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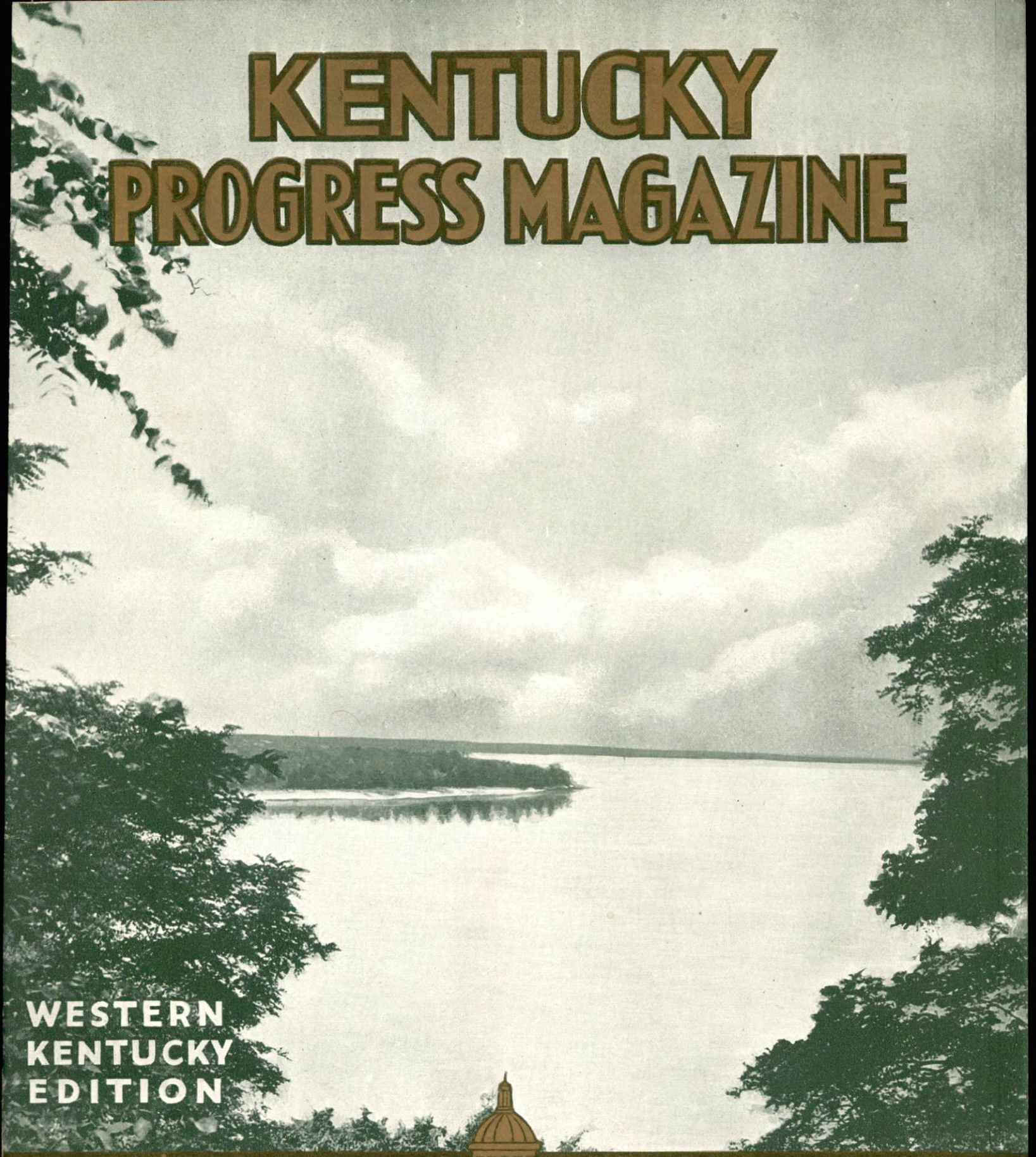
# KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINE



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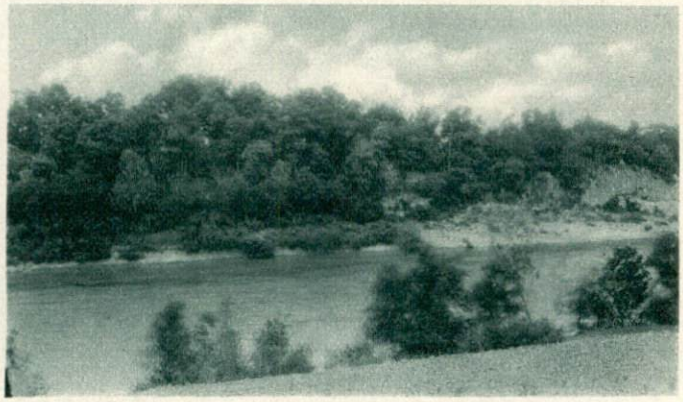
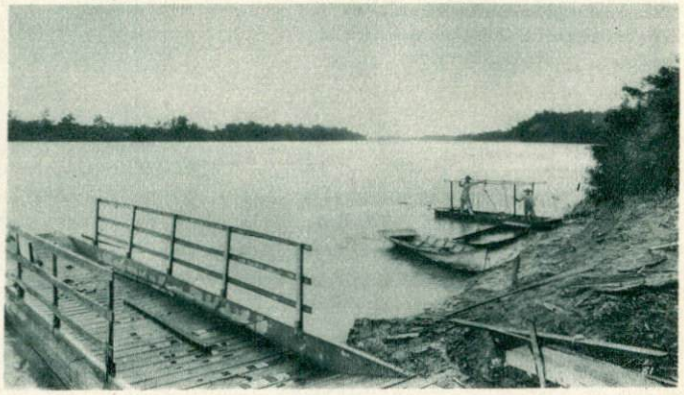
Tradewater River near Sturgis, Union County.



Anderson Bluff on the Cumberland River at Kuttawa.

On the Tennessee River at Hillman Ferry between Lyon and Marshall Counties.

Lone Pine Island in Kuttawa Lake. This lake affords the powerful water supply for Kuttawa, Lyon County.



View down the Tennessee River at Hillman Ferry. Star Line Bluff and Seven Mile Island in the distance.

# Nature's Wonderland

## Hickman, on the Bluffs of the Mississippi is the Gateway to the Famous Reelfoot Lake

*By* A. ROBBINS

NATURE'S greatest upheaval since the coming of the white man to the North American continent brought into being the unique and famous Reelfoot Lake, back in 1811 and 1812, just as we were fighting our second war with England. A submerged forest, lifting its skeleton limbs and stumps through the surface of a lake, as though in protest against its fate, is the eerie souvenir of that great earthquake.

This section of the mid-Mississippi valley had few inhabitants in those days. New Madrid, an old French-Spanish trading post and village, was the only close settlement, and so the quake was called the "New Madrid Earthquake." It was not until some years later, in 1819, that John Mills, viewing the beautiful bluffs at Hickman with satisfaction, founded the settlement of Mills Point, which was later to become the city of Hickman.

Reelfoot Lake, history and legend say, was formed by a sudden inundation from the Mississippi River during the earth tremors, which lasted nearly a year and at times were so violent as to beggar all description. The lake is now about 20 miles long and from one to five miles wide. It is not deep, except along what were ravines and creek bottoms before the sinking caused by the quake, so that in many places the tops of the old forest protrude above the surface of the water. Lightning or hunters long since started fires that have reduced the old tree tops to charred stumps. In places, great numbers of trees, shaken down during the quake or felled by wind and age are partly or entirely submerged, and form endless "snags" for the annoyance of fishers, hunters and boatmen, but offer ideal protection under the water for fish, and, above it, for ducks, geese and other water-fowl.

So for a hundred years the lake has been known as a hunter's and fisherman's paradise. Every spring and fall thousands of ducks stop at the lake to feed and rest, and the waters abound with game fish. The lake lies largely in the state of Tennessee, which has now made a State park out of it, but its northern end runs into Fulton County, Kentucky, to within a few miles of Hickman, which is, of course, the natural gateway to this interesting wonderland.

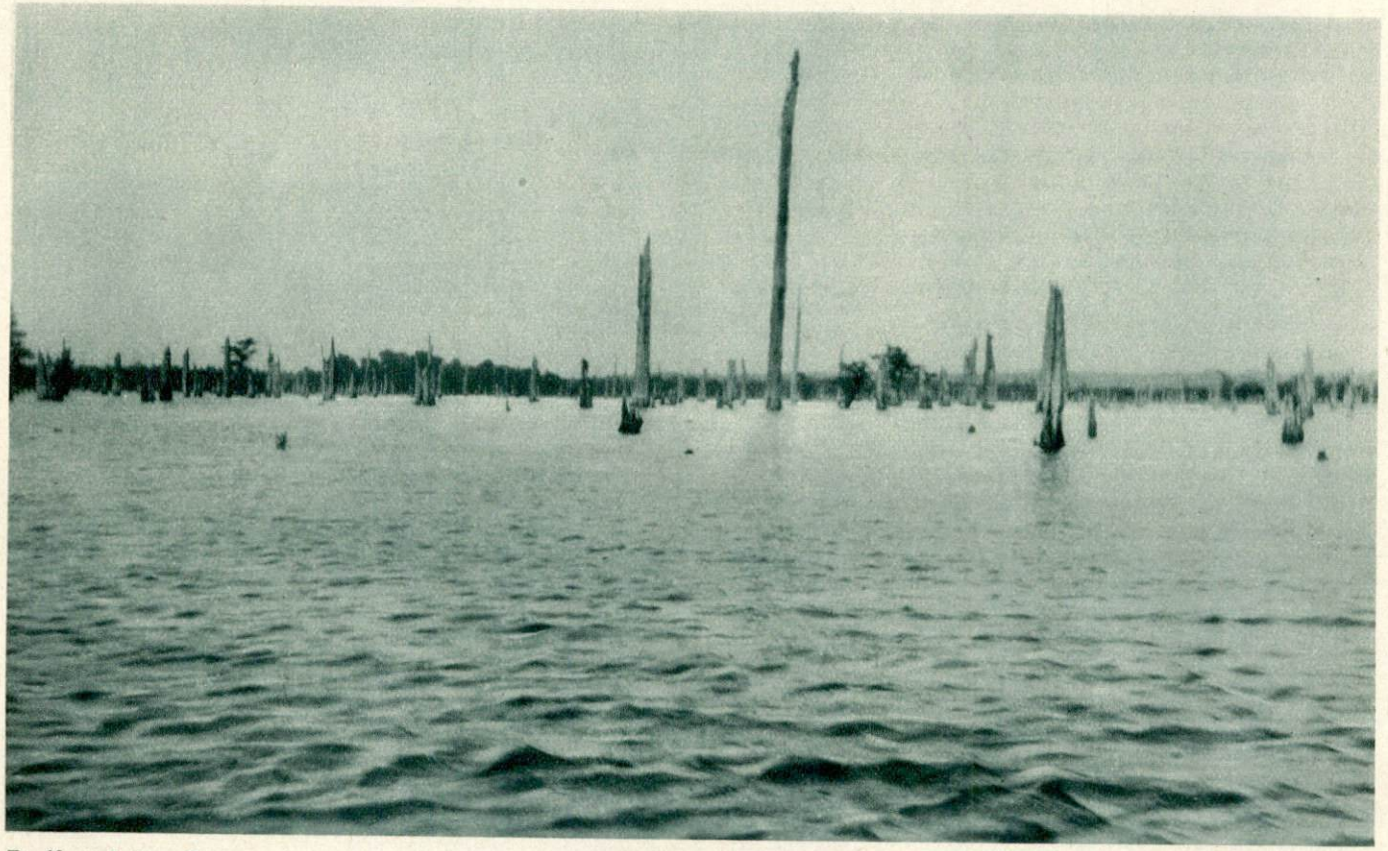
### A Famous Legend

The story that tells how Reelfoot Lake obtained its name makes one of the most beautiful legends in the recorded annals of the North American Indians. At the time of the formation of the lake this section was still claimed and inhabited by the Chickasaw Indians. It was not until later that President Andrew Jackson bought the Indian rights, since which time this section of Kentucky has been known as "Jackson's Purchase." Legend says that a large Chickasaw village was located where the lake now stands, under the bluffs that run from Hickman south along the east shore of the lake and that the Indian village was completely wiped out when the waters poured in following the quake.

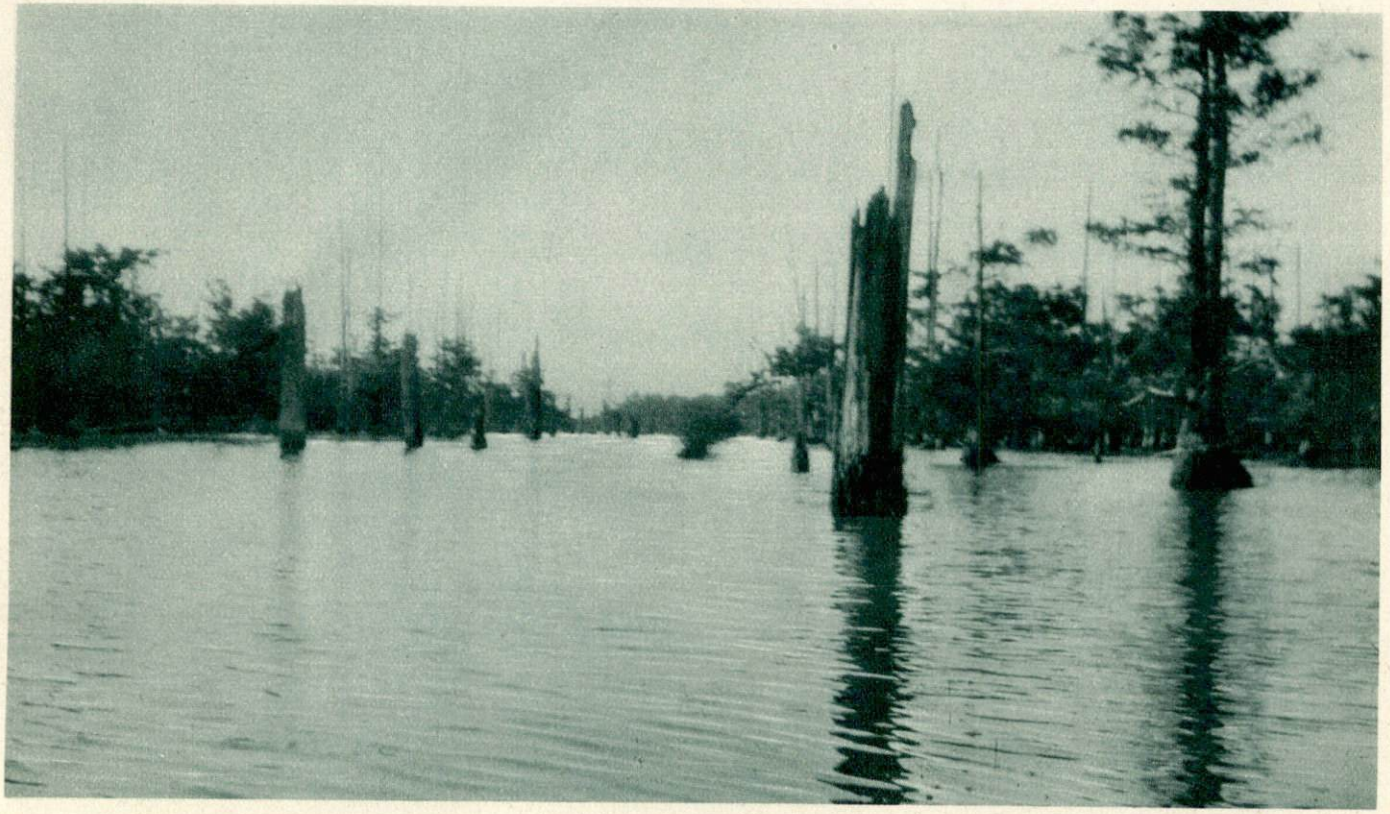
Pushing, at dawn, through the rushes and beds of water-

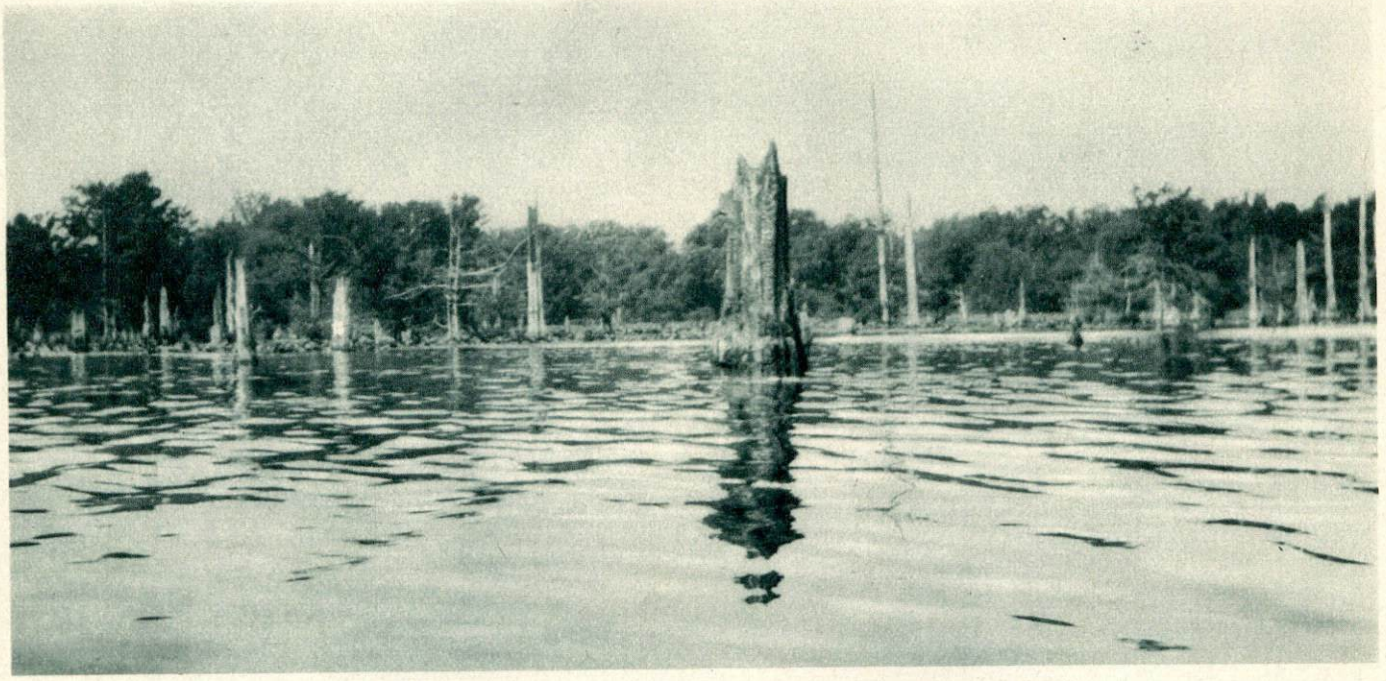
**Reelfoot Lake, near Blue Banks.**

# Reelfoot Lake—A Sportsman's Paradise



Reelfoot Lake offers much to excite the imagination of the historian and the naturalist as well as the interest of the hunter and fisherman.





**Bare stumps of trees make grim sentinels along the shore.**

lilies that line the shore of most of the lake, with the vague outlines of the stumps showing through the rolling mists like ghosts; with the morning breeze rippling the waters against the stumps with the mournful sounds of a distant waterfall; with the harsh cry of a fishing crane or the shrill note of a cormorant or the floundering splash of a fish breaking the silence—the imagination calls up the disaster that overtook the Indian inhabitants, when Reelfoot, chief of the Chickasaws, defied the Great Spirit for the sake of Laughing Eyes, daughter of the Choctaws.

Kalopin, which means "Reelfoot" in the Indian tongue, was chief of that part of the Chickasaw tribe that dwelt in the Mississippi bottom land at the base of the bluffs that lift their rugged heads 300 feet above the river's silt-formed plain and served as lookouts for the Indian hunters and warriors. Although Kalopin was chief by birth and also by virtue of his courage and cunning, he had been born with a deformed foot and he walked with a halting, reeling motion, from which he acquired the name "Reelfoot." Because of this he was not looked upon with favor by the Indian maidens of his tribe, even though he was the chief, for they preferred the braves who leaped through forest glades in unhampered pursuit of the deer, or hotly followed the fleeing enemy. This led Reelfoot to think of winning as his bride the Princess of another Indian tribe. He had heard of the great beauty of Laughing Eyes, daughter of Copiah, rich, proud, powerful chief of the Choctaws. The legend says he almost despaired at times, as he sat in meditation on the bluffs, overlooking his prosperous valley. Then he fancied he heard a call from the south, borne by the whispering breezes that came up the Father of Waters.

Gathering a few of his most trusted braves about him, he started down the river to visit the Choctaws. Reelfoot sent couriers ahead with gifts and when he arrived the welcome was ready and the council fires burned. When, in the feasting and ceremonies of welcome, Reelfoot saw Laughing Eyes, he found her far more lovely than the stories had painted her. He knew that it was her name the south wind had whispered as it kissed the moon-silvered tree tops. Impetuously he told Copiah of his desire to marry the Princess. He told of her proud position as the wife of the chief of the Chickasaws. Passionately, he sang his song of love, but Copiah was unmoved. He told Reelfoot it could never be; that even if the Choctaw law allowed marriage outside the tribe his daughter could never marry a man born maimed.

Quivering with outraged pride and thwarted desire, Reelfoot sprang to his feet and called his little band of braves about him, but before he could put his threats into execution, wise old Copiah bade him wait and summoned the tribe's medicine men. The sacred fires were lighted. The drums started beating. The soothsayers began chanting their incantations. Soon they returned with the message from the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit decreed that Laughing Eyes should not marry outside her tribe. Reelfoot was to return to his village as he had come. If he sought by force to violate the command of the Great Spirit, disaster would overtake him and his tribe; great waters would cover them and destroy them. Outnumbered in the camp of the Choctaws, Reelfoot pretended to be impressed with the medicine men's message. Bitterly and reluctantly he returned to his home, but his fierce heart rebelled at his fate and he started at once planning a return to the camp of the Choctaws. But he planned a vastly different sort of visit this time.

When the harvests were laid by, Reelfoot gathered his braves. His war party filled many canoes. This time he would not come pleading. A sudden attack in the night and the raid was successful. Reelfoot bore the struggling Laughing Eyes to his canoe and to his home. Little cared he, in the exultation of his victory, for the mutterings of his tribe at his defiance of the Great Spirit. He ordered the wedding feast to proceed. The ceremonies and rejoicing should be fitting for the nuptials of a king.

Then came an unnatural hush. It became almost dark

in the middle of the day. Suddenly the earth began to tremble. The vibrations increased. Great trees fell. The ground opened and spouted forth vapors, sand and water. The land was sinking. Then came the rushing flood from the Father of Waters. Crushed by great trees, thrown prostrate by the billowing earth, shrieking their despair, the entire Chickasaw village was covered by the great waters. When the seething earth came to rest, not a vestige remained of Reelfoot, Laughing Eyes, or the Chickasaws. Thus ends the Indian legend and thus Reelfoot Lake was named.

### The Historic Version

While the historic version of the great quake is less tragic, it is hardly less thrilling. The most authentic description we have is in a letter written by Eliza Bryan, then living in New Madrid, to a minister in Massachussetts, the famous Reverend Lorenzo Dow. The letter, in part, follows:

"On the 16th day of December, 1811, about 2:00 p. m. there was a violent earthquake shock, accompanied by an awful noise, followed by complete darkness and the saturation of the atmosphere with sulphurous vapor. The screams of the inhabitants, the cries of the fowls and beasts, the falling trees, and the roaring of the Mississippi, the current of which retrograded, formed a scene truly horrible. There were several shocks each day, but lighter than those mentioned, until the 23rd of January, 1812, when one occurred as violent as the first, accompanied by the same phenomena. From this time until the 4th of February, the earth was in continual agitation, visibly waving as a gentle sea. On that day there was another shock harder than the preceding ones; next day, four such, and on the 7th at about 4 a. m. a concussion took place so much more violent than those preceding that it is denominated the 'hard shock.'

**Hickman, on the bluffs of the Mississippi.**

"The Mississippi first seemed to recede from its banks and its waters gathered up like a mountain, leavingt for a moment many boats, which were on their way to New Orleans, on the bare sand, in which time the poor sailors escaped from them. Then rising fifteen or twenty feet perpendicularly and expanding, as it were, at the same time, the banks overflowed with a retrograde current as rapid as a torrent. The boats, which before had been left on the sand, were now torn from their moorings and suddenly driven up a little creek. The river falling immediately as rapidly as it had risen, receded within its banks with such violence that it took with it whole groves of cottonwood trees which had hedged its borders. The river was literally covered with wrecks of boats.

"The surface of the earth was from time to time covered to various depths by sand which issued from fissures that were made in great number all over this country. Some of them closed up immediately, after they had

**The open south end ot Reelfoot Lake.**

vomited forth their sand, water and vapor. In some places a substance resembling coal or impure coal stone, was thrown up. It is impossible to say what the depths of the fissures were. We have reason to believe that some of them were very deep. The site of New Madrid was settled down at least fifteen feet.

"Back from the river large ponds or lakes, which covered a large part of the country, were nearly dried up. The beds of some of them are elevated several feet above the former banks, producing an alteration from their original state of ten to twenty feet and lately it has been discovered that a lake was formed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, in the Indian country, upwards of 100 miles long and from one to six miles wide, of a depth of from ten to fifty feet."

Corroboration of Eliza Bryan's account of the earthquake came from a wide area. Although there is no record of loss of life, probably because of the fact that this country was very sparsely settled, the shocks were felt in New Orleans, 500 miles south; in Detroit, 600 miles north and in Boston, 1,000 miles east. The great New Madrid quake, however, seems to have been the last seismic disturbance of any consequence that ever struck the region.

It so happened that the first steamboat ever to ply the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was on its maiden voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans at the time and had tied up at New Madrid the night of the greatest shock. The boat was built and owned by the grandfather of the late President Theodore Roosevelt and its Captain was Theodate Morgan, grandfather of Captain Theodate Morgan, who is now a pilot in the government service on the Mississippi. When the "hard shock" came, the three-inch hemp lines were broken like threads and the steamboat was carried upstream some distance, but escaped destruction.

**Miles of marshes line the shore.**

### An Interesting Region

Geologists and other scientists visit the Reelfoot Lake region to this day to study the phenomenon caused by the quake—and for another reason. Long before the dawn of recorded history on this continent the region around Hickman was an important center. Fulton County is one of the richest sections of the United States from an archaeological standpoint. Many important finds have been made here and scientists are still investigating. A few miles north of Highway 94, just east of Hickman, in a great tract of virgin timber, is a group of Indian Mounds believed to date back at least 2,000 years. They are on a small plateau and centered about an ancient fort. Nearby runs Bayou De Chien, and from this stream, across the delta to Obion Creek, the pre-historic peoples had constructed a canal for their war canoes, which is a puzzle and wonder to scientists. Almost at the edge of Hickman, on the bluff commanding the mouth of both Bayou De Chein and Obion, where they empty into the Mississippi, stands O'Bayam's fort, believed to be one of the most ancient fortifications in the Mississippi Valley. Artifacts found in and near it indicate that it was used by various ancient peoples, including the Mound Builders and the Indians who inhabited the country when the continent was discovered by Columbus.

Below Hickman are several large mounds which have never been completely investigated and explored and all through this section are found many traces and artifacts of pre-historic peoples as well as the Indians. Evidently the converging of the bluffs at the river here made this an important site for all the people that ever inhabited the valley.

Back in the glamorous days of the great Mississippi packets, Hickman was the metropolis of a large section. Freight for all parts of West Kentucky and West Tennessee was loaded and unloaded here. Long wagon trains pulled by oxen rolled laboriously over the roads bringing farm products to Hickman for shipment to market and taking merchandise of all kinds back to the inland towns. Pioneers from the east, bound for the new country in southern Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma came to Hickman to cross the Mississippi. Many famous people stopped here while traveling up and down the river. Mark Twain visited Hickman many times and spoke of its fine location and great beauty. Its Southern traditions and its location at the head of the famous delta country, has caused Hickman to be called "Where Dixie Begins."

Tourists coming from the North or Northwest will cross the Ohio River at either Paducah or Cairo. There is a splendid new bridge at Paducah, the home of Irvin Cobb and a charming Southern city. Crossing there the tourist picks up U. S. 45 driving south through Mayfield to Fulton, then north on U. S. 51 for three miles to its junction with Ky. 94, coming due west to Hickman. Those who cross the Ohio River at Cairo, can visit old Fort Jefferson, built by General George Rogers Clark during the Revolution, when he conquered the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys for the Colonies. This is near Wickliffe, where the visitor picks up U. S. 51 coming south. For those who have the time, a side trip to historic Columbus, on the river 18 miles above Hickman, is well worth while. At the time a capital for the United States was under discussion, Columbus was surveyed by government engineers and lost out to Washington by only a few votes. This was just after the Louisiana Purchase and Columbus would have been approximately the geographic center of the United States of that time, but the statesmen of the day could not foresee that the vast territory west of the

**Water lilies in Reelfoot Lake, near old Samburg.**

Mississippi would ever be developed and populated. Columbus was also an important point during the Civil War and was fortified by the Confederates. The battle of Belmont occurred there. The old fortifications can still be seen and steps are being taken to make this a State park. After visiting Columbus, the tourist picks up U. S. 51 again and follows it south through Clinton to the junction of Kentucky No. 94, turning due west to Hickman. Those coming from the east will come down through Kentucky by either U. S. 60 or 68. In either case they reach Paducah and follow the same route to Hickman, while those coming from the west will reach Cairo by U. S. 60 and crossing to Wickliffe, follow the same route to Hickman.

Approaching Hickman through lovely rolling farm lands, the tourist suddenly reaches the bluff, which comes to an apex at the river at Hickman. At the top of the first hill leading into Hickman, where the group of school buildings is set, the tourist can obtain a fine view of the Mississippi and the so-called "Upper Bottom," by turning off the little street to the right, which leads around the edge of the bluff and comes back into No. 94 three blocks further on. By leaving 94 again at the next block and going on along the bluff to the Fulton County Court House, instead of following 94 down under the bluff to the business section, the visitor can obtain from Court House Hill, what is considered one of the most magnificent views in the entire Mississippi Valley. Spreading out hundreds of feet below is the great bend of the river. Flowing from the north directly at Hickman, the river makes a sweeping bend, flows west past Hickman and then, below the city, turns back north. Directly across the river is Island No. 6, back of which occurred the Dorena Levee break in the flood of 1927, which flooded millions of acres of fine land in Missouri and several towns, including New Madrid.

The sunsets from the Court House Hill have been praised by artists and writers, including Dickens, Audubon and Mark Twain, as among the most magnificent to be seen in the world, but the writer believes that the full moon, seen in the same position from the same place, is one of the most beautiful sights human beings can ever hope to view.

Leaving the Court House Hill the visitor can explore the residential section of Hickman, scattered over the bluffs, and go down into the main business section, under the bluff, by any one of several streets, picking up 94 again on the main business street. Following 94 west the visitor passes through West Hickman, the industrial part of the city, where is located the Mengel Company plant which makes fine veneering for furniture and radios. It is the largest mill of its type in the county. Continuing out of the city on 94 the visitor crosses the Reelfoot Government Levee, the only levee district that did not break in 1927, and which protects 100,000 acres of the most fertile delta land in the valley, as well as Reelfoot Lake. Driving through this rich delta country to the lake it is easy to see why Hickman is said to be "Where Dixie Begins," for pictures of the real South are to be seen on every side.

This is the most northern point where cotton is grown and Hickman is the largest cotton market in Kentucky. Practically all the cotton is grown in this delta below Hickman and the plantation system still largely prevails. So amid fields of cotton, corn and alfalfa, can be seen the negro cabins, with the groups of piccaninnies playing about the door, and in the fields groups of negro men and women working. If your trip happens to come in late September you will see the cotton fields snowy white and the men, women and children, dressed in gay colors, picking the cotton, singing the songs that have made famous the negro music of the South.

A few miles below Hickman the visitor starts skirting Reelfoot Lake, but it can not be seen for the trees, as the upper part of the lake is heavily wooded, and there are no hard roads into that part of the lake. Every little way along the road the visitor will notice a dirt road leading toward the lake. These roads go into the clubhouses and the members do not wish this part of the lake opened to visitors. They prefer to leave their cars and walk or ride a wagon into the clubhouses. However, Tennessee has graded one road and will soon gravel it, leading into the "Black Jack" in this section of the lake, where the visitor can get a boat and visit beautiful Blue Basin and Swan Basin.

Leaving Kentucky and No. 94, the visitor picks up Tennessee 78, which goes between the lake and the Illinois

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# Paducah, A Convention City

*By* SIDNEY SNOOK

PADUCAH'S latch-string always hangs outside the door.

A long time ago somebody discovered Kentucky hospitality, and as the years rolled by it became a tradition. Paducah's brand of hospitality retains that good old traditional flavor. Of course, hospitality is not something one can roll up and stuff in his pocket for a souvenir, but, intangible, it is nevertheless real, and the visitor senses it.

Paducah has this primary attribute of the convention city. Try to imagine a convention in a city where a frigid aloofness prevailed! A cordial welcome is necessary to put it properly under way. Thus, Paducah extends an old-time Kentucky welcome to visitors and strangers within her gates and makes them feel at home by greeting them with the friendliest of smiles and the heartiest of handclasps. And the guest knows it to be a sincere welcome for he reads it in the eyes and voice of every man who says, "we are glad to have you with us."

Encyclopedic reference to Paducah would tell in colorless facts and figures that Paducah, a city of 33,541 population by the latest Federal census, is situated at the confluence—it would undoubtedly say "confluence" for that is an impressive word in encyclopedias—of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers; that it has so many factories and so many miles of paved streets; that it has this public building and that attraction, all through a long list worthy of perusal and meriting civic pride.

*—Wide World Photos*

**Irvin Cobb.**

But such facts and figures do not tell the whole story about Paducah any more than the bare description of a man's height and weight and complexion tells the whole story of a man, for towns and cities, like men, have their own personalities. That is where the factor of hospitality and the spirit of a friendly people enter in, and in that respect Paducah takes high rank.

However, a kind and generous reception is not all of it. There are certain other points that practical men and women must consider in this matter of selecting a convention city, a place in which to spend happy days and from which to take home pleasant memories.

Is the city accessible? Are there good roads leading to it? Is transportation adequate and conveniently arranged? Are there modern and attractive hotel accommodations? Is there recreation? Are there interesting places to see?

All of these questions prospective

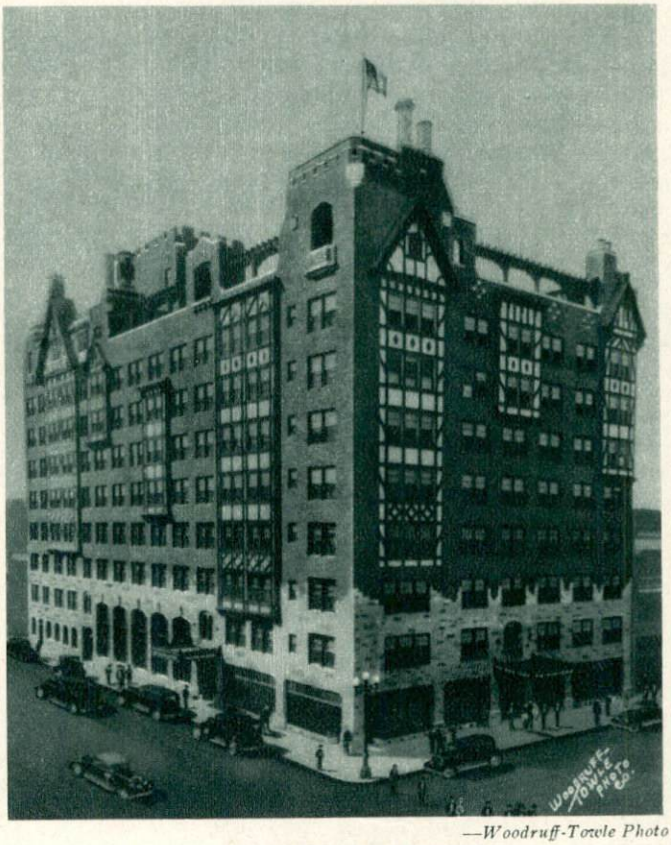
*—Woodruff-Towle Photo*

**Beautiful West Jefferson Street, Paducah.**

convention cities must answer affirmatively or—well, they simply won't be convention cities. Paducah answers "yes" to all of them. There is no idle boasting. She makes good her promises.

In the heart of the Purchase district, Paducah is readily accessible by rail, motor highway, airplane, and river. The city has excellent rail facilities, with four railroads serving the territory. They are the Illinois Central System with Louisville-Memphis and Chicago-New Orleans routes; the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway; the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; and the Gulf, Mobile, and Northern, the last named through traffic connections with the Burlington.

Excellent highways lead into Paducah. Time was, and that not so long ago, when counties in this section of the State were "mud bound," but that day has passed. Paved roads are available from every direction. Four Federal routes, including U. S. 60 from the Virginia Capes to the Pacific Coast, U. S. 45 from Chicago to the Gulf, U. S. 62, another transcontinental highway, and U. S. 68, a supplemental Federal route extending from Maysville to Paducah, enter the city. At the present time McCracken County has nearly 700 miles of surfaced highway, including high-type gravel. State-maintained highways aggregate approximately forty-seven miles. There are only nine miles of dirt road in McCracken County today. All highways embraced in the State system and lateral highways of the county are in good condition. Five hundred of the 700 miles of surfaced highway in the county have been built in the last six years.



—*Woodruff-Towle Photo*

**Irvin Cobb Hotel at Paducah.**

The State highway bridges in the Paducah territory, opening up direct traffic routes, represent one of the greatest improvements in the last few years. The George Rogers Clark bridge, named in memory of the dauntless young pioneer of the Northwest Territory, which spans the Tennessee River near Paducah, was placed in operation last fall. New spans across the Cumberland at Smithland and at Canton and across the Tennessee at Eggner's Ferry have been opened within the last few months. The two-million-dollar Paducah-Brookport bridge, opened in 1929, girds the mighty Ohio.

In addition to her rail and highway facilities, Paducah has one of the best harbors on the Ohio River. The city is at the mouth of the Tennessee River, only twelve miles from the Cumberland, and fifty miles from the Mississippi. Government dams No. 52 at Brookport, five miles below Paducah, and No. 53 at Grand Chain, embraced in the Ohio River canalization to maintain a nine-foot channel the year around, have been placed in service within the last three years. The air-minded visitor, choosing the plane as his mode of travel into Paducah would find an adequate landing field on the Clarks River road near the city limits. An airport and flying school are operated by Paducah Airways, Incorporated, with planes available for cross-country flights.

When the convention visitor, finding Paducah readily accessible by all means of transportation, turns his thoughts to hotel accommodations all doubts may be allayed. There are excellent hotels of which the city is justly proud. They are the Hotel Irvin Cobb, named in honor of the famous author and humorist, who refers to Paducah as "back home," and the Ritz Hotel. The Irvin Cobb, an eight-story structure, opened in April, 1929, is modern and beautiful in every detail of design and equipment. The Ritz, up-to-date and efficiently equipped, was placed in service in 1928. The latter was erected by out-of-town capital which also put up a modern apartment building, containing 47 apartments.

Entertainment of the visitors within Paducah's gates is a delightful matter. Conventions, to be the right sort of affairs, can't be restricted to staid, solemn programs; there must be play mixed with the business. This requirement is easily met in Paducah. If the demand is for golf, swimming, or tennis, there are links, pools, and courts at the Paducah Country Club, the Lake View Country Club, and the municipal park. Noble park, covering one hundred acres just outside the city, is one of the loveliest natural park sites in all of Kentucky. The playground adjoining covers eighty acres. The park improvement embraced construction of a beautiful stone entrance, winding drives, and a lake for boating.

If dining and dancing are the choice, there are delightful roof gardens over which cool breezes sweep from the rivers on moonlight nights. Perhaps it is motoring and sightseeing the visitor wishes. Then he may have that, too. There are places of historic interest in Paducah and environs. Drives through the countryside to view the famous strawberry fields, raspberry and dewberry acres, and the orchards of McCracken County are a pleasure.

Today, McCracken County is in the front rank of Kentucky's fruit-growing sections. It is the first county in the State in strawberry production. The berries, shipped coöperatively through the McCracken County Growers' Association, have created a market demand in cities of the North and East and command top prices. A total of 724 carloads of strawberries, bringing growers nearly three-

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# Kentucky Is Rich In Coal

*By* T. J. HOFFMANN

OF ALL of our natural resources, coal has had the greatest influence on economic conditions, on the advancement of industry, and on the general welfare of the nation.

The first mention of coal is found in the Bible, Proverbs 26:31. "As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife." King Solomon said that in the year 1016 B. C.

The first actual record of the use of coal, is in the form of a receipt, which was given by the Abbe of Petersboro in 852 A. D., "for twelve cart loads of coal."

The first record of actual mining is contained in the books of the Bishop of Durham in the year 1180. The use of coal by man was very gradual. For more than a hundred years after that, a Venetian traveler wrote home about "a kind of black stone used like firewood." His countrymen refused to believe his story.

The first discovery of coal in America was made in 1679 by Father Hennepin, a French Jesuit missionary, along Fort Crecolier on the Illinois River near the present town of Ottawa. Coal was first mined in America in 1750, in the Virginia Bituminous Fields, which were opened and worked on the James River, near Richmond.

It is related that in 1800, William Morris took a wagonload of coal from Tamaqua to Philadelphia, a distance of about 100 miles, but was unable to sell it. The people laughed at Morris' fire-maker, and thought he was crazy. In 1812, Col. George Shoemaker, of Pottsville, hauled nine loads of coal to Philadelphia, but the public couldn't see it, as we say nowadays, having used nothing but wood. Shoemaker was regarded as an impostor, and was threatened with arrest for attempting to sell black rocks for fuel. One enterprising citizen bought two loads, and after working with the coal all night, finally succeeded in making a fire with it.

For more than seven centuries, improvident man mined coal for the purpose of destroying it, in order to obtain heat for his comfort and satisfaction, until, in 1792, William Murdock illuminated his home in Redruth, England with a distillate from coal, heated in a retort which he had designed for the purpose.

The progress of civilization has been marked continuously by the scientific use of coal. Scientists have been attracted to coal by its enormous possibilities, and as a result of experiments and research, thousands of products come from coal and its by-products. In fact, it is generally accepted that the possibilities of further combinations of its basic elements have not been exhausted. Many contend that the surface has only been scratched, and that the future promises some altogether astounding developments in the recovery of by-products and the compounding of hitherto unknown materials from them.

Coal has been the bone of contention between nations seeking to acquire its deposits, and many times, armies have been sent into battle to capture and hold coal properties.

In order to understand coal, and its great service to us, it is necessary to know something of its origin and make-up.

Coal has been called petrified sunlight, because the daylight of millions of years ago is wrapped up in the black, valuable masses brought to the surface by miners. According to calculations of geologists, millions of years ago, before man appeared, before the giant dinosaurs trod the western plains, during a period called the Carboniferous, conditions were favorable for the development of numerous and extensive swamps. Vegetation, probably more luxuriant than the world has since known, flourished upon the earth. The leaves of this vegetation fell, in time, into the swamp or marsh which existed in places, where today, we find our coal deposits. This fallen vegetation was submerged in water, eventually decaying into a more or less solid mass. It is pointed out that this ever-increasing bog sank lower and lower into the ground beneath the water, perhaps becoming covered with soil. As the marshes dried out through the ages, the soil in many cases turned to rock. Finally violent disturbances and upheavals spread great glaciers from the north over the entire mass. The elements in coal have been buried together for millions of years, and subjected to changing temperature and pressure. Rock, in many cases, forms a roof for the coal bed.

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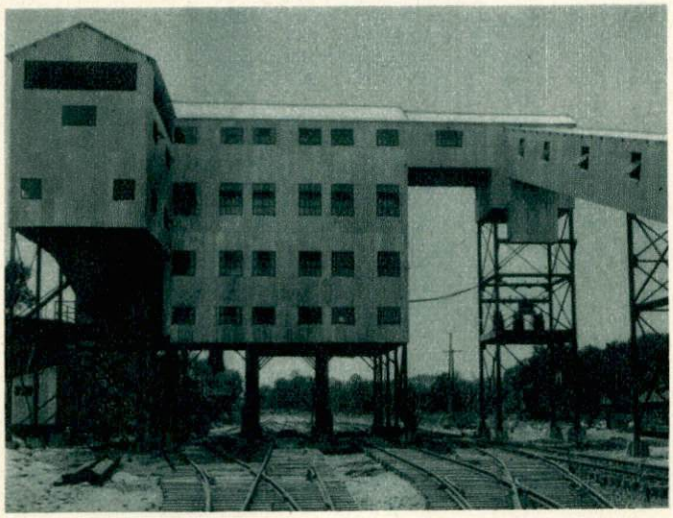
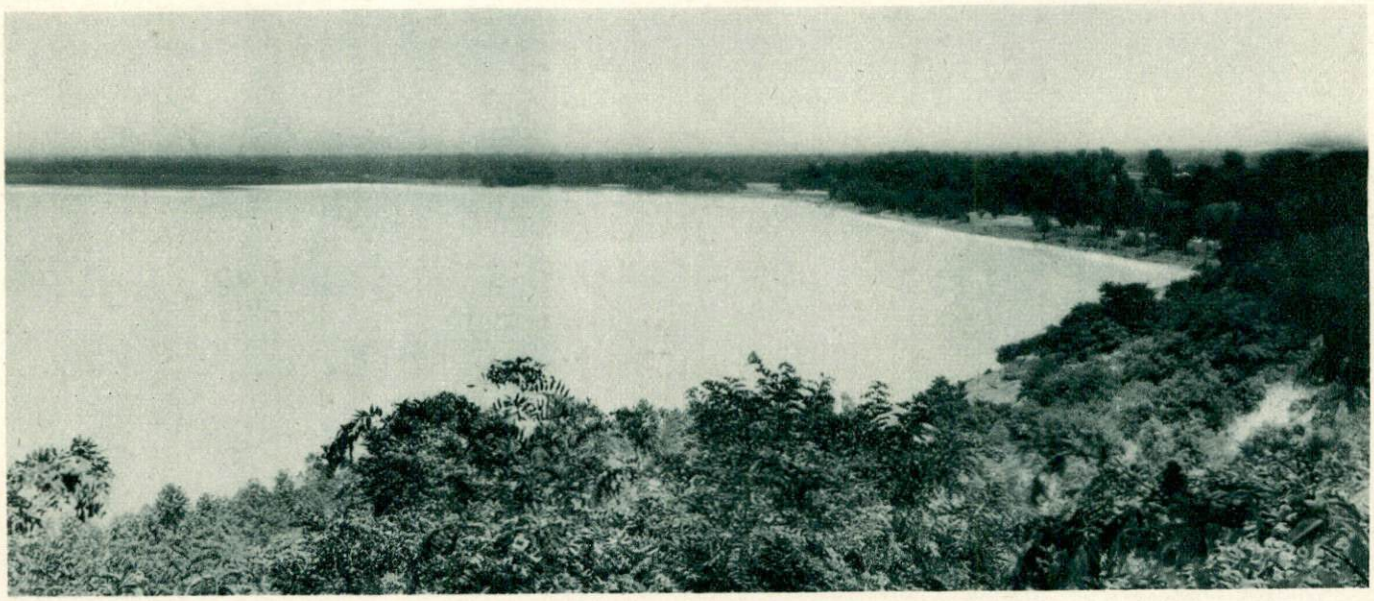


—*Woodruff-Towle Photo*

**Cleaning plant, West Kentucky Coal Co., at Grand Rivers.**

**This huge plant distributes graded coal into waiting cars.**

# The Mississippi and a Tributary



**The Mississippi River and lowlands from Lovers' Leap, Hickman, Fulton County.**

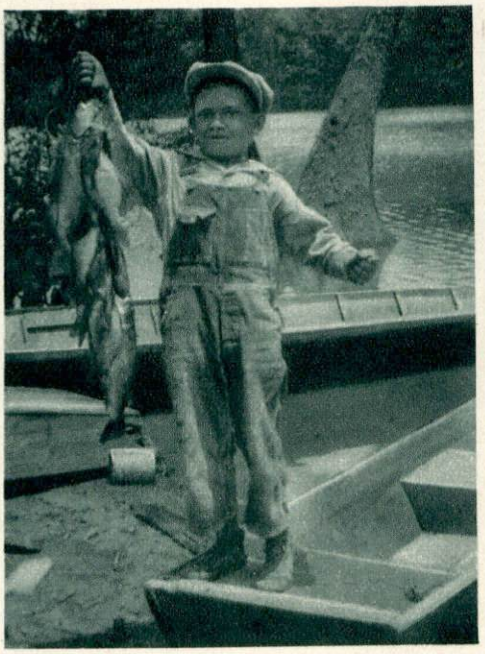
**Mayfield Creek, one mile above its junction with the Mississippi River, Carlisle County.**

# Beautiful Ballard Lakes

*By* ROY EARLE HARLAN, JR.

IN WESTERN Ballard and Carlisle Counties, Kentucky's rolling hills of luxuriant blue-grass, waving corn, sturdy tobacco, and sweet-smelling clover and legumes, abruptly end with a steep and perpendicular bluff and give way to a broad, fertile valley that stretches away to the shores of the mighty Mississippi.

Running through the center of this plain, not far from Barlow, is a chain of five lakes which somewhat resemble the Great Lakes of the North, and, in the opinion of many tourists, their beauty excels that of the Great Lakes quite as much as their size is surpassed by them. In this chain of lakes will be found Buck Lake, the chief watering place of the buffalo and deer in the days when the red men roamed the "dark and bloody ground." Flat Lake is a large, wide, shallow lake. Fish Lake has been called the fisherman's heaven, the swimmer's paradise, and the honeymooners' Utopia. Clear Lake is a famous beauty spot, and Axe Lake is a favored resort of fishermen. An interstate railroad, with its broad right-of-way, follows the southern portion of Fish Lake, while a state highway brings to the northern end of the lake tourists from all parts of the United States. To the north of this chain of lakes, we find Little Turner, Big Turner, and Shelby Lakes. At these lakes, innumerable individual parties and many organizations camp for days and weeks at a time, because of the wonderful swimming to be enjoyed there, and the entrancing beauty of the tall, green trees outlined in the clear, cool water below. In Big Turner Lake is an under-water dock, composed of logs which were formerly used by early settlers who had placed them there for the purpose of fording the lake. A deep cut in each bank of the lake marks the place where the road used to lead down to the submerged bridge.



**A young fisherman and his catch.**

South of all these lakes, and near Wickliffe, lie Prairie Lake and Grassy Lake, whose names suggest their appearance. Adjoining Prairie Lake is Hunter's Pond, a large almost entirely enclosed bay, which is filled with water plants and trees, sprouts, and dead trunks. It is here that sportsmen come from all parts of the United States and stand hip-deep in the chilly water in the early hours of the morning, and as the fog and mist lift, bring down an abundant supply of wild geese and ducks. Not far from these lakes is Long Pond, the forbidden fruit in this Western Eden. The government allows no fishing whatsoever in this lake. Minor Lake is used by the government for depositing fish and for catching them and removing them to other places. This lake flows under the railroad into the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. Preparation is being made for the establishment of a lock under the trestle which joins this lake to the river, which will be open during high water to allow the lake to be filled with fish, and then will be closed to hold the fish in the lake. Another lake nearby is called First Lake, because it is the first lake one sees after starting inland from the railroad bridge at East Cairo. Swan Pond covers an area of about one thousand acres and is probably the largest lake in the county. There

**Clear Lake in Powell and Boyd counties, a portion of the Ballard Lakes.**

are scores of smaller lakes and ponds too numerous to mention.

Lining the edge of the lakes, and extending out into the deep, clear water, are thousands of cypress trees that wave their fine foliage throughout the year. Along the banks and in the more shallow parts of the lakes may be found knotty, grotesque sprouts of these trees, some of which might easily be mistaken by a frightened swimmer as the fins of a hungry shark. These miniature stumps are best known as cypress knees. To these protuberances, boats are fastened, while sportsmen, fishermen, and, in fact, anyone who has energy enough to throw a hook in the water, hauls up fish of all sizes and shapes. Long lines containing many hooks are stretched across the lakes in certain places. These are known as trot lines. Back in the good old days, fish were caught by submerging large hoop-nets. Fishermen in boats often troll fish; that is, they use a certain kind of tackle which is covered with many hooks and which spins around when rapidly pulled through the water. Another favorite method is casting with a rod and reel. However, most fishing is done with an ordinary pole and line.

**Axe Lake.**

The waters of these lakes abound in various kinds of cat and game fish. The catfish are long, big-headed, tapering, slimy fish, with whiskers like a cat, and without scales. Perhaps the best known among these are the yellow cats, or the mud cats, commonly called pollywogs. Spotted willow cats are also found in abundance. But perhaps the greatest novelty which the lakes contain is the spoonbill cat. This is a big fish which is nearly all head, and on whose mouth is a bill ranging from the size of a man's hand to the size of a big scoop shovel. The game fish are covered with scales, and the most common among these is the crappie. Several kind of perch are caught; for example, the red-breasted sun perch and the goggle-eyed log perch. Among others are the small-mouthed brim, striped and plain bass, German carp, and buffalo. The lakes are also inhabited by such aquatic creatures as the mussel, the eel, and the long-legged, bass-voiced bull-frog.

These lakes are a mecca for camping, fishing, swimming, and boating. The lakes, woods, and nearby sloughs afford sport for wild goose hunters in the equinoctial seasons. In winter, skaters, fish giggers, and trappers for furs from raccoons, opposums, mink, weasels, otters, and other animals come to the lakes. Several red foxes have been seen within the vicinity and many persons have reported hearing the screams of a wildcat.

The Ballard Lakes tract has been recommended to the United States Government as a refuge for migratory birds. It is an ideal retreat for insectiverous and migratory bird life; and if the transient birds are given the proper pro-

[*Continued on page* 46]

**Fish Lake.**

# Berry Crop In Western Kentucky

*By* H. J. SCHWEITERT

WEST KENTUCKY, with Paducah as the hub, has developed into the heaviest strawberry producing section within the State. This industry had its inception about 1918 at which time a very few acres were planted. Year by year there was a gradual expansion due to the efforts of the local people, extension forces and the Illinois Central Railroad. The predominating variety is that of the Aroma. The first shipments were made in less than carload lots, but as the farmers realized what the growing of strawberries meant to them in a financial way, those who had not yet planted berries started with a small acreage and within a few years the berries were being produced on a commercial scale and shipped out in carload lots. In 1920 and 1921 as high as 100 carloads were moved from the territory until in 1928 the carload shipments reached the total of 544 which was the peak year for the industry. Last year the acreage was vastly increased and the McCracken County Growers Association greatly increased its membership, the berries being handled through the association by Barger & Golightly. McCracken County, like many other counties in Kentucky, has been known for its tobacco farms and tobacco barns, although on not as large a scale as some of the other counties. Since the introduction of the berry business the growing of tobacco has found less favor than in previous years. The strawberry industry has proven to be a quick, ready cash, money crop. This year, 1932, the carload shipments through the McCracken County Growers Association has exceeded the peak year of 1928 by more than 100 cars and showed more than 300 per cent increase over the year 1931.

The loading points for this year have been Paducah, Kevil and Benton and Beaver Dam where loading platforms were established, most of the cars moving out by express under refrigeration, finding their way to the midwest, northern and eastern markets.

Approximately 20,000 people were engaged in picking this year's berry crop and were paid in round numbers $153,000, thus providing a livelihood for those who were out of employment. The industry also provided employment for many other hands engaged in manufacturing crates and containers for the berries, the manufacturers receiving approximately $75,000 for crates. The growers were paid in round numbers, $750,000 for the crop. In these times the distribution of three-quarters of a million dollars in any community is an outstanding bit of good news. The prices paid for the berries for the season 1932 ranged from $1.25 to $5.00, and it is thought the average will be approximately $2.25 per crate. The first 24 carloads shipped brought an average price of $4.00 per crate.

Western Kentucky strawberries have an enviable reputation on the markets because of the fact that the berries are inspected rigidly and the quality is high grade. The berries have held up through the entire season in quality as well as in price.

A strenuous effort has been made to increase the acre yield. This movement was launched by W. C. Johnstone, County Agent, McCracken County, by organizing "200 Crate" Strawberry Club Contests with 4-H Club boys and farmers in the community. The results have been very gratifying. The average yield for 1932 will be 75 crates per acre, which is about double what the average was in 1927 and 1928. The effect has been that 20 growers this year produced a yield of 200 crates per

**The Strawberries of Western Kentucky have made a reputation for quality as well as size.**

# Kentucky's Berry Industry Is Flourishing

A part of Kentucky's million dollar Strawberry crop.

Many growers picked 150 crates of Strawberries to the acre this year.

Dewberries form a large part of Kentucky's lucrative berry exports.

acre or more. It very frequently happens that growers in their anxiety to produce large yields, overlook one of the most important factors, that of quality. The West Kentucky growers have not made this error.

Another innovation in the handling and shipping of strawberries from the Paducah territory this year was that of precooling the cars which insured the berries of arrival at their destination in much better condition than would have been the case had this precooling not been used. This method also provided business for the manufacturers of ice, as thousands of tons of that material were used in the precooling of the cars and the icing of them.

**Strawberries brought about $1,000,000.00 into Kentucky this year.**

The average acreage per grower was 1.7 acres. The growers totaled 2,050. The total acreage planted was 3,350. The larger acreage yield is attributed to earlier planting, favorable weather conditions, more care in the selection of land, and greater care in fertilizing the plants, in addition to clean cultivation. The berry growers in West Kentucky, or at least those who applied themselves to the work and used the best methods, have made money every year. One may well consider that the strawberry industry in West Kentucky is still in its infancy and it is only reasonable to anticipate that the year 1933 will see an increased acreage in that part of the State.

The growing of dewberries was started in 1928 when dewberry clubs were started. Thirty-five boys and girls enrolled in this project, each purchasing 1,000 plants at $12.00 per thousand. The Mechanics Trust and Savings Bank of Paducah loaned the boys and girls the money with which to make the original purchase, and did so without interest charge. All of the boys and girls finished their projects and paid their notes when they fell due except one whose note was renewed. Additional acreage was planted so that 15 carloads of dewberries moved from McCracken County in 1929, bringing to that community a total revenue of $17,000. Some of the boys and girls realized as high as $122.00 from their dewberry patches.

In 1930 some of the more aggressive berry growers became interested in widening the field to insure a greater source of revenue and diversified their crops by adding

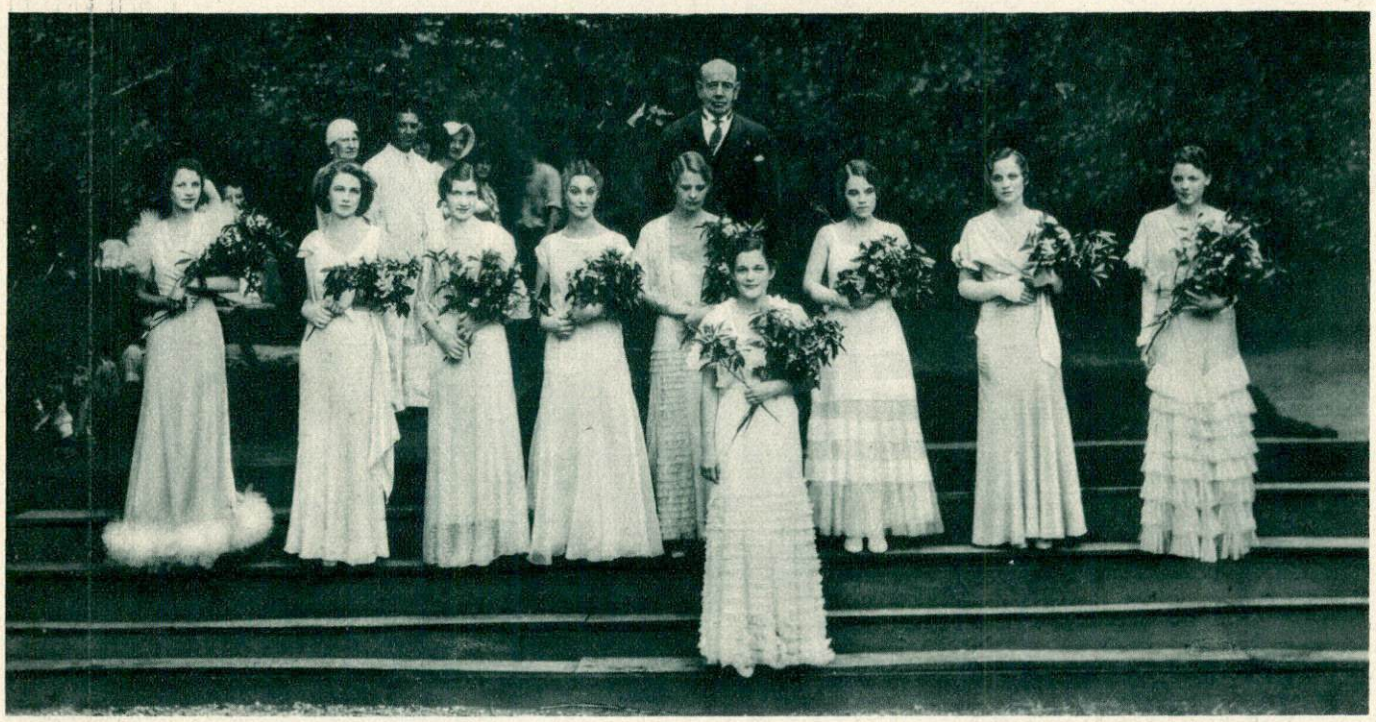
[*Continued on page* 48]

**Large profits are derived from strawberry plants like these.**

# Queen Crowned at Mountain Laurel Festival

*—Saylor Photo*

**Governor Ruby Laffoon placing crown of laurel on Miss Margaret Jane Burton who was given the title of queen at the second Annual Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival at Pineville.**



*—Photo by Herndon Evans*

**Nine young women representing Kentucky colleges competed for the title of queen of the second annual Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival. Miss Margaret Jane Burton, center, French Lick, Ind., student at Sayre College, Lexington, was chosen queen. Governor Ruby Laffoon is in the rear.**

# Kentucky's Second Mountain Laurel Festival

## A Combined Garden Party, Patriotic Celebration, Sight Seeing Excursion and Family Reunion

*By* MARY ELIZABETH PLUMMER

BEING "a right down, reg'lar, reg'lar, reg'lar, reg'lar royal Queen" really is a wondrous thing, even as Gilbert and Sullivan proclaimed it to be, when the scepter-swaying is done in Kentucky, by the Queen of the Mountain Laurel.

The newest ruler of this noble line is a 16-year-old Hoosier girl, a senior at Sayre College, Lexington—in private life Miss Margaret Jane Burton, of French Lick. She ascended the throne first occupied by Miss Betty Baxter, of Beattyville, at the second annual Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival, held June 10, near Pineville. Gov. Ruby Laffoon crowned her queen for a year by placing a coronet of pink laurel on her head, after five judges chose her from a group of nine Kentucky college girls.

"Where the mountain laurel clusters and the rhododendron blooms" more than 5,000 visitors assembled this year to crown the queen, to honor native mountain shrubs and do homage to pioneers, particularly Dr. Thomas Walker, who discovered and explored the section.

"Dr. Walker and the Festival Idea" was the theme of Frederick A. Wallis, Paris, one of the principal speakers. A visit to Dr. Walker's cabin, the first home built by a white man in Kentucky, was among the post-festival trips arranged.

**Miss Margaret Jane Burton who was crowned queen of the Mountain Laurel Festival.**

Over highways pleasantly contrasting with the rude trails of pioneer days, automobiles rolled smoothly into Pineville. Although the coronation was the climax of the celebration, it was but one in the chain of festivities planned by Pineville and Middlesboro residents and by the festival committee, of which Dr. H. L. Donovan, Richmond, is head.

Visitors made of the occasion a week-end outing, many of them playing golf on the nation's second-oldest course at Middlesboro, viewing the Pinnacle and Cumberland Falls and spinning out over Rhododendron Highway toward Harlan before they called it a day.

In the host towns, country clubs, fraternal organizations and "eligible" young men mobilized into a welcome committee. At the Middlesboro Country Club a reception and dance were given on the closing day. The Pineville Knights Templars gave the coronation ball, the new

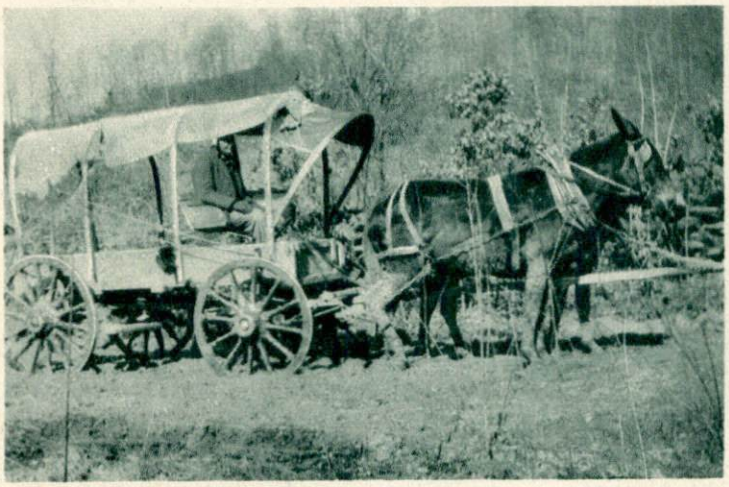
[*Continued on page* 47]

**Part of the audience seated under the trees for the Mountain Laurel Festival.** —*Courier-Journal Photo*

# Many Attend Folk Song Festival


Jean Thomas, founder of the American Folk Song Society, is shown painting markers to guide visitors to the Festival.


Miss Coe Glade (at the left) Contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Co., with Jean Thomas and friends at the author's cabin.



Many mountain folk journeyed to the Festival in jolt wagons.

Jilson Setters, the Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow, who delighted the gathering at the second annual American Folk Song Festival at Jean Thomas' cabin, "Traipsin Woman."

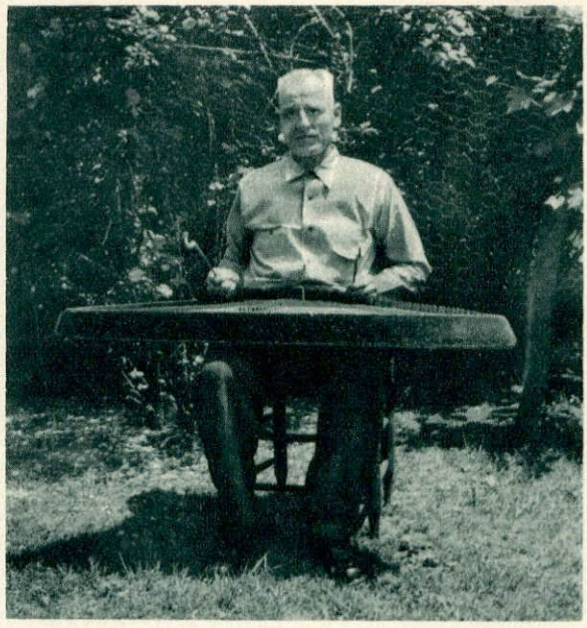
Prunella McCutcheon and Nancy Seaton of Bellefonte, Ashland, Ky., who danced the Virginia Reel.

Three young musical mountaineers. Left to right: Herbert Rush, Carmen Titus, and Delbert Riffe.

# The Second Annual American Folk Song Festival

THE Second Annual American Folk Song Festival sponsored by the American Folk Song Society, which was founded by Miss Jean Thomas, a Kentuckian and author of many Kentucky mountain stories, drew thousands of visitors on Sunday, June 12, to the little cabin of the author on the Mayo Trail in the foothills of Kentucky. Long before the appointed hour, three o'clock, despite threatening skies, hundreds of visitors had gathered in the picturesque hollow in which "Traipsin Woman" the cabin of the founder of the society is situated. In front of the crude little log cabin with its cat and clay chimney a great rustic stage was erected on which the program took place.

Beginning with the "Infare" from Devil's Ditties, the book by Jean Thomas, the authentic steps of America's musical history were presented in their proper sequence. There were fiddle tunes, lonesome tunes and frolic tunes; primitive three string dulcimer, a rare 54-string zither or dulcimer; an old time accordion which had been in one family since Civil War days and played by its owner who accompanied on it his own singing of slave songs such as Nellie Grey. Another musician from the mountain section played a fiddle which his father had carried through the Civil War. Jilson Setters, the Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow, played and sang "Lady Went a-huntin" or "Dog and Gun," which Elizabethan ballad is to be found in a rare edition in Oxford Library in England in almost identically the same form sung by the Kentucky mountain fiddler. There were sea chanteys and lumber camp songs; cowboy songs and early American ballads; a program highly entertaining and educational as well.



**Volne Froley of Elliott County playing a fifty-four-string dulcimer or zither. The instrument was brought into the mountains 109 years ago and has been in possession of one family continuously.**

It is to the young generation that the American Folk Song Society looks to carry out its purpose, which is to perpetuate authentic interpretation of American folk music. And it is in the hearts of the young Americans that the society, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky last year, hopes to inspire a profound love for our priceless heritage in song. While much credit is due the Kentucky mountain people for having preserved intact America's folk songs, this priceless lore

[*Continued on page* 48]

—*Courier-Journal Photo*

**"The fiddle takes the lead."**

Dancing the Virginia Reel at the Fes

At the left of the dancers, the mountain fiddlers ar

The program was brought down to Colonial days with the dancing of the Virginia reel by eight lovely little Ashland girls in authentic colorful costumes of Washington's days—of satin and lace and powdered wigs.

The scene was set in the Elizabethan period, and represented by sixteen beautiful Kentucky girls dressed in the Elizabethan mode of black silk dresses with full skirts and tight bodices in the manner of Ladies in Waiting, closed with the singing of that best loved of lonesome tunes—"Down In the Valley," sung by the entire cast of more than sixty and the accompaniment of the soft strumming of dulcimer and guitar and banjo with the intriguing strains of Jilson Setters' fiddle.

—*Courier-Journal Photo*

ival of the American Folk Song Society

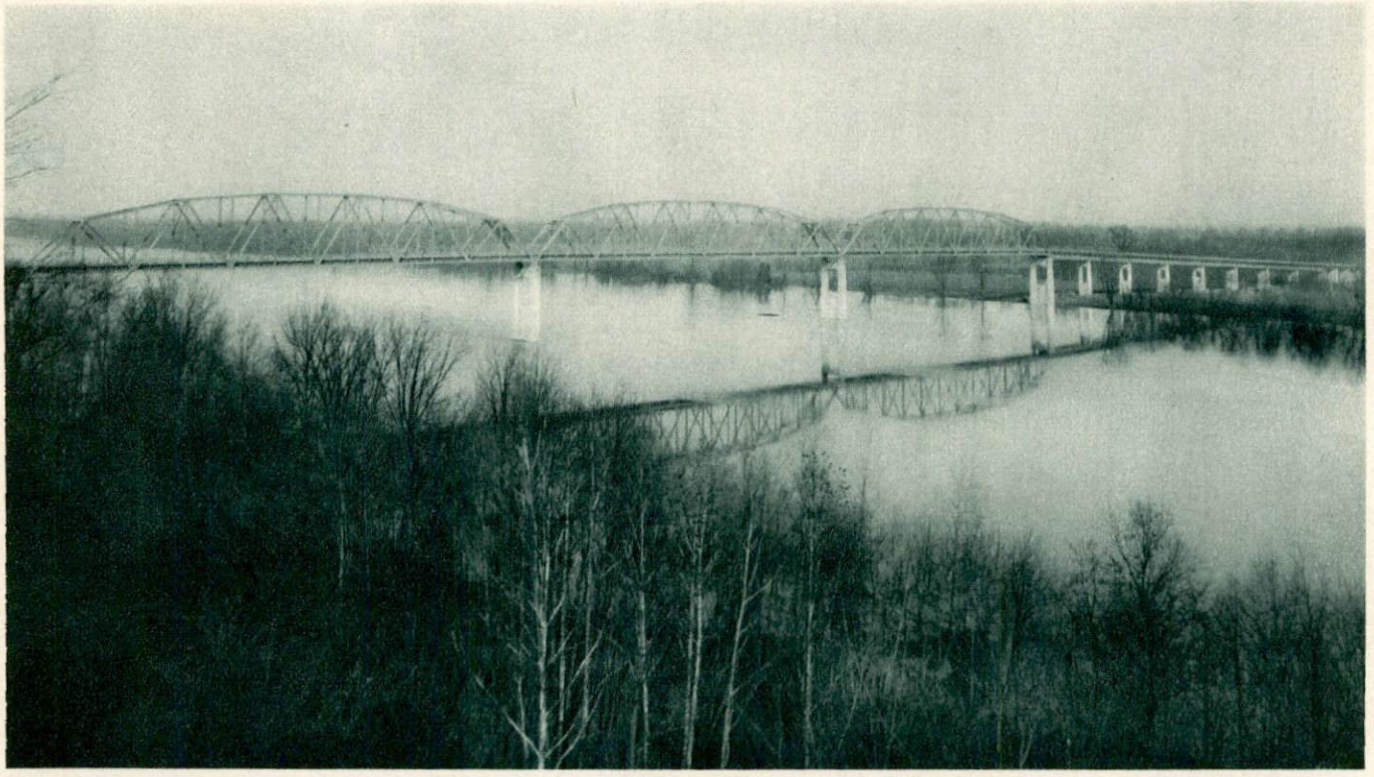
seated;at the right, the Elizabethan Ladies in Waiting.

At the conclusion of the program Venerable Theodore S. Will, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Ashland, Ky., in the following words dedicated the cabin "Traipsin Woman" as a museum of Kentucky mountain treasures and as the permanent home of the American Folk Song Society for holding its annual American Folk Song Festival:

"O! Lord God Almighty, bless this place that it may be a shrine for the relics of the strength and courage of our pioneer forefathers whose melodies caused these mountains to break forth into sweet singing to cheer their loneliness, and let this benediction remain on this place and on all who shall come here now and forevermore, Amen!"

# Two New Highway Bridges At Paducah

*—Woodruff-Towle Photos*



**New State highway bridge across the Tennessee River near Paducah. It is named the George Rogers Clark Bridge.**


**Paducah-Brookport bridge spanning the Ohio River at Paducah.**

# Highways in Southwestern Kentucky

*By* FRED NEUMAN

NO LONGER do the rivers of Southwestern Kentucky hinder the tourist who wishes to travel the State by highway. These natural barriers have become scenic delights since the hazards and inconvenience of ferry crossings were removed within the last few months. Spanned by steel and concrete traffic bridges, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers offer only enjoyment to the traveler in that section of Kentucky.

The opening of four attractive arches gives passageway to the southwestern tip of the State, affording easy access to highways that lead to picturesque hillsides and valleys. Starting from Central Kentucky, one has the choice of two routes into the fertile valley, each of which offers inspiring pictures along the way. In either case the tourist crosses both the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, in the order named, and should he return by the other course, he goes over the streams again by similar spans.

Known as Highway 60, the northern road skirts the upper portions of the Blue Grass. From Louisville on down, it follows in romantic fashion the Ohio River. Owensboro and Henderson are on the circuit, and so are Morganfield, Sturgis, Marion and, just across the Cumberland River, Smithland. Route 68 holds well to the southern fringes of the State, for, leaving Hodgenville, it cuts almost due south and then southwest till it reaches Bowling Green. It passes through Hopkinsville and then goes to Canton, where it leaps the muddy Cumberland, and within ten miles bounds across the melancholy Tennessee.

Both routes lead into Paducah, the focal point of Southwestern Kentucky. From that point, any number of highways lead in as many directions. The Paducah-Ohio River bridge offers direct connection with a diversity of highways leading to the north and west through Illinois. But the network in the main radiates toward the south and southwest through Kentucky, giving the famed Jackson Purchase a system of highways that makes all parts easily accessible.

Traffic pulsates through these arteries day and night. There is an almost unending chain of busses, trucks and passenger cars over the highways. Rich in agricultural products, the territory yields a variety of fruits and vegetables whose markets include points as far north as Canada. Some idea of the immense scale on which the farming industry is carried on may be gained when it is known that McCracken County, alone, shipped 739 carloads of strawberries during the 1932 season. As usual, the berries brought the highest prices of any in the country.

Huge truckloads of raspberries and dewberries lumber over the highways to the rail shipping stations, and apples, peaches, tomatoes and sweet potatoes are piled mountain-high at loading places. An army of field workers and handlers is required to harvest the crops and prepare the fruit and vegetables for shipping. Tobacco and corn are also raised in quantities, the road arrangements and other transportation facilities giving ready access to the markets.

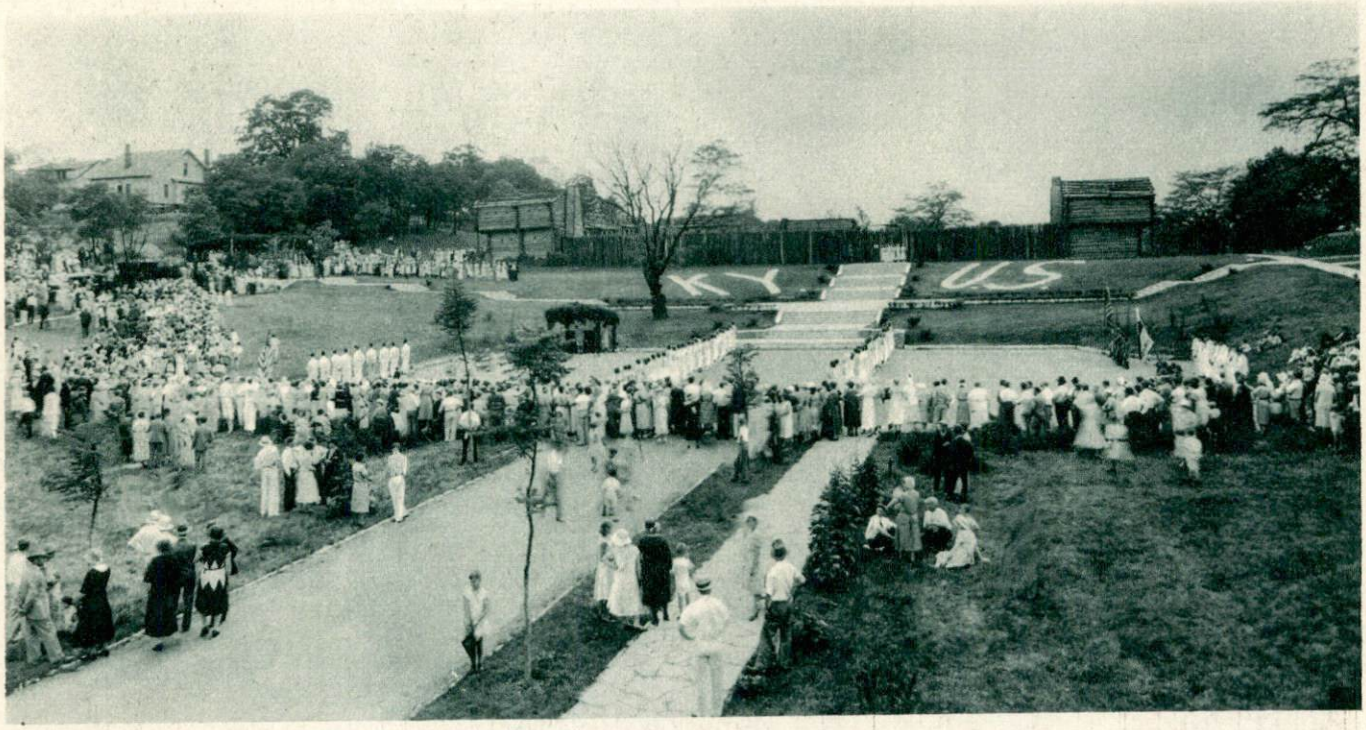
But the highways are something more than a means of business. They are responsible, to a degree, for the picnic spirit that flourishes in this section. They are an eternal source of happiness to the tourist, an inspiration to the person who is pleasure bent, for the region is luxuriously endowed with nature's finest and most gorgeous habiliments.

On one of the highways there is a tree that, from a distance, appears to be a mighty oak or hickory, but, upon approaching, it proves to be the largest mulberry tree in the State. The people close by never fail to give its history, which goes back to Indian days, and they always tell the story about the couple who were married under its boughs when the berries were ripe and the gentle breezes tossed the purple fruit down on the bride's spotless gown, giving it a stippled effect!

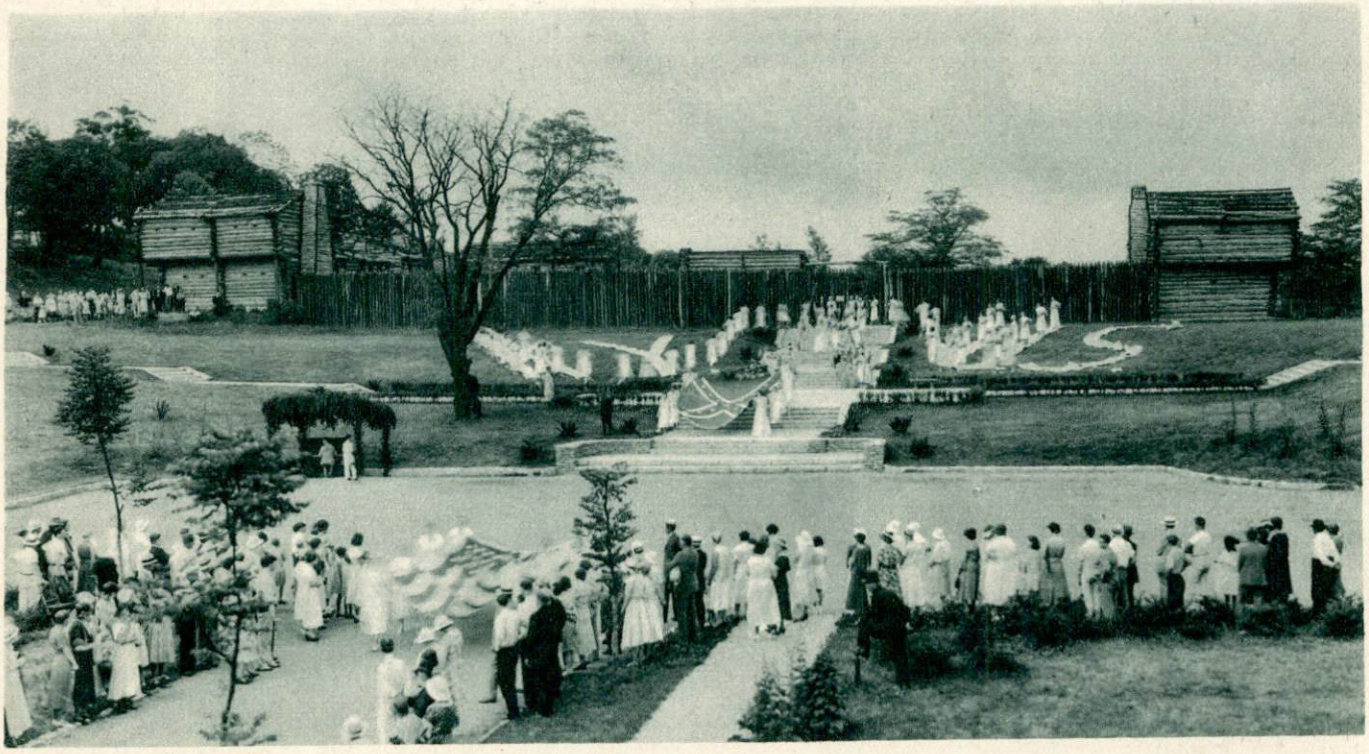
**A broad highway near Paducah, Route 60.**

# Anglo-Saxon Pioneers Are Honored

## Impressive Ceremonies Attend Formal Beginning of Work on Monument to their first Settlement West of Alleghenies



Governor Laffoon lifted the first shovel of dirt thereby officially starting the work on the Federal Memorial.



March to Mansion Museum to dedicate room to Confederate history. Note the large Confederate flag carried by girls.

# Ground Is Broken For Federal Memorial To Kentucky Pioneers

ON THE one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Harrodsburg ground was broken for the Federal Memorial to be erected to the first permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement west of the Alleghenies. The proposed $100,000 memorial expresses the recognition of the United States Government of the important part Kentucky played in building and preserving the Nation and marks the crowning achievement in making the Pioneer Memorial Park a National Shrine.

The ceremonial was opened by the chiming of the bell in the Lincoln Marriage Temple, and Governor Ruby Laffoon broke ground on the site in the Pioneer Memorial State Park where the monument is to be erected. Captain Charles I. Bazire, U. S. A., accepted the ground on behalf of the Government of the United States, scattering it on the little Pioneer Cemetery where the heroes and heroines of Fort Harrod are buried.

An impressive feature was the "Pageant of 1774-1932" which included the "Dance of Infant America," the "March of the Red Coats," and the formation of giant living letters, "Ky." and "U. S." About 150 children and young men and women of Louisville and Harrodsburg took part in the pageant.

*—Courier-Journal Photo*

**Many notables participate in ceremonies when ground is broken for Federal Memorial at Harrodsburg. Left to right: Gov. Ruby Laffoon, George B. Duncan, Lexington; Col. F. W. Van Duyne, Major L. Meriwether Smith and Capt. L. Bazire.**

In address, Brig. Gen. George B. Duncan said that "the history of the races from the earliest period is written in monuments, tablets of clay, and stone carving, and the United States Government had adopted this method of marking places and events it desires to honor."

Captain Bazire paid the following tribute to the pioneers in his address:

"This Memorial will remind us of the building of more than a Settlement in the Wilderness.

"We picture men and women with the love of home in their hearts dauntlessly seeking an abiding place in an untried land—but a Land of Promise. We see them finding their way through an uncharted wilder-

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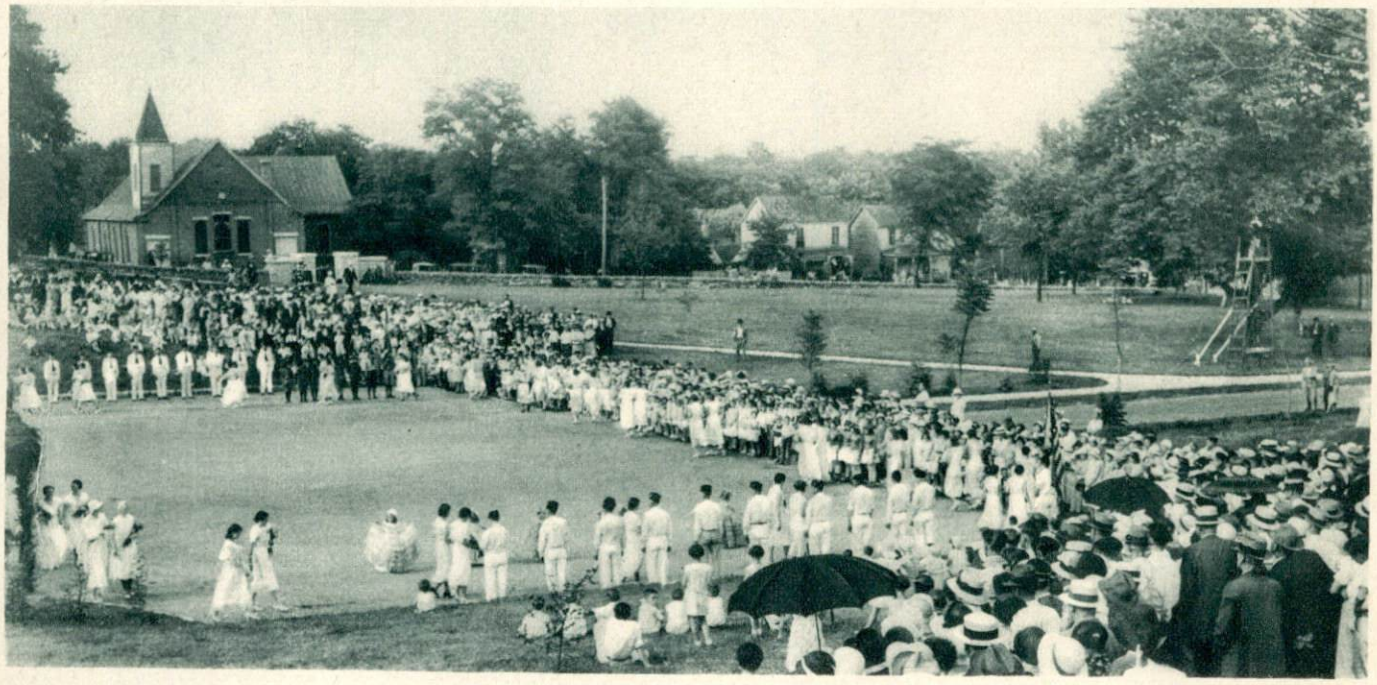


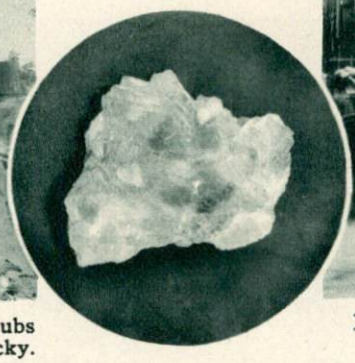
**Grand march at Harrodsburg celebration June 25, 1932.**

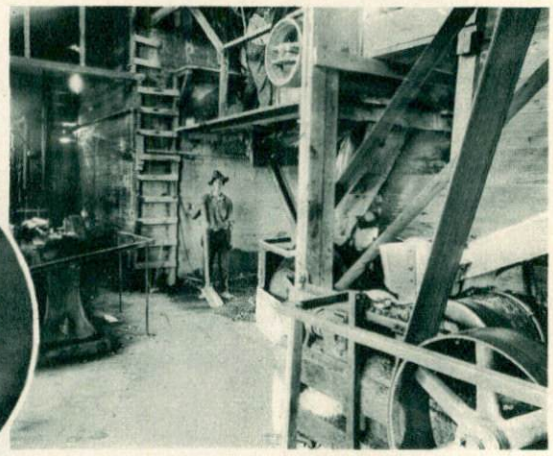
*—Courier-Journal Photo*

# Marion Is Center of Fluorspar Industry

Enough fluorspar here to surface 100,000 bath tubs —12,000 tons in storage near Marion, Kentucky.

Below: Amethystine Crystalline. Fluorspar from Crittenden County.



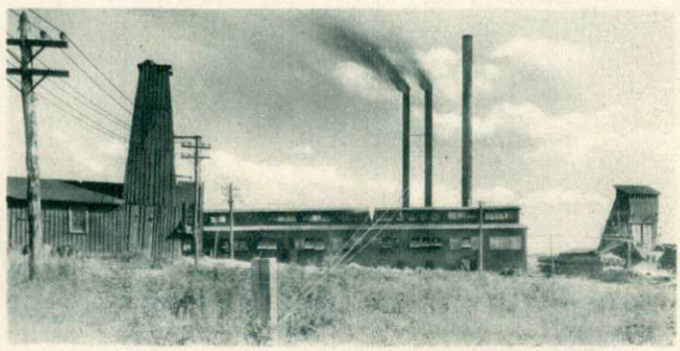


Interior of fluorspar mill at Marion, Kentucky.

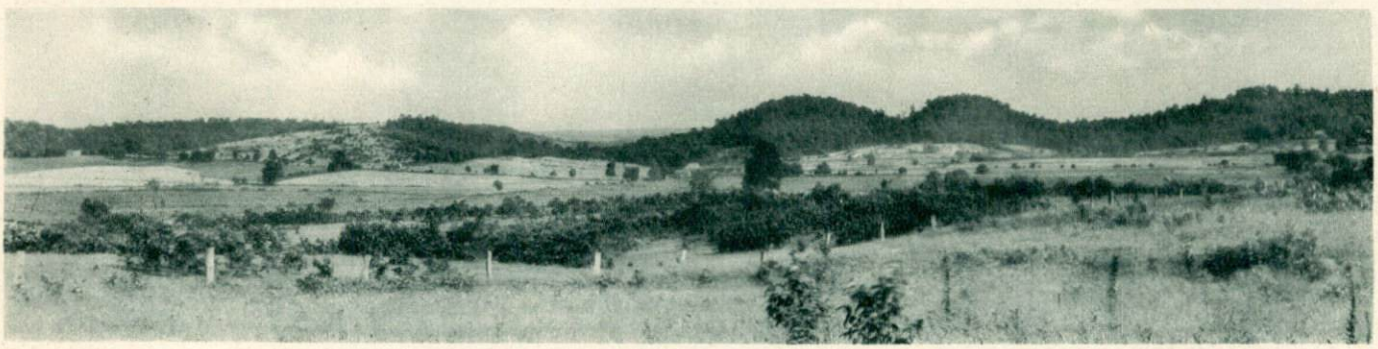
Fluorspar storage yard at Mexico, Kentucky.

Gugenheim Mining Co., fluorspar mill at Marion.

Shaft, derrick and power house of Fluorspar Mine.



Aluminum Ore Co. mill at Mexico.



Low rounded hills of Crittenden County, the home of Kentucky's fluorspar industry.

# Kentucky's Fluorspar

*By* CLEMENT S. NUNN

FLUORSPAR is not a rare mineral, but it rarely occurs in commercial quantity. There are some considerable deposits in Colorado and New Mexico, but their remoteness from markets is too great a handicap for their successful development. The chief commercial deposits in America are in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky, and just across the Ohio River in Hardin County, Illinois. The deposit known as the Ozark Uplift courses northeasterly from Arkansas, through Southern Illinois and into Crittenden and Livingston Counties. The Arkansas mineralization incident to the Ozark is lead and zinc, and these not infrequently occur along its eastern course, but the Illinois-Kentucky end of the Ozark not only carries considerable lead and zinc, but much more of fluorspar. Volcanic intrusions of *Mica Peridotite* through limestone country rocks usually cause the deposition of commercial fluorspars, and, sometimes, of diamonds. These intrusions are much in evidence in the Illinois-Kentucky limestones at the east end of the Ozarks. Hence the large fluospar deposits in the Illinois-Kentucky field, but no diamonds, and just as they occur almost identically in England and Germany, and in South Africa in the limestones to the east of the Kimberly diamond fields. These intrusions of peridotite are also in evidence on the south shoulder of the Arkansas Ozarks. But the country rock there is different, and hence the Arkansas diamonds.

The discovery of fluorspar in Kentucky is due to the iron ore mining and charcoal furnace operations of President Andrew Jackson in the eighteen thirties and forties. There were then clear surface evidences of the best fluorspar deposits, and the "lead shines" caught his eye. He thought it meant silver, as it frequently does. Before Andrew Jackson discovered that Kentucky leads have a low silver content, he had taken title to many thousands of acres in Crittenden. He disposed of the acreage, where since have been opened some of the best fluorspar deposits and the present owners trace their titles back to the President with much pride.

James Waller was perhaps the first to grasp the meaning and possibilities of these fluorspar deposits. He was a Shelby County, Kentucky, geologist, and a protege of Dr. David Dale Owen. He came in the late sixties and early seventies and did extensive and expensive prospecting, and for the first time the extent of the deposit was disclosed. The uses for it then in industry were too limited, and transportation facilities so meagre that it was not possible for him to make a financial success. Joseph Walton, a Cornishman from Cincinnati in the eighties was really the first to make a commercial success of it. But even then, the only demand was from the glass-makers, the potters, and chemists, and they took only the high grade.

Fluorspar mining on a large scale began in 1890, with the transition in steel making from the Bessemer to the Open Hearth process. The depletion of high grade iron ores drove the steelmaker to the Open Hearth process so that the plentiful supplies of low grade ores and scrap could be worked. Without fluorspar, dependable steel from the open hearth furnace would not be possible. Seventy-five per cent of the fluorspar production is used in steel making. Five per cent is used in aluminum making where it is equally essential; ten per cent goes for glass and enamelware, and ten per cent is used for chemistry and miscellaneous purposes. Ultimately, it is expected that heavy drafts will be made upon fluorspar in cement and wood preserving. Fluorspar was the base of the deadly war gas which Uncle Sam had ready to turn loose upon the Germans.

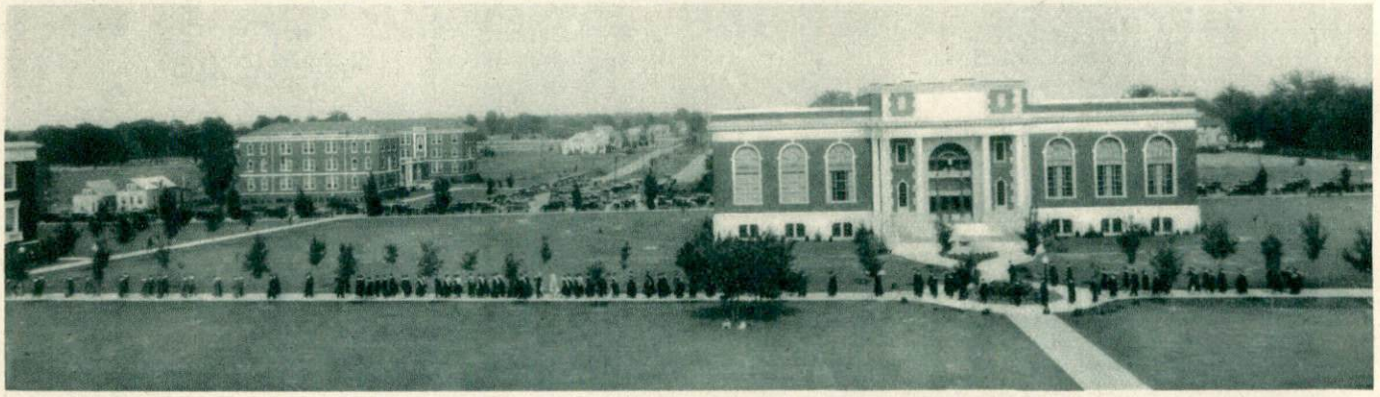
[*Continued on page* 48]

**Fluorspar mills at Marion, Kentucky.**

# Murray Presents Thriving Appearance

Right: New Post Office Building, Murray, Ky.

Below:
ACADEMIC PROCESSION 1932
Murray State Teachers College



Southeast Campus—Summer, Murray State Teachers College.

# Murray and the Murray State Teachers College

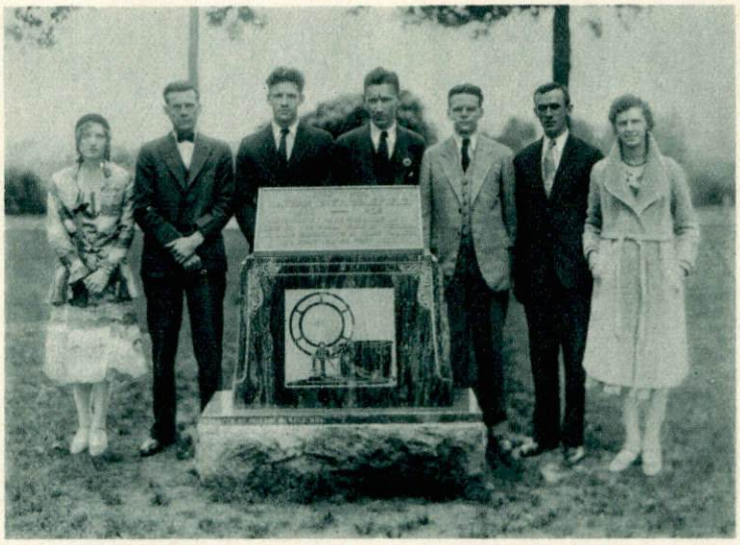
MURRAY—the site of Murray State Teachers College, Western Kentucky's only institution of higher learning—is truly a city of ideal living conditions, materially and morally, as well as educationally.

Murray has many pretty, livable homes, splendid churches, eminent educational opportunities, and the people are solid and substantial. The city itself numbers just a little less than 3,000 souls, but the college is not included since 12th Street West is the city limit and the college campus is located between 14th and 16th streets. The space between city and college is well filled with homes and businesses so that the stranger does not know when he leaves Murray and enters what is called College Addition. However, for all practical intents and purposes, College Addition is a part of Murray—and a very important part, too—and makes Murray a city of about 4,500.

The county seat of Calloway County and located almost in the exact geographical center of the county, Murray has many other advantages and attractions other than Murray State College. It has a commercial milk plant which ships its products all over the United States and annually pays to the farmers of Calloway several hundred thousands of dollars for their raw milk and cream. This plant is equipped with the most modern dairy machinery.

One of the annual affairs looked forward to with the greatest interest in Murray is the Show of Purebred Jersey cattle. In 1929, Calloway County was awarded the Jersey Bulletin's Silver Loving Cup for having made the greatest progress in purebred Jersey development of any county in the United States. Recently there were more Jersey sires out of world's champion cows in Calloway County than in any other county in America. Calloway Jersey purebreds have consistently carried off district, state and even national dairy show honors.

The development of dairying interests has been assisted practically by the business men of Murray. The Bank of Murray purchased a purebred Jersey sire and the First National Bank loaned money without interest to a group of farmers to purchase a purebred Jersey sire. The annual show is made possible by donations from Murray business interests for prize money and show expenses. The show is held each October in a large dairy barn and attracts several thousands of persons.



**Memorial to Nathan B. Stubblefield, Inventor of Radio, Campus Murray State Teachers College**

**Radio was invented at Mr. Stubblefield's residence which stood about one hundred feet west of the memorial. Showing a class of the Journalism Department of the College.**

Murray boasts one of the finest high schools in Kentucky, in faculty, student body, buildings and equipment. The school is ranked A-1 by the Kentucky Department of Education and is also given the highest ranking by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A beautiful and commodious addition to the school plant, including class rooms and a gymnasium, was constructed in 1930. Five churches serve the city and immediate territory. Murray has approximately five miles of paved streets, adequate sewerage, water and light and power facilities, all with provisions to supply double the current demand.

The Murray State Teachers College, established in 1922, is housed in a modern plant of seven buildings, an administration building, a liberal arts building, a library, training school building, an auditorium and dormitories

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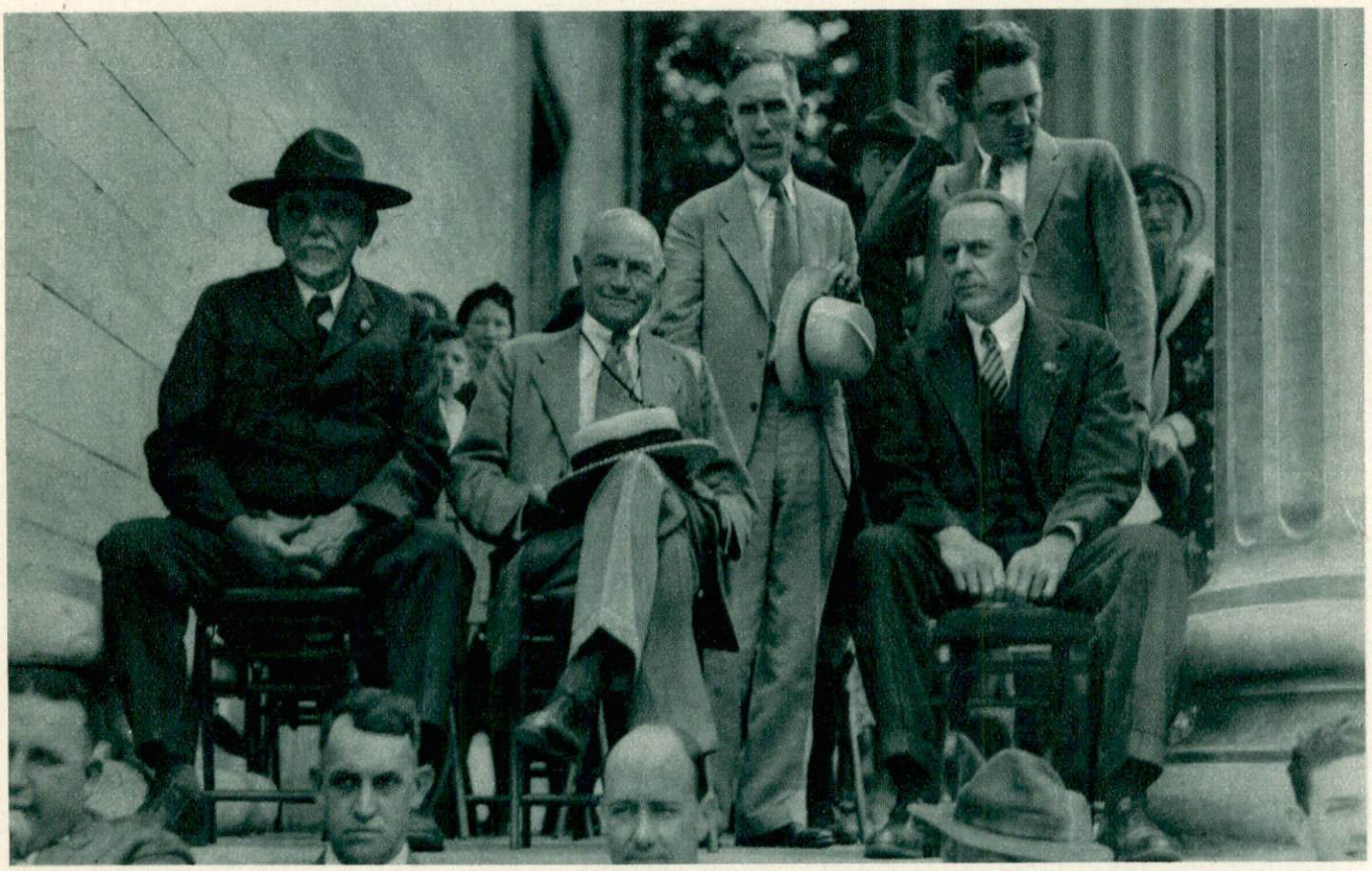
**Calloway County courthouse at Murray.**

**William Mason Memorial Hospital, Murray, Kentucky.**

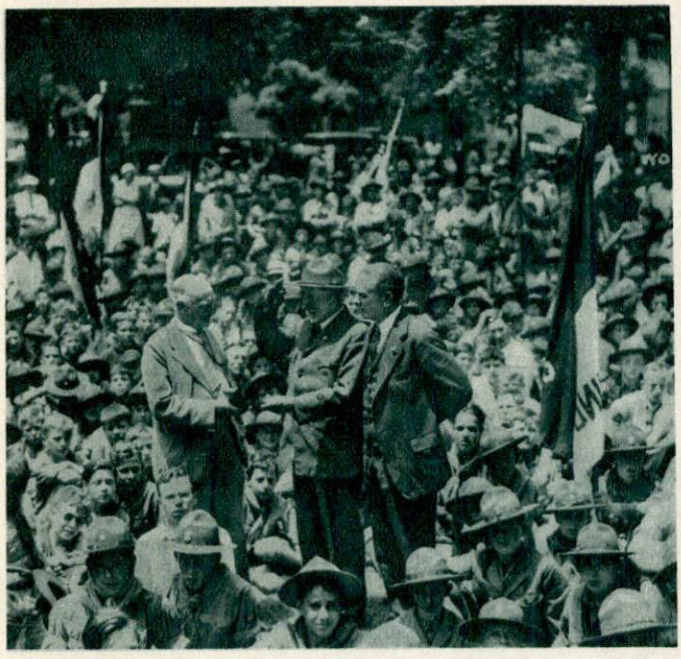
# The Annual Boy Scout Camparall

*—Photos by Cusick*



**DISTINGUISHED OFFICIALS FROM NEW YORK AT BOY SCOUT CAMPARALL**

**Seated, left to right: Col. Daniel C. Beard, National Commissioner B. S. A.; Col. George D. Pratt, National Treasurer B. S. A., and Col. S. Keith Evans, Director Dan Beard, Medal Foundation.**



**Boy Scouts at Second Annual Camparall, Frankfort, June 9-11. Cols. Pratt, Beard and Evans standing in foreground.**

**Col. George D. Pratt presents Dan Beard Medal to Col. Daniel C. Beard. (This medal will be presented to the outstanding Kentucky Boy Scout annually for the next 100 years.)**

# Festival of Singing at Bardstown

## Celebrating the 106th Birthday of Stephen Collins Foster

"THE air of June is full of voices," commencement speakers have a way of saying—and, in Kentucky, most of these voices are singing. Turn an ear in almost any direction these summer days, and you hear the appealing music of voices singing out of doors. From over in the Big Sandy Valley, come echoes of the ancient and plaintive folk songs of the "Infare" Jean Thomas staged before her cabin, "Traipsin' Woman." From Frankfort, lusty echoes repeat the strains of national anthems, as sung at the Boy Scout Camparall. From Harrodsburg, where the pioneers of 158 years ago were honored on June 16, patriotic airs are heard. From the Mountain Laurel Festival at Pineville, come the reverberations that follow songs and ballads that are sung in the hills.

And as these echoes fade into the distance and into memory, a chorus of thousands of voices is heard at Bardstown on Judy 4, honoring the world's most beloved ballad-maker, Stephen Collins Foster.

*© Caufield & Shook*

**Stephen Collins Foster portrait over mantel, My Old Kentucky Home, Bardstown.**

The 106th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Collins Foster was celebrated by a festival modeled after the famous European music festivals, but the individual stamp of Kentucky was on every event of the day from the morning parade with floats, throughout the day of music, speeches, picnic lunches and still more music, until the climax of the day when "My Old Kentucky Home" was sung, at sundown.

Most of Central Kentucky contributed to this Stephen Collins Foster memorial celebration in one way or another. Chambers of Commerce, patriotic groups, luncheon and civic clubs participated in the parade, where Stephen Collins Foster, the first steamboat, the Declaration of Independence, pioneer days in Kentucky and the Washington Bicenten-

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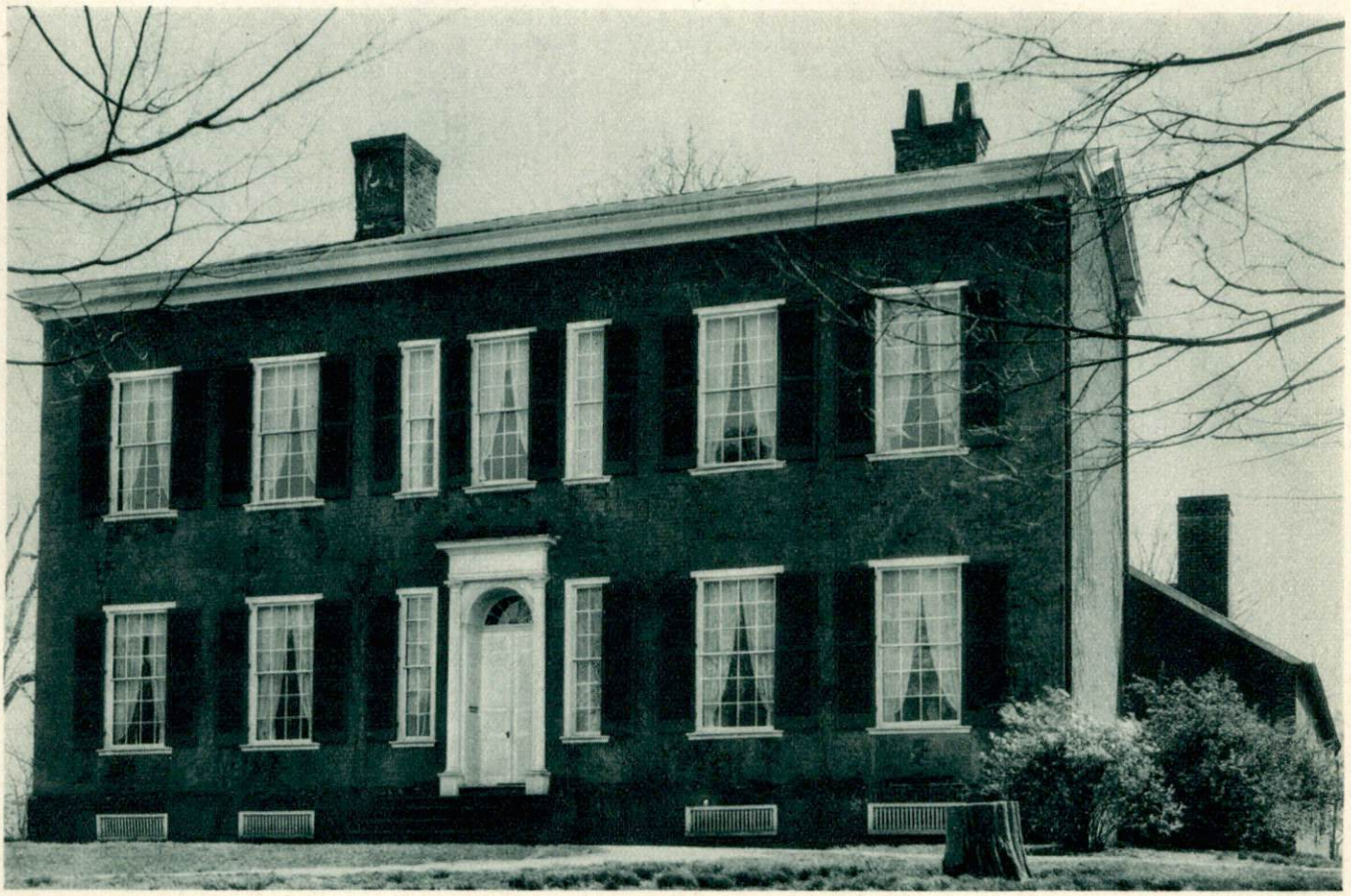


**"My Old Kentucky Home."**

# Two Important Kentucky Crops

"Comin' through the Rye."

A fragrant field of alfalfa.

# Dramatic Moments in Hickman County History

*By* A. E. STEIN

AS A PART of West Kentucky, Hickman County claims distinction of an early history that fairly teems with pertinent facts, and the story of progress made from early days to the present time makes an interesting narrative. Organized into a county as early as 1822, by statute of the Kentucky Legislature to become known as Hickman County, its history as a county began.

The county was named in honor of Captain Paschal Hickman, a hero of early Indian wars. The first white settlement was made in 1804, at Columbus. As early as 1783-84 the Legislature of Virginia authorized the "laying of land warrants" along the Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers for the benefit of soldiers of the State who served in the Revolutionary War.

The first of these warrants was laid on the Mississippi River, in what is now Hickman County. It embraced an area of 4,000 acres, which served as a basis of all warrants subsequently located in this part of the State. The first capital of the county was at Columbus, but in 1821 the capital was removed to Clinton where it has remained since.

The big moment for Columbus came in 1820, when Thomas Jefferson, apprehensive over the burning of Washington in 1814, and fearing a recurrence, turned his attention to the mid-west in search of a strategic site for the national capital.

It was at Columbus projectors laid out plans for a "dream city." The original grant of 4,000 acres was divided into lots. Evidently the work of a competent engineer, the original plan is still a part of the early records at the courthouse. However, the projectors' dream failed to materialize.

When the hate and resentment which had been smouldering between the states flared into conflict in 1861, Columbus again was destined to play a prominent part in the struggle. It became the "Gibraltar of the West" for the Confederacy. General Leonidas Polk was in command. The town was completely barricaded and fortifications lined the high bluffs facing the river. The story of the placing of a heavy iron chain across the river to impede the passage of Federal gunboats is a dramatic narrative full of interest.

An object of great interest in Columbus is the anchor uncovered on the Kentucky side of the river after the 1927 flood. This anchor held the chain placed across the river during the Civil War to bar the approach of the gunboats.

At Belmont a historic battle was fought. Utter defeat was turned into victory for the Confederates by the arrival of a detachment under Lieut. Cheatham. The Union forces under U. S. Grant, were routed and returned to his base at Cairo, Ill.

Another chapter in the life of Columbus is the story of the great flood, when a great part of the original town was washed into the "Father of Waters." A new and safe Columbus, set on the hills a half mile eastward, was made possible by the Red Cross after the flood of 1927.

Clinton, the county seat, is an ideal little city, with a high class citizenry, governed by a mayor and councilmanic board. It is a city of beautiful homes, large yards, good business houses, improved streets and sidewalks, the finest water supply in the State, and with Kentucky Utilities furnishing electric, water and ice service. Two banks, with substantial men as officers and directors, have a fine record for successful management.

Highway development, through a bond issue of $300,000 has made possible the location of two arteries of transportation through the county. U. S. Highway 51 runs north and south, and State Aid Highway 68 east and west. The former has concrete surface, and the latter is high grade gravel construction.

**Red clover in Hickman County.**

# Highways and By-Ways of West Kentucky

An unfrequented trail in Carlisle County. Road runs over site of former Mobile and Ohio R. R. tracks along side of picturesque Mayfield Creek.

An unfrequented trail in Carlisle County, a country road now on site of old Mobile & Ohio R. R. right-of-way, washed out in flood of 1912.

Woodland Road in Southern Graves County.

Luxuriant shade trees on Main Street, Kuttawa, Lyon County.

There are still many fine stands of poplar, hickory, and oak in the southwestern part of the Purchase as this view on the Paducah to Memphis Highway in McCracken County shows.

# Kentucky Grows Cotton

## The Purchase Devotes Thousands of Acres to this Southern Crop

*By* J. D. DAVIS

KENTUCKY is essentially an agricultural state. Corn is the leading crop and tobacco, the crop in which Kentucky holds world supremacy, ranks second. Hay and wheat are about equal in importance, and in the Purchase cotton is an important crop.

In the extreme western part of Kentucky cotton is grown profitably. Especially is this so in the lowlands of the Mississippi River where large acreage is given to this southern crop. It was on this alluvial land that extensive cotton growing was begun many years ago, and from this section the industry has grown until it has been adopted over three counties.

Cotton requires a long summer season with high temperature for two or three months. Planting begins the latter part of April and continues for at least twenty days in May. From two to four hundred pounds of a high grade fertilizer are used per acre, and it is not unusual to pick more than a bale per acre on the best land.

The proper cultivation requires shallow plowing to provide a dust mulch and not to interfere with the root system of the plant. The crop is usually "laid by" the latter part of July, and about the first of September picking begins.

Kentucky cotton growers sell their cotton in the seed to the ginners, who then market the staple and the seed through the regular channels of trade. However, the farmer always has the option of paying the ginning charges and marketing his own product. These gins are located at all convenient points of the cotton growing territory, and are modern in every way.

Kentucky grows from ten to fifteen thousand bales of cotton annually, and the greater part of this is of a high grade. Shipments are made direct from the gins to all parts of our land. The staple runs from an inch to one and a quarter inches in length, and the greater part of the crop is middling and better in grade.

Cotton farming requires a great deal of labor, and many colored families have been imported from Mississippi and other long-established cotton-growing states. There is no more beautiful sight than is found on the farms when the fields are full of laborers chopping out the cotton in the spring, and again when picking is under way in the fall. It is then that one hears the melodies of the colored folk as they join in their favorite songs while picking the fleecy balls of cotton.

**One thousand acres of young cotton on the Kentucky shore of the Mississippi River near Hickman.**

# Fulton, Where Two States Meet

*By* R. T. MOORE

FULTON is situated on the border line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and has some of the aspects of a town in Illinois or Indiana, while retaining many of the characteristics of the more typical Kentucky and Tennessee towns. This may be attributed in large measure to its railroad interest, which has always attracted a number of people from the North as well as from the South. Fulton is a friendly town, hospitable to the stranger within its gates, and disposed to welcome with open arms those who come to visit or to stay.

Three lines of the Illinois Central System converge at Fulton. The line from Chicago to New Orleans intersects the line from Louisville to Memphis, and a third line, recently finished, goes to Edgewood, Ill., crossing the Ohio River at Metropolis. Some 500 people were employed in Fulton by the railroad until recently; perhaps the figure is somewhat smaller now. One result of the railroad interest is that Fulton has a number of high quality cafes and restaurants. The city also has two splendid hotels, of 100 rooms each, with cafes in connection. In addition, there are many boarding houses and private homes which take in regular or transient boarders or lodgers. The tourist who stops in Fulton is assured of ample accommodations at reasonable rates.

Two Federal highways pass through the city. No. 51, Chicago to New Orleans, crosses the Ohio at Wickliffe, Ky. No. 45, leading to Mobile, crosses the river at Paducah. Both these highways are paved through Kentucky and Tennessee and connect with practically all paved roads in both directions. A gravel highway kept up by the State connects Fulton with Hickman, and another one from Fulton east to other Kentucky highways is under construction.

Fulton is served by a number of bus lines. The Greyhound Lines connect Fulton with Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Evansville, Nashville and other points. The Gibbs line runs to Jackson, Wickliffe, Cairo, and other towns. There is also a small line running to Hickman, and another running between Fulton and Murray, which will later be extended to Hopkinsville. There are also several truck lines which do a general highway freight business.

There are really two towns which go to make up the city of Fulton. Situated exactly on the line, there are more than two thousand of our citizens who live in Tennessee, and more than thirty-five hundred live on the Kentucky side. The Tennessee town is called South Fulton, and has a city government, school system and courts of its own. There is only one post office, which is on the Kentucky side. There is a splendid system of sanitary sewerage, and on the Kentucky side the streets are provided also with a system of storm sewers to carry off the surplus water. State Line Street separates the two cities. Each city has an excellent high school, besides a system of grade schools for both white and colored children. About 1,500 students are enrolled in all the schools per year, and the total number of teachers is about 50.

Although not classed as a manufacturing town, the city has a number of industries. These include a large poultry and milk plant belonging to Swift & Co., a large flour and feed mill, operated by Browder Bros.; other large dealers in poultry and its products; planing mills and lumber yards of Pierce-Cequin Co. and Kramer Lumber Co.; the Fulton Ice Co.; several machine shops, besides all the garages and automobile dealers. There is a factory making women's dresses, known as the Art Style Dress Shop. There are two wholesale groceries, a daily and a weekly newspaper, with two job printing shops, a city-owned water plant, and an electric plant owned by the Kentucky Utilities Co. The Illinois Central has large yards in Fulton, an icing shed for fruit trains, shops, offices, and other investments, including a water plant, coal tipple and other things.

There are in addition to these, of course, all sorts of retail business houses, which carry good stocks and are operated by live, wide-awake men. The trade area is large, many people coming from fifty miles around to trade at the good stores here.

Fulton has a number of beautiful church buildings, and in the residence district are many elegant homes with well-kept grounds. Many people own their own homes. This movement has been favored by the Fulton Building and Loan Association, organized some 18 years ago, which has enabled many citizens to pay for their homes on the monthly payment plan. There is a Chamber of Commerce, with offices and a secretary, a public library, a Lions Club, an Elks Club, a Rotary Club, a Woman's Club, and one of the finest golf courses in this part of the country, with an attractive club house. All sorts of fraternal organizations abound, including Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen, and others. The Warner Brothers New Orpheum Theatre shows the best and newest of films at all times. There is a tennis club, which has a concrete court and holds tournaments each year. There is a good swimming pool operating during the summer.

Diversified agriculture is growing more and more in favor around Fulton. Fulton County, as well as other nearby counties in Tennessee and Kentucky, has a county farm agent and home demonstration agent. The products of the farms around Fulton include corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, strawberries, vegetables for the early markets, and grasses of all kinds. Cattle, sheep, poultry, horses, mules, and other stock are raised.

Dairying is becoming more successful and more popular each year, with five or six stations at present for buying cream. The poultry crop has long been a big item in this locality. The farmers of Fulton County have stood the depression better than farmers in certain other communities because of their diversified interests. They always have something to sell for cash, and the result is that they are better off and the business men also share in the benefits.

Fulton's bonded indebtedness is comparatively small, keeping the taxes moderate. Exemption from local taxation is offered to new industries for a term of years. The water supply is exceedingly good. It is drawn from deep wells, and has never failed, even in the great drouth of 1930.

# Progressive Benton

BENTON, the county seat of Marshall County, is one of the most progressive county seats in Kentucky. It is noted especially for its hospitable people, low living costs, model sewerage and water system and accessibility.

The population of Benton has grown substantially within the past few years and it is probable that more residential building has been done in Benton within the past five years, in proportion to population, than in any other city in Kentucky.

Benton has two banks, the Bank of Marshall County and the Bank of Benton, which are known as two of the strongest financial institutions in the State.

In 1928, the progressive citizens of Benton, under the leadership of the Young Men's Progress Club, successfully conducted a bond issue campaign for the construction of a complete and model sewerage and water system. This work was completed in 1931.

Following this, through the co-operation of the State Highway Commission, the principal streets of Benton were laid with a high type of oil and rock surfacing.

The Young Men's Progress Club, formed in 1926, has been one of the most vigorous and effective agencies in the recent growth of Benton. Though attendance is not stressed, the club rarely fails to have 100 per cent attendance. The organization sponsors "Trade Days" for the stimulation of Benton's mercantile business as well as all other enterprises for the development of the city.

A branch of the Paducah hosiery mills employes 125 persons in normal times, mostly women and girls. This industry released a large payroll which is of considerable benefit to the community. In addition, there are a planing mill and lumber yards, a modern weekly newspaper, two hotels, a cotton gin, and a large strawberry shipping station.

Benton High School is graded class A and is widely known for the excellency of its work. It has an average enrollment of 150 pupils.

Highway construction out of Benton has been considerable since 1928 and the city is now connected with Paducah, Eggner's Ferry, Murray and Mayfield by modern roads, while a road to Birmingham and Eddyville is scheduled to be begun this summer.

The N. C. & St. L. Railroad serves Benton.

**Panorama of Benton, Marshall county seat in the valley of the east fork of the Clarke's River.**

## 7,000 Families Back to Farms in Eastern Counties

A SURVEY made by county agricultural agents and summarized at the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, indicates that 7,000 families have returned to the land in twenty-six mountain counties in Kentucky in the last two years. They have gone back to the land principally from mining camps and industrial centers in other states, where they migrated during times of high wages.

Approximately 75 per cent of these returned families have settled as tenants on any land they could find where buildings were available, the survey states. Twenty per cent moved into homes with relatives, and five per cent returned to farms they owned when they left or which they recently have purchased.

Counties reporting a large number of families going back to the farm include Bell, Floyd, Pike, Harlan, Letcher, Knox, Knott, Morgan, Clay, Whitley, Pulaski, Johnson, Rockcastle, Menifee, Wayne, Laurel, Leslie, Magoffin and Breathitt.

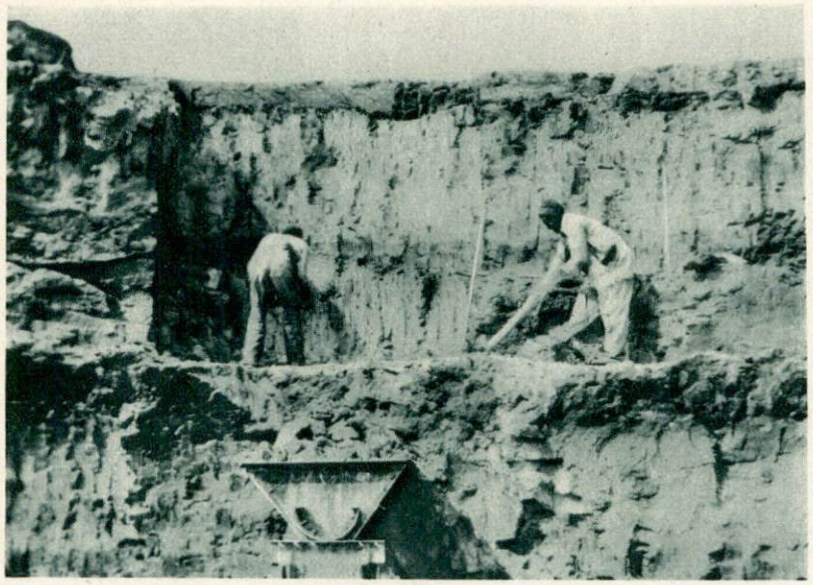
Those in charge of agricultural extension work at the College of Agriculture said that this influx of families has added materially to the work of county farm agents. Many of the returning families have settled on unproductive land and many of them are poorly equipped to make a living from the soil. County agents and local relief agencies are receiving many calls for assistance.

In southeastern coal counties there has been much discussion of the possibilities of rehabilitating families on the land, the farm agents reported, and committees have been appointed in some counties to consider this matter.

# Clays of Western Kentucky

*By* FRANK O. EVENS

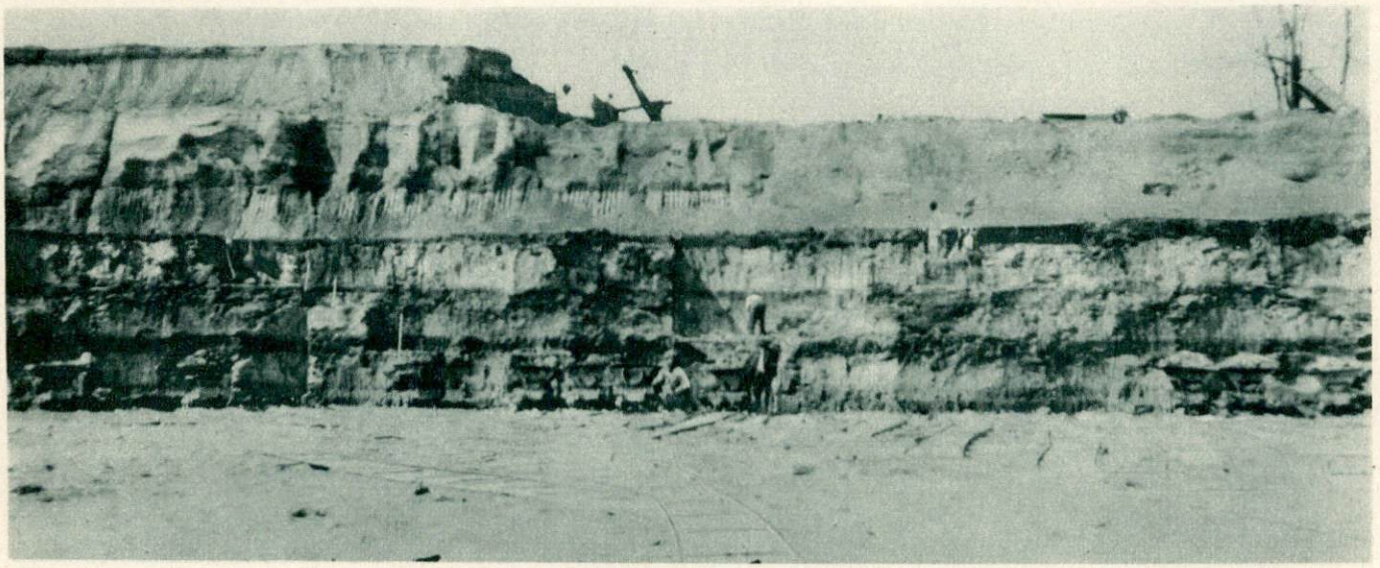
IN THE minds of the general public, clay is merely an earthly substance, varieties of which may be used in the manufacture of jugs, jars, crockery, and similar articles. To trained ceramic engineers and experienced potters, ball clays are the most valuable non-metallic minerals known and are necessary component parts of the body of a great variety of art and utility wares, including electrical porcelains, both standard and high voltage, bath and other sanitary wares, floor and wall tiles, generalware (commonly known as dishes), spark plugs, chinaware, and many other items of the white-ware class. They are necessary for steel enamels, glazes, artware, poultice preparations and a variety of products of lesser importance. In the heavy refractory lines, clays are essential for the manufacture of glass melting pots, blocks, floats, and for stove radiants, hot plates, et cetera. Lower grades which frequently occur in the same deposits are used in the manufacture of saggers and retorts in which the wares are fired, serving to prevent kiln dirt and other damage to the product.



**Miners digging clay.**

There are many sources of sagger clays and fewer of ball clays, the latter being limited practically to a relatively small area in western Kentucky and Tennessee. These have been known to exist since the year 1890. Prior to that time and long after, the sources of supply in quality ball clays were England, Germany and Austria, all of which were large exporters to the United States. The fact that the early American potters were either native Europeans or their descendants, who used the methods and mixes of their native countries for clay products, served to limit greatly the development of American clays till the World War when necessity compelled substitutions. This forced action proved to be the greatest boon ever visited on the American potter, and resulted in the discovery that American ball clays were equal to and, in most instances, far better for the purposes than imported kinds. American ball clays came into their own, and the imported clays have been replaced at a rapid rate for the many lines of manufacture above noted, West Kentucky and Tennessee being the sources. The Kentucky deposits are limited to a small area in the immediate vicinity of Mayfield, Kentucky.

Ball clays are white burning, plastic clays of sedimentary character, found in both large and small deposits, usually in stratified formation and covered with heavy



**The face of a clay mine.**

overburden of sand, gravel and in many instances lignite. From leaf impressions found in these deposits, it has been established that the formations are of the Eocene period of the Tertiary geological age, which, in turn, is a division of the Cenozoic period. The clays were first formed by the weathering process of decomposition of felspathic rocks to kaolinite. This material formed a mantle over the parent rock until it was subjected to erosion and transportation, being finally deposited by glaciers. The minute size and shape of the decomposed particles accentuated this movement, which was arrested when reaching the Gulf which admittedly then extended as far north as southern Illinois; hence the deposits in western Kentucky.

These clays move regularly to manufacturers in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, California, Georgia and many points in Canada.

While the underground method of mining is employed to some extent, the general practice is the open pit method. The removal of overburden ranging in depth from 15 to 60 feet is necessary, as the finer qualities usually have an overburden of greatest depth.

The feature of utmost importance in these operations is the proper classification of ball clays, therefore all mining must be done by hand power to insure absolute uniformity that prevents variations as to shrinkage, color and porosity. Large producers of quality ball clays maintain laboratories for the control of selections, thus meeting the requirements of manufacturers of intricate, precision products, as well as products of less exacting limitations.

Proven deposits of ball and sagger clays in western Kentucky are known to contain ample supply for the needs of the trade covering the next 100 years, according to estimates based on the peak year annual consumption.

## Million Dollars From Strawberries

The College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, in its June notes on the agricultural situation, says that strawberries brought about $1,000,000 into Kentucky this year. Sales of berries exceeded expectations. One thousand and sixty-five carloads were moved out, compared to early estimates of 600 to 700 carloads. Shipments began on May 10 with prices around $4.00 a crate for the best berries. Prices dropped to $3.00 by May 23, and then to $2.00 or below by the close of the season. Many growers picked 150 or more crates to the acre, and the average yield was about 80 crates, compared to 55 crates last year.

Several counties shipped their first strawberries this year. In Ohio County, 193 acres furnished 30 carloads of berries, and brought approximately $30,000. Strawberries are a new commercial crop in that county, largely as a result of the work of County Agent M. P. Nichols.

Seven carloads also were shipped from Pulaski County, where an effort is being made to develop commercial strawberry growing.

## Kentucky's Tourist Guide—At Home and Abroad

"I certainly am grateful to you for the copies of the KENTUCKY PROGRESS MAGAZINES and the seventy-five copies of Tourist Guides which arrived this morning. I am going to use those Guides in teaching my adult evening classes in American literature. They are wonderful for giving the whole background of Lincoln literature and Kentucky literature in general, as well as for a study of geography. You may not feel any immediate results in the Kentucky tourist business but from the enthusiasm which everyone to whom I show the Tourist Guides, develops, I feel sure that there will ultimately be tangible as well as intangible gains."—Jennie M. Turner, Assistant in Teacher Training, State Board of Vocational Education, Madison, Wisconsin.

"I wish to express to you my appreciation and thanks for the pamphlet which you have just sent to me, entitled 'Kentucky, The Blue Grass State.'

I certainly congratulate the commission for getting up such an attractive booklet, and the best evidence of its efficacy is that it made my heart beat faster for the old home land where my people have lived for so many years, and to which all wanderers hope some day to return.

As 'absence makes the heart grow fonder,' then those sons of Kentucky who find themselves on foreign soil must be more loyal and devoted than those who stay at home. If we are doing things worth while in foreign countries, it is doubtless because of what our ancestors did in Kentucky. . . . . .

So many, many thanks for the pamphlet and congratulations on the work you are doing to let others know what a worth while place is our old State."—Pendleton Beckley, 1. Place Du Palais Bourbon, Paris, France.

## Festival Singing at Bardstown

[*Continued from page* 37]

nial were represented, accompanied by the 123rd Cavalry Band.

The Stephen Collins Foster concert took place on the lawn of My Old Kentucky Home, and began at one o'clock, opening with "Stars and Stripes Forever" as a tribute to John Philip Sousa, and a welcome address by Governor Ruby Laffoon. United States Senator Alben W. Barkley, keynoter at the Democratic National Convention, was the principal speaker, taking as his subject, "Reminiscences of Foster Days in Kentucky." The songs included many of the most loved of the Foster ballads, sung by a large chorus of amateur and professional singers and accompanied by a string choir, composed of hundreds of school children.

Among the distinguished guests present were the governor of Pennsylvania, Foster's native state, and Mrs. E. J. Ottoway, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

## Nature's Wonderland

[*Continued from page* 12]

Central railroad tracks, almost to Tiptonville. Here and there, one has a fascinating glimpse of the lake. Arriving

at the outskirts of Tiptonville, the visitor turns east on a paved road which goes directly along the shore of the lower end of the lake. This end of the lake is open water and affords many views of this unique body of water. Here is Edgewater Beach, on the "Washout," which was formed by the flood of 1883, before levees were built. A little further on is Blue Banks and still further on is the Spillway, which controls the level of the lake. There are a number of excellent restaurants where the finest fish can be obtained as well as real country ham, fried chicken, and every other variety of noted southern cooking. For those who wish to spend a day or so, modern cottages are now available.

Tourists who desire to explore further can follow the paved road around the end of the lake and turn left on the gravel road when they reach the beginning of the bluffs on the east side of the lake. This gravel road leads up the east side of the lake to old Samburg. Until recently Samburg was one of the crudest and wildest places in the Mississippi Valley, for it is only in recent years that good roads have brought civilization to the Reelfoot Lake country, and the older inhabitants had a code all their own. Samburg is a peaceful resort and fishing village now, but it has been only a short time since the last double killing under the Reelfoot Lake Dueling Code. This code provided that when two men desired to "shoot it out," they approached each other with their guns in their pockets, grasped left hands, held their right hands aloft and then together drew their guns and "shot it out." Of course in most cases both were killed.

After seeing picturesque Samburg, if the visitor desires to explore further, the same gravel road leading up the east side of the lake can be followed to Walnut Log. This is in the heart of the "wild" upper part of the lake and is the heart of the fishing and hunting grounds. There is an excellent hotel at Walnut Log and boats, guides and fishing tackle can be had there. Near Walnut Log was the hunting lodge of the late Joe Cantillon, "Grand Old Man of Baseball," who died at his home in Hickman some two years ago. It is said that the Cantillon lodge has housed more famous sportsmen at various times than any other place in the United States, and many hilarious stories are told of the pranks Cantillon played on his noted guests, for Joe was a great practical joker as well as one of the world's greatest story tellers.

From Walnut Log the visitor can return to Hickman by coming due north, up Fish-Gap Hill to the top of the bluff, and along the edge of the bluff to Hickman. This means traveling over six or eight miles of dirt road, but those who have the time and will take the trip slowly, will be well repaid. The road leads directly along the edge of the bluff, affording wonderful views of the lake, the delta lands, and the river. It is considered one of the loveliest drives in the entire section. Naturally, the route given above can be reversed and the visitor can leave Hickman by the bluff road and visit Walnut Log first, proceeding on around the lake in the other direction. After spending all the time desired at the lake or in Hickman, the visitor going on south can pick up U. S. 51 for Memphis at either Union City, Troy or Dyersburg, Tennessee.

## Paducah, A Convention City

[*Continued from page* 14]

fourths of a million dollars, was shipped from the Paducah section during the 1932 season.

Industrially, Paducah is of interest. There are 69 manufacturing plants, giving employment to approximately 4,500 persons. No visit to the city would be complete without a view of the gigantic railroad shops of the Illinois Central System, covering 110 acres, which were erected at a cost of approximately $15,000,000. The terminal, a model for modern railroad shops construction, was placed in operation in September, 1927. There are thirty-eight separate units included in the plant which handles repairs for all divisions on southern lines of the system.

Paducah, the center of an extensive trading area, has remarkably good retail shops. Shoppers from various parts of western Kentucky, southern Illinois, and west Tennessee look upon Paducah, capital of the Purchase, as their mecca. It is estimated that completion of the vehicular bridges has increased Paducah's trading population by 125,000.

Other points of interest in Paducah are her beautiful churches, schools, clubs, and libraries while, scenically, the winding rivers encircling the countryside open pleasing vistas.

The city has proved popular as a convention city, averaging approximately ten a year for the last three years. Three have already been scheduled for next year.

## Beautiful Ballard Lakes

[*Continued from page* 18]

tection, they will increase in number and become a boon to West Kentucky.

On the east side of Fish Lake, not far from the highway which runs from Barlow to Mound City, Illinois, is a beautiful, white-washed camp to which old Confederate soldiers come each summer to enjoy the splendid fish of the lakes, the joy of outdoor life and to recall once again the brave struggle in which they so heroically defended the cause they loved.

At short intervals along the banks of the lakes are screened-in cabins, where trappers, fishermen and hunters live on the lakes throughout the year, except, of course, during high water when the river is out of its banks. These men rent boats and bathing suits, sell fish bait, drinks, and various kinds of supplies, and render many other services to the people who visit the lakes.

Once a year, due to the melting snow at the head of the river and the levees at the mouth of the river, the river gets out of its banks and covers all the grounds within six or seven miles of it. It is during this time that lumbermen float their previously cut logs to the mills in rafts towed by gasoline launches. It is during this time, too, that the lakes are replenished with all the fish that inhabit the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers; and the land is enriched and fertilized with deposits of sediment, and sweetened with the lime which was formed by the skeletons of prehistoric animals and washed down from the limestone section of Kentucky. And so within a few days after the water has subsided and all the buildings have been whitewashed afresh, the lakes and the lake region are richer and more beautiful than ever.

## Kentucky Is Rich In Coal

[*Continued from page* 15]

Chemists tell us that the fundamental make-up of coal is rather simple, containing carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen,

sulphur and ash. The first developments in the reduction of bituminous coal to other forms of materials were the production of gas and coke. Other important materials are tar products, benzol products and ammonium products.

Kentucky is well endowed with rich coal deposits. The Western Kentucky Coal Field embraces approximately 6,400 square miles of the total acreage of the State, which is estimated at 16,670 square miles. This coal field is located in Union, Webster, Hopkins, Ohio, Muhlenberg, Henderson, McLean, Daviess, Crittenden and Christian counties. There are a number of workable coal-beds in the Western Kentucky Coal Field, but the most important development at this time is in the No. 9 and No. 11 Seams, as identified by the Kentucky State Geological Survey. The No. 9 Seam supplies about three-fourths of the total output of the Western Field. It is present in eight counties, with an average thickness of five feet, although it occasionally thickens to 5 feet 6 inches, and seldom is thinner than 4 feet 7 inches. It is a coal noted for its persistency, and as a rule, is found at depths requiring shafts 300 feet or less, although there are depressions in some vicinities which may be entered by slope or drift.

In addition to its even thickness and character, it has a good roof. The coal is very uniform and has a good appearance. It is a lustrous black, and breaks in ragged squarish blocks.

The No. 11 Seam is from 40 to 100 feet above the No. 9. Seam, and ranks second in importance in the Western Kentucky Coal Field. The No. 11 Seam is a medium hard coal, varying from 5 to 7 feet in thickness. It is bright and clean, and makes an ideal fuel for domestic and steam use.

The Western Kentucky Coals are bituminous, free-burning and extensively used for domestic heating and steam generation. The amount of volatile matter renders many of them excellent coals for use in gas producers.

Other Seams worked to some degree, are No. 6 Seam, Green River Seam, Nebo Seam, Mannington Seam, No. 12 Seam and No. 14 Seam.

Millions of dollars have been expended by the operators in the development of the Western Kentucky Coal Field. Collieries have been developed by practical experienced coal operators, employing expert and skilled engineers. A complete railroad system is operated underground, with motors running on regular schedules. The tipples are equipped with the most modern devices for the cleaning and preparing of the coal for market, including shaker screens, picking tables and loading booms.

All the popular sizes of coal are made, such as 6" Fancy Lump, 3" Furnace Lump, 2" Steam Lump, 1¼" Steam Lump, 6x3" Furnace Egg, 6x2" Steam Egg, 6x1¼" Steam Egg, 3x2" Small Egg, 2x1¼" Range Nut, 3" Screenings, 2" Screenings, 1¼" Screenings and Mine-run. In addition, several Rescreenings Plants are in use, preparing the following sizes: 1¼x¾" Chestnut, ¾x⅜" Pea Coal, and ⅜" Screenings, or, No. 5 Carbon. Recently, the American Coal Cleaning Corporation of Welch, West Virginia, erected a large coal cleaning plant at Grand Rivers, Ky., to re-size and clean Western Kentucky small steam coals. The coal is separated from impurities by specific gravity. This is an air cleaning process.

The Western Kentucky Coal Field is served by two of the outstanding railroads in the country—the Illinois Central Railroad and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. These railroads have contributed largely to the successful development of this coal field.

In 1931, the Western Kentucky Coal Field produced 8,435,000 tons of coal. The U. S. Department of Commerce reports there were 56,674 men employed in the mines of this State in the year 1930. If we multiply this number by four, which is conservative, we find there were 226,696 persons dependent upon the coal mines of the State. This does not include the large number of persons engaged directly and indirectly with the mining industry, such as management, salesmen, and many others, which would increase the above figures considerably.

Coal is important as a source of power, as well as for fuel. It is the most popular fuel in use today, and will continue in this enviable position, as the available supply is practically inexhaustible, and it can be secured in large quantities at low cost.

## Kentucky's Second Mountain Laurel Festival

[*Continued from page* 23]

queen leading the grand march with Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler. As for the eligible young men, they formed a civilian guard of honor for the queen and her ladies-in-waiting.

The court ladies, any one of whom might have been queen until the judges' verdict, were from the following schools: University of Kentucky, Lincoln Memorial University, Kentucky Wesleyan, Hamilton College, Eastern State Teachers College, Georgetown College, Cumberland College and Union College.

Their flowery frocks and armfuls of laurel made the open-air amphitheater gay. The coronation was in a natural bowl at Clear Creek Mountain Springs, three miles from Pineville. Nearby were wooded hills, and behind the platform and throne, Little Creek rippled noisily.

Court attendants from Cumberland Valley cities, heralds, flower girls, ribbon, crown and scepter bearers, all in elaborate costume, made the procession a panorama. For two hundred yards they marched through the crowd to the throne, where Governor Laffoon and Walter B. Smith, who presided, were waiting.

In the crowd were residents of the hills who trudged to the scene on foot, vacation visitors, executives of the State and families from widely-separated Kentucky towns. The festival was a combined garden party, patriotic celebration, sight-seeing excursion and family reunion.

Not without music was this, the second in the festival series. The University of Kentucky Band, the Pineville High School Band, orchestras from Barbourville and Knoxville, Tenn., and mountain ballad singers from the Henderson Settlement School offered lusty notes at divers times.

Kentucky's State parks as well as her daughters, her shrubbery and pioneers came in for a share of the homage, when Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell outlined the development of the system.

The flowers for which the celebration was named flaunted their bright petals in thickets and on nearby slopes—the laurel dainty pink, a delicate cloud in comparison with the rhododendron, which is larger, more garish, ranging from waxy white through the pinks to purple.

With its successful repetition, the festival, an experiment a year ago, took on a permanent aspect, as an exposition of Kentucky flowers in their own habitat. Although only an infant, already it ranks with sister occasions in other States—the North Carolina rhododendron festival, the Washington cherry blossom fete and the apple blossom pageant of Virginia.

## Berry Crop In Western Kentucky

[*Continued from page* 21]

Latham red raspberries. This berry has proven very profitable to the growers in West Kentucky and the acreage will be greatly enlarged. The harvesting dates of dewberries and red raspberries do not conflict with strawberries. In fact the harvesting of red raspberries follows immediately after the strawberry crop has been gathered and the pickers who have been employed in gathering the strawberries are given further employment. In 1931 there was shipped from the McCracken County territory approximately 30 carloads. This year, 1932, 75 carloads will be shipped out.

Based on the study of soil, climatic conditions, etc., we predict that West Kentucky will not only become the greatest dairying section in the State but that it will also become the leading section in the production of strawberries, red raspberries and dewberries, both in quantity and quality.

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## Ground Is Broken For Federal Memorial To Kentucky Pioneers

[*Continued from page* 31]

ness, crossing unbridged streams, pushing through dense canebrake and thick underbrush—always the target for the hidden Red Man or the wild beast in its lair. But in spite of this, going bravely onward to this Point of Promise in the midst of the Great Meadow. Here, they built their strongholds; here, they established their homes—the first in Kentucky; here they defended their country from the repeated and terrible attacks of the Indians and their British Allies; here, they gave their lives that this spot might hold true to its sacred purpose of establishing homes —these homes which became the nucleus of the Great American Civilization West of the Alleghenies.

"Your Government in erecting this Memorial is recognizing the achievements of those heroic Pioneers in the building of this Nation. Today, we recall the names of certain leaders whose bravery, wisdom and foresight contributed to this Western development."

### Confederacy Honored, Also

Immediately after taps sounded the conclusion of the ceremony of breaking ground for the Memorial, speakers and distinguished guests marched to the Mansion Museum in another section of the Pioneer Park where the "Gallery of the Confederacy" was dedicated. This Gallery is a room across the main hall from the Lincoln room and contains valuable records and souvenirs of the Southern Confederacy in the War Between the States.

### Evening Banquet

Harrodsburg's 158th birthday closed with a banquet attended by about 350 persons from various parts of Kentucky, from nine other States, and Canada. There were short addresses and many toasts, and Mrs. Laffoon cut Harrodsburg's birthday cake and distributed pieces among the guests.

## The Second Annual American Folk Song Festival

[*Continued from page* 25]

has been safeguarded in other sections of the United States and each year the American Folk Song Society hopes through its annual festival to bring talent and authentic singers from all over the Nation.

The festival this year as last was arranged, financed and presented by Jean Thomas. The author even painted and erected her own markers along the Trail and armed with a bucket of white paint and a brush marked the way on high rugged rocks and rail fences so that none would lose the way to the little cabin. Even with a large and well organized committee the task of presenting such a festival would have been a stupendous undertaking and since it was accomplished by an individual without aid from any source it is indeed an achievement. The deep ravine in which the rustic stage was erected is not only picturesque, but a natural amphitheatre where the voices of the singers and the sounds of the musical instruments, even to the faint tingling of the primitive dulcimer, were heard distinctly.

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## Kentucky's Fluorspar

[*Continued from page* 33]

Notable among the mines is the Rosiclaire in Illinois, which for the last fifty years, has belonged to the John R. McLean estate. The Franklin in Crittenden belongs to the Aluminum Ore Company, and the Lafayette in Crittenden is the property of the United States Steel Corporation. There are numerous other valuable mines owned and operated by residents. But at present, the stock bins of all users are running over, and until business returns, mine production will be negligible.

Lead content is about one per cent of the fluorspar production, and it is all separated and saved by milling at the mines.

Several valuable deposits of zinc ore, free of fluorspar, have been developed, and until the depression, this branch of the industry was growing rapidly. The Old Jim, Hudson, Nine Acre, and Hickory Cone are perhaps the best known zinc mines. Zinc occurs also in connection with nearly all the fluorspar deposits, but the connection has not been good for either. The zincs are sulphides, and the steel maker does not relish the idea of adding even that small a quantity of sulphur to his batch, where he is seeking to make low sulphur steel by the use of fluorspar. Until the development of the flotation method of separation, they were inseparable because so nearly of the same specific gravity. The zinc smelter was also fraid of zinc ore carrying any quantity of fluorspar.

It seems singular that smelters of all other metals buy fluorspar for help in the process, but the zinc smelter does not actually smelt; he distills, and the powerful hydrofluoric acid destroys his retorts.

But these metallurgical troubles are all in the past. While there are good zinc deposits in the districts which are free of fluorspar, the newly developed flotation method has solved the separation problem, so that the fluorspar mines, when business revives, will add that equipment to their mines, and turn to profit the big tonnage of mixed ore which has heretofore gone into the discard.

## Murray and the Murray State Teachers College

[*Continued from page* 35]

for men and women. The women's dormitory, Wells Hall, contains 156 rooms and facilities for 315 women, in addition a kitchen and two dining rooms. The men's dormitory contains 88 rooms for students.

One hundred and thirty-eight were graduated at the annual exercises in June while the total enrollment in the college department alone during the recent academic year exceeded 1,100. The training school enrollment brought the total attendance considerably above the 1,500 mark.

Costs at Murray State College are among the lowest in the country. One student attended college for the entire year, 1931-1932, for $140.00. Rooms and board in the dormitories are $5 a week.

The administration building and grounds were a donation from the people of Murray and Calloway County to the State of Kentucky at a cost exceeding $100,000. The president's home, in the fore campus, is not owned by the State but is the private property of the president.

While the college is located a half-mile west of the city limits of Murray, it is connected with the city by a rock asphalt road and the driveways through the college campus are of sheet asphalt.

Murray State College has enjoyed unusual success with its athletic and scholastic teams. In 1928 the varsity football squad led the entire United States in scoring and in 1932 the varsity basketball team was the leading S. I. A. A. team of the State, losing only one game during the season and that to a non-conference foe, being amply revenged later in the season.

The faculty is outstanding in ability and training and at the same time consists principally of native Kentuckians. Many members of the faculty have doctor's degrees, and few have less than the master's degree. As a result of its high standards in faculty and equipment, the Murray State Teachers College is fully accredited throughout the United States and was the second school to be admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools within the first five years of its existence.

The college debating team has attained wide prominence through its victories. During the past two years it has successfully met debating teams from Oxford and Cambridge, England, as well as leading American colleges and universities.

Murray State Teachers College offers exceptional opportunities to the student of limited means to obtain a Christian education of the highest character. The spirit of the school is democratic throughout.

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## Kentucky State Parks Offer Tourists Rest and Recreation

Kentucky State Parks exist for many purposes. They are places for rest, relaxation and enjoyment of our people. They include the most beautiful natural and scenic features of the State.

To the thousands who know them they are friends. For those who have to find them they hold a revelation.

The highways have placed these beauty spots and playgrounds within easy reach of our people and tourists and all are wanted and welcomed.

## The Industrial Surveys Are Appreciated

"I thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the Industrial Survey of 112 Kentucky towns and of the Classified Directory of Kentucky Industries.

"The Survey is most interesting and I am very glad to have the information contained in the two publications so readily at hand on my desk."

HENRY WALTERS, Chairman Board of Directors, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., New York.

"I am writing to say that I have never seen any other industrial survey that approaches this in point of completeness.

"I think you and your organization are to be congratulated upon this splendid work, and I wish every state in the Union could undertake a similar endeavor."

R. M. WINSBOROUGH, Southewestern Gas & Electric Company, Industrial Development Dept., Shreveport, La.

"I am very much pleased to get this survey. The mass and extent of the information presented in the survey is remarkable and the amount of time and effort required to compile it can only be approached by those who have participated in similar endeavors.

"Several of our subsidiary companies have made Civic Data surveys of each town served but the identical information for each town is not as elaborate or extensive as that in the Kentucky survey.

"I am sure this survey will be helpful as a reference for useful suggestions to incorporate in Civic Data surveys, which may be compiled by other subsidiary companies of this group."

R. D. HUNTER, Director, Industrial Development, Central and Southwest Utilities Company, Dallas, Texas.

"It was with considerable interest that I looked over the pages of the revised Flow of Goods Survey for the State of Kentucky. Such work can do much to define the trade relations of particular localities with the several states and at the same time, serve to indicate the possibilities of markets which perhaps have been overlooked at a loss of profit."

JULIUS KLEIN, Department of Commerce, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Washington.

"This survey reached my desk within the past week, and I have taken an opportunity to go over its contents. I do not believe that I have ever seen 212 pages contain more information than do these, and I compliment you on the excellent manner in which this information is presented. By this system, you have made it possible to secure any information required on any town, with the least possible effort, and I commend you for it.

"Kentucky is particularly fortunate in having her Progress Commission, and the work done in the furthering of development of your State is, to my mind, a reflection of the type of commission your State has."

THOS. P. GILMER, Director Industrial Development, Public Service Company, Tulsa, Okla.

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