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TRANSCRIPT
OF
INTERVIEWS
WITH
GAYLE CARVER
DR. L. Y. LANCASTER

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
1973

PREFACE

This is the second draft of the transcript. The first typed from the tapes was checked against the original; some additional corrections were made by Mr. Carver. There may still be errors that I would be glad to know about.

Sara Tyler
University Archivist

This is an interview between Mr. Gayle Carver, librarian of the Kentucky Museum and Miss Sara Tyler, University Archivist

Miss Tyler: Gayle, I want you to tell us how you happened to come to Western because this would relate to Miss Robertson, Dr. Cherry and Mrs. Leiper.

Mr. Carver: It goes back a little further than that in a way because I started in correspondence over here with Miss Frances Richards before I knew any of these three people that you have named, because I was interested in Kentucky and Kentucky writers, and Miss Richards was teaching Kentucky literature at the time. But somewhere along the way Miss Richards mentioned me to Miss Robertson, who happened to be from my home county.

M
Miss Tyler: What county was that?

Mr. Carver: Muhlenberg County. I was from Greenville. Miss Robertson was born in the north end of the county in a little community called Moorman and grew up on a farm in that area. At any rate, Miss Robertson was very much interested in the Kentucky collection, which at that time had already been started. On one of her visits back to Muhlenberg County, she made it a point to come to Greenville to see me. At that time I had a small collection of Kentucky material which I had been accumulating. Miss Robertson seemed very much interested in it, and wanted me to come to Western to go to school, which at that time had not interested me in the least, because I had no desire for a degree as the usual consideration of going to college. I was interested in coming over here, maybe some time, and taking just certain courses, but that apparently was not possible.

Miss Tyler: Had you had any college training at all?

Mr. Carver: No college training whatsoever. This was in the spring; no, I would guess this to be somewhere in late 1934 that she was over there. Then---

Miss Tyler: Let me ask you something else. What materials did you have at that time?

Mr. Carver: Mostly materials on Muhlenberg County, clippings from newspapers, old manuscripts that I had picked up from people around town and records out of the court house that I had copied.

- Miss Tyler: Had you already written some articles for the paper? Did you have a column?
- Mr. Carver: I ran a column in the paper, but I don't think I had started it at the time Miss Robertson was there. I had worked at the newspaper, but had just done odds and ends around, and I had done a lot of digging into the early Greenville papers which had been maintained, which had been published and files kept by Mr. Roark. This newspaper was started in 1899 and was published until 1939, and had a tremendous amount of local history in it. I had accumulated a great many things from those papers.
- Miss Tyler: What was the man's first name?
- Mr. Carver: Orien L.; one of his relatives - I don't know the exact relationship - was Eastern's first president.
- Miss Tyler: I knew there was a Roark who was President of Eastern.
- Mr. Carver: In fact that man was born within two blocks of where I live today. I have a letter that he wrote when he was five years old and his father's answer to him from Frankfort where the father was in State House of - a Representative, I believe in the State Legislature. Anyhow, Miss Robertson came over and she found out that I had some material on Simon Bolivar Buckner; Dr. Stickles at that time was gathering material on Buckner, so in the spring Miss Robertson, Dr. Stickles and Mrs. Leiper came back to visit me so that they could make copies, hand written in those cases, because we were unaware of such a thing as a Xerox or a thermafax or whatever, like we have today. They came over and we copied what all I had, or what he wanted out of my files for possible use in his forthcoming book.
- Miss Tyler: Was this the Spring of '34?
- Mr. Carver: This was the Spring of '35; I would have to guess on this again, and say March, although my letter file would show the exact dates on that. I have correspondence with several of these people from that time. But, anyhow, while they were there they again mentioned the fact that they would like to see me come to Western and work with Mrs. Leiper in the Library while I was going to school and taking classes. Again I explained that I would not be there because I didn't want to take all the required courses just to get things that I needed. It

- Mr. Carver: (cont.) wasn't too long after that until I had a letter from Dr. Cherry, in which he mentioned that he had been in conversation with Dr. Stickles about me, and understood that I would be willing to come to Western-was interested in coming to Western, would be better-if I could take certain subjects, and by-pass others. If I wanted to, to come on over^{and} could take anything that I wanted to, with no questions, and he would have a set up, where I would work with Mrs. Leiper in the library.
- Miss Tyler: Where was the Library at that time?
- Mr. Carver: The Library occupied two very small and one slightly larger room on the third floor of the old library, I guess you would say old library building. It's Gordon Wilson Hall today.
- Miss Tyler: That's true.
- Mr. Carver: The Kentucky Library had started out in one little room up there, roughly 8 ft. x 8 ft. Then it spread to a second room about the same size - and from there - by the time I got here, it had already grown into a room which was more than double the size of both of those together.
- Miss Tyler: One of the records I was looking at yesterday said that Mrs. Leiper transferred to the Kentucky Library in 1930.
- Mr. Carver: She had been librarian, I think, at the Training School.
- Miss Tyler: She had been.
- Mr. Carver: And down in town before that at the City School Library.
- Miss Tyler: That is right.
- Mr. Carver: I don't know the dates. I do know that she started working full time with the Kentucky Library in 1930, but prior to that, I don't know the dates.
- Miss Tyler: I assume the Kentucky Library, as such, was on the third floor of the old College Library building from 1930 on, until it moved into the Kentucky Building.
- Mr. Carver: Yes, both the Kentucky Library and Kentucky Museum. They had been collecting books of Kentuckiana, for many years before that. Miss Robertson started doing that because of her Kentucky History classes.

- Miss Tyler: And so had Miss Florence Ragland; according to what Miss Helm has told me Miss Florence collected Kentuckiana, maybe not with the same emphasis.
- Mr. Carver: I'm wondering if that was not done primarily because of Miss Robertson teaching classes.
- Miss Tyler: Miss Marks [?] was here before Miss Robertson.
- Mr. Carver: No, I'm not making myself clear. Miss Robertson has told me that when she started teaching Kentucky History there was one Kentucky History in the Library.
- Miss Tyler: I see - I didn't know that.
- Mr. Carver: It was a seventh or eighth grade level, or something like that. She began trying to round up, or having librarians try to round up books, on Kentucky for her students to use and they were kept in a special place in the Library. I think, when this started, it was possibly over in what is now called the Faculty House, the Cedar House. In those days the Library was in there for a long time.
- Miss Tyler: Prior to being in the Cedar House, it was in a wing of the old Potter Hall, or Recitation Hall, as it was called.
- Gayle, let me ask you this. I know we are jumping around without much chronological sequence, but somebody has asked me whether the books that were collected in the Library, before we had a Kentucky Library, were moved to the Kentucky Library when it began?
- Mr. Carver: Yes, all of them were turned over to Mrs. Leiper when she moved upstairs. And as something came into the Main Library, that was Kentucky, primarily, it was sent on up to her, regardless. Then as books began to be cataloged in the Library, a special card was made and put in the regular card catalog in the Main Library, to indicate that such and such a book was in the Kentucky Library. I don't know whether that was an author card or a title card, but at least one card was made. Over the catalog number they just put KY, to indicate that that book would be found in the Kentucky Library.
- Miss Tyler: Was there somebody cataloging up in the Kentucky Library, or was this done by the College Cataloger?

- Mr. Carver: Here, I am going to be out on a limb, but if I remember correctly what I have been told, Mrs. Leiper tried to do both cataloging and collecting until about 1932 or '33.
- Miss Tyler: When Miss Coombs was hired?
- Mr. Carver: Miss Coombs was taken from her full-time job in the periodical room, I believe it was, and moved on half-time basis as a cataloger to the Kentucky Library. She worked up there, I think, every afternoon, and in the periodical room in the morning.
- Miss Tyler: It may have been later than that that she started in the Kentucky Library, because I believe Mr. Cornette's book gives 1933 as the date she joined the staff.
- Mr. Carver: She was already here and working part time in the library, when I first came to Western in the Spring of '35.
- Miss Tyler: That would make sense, I believe.
- Mr. Carver: At that time, she was on a half-time basis. She was put on a full-time basis in the Kentucky Library after I started to school here. But I'm not just sure of the dates on that.
- Miss Tyler: We got off of our sequence, because I wanted you to tell me about coming to register and what happened because I think that is interesting.
- Mr. Carver: After I had Dr. Cherry's letter saying that I could take what I wanted to, I made up my mind to start at Western in the Summer School of 1935. I came to Bowling Green on Friday afternoon preceding the opening of school the following Monday. I took a room with some relatives of mine downtown who ran a little hotel. Also, that was to give me a little time to learn my way around town. I knew I was going to have to walk to get from place to place, and I didn't know Bowling Green. Monday morning, if I remember correctly, which was on the 10th of June, I meandered up the hill into the biggest mob of students that Western had ever had, up to that time, to register. I started through the usual procedures, which of course were totally unknown to me. I went to see the instructor in Library Science for which I was trying to sign up for a cataloging and classification. I was refused admittance to the class because I had not had the prerequisites.

Miss Tyler: Was that Miss Bothe?

Mr. Carver: That was Miss Edna Bothe, who was a very nice person, and who was within her rights, of course, to feel the way she did, because she knew nothing of the previous correspondence that had gone on, though I explained to her what had happened. She said, "I still can't let you in because it's against all regulations." I'm not sure whether she went to Dean Grise at that time or not. At any rate, shortly after our little mixup, I went back by the Library and told Mrs. Leiper that I was going back to Greenville, because I was over here under false information. She wanted to know what happened and I explained the situation. She asked me if I had Dr. Cherry's letter. Luckily, I had put it in my pocket that morning; I don't know why I did it, but I had. She read it, and then wrote a note to Miss Mattie McLean, who was Dr. Cherry's secretary, sealed it up and asked me to take it to Miss Mattie. I did, of course. Miss Mattie read Mrs. Leiper's note, and then she turned to me and asked me if I had Dr. Cherry's letter, and I said I did and I let her see it. She browsed around through some correspondence for a few minutes, and said, let's go. So, we wandered over to what was then the gymnasium, now the Helm Library, and she talked with Dean Grise about my enrollment and explained the situation. After some arguing back and forth, he agreed that I could take the course, but he told me he didn't think that I would pass it, which was all right; I wasn't worried about that too much. But I did get to take that course, and I also took a course in freshman English that summer. That was when they were having five weeks summer school. We met classes on Monday morning through Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and then on Monday afternoon the same class met from one to two, Monday through Friday - twice a day.

Miss Tyler: That was at a time they had two summer sessions.

Mr. Carver: Yes, two summer sessions each five weeks. It was beastly hot that summer, and of course the Library Science class was on the third floor of the Old Library, which had no air-conditioning. We sweltered considerably up there.

Miss Tyler: Oh, yes. The temperature would get to a 100 degrees. We kept a thermometer up there and checked it out.

Mr. Carver: I didn't know that, but do know that it was awfully hot. There were around 30 people in that cataloging class, only 2 males

- Mr. Carver: and 28 females. I came out of the class with a B, and from (cont,) then on I had no more problems with Miss Bothe in enrollment, because I had done better than some of her seniors had in grades. I later took reference and bibliography, but I don't remember what the other library courses were. It was very nice, and I had no problems with Mr. Grise, except he still seemed to resent the fact that I was there under the circumstances. Actually I was enjoying the work with the Library, and learning a whole lot about Kentucky from it.
- Miss Tyler: What were some of your first assignments from Mrs. Leiper?
- Mr. Carver: Actually, that summer school and the following fall and winter I was assigned both to her and to Dr. Stickles, because he was using the Kentucky Library as his headquarters. He was on, what you would call it today, a sabbatical leave. He was teaching only one class and spending the remainder of his time working on the biography of Simon Buckner; I was assigned to work for him part time, typing the materials that he had gathered.
- Miss Tyler: You weren't researching in the War of Rebellion records, were you? I recall that --
- Mr. Carver: We used that some, but somebody else was doing most of the typing - Mrs. Lida P. Smith was doing that, and there was a young lady - a Miss Dunn, I've forgotten her first name - she married a Mr. Vincent, and lives in Breman, Kentucky, now. She was a graduate student in History, and she was assigned to Dr. Stickles as a student aid - she also did typing and research work for him. So we both worked, hit or miss, on things along with Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Smith was teaching part time and working for Dr. Stickles.
- Miss Tyler: ~~We~~ Were you and Mrs. Leiper collecting? Did you go out on trips?
- Mr. Carver: She was collecting, but being a student, I couldn't leave very much and go with her. I remember going to but two or three places that summer. We did go to the R. C. P. Thomas home which, of course, was right here at the edge of town, and Mr. Thomas had a great many books stored in an out building or garage. I think it was a garage and we loaded them into Mrs. Leiper's car and carried them to the Kentucky Building. A high percentage of them were copies of Filson Club publications. He had been a member of the organization, and they were duplicates actually of what we already had. We had already gotten the Jillson collection for the school, and everything that was in

- Mr. Carver: it that was Kentucky, primarily, had already been turned
(cont.) over to Mrs. Leiper.
- Miss Tyler: Somebody asked me about this also the other day. Whether
the Jillson collection was the nucleus of the Kentucky --
- Mr. Carver: No, no ---
- Miss Tyler: I didn't think so, but this was the collection that was purchased,
oh, Dr. Jillson I believe had approached the school about this
material.
- Mr. Carver: My understanding was, but as I said, this had all come about
before I go here. So, what I'm going to say is hearsay, and
after 40 years, hearsay can get thin, but my recollection is
that Dr. Jillson had got somewhat in financial problems. This
was in the middle of the depression and anything could have
happened, he needed cash and he sold his library, which was
a very fine library. The school bought it - I am not sure what
they paid for it. I have the recollection that it was around
\$3,000. I may be way off on it.
- Miss Tyler: I don't really know. In Miss Helm's files, there was a list of
material that was purchased; a large portion of it being ge-
ological material, which we still have. I don't think I ever
knew the price, but I didn't have that figure in mind. I had
something much lower. But I have no basis for this.
- Mr. Carver: I don't know why that sticks with me, but that is the figure
that I have --- but that figure, at today's prices is a give-
away, but there are many, what today, would be very rare
books in that, so they got a good buy out of it, but under the
considerations that were true back in those days, they did not
buy books for the Kentucky Library.
- Miss Tyler: No, they did not.
- Mr. Carver: These were bought for the school, then they picked out the
Kentucky books and gave them up there. Of course, a lot of
his books were on Kentucky, because he was the State Geolo-
gist for a period of time. They got through him, a relatively
complete file of the State Geological publications. In fact, I
am under the impression now, that we have the best collection
of them anywhere in the State, because the State Geological
office has had a fire, and many of their books were destroyed.
So we have things that the current geological people do not
have.

- Miss Tyler: What about budget or money? You said they didn't buy books - did you buy any at all?
- Mr. Carver: I am assuming that they had to buy; in fact, I know that they had to buy some of the current books in those days, because the situation was that most people who wrote books were only given two or three for their personal, or maybe as many as six or eight, for their personal distribution. But they had big families, most of them were given to members of their family and they could not give them to the library. But back-dated books, they did not buy usually. It reached a point where they began to do it, because certain things that were needed could not be found in give-away collections. When they could get a good buy on one, they would buy it. There was a dealer from Crawfordsville, Indiana, who was a very regular visitor.
- Miss Tyler: Was that Mr. Banta?
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Banta came down here once every month, or two or three, with suitcases full of rare Americana, not all of it Kentucky, by any means. This was just one stop on his tour to many libraries. He was a very knowledgeable person.
- Miss Tyler: I think he and Mrs. Leiper had established a nice rapport.
- Mr. Carver: Right.
- Miss Tyler: In fact, she did this with so many people because of her personality and charm and ease of manner.
- Mr. Carver: She was one of the most delightful people I have ever known. But, as far as having a regular budget for the Library, I don't think any department on the campus, in those days, had a regular budget. If Dr. Cherry would see that something was needed in one place, he would switch money, that he had planned maybe to go some place else, because of a more urgent need, in the new area. So I really have never known just how much money Mrs. Moore (Mrs. Leiper) did have to spend. In later years a budget was established down there, which amounted roughly to \$600 a year, plus whatever the salaries happened to be.
- Miss Tyler: Was the \$600 for books?
- Mr. Carver: It was for books, binding, newspapers - that was it. I'm not sure, but it seems to me like it is running about \$7,500 for

- Mr. Carver: that sort of thing today.
(cont.)
- Miss Tyler: I believe that is correct.
- Mr. Carver: But, there is quite a difference. Mrs. Moore (Mrs. Leiper) could have had the whole Library back in those days for what they spend in one year now. In fact, when she started collecting, somebody told her that there was one set of books that she would never be able to get for the Library. It was a very rare one.
- Miss Tyler: You mean never get as a gift?
- Mr. Carver: Never get as a gift, or in any other way. That is Littell's five volume set of Kentucky laws - statute law that Kentucky published from about 1812 until 1818. At the time of her retirement in 1956 she had been given two complete sets, and at least three volumes toward the third complete set.
- Miss Tyler: ~~Are you saying~~ that this was because she charmed them out of the people?
- Mr. Carver: Right. She could talk people out of anything. It was amazing ^{what} people would just give her, and Miss Robertson was almost equivalent to that, but Miss Robertson didn't go out and collect day in and day out as Mrs. Leiper did.
- Miss Tyler: Probably for the records, we should say that when Mrs. Leiper began working in 1930 in the Kentucky Library, that she was Mrs. Mary Taylor Leiper, and that her husband, Dr. Macon Leiper, had been Head of the English Department until illness had forced him to retire. He died in 1936. I don't recall just which year she remarried, and married Mr. Frank P. Moore, who was a local business man.
- Mr. Carver: She married Mr. Moore in late '36 or early '37, not too many months after Dr. Leiper's death.
- Miss Tyler: We might find it easier in the tape to refer to her as Mrs. Moore, rather than to make an effort to call her Mrs. Leiper, in the period that she was there.
- Mr. Carver: This may be a little bit off of what you want here, but I'll tell you a funny story about Mrs. Moore's name. I had been writing to her a long time as Mrs. Leiper and I worked with her over here, from June of '35 until '37, or through '37, as Mrs. Leiper. I'm wrong on when she married. She married

- Mr. Carver: (cont.) in late '37 or early '38. I guess it was in early 1938 that she wrote me that Mr. Otto Rothert, who was a very good friend of mine, was going to be at Western and give a chapel program on a certain morning. She would like for me to come back and be here and help entertain him. So, I came over.
- Miss Tyler: What were you doing at home? Was it vacation?
- Mr. Carver: No, I was not in school that winter. I was working on the newspaper over there. Anyhow, she and I went to the depot to meet Mr. Rothert who came in on the train - the Pan American. Prior to that though, she had remarried and I had never met her husband. She said as we were driving back, that she thought it would be nice to go by the store and let Mr. Rothert meet my new husband. We parked up on the square near where, let me see, what's up there now? Mr. Moore's store was right along there where Russell's Dress Shop is now. Mr. Moore's store was there.
- Miss Tyler: Mr. Moore had a men's clothing store - yes.
- Mr. Carver: Yes, that was it. She suggested that I go in to the store to get her husband and bring him out, to meet Mr. Rothert. Well, I had never seen Mr. Moore, but when I walked up to the door, there was a gentleman standing in the doorway. I said, "Are you Mr. Moore?" he said, "Yes". I said, "Mrs. Leiper would like for you to come out to the car." He laughed, "If you will call her Mrs. Moore, I'll come." From that day on, I was broken - I never said Mrs. Leiper again. But Mr. Rothert oddly enough, always wrote from then on - Mrs. Leiper-Moore.
- Miss Tyler: That's what I frequently called her. In an effort to make clear to the people I was talking to, to know whom I was talking about.
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Rothert always referred to her as Mrs. Leiper-Moore; she thought it was funny at the time. I think it finally reached the point that it was a little bit irritating, but not bad. There were members of the faculty who never did get over the habit of calling her Mrs. Leiper, but they had done it for 30 or 40 years. You don't break that kind of a habit easily.
- Miss Tyler: No, you really don't. Gayle, I want to ask about the work with the W.P.A. project. When did that begin? Was that started after you had moved into the Kentucky Building?

- Mr. Carver: You mean strictly with the museum part of it, or was it the school as a whole? Because there were things going on before we had a museum project.
- Miss Tyler: I guess anything you want to say about it.
- Mr. Carver: All right. In 1937 or '38 - I'm not just sure, a project was started, all over the United States called the Federal Writers' project. Western was made the headquarters for the collections of materials in this area, for several counties. I don't know just how many counties were involved. I know it went over as far as Muhlenberg County, and all the adjoining counties would send in their reports to the young lady who was in charge of the work, who had her headquarters in the Kentucky Library. She was Mrs. Moore's niece; her name was Margaret Ayres McClain. Later on this material went in to the publication of the W. P. A. guidebook to Kentucky, and of course, there were off-shoots of that - the history of Henderson, Louisville - the Gateway City, I believe it was called. I don't know how many more of them, but a tremendous amount of local history was gathered by people out in the various counties and sent in here for re-editing, and from here it went in to regional headquarters, and from there I presume it went on in to Washington. So, there is not telling how much of that material is still on file, somewhere in Washington, probably. Maybe Chicago.
- Miss Tyler: I hope it has not been thrown away.
- Mr. Carver: Oh - no - the government never throws anything away. When they start to file it away - they make ^{five} copies of it, and keep the five copies and throw the original away. It's the way things usually turn out. But, anyhow, Margaret Ayres McClain worked until she became ill, and they moved the headquarters some where else, and I lost track of it. We were promised that we could have copies of everything that came in to that office, but they piled in faster than we had help to copy them, so we did not get that sort of thing.
- Miss Tyler: Wasn't it W. P. A. personnel that worked on the mounting of pictures and clippings that we had?
- Mr. Carver: Oh, yes, but that was under the Museum project.
- Miss Tyler: The Museum project?

- Mr. Carver: That was the museum project. Another thing that they had before we had the Museum project - actually there were two things that got involved with the Kentucky Library and the Main Library. One of them was the federal art project, and there were amateur artists - I mean people who had art talent, were assigned to do things on that. Several of them - I have no idea of their names today. There was at least one man and one woman in the bunch who came to the Kentucky Library and made some sketches of many of the relics which had been given for the Museum. The Shaker water yoke, I remember, was one that they made a drawing of, and the flax - not the flax, but the silk hanker was another sketch that they made. They spent days there though, making drawings, then water color - filling in.
- Miss Tyler: What were they to do with these ?
- Mr. Carver: These went to Washington eventually, and some of them have been published in the - a very lovely book, that came out just before the War based on some of these things - what did they call that? I don't know - it's in your library here, and there is a copy of it over in the Main Library. More recently there has been some more work on some of those plates that were made all over the United States, back in those days by the federal art project. That same project is the one which did murals in court houses that were done - our federal buildings, etc. the government did -
- Miss Tyler: The one in the Old Post Office?
- Mr. Carver: The old post office building has one that was done under a contract, in a way, but it was through the art project some way. Then, another thing that worked out of the Kentucky Building was a graves registration program, trying to locate the graves of people, primarily of people who had been in the various wars, in which the United States had been involved; the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Spanish American War, Civil War. Also, I suppose the Mexican War. Many graves were not marked and they tried to locate what cemeteries these people had been buried in, and if there was a marker, they made a copy; if there was not a marker, they indicated that the body was supposed to be in those cemeteries. I think that we have a lot of those records in the Kentucky Library here, because one of the men who - well, the men who worked on these were all from Bowling Green. I think one of them kept copies of what was sent in to headquarters, and I believe they are down there in the building. One of the men was a Mr. John Hanes, another one - let me see -

- Miss Tyler: Was that Mr. John Hanes, the lawyer?
- Mr. Carver: No, this is the father of Mr. Edward Hanes, who is in the Education Department here at Western, and his brother is John Hanes, who is at the Court House. They lived over here on Main Street - I mean on College Street in a very lovely little cottage, down the hill a short distance from Western.
- Miss Tyler: John still lives there.
- Mr. Carver: The boy, not his father?
- Miss Tyler: Not his father.
- Mr. Carver: His father is the one who did this work. Then, his father's sister, young John's aunt, worked for me later on the Museum project when that was open. [I believe that was Mrs. Lulu Kendrick]
- Miss Tyler: We started out talking about the Library. Now we have switched off to the Museum, so some where along the line you must have changed into the Museum work, mainly. When was that? How did that come about?
- Mr. Carver: In November of '37 - I was not over here, of course, I was working in Greenville, but I had a letter from Mrs. Leiper - I have to stop and think which she was at the time, stating that - no, I had a letter from somebody - I don't remember now who it was - stating that Mrs. Leiper wanted me to come over here, I guess it was Miss Robertson, to discuss a very interesting thing that was in the planning stages and it turned out that they had applied for a government project to catalog the collections which had been given to Western for its Museum. She wanted me to direct the work on it. Well, I was not on W. P. A. in any sense at the time, and did not come under the qualifications that were necessary for certain types of work there, but it turned out that I was eligible to be a project supervisor, on non-relief basis. That project was finally opened on the 9th of March - I believe it was and the project opened ahead of my getting here, I came over and started to work - I think it was the 9th of March, 1938, as supervisor.
- Miss Tyler: Had they moved into the building by then?
- Mr. Carver: No, no. They were - that was all still on the third floor of the

- Mr. Carver: Old Library. I think, at that beginning time we had about five W. P. A. people working under my supervision. It eventually got up to about twenty-four or 'five, then it gradually went down to nothing, with the added on-set of World War II when W. P. A. finally was merged into other war work. But we had a great number of people ranging in training from people who could neither read nor write their own names up to one young lady who had her Bachelor's degree. I don't believe I ever got anyone with any higher education. Most of them had not finished high school, but a lot of them had gone to high school at least.
- Miss Tyler: Do you feel that the money was well spent, in work that was -
- Mr. Carver: I think that the Kentucky Building would not be what it is today without having had that help that was started with that.
- Miss Tyler: Did they help with the inventory or the records?
- Mr. Carver: Yes - yes. Not only did we make records on the things that had been given in so far as we had anything to work with, but we also did the restoration and cleaning up of all the relics that were there. For instance, on old iron work that was rusty, we sanded down until we got to the original metal, then coated them so that they would not rust more. On wood work we sanded down to the original woodwork and waxed or oiled, whatever was needed there to put it back into a -
- Miss Tyler: You don't need a degree to have elbow grease to do that kind of work, do you?
- Mr. Carver: Well - as you know from long experience, I am not sold on degrees.
- Miss Tyler: If you had been, Gayle, you probably would have pursued the college work because you took the courses you were interested in, but you stopped at that, didn't you?
- Mr. Carver: No, I went on for a period of time after I came back in 1947 taking courses, with the idea in mind of working toward a degree - when I could get away from the building down there, when I had student help. It reached a point that I didn't have student help and no time to get away. So, I had to drop off class work, and never did go back to it. There is just so much you can do in an eight-hour day.

- Miss Tyler: That's true. When did you move into the Kentucky Building? I know that in '37, or just prior to 1937, the Kentucky Building had some temporary partitions put up down there, inside, and they had classes down there, because Recitation Hall had been torn down.
- Mr. Carver: They started tearing down the Recitation Hall during the Christmas holidays of 1935 and '36. They started classes in the Kentucky Building of January, 1936, and they were continued through the summer school of '37. By then Cherry Hall had been completed to the extent that they could move there. The Kentucky Building was emptied of its classes and the partitions were torn down. Along the way additional money had accumulated from pledges which people had made for the building; also, P. W. A. agreed to give \$37,500 toward the completion of the Kentucky Building, and Mr. Garrett persuaded the Legislature to invest \$50,000 down there, with the understanding that the plans be altered to the extent that two rooms were changed totally and made big enough for student club meetings.
- Miss Tyler: What two rooms were they?
- Mr. Carver: What later became known as the student room in the basement and the faculty room on the main floor. The faculty room in the original plans was to have been set up as period rooms - a bedroom, livingrooms, or what have you: also, as living quarters for a caretaker, but that was eliminated and made into one big room, plus a couple of small rest rooms and a kitchen, with a connecting stairway from the kitchen to the basement room, where the students were to have their meetings, too. So, if they wanted refreshments, they would have an area of preparation.
- Miss Tyler: When did you move down there?
- Mr. Carver: To live? Not until after World War II. I moved on the campus in May of 1940 and lived in the log cabin as long as I stayed here before World War II. I left here in December of '42 and went to Louisville to work, and I came back in '47. In the meantime the cabin had been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Porter Hines. They stayed there until a new home was built out near Hadley, then three different members of the Music Department moved in - one after the other, and stayed there until Mr. Carpenter finally bought a home on the Nashville Road, or Chestnut Street, because he got scared that they were going to kick him out down there one day, and put a dormitory on the site of the

- Mr. Carver: cabin, and he would have no place to go to. The building stood
(cont.) vacant, as you probably remember for a couple of years.
Then they did some work on it.
- Miss Tyler: Mrs. Hawes lives there now.
- Mr. Carver: Mrs. Hawes lives there now, but before she moved there,
the colored professor, with his wife, came here from Florida
to teach.
- Miss Tyler: Oh - was she in the Nursing Department?
- Mr. Carver: Yes, Nursing Department.
- Miss Tyler: I can't recall their name, but a very delightful couple.
- Mr. Carver: Very fine, but they could not get suitable housing out in town,
and so the school re-worked that for them to move into. Then,
after they left, Mrs. Hawes moved in and has been there since.
- Miss Tyler: I want to ask you about the pioneer cabin. I found some folders
of material about it, but I haven't had time to look over. Was
this an original cabin?
- Mr. Carver: No.
- Miss Tyler: Reproduced, or just built?
- Mr. Carver: No. They cut the logs on the home place where Dr. Cherry
grew up and brought them here and built the cabin, which is
not really a typical -
- Miss Tyler: This is what I wanted to know. It is not a replica then of Dr.
Cherry's home?
- Mr. Carver: No, no, no. It's just a log cabin. It was a very nice little
building, but no old fashioned log cabin would have had the
very elaborate stone mantel pieces, etc., that were put in to
this one. Then there are other things which would change it
from the typical.
- Miss Tyler: I have not been in it, so I didn't know.
- Mr. Carver: They have a stone mantle ledge, for instance - dressed stone,
inside and out, around the chimneys whereas they would have
been just cut slabs of sandstone or of limestone as the case
might be, and not dressed. They are beautiful - I don't mean

Mr. Carver: to be critical in that sense, but they are not typical. Then, (cont.) of course, this building was wired and has water, where a log cabin would not have had in the early days. Another thing, and this is an unfortunate thing, had concrete chinking which let water pour inside the house during a blowing rain. Concrete will not stick to wood, and after it had dried it had separated, and a blowing rain will let the water hit a log and run down into the chinking then run out into the inside of the building. Many a time in the three years that I lived there have I moved furniture out from the walls and mopped floors because of a hard, blowing rain. Later on, one of the musicians who lived there - I can't think what his name is - had that problem and thought the roof was leaking. So, one morning I heard hammering going on down at the cabin and I went back of the Kentucky Building to see what was going on and they were ripping that beautiful old - what do you call them? - anyhow, it was the rough board roof, off, and put on modern slate, or tile, roof. It just about killed me to see it because they had under-laid the old type roof with a roof that would never have leaked, under any circumstances and then put this - what do you call them? - I want to say slab - shake roof.

Miss Tyler: Shake roof.

Mr. Carver: Shake roofs - they tore the shake roof off and ruined it - so today it doesn't look much like a log cabin would have at all. The old shake roof made it look beautiful, but that's a long-gone thing.

Miss Tyler: You spoke of Dr. Garrett persuading the Legislature to appropriate some money to complete the Kentucky Building. He was very proud of the Kentucky Building, wasn't he? Haven't I heard you tell me before, that he always tried to bring visitors to the campus down there, and often came with them himself?

Mr. Carver: I don't think he ever had an important visitor, after we moved into the Building that he was not down there, to show them the Kentucky Building. He was very much interested in it, and I think you know this, at least I have been told this, and you would know more about it than I would, he had a standing order for nearly every book that came in to the Main Library, to read before anybody else could get hold of it, didn't he?

Miss Tyler: Yes, he not only wanted to read, but he came to the Library when he had time and browsed through what we had. That was in the days when we had a browsing collection. We had our

Miss Tyler: current books where they were available for people to see and
(cont.) to select from. He and Mrs. Garrett both liked to read. Dr. Garrett would visit secondhand book stores when he went on trips - to conventions, and when he was in cities. And, of course, he shared, in his book talks in chapel, the pleasures of his reading. I have some files of Mr. Garrett's, and I hope when we go through them that I will be lucky enough to find some notes from his book talks, but I don't know whether I will or not.

Mr. Carver: He was a very delightful person.

Miss Tyler: We have been talking about W. P. A. work. Is there anything else in this connection - how did this tie in with the N. Y. A. program?

Mr. Carver: The N. Y. A. program was set up to give employment to students going to school at Western, and the various other schools throughout the country. It was called the National Youth Administration, actually, and many Western youngsters, particularly the boys, were given \$15.00 a month for so many hours of work to help pay for their expenses at school. I don't know just when this was started, but when I was in school here myself, I was employed, on a partial basis at least, by N. Y. A. and I know it continued until after I left here in 1942, however much longer, I do not know. There were varying numbers of youngsters employed from time to time, depending upon how much money was available, and during the first years of it, I think that I am right in saying this, Mr. L. T. Smith was the person in charge of it. But by the time we moved into the Kentucky Building in September, 1939, Mr. Sterrett Cuthbertson had been appointed to take over the management of the N. Y. A. program, and all hiring was done through him. From time to time we had ten or twelve N. Y. A. students working in the Museum program, along with the W. P. A. people, and there were other numbers in the Kentucky Library part of it. Of course, you would have had a great many working in the Main Library at that time, doing various and sundry things.

Miss Tyler: I am well aware of this, because the channeling of the records and turning in the time for these students had to be done very meticulously and carefully, and I'm not so sure the school work program could hardly have existed at any time without the federal funds. We have the federal work program now for our students who are eligible for it.

- Mr. Carver: Right. Almost all of the student aid today comes through federal appropriation, so, in the long run, it is basically the same thing, just under another name, and many youngsters could not go to school at all without the benefit of that program. Some of them did very fine work, along with the same situation, in other fields - you had a few who were goof-offs, and didn't do too much.
- Miss Tyler: Did Mr. Cuthbertson have his offices in the Kentucky Building?
- Mr. Carver: Right. He stayed down there in the Kentucky Building until after - right near the end of World War II, maybe a little bit after World War II when he was put in charge of veterans' housing on the campus. The N. Y. A. program had gone out in the meantime. He moved out into the old pavilion, or barn, which was on, what was then known as 17th Street. He and Buell Daniels managed the housing program for the returning veterans who came back to Western after the War.
- Miss Tyler: Was that when we still had most of the houses from old Cherrinton, or had they already been torn down? Or moved?
- Mr. Carver: There were still a number of them around, but mostly what Mr. Cuthbertson was involved with was the trailers and prefabricated houses that came back here from Clarksville, Indiana - the old powder plant, I believe it was - somewhere in that general area. They moved in dozens of those things and even Quonset huts. Where North Hall is today, there were two or three Quonset huts with twenty or thirty boys living in them for a period of time.
- Miss Tyler: Weren't there also some down there where the College of Education now is?
- Mr. Carver: Right. That whole field in there, except for the immediate area where the Dero G. Downing University Center is now and the dormitories are.
- Miss Tyler: The tennis courts?
- Mr. Carver: The tennis courts were there; then there was a football practice field on what is now Virginia Garrett Avenue, where West Hall is, along in that area and Central Hall, but the other end of that block was all set up with one-room trailers, two-room trailers, and then prefabricated, or they call them bricksiding houses, which had about four apartments in each one of them; and the returning veterans were assigned a place

- Mr. Carver: to live there at a very reasonable price. I think they got
(cont.) the four room apartments for about \$26.00 a month,
including utilities.
- Miss Tyler: That's what we called Vets' Village?
- Mr. Carver: Vets' Village. Yes. The last of Vets' Village has only been
gone a couple or three years.
- Miss Tyler: That's true.
- Mr. Carver: Some of the buildings that are across the street there - the
little white buildings that are nearer to Keen Hall and what-
ever those other dormitories are now - their names slip me -
were a part of the old Cherryton - were buildings built after
World War I in the general area of Grise Hall and the Music
Building. There were a great many of those put up, and
through the years they deteriorated and disappeared, but
five or six of them lasted until - well, they are still there
and are being used.
- Miss Tyler: They were put up during the oil boom here in Bowling Green.
- Mr. Carver: Was that right after World War I?
- Miss Tyler: Yes, right after World War I, and housing was not available
for the students. I have a blueprint in here that Mr. Carl
Barnes had sketched of Cherryton, that H. B. Clark gave to
me. I remember Cherryton very well because Mrs.
Travelstead, on the Music Faculty and her boys lived down
there. Chester was my contemporary. We would be down
there for parties, and I was very familiar with Cherryton.
- Mr. Carver: There was a woman who lived down there for years who
taught at Bowling Green -
- Miss Tyler: Mrs. [Myrtle] Towery -
- Mr. Carver: Mrs. Towery lived down there for years. I never could under-
stand exactly how she was allowed to do that when she had no
connection with Western at all in the years that she lived there.
- Miss Tyler: Maybe if I read all the material I have, I'll some time find out.
- Mr. Carver: I'm not fussing that she was there, but it was just something
I never did understand.

Miss Tyler: Well, there are some comparable situations today that people do not understand.

Mr. Carver: Right. Always will be, I guess.

Miss Tyler: I guess so. Gayle, I want to ask about the Exhibit that the College had at the State Fair; you and Mrs. Moore, I believe, were responsible for this. The State Fair each September - when did that begin? Do you recall?

Mr. Carver: I think I am right in saying that our first experience with the State Fair was in 1951. I may be wrong on that, but it was before Mr. Garrett died at any rate, and I had gone home on vacation. It was after the summer school was over, and Mrs. Moore - I don't remember whether she called me or wrote - at any rate, to come back right quick, that we had to prepare for a booth at the State Fair. The man who was in charge of the State Fair at that time, and his name right now has left me completely; he was a former Western student, I think, had allotted a booth to each of the four state schools, plus the University, at no cost whatsoever. We were just to put up our own exhibits and man them. So I came back over and we had a meeting in Mrs. Moore's livingroom. I don't remember who all was there - Kelly Thompson was there, Mrs. Moore was there, Dick Hoofnel was there, because he would be driving - transporting whatever we decided to take, and possibly one or two others. At any rate, we had this meeting and it was decided to use items out of the Museum. So, I spent the remainder of my vacation picking out objects to take up there and making special labels for them; also, packing them so that they would not get damaged. I don't remember now definitely what went except we took a Gray or Red Fox, and we took - we borrowed - something that we had been trying for years to get to the Museum, and couldn't, the Bobcat that was in a hardware store down town. We took a goose, a duck rather, that we had in the Museum. Beyond that I don't remember what other relics we took except they were mostly pioneer type things. Anyhow, we had a very little neat exhibit up there, and there was a picture of that exhibit in the annual which would have come out the next spring. I think each year after that, there was a picture in the annual for four or five years of whatever the booth contained in it. But I continued to go to the State Fair until about 1957. In that year they changed over to a joint booth, and each school took the operation of the booth for two days out of the ten day period. From then on, Bob Cochran or someone from the Public Relations handled our end of it, and I didn't have to

Mr. Carver: go back which was quite a relief because standing on your feet every day for eight hours a day for ten days in a row can be a killing experience.
(cont.)

Miss Tyler: And it was hot. What security was there for the exhibit?

Mr. Carver: In one sense, there was no security at all, except that they locked the main buildings that we were in at closing time at night. I suppose they had a guard for the building as a whole, but not for individual things. We had special cabinets built, so that if there was anything of any particular value, we could take down when we closed at night and put in there with a padlock on it, hoping that nobody would bother, and luckily nothing - One time, I don't know what year that was, we took one of the doll carriages up for part of the exhibit. It was against my better judgment that it went - in fact, I tried to persuade them not to, but they insisted, somebody along the way - however, by the time they got up there, the vibrations from the truck had broken the wheels on it all to pieces. They turned around and sent it back to Bowling Green, and we spent two or three weeks putting it back into usable condition again. But it was just too frail for that sort of thing. Then one year we had a right interesting experience while the Fair was still out at the old fair grounds out - I believe it was 40th Street, anyway it was in West Louisville, not too far from the river; and our exhibit was in the Merchants and Mechanics Building, and we had one of the first booths inside one of the main entrances there, and outside the entrance was the midway where all the modern farming equipment was kept on display - it was just out in the open - the tractors and whatever they use on farms. The farmers know all the answers to that, But at any rate, that particular year we had taken some old farming equipment as part of our display. I know we had a plow in the group that we could today trace back no less than 125 years, we don't actually know its age, but the person wanting the booth fair open, some farmer wandered in off the midway and spotted that plow in our booth. In a few minutes the midway was bare of visitors; people came in there and said that they could see that stuff any time, but this old plow they couldn't. We had a constant stream of visitors that year of the farming population to see the old things that we had taken up there. In addition to the plow, we had an early sausage mill, a wooden sausage mill, and some things like that. They were unusual; people enjoyed them, so it was nice that we had taken them.

Miss Tyler: Had the plow been on exhibit? In which one of the rooms?

- Mr. Carver: Yes, in the Pioneer Room of the relic room, or at least it was when I left and I assume it is still there.
- Miss Tyler: Gayle, how do you feel about the many copies of the same item you have down there, that they should be kept indefinitely, or ---
- Mr. Carver: I think - yes. I don't agree with the fact that they are there, but in the early days when the collection was first started, they had nothing. So, in order to get a collection started, they took everything that was offered regardless. They promised to take care of it, and to the extent that that was promised, I think that they should take care of it even though there are no less than seven spinning wheels down there, and only one would be necessary. But they have promised people they would take care of them as family items, and I think they should continue to do so. I don't think we need them, but there's not much you can do about it, because you never know when some member of the family is going to come back and say, "Where is this item?"
- Miss Tyler: That is true and I wanted to ask you also, how many items were given on a loan basis?
- Mr. Carver: That would be an awful hard thing to answer. Percentage wise, I would say 25 percent of the collection is on a loan basis?
- Mr. Tyler: How many times, or what percentage of the people have asked to take back items?
- Mr. Carver: Way less than 10 percent. We normally have lost very little that is on a loan basis, and under Dr. Garrett, and to an extent, when it came up after Mr. Thompson became President, if somebody had given something and came back and wanted it, we released it to them, because it would have created considerable ill-will had we not done so. In many instances we had duplications of whatever it might have been, or at least a reasonable facsimile, and we were not really losing the collection as a whole. There are some things down there on loan which, should they be taken out, would be a bad loss to the Museum, as such.
- Miss Tyler: Why did Agnes Hampton take the pictures that, I believe, had been given by the Lewis family, the ones painted by Mr. Edwards?

Mr. Carver: I have never figured that out, but now you are taking this off, aren't you?

Miss Tyler: Yes. [Turned tape over]

Mr. Carver: The Edwards collection, as such, consisted of more than portraits. There were a number of portraits in there of members of the family, then either famous or infamous, or maybe that isn't the correct word - perhaps, less famous people. They were placed in the Museum on a loan basis, or at least all of them but three, back about 1938, while we were still on the third floor of the old library building, with the understanding that the only people who could remove them were Miss Martha Lewis, who put them there, her nieces: Miss Ellen Lewis, who was Mr. Garrett's secretary, Miss Agnes Hampton, who may at that time have been working in the Library, if not, she was teaching.

Miss Tyler: She had already married Glenn Maxwell, because she married Glenn Maxwell when she was in school. [I think.]

Mr. Carver: Oh - well, anyhow she was one of the ones who was to be allowed to remove them later on, and then there was a nephew involved. There were three people other than Miss Martha who would have the right later on to remove those pictures, if necessary or wanted to. They stayed with the collection - many of them on display - until sometime between 1956 and 1964; I am not sure what year Miss Agnes Hampton, or Mrs. Maxwell, wrote letters or made arrangements with Ellen Lewis who had married in the meantime and with this other cousin who lived somewhere, I think, over on the east coast, to acquire their rights to the paintings. Then she took them all out, with the exception possibly of one picture which is still down there, and I am not sure why it is there unless it was just an oversight, one we missed in gathering the collection together. In the meantime, however, maybe shortly after these were taken out, we got three other portraits by Captain Edwards, so we still have a representative of his work in the Museum.

Miss Tyler: Where did these come from?

Mr. Carver: These were willed to the Kentucky Building by Miss Fannie Winans, who lived over near 13th and Clay Street, near the railroad. They were portraits of her grandmother, Mrs. Ritter, and her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William Brent Winans. We have no idea, unfortunately, when they were painted, but obviously judging by the clothing on them,

Mr. Carver: they were Civil War, or possibly a little earlier. Mrs. Ritter had run, what was in its day, a very famous hotel in Bowling Green, It stood somewhere in the general area of Main and Adams Streets. I don't know the exact location, and it stood until after the Civil War when it was removed, and from the timbers of that building there were either three or four cottages built on Clay Street facing the railroad and near 13th. Miss Fannie and her brother lived in one of those cottages on the corner until their deaths. Miss Fannie died, I'm not sure when, some time before 1964, at any rate. We got the paintings at that time. They were in horrible condition, in that they had turned dark with age and had accumulated so much grime and grit that it was almost impossible to see a face on them. After we got them, I wrote to various Museums throughout the country for advice on what to do. Most museums wrote back and said don't, because unless you know the kinds of paint that were used, you might damage the pictures to the extent that nothing could be done about them. They should be handled by a chemist first, to see the paints, then work from that. Of course, we were not equipped for that kind of thing. But one Museum, and I think it was the Metropolitan, said that we would be safe in using an emulsion wax on them - wipe that on, then wipe it off; it should brighten them up a little bit, if not completely. We followed that procedure with fairly good results. You can at least see the figures and tell what the people look like. Then we restored the frames by repainting them, and they have been hanging in the reception room in the Kentucky Building since that time.

Miss Tyler: Did you ever clean any of the Snell pictures?

Mr. Carver: No, we did not make any effort to clean the Snell collection. After Mr. Thompson became president, he had one or two of them cleaned by someone, I never did know who, for use in the President's home. They came out quite nicely. They were sent away to be done, if I remember correctly.

Miss Tyler: In the correspondence that I came across not too long ago - some of it may have come with material from the Kentucky Library about the Snell collection - Mrs. Snell had written for Mr. Snell about a small group of pictures that they were sending, and they wanted some of these to be used in the President's home. I don't remember, maybe you would, whether some of these went into the President's home when the Cherrys were there.

- Mr. Carver: Yes. When Dr. Cherry was there, there were several pictures over there, and they stayed until Mr. Thompson was elected President. And, of course, as you know, they practically re-built the building. Most of those paintings were sent back to the Kentucky Building for storage. And some of them are still down there, with possibly one or two exceptions. Some of them had been damaged in the ---
- Miss Tyler: In moving around?
- Mr. Carver: Not so much in the moving. There was one picture of a horse, and I don't remember the details about it, had been hung where there was a leak evidently at some time, and it had been streaked with water, or whatever it was. It is in very poor condition, and I doubt if it can ever be restored, because I get the feeling from this distance, it's water color or tempera, or something like that which can not be touched up like you can with oils. Some of the others had holes punched in them, but that is true with a lot of the Snell things - damaged that way. After Mr. Downing became President and moved into the present President's home, he needed some paintings and we went through the collection and picked out four or five - I don't remember how many - maybe not that many, and they are hanging in the President's home now. I can remember two definitely that we took over there.
- Miss Tyler: There is a record, though, of what you sent over there?
- Mr. Carver: I think so - I think they are on cards.
- Miss Tyler: When I had found this earlier correspondence, I had mentioned it to Riley Handy, because I said, "Riley, in the change-over in the use of the buildings - the President's home, I don't know what has happened to these, and you might want to take the list and determine where these paintings are." I really feel that everybody ^{so} there is no one person that the blame can be placed on - we have all been somewhat neglectful of the Snell collection, and I don't mind putting this on tape. Do you know - this might have been before you came to Western - did you ever hear it mentioned, or come across any reference to a contractual arrangement about the acceptance of the Snell collection? When Mr. Snell gave it?
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Snell's collection actually came in over a considerable period of time; it was not all at one time.

Miss Tyler: No, I know it wasn't.

Mr. Carver: If there was a contract, I never heard of it; in fact contracts are a fairly recent thing around here.

Miss Tyler: This is true. At the time this was given, it was a gentlemen's agreement, and correspondence only; in more recent years have people been aware of the necessity of the dotted line and the crossed "T", about what you give and what you want done.

Mr. Carver: I have said it to a number of people, including the President, that if the word of the people in the past isn't respected in their contracts, then they aren't worth anything, because a verbal statement is a contract.

Miss Tyler: Yes.

Mr. Carver: To that extent, that is why I said earlier, that I think they should honor the commitments to keep the things in the Museum, even though there are duplications; but the Snell collection, as I understand it, began to come in to Western about 1923 - long before they started collecting for the Kentucky Building as a Library Building wasn't completed until 1928. Ogden was merged in 1928 also.]

They were put, a major portion of them, on the third floor of the Main Library building, in that end of it nearest the Administration Building. One whole room down there was just hanging with pictures, and a smaller room was devoted primarily to the best part of the Snell collection, in my opinion, the miniatures. There was one little room down there which had been planned for an office, and they had little cases in there with the miniatures in them. Miss Elizabeth Woods had been involved with hanging those pictures and getting what information that could be dug up about them which was very little unfortunately. Actually nobody knows much about the Snell collection apparently, because Mr. Snell himself didn't know much about it. The only things we had to go on were the shipping papers which - he would go to Europe or where ever and buy an object and have it crated and shipped it back here, and that was it. Unless we knew what country it came from, there was nothing to go on, because a very high percentage, I would say almost the toto, the paintings are unsigned and nothing to go on, except maybe you could guess a school - a type, what school of art it was or something like that. They represent a great many countries and a great many periods in time. Some years ago, I don't remember just when, one afternoon I had some visitors in the Museum, one of whom was Mr. Snell's nephew and the other one was that man's son or Mr.

- Mr. Carver: Snell's great-nephew. They were from Florida, probably (cont.) around Sarasota, but I am not sure now. They had come to Nashville on business, and knowing that we had the Snell collection, had come on up to see it. As it happened I got involved in taking them through the building. I'm glad that I did because a student would not have known anything about it, and I really knew very little, but more than a student worker would have. But anyhow, in the course of their visit, I explained our predicament to them - that we had these two or three hundred pictures there, and statues scattered around over the campus, and other odds and ends, and Mr. Snell with absolutely, or almost in toto - no information about it; and the nephew started laughing said, "That's nothing - he brought 15 railroad carloads of art work into St. Petersburg and built a house around it and didn't know where he got a piece of it." So, we were in no worse condition than he was with his own personal collection.
- Miss Tyler: In other words, we will never know, because he didn't.
- Mr. Carver: Keep records. I've always had a feeling and this is strictly personal, that Mr. Snell, who became wealthy after leaving Bowling Green through real estate dealings in Florida in the boom days, got the idea that wealthy people collected art, so he went to Europe and bought art without knowing what he was doing.
- Miss Tyler: He may have, and he was probably easy prey for anyone over there, who discovered he had money and would part with it readily, which is truly unfortunate. Hasn't there been at least once that the University has brought in somebody to appraise, or look at, some of the Snell collection down there?
- Mr. Carver: Not to my knowledge - I wouldn't say that definitely. They had a young man here, a few years ago - since 1964 - to go through the whole Museum.
- Miss Tyler: Are you referring to Mr. Glasser?
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Glasser.
- Miss Tyler: No, I thought at one time, somebody from Louisville, at least, came.
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Bier. Mr. Bier has been down to see the collection.
- Miss Tyler: Yes, maybe he is the one.

Mr. Carver: Yes, but as far as I know, not with the idea of appraising it.

Miss Tyler: Maybe I shouldn't have said appraising, because I wasn't thinking in terms of monetary worth, of the collection. I was thinking more in terms of looking at it and passing judgment as to the value of it as a work of art, or by any artist of worth.

Mr. Carver: I don't remember. This may have been the time you had in mind. Mr. Bier was down here once after we moved into the Kentucky Building with photographers from the Courier-Journal. They were to photograph some of the Snell paintings for a feature story in the Courier Magazine, especially the ones on religious art. We have a great many madonnas and things of that sort in the group, and at that time a great many of them were still up in the old library building where they had been left in the Reading room and periodical room and here, there, and yonder. So, we photographed what were applicable down at the Kentucky Building, and I came up to your library and got them off the walls and carried them outside where we would have natural light, but unfortunately, none of the pictures came out. Because the photographers commented at the time, that they had been coated with something - we were never sure whether it was varnish or shellac or what - and of course, the canvases were wrinkled, and they got so ~~many~~ ^{many} different types of glare on that, that they could never get a decent picture.

Miss Tyler: I don't think they were shellacked after they were given to the University. I know ~~we~~ ^{that} selected some that were in better condition and were appealing to us, and put in the main reading room of the library. There were several of the very large ones that had been on the walls of the third floor room, from the time the collection came. You mentioned '23 - I didn't think it was that early - I thought it was along in '23 that Mr. Snell gave - I think it was - \$30,000 and it was matched in some way/some money was used to build Snell Hall. That it was nearer the time - say, '27, or about the time that Ogden was to be merged into Western-that the collection came. Some of the correspondence that I have run across - some of this, I think, came up from the Kentucky Building/ was correspondence between Mr. Snell and Judge R. C. P. Thomas, who was the Regent for Ogden; and that really the collection came to Western as an addition of the merger of Ogden into Western.

Mr. Carver: If they came before '27, that would have been before they merged, because they didn't merge until '28.

- Miss Tyler: The agreement was signed in November of '27 and the first of January, '28 was the official change-over.
- Mr. Carver: I may be wrong; I was guessing about the 1923 date. But I knew it was long before the campaign for the Kentucky Building - I say, long before, if it was late '27 - it wouldn't have been that long because, officially the campaign for the Kentucky Building opened about October, '28 with the publication of the Teachers' College Heights for October, 1928.
- Miss Tyler: That's true.
- Mr. Carver: They began the campaign for money and then, of course, the sideline of collecting books and relics for the Museum.
- Miss Tyler: The early articles about the Snell collection mentioned its being displayed and housed on the third floor of the Library building, and of course, what I would call the garden statuary lined the corridor - the hall of the third floor - for years and years. A few of the very lovely pieces of marble statuary were displayed up there, and the Mexican water jar, which is still there, and ^{the} baptismal font, which I think is still on the second floor landing of what is now Gordon Wilson Hall. When we moved into this building in '65, and the former library building was renovated and airconditioned - I've never quite got over this - all the years we spent there in the heat, Much of the statuary was sent to the Kentucky Building; some of it displayed outside has disappeared.
- Mr. Carver: Everything that was displayed outside has gone but one, and it may be gone by now.
- Miss Tyler: I really think this is most unfortunate, and I wonder whether any claim was ever put in for insurance.
- Mr. Carver: Couldn't have gotten it.
- Miss Tyler: Because they couldn't have proved what the value was?
- Mr. Carver: No, because it was not protected. We had a situation develop there in the building which we got no insurance from, and that was protected by the building in one sense. There was a bronze piece that we kept on one of the square pianos there -
- Miss Tyler: I remember that.
- Mr. Carver: It was shaped like a woman's head or a man's head with a cap

Mr. Carver: on, and I have always thought it was an oil lamp because the way the bill came out would have been for the wick to lay in it - the oil down in it. I have always thought that some woman wanted it for a flower vase and she had a big carryall, or something with her - picked it up one day. It disappeared one Sunday afternoon when the building was open. This was after Mr. Thompson became President and I sent in a report, and we also had a form of insurance on the building for things like that. I sent in a report on it, probably to him and to Hubert Hardaway, who was in the business office at the time. They took it up with the insurance company, which denied the claim, because we had a boy student worker in the room at that time, theoretically to watch for that sort of thing, and it disappeared while the building was open to the public and he was in there. They said since it was done that way, they would not honor the claim. Well, I have always thought that was unfortunate in that we just did not have enough help. If a student were talking to a visitor on one side of the house, he can't be seeing what is going on around the wall on the other side. So we just lost out on that deal. Since these statues and other carvings were out in the back yard with no protection whatsoever, I don't think any insurance would have ever covered it. I know one morning I happened to look out the back door, or back window, and there was a statue - one of the marble ones - about half way between the Kentucky Building and the old Morgantown Road. I tore out of the building and around to see what was happening - one was totally gone - that one, they had gotten that far with, another one was off of its base, and they had started to move it, but did not get very far. I assume a police car or something had gone by and scared them. I moved them back, but within a few weeks they had all disappeared. There are pictures in some of the annuals that show how they stood on those back steps and they could be identified today from those pictures.

Miss Tyler: I saw something not long ago, on a step of a home, and I thought it looked like one of the former Snell items, but I couldn't prove anything.

Mr. Carver: You could have if you would go to the annual, if it is the right one - it is in the annual. I'm not sure just what that is, but used to make an awful lot of pictures around the Kentucky Building. One year there were a number made on those back steps, which incidentally, to me, are the prettiest things around the Kentucky Building.

Miss Tyler: I think so.

- Mr. Carver: These statues show up in those pictures, and you could have a very good view. In connection with that, you know the Snell gardens over by Snell Hall had four large statues of the four seasons, and then there was a little lane that led off to down where the parking lots are now, with little miniature cherubs out of carved limestone on either side. There is not a one of them left.
- Miss Tyler: The cherubs have been taken, haven't they?
- Mr. Carver: I don't know whether the school has moved them - I'm not saying they were stolen, but at least they are gone from down there, and I am assuming that they have been stolen.
- Miss Tyler: That's true. Maybe I need to inquire.
- Mr. Carver: There is another thing in connection with the Snell collection that maybe should be brought up here. Before we moved from the old Library building to the Kentucky Building, there was a very lovely carrara marble unit on the third floor of the Library in the hall, representing the four seasons as a group, and Mr. Snell and I guess it was his first wife, he just had two, but anyhow -
- Miss Tyler: I didn't know he was married the second time.
- Mr. Carver: Yes, he and his first wife were divorced, at least the one that I knew as the first wife, were divorced. As far as I know she is still living in Tennessee somewhere. They were up on a visit, before we moved in to the Kentucky Building, and he spotted this carrara marble piece out in the hall, and said that he had forgotten that he had sent that, and he would like very much to have them in his home in Florida. I don't know the details, but he said he would swap something to replace it that would be of equal value. By the time we got into the Kentucky Building we got the replacement, and in my opinion, it lacks a heck of a lot being [of equal] value. The item is now behind the Kentucky Building, between the building itself, and the little back walk. I think it is Central American or Mexican, or something like that. It is sort of like a big flower pot out of carved stone, and in my opinion doesn't hold a candle to this thing that he got back. No, I'm sorry, I'm telling part of this wrong. There were four individual four seasons that he took back.
- Miss Tyler: I was going to say, the one is still there.

- Mr. Carver: Down at the Kentucky Building. But the four little individual carrara statues
- Miss Tyler: I don't remember those.
- Mr. Carver: They were about three feet high, maybe three and a half, four - very beautiful little pieces. They were outside the doorway going into what became the main reading part of the Kentucky Library the last year or two that we were up there in the hallway there. That big one that I was thinking about is at the Kentucky Building, that is^x the four seasons. I don't remember what that is, that group.
- Miss Tyler: I don't think it is four - I think it is three people.
- Mr. Carver: Anyhow, it is a group of people.
- Miss Tyler: Well, if we don't want to talk any more about the Snell collection - I want to go back and ask you to say a little bit more about Miss Robertson and her work for the Kentucky Building and her interest in it, because, if she had a hobby or main interest, I do believe the Kentucky Building was it. She would stop the students - this was after she retired because she was my neighbor, and she would often call me on Sunday morning to talk about something, and usually she would call to ask me if I had read something in the Sunday Courier. Invariably she would go back to reminisce a little bit about the early days and the trips that she and her students would take to Glasgow, Barren County, or somewhere else to collect. So I'm sure you know something about her work that she would have told you.
- Mr. Carver: As of right now, I'm not sure what is on this tape ahead, and what we have mentioned, whether it was something that we took off a while ago, when the tape was turned.
- Miss Tyler: There is not anything, because we have turned the tape over.
- Mr. Carver: In that case, I can go back. Miss Robertson told me that - when she first started teaching Kentucky history, in about 1913 or '14, she substituted in somebody's class for a while, then was assigned the whole teaching of Kentucky history. There was one book in the library that concerned Kentucky history, and I think I am right in saying that it was a seventh grade equivalent textbook; so she began trying to round up things that her students could use for reference material. They were kept together in the library as a small unit of Kentucky books, and of course, through the years she kept adding and adding as

Mr. Carver: she could. Then somewhere along the way she went to Mr. (cont.) Cherry and complained that there was not enough material on Kentucky for her students to do real research work. He developed that into not only the Kentucky Library as such, but the Museum which would interpret the library, and the library interpret the museum. I guess it would be a good way of putting it. So she got interested in collecting for both, but still confined her time, primarily, to getting books for the Library. I don't know how many trips she made with students, but there are two or three that stand out in my memory from what she has told me. One involved a trip to Barren County to what is now a section in Mammoth Cave known as Salts Cave, and it was controlled, or there was something involved with the Collins family, the young man who was killed in the Cave in 19--.

Miss Tyler: Floyd Collins?

Mr. Carver: Floyd Collins. His family was involved in it in some way, and I'm not just sure but what he might have gone along with it, because this would have been long before the Kentucky Building was finished. Anyhow, they went in to Salts Cave and brought out a number of items from the Cave, including, I think it is, four grass moccasins and a part of a grass moccasin; then there is a gourd cup that came out of the cave, and as far as my knowledge is today, those are the best specimens of woven grass things that are in existence. They are far better than the ones that I have seen in the exhibit in Mammoth Cave, and of course, Salts Cave is now within, has been proven to be a part of, Mammoth Cave, through a connecting lane, but the Salts Cave part is not open to the public. Those were brought back somewhere in 1926, or somewhere along in that general period of time. Then she took, possibly the same group of students, maybe another one, to a mound which was located on what was then known as the Campbell farm, somewhere between here and Richardsville, to do some excavations, and we have had a bushel of fun out of it through the years, because as amateurs they used dynamite to get in to the -

Miss Tyler: Oh, my!

Mr. Carver: - mound and thereby ruined some very fine items. But we do have from that expedition some mica which was used for mirrors, a paint cup, which was used in mixing paint to smear on their faces. There are four jars, of course, they were not in glass jars originally, but they are now in glass jars; a pair of ores [?] that they would have used. There were at least two gorgets

- Mr. Carver: that came out of that mound, and one of them has a design
(cont.) cut into it.
- Miss Tyler: What is a gorget, Gayle?
- Mr. Carver: A gorget is an Indian - I may be sticking my neck out - since I am not a specialist in this field - but I'm going to call it an Indian ornament. They wore them on strips around their neck or on belts around their waist, and what their purpose was, I do not know, unless it was an ornament or decorative piece. This one has a design incised on it, and Dr. Webb, who later cataloged the Indian collection that we had, up to 1935 -
- Miss Tyler: Was that Dr. Webb from the University of Kentucky?
- Mr. Carver: Right. He said that was a very unusual find this far north. They were found frequently further south, but had not been known up here.
- Miss Tyler: You said these expeditions were long before the Kentucky Building was finished. Where were these artifacts kept until we had a real museum?
- Mr. Carver: I don't know for sure on that, but I have a feeling that they were just boxed up and put in the basement of the library building, possibly over at the Cedar House, or Faculty House today, until they moved in to the old library, what? 1928, somewhere along in there?
- Miss Tyler: Somewhere along in there.
- Mr. Carver: They were kept in the basement until Mrs. Moore started spreading them out upstairs. Dr. Webb said that those were very fine items.
- Miss Tyler: Where are they now?
- Mr. Carver: They are all in one case on the top floor of the museum or were - I suppose they are still there, for surely they have not moved them. Those two sets of things were in one case together down there with a group out of Salts Cave - or Campbell Mound. Who owns the Campbell farm today, I do not know, or nobody would probably know it by that name, but it was, at the time they went out there, known as the Campbell Mound.
- Miss Tyler: We always ^{kept} ~~here~~, that Dr. Cherry, you know, had vision and a dream of the Kentucky Building, and I know that Miss Robertson

- Miss Tyler: admired Dr. Cherry very much. Do you think that she may
(cont.) have planted this idea in his head?
- Mr. Carver: I don't think there is any doubt about it, because it was basically
her baby but he just expanded it. I don't think Miss Robertson
ever had the idea of a building devoted to the whole thing, be-
cause it was just unthinkable on the money that they had at
Western in those days. It never occurred to her that he would
start a campaign to try to raise money for such a thing. I
think what they did down there is unbelievable.
- Miss Tyler: It is, and did this campaign for the Kentucky Building grow
simultaneously with the campaign for a College Heights
Foundation?
- Mr. Carver: They are interrelated, very closely.
- Miss Tyler: Yes, they are.
- Mr. Carver: I am under the impression that the Foundation, as such, was
started about 1923 - here we go back to my 1923 -
- Miss Tyler: Yes, I think this is true.
- Mr. Carver: But the campaign for money for the student loan fund - the
big campaign,- was not started until 1928.
- Miss Tyler: Maybe I'm thinking of this - the campaign for the student loan
fund and for the Kentucky Building were simultaneous.
- Mr. Carver: Right.
- Miss Tyler: When did Mr. Roy Seward become involved? Was he with the
College Heights Foundation from the beginning?
- Mr. Carver: Right at the beginning. Yes, he had worked right in Mr. Cherry's
office for years. I don't remember, but he has told me what
his capacity was in there, but he worked in Mr. Cherry's
office. Then Mr. Cherry, when this Foundation was started,
there was a little building between the old Recitation Hall and
the Training School that became the College Heights Foundation
office. That was used as such until they began to tear down
Recitation Hall to build Cherry Hall.
- Miss Tyler: What was that little building - I have some pictures of it - but
what was it, was it part of Potter Hall? Do you know?

- Mr. Carver: I have no idea what that was originally used for.
- Miss Tyler: This is something I'm very interested in. We have pictures of it - one I found was without the sign College Heights Foundation above it, and then another picture after it was the office for that.
- Mr. Carver: That was used as the office until they began to tear down Recitation Hall, and of course, one wing of Cherry Hall was to be down where that was. So that office and the alumni office were both moved into the little log cabin, which had already been built back of the Kentucky Building and they used the log cabin as headquarters - I think they nearly froze to death down there for two or three winters - until the Kentucky Building was finished, and at that time special offices had been set up in the Kentucky Building for the alumni and for the Foundation and for the N. Y. A. office. Today those offices, or what were then those offices, are the manuscript department for the Kentucky Library.
- Miss Tyler: That's right. Mr. Cornette's history lists Roy Seward as stenographer, 1909 to 1923. Then in that year he became secretary of the College Heights Foundation.
- Mr. Carver: He lived the Foundation.
- Miss Tyler: Yes, he truly did. I don't know whether it's because people in the early days had more time, or they had less - or there were fewer activities to compete for their time, but I think we can truly say that many of the people who were associated with the College, as it was known then, truly lived and breathed for the school.
- Mr. Carver: They certainly did and unfortunately, to a great extent, that's gone.
- Miss Tyler: It is, but I think it is a trend of the times - it is not just here at this institution; it's total.
- Mr. Carver: No, no. But today an awful lot of people who come to Western, are here - shall we say? just to do their days work - to get their salary and go home.
- Miss Tyler: We hear this judgment leveled by people in the business world as well. Of course, in the days when Dr. Cherry was president and we had chapel every day, he never missed an opportunity in his extemporaneous remarks to build the fire under people to do and to be something.

- Mr. Carver: Some of those chapel programs were just out of this world, and some of them were as boring as they could be. This is completely off the subject of what you have been asking me, but one of the most delightful chapel programs I ever went to in my life was in the summer of 1935. You will probably remember it, but there was or had been, a seating arrangement around ^A huge elm tree in front of old Recitation Hall, which through the years had rotted out, it had a wooden floor then circular seats around it -
- Miss Tyler: I remember the spoon holder! they called it!
- Mr. Carver: Right! Through the years the floor had rotted and had become dangerous and that summer they had put in a new concrete floor and fancy new metal and wood seats. They had also built a new spoon holder a little further over down the hill below the Library, sort of between it and the Administration Building. At this particular chapel, they re-dedicated the spoon holders. Dr. Gordon Wilson and another man in the English Department who was just fabulous, Louis Saloman.
- Miss Tyler: Yes, I remember Dr. Saloman.
- Mr. Carver: He was a teacher. They dedicated - they gave the program for the dedication, and that was the most hilarious thing I have ever heard in my life. They went clear back to Sanskrit and developed the meaning 'spoon holder' and the whole audience was just in an uproar because it was so funny the way they did it.
- Miss Tyler: I wish I had a copy of the text. I doubt -
- Mr. Carver: I doubt if there is one - I think it was more or less from little hand notes and then extemporaneous from there, but it was just wonderful. We just had a picnic! The spoon holders are both gone. I don't think there is even an indication, unless there maybe are some rock walls or terraces down below.
- Miss Tyler: I'm not sure.
- Mr. Carver: All of the trees are gone from down there that they used to sit under. The elm tree is still there but nothing as stately as it was when they built the spoon holder; the Dutch elm disease or something got to it, and they trimmed it back so much, that now it doesn't look the same. It was a very popular place, not only for studying but I think it could be called a courting place, too.
- Miss Tyler: It was. I don't know whether we have said very many things,

Miss Tyler: ^{that are} ~~and how~~ important, but I think we have had fun reminiscing
(cont.) about some of this, and I'm glad to have this on tape!

Mr. Carver: Before we get too far away from Miss Robertson, let me tell one little story about a book, or maybe it was two books, but one book in particular and how she acquired it for the Library. It happened over at Greenville and it involved a man that I knew quite well who had three children go to school at Western. She was visiting over there, back before 1935, and in the course of her visit, somebody told her that Mr. Crawford Johnson in his law library had a great many old books. So, Miss Robertson meanders up to see Mr. Johnson. He was a very delightful person. She walked in and I suppose she told him who she was, I'm not at all sure, but she said to him, "I think you should make a donation to the Kentucky Library at Western". He told her to look around the office and see if she wanted anything, and if she did, to just take it. She whirled around and pointed clear across the room to a great big book and told him that she would take that one. Well, she must have been - what would you say? - psychic, or something, because it turned out to be the 1849 Convention for Kentucky's second or third - the third-constitutional convention - with all the reports in it, which was not in the Library at the time. She was very proud of her accomplishment on that.

Miss Tyler: This is typically Gabie!

Mr. Carver: She has told that story to me many times.

Miss Tyler: Did he know what he was giving her?

Mr. Carver: He had no idea what he was giving her whatsoever. He just said - pick out a book, and it is yours, and that was the one, luckily, that she hit on. It could have been something that had absolutely no connection with Kentucky from the way she did it, because any law book could be U.S. or whatever, but she just happened to be extremely lucky and hit a very good thing, and that one, I think, is still in the Library. Although there were several copies that came in through the years after that from various and sundry sources, but Miss Gabie had gotten one nice thing there. She missed out on one thing by not studying the library a little more closely, because also in his office he had a full set of the book that Mrs. Moore had been told that she would never get -

Miss Tyler: Littell's?

Mr. Carver: The Littell laws.

Miss Tyler: What has happened to this gentleman's library? Is he still living?

Mr. Carver: I have the Littels in my library. No, Mr. Johnson has been dead for many years and Mrs. Johnson is now dead and one of the boys, the second boy - was killed in - well, I am not sure, but I guess it was the early days of World War II - yes, he was killed in Alaska. I am not sure of the connection. He was killed in an airplane crash. He went in the Naval Air Force. All three boys were in the Navy, and one of them has just within the last year and a half or two years retired as a full Admiral. I am not so sure but that Billy was not an Admiral when -

Miss Tyler: Are these the boys that attended Western?

Mr. Carver: Yes. Martha Beverly was the only girl, and she was at Western; I assume that she graduated here, although I don't know. The three boys were here not for a complete term, because each one of them got appointed to West Point through the course of the years, and went from Western to West Point. I think Jep, the one who died, was here only about a year and a half or two years before he got his appointment to West Point.

Miss Tyler: Did you buy Littells or did he give it to you?

Mr. Carver: Neither one - well, I ended up by buying part of it. The other was given to me. After Mr. Johnson's death, and after the family had cleared out the books out of the office that they thought they wanted, I was over one weekend, and Mrs. Johnson told me to go up there, and if I found anything that I wanted, I could have it. So I wandered around through all the dirty books that were left up there, and I found a two-volume set of Kentucky Acts, or abstracts, that were published in the 1830's - I've forgotten whose they are, and one volume of Littell, which just set me on fire. I wondered, of course, where the other four might be. I didn't let on that I had found the one - I thought maybe some day, or somewhere, the other four can be obtained. Two or three years later I had a letter from Mrs. Johnson, saying that among Mr. Johnson's books that they had taken home were four volumes of a set of early Kentucky Acts, which they had decided to sell, and if I wanted them for \$15.00, to let her know, and she would hold them for me. I got my \$15.00 check over real quick!

Miss Tyler: I'll bet you did.

- Mr. Carver: The next trip to Greenville, I went by right quickly, or stopped by on the way in to town and picked them up, and they are now back in Greenville after having been here.
- Miss Tyler: What are they worth now?
- Mr. Carver: I have never been able to get a quotation on them. I have written to any number of people, here, there and yonder, and nobody seems to know their worth, because they apparently never show up in any second-hand book stores.
- Miss Tyler: We know Miss Robertson always encouraged the use of the Kentucky Library and sent her students down there. Let's talk about some of the other faculty members of that period who supported the Library in any way that they could, either in encouraging gifts, or the use, or publicity.
- Mr. Carver: There were a number of people who, through their classes, made extensive use of the Library, and to some extent, some of them, the Museum. The Museum's usage in teaching purposes has been more than it was in the first few years. I hope that it is going to continue to grow that way.
- Miss Tyler: Do you think this is a change in emphasis and Museum material as an aid in instructional programs?
- Mr. Carver: Possibly so. People are becoming more and more aware of the fact that visuals are good teaching materials and we have some very good things for teaching purposes down there.
- Miss Tyler: This would make Dr. Hardin happy, if he were here.
- Mr. Carver: Among others who used the Library very extensively, up until her retirement, was Miss Frances Richards, who taught Kentucky literature here once or twice each year from 1928 until her retirement. Unfortunately nobody has taught it since she left. The books that would have been used in her classes have been moved to the stacks at the Kentucky Building rather than down in the reading room where they kept.
- Miss Tyler: The same thing has happened here. A collection that we kept intact as a Kentucky collection for the Kentucky literature courses has now been disbursed, specifically with the reclassification, and I'm not sure whether we coded the titles as they went into the computer, so that we could get a bibliography of these books. It has always distressed me and I've talked a good many times to Dr. Willson Wood, hoping that somebody would be qualified to teach the Kentucky Literature course.

- Mr. Carver: There is no one on the English Department staff who has ever had the course, or at least, familiar enough with the Kentucky writers, as of now, to teach it. I had heard a report a year or two ago that some teacher was planning to go in to the subject and teach it, but it has not been done yet.
- Miss Tyler: I have heard Will Fridy's name mentioned as a person -
- Mr. Carver: I don't remember who it was they were talking about, but somebody had planned to study up on it. Of course, they are going to run in to a problem there; there is no text - one thing they could do, they could xerox or photocopy the book that Miss Richards used as text - the John Wilson Townsend.
- Miss Tyler: We used the Townsend two volume, which of course, now is hopelessly outdated. There have been some bibliographic lists since then, one by Lawrence Thompson. I believe that is just on the Kentucky novel. Then there is one by Ish Ritchie; did you --?
- Mr. Carver: I better keep my mouth shut about that. There is another one along the same line, which for teaching purposes really is not.
- Miss Tyler: There is not a single one that is adequate.
- Mr. Carver: But a person taking that as a teaching project could have his students, or her students, as the case might be, do - say a theme, on such and such a modern writer, and make a list of the writings that person had done up to the time the theme was written, and then those could be mimeographed or xeroxed and passed out, and would eventually build up another thing, somewhat similar to Townsend's book and bring it more up to date even, in bringing Townsend up to date. At the time his book was published in 1913, I believe, many of the writers he mentioned, especially in Volume II, were still living and still writing. Of course, their later publications are not in the volume, so - I know one of them would be James Lane Allen who continued to write up until around 1925 or somewhere in that general neighborhood. He published a number of books after 1913. There would be others in the same situation, but somebody needs to bring it down to date. Back in 1940, or during the years that I was involved with the W. P. A. project, we got involved with making a bibliography of Kentucky writers strictly by name and sources of information on them.
- Miss Tyler: That's your index -
- Mr. Carver: Index to Kentucky writers.

Miss Tyler: That's a voluminous work, if I remember it.

Mr. Carver: It's a huge typed thing on one side of the page; roughly it is 300 pages. We started out doing it just from materials in our libraries here at Western, but the state wide director of the W. P. A. Museum project, Mrs. Blackwell, got interested in the project, and said that this is the sort of thing that should be distributed all over the state, and possibly other places. So she assigned other workers to work under my general supervision at the University of Louisville Library, the Public Library in Louisville, the Filson Club, the University of Kentucky, in fact all over the State of Kentucky where there were pretty good library collections. Those people would go through all sorts of biographical dictionaries that had not been gone through at some other library and any time they saw a person's name who seemed to fit in to the qualifications for a Kentucky writer, they made a note of it - when he was born, and died, if it was given, etc. They sent it down to us, and I had people here who tabulated those and put them together, using a coding form for the source of information; we built up a good list of Kentucky writers. There are errors in the book, but with that sort of help you would naturally expect that. At least it's a basic thing to start from.

Miss Tyler: What date was this published, Gayle?

Mr. Carver: It was never published. Mrs. Blackwell had intended for it to be published, after we got through with it, as a federal project - writers project - but she gave up, got married, and left the project, in the meantime. By the time we had finished it, somebody else had lost interest, so the only copies there are of that thing are right here on Western's campus, plus the one that I kept. I typed a copy of it, and inter-leaved it with blank pages to add new names in, and that is one of the things I hope to do.

Miss Tyler: I was going ask you - now you are retiring, in June, are you interested in bringing it up to date?

Mr. Carver: I don't know that I'll do that to the extent that you seem to think but of course, through the years I have kept clippings about the writers, as their books were published, etc. As I get time to work with them, I am going to enter their names, if I don't already have them in my book, and just make a note that the clippings about them are in my scrap collection.

Miss Tyler: Miss Richards had a very extensive file.

Mr. Carver: She has a tremendous collection.

- Miss Tyler: Have you seen hers?
- Mr. Carver: I've never seen it, but I know a whole lot about it.
- Miss Tyler: I was thinking if you wanted to expand your own project of this index of Kentucky writers, she might have material -
- Mr. Carver: She would have a world of material, because she knew so many of the former students, and they sent in information back to her through the years, for her collection. I didn't have that advantage.
- Miss Tyler: I hope that eventually Miss Frances will give her collection to the Kentucky Library. We've talked about Miss Richards. Who else of the faculty members, because of their class work, if for no other reason, encouraged the use of the Library.
- Mr. Carver: For many years Mr. Russell Miller, who taught Speech here - he came here sometime during World War II from the old Business University and took over teaching most of the speech classes and drama. Each class that he taught in Speech, the members of the class were required to give a talk on their home county or some - actually, if they were non-Kentuckians, they had to pick a county and pretend it was their home county and make some kind of a talk on Kentucky, which meant that each semester at least two groups of students were down there doing research work on Warren County, or Barren County, etc., for some such speech. That gave great impetus there to the use of the Library and a whole lot of work involved with it.
- Miss Tyler: The staff was smaller then.
- Mr. Carver: The staff in those days was either one or two people - most of the time - I would say up until 1956, there were two and after '56 to '65, only one.
- Miss Tyler: They had student help?
- Mr. Carver: Student help, but the student assistants didn't know how to do research work; they were doing typing and things of that sort. Most of them had never had anything to do with Kentucky history, literature, or anything else. So, they were just assigned down there to do - actually, copying, primarily, and indexing. Then there was a teacher in the Education Department, Miss Mary Cole, who - I don't know how she happened to get interested in the first place, but she began to do a stunt similar to Russell Miller's, in that her students had to take some event in the local

- Mr. Carver: history, and either write a paper or give a talk on it, I'm not sure which they did. But anyhow they all had to do some form of research work in Kentucky down there, which of course, again added a lot more work. Miss Mary Marks taught Kentucky Geography, and her students were down there - not as religiously, I would say, as these others, but were from time to time doing things in Kentucky Geography. Dr. Lancaster's students in ^Natomology and ornithology used the Museum collections a good bit for their studies. We had in the Library a fairly good collection on Kentucky birds, which were available. The books were available to them for research work where they needed them, but not too many of them used research work for a lab type of course, but if they needed them, they were there. It seems to me there were some more who did that type of thing, but right now - oh, after World War II they developed a course here on the campus which, unfortunately discontinued, and I have never understood why. It was called a Kentucky Survey, or a Survey of Kentucky.
- Miss Tyler: They divided the course among three people.
- Mr. Carver: Right. Miss Robertson and her successor in the Department, Mr. James Bennett, taught the Kentucky history end of it. Miss Richards taught two, or three, or four weeks of Kentucky Literature. Somebody in the Geography Department taught so much geography, and then, I think, there was a course on Sociology. It was an eighteen weeks course.
- Miss Tyler: Many of those sections were taught on Saturday too. I recall very vividly when that was offered, because that was when we had such a problem with our Kentucky material being checked out of the Library. We finally put many of them in the so-called special collection in order to protect these books, because the older editions and rare volumes were literally being worn out.
- Mr. Carver: The advantage to that course was, and would still be, Kentucky History is a required subject in the schools of Kentucky, usually in the seventh grade and most teachers who are to teach it, do not know it. This at least gave them a little bit of information to go on and sources where to look for more material. Today the teachers aren't trained for it, and it is unfortunate that they do not have something like that to give the teachers the background, because you just don't pick up any kind of history over night. It takes a long time to do it.
- Miss Tyler: Some of the older Kentucky education bulletins containing in-

- Miss Tyler: formation on being a good school librarian had suggested lists in the back, or included in the text - titles on Kentucky history and Kentucky novels, or books with Kentucky background, as an aid to the librarian, so at least the school librarians began to have an emphasis in collecting Kentucky material.
- Mr. Carver: We had one teacher from Franklin, back a number of years ago - she has retired now; I assume that she is still living. She was a Mrs. Thurman and taught seventh grade history down there for a number of years, and every year she brought her classes to the Kentucky Building, twice, which was out of the ordinary. The first trip was made early in the fall, just as they were starting Kentucky History, and she would turn them loose and just let them look. Then through the school year, in their readings as they came upon something in the text, they looked around in their homes in the community to see if they could find the object under question, and if they could do so, they brought it in to the classroom where everybody could see it, and made notes on it. Then, things that they could not find, each student had to keep a list - we'll say, for instance, a loom, and if none of them had ever seen a loom, they had to put it on a sheet of paper, and then on their last trip to the Museum, they brought the slips of paper with them and they had to find those things in the building and see what they looked like and find out how they were used, or what they were used for. She really taught her students pretty well.
- Miss Tyler: Nowadays, when the students come on a field trip, do they just come to look; is it a learning experience, or do they work something up in advance?
- Mr. Carver: A great many of the teachers who come today have been coming for a number of years and they have some idea of what is there. But they have always wanted me, if I were available, to go through with their youngsters so that I could answer - this is getting a little egotistical, but I don't mean it that way - questions that the teachers themselves could not answer. And, believe you me, a bunch of youngsters can ask questions. They kept me stumped half of the time and I have been around there for thirty years with the collection.
- Miss Tyler: I know they can, Actually, it would have been a fine thing, and still would be, if, on your walking tour through the Museum, to have a tape recorder and talk in to it, as you describe these to the individuals. At least, get down on tape what you do know about specific items or the entertaining fact about it.

- Mr. Carver: The thing about that though, Sara, is that one youngster will ask one type of question - you answer that and the next one comes along about the same object, and asks something totally different, which did not occur to you to bring out in the first case.
- Miss Tyler: I just know how many times you have gone through the Museum; I would think now if you went through, you would -
- Mr. Carver: I would be able to remember a whole lot of little stories, but just to tell all of them. It's like something that happened back about 1940; one sunny morning a youngster popped in my office in the basement and said "Do you have a fly-up-the-creek in the Museum?" I was totally stumped, because I had never heard such an expression before. I said, "What is a fly-up-the-creek?" He mentioned that it was a bird. I said "Let's go upstairs and look around, and if you find it, you tell me." It didn't take him very long to find the bird in the case up there. It was one with which I was thoroughly familiar, but, under another local name, quite common in this area, called a shite poke. Many young people are familiar with the shite poke. It's a member of the heron family - the Little Green Heron and they are very common here in the spring, summer, and early fall. I would never have known it by the other name. After the youngster left, I checked our bird books downstairs and it turned out to be a very good local name for the bird. It seems, when it is frightened, it nearly always goes up stream for some reason or other. In another instance, of this same type thing, people would come in to the Museum and ask if we had a rain crow. Luckily, I was familiar with that terminology and could easily point out the four specimens in the Museum. Actually, two of the birds are better known as rain crows, although both types in Kentucky would get the name - the Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos. They are birds which are here in the summer time, and which have the reputation of announcing that a rainy season or a rainy spell is about to come, because of the noise that they make anticipating such weather. Actually, I suppose there is nothing to it; it's just one of the old wives tales that has ^{gotten} started. The birds are quite shy - almost never seen - but are fairly common in the summer time, particularly in trees which are infested with caterpillars, because the birds' chief item of diet is the caterpillar. This is an interesting story in connection with that - where I read it, I don't know - probably here again I'm sticking my neck out for somebody to chop it off - but according to something I read somewhere, these birds have a peculiar ability; the hairs from the caterpillars will not digest, and so when the stomach gets filled up with the caterpillar hair, they can re-

- Mr. Carver: gurgitate the whole stomach and throw it away and grow
(cont.) another one right quick and start eating again.
- Miss Tyler: Oh my, that is a story.
- Mr. Carver: It would be wonderful for human beings with problems of their
stomachs. I don't know how true that is, but it makes a
marvelous story, at least to mention.
- Miss Tyler: Who was responsible for collecting the birds; did these come
from time to time all ready to exhibit, or did you send them to
a taxidermist?
- Mr. Carver: It was a combination. Most of the birds in the collection with
possibly 100 or 125 exceptions were collected and mounted for
the Museum by Mr. Ottis Willoughby, who lives out east of
town about ten or twelve miles. He is a marvelous taxidermist,
and the work on the birds has been praised by some very out-
standing authorities - even from the Smithsonian. We had one
man and his wife in some years ago, and when they saw the
birds, they just would not believe that they had been mounted
by a farmer in Warren County, because they looked so natural.
Mr. Willoughby was paid through the Foundation at first, and
then later through school funds for mounting the birds. Dr.
Lancaster had a federal and State permit to collect specimens,
that he and Mr. Willoughby used together to get birds that came
in to the area, at various seasons of the year, and they were
mounted and brought in. At the time I came here in '35 they
had a fairly good start, and that was continued, adding to it,
up until the War. We have gotten very few birds from Mr.
Willoughby since then, because Dr. Lancaster's permit expired,
and it has been absolutely impossible to get it reinstated.
- Miss Tyler: Why?
- Mr. Carver: I really can't answer that, because the ramifications and federal
red tape -
- Miss Tyler: I guess this would be hard -
- Mr. Carver: Luckily, Dr. Shadowen who has replaced Dr. Lancaster, in
the teaching staff over there, does have a permit and from
time to time has gotten things for us and we have had them
mounted. There is nothing against us picking a bird that has
committed suicide against a glass window or something of that
sort and having it mounted, so long as we can justify its not
being shot or killed by an individual deliberately.

Miss Tyler: Is Mr. Willoughby still doing this? He wouldn't be a young man any more.

Mr. Carver: Mr. Willoughby is not a young man, unfortunately; I won't say he is an old man. Mr. Willoughby is several years older than I am. We have not gotten too many things from him in the last year. It isn't because we haven't needed them, but so many of the things we actually needed in the Museum are not in this area any more. He has picked up the major portion of things that would be typically local, but not necessarily typical from all over Kentucky. For instance, down in the the extreme western end of the State, along the Mississippi and Reelfoot Lake areas, and maybe farther east, you would find the Water Turkey, Double-Crested Cormorant and other birds that do not come this far east. Over in the eastern end of the State, you would find other birds which do not come this far west. Many of the birds occur sort of in pockets or in certain localities, and there are birds that are in Kentucky which are not in the Kentucky Building. There again it's because they just haven't been where we have had access to them, and we have not had the money to pay Mr. Willoughby on a full time basis to go out and collect for us.

Miss Tyler: Do you feel that this is a type of collection that you need to work on?

Mr. Carver: I think it is one of the finest things that the Building had; as I said, it is used for class work here and it is used for classes that come to Western. It is used by Scout groups and all sorts of organizations; the Kentucky Ornithology Society has made use of it from time to time. Since it is a Kentucky item and since so many birds are rapidly disappearing, if they are not preserved in a place like that, the youngsters of today will not have a chance at them a few years from now. We have birds down there - take for instance, the old fashioned Redheaded Woodpecker - when I was a kid they were practically as common as English Sparrows. I personally have not seen a live Redheaded Woodpecker in over twenty years.

Miss Tyler: Really?

Mr. Carver: They are gone - disappearing completely. There are pockets of them, but I haven't seen them. They are beautiful birds. One bird that has moved in to Kentucky, and is seen fairly commonly, in the spring around here in the last few years, is the Evening Grosbeak. When I was a youngster, it was totally unknown. It started showing up here eight or ten years ago, I'm not just sure when.

- Miss Tyler: What accounts for this?
- Mr. Carver: They have moved east gradually from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, gradually moved to the east. That's one of the things. Some birds are being protected and are coming back - other birds are disappearing for a number of reasons. You have a good example of it right here in this building why they are disappearing; with the fancy entry way out here, with glass on both sides, the birds fly into it and commit suicide. In the cities the migratory birds fly into the high-rise buildings; since I suppose they fly at night and by a type of radar, they don't see the buildings and they commit suicide by hitting them. There are other reasons; the modern pesticides are eliminating the birds in great numbers. A lot of things are combining to eliminate our native birds.
- Miss Tyler: Some of these things may be corrected though with the current emphasis on ecology.
- Mr. Carver: I hope, but it is going to take time, and some of them won't come back at all.
- Miss Tyler: That's true.
- Mr. Carver: As the population expands and new houses go up, you will eliminate their breeding places; the woodlands are gone. As I was coming up here yesterday afternoon, I was somewhat shocked, on one stretch of road to notice a whole row of new houses. Maybe three weeks before there had not been anything there - it was a swamp land. Now the houses are three-fourths done. That means that the birds that would have lived in that little immediate area have got to find another place or disappear. The woodlands, in the sense that they were common when I was a youngster just don't exist any more. The youngsters of today are missing or will miss out on a great many things that I grew up with, because they aren't to be seen any more. To me this is a loss for the youngsters.
- Miss Tyler: We've talked about several of the faculty members. Is there anybody else that we should pay tribute to this afternoon, in a sense, for their interest in the Kentucky Building, whether it be the Library or the Museum?
- Mr. Carver: I would almost have to have a list of the old faculty.....
.....to answer that question.
- Miss Tyler: You are in the right place - the University Archives.

- Miss Tyler: Today is April 11, 1973. For our special guest we have Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, Professor Emeritus from the Department of Biology, and Mr. Gayle Carver, who is with us again today to interview and to talk, of course, Librarian Curator in the Kentucky Museum. Gayle, I would like for you to tell us a little bit about the early history of the Museum and the bird collection.
- Mr. Carver: Actually, there is so little that I know about the bird collection as such, prior to 1935, that I think it might be wise for me to ask Dr. Lancaster a few questions, since he was involved in the beginning with the collection - at least four or five years ahead of that time.
- Miss Tyler: Dr. Lancaster, are you listening? He is ready for you to begin telling us about the early days with your collection. Did you say you had it when you were in Ogden, in Ogden Hall, or were you teaching on the third floor, or second floor of old Potter, or Old Recitation Hall?
- Dr. Lancaster: I believe I was down in Ogden Hall when this collection was made. I am not positive, I doubt it being started earlier.
- Mr. Carver: Was it actually started? I think you have explained this. Wasn't it started first, primarily, as a part of your teaching?
- Dr. Lancaster: It started first as study skins. Ed Ray and I collected and paired quite a large display of those study skins that I used. This collection at the Kentucky Building - the mounted specimens on bases - came as an after thought, after this skin collection was prepared.
- Mr. Carver: Do you know, do you recall who made the suggestion to have the collection put [moved] from the Ogden Building in to the Kentucky collection?
- Dr. Lancaster: I think there were very few mounted specimens taken at all from the Ogden campus; I think most of those mounted specimens were prepared after we went down to the Kentucky Building. There were some stored in the Museum there at Ogden Hall.
- Miss Tyler: Did you get any from Ogden College?
- Dr. Lancaster: No.
- Mr. Carver: I am going to make a slight change there. We had a collection of birds and animals that had been mounted through your supervision while we were still on the third floor of the old Library

Mr. Carver: Building. There were a number of species of birds and animals (cont.) already there when I came in the summer of '35.

Dr. Lancaster: You saw them in that old building?

Mr. Carver: You had been responsible for getting them.

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I started that program.

Mr. Carver: What I have never known is, just when it was commenced? And who was responsible for starting it? I didn't know whether Dr. Cherry had the idea to add that in the Museum, or whether it came along as a side line later on.

Dr. Lancaster: No, I don't think Mr. Cherry ever paid any attention to that collection. I don't think that was his primary interest at all.

Miss Tyler: It wouldn't have been Miss Robertson's contribution?

Mr. Carver: No, Miss Robertson really didn't have much interest in the bird collection. She was interested in the Indian collection, and things of that sort. I know when I came here to go to school in 1935, I don't know whether it was that summer or that fall. Mr. Willoughby and his wife came in one day and brought some additional specimens to add to the collection. I think Dr. Lank [Lancaster] was with them that day. Mrs. Leiper, later Mrs. Moore, worked with them - looked at them in the room where we were keeping them at that time. She said she would have to make arrangements with Miss Schneider for the payment, but at that time they were being paid for through the College Heights Foundation. The Foundation paid for all of the early mountings of the birds and animals. Later on the school took it over. Mr. Seward gave me the cost on that.

Miss Tyler: Tell us a little more about the Willoughbys; you didn't mention his first name.

Mr. Carver: Mr. Otis Willoughby who lives on route two out of Bowling Green.

Dr. Lancaster: I don't know just what you have before, but there is the story of the collections -

Mr. Carver: Mr. Willoughby got started in this, I think, primarily because of Dr. Lancaster.

Miss Tyler: Was he a farmer?

- Dr. Lancaster: Willoughby had had a course in taxidermy - had passed the course; he was doing that - mounting specimens for sportsmen in this area. That is how I got in contact with him, because he was mounting things for the public -
- Mr. Carver: And you persuaded him to do things for the school? Then, if I remember correctly -
- Dr. Lancaster: I had his wife in class; I taught her.
- Mr. Carver: There is one thing I think that you told me years and years ago, - I may be wrong on this - that you had a federal permit to do the collecting, but you turned that over to Mr. Willoughby since he was out on a farm where he would be seeing the birds more often, as you would be tied up in class work.
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I had a federal permit for a long time.
- Mr. Carver: So he did a lot of the collecting as well as the mounting, because he was out there where he would see the birds in migration and could collect them and then mount them and bring them on in. That way we got a lot of things that we might not have had otherwise.
- Dr. Lancaster: He killed a lot of those himself; collected them.
- Mr. Carver: This might be something that I've never told you - and I can't give you a date on it, but it was before World War II - I will say in '41 or '42, but one morning I had a man and his wife come in to go through the Building. They were from the Smithsonian Institution - I have no idea now what their names were, but when we got upstairs and started into the room where the birds have been, all these years down there, that man nearly had a fit over the specimens. He said these are the most natural looking birds that he had ever seen in his life. He said that they had seen bigger collections than we have here - Smithsonian floor collections - world wide - things from everywhere, but these looked as if they were alive. He said, "where on earth did you get them?" When I told him there was a farmer out in the country who did them, he just would not believe me, would not accept the fact that a farmer could do that kind of work.
- Dr. Lancaster: I didn't especially emphasize what you are saying, we got a collection from Dr. EDWARDS out at Glasgow, some place, and there was all the difference in the quality of the work - Willoughby didn't do that - someone else did. We put those in there, and compared the quality of the Willoughby work to that -

- Mr. Carver: It was not there - I know, that was the collection we got from Glasgow in 1948, and unfortunately it had been damaged for several years because the owner had gotten old and unable to take care of it properly. Dermestids, I believe you call them -
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes -
- Mr. Carver: got into the specimens and it took us at least two years to treat the ones we were able to save, to get the bugs out of them.
- Dr. Lancaster: The quality of the taxidermy was not there at all, with Willoughby.
- Mr. Carver: Although they were done by professionals, out west, I won't call any names, but most of them still have the mounted labels on the bases that tells where they were mounted, et cetera - when -
- Miss Tyler: How do they keep after you have fumigated them, or whatever it is that you have to do to them?
- Mr. Carver: We have never had any problems with any of them we got from up there, except one specimen, and we are still having trouble with it -
- Dr. Lancaster: The skins are poisoned right at the time, before they are mounted, before they are put on the frame - they are poisoned thoroughly, usually with arsenic; that's durable, and if they are properly poisoned, you don't have much trouble with their
[?] m , except for eating fur and feathers. They eat skin, fur or feathers readily. They'll de-feather an animal, if it isn't poisoned satisfactorily.
- Miss Tyler: Is this something peculiar only to skins?
- Dr. Lancaster: It is called the skin beetles, technically, and they feed on organic matter, remains of anything. They will eat any sort of dead material after it is dried. They do not eat anything that is not dried - they have to have dry material.
- Mr. Carver: There is one bird in the collection - it is a loon, with which we have had constant trouble, even since we treated it in 1948, but most of the feathers have been eaten off of the top of the bird's head. In order to make it look right for the case, we have gone back and put poison back on it. It doesn't penetrate -
- Dr. Lancaster: If you don't get it on properly when they are being mounted, it is pretty nearly impossible to keep them from being eaten by the dermestids.

- Miss Tyler: If you treat them properly in the beginning, then you never have any trouble.
- Dr. Lancaster: No, you need to spray them and fumigate them a little, because there will be some of the feathers that don't get any poison on them, and they need fumigating to take care of the dry feathers, because you can't wet those feathers down where there is poison that you use on the skins. The dermestids can, and will, do, eat down to the base of the feathers, or the base of the hair - fur, and not eat the skin, you see?
- Mr. Carver: We have used shoe polish on the bald area of the head on top, to look like it has still got feathers on it; in the case you don't notice it too much. One of our specimens that Mr. Willoughby did, has given problems - it was a very fat groundhog, right near the base, right over the tail - over the rump -
- Dr. Lancaster: He couldn't poison that - that poison won't penetrate that fat. Don't you see - he was avoiding those fat animals - birds, because you can't ^{get} this poison to penetrate the pelt of a bird's skin, if it is really fat.
- Mr. Carver: I didn't realize why - he just said that bird -
- Dr. Lancaster: This is water soluble stuff that they are treating those with. Water soluble material won't enter the fat structure, don't you see? So, there is your answer. We can't preserve a fat structure.
- Mr. Carver: This groundhog evidently was just loaded with fat and about two months - maybe a little less or a little more - before I left the Kentucky Building, we had to take Mr. Groundhog out and spray him again, because the bugs were back gnawing at the fur, they had cut the fur off, and it was lying on the shelf there.
- Dr. Lancaster: Museum beetles are the abomination of a museum. They will eat fur clothing. If you have a clothing display - wool, wool objects. They'll eat holes in your clothes; in your clothes closets, if you don't watch them at home.
- Mr. Carver: When we got things in at the Museum that were wool - textiles - I made it a point to try to take it out in the open and spray it with some oil base chemical, like DDT, to prevent that in the future, because the oil would evaporate and leave the deposit on there. So, we had very little trouble, if any -

- Dr. Lancaster: I talked with you at one time, you remember? We talked about those clothing articles you had in there, you were getting those dermestids in those clothing articles.
- Mr. Carver: We've never had any problem since that time, since we started using that procedure on them; I don't know what can happen in the future.
- Miss Tyler: Is the Building sprayed periodically under some sort of school contract? They come here and spray this building - Orkin or Pest Control.
- Mr. Carver: They did for a while, but I never could tell that that spraying did any good.
- Miss Tyler: Did it not help?
- Dr. Lancaster: As a rule, that is a waste of money.
- Mr. Carver: Yes, that was wasted money; they were getting roaches -
- Dr. Lancaster: You have to isolate and spray specific things [?]. There is no use to come in here and spray - it would be foolishness. If you are going to leave those clothes and things hanging there indefinitely - they should be sprayed, but otherwise, no.
- Miss Tyler: Gayle, do you want to tell us some more about some of the collections - mention specific collections?
- Mr. Carver: We were talking a while ago about this collection in Glasgow - that was a Dr. Edwards' collection, and the one bird that he had that we most wanted, we didn't get.
- Miss Tyler: That is the one we have the picture of - we have that instead.
- Mr. Carver: Where you got that, I haven't the faintest idea, although as I said before, this is my notation on the subject.
- Miss Tyler: It came up with some material from the Kentucky Building.
- Mr. Carver: But I don't remember having seen that picture before, although I made the note on it.
- Miss Tyler: This was a gift collection; you did not buy it.
- Mr. Carver: Yes, it was a gift collection. I would say that it was in the summer or spring of 1948, and as I said, Dr. Edwards had

Mr. Carver: gotten too old to really take care of his collection properly.
(cont.) He had it housed in a log cabin behind his home, and the dermestids or dermesticums, isn't it?

Dr. Lancaster: Either way -

Mr. Carver: had gotten in to it and damaged a lot of it. We had picked out, or we brought most of it to Bowling Green, with the understanding that a good many specimens would be disposed of because they were too far gone to think of salvaging. We did take the glass eyes out of them, because they are fairly expensive little items, and we figured we might get other specimens of the same birds some time and be able to have the taxidermist re-use them rather than buy others. There were little envelopes in one of the desk drawers at the Kentucky Building with eyes for egrets or herons or whatever was there. Another major collection that we got, and this came along much later - was from Madisonville, Kentucky, and it was a very fine collection of bird's nests and eggs. Dr. Lancaster was instrumental, primarily, I think, in that coming to us. I got in to the deal, on, what would you say? - a collateral line because through the years Dr. Lancaster's classes, or students, in ornithology had brought in eggs from time to time for him to have over in the Department, and one day he was down in the Kentucky Building, I remember - He said that he had a box of eggs over there that he was going to get identified and bring over for us to put in a case. It was fine with me; we didn't have anything of the sort. It wasn't too long after that, he came one day and said that he couldn't made the eggs match the pictures in the book - he didn't know what to do with them. We would have to get an appointment with Mr. Bacon over at Madisonville and let him identify the eggs. Dr. Lancaster made the necessary arrangements, and we drove over one Sunday and spent the day with Mr. Bacon at his little cabin out on some kind of a lake over there - I've forgotten what he called it.

Miss Tyler: Tell us about Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Carver: He was a delightful person - he had worked in the Post Office.

Dr. Lancaster: He was a postal employee. That was his career.

Mr. Carver: He had worked in the Post Office for years and years and years; I don't know how long. This bird study was his hobby. He had published a magazine - one copy of which was published in the early 1930's, and I don't think it got beyond one copy of that. I happen to have a copy in my collection. I discovered it the other

- Mr. Carver: day. Then he published two different magazines - I don't
(cont.) know whether you knew this or not and both of them seemed
to have ended with Volume I, No. 1, but we got over there
that Sunday and I saw all these cases of birds' nests and eggs
over there around that room and I nearly had a fit. I had
never seen anything like that before.
- Dr. Lancaster: It was the largest private collection in this part of the country.
- Mr. Carver: Then he also had a tremendous library on birds' nests and eggs,
ology I believe is the word I want to use there.
- Dr. Lancaster: Right.
- Mr. Carver: Which we didn't get - I don't know who got that collection.
- Miss Tyler: Why not?
- Mr. Carver: I don't know. As a matter of fact, when we got back to Bowling
Green -- incidentally, to go back to this collection of eggs that
Dr. Lanc and I had taken over there - he'd pull them out of the
boxes, saying - this is blue bird - robbin - faster than I could
begin to make any notes. I had to keep slowing him down, to
give me time to write this down. When we got back to Bowling
Green that night, everything was identified but three very tiny
eggs, which he said were members of the song sparrow family,
and you would almost have to see the birds with the eggs to be
able to identify them. One other which I did not label because
he had caught us so far off base and laughed at us so much that
we decided, or it was decided I really don't know whether Dr.
Lancaster had anything to do with it or not - I'll take the blame,
but we would have the same fun with visitors to the Museum.
Maybe you have never been around where they had chicken
raising, but the first egg or two which a pullet lays is a very
tiny egg and this was a pullet egg which we had gotten fooled
on so badly, and I had seen them by the hundreds when I was a
kid, but I wasn't expecting to see a pullet egg in the collection
of wild bird eggs. It threw me.
- Dr. Lancaster: That was a trick, no doubt.
- Mr. Carver: This was in your collection.
- Dr. Lancaster: Oh! It was mine?
- Miss Tyler: You had it!

Mr. Carver: You had it and it fooled you too, I think, because you didn't know -

Dr. Lancaster: I don't remember, but it could have.

Mr. Carver: That one stuck in my mind and it is still unlabeled in the collection down there in your case, because I've been asking people - "Do you know what that is?"

Dr. Lancaster: Oology is very difficult.

Mr. Carver: But I remember that day. I commented that I wished we had that collection in the Kentucky Building. I didn't know that Dr. Lanc had already been after him for it. I remember that he said two or three other Museums - two specifically, one the Audubon at Henderson and the Evansville Museum were also after it. I think there were one or two more. I don't remember what they were. But from what he knew of our collection; he thought he was more interested in us having it than anyone else. Another reason also, of course, his oldest son had come to school here earlier, and I think Frank was in the process of coming. He had a double interest in Western, but Mr. Bacon had been dead, roughly a year when I first knew anything about the disposition of the bird nest and egg collection. Mrs. Mrs. James Gordon, whose husband is now a Federal Judge -

Miss Tyler: That is Major Gordon's niece-in-law -

Mr. Carver: Daughter-in-law -

Miss Tyler: No, Niece-in-law [James Gordon is a nephew, not son]

Mr. Carver: The niece-in-law called me one morning from down town, and asked me when I was coming over and get the Brasher Bacon bird nest and egg collection. I said I didn't know that I was supposed to.

Miss Tyler: It is niece-in-law, because James Gordon is Major Gordon's nephew, because she always called him Uncle Kirby.

Mr. Carver: Anyhow, she called and wanted to know when I was coming over to get the collection. I told her that I didn't know I was supposed to. She said that it was willed to us, and that we were supposed to have been notified, roughly, the year before. That was the first that I had heard anything about it. If there was a letter written, someone else got it, and I knew nothing about it. I got in touch with Dr. Lanc some way and a Sunday or two after that we went over to see what we would need in the way of packing

- Mr. Carver: material. Then a week or so later we went back with the
(cont.) school truck, or the school truck followed us over there, and
we packed those things and brought them back to Bowling
Green, and as we were saying a while ago, that was the
worst day's work I ever did. I was a nervous wreck when
I got home.
- Dr. Lancaster: That was a hard day.
- Mr. Carver: We packed birds' eggs and nests for hauling in an open truck a
hundred miles, and when we got to Bowling Green, we did not
have a broken egg in the bunch and the only thing that had
happened, there were two or three cases, which we did not
take anything out of the case - just packed materials around
them and left them in the cases. One of them was primarily
sea and shore bird eggs on sand, and the truck had stopped a
little bit too fast or something, and the sand had slid, roughly
two or two and a half inches from one end of the case to the
other.
- Dr. Lancaster: I remember that.
- Mr. Carver: But the eggs were still in their proper position.
- Miss Tyler: You certainly did a wonderful job.
- Dr. Lancaster: I remember that now.
- Miss Tyler: Did you have any young men to help you?
- Mr. Carver: The two truck drivers - they got over there after we had been
there an hour or two. We had gotten a lot of the eggs already
packed up, but they got there soon enough to see what they were
up against in moving that stuff in a jarring truck. They were
really very careful.
- Dr. Lancaster: Those were Hoofnel?
- Miss Tyler: Dick?
- Mr. Carver: No, Dick was already out of school at that time. This was a
red headed boy, or auburn hair, - Dick had been operated on in
'47 or '48 and was already off of the campus.
- Dr. Lancaster: I thought it was Aubrey.
- Mr. Carver: No, it was a red headed boy that I can't remember who worked

Mr. Carver: as a caretaker on the campus, and later was in the new Science Building for a while, right after they moved into that. He then worked with the electricians, and left here and went to Owensboro. I don't remember who the other one was.

Dr. Lancaster: They were very cooperative, very nice.

Mr. Carver: Yes, they were. Then we got the birds' eggs over here, but it was some little time after they came before we got them upstairs properly. We put two or three cases upstairs immediately and then, I guess you would say, we had a formal dedication in the Summer of '59. The Herald, in its one summer issue, gave us a little writeup about the collection with a picture of -

Dr. Lancaster: Here they are -

Mr. Carver: Dr. Wilson; Dr. Lancaster, Frank Bacon and myself.

Miss Tyler: Did you have this collection appraised, or was a value ever placed on it?

Mr. Carver: I don't know how you would go about that.

Dr. Lancaster: The only way you could go about it would be to take the standard price for doing a specimen - on each one that is put out a specimen, the cost of mounting it, then go to the next one, and on that way.

Mr. Carver: You are thinking about the birds and the animals? but not the birds' nests and eggs?

Dr. Lancaster: Oh no; I don't know how you would ever do that.

Mr. Carver: Now we can't add to that collection, because you have to have federal permit to collect birds' nests and eggs, and we don't have one. Dr. Shadowen, I/~~does~~^{think} has one for birds, but I don't think he has one for birds' nests. Mr. Bacon, luckily, had one. There are some eggs in the collection which would be from birds never found in this area, because he did some trading out, obviously, and we have Auk eggs, for instance, and there are some other sea birds and shore bird eggs and things that would not be found in Kentucky, but for the most part they were typical of the State -

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, they were.

- Mr. Carver: It's nice to have those. I am of the impression that the Auk is an extinct bird. Am I right on that?
- Dr. Lancaster: I can't be sure of that, Gayle.
- Mr. Carver: But, anyhow I have that feeling for some reason or other, and we have a very unusual specimen there, even though it is not a Kentucky bird.
- Miss Tyler: Is Oology the scientific term for the study of eggs and birds?
- Dr. Lancaster: Oology is a division of ornithology that has-----to do with bird eggs.
- Miss Tyler: Is this your largest collection?
- Mr. Carver: That's the only collection of birds eggs and nests we have, other than the eggs that Dr. Lancaster's students have brought to him through the years, and it is a very fine item to have, and apparently most museums don't have any such thing. If they do, they don't have it on display, because visitors to the Museum have commented time and time again that they have never seen anything like this in a museum before. So, I think Western is very lucky to have that where the visitors can see it.
- Miss Tyler: Dr. Lancaster might like to comment on the use he made of it as a teaching device, or aid, after you acquired it in the Museum.
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I would. I started the course in Ornithology in 1931, probably. At that time we used the skins for use in the laboratory work, extensively, before this collection. Then we acquired this collection, and after we did get the collection, then we didn't use the skins as extensively as we had. We would go to the Kentucky Building - that class would actually convene there. It was that important that we would meet at the Kentucky Building on certain days to use that collection as a part of the course work. In other words, it was actually the source of the laboratory work. We would have our examinations, if you remember, we would have our tests - we would give our lab tests - the laboratory phase of the ornithology course. Of course, it was a lecture course with the laboratory. We used that very extensively, -
- Mr. Carver: Out of an eighteen week course, you might be down there as many as three weeks for three or four days, or whatever days a week they met. They came in early in the morning; they always met the first period. I finally just gave him the key to the building so that he could let himself in.

- Miss Tyler: Your children's groups from the schools in the spring that came up, surely found it a fascinating collection.
- Mr. Carver: They have used it - well, I shouldn't say, used it so much because they didn't use it in the sense that he did -
- Miss Tyler: Enjoyed it -
- Mr. Carver: The teachers did use it a lot where they were having nature study courses - then a lot of scout groups began to use that, because they had to get merit badges in bird study or something like that, and they would come down there and use it.
- Miss Tyler: I'm sure your collections up on the second floor appealed more to the children who came than probably what you had down in the reception room.
- Mr. Carver: I'm sure that was true. They all like birds and animals in the first place and Indian relics, and then, most youngsters don't care too much for furniture or pictures. Once in a while you would get fooled by one. They would say, wait, we are not through looking down here, but most of them were ready to go upstairs very shortly after they would get into the building to see the birds and the animals - skeletons, things of that sort. Maybe I'm wrong on this, but I would say that we had roughly half of the collection that Mr. Willoughby mounted, before we moved to the Kentucky Building. We moved down there in '39 and the war hit in '41, and money began to be scarcer and scarcer, so we didn't get any specimens during the war years that I know anything about. By the time the war was over we began to pick up a few more, but we have never gotten as many since the War as we did in the preceding years. I think I mentioned a while ago, most of the mounting of the specimens in the early days - before 1939 were paid for out of the College Heights Foundation and Kentucky Building funds. Then when the Building was dedicated in 1939, in November, of course that meant that it was turned over to the State to be maintained, and the Foundation funds were cut off. The State money was used for so many things that it became scarce, and we had less to work with down there on that. We had to slow down on getting birds. We have never gotten - there are many things that are still needed down there to complete the collection.
- Miss Tyler: It would be fine if we had a donor, such as Miss Robertson. Miss Gabie was interested in the acquisition of books for the Library and gave money for purchase and restoration of fine items that were already there -

- Mr. Carver: May I interrupt and say something - you probably aren't going to like it -
- Miss Tyler: All right.
- Mr. Carver: I think Miss Gabie would have been much more interested actually, in putting some of her money into the birds and animals, than she would have been in the toy collection that came in here.
- Miss Tyler: To what?
- Mr. Carver: The toy collection, because that can't be used as much in teaching as the wild life collection can.
- Miss Tyler: I don't believe very much money from her fund was used for that. The major portion for the doll collection came from the Helm fund for the embellishment of the library program.
- Mr. Carver: I didn't know how it was broken down, but part of it was from Miss Gabie's fund and part from the Helm fund, and then there was a \$500.00 donation from the Giles family, Janice Holt Giles and her family were in on that, or so I was told.
- Miss Tyler: The major portion of it came from the Helm fund, and rather than to deplete what we had at that time available, we supplemented it with some from other funds for the Kentucky Library Museum program. This was decided in a committee meeting for the expenditure of funds from the Helm fund, of which I am chairman, have been for a year. President Downing was quite interested in the acquisition of the toy and doll collection - the Obra King collection, you remember?
- Mr. Carver: There was an article in the Owensboro paper recently, that was rather interesting to me, for as you know we have two special rooms set aside down at the Kentucky Building, and this article said that a third room had been set aside for the Obra King Collection.
- Miss Tyler: I don't know where they got that information -
- Mr. Carver: It was certainly published in the Owensboro paper, along with the picture of Mr. King, and I have it in my files now.
- Miss Tyler: I haven't seen it - I would like to.
- Mr. Carver: I should have brought that, but it didn't occur to me that you had not seen it.

- Miss Tyler: You tell me what date it is and I can probably find it. You all were talking before we turned the recorder - about your trips down to Todd County and the Cliffs. Is there anything of interest in that, that you would like to record?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I think so. In those days students were very much interested in natural history and scenic things. I don't know if they are at this time - being retired - but, going to the Todd County Cliffs at that time was a big event. They looked forward to it. I used it extensively when we had the graduate program - the graduate students went down there, pretty well, as a group. The biology students, the graduate students who were majoring in biological sciences. We were there on a picnic. I recall Gertrude Raymond -
- Miss Tyler: An old friend!
- Dr. Lancaster: Do you remember Gertrude's mohair coat? She had a brownish mohair coat -
- Miss Tyler: I should - Yes, I think I do.
- Dr. Lancaster: It was cool in the fall, so she wore her mohair coat, but when we got down there, it warmed up and she didn't know what to do with that mohair coat. It was quite warm and we conceived the idea that we could place it on the outer edges of one of those rocks, and put leaves over it.
- Miss Tyler: Disguise it!
- Dr. Lancaster: We thought there would not be anyone know about it, other than those in our group, but there were some boys perched on a high place some place, watching us and we found that that was a fairly common practice down there for some of the boys. They saw us go in, and when we got back, that coat was gone. Gertrude got her Master's here - majored in Biology.
- Miss Tyler: Never did find the coat?
- Dr. Lancaster: No, the boys stole it - took it with them. At that time that coat was fairly expensive, too.
- Miss Tyler: I'll have to write her about this.
- Dr. Lancaster: We used the place for the students and the graduate students both. They would go down on occasion, and as I said a while ago, Dr. Ford, who was the Head of the Ogden Department of

Dr. Lancaster: Science for many years, went down with us. I'm not sure that (cont.) Mrs. Ford went. I'm not positive about that, but Dr. Ford did go one time.

Mr. Carver: Mr. [Ed] Ray, that you mentioned, must have ^{gone}one time with Miss Robertson, or as a part of Miss Robertson's study course in Kentucky History, because in the Kentucky Building we have had some boxes of Indian bones which had come from that section of the State -

Dr. Lancaster: Ed collected them; he spent a good deal of time there. It was one of his favorite places - whether she went with him any time, I don't know -

Mr. Carver: She went on some field trips.

Dr. Lancaster: I wouldn't be sure either way -

Mr. Carver: His name was on there - I didn't know who he was, of course, when I ran in to the name, but I investigated and found that he had a sister living in Bowling Green, whom I knew, I called her and got his address and wrote to him in Michigan, and told him what I had run into and I would like to have a little background if he could remember it. He didn't remember too much about it, but told me of one or two others who were involved with him when they went down there; their names, right now, are gone from me.

Dr. Lancaster: Hightower was one of them.

Miss Tyler: Claude Hightower was down -

Dr. Lancaster: He was a native - there - Claude Hightower was reared there in that county, I think.

Mr. Carver: He was from Elkton.

Miss Tyler: Wasn't he finally county superintendent?

Mr. Carver: Yes.

Miss Tyler: He has retired.

Mr. Carver: He should be - he is old enough; he's older than I am.

Miss Tyler: Gayle, don't say that! I'm older than you too.

- Dr. Lancaster: Don't say that! I'm older than either of you, by a good deal.
- Mr. Carver: When I wrote Mr. Ray - something had come up along the way about his writings. That was news to me. I didn't have him on our Kentucky writers list, and he was to have sent us - looked up sometime, when he had some time, copies of all the different things that he had written and sent down to the Kentucky Building. But apparently he never got time, because we never did get any of the things. I don't know what will happen. Now I understand ^{I know} what you said this morning - Mr. Ray is dead now.
- Miss Tyler: Is his wife still living?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I'm sure she is.
- Mr. Carver: Somebody else will have to take it up now.
- Miss Tyler: That's right. I think you would still be interested in acquiring -
- Mr. Carver: At any rate, he evidently had done a lot of writing on various subjects at times, and had them published in magazines or something of that sort. He was planning - or promised to get copies of all of them for us, but we at the time had not gotten them when I left down there.
- Miss Tyler: Are there any other field trips of special interest that you all were engaged in? This was one to Todd County. Did you go on any other trips?
- Mr. Carver: There was one other - this does not have direct connection with Dr. Lancaster's use of the Kentucky Building, but I took his Ornithology course, oh, about 1940 or '41, I think it was. We made one field trip that I've always wished I could make over; I've never had a chance to. We went down to his cabin at Sally's Rock -
- Dr. Lancaster: Oh, yes!
- Mr. Carver: And had a very interesting class meeting down there - had a picnic -
- Miss Tyler: You've sold your cabin, haven't you?
- Dr. Lancaster: No, I didn't sell any at Sally's Rock - that was an accessory property - that wasn't a part of Sally's Rock.
- Mr. Carver: That was a real place to go for a field trip, for studying birds.

- Miss Tyler: I think Gayle is hinting for you to have another trip down there when the weather gets warm.
- Dr. Lancaster: He can have one any time - I'm always eager - I need someone to go with me - I live alone and am sort of a hermit.
- Mr. Carver: I don't believe I could climb now as well as I could then. That was a lovely place down there. You have a different house now, to the one you had when we were there?
- Dr. Lancaster: That was the one I sold; it was across the road from Sally's Rock property. It was on the left, the side of that highway as you cross the bridge, which was not a part of the original Sally's Rock purchase. I sold that but it was not a part of Sally's Rock property.
- Mr. Carver: I don't remember the bridge -
- Dr. Lancaster: Gasper -
- Mr. Carver: The house that I'm thinking about was on top of the bluff.
- Dr. Lancaster: That's right. You could go there, although - the Morgantown Road - I had two up there at the top. Charlie Taylor and I built up there. Out toward the Taylor house. You could go there by going out the Morgantown Road and turn right at Hadley, then turn right again, go down the hill, and go that way or you could go the Barren River Road and cross Gasper Bridge and go up the hill and be there. It's a continuous road through there.
- Mr. Carver: That's the one I don't know about.
- Dr. Lancaster: It all ties together, up there at the church.
- Mr. Carver: We went in by the Hadley Road, and passed Charlie Taylor's cabin, and out in the front yard there was an area lined in with some big rocks. Someone, along the way, said that was where he had dug into an Indian burial mound, then, made a flower bed.
- Dr. Lancaster: That was before you got on my property - it was just before you entered it, a hundred yards. Something like a hundred yards - there was a mound there, and is still there. The highway has cut part of the way into it - it was a burial mound. He cut a trench through it, and found that it had been made apparently to bury a single individual - probably a rather im-

Dr. Lancaster: portant person, because that mound - there may^{be} some record (cont.) of this, maybe, I don't know just where. He and some students cut a trench through that mound and found one individual - one skeleton. That is right at the entrance to my property, but not on my property.

Mr. Carver: I made a picture of that area that day, I know, and I had it blown up later to about a 10" x 12" size, and it hung in my office for years. I took it home with me - I don't know what I've done with it over there - I haven't found the box that it's packed in yet.

Dr. Lancaster: The highway people widened the road and cut part of that mound away.

Mr. Carver: Does the new toll road go right through that area?

Dr. Lancaster: No, it's a mile from there. This is the county road that has been run.

Mr. Carver: They've ruined one of the prettiest places in the county down there, I know. That Clifty Creek Road that used to go down and turn off at the foot of the hill -

Dr. Lancaster: Oh, yes, they've cut you off from that completely; it's closed.

Mr. Carver: And that's where you got some of the Indian things?

Dr. Lancaster: Oh, yes!

Mr. Carver: You have a fabulous collection.

Dr. Lancaster: They were identified by Carnegie Museum man.

Miss Tyler: Are these at the Museum?

Dr. Lancaster: I published an article about it. I think the Library has a copy of that article.

Mr. Carver: I have it in typed form; I don't have the published form.

Miss Tyler: I should hunt that for the Archives then. Tell me more about this collection, Gayle.

Mr. Carver: It is a collection, actually for the most part, of animal bones that were the remains of Indian meals.

[?]

- Dr. Lancaster: It was from the - it was from that was broken up - it was elaborate enough that it was published in the Kentucky Academy -
- Miss Tyler: - of Science Transactions?
- Dr. Lancaster: You no doubt have a copy of it.
- Miss Tyler: I'm sure we do. We have a file on that. I expect that file is down in the Science Library now.
- Mr. Carver: What I had was a typed thing that we used upstairs for people to read, if they wanted to; while they were looking for things, they could read.
- Dr. Lancaster: There were some artifacts, mostly the bones from cooking - there was a large screen, and all of that dried earth was shoveled in there, that was left, the highway people had destroyed a considerable amount before I got there. I got there as soon as I could, after I saw them building that highway. It was so extensive and covers so many different items - animal groups, that I classified it all, and it was published by the Academy- I didn't classify it, a man from the Carnegie Museum classified it for me. He identified the bones.
- Mr. Carver: Weren't there three of you involved in that? I thought there was a third man.
- Dr. Lancaster: No, there was supposed to have been another man - Parks Cole was supposed to have been with me, but he died. He and I were going to do it together that summer. Ed Hall died, then Arch and I were going to do it, then Arch died, before we got around to it; he was killed in an automobile accident.
- Mr. Carver: Sara, the biggest pile of bones in the case is deer bones; then there is a big stack of bear bones, and one or two bones from an elk -
- Dr. Lancaster: One - only one elk vertebra -
- Mr. Carver: Then there was one deer - don't know what you would call it - some kind of a leg bone that they had shaped out to make a scraper out of.
- Dr. Lancaster: A bourse - the Indians had made a tool out of it - it conditioned hides. It was a hide conditioner.

- Mr. Carver: I have stuck my neck many times on that one case, because people would ask why we had so many of these over here in the same - the deer, and over here you have two or three - there was a gray fox and a raccoon, maybe two or three jaw bones out of an opossum or something like that, why have you so many in one bunch, and so few in another. I'd tell them - and I was probably wrong on this, that the probabilities are that the big bones were so big that the pack rats couldn't drag them off and get rid of them. They were too big for the Indians to gnaw up - whereas, on the smaller bones - in cooking they could cook the bones soft enough so they could gnaw them up, or they were small enough when they threw them away so that the pack rats could drag them away.
- Miss Tyler: Did they really eat the bones if they were soft enough?
- Mr. Carver: They broke them - to get the marrow out of them -
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, they broke them up; there were two reasons for breaking them. Their kettles were not too big - no doubt they broke them partially for that; another was, they wanted the marrow; that was the best part.
- Mr. Carver: That is the best part of the meat. I remember hearing my mother say, that the best part of the meat was around the bone. That was my guess, and it was strictly a guess.
- Dr. Lancaster: I think you were right on that, because the pack rats didn't carry off anything that wasn't colorful - colorful things attracts a pack rat.
- Mr. Carver: Would they not drag it off, just to eat it? If there was a little scrap on it?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, they would have done that; they also collect things.
- Mr. Carver: I'm a pack rat!
- Miss Tyler: We know that!
- Dr. Lancaster: They decorate the front of their habitat with colorful things; they pick up bright, shiney objects and put them around the entrance to their homes.
- Miss Tyler: What happened to the skeleton that was found on Mr. Taylor's property? The one burial mound that you referred to with one skeleton?

- Dr. Lancaster: Oh, that was not on Mr. Taylor's property - that's at Gasper. That was the Indian mound down there. I guess it is in the Kentucky Building, because he turned over the material that he had -
- Miss Tyler: You don't have it?
- Mr. Carver: We have a lot of bones down there and a lot of Indian relics with no definite identification on them, so if Mr. Taylor's things are there, there are no records to indicate that they came from him, so I don't know.
- Dr. Lancaster: I'm sorry that they did not get labeled, because he turned in quite a few things down there.
- Mr. Carver: Dr. Lanc, what happened in the early days, and it has been a problem to us ever since we started cataloging, they would tie a piece of paper around them, saying this came from so-and-so. In moving from one space to another, that label either got lost completely, or sometimes it was picked up from where it fell off on a table and put on something else, totally different. A lot of things that were there before 1938 either are unidentified as to where they came from or maybe in some instances have the wrong name on them.
- Dr. Lancaster: You are right. Mr. Taylor turned in some things that ought to have been preserved - I would liked to have seen it myself. He uncovered a cache of comp [conch] shell that had been brought up from the Gulf - the only place they have it. They were making beads, and he found them in the various stages of their manufacture - do you remember? a piece of the shell they had got them off of, then some completed ones, and some partially completed ones. They came from Sally's Rock community - not on my property, or on our property, but he got them across Gasper on the hill - matches the ones in height there. I understand that you can't put your hands on those or they don't know - I remember being there with you one time, and we searched for those beads.
- Mr. Carver: The only thing that we have that way, that I know anything about is a box - a shirt box - stored, that somebody brought in from Logan County, down around Adairville. They had been ploughing up a field and ploughed up a pottery bowl which was full of already made - I guess you would call it - wampum -
- Dr. Lancaster: I presume they traded with those; I think that was a medium of exchange.

Mr. Carver: The jar itself, or pottery, had just collapsed. The person, I don't remember who it was, who brought these in, had managed to salvage most of the shell stuff, but it had been in the ground so long that it was powdery. You could just rub it, and it was like chalk -

Dr. Lancaster: These were well preserved - they were in a rather dry place, under a ledge.

Mr. Carver: Under a ledge? I got the impression that this was out in an open field some place.

Dr. Lancaster: They would have deteriorated.

Mr. Carver: No evidence of the maker was left on any of it - on those - and being under a ledge, there should have been. It would have made a much more interesting thing. The ones you are talking about, I don't remember ever having seen. We do have a few pieces of shell beads, or wampum, whatever it might be, that are unidentified, as far as my knowledge is concerned. They are in a center case down there.

Dr. Lancaster: You and I went around and looked for those; I would know them today, if I could see them.

* End of Side A

Mr. Carver: I'm too far away from it - this business about mis-information perhaps, on things that are in the Museum, and bring up something which may, or may not, be applicable right here, in connection with the Indian relics. In the summer of 1935, when I started to school at Western, Dr. Cherry had hired - I guess that is the word I want to use - Dr. William S. Webb, who was recognized as an authority on Indian materials, to come to Western and catalog the things ^{that} had been accumulated up until that time. He brought with him ^A a graduate student from the University of Kentucky named William Haag, a very nice young fellow who later went on to work for U. K. for a period of time - I don't know how long. I met him later on and he was involved with W. P. A. excavations of Indian mounds all over the State of Kentucky. He did some work in Muhlenberg County, Butler County, and Ohio County in connection with that. At any rate, Dr. Cherry had hired Dr. Webb and this young man to catalog the Indian things that we had at that time, and they lived with the girls in Potter Hall and took their meals in the old dining room at Potter Hall, which was under the control of Miss Helen Gwin, you may remember very distinctly? I was taking my

Mr. Carver:
(cont.)

meals at Potter Hall that summer too, so Mrs. Leiper- Mrs. Moore - arranged for me to have a key to the area that was occupied by the Kentucky Library and Museum so that when we left from breakfast in the morning, I could go with Dr. Webb and Mr. Haag to the library area and let them in to work at seven o'clock of a morning. I went on to class, and it was before Mrs. Moore was due to come to work at 8 or 8:30, whatever it was. They went to work about an hour before she got there. They worked out a very elaborate cataloging system, it seemed so to me at the time, and I think it would be considered a pretty good one today. Certain types of things were cataloged as item type A, another B, another C, and so on - I know most stone things were A items, and then each item, or group of items, was given a number and then it was identified by the County from which it came originally. For instance, you have A 15 over W A, which meant you had the 15th item of stone that came from Warren County. The cards that they made for all of the items that they worked on that summer, in so far as they had the proper information carry on them where they came from. There is a possibility, and I'm using this because I haven't looked at those cards in a long time, some of the Taylor items might be showing up in that respect, but I don't recall a single one of them. The biggest collection that I can recall having gone in to that came from Union County. Union and W Warren are the two counties best represented in the Indian relics that we had at that time. Of course, we are in Warren County, which makes it close at hand for people to give things to us. But somewhere along the way, Dr. Cherry had acquired, and I do not know if this was by gift or a purchase, a collection of Indian relics from a man named I. R. Williams. I think he lived in Union County, which accounts for the big Union County collection over there. In so far as there was information on these Indian relics, it should show up on the cards that are still on file in the Kentucky Building for that part of the Indian collection. Now, things that came in later like the Nelson collection from Mammoth Cave area, Glasgow, and around up there, had already been cataloged by the National Park Service, and bears the National Park Cataloging System, and that has not been altered - it is still the same way it was. There have been a few other smaller collection that we have tried to work into the same system that Dr. Webb and Mr. Haag originated. We did not change the numbering system on the collection from Mammoth Cave. Now, to identify Dr. Webb for anybody who might not be familiar with the name, he was a Professor of Physics and Anthropology at the University of Kentucky and widely recognized in both fields; I'm sure he was in Anthropology.

Dr. Lancaster: He picked that up as a sideline. He was a physicist, primarily. He just did this other -

Mr. Carver: After he did the work here, he was, some place along the way, employed by TVA to direct the excavations in several areas of the Tennessee River Valley and he was involved in the publication of at least three of those huge monographs that were later printed by the Government Printing Office on the excavations in the Tennessee Valley area. So, he was widely known.

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, he became better known as an anthropologist as being an expert than he was as a physicist.

Miss Tyler: I never heard that about the physicist. I want to ask you about the Nelson collection, which you said came from the Mammoth Cave Park area. Did this come through any work of Dr. Gordon Wilson's or any influence that he had?

Mr. Carver: I don't think so, I may be a little confused on this, but I believe basically I am correct, that the old Mammoth Cave National Park Association, before the National Park Service took over the Cave area, bought from Mr. John Nelson in Glasgow, his privately collected Indian collection for the National Park - I mean, to be put in the Museum, when it became a national organization. That was about 1938 or '39 - of course, it became a national park in the early forties; I am not sure the exact year. Some years ago - since 1947, the National Park Service decided they did not want the collection, except in so far as the things were out of the actual park area. In the meantime, they had had some people from the University of Kentucky come down and catalog the entire collection - Dr. Douglas Schwartz was one of them - a Mr. Sloan, I believe it was, worked with him. Two of them, at least from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky. After the Park people decided they didn't want this collection, it was sent to the University of Kentucky - the remainder of it, and then eventually what the University did not pick out came to Western. It was a little bit of an involved situation. I remember Miss Gabie Roberston - we always go back to Miss Gabie, because she was interested in so many angles of the Museum and the Kentucky Library - had been to the Park one Sunday and somewhere along the way one of the employees there mentioned they were going to dispose of the Nelson collection. So, the next morning I got a call from Miss Gabie, to see about getting that collection for the Kentucky Building. I told her, frankly, that we didn't want it because we had more Indian relics than we had space to put out, but I would like, if possible, to go over there and pick out the sort of

Mr. Carver:
(cont.)

things that we did not have in the Kentucky Building. So I wrote to, I believe, Mr. Perry Brown, who was Superintendent of the Parks Service at that time, and had a very nice letter from Mr. Brown saying that Miss Robertson had misunderstood the situation a little bit, that the collection had already been given to the University of Kentucky because they had done the cataloging for the entire collection. Not only what went to the University, but what was still over at the Cave. When I heard that, I forgot all about it - dropped it, because I figured that we would get nothing out of it. Then some time after that - I don't remember how long it was, Miss Helm told me that L. T. Smith had been to Frankfort to the Surplus Property Warehouse, and they had an Indian collection that they would like to give to Western, and did we want it? I repeat - I didn't know whose it was, of course; and Indian collection was an Indian collection - unless a specific name was given to it. I told her that I would like to go up and see if there was anything that we did not have that would fit in. I don't know what she told L. T. Smith, but one day while I was upstairs with visitors, Miss Coombs called through the intercom, and told me there was a truck there with Indian relics, and where did I want them put? I didn't know they were even coming. I had not been notified. I assumed there were two or three little boxes, so I said stick ^{them} out in the hall, outside my office door and I'd move them upstairs. When I got down stairs, there were thirteen boxes, about the size of coffin boxes, lined up and down the hall, with relics just dumped in them - no system to them whatsoever. When they got to the property warehouse terminal, they had just emptied all the boxes into these big boxes. We spent weeks on end matching numbers to numbers - for instance, in one group of arrowheads, there might be 175 to 250 bearing the same accession number, like 181 - 1 - 2 - 3. We checked through and got, all the 181's together - whatever they were; there were 1,600 numbers all together, something like that. We had to match them up. Of course, in doing that we found that some dash numbers were missing, or maybe certain whole and dash numbers were missing. We had no records whatsoever. That meant getting involved in finding records, and I began to write around about them, and found out that most of the cards for them had gone the University of Kentucky. They were very nice to us - they sent all they had back, which matched out, but we were still missing a considerable number of cards or other things that we would need to make the records complete. I don't know how I ran into this, but I found that a few of the old cards were still at Mammoth Cave, and they had one of those machines like you used to have in the Library -

Miss Tyler: Thermofax = =

Mr. Carver: -thermofax, which I didn't like, but at least it made a quick copy. I made arrangements to go over there with themofax paper, and we made copies of the records that were still on file over there. The major thing - I should say, because there were a lot of nice things in the Nelson collection - but the major thing in the collection that I was curious about was an Aztec metate which of course, would never have been made in Kentucky, because it was out of pumice type stone, and I could not figure how Mr. Nelson had gotten it, but with no cards to go on, I didn't know. When we got into the cards over at Mammoth Cave, the card was there for it, he had it properly identified, and it had been found in Salts Petre Cave in Barren County, which meant that somebody had wagged that thing probably on their back from roughly the area of Mexico City into the Barren County area, and gotten it into the Cave.

Miss Tyler: What did you call it?

Dr. Lancaster: Aztec metate.

Mr. Carver: It's a thing to grind grain on.

Dr. Lancaster: It's got a rolling pin like thing on a flat arm.

Mr. Carver: It's got two little legs at one end, and slopes down; there is one little leg in the middle of front end - no I've got it backwards, two legs on the front end and one leg in middle of back - both pieces were there. - the roller device has a special name, which I don't recall right now. I told the boys when we unpacked that thing, that it could not have been made in Kentucky; it had to have come from the southwest, somewhere. And what it is doing in this collection, I don't know. He had it correctly identified and as coming out of that cave. Salt Petre Cave has been a gold mine of material on Indian life through the years. We've got part of three skeletons out of the Cave, down there, that Mr. Whitmer's classes brought out about 1939. There are other things in the Nelson collection that came out of there. But I still think that the metate is probably the prize item in the whole collection.

Miss Tyler: Do you have it on display?

Mr. Carver: It was on display when I left there. I assume it still is.

Miss Tyler: It sounds interesting.

Mr. Carver: There were some banner stones and some -

Miss Tyler: What is a banner stone?

Dr. Lancaster: Decorative stone for hanging on the body, generally to show - weren't they for a thong to be fixed on. Isn't that right?

Miss Tyler: Much like the ornaments that women wear today, if you pay any attention to the styles - these enormous things that hang here on chains.

Mr. Carver: These don't hang on chains - your cord went through an opening some place; then there were several stones shaped like birds. Another thing that is down there, and the word has left me right now - there were several things in the Nelson collection which we did not have, and turned out to be right nice. The duplication was there, of course, there are 30,000 items down there that duplicate what we already have. In trying to find out what to do about those, I wrote - I guess Miss Helm did, for I could never find it in my correspondence, to the Surplus Property Warehouse asking if we would be allowed to dispose of these to other museums or libraries, and the answer was, "if you keep one piece, you have to keep it all." So, we got some nice things out of it, and we still have the remainder.

Miss Tyler: They didn't make U.K. do this, though.

Mr. Carver: They didn't make U.K. do it, and I have been furious over the distinction there, or either U.K. didn't pay any attention to them - I don't know which.

Miss Tyler: But U.K. took what they wanted, and -

Mr. Carver: I assumed that what we didn't find was either over at Mammoth Cave or at U.K. I didn't ask any questions. I do know that they did keep quite a bit over at Mammoth Cave. They had paid, if I remember correctly, the old Park Association paid about five thousand dollars for the Nelson collection. He had been offered more in time, but this was to be in his area. Somewhere along the way, I am under the impression that he built another pretty good Indian collection after this one was disposed of. That maybe will clear up a little bit of the cataloging of the Indian collection for somebody in the future.

Miss Tyler: I think we have covered quite a bit of information on the Indian collection. I want Dr. Lancaster to tell us about the founding of the Book Store here, since he had such an important part in this - the establishment of it.

Dr. Lancaster: You don't have it on, do you?

Miss Tyler: Yes, I have it on, and I want you to tell us about it - right now!

Dr. Lancaster: We might say that the College Heights Book Store had its inception - the real founding - as a private Book Exchange, but I operated it while I was a student at Western. Mr. Cherry gave me permission to operate this private book exchange off the stage [in Van Meter]. It was quite successful and impressed him so favorably, he decided that the school needed a book store. It was a little bit difficult to deal with the down town people along that line. He called me to his office, and told me outright that he wanted me to put in a book store at Western. My reply to him was that I could not do it on a part-time basis - he wanted me to put it in on a part-time basis. I was still a student; I was in the R. O. T. C. I couldn't - I didn't have the time, so he thought of it quickly that he would get me out of the R. O. T. C., an honorable discharge and I could put the book store in. I agreed, thinking that he probably would be unable to do it, and I found that a college president had a lot more authority and prestige than I had thought. He did get me out and I was assigned a room. They delivered some lumber to the room, a saw and a hammer, a ruler - and such. I was told to put in the shelving and build a table - counter - that I would need. So, I stayed here in the summer of 1920 and installed the College Heights Book Store in the old - I don't remember, old back room, in Old Potter Hall Building?

Miss Tyler: They called it Recitation Hall - was it on the third floor?

Dr. Lancaster: It was on the second floor, the back wing. The back wings extended out toward the present Cedar House; the Cedar House was being constructed at that time; it was under construction that summer that I installed the Book Store. I could look out from where I was working and see them working on the Cedar House. Mr. George Page was the supervisor. I put in the shelving and built the interior apparatus. I went to Louisville and bought a second hand safe, a steel safe, to store the money that we would have. I had the Book Store ready to open when the Fall Term started.

Miss Tyler: How did you get your list of books? Did you have to go around to the different professors?

Dr. Lancaster: I got a list from the different teachers around school, and bought the books that they wanted - in other words, the books that were needed - and papers.

Mr. Carver: Did you have to buy the books out of your pocket or did the school buy them?

Dr. Lancaster: The school did - I had no money in my pocket.

Miss Tyler: Did you have to decide how many copies to buy?

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, since I had gone through the school - it was along toward graduation. I graduated in '21. I knew something about the different courses. I had had a lot of them myself. I went around and asked the people how many books they needed and what. They furnished me a list of the books they were going to use that Fall and the number to buy.

Miss Tyler: The school paid you a salary, and ^{the} profits went into the school coffers, I suppose. Do you remember how much you cleared the first year?

Dr. Lancaster: No, I kept no books - it was all kept in Miss Schneider's office. Miss Florence Schneider did all of the bookkeeping. She kept all of the records. I would turn over the funds to her at intervals - report to her. I would order the books, paper, and other merchandise that we sold. It was all cleared there. I conducted the Book Store - kept it open. I had to hire some clerical help at the opening of the school term, and maybe some, at the close of the term. But I operated it myself - when I had free hours. The hours varied, depending upon my courses. It would be open at certain hours week days, and on Saturday mornings, all morning. I kept it going until I finished in June 1921.

Miss Tyler: Who took it over then?

Dr. Lancaster: I stayed on through the summer of 1921 until time to enter the University of Kentucky that fall. I got a bit more pay, by putting in full time. I got it ready for the Fall Term of '21. When I left, it was ready to open to let the first people come by to pick up their books. There was a young man here - I'm pretty sure he was a student, by the name of George Hunter, who took it over and conducted it for four or five years - you might have a record of it, to check against. I was away then at school. I have forgotten just how long he did keep it. After he left Bowling Green - a young man who had graduated in Agriculture, by the name of James Hall, took it over, and kept it many years. I believe I've heard that he kept it 45 years - that may be incorrect, but if I remember correctly, he told me recently -

Mr. Carver: It couldn't be very wrong -

- Dr. Lancaster: I think he said 45 years; then when he gave it up, it was taken over, I presume, by the present manager. I don't know if there was a manager after Hall - I rather think he did that, didn't he?
- Mr. Carver: Mr. Childress is the manager of the Book Store now, isn't he?
- Miss Tyler: Center Stores includes much more than that now.
- Dr. Lancaster: Oh, yes, it has expanded.
- Miss Tyler: You are not mentioned in here [Cornette's History] as having been the first manager of the Book Store. I think that is an oversight. There is another reference here, in April '23, the School Book Store returned to the State of Kentucky \$1,740 upon which it had been launched, and was placed under the management of the College Heights Foundation. So, if it started out independently, then -
- Dr. Lancaster: It wasn't under the College Heights Foundation yet. What year did it go under the College Heights Foundation? I can't recall.
- Miss Tyler: 1923.
- Dr. Lancaster: 1923 - that is the year that I came back to teach - it wasn't under the College Heights Foundation while I was here.
- Miss Tyler: So, evidently after they established the College Heights Foundation, the store would be a source of revenue, because Mr. Cornette's book goes on to say that between 1923 and 1937 the Book Store paid to the College Heights Foundation over \$12,000, and is, at present [1938], an important source of income.
- Dr. Lancaster: That article isn't primarily a history of the Book Store - that is of the College Heights Foundation.
- Miss Tyler: That is true. I don't find Mr. Hunter's name listed either.
- Mr. Carver: If he was ^a student, he probably wouldn't be listed in that.
- Dr. Lancaster: He didn't take it over until - I think, until, I'm pretty sure - he was manager. I think he succeeded me - now it could be possible that somebody else succeeded me and Hunter came along a bit later, but I really believe Hunter took it over from me. I am not positive.

- Mr. Carver: When I came to school, the Book Store was over in Old Potter Building - it was on the ground floor.
- Dr. Lancaster: It used to be in the old brick building upstairs on the second floor.
- Mr. Carver: As I recall it, it was in the corner next to the old Training School Building - down in that end - and the post office -
- Dr. Lancaster: You didn't see it - when they wrecked that old brick building, they took the shelving and the counter that I had built, with the trap door; this was a long room and I had put the shelving against the back wall, then I put a counter down the long way on the outside, about 24 to 30 inches wide - it had a right angle over to the shelving, then I had a trap door that raised up to let me in behind where the books were stored. There was a door at each end of that long room and the students could come in one end and go out another door - march through ^{there} during busy sessions, They could get their books by calling for them. It was taken out of there when they started wrecking that old building, when they started Cherry Hall, They took it into the basement of Potter Hall - Potter Hall, girl's dormitory, now I guess it is. Potter Hall had the dining room in there, at that time. But it (counter) went into the basement there, where it stayed until Cherry Hall was completed.
- Mr. Carver: I remember that.
- Dr. Lancaster: They abandoned the old wood shelving and put in modern shelving when they put it in the back wing of Cherry Hall.
- Miss Tyler: That's funny - I don't remember anything about it. I was in school in the twenties, and went to -
- Mr. Carver: You were already working, though when -
- Miss Tyler: But I don't remember where it was in Old Recitation Hall. I was in college from '28 to '32.
- Dr. Lancaster: Wasn't it in the basement of Potter?
- Mr. Carver: It was over there in '35, '36 and '37. They moved it over there the Fall of '35.
- Miss Tyler: I don't know where I bought my books.
- Dr. Lancaster: I wasn't here then.

Mr. Carver: '35, you would have been here.

Dr. Lancaster: Yes.

Mr. Carver: They started tearing down Old Recitation Hall during the Christmas holidays of that school year '35 and '36. In the meantime, of course, they had moved it over there, and moved, I don't know how many different departments, History, English, Art, Chemistry, I know all were down in the Kentucky Building ^{where} they had put concrete floors that summer and set up cardboard walls around, because I had classes down there, and I had to come up here into the Potter Hall building basement to get my books.

Dr. Lancaster: You used the same shelving and counters that I had up yonder - they moved that same shelving down there.

Mr. Carver: It was a jammed up place over here. That's about all I can remember about it. I know the few times that I was in there, there was always a bunch of people in to buy books or sell books, as the case might be. There was just a little space outside the serving area, and they were jammed in there like sardines in a box. They were in that part of the basement which was not being used - it was originally a storage room that the Book Store was moved in to. Across the hallway was what they called the Coffee Shop, no, they called it a Tea Room. The faculty ladies, or men, either I guess, could go in there and get special meals and not have to go into the dining room. It gave the Home Ec girls a chance to do special type of serving. They had this little place set up for the faculty to go in and eat without having to get down into the crowded dining room.

Dr. Lancaster: He is adding a lot of the important things here that I would not have remembered.

Mr. Carver: I got in on some of those meetings - I got to eat with Miss Gabie Robertson. Do you remember Miss Hoover, who used to work in Dean Grise's office?

Miss Tyler: Yes.

Mr. Carver: I met her in the Coffee Shop, or the Tea Room. Do you remember when they had the Tea Room in Potter Hall?

Miss Tyler: I believe so.

Mr. Carver: The Book Store was moved right across the hall from that, and

- Mr. Carver: I just told Dr. Lanc that the Tea Room or Coffee Shop, or (cont.) whatever they called it - I can't remember for sure, was a special place for some of the Home Ec majors to get training in serving.
- Miss Tyler: It was like a forerunner to our Academic Complex dining room, now, where we could have gone for lunch today, except I was too lazy to walk down the hill.
- Dr. Lancaster: The thing that I remember best about the Book Store was the enormous quantity of paper, penmanship paper, they called it, that was used. I think I bought that stuff in 500 pound boxes - there was so much penmanship offered. There were so many themes to be written, that we bought that paper in tremendous quantities like that, and it went over the counter.
- Miss Tyler: I believe Penmanship was a required course, was it?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, it was. Everybody practically took Penmanship. I've been trying to think of the name of it; it was made by the Louisville Paper Co. I ordered it from the Louisville Paper Co. I think it came in 500 pound wooden boxes.
- Mr. Carver: There were little individual bundles inside?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, individual bundles of certain quantity.
- Miss Tyler: Have you been to the Center Store in the University Downing Center?
- Dr. Lancaster: I haven't been lately; I was in it a few years ago and it was enormous.
- Miss Tyler: It's enormous and they have items of all kinds.
- Dr. Lancaster: We had no items in there to sell other than the essentials. There was ink, pens, and paper, and the books. If I sold anything else, I don't recall it.
- Mr. Carver: This may tie in with that; it may be a little bit off the subject, but for a while the Book Store in Cherry Hall sold music and then after, somewhere along the way, I don't know when, they had a Music Shop down in the Music Building, and sold music and I don't know what you call them - clefs or whatever they write music on - music paper, down there.
- Miss Tyler: I didn't recall they ever had a store down there, but I didn't take music any more than I took Biology.

Dr. Lancaster: They had art supplies there too, besides -

Miss Tyler: Yes, I'm sure you would have - arts, crayons - construction paper -

Mr. Carver: Yes, the reason I remember specifically about this, there is seldom a week or two that goes by at the College Post Office that there still isn't advertising material comes to the Western Music Shop. I don't know who was in charge of it down there. It was still going on while Mr. Gunderson was Head of the Department.

Miss Tyler: That has been some time ago.

Mr. Carver: Yes, it has been. Granted. I would say that must have been started in the early 40's, and went on some time until the late 50's maybe. Early 50's maybe - let me see, Mr. Gunderson was followed by Weldon Hart.

Miss Tyler: I don't recall - I think Weldon was here before we had Dr. Stone -

Mr. Carver: Dr. Stone was here ahead of Dr. Carpenter.

Miss Tyler: Maybe Dr. Stone succeeded Dr. Gunderson -

Mr. Carver: I believe he did, but somewhere along in there - with those three people - the Music Shop was discontinued. I suppose they went back to selling music through the College Book Store.

Miss Tyler: I think everything is sold down there now. I don't believe there is any place else on the campus. --

Dr. Lancaster: The first summer I was here I had the most interesting time, and the most gosh-awful time in a way. I was young and didn't mind it a bit. I drove an old Model-T Ford over a goodly part of the places where there were not any roads; there were some trails and followed up federal board boys, checked federal board boys. The first summer I taught here was the summer of '23. We had here, out of World War I - we had a lot of students - some of them were taught from the 5th grade on up.

Mr. Carver: That would have been the equivalent of the GI Bill then?

Dr. Lancaster: It was the GI Bill, under another name - the Federal Board then.

Miss Tyler: After World War I?

Dr. Lancaster: They were the veterans of World War I. They were getting out. When they had Agriculture as a project, they had a curriculum for them. I think maybe I taught a few of them - I'm not sure, but I do know this - but the summer, to say the least, Charlie Taylor was head of the Federal Board Program, and he put me on the road, checking on them. In other words, part of their training was here, academic, and the other part was on their farm, and they still got paid but they had to do it according to a prescribed set-up. I took the credentials on them, you see, and I spent that summer checking them at two week intervals to see that they were doing what they were supposed to be doing. I drove all over everywhere. I went down in Muhlenberg County, down below Calhoun, to say the least -

Mr. Carver: I can remember part of that county when it did not have any roads - Muhlenberg County.

Dr. Lancaster: Some of it, Charlie would not send me by myself - because I'd get stuck and couldn't get the car out. One time, I started to go to Calhoun from Morgantown - he and I did; we were together in a Model-T run-about, and you know how those - what did you call those two rods that went from the engine back?

Mr. Carver: Tie rods?

Dr. Lancaster: Tie rods - no, they didn't call them that. They've got some other name, but it doesn't make any difference. They were anchored out on the front wheel; with the Ford, the axle is anchored tight and the spindles turned, you remember, they did that? These two anchor rods went back to a ball on the engine housing down here. We were going from Morgantown, down to Calhoun - we stopped, or had to stop - the car settled down over a stump, and there we sat - there was a stump right up in here, and the engine was here, and the axle was here. There we were with the stump right up in there.

Mr. Carver: Lost your end?

Dr. Lancaster: There was only one way to get out, other than to hoof - so, we went out and hunted rails and various and sundry things, and pry pipe poles. Those engines were pretty small on those run-about, and we pried that thing up high enough that we could back it off - put the chains on, of course. We couldn't drive it forward, but could back it up - could get back over that stump -

- Mr. Carver: Then went around it?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, then went around it - we had to do things like that to keep up with the Federal Board.
- Mr. Carver: You would never have gone any place like that in a modern car, on that kind of a road.
- Dr. Lancaster: No, we would never have got started. We turned left just before we got in to Morgantown, took off down toward Calhoun. There is a little road - turn left there -
- Mr. Carver: On the same side of the river then?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, stayed on the same side of the river - and that road was just a pig path.
- Mr. Carver: Now you would go the way you and I went -
- Dr. Lancaster: I don't imagine you could even find that road now. I hadn't thought of the Federal Board in years. They had the Federal Board office in this little building you talked about; that preceded your College Heights Foundation.
- Mr. Carver: From this picture here, I can't help but believe was the same building but originally maybe behind the Administration Building, then moved around at some time or other and put over in that location.
- Dr. Lancaster: Could have been - I don't know. It was there when I first noticed it.
- Miss Tyler: Today is June 7, 1973, a Thursday. The people being interviewed are Mr. Gayle Carver, former librarian - curator of the Kentucky Museum and Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, emeritus Professor from the Department of Biology.
- Mr. Carver: Dr. Lancaster, in the early days at Western they had something that I was never involved with, and I don't know anything about it. Could you tell me maybe, from your knowledge, of the chestnut hunts that were a part of the traditions of Western?
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I can. In the early days of Western at the time the chestnuts were ripe, the student body went out to the area near Dr. Cherry's old home place and had a field day, picnic, collected chestnuts. It probably was being done, being conducted, while I was a student, my early days as a student, but I was not here

Dr. Lancaster: in the autumn, I taught country schools, so I didn't get here (cont.) until the winter; I missed the chestnut hunts entirely.

Mr. Carver: Other than having a good outing that day, perhaps, was there any reason for bringing the chestnuts back in? Did each individual keep his own?

Dr. Lancaster: I don't know what they did with them, but at that time there was a tremendous quantity of them on that ridge back there where Dr. Cherry's home was. I don't know that they had any objective of making a large collection. It was primarily an outing - I'm rather sure of that. That hunting of chestnuts was only part of the sport.

Mr. Carver: My understanding is now that his home was across Barren and Gasper river mouth from where your camp is, near Sally's Rock?

Dr. Lancaster: No, it was not close to Sally's Rock - it was two to three miles. The house still stands; it's in a good state of preservation and it is on the right side of the road, near the present Church of Hall's Chapel. The Cherry burial ground is at Hall's Chapel and some of the Cherrys are buried there. Dr. H. H. is in our local cemetery though, I think -

Miss Tyler: May I interrupt? The Hall's Chapel Church isn't the one they call the Barren River Church, on the right?

Dr. Lancaster: No, it's beyond that - it's on the right, and it's in a fine state of preservation. They use it all the time, and the cemetery is right by it. I wish the three of us had the time to get in a car and run out by there; I'd love for you people to see that.

Miss Tyler: We might have time this afternoon after you finish. Mr. Cornette, in his book, refers to the Cherry home as being about nine miles from Bowling Green, and when they had the chestnut hunts, he says the students started about sun rise, and that some of them walked, some rode in wagons or wagonettes. Some of them walked and they arrived at the Cherry Farm late in the morning, and they hunted chestnuts, or gathered chestnuts, whatever you do with chestnuts, and they consumed a great deal of food, and in the late afternoon, started back to town, after they had had games and athletic contests.

Mr. Carver: I should think if it took that long to walk out there, from that early in the morning, they wouldn't get back until the next morning.

Miss Tyler: I don't understand that either.

Dr. Lancaster: People didn't mind walking in those days; they didn't think about walking -

Miss Tyler: But it would take a while to walk nine miles, even at a good clip.

Mr. Carver: There were no paved roads; they were dirt roads.

Dr. Lancaster: All dirt roads in those days. I'm glad to find that Dr. Cornette has recorded that. I didn't know that it was recorded in any-place. So, that gets that into the history.

Mr. Carver: There was another form of outing they had, which unfortunately I missed out on, were the boat trips. Where did they start and where did they go?

Dr. Lancaster: The boat trips started at the Boat Landing and usually went to Sally's Rock, mouth of Gasper. That was another all-day outing that they took - evidently packed their lunch and anchored at Sally's Rock, at the mouth of Gasper, and roamed over the hills there at Sally's Rock during the day.

Mr. Carver: Would the whole school go?

Dr. Lancaster: I presume so. They either chartered a boat - the whole boat; I suspect they did. I went on one, but the time was short; something interfered and we only got down to Green Castle, the day that I went. I believe we had an entire boat; I think the school chartered the steamer.

Mr. Carver: I think I have read somewhere or maybe heard somebody here telling they also used boats to go down, then up Nolin to the Mammoth Cave area.

Miss Tyler: Yes, he [Cornette] referred to two types of outings that were made by boats in late spring or in early summer - the steam boat excursion when it went as far as Sally's Rock -

Dr. Lancaster: Does he mention Sally's Rock?

Miss Tyler: Yes, maybe all of the student body - he says, sometimes as many as 400 or 500 students went on the steam boat excursion which took a day, but for the Mammoth Cave trip, there was a smaller number of people and they took a day to go and stayed several days at the Cave. Then they had a day to come back,

Miss Tyler: maybe had only 40 or 50 students.
(cont.)

Mr. Carver: More of a class thing.

Miss Tyler: Probably cost more, and I doubt if students then would have money for that kind of a trip.

Dr. Lancaster: They went by river to Mammoth Cave, rather than by cross land. They had some Mammoth Cave trips from here - camping trips, camping trips from here, then went over land part of the time, but they did do it by boat some, did they?

Mr. Carver: Yes.

Miss Tyler: Yes, but one trip in 1908 included transportation by wagon for the girls and invalids, "and sole leather [SOLE] sole leather for the distinctly masculine element. At least a few of the students were rather hardy walkers, too, for in 1912 two of the boys walked to the Cave in six hours and fifty-five minutes, and fifteen members of the 1912 group walked the entire round trip." Let's see what source this is - [Cornette, p. 138]

Dr. Lancaster: That is something I did know about. I did realize that it was quite a trip.

Mr. Carver: About 85 miles over land, straight through, isn't it?

Dr. Lancaster: By boat it would double the distance. I don't know how far it is over land, but it would be twice as far by boat - I'm positive of that.

Mr. Carver: I think it is about 25 miles to Brownsville, and that would be sort of an arc from here -

Dr. Lancaster: The only way to go by boat from Bowling Green would be to go to Woodbury, and go up Green.

Mr. Carver: What I was thinking about though, if you were going over land, by highway, it's around 25 miles to Brownsville, and the Cave would be sort of on an arc of the circle around from Bowling Green -

Dr. Lancaster: I went on a Mammoth Cave camping trip one time, but we went by way of - we went in at that time on the train. We went on that little Mammoth Cave special that went out from Glasgow.

Mr. Carver: Old Hercules!

Dr. Lancaster: Yes.

Mr. Carver: That brings up something else - I don't know when they started, but I've had a few experiences at Mammoth Cave with school groups, but they were the annual fish fries. Do you know when the fish fries started? Or approximately when? They were going on before the War and went on after the War.

Miss Tyler: The fish fry in the summer was started as a part of the superintendents' meeting that they held here. You know, they had the meeting here, then went to Mammoth Cave for the fish fry for many years. Then, whether it was from transportation, or for what reason, they began to have it here. You know, for several years we had it on the Kentucky Building ground, then when the Garrett Center was finished - first thing we knew we were having the fish fry in the ball room. In recent years we have had it there, but we still have fish - we have it inside with all the comforts of air conditioning, the attractive tables, and good food.

Mr. Carver: But the attractiveness of the woods is gone.

Miss Tyler: That's true. Interestingly enough, Mr. Cornette's citation for his information on the steam boat excursion and the chestnut hunt came from the Elevator, which was the early school student paper.

Mr. Carver: A. L. Crabb, I think, was the editor of that, wasn't he?

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, he was.

Mr. Carver: There was another thing that they used to have, or they did have for a while, I never did know when it started or how long - I guess it ended with Dr. Cherry's death. The summer that I started to school here they had a watermelon feast in Dr. Cherry's back yard - the President's home - and all of the students were invited to eat watermelon -

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, I remember those.

Mr. Carver: We had a bushel of fun. A couple of years later Dr. Cherry died, and I don't think it was ever continued by Dr. Garrett. I don't know when Dr. Cherry started it.

Miss Tyler: No, there is no reference in Mr. Cornette's book, but I can remember one, at least, or maybe more than one, that they

- Miss Tyler: had on the grounds of Ogden College campus. Do you recall (cont.) those? Do you not recall the watermelon feasts?
- Dr. Lancaster: Oh, yes, I remember the watermelon feasts, but that was one of the summer events - in the summer term, wasn't it? Taking care of the summer term students, I believe.
- Mr. Carver: I know it was the summer school, because I started in the summer of '35 and they had two five-week terms, and I believe this was during the second term, in July that this was held. I was working at the time in the Kentucky Library on the third floor, the old main library building. Up in the middle of the afternoon Mrs. Leiper said that they were having a watermelon feast behind Dr. Cherry's, and she wanted me to go down there and get some watermelon. Even though I was supposed to be on work time, I took off down there and got a great big slab of watermelon, and came back here, all wet with it. We really had a good time.
- Miss Tyler: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Leiper I guess she was then, and Miss Coombs - maybe some of their helpers, Gayle, you may have helped with this, indexed some of the early volumes of the College Heights Herald - through the College Heights, and we have started a student on this project of indexing the College Heights Herald, because there is so much information (ever now and then, that isn't exactly accurate)✓
- Mr. Carver: It gives you a lead -
- Miss Tyler: Yes, it tells you where to go, what date, what people were involved, so maybe as we work on this project, we'll find some information about the watermelon feast.
- Mr. Carver: That would be nice to have.
- Miss Tyler: I don't find that the present day issues cover some of the interesting activities of the school; I don't mean the others are not interesting, but there is so much on sports and the Greek activities.
- Dr. Lancaster: Mr. Cherry was quite adept in cultivating the friendship of the people in the community. He always* had an ear open for that sort of thing, and for requests of that sort of thing, and there were numerous events that were held, in the early days, in connection with the school, that involved the community. I don't know how much you people have on the Farmers' Chautauqua that they used to have here. I don't know that that

- Dr. Lancaster: was the name of it, but it was something like that. The (cont.) farmers of the area would come in; they would have lectures, and there would be constructive speeches, and I believe food - picnic or something involved in connection with it. I attended one of them, and heard a most excellent lecture by Dr. Mutchler. He had recently gone with State Board of Health, but they brought him back and he gave a good lecture on Ornithology - they didn't call it that, they called it Bird Study in those days. That was one of those early farm meetings. It was a way that Dr. Cherry had of getting the support of the public in general for the promotion of the school.
- Mr. Carver: Were they strictly Warren County farmers, or did they come from the whole area?
- Dr. Lancaster: It would be Warren County, largely, because of the transportation at that time. That would be about 1917, or '16, along in that period.
- Miss Tyler: Gayle, did you notice any of those pictures in there? We have a group of pictures on greater Warren County. This was one of the programs that had been tied in with the Chautauqua theme. Dr. Cherry had a speech and we had many copies of little pamphlets; he said - I'm not quoting him, but the city and the county are all involved with your institution and your educational program, and he promoted them all together as a cooperative endeavor.
- Dr. Lancaster: I'm not so sure but what I am confusing two events. It may be that the farmers program was not the Chautauqua - there was a Chautauqua, but it occurs to me now, on second thought, that that was conducted by a commercial or national organization.
- Miss Tyler: There was an old Red Path Chautauqua - do you remember?
- Dr. Lancaster: That's it.
- Mr. Carver: The old Red Path Chautauqua was a totally different thing.
- Dr. Lancaster: We had that at Western. We had that here, didn't we, for many days? I think that was a separate thing. I manned it some. It was quite good. I think the farmers' program had another name.
- Mr. Carver: They usually came in to a town and stayed for a week, for an afternoon and evening program. We had them over home - it wasn't Red Path, though it was the same idea. We'd have lecture one day, a play, or a musical group -

- Miss Tyler: Unless you had an auditorium, they had these in tents.
- Mr. Carver: They always carried their tents. I don't know how it was held here in Bowling Green, of course, but the ones over home had to have local backing; they had to be guaranteed so much money before they would come in to a community. A group of local people would say, if they didn't make their expenses, they would put in the difference up to a certain amount. My Daddy got caught on that in the last few years that they had Chautauquas; he was one of the guarantors and I think it ran around \$50.00 a year that he had to pay in, because they didn't make it.
- Dr. Lancaster: They put up tents here on the campus. Local people were involved in this but I don't believe the farmers concentrated on this particular event. I think the farmers meetings they had here were, I believe, if they had a formal name, would be some other name, other than Chautauqua.
- Mr. Carver: I don't know - somewhere in the back of my mind, they called it the Farmers' Chautauqua, but it was a different thing from the Red Path type Chautauqua.
- Dr. Lancaster: They may have called it Farmers' Chautauqua. I can not recall the proper name, if any of the farmers' meetings that were conducted.
- Miss Tyler: Mr. Cornette speaks of the Rural Chautauqua, Dr. Cherry and John B. McFarran of Louisville planned for 1913, the first one to be held in Warren County, and that they "were so successful and attracted so much attention that an article telling of their beginning and describing their work appeared in Collier's Weekly." So, these were the farmers' type. [Cornette, p. 149]
- Dr. Lancaster: They had the same name then - the Farmers' Chautauqua and the Red Path Chautauqua were two different types.
- Mr. Carver: But one of them was a cultural thing, and the other would be an industrial or commercial -
- Dr. Lancaster: It was farmer orientated - not just a bunch of business men but farmers.
- Miss Tyler: Part of this mentions - this is from the article in Collier's that they were begun on Sunday morning, and that they had prominent ministers from Lexington and Louisville there to hold services. So, in a way it combined the farmer techniques and programs on farming as well as some cultural benefit.

Dr. Lancaster: But they were two separate events.

Mr. Carver: The Red Path Chautauqua brought their own entertainers in with them each time.

Dr. Lancaster: I don't think the school contributed anything to that - I think it was a contract with them. You probably paid a small entrance fee; I'm not positive about that. I rather believe you did.

Mr. Carver: I know, over home one White & Brown and Black & Irish - which was the same Chautauqua. One man sold out and another one bought into it - they sold season tickets. I got a free one, one year, because I had sold more season tickets around town than any other one person had, and I got my own ticket free. The people who came to Greenville to give an afternoon program would go on to the next stop and give a program that night - they had schedules set up ahead of them all the time, and were jumping from place to place. But that was in the days before radio and long before television, and it brought the outside world into the little community.

Dr. Lancaster: That is correct; that is what happened here.

Mr. Carver: It was a nice thing. I ran into something in an old store over home twenty years ago; I have the complete set of the Chautauqua programs from 1920 to 1930. I was glad I had them, because I can remember a lot of them - that's off of Western's campus but it is the same idea as the Red Path Chautauqua. I never saw one of them - they were in Central City, I think. So that would have been a jump, maybe, from Bowling Green to Central City, say on to Owensboro with their group. Were there any other of these summer, winter, or spring programs that they had here on the campus that I might not have know about?

Dr. Lancaster: I can't remember any major ones of importance.

Mr. Carver: There was one thing that was started in Dr. Cherry's day and continued until a few years ago - in fact, in one sense I think it still goes on, the Senior Day programs. Then there were Mothers' Day programs, and the Dads' Day program; they played out though, I think; they didn't last too many years. Senior Day has gone longer, and it has now gotten past that stage - now, they just come so easily to Bowling Green that they don't have a group -

Miss Tyler: Not only that - I think it became an unwieldy group to try to feed and entertain and take care of during the day. Maybe a school

- Miss Tyler: comes individually without having all of the schools come any one day. I have in there voluminous correspondence and files about the Senior Day programs. I have a few pictures of the Mothers' Day programs - they were chapel programs that were held in Van Meter.
- (cont.)
- Mr. Carver: The chapel programs were nice things - for the graduates -
- Dr. Lancaster: To go back to what was said a while ago - it occurs to me that the watermelon feasts supplanted, or replaced some other event. There was such an event on the campus for a certain number of years.
- Miss Tyler: Mention any topics or events, philosophy that influenced the school in its early days. Once you mentioned the SATC program? What was that?
- Dr. Lancaster: The SATC program was the Student Army Training Corps. The federal government came here and made some sort of a contract with Western to have such a program on the campus. They built a barracks on the location of the Training School, as we called it for many years -
- Miss Tyler: At 15th and State Streets.
- Dr. Lancaster: This occurred not only during World War I, but during the famous Bowling Green oil boom. There were oil wells discovered, and oil wells drilled in many areas of Bowling Green. It attracted a large number of outsiders, prospectors, speculators, and drillers. There were so many people here in connection with the oil boom that if you were to go down town to the hotels, you certainly could not get a room. You could hardly get into the building - they were milling around in the lobbys, speculating, trading, and discussing the oil fields. The workers who were working here occupied most of the available rooms to be had in Bowling Green. There were few rooms for students. The SATC did not remain in operation very long, only for a short period of time. They moved away and the school acquired the building. During this oil boom the school put partitions in the two-story building and made it into a male dormitory.
- Mr. Carver: That could be called the first men's dormitory then on the campus. I didn't know they had one until after World War II when they used Potter Hall for a short time as a men's dormitory.
- Dr. Lancaster: Since you mentioned it, it was probably the first men's dormitory. I returned to school about that time and occupied one of the rooms in this old Student Army Corps barracks -

- Mr. Carver: Wasn't it about the time they built the buildings on the back side of the hill that became known as Cherryton?
- Dr. Lancaster: Cherryton followed that - just how soon after that, and what the situation was with the SATC building and Cherryton, I'm not positive. They may have overlapped; we may have been using this for barracks and dining hall; it was both.
- Miss Tyler: You identified a picture of that as the diningroom and barracks.
- Dr. Lancaster: It may be possible that the dining room preceded the rooms - I can't quite be sure. While they were building Potter Hall, the student dining facilities were in that building.
- Miss Tyler: In the early days did they have dining facilities in what came to be known as Recitation Hall? Would you know? This would be before you day, when they moved up here, and Potter College became Recitation Hall?
- Mr. Carver: When Western first moved up on the hill, they retained for a period of time the old building that was back of the B. U. building called the Frisbie Hall as a dormitory, and that may have had dining facilities in it -
- Dr. Lancaster: Yes, it was a girls' dormitory.
- Miss Tyler: Either Frisbie or Bailey - one was called Bailey and Mrs. H. H. Cherry was a matron.
- Dr. Lancaster: The brick was occupied by the girls. We ate there for a time. Whether we moved from the SATC barracks down there or what the connection was, I can't put that together. But I can say very definitely that the school had a dining room in the SATC barracks. The school had a dining room in the brick building down town that was called Frisbie Hall. Bailey Hall was a wooden building; no, the dining room was in Bailey Hall. The girls roomed in the brick building. Now I've got it straight.
- Miss Tyler: That would be earlier than 1918 when the oil boom was here, wouldn't it?
- Dr. Lancaster: You'll have to put that together for me; I'm bad about remembering the correct dates on these things. The oil boom was at the time that I roomed in the SATC barracks that had been renovated for rooms. I had been rooming out in town, but there were no rooms available. Earl Hale, a well-known individual who taught here for a time -

Mr. Carver: Was he from Owensboro?

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, the general area. Earl Hale and I roomed together in a corner room in that barracks.

Mr. Carver: I can't remember what they called old Frisbie Hall when I first came here. It was still a rooming house. It wasn't called Frisbie as late as '35, but it was the same building.

Dr. Lancaster: I recall that building very well, because Carl Barnes and I were dating two girls who were room mates there, who later became our wives, so he and I spent some time in that building.

Mr. Carver: The building that you called Bailey Hall - was that the white building -

Dr. Lancaster: Back of it, off of the street. The brick building was on the street, on the corner, I think, or near the corner - just even with it was the wooden building -

Mr. Carver: Between that and B. U. There was another building on the other side of it, between here and toward town, that later became a nursing home.

Dr. Lancaster: Yes, that was something else.

Miss Tyler: Let me go back to Mr. Cornette's book as my authority. He has written, "After Western was moved to the hill, Friskie Hall and Bailey Hall were still used as dormitories. However, the Southern Normal Building and the temporary Science Hall, which had been erected in the rear of it in 1908, were rented to the Bowling Green Business University in the fall of 1911." The school moved up here in February. The barracks would have been later. It says in here - oil was discovered in Warren County in 1919. So, what I'm asking, between 1911 when they rented the buildings and 1919, how long did they use Frisbie Hall and Bailey Hall as dormitories? [Cornette, p. 148]

Mr. Carver: I would be inclined to think that they probably kept Frisbie Hall until Potter Hall was built.

Dr. Lancaster: Frisbie Hall was kept longer than the dining room down in Bailey. The dining room in Bailey did not stay there very long, a couple of years - but the brick building was used over a longer period of time.

Mr. Carver: They would almost have had to use it because they didn't have

- Mr. Carver: any other dormitory space on the hill for them. They would
(cont.) have had to provide a place for them to stay, not all of them,
but a good percentage of them. I have had in the Museum a
kerosene iron which Mrs. Petty gave us, and she had stayed
in Frisbie Hall when she was going to school here - about 1915
I think she told me. She was not supposed to use anything like
that. When she got ready to iron, she would stuff papers
around the cracks of the door so that the fumes would not get
out in the house, so that the woman who was in charge could
not smell the kerosene. When she finished ironing, she would
open the windows and let the room air out, then take the stuffing
from around the doors. Incidentally, that is Joe Petty's mother.
She was a Miss Miller when she was here in school. All of her
family are Western graduates. Her brother-in-law went to
school to you; his name was Marvin Spickard. He is Joe's
uncle, although he and Joe are about the same age.
- Miss Tyler: I want to ask a question about the little building this refers to
as the Science Hall built back of the Southern Normal School.
Would that have been the small building that was used at one
time as the library down there? The small frame building?
- Mr. Carver: I would guess that.
- Miss Tyler: Was that still standing up until the time the building burned?
The library had been moved into a wing of the main building.
- Mr. Carver: The library had moved into the main building just a short time
before that, when their enrollment had began to drop.