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From Extension Studio in Bowling Green

**Strings and Voices**  "College Heights."

**Moore** Western Kentucky State Teachers College greets you all both great and small with the words of our college motto — —

**Voices**  Life More Life.

**Moore** Life More Life is our motto and our wish for all our listeners.

**Piano**  Chords.

**Band**  "Washington Post March."

**Moore** We're celebrating Washington's birthday today, and the band has just played the "Washington Post March." This group consists of selected personnel from the College Band. Dr. Robert D. Perry is conducting.

We are told that during the French and Indian War a British army surgeon, Dr. Richard Shuckburg, gave to the poorly clad and awkward colonial soldiers in a spirit of derision the words and music of "Yankee Doodle." But the words may have been of entirely American origin, written by a Harvard College boy, Edward Bangs. The air had probably been in existence long before that. The British soldiers were greatly amused by the song. But years later when General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, he did so with "Yankee Doodle" ringing in his ears.

It has often been stated that this was the tune the bands of the Continental army played when Cornwallis surrendered his army and his sword at Yorktown, on October 19th, 1781, but documentary evidence is lacking. Though the words of this song are little more than meaningless doggerel, Washington is mentioned by name in one of the stanzas.
"And there was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion,
A giving orders to his men,
I guess there was a million."

As a matter of fact Washington never had the rank of captain.

All right, Dr. Perry, will you oblige with "Yankee Doodle"?

"Yankee Doodle." (2 stanzas and choruses).

Moore

In 1789, the year in which Washington was inaugurated, a march was composed and called "The Washington March" or "The President's March." It is generally attributed to Philip Phile, a virtuoso violinist, and a teacher of violin, flute, and clarinet, and bassoon. The authenticity of Phile's work is attested by a fragment of a printed music collection in the Library of Congress.

Washington left his home at Mount Vernon on the morning of April 16th, 1789, for his journey to New York for the inauguration two weeks later. The whole journey was a triumphal one. People lined the roadsides to cheer him as he passed. At Trenton his path led in bright sunshine beneath an arch of triumph and over a decorated bridge spanning the river he had crossed twelve years before amid snow, ice, and darkness. It is believed that "The President's March" was played at the Trenton Bridge. There is some evidence also that it was played later at the John Street Theatre in New York when the president entered his box.

Nine years later, when England and France were at war and Americans were being divided by their sympathies for one or the other of these countries, Joseph Hopkinson wrote the words that have ever since been
sung to this tune. His purpose was to keep the Americans united.

Named from its opening words the song has been known as "Hail, Columbia!" If you please, Dr. Perry.

Band "Hail, Columbia!"

Moore We shall allow the band a brief recess, while we hear from Mr. Sterrett.

Sterrett A part of our program today will be contributed by members of the History Club of Western, Mr. Ellick B. Owen, of Dawson Springs, and Mr. Jack Heath, of Birmingham, both seniors in History are giving us information on some phases of Washington's life, which are less commonly known.

Mr. Owen has done a very creditable piece of work in one of his History courses in organizing material for the teaching of the Industries of Colonial Virginia. Mr. Owen is here in the studio, and I am going to call him to the microphone to talk with us on Washington's activities as a tobacco planter.

Sterrett Mr. Owen, would you say that Washington was the owner of a large tobacco plantation?

Owen Yes, Washington was an extensive land holder, at one time owning more than 8,000 acres, of which more than 3,200 acres were actually under cultivation during the later part of the owner's life. Some of the land was west of the Appalachian Mountains, but most of his cultivated fields were located in several plantations in Eastern Virginia.

Sterrett Did the Colonial tobacco planter in Washington's time use the same methods that the Kentucky tobacco planter uses today?

Owen Very similar. The chief difference was in the kind of farm implements.
The plows of that day were clumsy, and the hoes and other implements were often crude. Washington took pains to furnish his laborers with any new tools invented in England. He invented a deep soil plow to be used on his plantation. The Indians showed the early settlers how to plant the tobacco seeds in hills, but by Washington's time the Colonists learned to sow in plant-beds and transplant to the fields.

Sterrett: I am wondering, Mr. Owen, how did Washington market his tobacco? Were there any large tobacco markets as we have today?

Owen: No, Mr. Sterrett, most of the planters packed the tobacco in large hogsheads at the barns. Some of the larger planters bought the tobacco of the smaller planters and sold it with their own. Ocean-going vessels came up the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon where Washington's tobacco was loaded and shipped direct to England. Sometimes he made shipments in his own name, and sometimes he shipped to his correspondents in Bristol and Liverpool. The correspondents were the agents of the planters who received the tobacco on consignment, sold it, and with the proceeds purchased such goods as the planters ordered.

Sterrett: What kind of goods did Washington order from England?

Owen: We find in Washington's diary, carefully itemized lists of goods which he ordered from his London agent. These lists included clothing, farm implements, seeds, fiddle strings, pocket knives, etc. One item in his diary mentioned a green satin quilted coat, not to exceed three pounds in price, some silk cloth, not to cost more than ten pounds, to be made into a sacque and coat.

In another place we find that from Charles Lawrence, a London tailor, was ordered a suit of fashionable colored cloth, to fit easy and loose, complaining that his former clothes were too short, he wanted the breeches
to be made long. The carriage, which he had ordered, must be packed so that none of the panels would crack or split in shipment from England. He also wanted a saddle to come along with some clothes for John Parke Curtis. Martha Parke Curtis is having a smelling bottle, scissors, gloves, and a very handsome and fashionable woman's high saddle with bridle and everything complete. To John Didsbury, a London boot-maker, he sent orders for family shoes. Complaining that Mrs. Washington's last shoes did not fit well, he was sending new measurements.

Sterrett When Washington's order for goods did not amount to the price received for his tobacco, what arrangements were made for the balance due him?

Owen It is assumed that the remainder was deposited in the Bank of England, for Washington owned stock in this bank. For a number of years Washington devoted most of his land to tobacco, but he learned that the one-crop system was exhausting the soil, and he reduced the acreage so that each year's crop would be just large enough to exchange for the goods which he had to secure in England.

Sterrett Did Washington do anything to restore the fertility of the soil?

Owen Washington instructed the overseers to reclaim the lands by sowing cover crops, manuring the lands, and plowing deeper. He planned one of the most elaborate systems of crop rotations ever made by one man. He drew a map of his farm and scheduled a rotation covering a period of five years. He planted most of his lands in grass, clover, potatoes, and wheat.

Sterrett Did he find that he could still make money by diversifying?

Owen Yes, other interests seemed to bring in as much profit as the
raising of tobacco. The growing and milling of wheat took a lead on
the plantation. Mt. Vernon flour commanded an extra price on the market.
Wheat was even bought from other planters, milled at the York River farm,
and shipped in Washington's own schooners to market.

He also had many other interests. In one year he sowed twenty-seven
bushels of flax-seed and planted three hundred bushels of potatoes. In
1768 he sold nine hundred bushels of wheat and in 1792 five thousand
bushels. In 1799 he stated that wheat and corn were his two chief crops.
The records also show that Washington made profits from his livestock
and miscellaneous enterprises such as: weaving coarse cloth for use
on the plantation, brick-making, blacksmithing, and fishing in the
Chesapeake Region.

**Starrett**

What in brief did Washington think of farming as an occupation?

**Owen**

Washington regarded farming as the most desirable of all occupations.
He looked upon it as both honorable and profitable. He was so pleased
with agricultural affairs that he could nowhere find as great satisfaction
as in his daily contact with the soil. He held that making improvements on
the earth was more delightful than winning all the vain glory of a con-
quoror.

**Starrett**

Thank you, Mr. Owen.

**Moore**

Before you introduce Mr. Heath, allow me for a moment to pick up
again the story of Washington's inaugural journey.

The last stretch of Washington's triumphal journey to New York
for the inauguration was made on a barge. He landed at the Battery on
April 23rd. He was welcomed not only by the eager multitude that crowded
the Battery but by the singing of a chorus, using words which had been
written by some one now unknown, to fit the music of God Save the King.
The first of the five stanzas is:

Hail, thou auspicious day!
Far let America
Thy praise resound
Joy to our native land!
Let ev'ry heart expand
For Washington's at hand
With glory crown'd.

Barn "America" (1 stanza)

Moore All right, Mr. Sterrett, you are at liberty to proceed.

Sterrett Mr. Heath, an outstanding student in the History Department has agreed to discuss with us some aspects of Washington's interest in the region west of the Alleghanies.

Sterrett How did Washington become interested in the West?

Heath As you know, Mr. Sterrett, when Washington was a boy of 16, he began his career as a surveyor. He helped survey land beyond the Blue Ridge, a few years later he helped survey land beyond the Alleghanies. He observed the opportunities which the Ohio Valley offered. He was a member of Company land speculators, interested in land west of the Alleghanies.

At the close of the French and Indian War he was entitled to a large tract of land, and he selected 5,000 acres on the Ohio. Later, Washington acquired other holdings in the Ohio Valley, totalling over 60,000 acres.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he probably was the largest owner of Western lands in America. In the schedule of his property attached to his will we find his Western lands appraised over $400,000.
Sterrett Were any of Washington's holdings in the present State of Kentucky?

Heath Yes, Mr. Sterrett. Shortly before his death he purchased from General Henry Lee 5,000 acres of land, on the south side of Rough Creek, in what was then, Hardin County, Kentucky. These Kentucky lands on Rough Creek were valued at $2.00 an acre, or a total of $10,000. They had cost him about $2,000.

Sterrett Did Washington ever visit the West?

Heath Yes, Washington made several visits to the West. In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, commissioned Washington to carry messages to the French commander on the upper waters of the Alleghany River, about twenty miles south of Lake Erie. He also made several other trips to the West during the French and Indian War. In 1770 he travelled in the Ohio Valley.

Because of his love for the West, he made a trip exploring the West in 1764. He travelled 700 miles on horseback, writing a careful journal, making maps, and suggesting routes that would tie the West to the East. In his Diary of this journey, we note a reference under the date of September 4th, to a suggested Western route, "through the wilderness of Kentucke" by way of New River and Holston.

Sterrett From what you have just told me, Mr. Heath, I am anxious to know if Washington did ever come to Kentucky?

Heath Samuel Wilson, in his article, "George Washington's Contact with Kentucky" thinks if Washington was ever in Kentucky at all, it must have been in the year 1770. It has been assumed and asserted that such contacts were made by Washington with Kentucky at two points: one was in what is now Elliott or Carter County, and the other what is now Lawrence County.
A moment ago you spoke of Washington's land investments in the West. Did he have other interest in that section?

Yes, he did. Washington was interested in joining the Ohio Valley with the Atlantic seaboard, by means of a canal from the Potomac River to the Ohio River. In 1784 he wrote to Jefferson, saying that in 1775 everything had been ready for the canal, but the merchants of Baltimore objected to routing Western trade down the Potomac. In the same year in a letter to Jefferson he said: "My opinion coincides perfectly with yours respecting the practicability of an easy and short communication between the waters of the Ohio and Potomac."

He realized that the farmers in Kentucky and Tennessee must have an outlet for their farm products. At the time, Spain controlled the mouth of the Mississippi, and the West had started negotiations with that country. Washington wrote in a letter to Governor Harrison of Virginia: "The Western States (I speak now from my own observations) stand as if they were upon a pivot. The touch of a feather will turn them down the Mississippi. They have no other means of coming to us but by long land transportation." Washington was interested in the welfare of the whole country, and did not want to see our West tied to a Spanish Empire.

From what you have told us of Washington in the West, would you call him a real Westerner?

There are those who believe with Professor Sears of Purdue University that Washington was a Westerner throughout his life. On the other hand, there are those who believe with Professor Ambler of the University of West Virginia, despite his love for the West, Washington was the father of the entire country.

Washington was interested in the West, but in his Farewell Address he issued a solemn warning against jealousies and differences between East and West.
Sterrett: I thank you, Mr. Heath, for this enlightening discussion of Washington’s relation to the West.

Moore: Thank you, Mr. Sterrett and gentlemen of the History Club. And now, the band again.

"Keller’s American Hymn" has been well known since 1872. In it the author, Matthias Keller, pays a special tribute to the military leadership of George Washington. All right, Dr. Perry, "Keller’s American Hymn."

Band: "Keller’s American Hymn."

Moore: Now, let’s liven things up with another march. How about Sousa’s "Semper Fidelis"?

Band: "Semper Fidelis."

Moore: And now, the national anthem.

Band: "The Star Spangled Banner."

Moore: And so concludes the seventy-sixth in this series of programs coming to you each Tuesday from the campus of Western Teachers College in Bowling Green. You have heard today a celebration of Washington’s birthday, with band selections under the direction of Dr. R. D. Perry, and with J. Reid Sterrett conducting informative interviews with Jack Heath and Ellick B. Owen, members of our senior class, representing the History Club of the College.

Information concerning the tunes played on this program can be found in the publications of Oliver Ditson Company and Hall and McCreary Company.

What does next Tuesday hold in store for us, Mr. Sterrett?

Sterrett: A week from today the full college symphony orchestra under the baton of Dr. R. D. Perry, will play a concert.

Moore: We leave with you these words from Washington’s boyhood “Rules of Behaviour.”

"Be not apt to relate news, if you know not the truth thereof.

"Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy."
"Speak not injurious words neither in jest nor earnest.

"When you speak of God, or his attributes let it be seriously in reverence.

"Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise."

Strings  "College Heights" fading for:

Moore  You will enjoy the orchestra next Tuesday from 3:30 to 4:00 o'clock. Till then, this is Earl Moore saying goodbye and wishing you Life More Life.

(Strings up and continue)