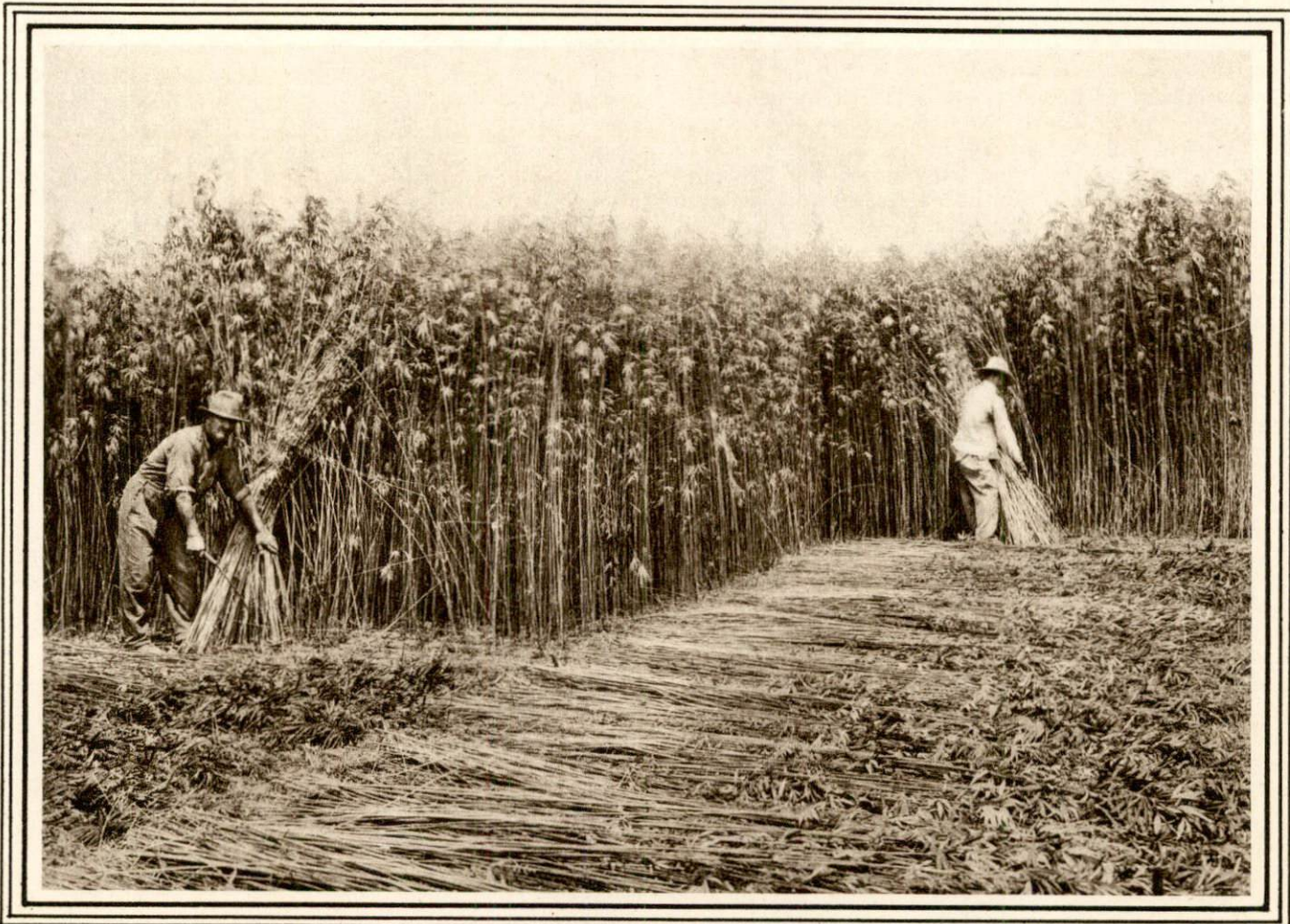
The seven adults give an idea of the relative size.

Subscribe for
Kentucky
Progress
Magazine
Now!

Once Kentucky's "Money Crop"



View of the hemp mills at Frankfort, Ky.



A common sight in Kentucky years ago, not often seen today—cutting hemp by hand.

Editorial

[Continued from page 9]

states, including Kentucky—met to compete for the right to represent the Dixie District in the National Finals of the Fourth Annual Atwater Kent Audition, to be concluded in New York on December 14.

The Dixie District representatives, voted the winners by the listeners-in of the ten states, mentioned, will be Miss Mary George Cortner, of New Orleans, and Mr. William Eugene Loper, of Jackson, Miss. They will compete with the winners from seven other districts in the nation for the \$25,000 in scholarships and the gold medals to be awarded in the songfest of December 14.

Again we ask why some Kentucky boy or Kentucky girl, singing "My Old Kentucky Home" might not have won the Dixie District contest and afterward the honors in the national event? And why can not Kentucky begin now to train a class of singers from among whom one may hereafter be found *who can sing "My Old Kentucky Home" as no other singer can sing any other song in the world?*

Comments

I never let an issue of your valuable magazine pass me without reading every word of it, often more than once. I regard your work as one of the greatest in the State and every true and progressive Kentuckian should be proud of it and let no financial stone be unturned that will tend to finance and keep healthy this great endeavor.—The Mountain Eagle, Whitesburg. N. M. Webb, Editor.

This (September) is in an industrial sense both timely and exceedingly interesting, and should serve to focus the attention of large manufacturers on the possibilities of your State.—Eastern Commercial Sales Agencies, by R. Salmon.

* * * * *

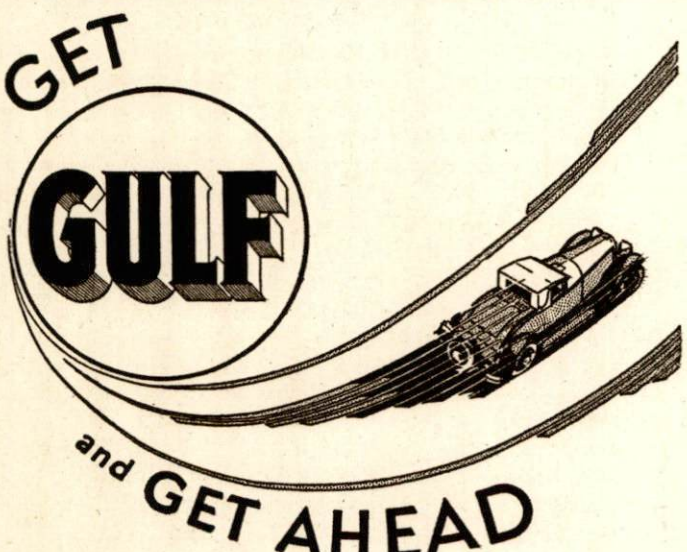
I want to congratulate you on the fine work you are doing and the splendid magazine you issue every month.—Dan H. Otis, Director Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association, Madison, Wis.

* * * * *

I heartily appreciate your sending me a copy of the October number of KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE. Its contents warm the cockles of the heart of a man who knows and loves Kentucky, and who is now an expatriot. As editor of the magazine, you are serving well the interest of the old Commonwealth. I trust you will continue to have good fortune with the enterprise.—John E. Davis, Director Public Utilities Div., Whitney-Graham, Buffalo, N. Y.

* * * * *

You are getting out a wonderful magazine, but I would like to suggest for your consideration that you constantly stress the points which are of interest to concerns seeking locations for industrial plants. . . There is no reason why Kentucky should not be far in advance. . . We have coal, timber, gas, oil, electricity, native labor, all sorts of transportation facilities, and plenty of raw materials. . . I believe each issue of your magazine should contain a page making much of the above things. They can not be too strongly stressed.—Rodman Wiley, Vice President and Sales Manager, Kentucky Rock Asphalt Co.



GET
GULF
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

Kentucky and Tobacco

[Continued from page 15]

the supremacy of Kentucky leaf. It is recognized that only by raising leaf of superior quality can this supremacy be maintained. No one understands the growing of tobacco better than the Kentucky farmer, and no other soils are better adapted for the production of high grade leaf than Kentucky soils. There is every hope, therefore, that Kentucky will continue to be called upon to supply the world with certain types of leaf for many decades, no matter how much competition develops from other sources.

From the standpoint of farm management tobacco is an admirable crop. A very considerable proportion of the time required for handling it is time that could not likely be used to advantage in other farm operations. Stripping and marketing the leaf are operations that require a considerable proportion of the total amount of labor of production, but these oftentimes are performed during the winter when most other farm work is at a standstill. No matter how inclement the weather, the tobacco grower spends his time quite pleasantly and profitably in a well heated room and with several companions, as a rule, to keep him from getting lonesome. In addition to utilizing the winter months, many of the other operations can be performed when the ground is too wet for cultivation or the usual farm routine as, for example, transplanting, suckering and topping. Contrary to a somewhat widespread opinion, tobacco is not an exhaustive crop; in fact, nearly all crops thrive exceedingly well after tobacco, especially the small grains. Probably the idea that tobacco is "hard" on land arose from the observation that even on the richest land attempts to raise more than two crops of tobacco in succession were often unsuccessful. This was a question of disease, however, in most cases, rather than exhaustion of fertility.

Finding a system of marketing tobacco leaf that provides for the freer play of competition, has been one of the difficult problems of tobacco growers. Possibly the loose-leaf auction system now followed is the best that can be designed with the possible exception of cooperative selling. Nearly all Kentucky tobacco is sold by this system and in all areas there are a sufficient number of sales warehouses to handle the tobacco without delay. One of the most interesting sights to the visitor in Kentucky during the tobacco selling season is the auctioning of the leaf on the sales floor. It is especially interesting to visit on the opening day of the sales. Every tobacco grower in the territory served is quite sure to be present, as are also a large proportion of the town people for they are almost as vitally interested in the price of tobacco as the growers themselves. It is the tobacco dollar that buys most of the necessities and luxuries on Kentucky farms. If prices are good, trade will be good and vice versa. Long before the sales begin, the tobacco district is filled to overflowing with an orderly mass of humanity representing every imaginable type. What will leaf bring? That is the question everyone is asking. If it is unduly low it may have tragic consequences for many growers. If high, it means that many people will have comforts and happiness they have not often enjoyed in the past. It would seem that a novelist would find excellent material as a basis for a novel by attending the tobacco sales in Kentucky on the opening day.

Kentucky Leaf Crop is Near Average

KENTUCKY'S tobacco crop this year is estimated at 333,125,000 pounds, 14.4 per cent less than 1929, but a .6 per cent increase in the annual average production from 1924-1928, inclusive, H. F. Bryant, Agricultural Statistician of the Division of Crop and Livestock estimates of the Department of Agriculture, announced recently.

The November estimate is 3.5 per cent more than the October estimate, Mr. Bryant said. The quality is about 72 per cent compared to 83 last year and an average of 81 over the preceding ten-year period. The quality of the Nation's crop was placed at 73.3 compared to 79.2 for the ten-year period.

Burley showed the biggest shrinkage from last year, or approximately 40,000,000 pounds.

To offset what appears to be a near normal crop is a loss of more than 49,000,000 bushels in the corn crop from the drought. Of what is left of that crop, only about 45 per cent of it is marketable, Mr. Bryant's figures show. The drought cut all crops of the State, the estimates show. Estimates of major crops follow:

	1930	1929
Corn	30,848,000	80,795,000
Irish Potatoes (bushels)	3,654,000	4,400,000
Sweet Potatoes (bushels)	1,088,000	1,365,000
Sorghum Syrup (gallons)	2,832,000	3,276,000
Buckwheat (bushels)	162,000	252,000
Apples (bushels)	1,212,000	2,000,000

Superiority of Kentucky As Sheep-Raising State Proven

KENTUCKY'S superiority in sheep raising again has been emphatically demonstrated, this time at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit where three breeders captured twenty-seven out of thirty-three blue ribbons for which they contested and five championships out of six," said the Courier-Journal of September 6.

"Hampshires from Woodford County, Southdowns from Oldham County, and Cheviots from Harrison County captured the prizes.

Messrs. Camden, Belknap and Collins, the exhibitors, deserve congratulation for helping to make known to the rest of the country the kind of sheep Kentucky raises. Notwithstanding that California markets ten times as many sheep as Kentucky, breeders on the Pacific Coast are buying new foundation stock here. They recognize that Kentucky does produce the best in sheep. So do the packers, who eagerly snap up all the lambs that Kentucky offers, and are willing to pay fancy prices for tops. Mr. Belknap epitomized Kentucky's claim when he said "In point of quality, Kentucky lambs are recognized as the nation's standard."

"Other types of sheep than those which won honors at Detroit do well in Kentucky and command good prices. The Shropshire is a prime favorite and recently the Dorset Horn and Rambouillet varieties have enlisted advocates. Each type has peculiar advantages. More pure-bred sheep and less low quality tobacco, more alfalfa and less corn, are likely to improve the condition of Kentucky agriculture."

Kentucky Blue Grass

[Continued from page 19]

the same trail to this Lick, where we are now at, and there found a Cabin built, and some trees belted, and Thornton Farrow's name marked, or rather the two first Letters of his name, on a tree, and pursued the same trail into the above-mentioned Camp, and mentioned of coming by the said Lick, when I was lost, and Wm. Linn replied that was Buck Lick, and after that, the company came to this Lick, & Wm. Linn, in the presence of this deponent, called it Buck Lick, and after that we continued to call the Lick & Creek by the same name. * * *

"And this deponent further saith: That, in the year 1775, I was with the Company above mentioned at this place, and assisted in building a Cabin, and discovered great quantities of English Grass in this bottom, near to a pile of stones, said to be the bottom alluded to in Darnall's entry:

"Ques. by Henry Darnall: Did you not conceive this bottom to be the most Remarkable place for grass than any other within the distance of half a mile of the Lick?

"Ansr.—Yes. And further this deponent saith not."

Ordinarily, it takes two or three years, at the shortest, for "English Grass" or "Kentucky Blue Grass" to get well set, and if the pioneers on Grassy Lick, in 1775, found a good stand of "English Grass" in this bottom—"great quantities of English Grass," in the language of Elias Tolin, the witness—it is manifest that it must have gotten its start in 1772-73, or earlier. In all probability, it was long before that.

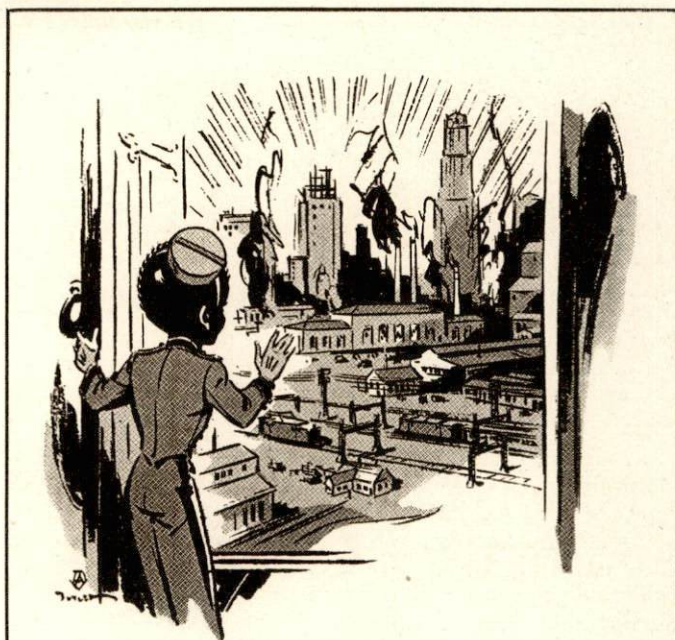
Not only is "*poa pratensis*" given the popular name of "English Grass" by Winterbotham, in 1795, but the same equivalence will be found in Eaton's "Manual of Botany for North America," seventh edition, published at Albany, New York, in 1836.

What Indigenous Means

The question propounded at the commencement of this article accordingly recurs Was the grass, now everywhere known as "Kentucky Blue Grass," a native or indigenous plant of that central limestone section of the State, which this grass has made famous? In the light of the evidence afforded by the records in the case of Higgin Heirs vs. Darnall's Devises (Hardin, p. 57), an affirmative answer to this question depends solely upon the sense in which the word "native" or "indigenous" is to be taken. The word "indigenous" is, perhaps, of broader significance than the word "native," so that, if "Kentucky Blue Grass" may be said to be "indigenous," it must follow that it is a "native" grass as well. The word "indigenous" is defined by the Century Dictionary as follows:

"Born or originating in a particular place or country; produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not exotic."

Taking this decisive word in the precise sense in which it is here defined, we submit, in all confidence, that "blue grass," "Kentucky blue grass," is an indigenous plant of Kentucky, and that the evidence produced demonstrates this to have been a fact. There is not a particle of evidence to countenance the theory that the blue grass had been introduced, imported, or transplanted into Kentucky by any members of the white race prior to the advent of the earliest pioneers and settlers, and it is well known that no permanent settlement of the whites was ever made



Opening the door for Industrial Advancement

KENTUCKY, long famous for its blue grass, race horses and tobacco has rapidly forged ahead into a position of industrial importance. The Northeastern section of the state with its great coal fields, other natural resources, excellent transportation and abundance of native labor is attracting the attention of the industrialist seeking favorable location. The final factor of major importance in many lines of business—adequate dependable electric power—is furnished by the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company from a system of steam and water power plants aggregating over 1,000,000 horse power.

The Ashland Chamber of Commerce will gladly furnish detailed information regarding the industrial possibilities of Northeastern Kentucky. Our own engineering staff is ready at all times to make confidential surveys on request.

**KENTUCKY AND WEST
VIRGINIA POWER CO.**
INCORPORATED

The
Kentucky Culvert
Manufacturing Co.



Armco Culverts



Louisville, Kentucky



He plans of this Company covering expansion, improvements and betterments are all based upon a firm belief in Kentucky's future and an abiding faith that she will take her place in the forefront in the march of States



LEXINGTON
Telephone Company

INCORPORATED

Thomas A. Combs, *President*

LEXINGTON  KENTUCKY

in Kentucky prior to the year 1775. In that very year, as has been shown, "English grass," "*Poa pratensis*," "Kentucky blue grass," was growing in luxuriant abundance on the waters of Grassy Lick Creek, in what is now Montgomery County, well within the Blue Grass region. No matter how it got there originally, it is certain it had taken root in Kentucky in aboriginal and prehistorical times. Whether transplanted by the Indians, the Mound Builders, by the buffalo, the birds, or the winds of heaven, it came otherwise than by the hand of the white pioneers. Hence, it is as fair and as accurate to claim for it a native origin as for the native cane or native clover, or for the century-old monarch of the primeval forest, whose lofty crests proudly dominated the Sylvan scene. To be sure, some of the provident pioneers, whether early comers or late, may have brought blue grass seed from their former homes across the mountains, but this proves nothing to the contrary of our contention. A few of the first comers brought apple seeds with them, notwithstanding the fact that there was an orchard of apple trees growing on the headwaters of Dick's River; and it is an age-old proverb that one may sometimes "carry coals to Newcastle."

At all events, the fact should not be overlooked that this article does not pretend to exhaust either the evidence or the arguments in favor of a native origin of "Kentucky blue grass." The claim may be further fortified by "a great cloud of witnesses" and a formidable array of the highest authorities; but for the present, we rest our case.

Henceforth, let no true son of Kentucky ever doubt or deny or waver in his faith that "blue grass," "Kentucky Blue Grass," genuine "*Poa pratensis*," the pristine and unapproachable heraldic coat of the pioneer commonwealth, is a native product of the soil. Let all guard religiously this precious truth.

Great Kansan's Tribute

No discussion of blue grass would be complete without making mention, however slight, of the wonderful tribute once paid to Kentucky's most celebrated product by that gifted son of genius, Senator John J. Ingalls. The boys and girls in the schools of our State should be taught to memorize this amazing outburst of eloquence, with which, in conclusion, we must content ourselves with a single short extract. These were the words of the great Kansan:

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. . . . Grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings, and is at once the type of our life and the emblem of our mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again

with grasses, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of Spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibres hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. . . . It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance of splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fall for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

"One grass differs from another grass in glory. One is vulgar and another patrician. There are grades in its vegetable nobility. The sour, reedy herbage of swamps is base-born. Timothy is a valuable servant. Red top and clover are a degree higher in the social scale. But the king of them all, with genuine blue blood, is Blue Grass. Why it is called 'blue,' save that it is the most vividly and intensely green, is inexplicable; but had its unknown priest baptized it with all the hues of the prism he would not have changed its hereditary title to imperial superiority over all its humbler kin.

"There is a portion of Kentucky known as the 'Blue Grass Region,' and it is safe to say that it has been the arena of the most magnificent intellectual and physical development that has been witnessed among men or animals upon the American continent, or perhaps, upon the whole face of the world.

"All these marvels are attributable as directly to the potential influence of blue grass as day and night to the revolution of the earth. Eradicate it, substitute for it the scrawny herbage of impoverished barrens, and in a single generation man and beast would alike degenerate into a common decay. . . . Man cannot become learned, refined and tolerant while every energy of body and soul is consumed in the task of wresting a bare sustenance from a penurious soil; neither can woman become elegant and accomplished when every hour of every day in every year is spent over the wash-tub and frying-pan. There must be leisure, competence and repose, and these can only be attained where the results of labor are abundant and secure.

"The salutary panacea is Blue Grass. This is the healing catholicon, the strengthening plaster, the verdant cataplasm, efficient alike in the *Materia Medica* of Nature and of morals. . . . If we would have prosperity commensurate with our opportunities, we must look to Blue Grass. It will raise the temperature, increase the rainfall, improve the climate, develop a higher fauna and flora, and consequently a loftier attendant civilization."

Touring Attractions

[Continued from page 29]

Homes of Albert Sidney Johnston, Simon Kenton, Levi Todd, Zachary Taylor, John H Morgan, Simon Bolivar Buckner, James Lane Allen, Dr. Benjamin W.

Dudley, Col. David Meade, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, Col. Thomas Marshall, John J. Crittenden (Log Cabin), John C. Breckinridge, Chief Justice John Marshall, Cassius M. Clay, Col. Chas. Todd and many other notables.

Indian Creek Falls, Clinton County.
Indian Lake, near Hawesville.
Liberty Hall, Frankfort.
Little Mount Battlefield, Mount Sterling.
Lincoln's Parents' Cabin, Harrodsburg.
Mill Springs, Century-old Watermill
Mills Point, on the Mississippi.
Monte Casino Church, Covington.
Muldraugh's Hill, near Elizabethtown.
Munfordsville Inn, Munfordsville.
Museum of Fine Arts, Louisville.
"My Old Kentucky Home," Bardstown.
Natural Bridges in Powell, Carter, McCreary and Russell Counties.
Old Owing's House, Owingsville.
Perryville Battlefield, Perryville.
Pine Mountains of Eastern Kentucky.
Pinnacle Mountain, Cumberland Gap
Pilot Rock, Christian County.
Royal Spring, Georgetown.
St. Joseph's Cathedral, Bardstown.
Seventy-six Falls, Clinton County.
Slate Run Furnace, near Owingsville.
State Capitols (New and Old), Frankfort.
State Fish Hatcheries (Several).
Transylvania College, Lexington.
University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Wooldridge Cemetery, Mayfield
Zoo on Whiteley Farm, near Owensboro.

Toll Bridges Freed

Florida-bound tourists, as well as a multitude of other motorists that traverse or tour Kentucky, whether "Headin' South" or enjoying a local visit, will be glad to learn that the toll bridges long in bondage at Munfordsville, on U. S. 31-W, and at Rio, on U. S. 31-E, were "freed" on Thanksgiving Day, and that Clay's Ferry Bridge, on U. S. 25, will be "freed" on the morning of December 24.


Louisville Contractors to Erect Big Structure of Georgia Marble

(Louisville Dispatch in *Manufacturer's Record*)

The Capitol Commission of Ohio has selected Georgia marble for the new \$6,000,000 State House to be erected at Columbus and has awarded construction contracts to two Louisville Contractors.

On a bid of \$2,600,000, the Struck Company of this city was awarded general contract, specifying the use of Georgia marble after rejecting limestone and sandstone, and the P. H. Meyer Company, Louisville, was awarded the contract for a heating plant at \$99,250. Plans call for completion of the building by December 31, 1931. According to plans, the entire building will be faced with Georgia marble. Harry Hake, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the architect, and Frank W. Bail, Cleveland, Ohio, and Alfred A. Hahn, Toledo, Ohio, Associate Architects.

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, 27, 60 and 68
Official A. A. A. Tourist Headquarters*

Fireproof Garage Adjoining

**GOES FORWARD WITH
KENTUCKY PROGRESS**

\$12,000,000 Gas Project

**Central Public Service Corporation Will Produce
Natural Gas In Kentucky and Transport
It to Indiana.**

(Ashland Dispatch in Manufacturers Record)

Final arrangements have been made by the Central Public service Corporation, of Chicago, for the production of natural gas in southeastern Kentucky and plans are being made for transporting it to central Indiana. Through the Central Natural Gas Corporation, a subsidiary, a contract has been made with the Kentucky-West Virginia Gas Company for the operation of a large tract of land, on which actual drilling activities were started October 1. Approximately 100 wells are due to be drilled and a 1,500,000 feet of 18-inch pipe are to be laid.

The main line alone, about 260 miles, will require 700 carloads of steel pipe and 80 car loads of couplings, while approximately 250,000 feet of pipe will be required for casing the wells. It is estimated that material and labor to install it will cost \$12,000,000. The Corporation selected a 130,000 acres of land for the gas producing field, underlain with black shale about 400 feet thick, which is known to yield large quantities of gas. The eastern part of Kentucky through which the line will run is mountainous and will present difficulties in construction, although these will be somewhat offset by a considerable mileage of improved roads which will materially aid in the delivery of materials. Other main features of construction will involve crossings at the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. Engineering and construction details will be handled by the Central Natural Gas Corporation at its offices in Lexington.


Kentuckians Lead Wherever They Go

Mr. R. S. Arnold, an "expatriated" Kentuckian, one of the directors of the York Heating and Ventilating Corporation of Philadelphia, writing to the Kentucky Progress Commission, in part, says: "I have been receiving the KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE consistently for some time and I have been vitally interested in this publication and the purpose it has. In the October number I was especially interested in the article entitled 'Where Kentucky Youths are Trained for Industrial Leadership,' by Dean F. Paul Anderson. This brings back to my mind the time when I was at the University of Kentucky, having graduated there in 1919.

"This article also brings to my mind the many Kentucky men that have gone out from Kentucky and have become industrial leaders in various parts of the United States and even abroad. Within the last three or four years, I have tried to make an analysis of the fundamental characteristics which make it possible for Kentuckians to get out in various sections of the country and be the leaders which they have shown they can be in the industrial way. What better proof does Kentucky need than this to indicate the potential material of the human element which exists in Kentucky to make it one of the leading states in the industrial field?

"To my mind at the present time is brought the recent consolidation of several industrial concerns in which there has been evolved one of the leading concerns of the

Merry Christmas
AND
Best Wishes for Another Year
OF
PROGRESS



ANSWERING THE CALL FOR SERVICE **KENTUCKY CENTRAL** **ECONOMICAL QUALITY MERCHANDISE**
DIVISION OF TEXAS-LOUISIANA POWER COMPANY INCORPORATED

world in the field of heating, ventilating and air conditioning. A number of leading men in the organizations that have just merged were originally Kentuckians and obtained their training under Dean Paul Anderson at the University of Kentucky. These men have in the most strict sense, been pioneers in the industry of which they are big and important factors. This is only one shining example of many that could be mentioned where Kentucky men have particularly shown their great ability as pioneers in an industry, which certainly speaks well of Kentucky men as being courageous and resourceful, which are two very important qualifications for industrial leadership and the pioneering of new industries.

"I enjoy the KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE very much and hope you will continue sending it to me."

Accredited and Tattooed Sheep

KENTUCKY flockmasters have decided that the term "registered" is no longer an adequate description of quality. So they have set up a new standard for the promotion of their business and for the protection of the buyers of sheep. The Kentucky Accredited Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, as the name implies, is strictly an organization of accredited purebred sheep breeders. It admits to membership only those breeders who have reached a high standard of perfection in their flocks, and continues them in the association only so long as they maintain such a standard. At the present time, a breeder who has twenty purebred registered females of approved quality and who has been breeding sheep for two years and is a member of a national registry association in good standing, may be eligible for membership. Membership in the association, however, will be granted a breeder only after his flock has been carefully inspected by the secretary and approved by the executive committee of the association.

Each member is given a metal sign for his gate or barn which designates his flock as accredited for the year. The sign is changed annually. Beginning with the 1930 inspection, both rams and ewes in accredited flocks that meet the association requirements will be tattooed with the official trade sign. This trade sign will be widely advertised and sheep raisers educated to look for it when purchasing sheep from accredited flocks. Only the tattooed animals can be sold as association sheep, and members of the association are prohibited from selling non-tattooed animals to breeders in other States. This system would have been put into operation earlier except for the fact it was necessary to work up to it gradually.

They have something now and will have a whole lot more as time goes on if they can keep the requirements at a high standard. No wonder Kentucky is getting a fine reputation as a sheep State.

Million-Year-Old Secrets (Okemah, Oklahoma, News)

Psychologists of the future will, perhaps, make synthetic gentlemen of all of us.

If anybody could discover the peculiar mineral and atmospheric conditions that grow Kentucky bluegrass, he might breed elsewhere the blue-blooded horses that, in winning so many classic contests, bring glamor to the hilly State.



Business Education And Income

On August 15, 1930, we closed our most prosperous year. Most of our 1,500 students who completed their courses, now have an income and an outlook. Ask us for facts about placements and salaries and about prospects for next year.

Now is the time to prepare for a position when business opens. Financial depressions have never lasted long. While young people are having difficulty getting work to do, they should prepare for the demand that is soon to come.

The Commercial Department of our institution opens September 1; the College Department in the field of business, September 15.

Ask for catalogs and other advertising matter

Bowling Green Business University, Inc.
BOWLING GREEN, KY. Near Mammoth Cave Natl. Park

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



ENTRANCE TO
SAYRE COLLEGE
LEXINGTON, KY.

Worth Considering

(Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer)

The tax commissioner of Kentucky believes that Ohio's best hope for a satisfactory tax code, made possible by the constitutional amendment adopted a year ago, lies in a special session of the Legislature to be called for the sole purpose of writing such a code.

It is an idea worth considering. Though a commission of citizens has been at work on the tax problem for months, there is no indication that agreement on any program is in sight. The Legislature, meeting in regular session in January, will have before it other major issues, including that of an enlightened prison policy.

To ask this regular session to frame and enact a competent tax code, in addition to its multitudinous other duties, would be likely to invite confusion. At the best, it might prolong the session far into the Spring; at the worst, it might result in new tax laws hastily conceived, unsatisfactory and perhaps unsuited to the particular needs of the State.

So Seldon R. Glenn, Tax Commissioner of Kentucky, tells the Ohio Chamber of Commerce that "if the Governor wants to render the greatest service any Governor has ever rendered Ohio," he will refer the tax issue to a special session. That Glenn favors classification rather than an income tax does not affect what he says of the hopelessness of getting satisfactory results from a regular meeting of the Assembly.

Nature As A Deed Holder

(From the New York Times)

IN A SECOND of a series of articles about the historical trees of Kentucky, KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE relates the story of a sycamore that owns itself. This tree is within two miles of the headwaters of Caney Creek, in Knott County. It is one hundred and forty feet high. Mrs. Alice S. G. Lloyd chose it to mark the beginning of the Caney Creek Community Centre, and after negotiations with the owners of the tree and the land it stood on, a deed was drawn reciting:

"For and in consideration of its shade, coolness and inspiration, and the value of itself as a resting place for the weary under the shade of said tree . . . the said tree and the terra firma on which it stands are to belong to themselves absolutely and to each other, for all purposes for which God and nature intended them . . . forever."

Those who never read that the "groves were God's first temples," have anyhow a feeling that they must have been. But only in one or two other places have steps been taken so that a tree could belong to itself. The one mentioned is known as the "Freed Bud Sycamore." States own some trees and others are devotedly attended by individuals. But this Kentucky tree not only owns itself; it, through its slips, is the father of a forest of "freemen." For even its seed, by legal fiat, may belong to no man.

Subscribe Now For
**KENTUCKY
PROGRESS
MAGAZINE**

Largest Producers of REFRACTORIES in Kentucky

With two large plants in Kentucky and, in addition, 16 other plants throughout the country, bringing the total daily capacity to 1,200,000 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

DEAD

ANIMALS

are the greatest possible

MENACE

to the health and welfare of yourself, your family and your stock.

LET US REMOVE

the carrion from your premises.

LEXINGTON BY-PRODUCTS CO.

Wolf-Wiles Bldg.

Lexington, Ky.

The Cumberland Ford Settlement

(A Paper Read Before The Filson Club)

Copyright, 1930, by Henry Harney Fuson

1. The Present Town of Pineville

THE present town of Pineville, which occupies the site of the old Cumberland Ford Settlement, and surrounds the Ford itself, is a town of some four thousand inhabitants if some suburbs, not within the present limits of the town but closely connected with it, are included. The town lies in a bend of Cumberland River, principally on the south side, and is surrounded by three high mountains so closely that their peaks seem to overtop the town and close it in from the surrounding country. So near do the foothills of these mountains project themselves into the town that a number of flourishing suburbs have been built upon them. These three peaks are butts of mountains formed by the cutting through of Cumberland River. On the south side of the town Pine Mountain is completely cut in two, forming the Narrows, on each side of which are the two peaks 1,300 feet high. Along the foot of this mountain on the south side in the Narrows is the suburb of Old Pineville, the original site of the town before it was moved nearer the Ford. At the foot of the mountain on the north side of the Narrows, between Straight Creek and Pine Mountain, is a new suburb. From the northeast, along the side of Pine Mountain, Straight Creek flows into Cumberland River opposite the center of the town and only a short distance from Cumberland Ford below. Between the mouth of Straight Creek and Cumberland River, opposite the main part of the town, on the north side, is the third of the high peaks, at the foot of which is Breast Works Hill another suburb. Down the river farther, on the same side, at the foot of the same mountain, is the suburb of West Pineville the largest of all the suburbs.

Cumberland Ford crossed Cumberland River a few hundred feet below the mouth of Straight Creek, a short distance below the present freight depot, and just below the home of J. J. Gibson. It comes out at the foot of the mountain on the north side just below Breast Works Hill. The old Wilderness Road passed along in front of the J. J. Gibson house and entered the Ford just above a newly-built barn, now standing upon the river bank near the Gibson house. The depressions in the bank were still visible when I visited the Ford in the summer of 1921 to obtain the picture and some information included in this sketch.

The town is known as "The Queen City of the Hills," because of its fine homes and neat, carefully kept streets. It well deserves its name; for here some enterprising business men have built a number of fine residences, a large passenger depot, with a bridge crossing the river to it, two large hotels, a splendid theatre building, a spacious new school building, some modern churches, two large banks, and many other public and private buildings.

The town is in the center of a large and lucrative coal industry. Straight Creek on the north, Pucketts Creek and the Upper Cumberland on the northeast, Clear Creek on the southwest, and Four Mile and Greasy Creek on the northwest, are four large coal fields, in the full stage of development, lying within a short distance of the town. Then at the head of Straight Creek lies the Red Bird district, which is now (1930) under development in a big

way, with a railroad bed being graded, with a tram across the mountain being built, and drilling for oil going on. Here lies a big field and the outlet to this field is Pineville. All this coal and timber must come through the town. Then up the river about 40 miles is the Harlan coal field. The coal of this, and three of the four or five regions above mentioned, pass directly through this town to the outside markets. Large railroad yards have been developed at West Pineville, Balkan, Loyall in Harlan County, for the handling of this coal. The L. & N. has double-tracked their road from Corbin into Harlan, thereby increasing the facilities further for the handling of this growing coal business.

This town is, and has been for many years, the center of a large lumber business. T. J. Asher & Sons, at Wasioto, one mile south of Pineville, at one time had one of the largest sawmills in operation in southeastern Kentucky. They gradually went out of the lumber business into the coal business. They are now developing some twenty or thirty thousand acres of coal lands in Bell and Harlan counties. Their office building and headquarters are in Pineville.

A number of coal companies have their offices in Pineville and coal agencies there handle a large volume of business.

II. Remains of Indian Civilization

That the Indians visited this region, camped here for long seasons and left records of their civilization, is evident in many instances. But prior to this hunting life of the Indians, evidences of which were found by Doctor Walker and his party, a race of Indians inhabited this region. A mound, in the present town of Pineville, only a short distance from Cumberland Ford, upon which Doctor W. J. Hodges built a residence a few years ago, was doubtless erected and used by the Indians as a burying ground. A peculiar thing about this mound was a yellow strip of sand, about four inches wide, half way between top and base. Evidently the Indians had carried this dirt from some point near, to make the mound and had imposed a layer of river sand at this point in the construction. Or the river overflowed, which has been known to happen in recent years, the mound when it was only partially constructed. Collins says of this mound: "In the large bottom at Cumberland Ford is a mound 10 or 15 feet high, and 100 feet in circumference. Bones, pots and other curiosities have been dug from it. It has evidently been a burying ground of the Indians, or of some earlier and extinct race."

In the Narrows, described above, a young man by the name of L. Farmer, at that time a laborer on the farm of my Uncle Gabriel Lee, who lived in Pineville, found under a big cliff in the gorge the bust of an Indian carved from yellow pine. Collins says of this image: "In the winter of 1869, L. Farmer, of Pineville, was hunting a fox (that had caught his turkey) among the cliffs that surround Pineville, and found a wooden image of a man, about two feet high, in sitting posture, with no legs. It looked as though it might have been made by the Indians centuries ago. It is a good image of a man, and is made of yellow

pine. Some of its features, part of its nose and ears, are obliterated by time, although found in a place where it was kept entirely dry. One ear is visible, with a hole pierced in it as though once ornamented with jewelry. It is a great curiosity to travelers." My Uncle Gabriel Lee visited me a few years ago, when an old man, and, in reply to my question as to "what went with the image," told me it was sold to some one who took it to a museum at Frankfort, Kentucky.

On my father's farm, in the Fuson Settlement on Little Clear Creek, Bell County, Kentucky, four miles from the mouth of Clear Creek, on some high ground, in what was once a canebrake in a bend of the creek, was once an Indian settlement. The ground for a wide space around was burned to a reddish color and would never produce crops like the rest of the ground around it. From this we plowed tomahawks, arrow flints, axes, pipes, rude pottery and other relics. The pipes, and most of the other relics for that matter, my father gave to some curious people who were passing through the community. Some of the tomahawks, arrow flints and axes, I collected together and had in my possession until a few years ago. However, most of the relics disappeared before I was large enough to begin collecting them or to appreciate their value. Two Indian graves were also found on the Elijah Smith farm, adjoining that of my father. They are located on a bench of Log Mountain back of the farm house.

The present town of Harlan, forty miles up Cumberland River from Pineville, is built on the site of an old Indian town. The excavations for houses reveal relics and bones of this race. Collins says of these remains: "The first court house in Harlan County was built upon a mound in Mount Pleasant (the original name of Harlan town),

upon which, in 1808, the largest forest trees were growing. In August, 1838, a new court house was erected upon the same mound, requiring a deeper foundation and more digging, with these discoveries: Human bones, some small and others very large, indicating that the bodies had been buried in sitting posture; several skulls, with most of the teeth fast in their sockets, and perfect; the skull of a female, with beads and other ornaments which apparently hung around the neck. Close by the larger bones was a half gallon pot, superior in durability to any modern ware, made of clay and periwinkles pounded to powder, glazed on the inside, and the outside covered with little rough knots, nearly an inch in length. A neat and well formed pipe, of the usual shape, and various other ornaments and tools evincing ingenuity and skill were found; also, charcoal in a perfect state apparently. The mound abounded in shells, bones and fragments of bones, in all stages of decay. They were found from three to five feet below the surface."

"In 1870, more human bones were dug from it, together with nicely polished weights, and some pipes, made of hard blue stone."

An old stone fort on Straight Creek, near Pineville, a few years ago was the subject of a controversy in a lawsuit. I quote here from the letter of Mr. William Low to me, on November 15, 1921, in regard to it. "In this same lawsuit (Taylor and Crate vs. A. J. Asher), while not pertaining particularly to Pineville, there was a question as to the location of an old patent, which called for a large encampment on Straight Creek. There was a great deal of evidence taken in the case as to the location of this encampment. One side contending that it was at the junction of Stony Fork of Straight Creek, and the main right-



"The Home of Kentucky Hospitality"

FIREPROOF GARAGE ADJOINING THE HOTEL

AN INSTITUTION

Because of its vast facilities and the high character of the service it offers, the Brown Hotel is the ideal place for your convention and group gatherings. Beautiful ball rooms, meeting rooms, commodious lobby and a popular priced service in the Coffee Shop are for your convenience and comfort.

Every modern convenience linked with the traditional hospitality of the old South.



The Brown Hotel

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. GRAHAM BROWN, Pres.

RUDY H. SUCK, Mgr.

end fork, and the other claiming that it was at the mouth of Laurel Branch. The witness as to the Stony Fork location testified as to the existence of a stone fort on the ridge at that place; while the other witness testified to the finding of some Indian relics below Laurel Branch. The court did not find it necessary to decide as to the location, but rather indicated that this noted encampment was at the place claimed by the defendant below Laurel Branch."

III. The Earliest Men Here; Doctor Thomas Walker and His Party

We owe much to Doctor Thomas Walker, the real discoverer of southeastern Kentucky, the first white man known to have made an exploration in the State, and the man who built the first house within the present limits of the State of Kentucky. He, the learned explorer from Virginia, in the employment of the Loyal Land Company, of that state, and in company with Ambrose Powell, William Tomlinson, Colby Chew, Henry Lawless and John Hughs, came through Cumberland Gap in 1750. According to his "Journal" they examined Cumberland Gap and passed on to Clover Creek (Clear Creek) and made a camp. This camp was located on what is now known as the Moss Farm one mile from the mouth of Clear Creek. Here they camped while Doctor Walker made himself a pair of moccasins and hunted down to the mouth of this creek. Here, where this creek joins the river, upon a spot of ground that lies between Clear Creek, the river and the Chenoa Railroad, Doctor Walker saw the river for the first time and named it Cumberland in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. Doctor Walker, in his Journal, says:

"15th (April). Easter Sunday. Being in bad grounds for our horses we moved seven miles along the Indian Road, to Clover Creek (Clear Creek).* Clover and Hop vines are plenty here."

"April 16th. (Rain.) I made a pair of Indian shoes, those I brought out being bad."

"17th. Still rain. I went down the creek a hunting and found that it went into a river about a mile below our camp. This, which is Flat Creek (Yellow Creek) and some others joined, I called Cumberland River."

It was thought for a long time that Doctor Walker came down Yellow Creek to its mouth and there saw Cumberland River for the first time, but, in 1898, J. Stoddard Johnston, through the restoration of some of the leaves of Doctor Walker's Journal (April 10th to the 20th), established the fact that Cumberland River was seen by Doctor Walker for the first time at the mouth of Clear Creek. Then the mouth of Clear Creek becomes a very historic point in the early exploration of this region and another key to the history of our great State.

It has been disputed by historians, or one at least, that he named the mountains here, at the same time, Cumberland. It is true he does not specifically say so, but the implication is so strong that the true historian cannot escape the conclusion that he did. If not, why did they take the name Cumberland later? Is the fact that he named the Pinnacle "Steep Ridge" and the Gap "Cave Gap" sufficient evidence for holding that he did not name the mountains here Cumberland? I think not—not any more than the word Pinnacle now stands for the whole mountain region here. These names were applied to local parts of the mountain region and, no doubt, were not intended to apply to the mountain chain. Grant that he did name the

mountains by indirection, as Mr. Connelley says. Is this sufficient grounds, in opposition to the best historians of the State, for denying that Walker had anything to do with the naming of the mountains? Mr. Connelley goes farther and denies that he even named Cave Gap and Steep Ridge. In note 4 at bottom of page 60, Vol. I, History of Kentucky, he says: "And here we come to one of those commonly accepted statements so often found in history. It has been asserted, and without challenge apparently, that Doctor Walker named this great range of mountains the Cumberland Mountains, and the gap the Cumberland Gap. They bear these names to this day. The truth is that he did no such thing. He found the gap named Cave Gap and left it with that name. He named Cumberland Mountain Steep Ridge. These facts are very plainly stated in his journal. And it may be asserted here that Doctor Walker did not bestow the name 'Cumberland' on either the Cumberland Gap or on the Cumberland Mountains. On the 17th of April he discovered and named Cumberland River."

Mr. Connelley was born and reared in Johnson County on the Kentucky River. All through his chapters in the History of Kentucky, edited by Mr. Kerr, he tries to discredit the commonly accepted history of the Cumberland Region. He raves against an article by W. S. Hudson on "The First House Built in Kentucky" and tries to discredit the whole thing; he denies that Doctor Walker even named Cumberland Gap Cave Gap; says that he named Cumberland Mountains Steep Ridge, when, in fact, he only named the Pinnacle Steep Ridge; but, after all of this, he does finally admit that Doctor Walker named the mountains Cumberland by indirection.

Here is what Doctor Walker himself in his Journal says about the names Steep Ridge and Cave Gap; "April 13th. We went four miles to a large creek, which we called Cedar Creek being a branch of Bear Grass, and from there six miles to Cave Gap, the land being level. * * * The mountain on the north side of the Gap is very steep and rocky, but on the south side it is not so. We called it steep ridge."

Shaler, a man who knew Doctor Walker's Journal well and one of the best historians Kentucky has ever had, says: "The first authentic report of a deliberate journey beyond the line of the Alleghanies is that of Doctor Thomas Walker, who in 1750 traveled to the central parts of the region afterwards called Kentucky, and returned with a good report of the country. * * * Walker named the principal features of the country he traversed: the Wasioto Mountains, which he called Cumberland; the Shawnee River, to which he gave the same name; the Chatterawah, which, with the Virginian dislike of Indian names, he called the Big Sandy."

Smith, in his large History of Kentucky, says: "Descending the mountain, they found a river flowing southwesterly, on the other side. The Doctor gave the name Cumberland to both the mountain and the river, which they yet bear, in honor of England's 'Bloody Duke' of Cumberland."

But in the latter part of the note, a part of which is quoted above, Mr. Connelley says: "It may be admitted that Doctor Walker named this gap and this major mountain range by indirection. His name of the Cumberland River stuck, and from it, more than likely, the name 'Cumberland' later attached to Cumberland Gap and Cumberland Mountains." Thus he gingerly admits what he tries to disprove.

They left the camp on the Moss Farm, descended Cum-

*On Little Clear Creek, the left fork of this creek, four miles up from the mouth of the main creek, the writer was born and reared.

*A water supply that
is always safe and
ample.*



Lexington Water Co.

INCORPORATED

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

FAYETTE NATIONAL BANK

OF

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY



FAYETTE NATIONAL BANK has grown with the Blue Grass Section, which we serve, with the rest of the State.

Courteous consideration of our customers' requirements, is our watch-word.

FAYETTE NATIONAL BANK OF LEXINGTON

berland River and came through the Narrows to the present site of the town of Pineville, two miles below where they camped or one mile below the mouth of Clear Creek. Here they made some examination of the land about Cumberland Ford, for Walker says that he found some evidence of old Indian occupation here. He must have seen the Indian mound, though he does not specifically say so, in the center of the town and only a short distance from Cumberland Ford. This mound was later found to contain Indian relics and skeletons.

They did not cross at Cumberland Ford, where the old Shawnee Indian Trail crossed, but kept on down the river on the south side. Walker says: "18th (April). Still cloudy. We kept down the creek to river along the Indian Road to where it crosses (Thru Cumberland Ford). The Indians have lived about this ford some years ago. We kept on down the south side. After riding five miles from our camp, we left the river (just below the mouth of Greasy Creek), it being very crooked. In riding 3 miles we came on it again. It is about 60 or 70 yards wide. We rode 8 (?) miles this day."

Much speculation has been entered into as to why Doctor Walker kept on down the south side of the river instead of following the Indian trail through Cumberland Ford to the north side of the river. Some historians have thought that he had information about the country before coming and wished to explore this side of the river especially. This could easily have been; for it is not unlikely that men who kept no records of their visits ventured across these mountains from time to time on hunting expeditions. But it has long been a theory of mine, knowing something of the lay of the country and the Indian trails of this region, that Doctor Walker thought his party might meet up with some roving bands of Indians if they followed along this trail. This he would naturally try to avoid since he was bent on a peaceful mission of exploration and settlement.

A good many people have thought that Doctor Walker had no other thought in view but to explore and give names to this part of a new country but we shall find later, in connection with his settlement near Barbourville, that he had in mind the definite idea of a permanent settlement. This idea was not given up until after he had made his second journey to this country and had come away with an unfavorable opinion of it.

IV. Swift's Silver Mine

I suppose there is no part of the mountains of Kentucky that has not had some experience in the search for this Silver Mine. Last summer (1921) I was on the train going from Pineville to Harlan, when some one on the train pointed out to me a large cliff on the opposite side of the river that had recently been partly blown away in search for the silver of this mine. It came out in the conversation, that some man had come here, probably from the west, and with maps in his possession had located the mine here. He spent much money, time and labor in the futile attempt to disclose it in the cliff.

James Renfro lived at the Cumberland Ford in the early days, 1821 to 1832, and it has been said that the Journal of Swift was left with Mrs. Renfro after the death of her husband. The Renfros came from Virginia, but it may be that another Renfro family figured in the possession of the Journal. Mr. Low doubts that Swift was ever in Bell County. However, I am not so sure that he is correct in this statement. I think it probable that Swift never left any money here as he claimed, but evidently

he came here searching for silver. Collins says: "In 1754-55, while making geological investigations in the southeastern part of Kentucky, as part of the official survey ordered by the State, Prof. David Dale Owen examined the supposed location of the notorious Swift Mine, on the north side of Log Mountain, only a few miles from Cumberland Ford, then in Knox County, now Josh Bell or rather Bell County. The Indians are said, in former times, to have made a reservation of 30 miles square, on a branch of Laurel Fork of Clear Creek. Benjamin Herndon, an old explorer, and a man well acquainted with the country, guided him to the spot where the ore was supposed to be obtained by the Indians, and afterwards by Swift and his party." * * * *

"Judge John Haywood, who emigrated from North Carolina at an early day to Tennessee, and years after, in 1823, wrote its civil and political history from its earliest settlement up to the year 1796, says of this locality: "Cumberland Mountain bears N 46 E; and between the Laurel Mountain and the Cumberland Mountain, Cumberland River breaks through the latter. At the point where it breaks through, and about 10 miles north of the state line, is Clear Creek, which discharges itself into the Cumberland, bearing northeast till it reaches the river. It rises between the great Laurel Hill and Cumberland Mountain; its length is about 15 miles. Not far from its head rises also the south fork of the Cumberland, in the State of Kentucky, and runs westwardly. On Clear Creek are two old furnaces, about half way between the head and mouth of the creek—first discovered by hunters in the time of the first settlements made in this country. These furnaces then exhibited very ancient appearances; about them were coals and cinders, as they have no marks of the rust which iron cinders are said uniformly to have in a few years. There are also a number of the like furnaces on the south fork, bearing similar marks, and seemingly of very ancient date. One Swift came to East Tennessee in 1790 and 1791; and was at Bean's Station, on his way to that part of the country near which these furnaces are. He had with him a journal of his former transactions—by which it appeared that in 1761, 1762, and 1763, and afterwards in 1767, he, two Frenchmen, and some few others, had a furnace somewhere about the Red Bird Fork of Kentucky River—which runs toward Cumberland River and mountain, northeast of the mouth of Clear Creek. He and his associates made silver in large quantities, at the last mentioned furnaces; they got the ore from a cave about three miles from the place where his furnace stood. The Indians becoming troublesome, he went off; and the two Frenchmen went towards the place now called Nashville. Swift was deterred from the prosecution of his last journey by the reports he heard of Indian hostility, and returned home—leaving his journal in the possession of Mrs. Renfro. The furnaces on Clear Creek, and those on the south fork of the Cumberland, were made either before or since the time when Swift worked his. The walls of these furnaces, and horn buttons of European manufacture found in a rock house, prove that Europeans erected them. It is probable therefore that the French—when they claimed the country to the Alleghanies, in 1754 and prior to that time, and afterwards up to 1758—erected these works. A rock house is a cavity beneath a rock, jutting out from the side of the mountain, affording a cover from the weather to those who are below it. In one of these was found a furnace and human bones, and horn buttons supposed to have been a part of the dress which had been buried with the body to which the bones be-

longed. It is probable that the French who were with Swift, showed him the place where the ore was."

Mr. William Low, of Pineville, in his letter of October 29, 1921, has this to say of Swift's Journal. "I asked Mr. Gibson (Frank Gibson, son of J. J. Gibson) about Swift's Journal. Some one told him that there was such a document, but I doubt the fact myself. I never heard of such a document (in fairness to Mr. Low I might say here that he was not reared in this section but came here as a young man) and I have heard a great deal about Swift's Silver Mine. This mine has been searched for in every county in Eastern Kentucky and personally I very much doubt whether there ever was such a mine, or that any silver was ever obtained from a mine in Kentucky. Years ago it was supposed that this mine, or at any rate a silver mine had been found on Clear Creek, and a company of native citizens, John I. Partin and other parties, and some others whose names I have forgotten, secured patents and organized what they called a mining company, but nothing was ever discovered, in the way of silver ore on this land. I have understood that about Ferndale years ago some persons thought that silver existed and some work was done towards opening a mine at that place, but no silver existed. Since I have been in Bell County, there have been a number of persons here from other places searching for Swift's Silver Mine because every place where it was thought silver existed was at once claimed to be the place where Swift claimed he found the mine. I doubt if ever Swift was in Bell County. There is an old survey located in Letcher County which calls for a survey made by Swift, but so far as I know no silver was ever discovered on Swift's survey."

Mr. Connelley says: "But the important question is not whether or not these mines had any existence in fact, but whether Eastern Kentucky was visited and explored during the ten years from 1760 to 1770 by Swift and his companions. There is good reason to believe that Swift and his associates visited Eastern Kentucky, as is affirmed in Swift's Journal. The fact does not rest solely on either the journal or tradition, nor on any combination of the two. It is based to some extent at least on statements of some of the best and most careful historical writers of the time."

Mr. Connelley says of Swift's Journal: "There are many forms of Swift's Journal and, no doubt, many copies of each of these forms. They agree substantially. They are evidently all copies of some part or parts of Swift's Original Manuscript Journal left with Mrs. Renfro. Through repeated copying from copies by persons little capable of doing accurate work, the journal degenerated finally into a few pages of incoherent jargon, as will appear from an examination of the most common form of the journal, many copies of which are extant in Eastern Kentucky." * * * *

"In 1769 the company left Mundy's house on the 16th day of May and went by New River and Cumberland Gap." * * * *

"Whatever may be the facts concerning Swift's mines it is certain there were many expeditions made to Eastern Kentucky by men in pursuit of hidden minerals long before the central portion of the State was settled."

It appears from these quotations that the Swift mines and journal just form one of those chapters in the history of the early explorations of Eastern Kentucky. As such they are important, in fact these men show by these that they explored Eastern Kentucky shortly after Doctor

Walker came here and long before the other parts of the State were settled.

The silver deposits may be all a myth, but, as such, they form the one great folk-tale of the mountains since white men came here. As such the story will live for a thousand years. Every section of the mountains has a somewhat varied story (as all folk-stories are and should be) of this mine. The one current in Bell County, at the time I grew up there as a boy, is told in the first poem "Swift's Silver Mine" in my book, "The Pinnacle and Other Kentucky Mountain Poems." The opening stanza goes like this:

"The silver mine of Swift,—
A fine will-o'-the-wisp
Left in heroic age
For vision of the sage
With reas'n bereft?"

This states, more or less, what I believe about Swift's mine. But the next stanza denies this and the following ones tell the traditional story as I had heard it from my youth.

Did Swift visit Bell County, not that he left money here, is the question. Did he help explore this section of country? If not, why does Judge Haywood say he came to Red Bird (the head waters of which are in Bell County), in company with two Frenchmen, and worked a mine there? If these mines on Clear Creek (all in Bell County) were of French origin, then did not these Frenchmen with Swift know about them? Isn't it reasonable to believe that they visited them since they were on Red Bird only about a day's journey from them? If not, why does his journal (as given by Mr. Connelley) mention the fact that he came from Mundy's (in Eastern Tennessee) to mines by way of New River and Cumberland Gap? The quotation from Mr. Low's letter, in which it was stated that an old patent in Letcher County called for a patent by Swift, shows beyond a doubt that Swift visited Eastern Kentucky.

Whether or not Mrs. Renfro, of the Cumberland Ford Settlement, is the Mrs. Renfro mentioned as receiving the original journal I do not know. It is easy enough to get names of the same kind, in different places near each other, mixed. It maybe that this is a case of mistaken identity.

Swift was an Englishman and it may be that he had some connection with their piracies along the coast. If so, he might have been hiding some money taken in these raids. Then, too, he could have been a counterfeiter who obtained his silver elsewhere and smelted it here. Mrs. J. A. Watson, Elgin, Pulaski County, Kentucky, is authority for the statement that somewhere near Pulaski County recently a man whom she knows, while digging a mill race, found \$40,000.00 in English gold which he turned in to the State treasury, subject to claims that might arise for the treasure. Is this one of the Swift mines?

The mountain people in the past have been good subjects for the creation of this folk-tale, since no mines have been found that we can trace to Swift. They lived for a century far from railroads in a wilderness mountain country. They made a living, a bare living in many instances, by the hardest of work. People in this condition dream of wealth and luxury. The story of Swift fell into the fertile soil of their dreaming minds and became fixed there as a fact. After it became fixed, and no mines could be found, then reasons were invented to account for not finding the silver. Hence, dark caves with heaped-up silver guarded by demons, great kettles of silver deep down in the ground protected by a league of devils, and many

other stories grew up around this tradition. What better modern folk-tale could we have?

V. The Wilderness Road and Daniel Boone

The three points on the Wilderness Road of Daniel Boone that are definitely known, and for that reason and for the further fact that nature has marked them so well for points on a highway in so rugged a country, are: Cumberland Gap, The Narrows, and Cumberland Ford—these, the great trio, formed not only the main features of the Wilderness Road but the outlet for the extension of that vast empire known as the United States of America. William Allen Pusey, in his "The Wilderness Road to Kentucky," has this to say of these three points:

"The essential key to this route is Cumberland Gap, for the Cumberland Mountains running northeast and southwest between Virginia and Kentucky and across Eastern Tennessee offer an impossible barrier to the west for a hundred miles except at Cumberland Gap. Of no less importance is the gap in Pine Mountain at Pineville. With these two gaps found no great barriers exist to prevent the traveler from getting into Kentucky. But without the gap in Pine Mountain, Cumberland Gap would simply have allowed the explorer to reach the interminable series of mountain ranges through which Walker floundered to no purpose in 1750."

He goes on to say: "The Ford of the Cumberland and Cumberland Gap are, to my mind, the most interesting landmarks on the Wilderness Road, and the stretch of the road between these two points is the most interesting part of the road. At the Ford of the Cumberland the Warriors' Path met the Wilderness Road. This path started in the Indian villages around Sandusky, on Lake Erie, passed through the Indian villages of the Scioto, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto, and made its way almost directly south across the mountains to Eastern Kentucky. It came down Straight Creek, hugging the foot of Pine Mountain until it found the gap made by the Cumberland (The Narrows). This path was the highway of communication between the Indians north of the Ohio and those of the Tennessee country. No one can estimate how long the path which the Wilderness Road appropriated from Cumberland Gap to the Ford of the Cumberland had been the Indians' highway. As one looks at the Ford, which is probably little changed from its old character, he can, in his mind's eye see these Indians picking their way in single file across the Ford; then he can follow them, trailing along the river-bank through Pine Mountain Gap (The Narrows), going over the path along the west of Rocky Face, up the marshy valley of Yellow Creek and finally climbing over the great Gap itself to the headwaters of the Tennessee.

"After them he can see the pioneers going over the same trail in the opposite direction. Up the mountain to Cumberland Gap they struggled, then down Yellow Creek, and then across the same ford: Walker and his little party (this is incorrect, Walker and party did not cross Cumberland River at Cumberland Ford, but kept on down the river on the south side until about four miles below Barbourville where they crossed over to the north side and built a house), then the early hunters and land-lookers—Finley, Scaggs, Stoner, Harrod, Boone, McAfee and the rest of them—and after them the pioneer settlers, until 100,000 of them and more had gone by this path through the gateway to the land of Kentucky. It was a real thoroughfare."

[To be continued in January issue]

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.

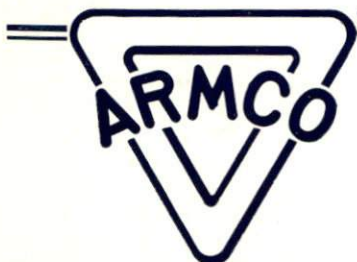
Roofing and siding, stacks, breeching, mine cars, ventilators, heating and ventilating ducts—these are but a few of the many places where Armco INGOT IRON provides long economical service.

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.

TUNE IN on the famous Armco Concert Band every Thursday Night from WLW-700 K-Cincinnati-9:00 to 9:30 P. M. E.S.T.



THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

Offices in Principal Cities of the World

FACTORY SITES

A new industrial territory has been opened, consisting of approximately 2,000 acres, available for factory sites, in the Southwestern section of the City of Louisville, by the construction of a double-track industrial belt line by the KENTUCKY & INDIANA TERMINAL RAILROAD CO. This industrial development is considered by many the best in the South. 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 new line.

For information, address

W. S. CAMPBELL, *Manager and Chief Engineer*
KENTUCKY & INDIANA TERMINAL RAILROAD CO.

Telephone Shawnee 5860

LOUISVILLE, KY.

2910 High Street

Giant Power

to turn your factory wheels
Ready!



SURVEYS

of Kentucky cities, available at your request, have been prepared by our Industrial Department. Without obligation, that department, or our Engineering or Commercial Departments will gladly assist you with an investigation of particular industrial possibilities of Kentucky.



Kentucky is truly an industrial paradise.

Besides its great wealth of natural resources, standing ready for utilization, there is already available cheap, reliable electric power in unlimited volume in many sections of the State, brought by the great network of transmission lines operated by this company.

For those seeking a location for industrial operations, away from congestion, high taxation, labor uncertainties and heavy overhead, the cities and towns of Kentucky offer unusual advantages.

The State not only has the advantage of its natural resources, but it has excellent transportation facilities both by rail, highway and water; it has a wonderful, mild climate the year around; favorable tax laws, and a huge potential market at its doorway.

Our power plants, hydro-electric and steam, now supply electric power to more than 300 communities, through a network of transmission lines that extends for more than 2,000 miles over the State.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY

Incorporated