

Boyd County

O'Fallon

Box 1 File 9

Boyd County is located in northeastern Kentucky, bounded on the North by Greenup County, on the East by the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, on the South by Lawrence County and on the West by Carter County. The County's Seat (Cattletsburg) is 157 m. from Frankfort, 208 m. from Louisville, 154 m. from Covington and 433 m. from Paducah. The sixth smallest county in the State, it comprises 159 sq. m. (101,460 acres), divided into five magisterial districts. Elevations run from 550 ft. ~~in the Southern portion~~ along the Ohio River to 800 ft. in the North and 1,100 ft. in the Southern portion. The normal dip is SE. into W. Va. Drainage is supplied by the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers and the Little Sandy, together with its tributaries. Population as of U.S. Census, 1930: 43,849, a density of 276 per sq. m., a ranking of fourth in the State in that respect. Population is 34,089 urban and 9,750 rural; the latter being divided into 4,634 rural-farm inhabitants and 5,116 rural non-farm. Negro pop. as of 1930, 1,081. Foreign-born, 353. There are 1,721 inhabitants more than 65 years of age.

~~County Seat~~ Cattletsburg (550-847 ft. alt., 5,025 pop.), a fourth class city, ^{and} the county seat is located on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Big Sandy, ^{and} ~~named~~ ^{was} named in honor of Sawney Catletts who settled there in 1808. Government is the council form, with Mayor and Police Judge elected by popular vote and all other officials appointed. Between 1900 and 1930, Cattletsburg's gain in population was 63 percent. Housing conditons is reported fair, and the water system good. Day and night police and motorized fire protection are maintained. Cattletsburg is served by the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Baltimore & Ohio R.R.'s, whose rates, by reason of heavy traffic of this manufacturing locality, are favorable. Truck and bus service also is good.

Statistics: The assessed valuation of all taxable property as of 1931, \$45,493,665, or \$1,037 per capita; of land and improvements, \$18,235,802. Tax rate, \$.70; general fund, \$.50; school, \$1.00; sinking fund, \$.20. County bonded indebtedness, \$796,000, divided, $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. Road and Bridge, \$198,000; $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent Road & Bridge, \$429,000; 5 percent Road. Bridge \$169,000. Warrants amount to approximately \$265,591.99. Registered Automobiles, . Number of banks is , with total deposits of . Highways, State maintained, total 58 miles - 9 miles of graveled roads, 11 miles of traffic bound Macadam, 22 miles of ordinary black top, 12 miles of reinforced concrete and 4 miles of brick. US Highway 23 enters from Lawrence County, passes north through the middle of the County, to join State Road 3 near Catlettsburg. Crossing W. to E., US 60 branches at Cannonsburg to Ashland and Catlettsburg. State Road 5 passes through the County's northern tip, and State Road 3 parallels the Big Sandy from the Lawrence County line north. Total mileage approximates 45 m. of improved and 64 m. of unimproved County roads. State Highway Department's traffic Survey of 1935 shows: For US 23 travel per 24 hrs., 1,158 vehicles at Mavity and 2,277 at the Greenup County line; US 60, 1,748 just north of Cannonsburg, 1,466 at Princess and 1,994 just SW of Ashland; State Road 3, 752 S. of its junction with US 23 and 1,291 just N. of the junction - at Catlettsburg, 685 and in Ashland, 4,263. Daily average at the Ashland toll bridge, 917. Boyd County Courthouse, in Catlettsburg, is a modern building, in excellent condition. The County Jail comprises three buildings, two of brick, steel and concrete and a frame residence and office, combined, for the jailer. The first floor of the main jail building provides space for about 24 cots, and is used as a holdover for prisoners; the second

floor contains 10 cells, each equipped with 4 bunks. The infirmary, located on US 60, a mile and a half beyond Ashland, ^{occupies} ~~covers~~ about 74 acres, mostly hilly. One building of 16 rooms houses the inmates; a second is the caretaker's residence. Modern conveniences are provided. Farming and the raising of livestock are engaged in to some extent. Reported as of 1937, the inmates number 42 men and 10 women. The County supplies what is required and pays the caretaker \$85 a month, room and board free.

Topography: The area is unusually hilly, flat land being confined almost wholly to ~~a small portion consisting of~~ the bottoms along the main lines of drainage. Winding ridges range from 800 ft. in the north to 1,100 ft. in the southern parts of the County. ~~The~~ Elevations along the Ohio River rises to a height of 550 ft. The normal dip is SE. ~~into W. Va.~~ Drainage is by the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers and the Little Sandy and its tributaries. Exposed hard rock is almost all sandstones, shales and coals of the Pennsylvanian age.

Natural Resources: Chiefly, they are coal and natural gas. ^{limestone} ~~3~~ ^{three} percent of the County's gainfully employed are engaged in the work of extracting minerals, by report of the 1930 U. S. Census, a total of 400 persons, of which 250 are coal miners. Of 10 coal seams, 5 are of commercial importance. Oil and gas sands of consequence are present in quantity, mainly Devonian black shale and certain lime-stones formations in the Ashland gas field. Petroleum also has been brought up. Transported Pliocene Sand deposits along the Ohio River are used for carving, moulding and general construction. Brick and tile clays and shales and Coal Measure plastic fire clays are present over much of the County.

Box 1 File 9

Agriculture: Although farmland occupies 62 percent of the County's total area, agriculture engages only 1,161 (8 percent) of the population according to the United States Census of 1930. Much of the land being hilly, the portions that can be cultivated profitably be mostly along the rivers, subject to floods. The soil, generally speaking, is acid. Tile drainage and other provisions of that kind are expensive. A system of tile installed by a farmer of the upper East Fork Valley, however, is reported to have enabled him to produce his finest corn crop. The hillsides are, in the main, adapted solely to the purposes of reforestation. A great deal of part-time farming is done. Many of the workers of the Ashland area live on farms and do truck gardening part of the time. Farms run small, methods crude and yields below the average for the State. The following tabulation is of 1934:

Total Number of Farms	-----831
Farms operated by full owners	-----538
Farms operated by part owners	-----20
Farms operated by managers	-----2
Farms operated by all tenants	-----271
Farms operated by croppers	-----45
Area of County (acres)	-----101,760
All land in farms (acres)	-----63,021
Average size of farms (acres)	-----75.8
Val. of Farm Land & Buildings	-----\$2,412,381
Average Val. per farm	-----\$2,903
Average Value per acre	-----\$38.28
Crop Land Harvested (acres)	-----10,349
Crop Failure (acres)	-----296
Crop Land, Idle or Fallow (acres)	-----1,028
Plowable pasture (acres)	-----12,963
Woodland Pasture (acres)	-----7,623
Other Pasture (acres)	-----17,935
TOTAL PASTURE -----Acres	-----38,521
All other land in farms (acres)	-----3,437
TOTAL WOODLAND (acres)	-----16,963
All other Land available for crops, acres	-----24,636
Crops and yields as tabulated:	
Corn for All Purposes (acres)	-----6,014
Corn for Grain (Bushels)	-----151,176
Wheat (acres)	-----86
Wheat (bushels)	-----631
Oats (Threshed) acres	-----4
Oats Cut and fed unthreshed (acres)	-----120

Tobacco (acres) -----	26
Tobacco (lbs.) -----	11,567 ✓
All Potatoes (acres) -----	113
All Potatoes (bu.) -----	4,644 ✓
All Hay for forage (acres) -----	3,039
All Hay for forage (tons) -----	3,527

Given stock on Farms:

Horses and Foals -----	549
Mares and Mule Foals -----	345
All cattle -----	5,437
Cows & Heifers, 2 yrs. old and over -----	2,968
Sheep and Lambs -----	688
Hogs and Pigs -----	1,262

Corn is the chief crop; next in order forage, for the most part soy beans and lespedeza. In 1930, the County ranked 11th in corn production. Crops as

a whole are raised for home consumption, ~~and latterly, attention to the~~

raising of poultry, and dairying has increased. Records ~~of~~ 1930 shows the County ranking 90th in cattle on farms, 93rd in milk, 104th in butter, 99th in wool and 113th in poultry.

Commerce: Reported in the U. S. Census, 1933, are 549 retail stores, net sales, \$8,169,000. Proprietors number 543; full time employees, 939; total payroll amounts to \$781,000. Most of these stores are in Ashland, the radius of whose trade area is about 60 m. Ashland alone has 30 chain stores, and its business increase as reported, 1936-1937, is 20 percent. The gain is ascribed to increased manufacturing activities. According to the aforesaid report, wholesale houses number 49, with net sales of 7,788,000, 442 full time and 20 part time employees. Payrolls: full time, \$444,000; part time, \$7,000.

Transportation: Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Baltimore & Ohio ^{two} R.R.'s, the first named with stations in Ashland and all three entering Catlettsburg. R.R. rates are favorable because of the large volume of Ashland shipping. Trucks and busses ply the highways.

Health: A full time health unit is maintained, and there are, in Ashland ✓

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two modern well equipped hospitals. Conditions with respect to health are, generally satisfactory; the death rate for significant diseases being somewhat lower than that for the State as a whole. Substantial improvement is revealed of the following comparison: Death rate for all causes per 1,000 inhabitants: 1912,- 129; 1933,- 108.

Education: The U.S. Census of 1930 shows 8,488 children, 7 to 14 years old, of whom 7,922 (93 percent) were enrolled in schools. By the same report as of 1910, 9 percent of illiteracy within that age range for the State as a whole. And by 1930, this percentage of illiteracy had been reduced by 4 percent as compared to the corresponding 7 percent reduction for the State. By comparison with other counties, 1930, ranks 6 lowest with respect to illiteracy. The County School system includes 27 schools, of 1 room, 7 of 2 rooms, 1 of three rooms, 1 consolidated 8-room and 1 senior high school whose teachers number 7. The system provides no school for negroes. Specialized courses are confined to agriculture and home economics. 3 school busses are operated by contract, at a cost of \$2,700 a year. Ashland has 11 graded schools, 2 junior high and 1 senior high. Besides the usual subjects, the courses include Commercial practises, music and manual training. Catlettsburg has 3 graded schools, 1 high school and a school for negroes. Ashland School tax, \$1.00; Catlettsburg, \$1.22. The Four-H Clubs have a membership of some 250. Members are engaged in the main on the subjects of potatoes, corn, poultry and dairying.

Recreation: A public park of 52 acres called, Central Park, is located within walking distance of the Ashland business district. Consisting largely of virgin forest land, it is the County's playground. On the grounds of the American Rolling Mills provision has been made for baseball, football, tennis and other sports. Ashland also has a public golf course and two swimming

pools, besides its native picture houses and other kinds of entertainment, and a stadium for the Putnam Junior High School, to seat 6,000 to 8,000 is (1937) nearing completion, the work of W.P.A. Catlettsburg has a baseball and football grounds. Grounds also are provided for the various school athletics and games. The combined attractions draw widely from surrounding country.

Publications: The Ashland Daily Democrat. Circulation: Week days, 10,000; Sunday, 12,000.

Points of Interest: Armco Public Park, located on US 60W. of Ashland. A large, well drained tract, with stately trees and graveled walks, enclosed by a woven wire fence, this popular place for picnics barbeques and other outings, is part of the State game refuge. Old Log Church, on US 23, W. of Catlettsburg, on Chadwick's Creek, is the sole one of its bygone period^{date?} and kind now remaining in the County. The Kirker Apple Orchard, on Cannonsburg Road, 2 miles W. of Catlettsburg, is distinguished by a county road that runs through it. Located on the summit of a gently-sloping hill, its crops consist of Roman Beauty, York Imperial and Delicious. Ashland Refining Company, on River Road, 3 miles S. of Catlettsburg, produces Pepper Gasoline and kindred products. Princes Tile & Brick Company on US 60, 9 miles W. of Ashland. Summitt Brick Plant, 3 miles W. of Ashland.

History: Pioneers, among whom were George Rogers Clark and Simon Kenton, doubtless explored the Boyd County area before the Poages of Virginia. It remained for the latter to settle permanently, in 1815. These three forerunners in the family line were George, Robert and Robert W. Poage.

For years Poage Settlement, with its broad, fertile bottom, was given over to farming. Not until 1850 was a city for the tract contemplated. Hon. D. K. Weis then inspected the settlement. Having covered the ground

Bolt's fork, where the Carter and Lawrence county line join; thence with the dividing ridge between Bolt's fork and the main East fork, continuing on the ridge, and from the ridge to the mouth of Bolt's fork; thence from the mouth of Bolt's fork, a straight line to the head of Rush creek; thence with the ridge on the North side of said creek to its mouth, and thence down the Big Sandy river to the Ohio and down the Ohio to the beginning."

First of its recorded white visitors was Rev. David Jones of Freshold, N.J., afterwards a chaplin in the Revolution, the Indian Wars under General Anthony Wayne and in the War of 1812. A companion was George Rogers Clark, then a young man who had left Virginia with some thought of making a tour of the world. Jones made the trip by wagon and canoes, and in July, 1773, Simon Kenton, Michael Tyger and other Virginians surveyed the land, the winter of 1773 to 1774 having found them camped at the mounth of the Big Sandy, to hunt and trap.

Box 1 File 9

on horseback, he ended by settling at Grayson, whence he was sent to the State Legislature. Soon he had succeeded in providing, under the law, schools, financed at public expense. Meantime, he kept in mind Poage Settlement, with its excellent location, ample extent for buildings and other improvements and wealth of iron, coal and clay.

Ashland, then in Greenup County, was incorporated Feb. 23, 1856. The townsite - owned in the main by Richard Jones and Nicholas Savage, but later conveyed to the Kentucky Iron, Coal Manufacturing Company - was deeded in April of 1854. Ordinances under which Ashland became a town were passed March 11, 1858. It was named after the home of Henry Clay, near Lexington, at the suggestion of Levi Hampton, an admirer of Clay. In March, 1876, Ashland, under a new charter, became a city.

Meantime, the County, 107th in order of [?]formating was established in 1860 and named in honor of Hon. Lynn Boyd. It was made up of portions of Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence Counties. The original boundary line as defined were: "-----so much of the counties of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence as is included within the following boundary, is hereby erected into and established a separate and distinct county, viz: beginning on the Ohio river at the upper corner of the farm of Gen. John Poage, where it joins the farm lately owned by Jacob Sheeler; from thence a straight line to the mouth of Brush creek, a tributary of the East fork of Little Sandy; thence up the point of the ridge to the dividing ridge between Brush creek and Straight creek, and with said ridge to the dividing ridge between Straight creek and Cane creek; thence with the dividing ridge between said waters until it strikes the Carter county line; thence with said line to William's creek; thence up William's creek to the mouth of Rust fork; thence from the mouth of Rush fork, a straight line to the head of

Churches: 13 churches, representing the leading denominations.

Education: four public schools, including one senior high school; number of pupils 1,300. Number of teachers 36.

Industries: Catlettsburg is well supplied with up-to-date stores, handling all kinds of merchandise. Workingmen are employed by Patton Lumber Company, Bradley Midland Rubber Company, Ashland Refinery, Warfield Gas Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and two additional large plants are under construction: the Union Carbide and Carbon Company and a large coal tippie and others.

Notables: Catlettsburg is the residence of two former U. S. Senators. Ben Williamson Sr. and George B. Martin, both living and useful citizens.

Boyd County men who were commissioned officers in the Union Army during the Civil War (1861-65) Colonels, D. Am Minns, J. L. Zeigler, A. A. Tomlison, Lieutenants Colonels: Joseph Brown, R. M. Thomas; Majors, Beutley Burke, Ralph Ormstead, Frank Moth, John Henderson; Captains, Archie Means, Dwight Leffingwell, James Whitten, D. W. Steel, Sol Davis, R. B. McCall, T. J. Ewing; Lieutenants: Geo. B. Patton, D. H. McGee, James Foster, James Greely, James Seaton, L. J. Hampton.

Racial Groups: The citizens of Catlettsburg are of old colonial stock, originally of the Anglo Saxon race. The earlier settlers were, for the most part, from the eastern seaboard states, moving westward to better their economic conditions.

Historical: The earliest settlers were the Catletts, and were from Virginia. Sawney, the father of Horatio, came to the "mouth" (as it was then known) about the year 1808. He brought with him negro slaves, and was a well-to-do man. The creek running through the town of Catlettsburg bears the Catlett name, in addition to the

14, S-700
TOWNS: ASHLAND ✓

Box 2 File 9
Rewrite from
J. R. Wood - Walters.

Ashland, 25,000 pop., 555 ft. alt., is the metropolitan center of E. Ky. Ashland took its name from the Lexington home of Henry Clay, Ky's. famous statesman.

Situated on a bend of the Ohio riv., 5 mi. above the mouth of the Big Sandy riv., Ashland dominates an area rich in coal and iron of fine quality. The town slogan is "where coal meets iron" and the initial letters of this sentence form the call of the town radio station WCMI. The Appalachian Mts. form a backdrop of scenic beauty for the town.

The natural advantages of the area attracted many early pioneers who deemed it impractical to colonize here because of the Ohio Indians. It was not until 1815 that 3 Virginians, George, Robert and Robert Poage, Jr. (Pogue) settled here and laid claim to an extensive tract of the finest land in the Big Sandy Valley. These claims, inaccurately surveyed and defined, were the basis of feuds that lasted for decades.

In 1850 D. K. Weiss proposed to the Ky. legislature the exploitation of the natural resources in and about Ashland. As a first step a R.R. to the area was decided upon and in 1857 a freight train of pig iron brought the first shipment to market. It is interesting to know that the iron rails for this road were shipped from England to New Orleans and brought by boat to Ashland over the Mississippi and Ohio rivs. This R.R. route is now a part of the Lexington and Big Sandy division of the C. and O.

A blast furnace with a capacity of 40 tons of iron daily was set up in Ashland in 1869. This furnace used Coalton coal or charcoal for smelting and its success led to the establishment of the "Big Etna," largest blast furnace in the W. At first only Ky. ore was used in these furnaces but later ore from the mt. district of Mo. was used and today the ore smelted

in Ashland is shipped from the Great Lakes region.

The Bessemer plant of the Ashland Steel Co. was established in 1891 and a little later the rod and sheet mills were put in operation. Expansion of these units during succeeding yrs. has resulted in the large establishment of the American Rolling Mills Co. (A.R.M.Co) of today. This plant employs 3,600 with a monthly payroll average of \$390,000. A pass to visit the plant may be secured from the company's training department.

Another Ashland industry is the tanning of leather. The A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., England Walton Division, 25th St. and Central avenue, has operated here for 30 yrs. and specialized in sole and belting leathers.

Ashland has 2 fine parks. Central Park, an area 50 acres, has been left in a natural state. Once an Indian burial ^{ground}, its fine old trees arch over the peculiarly placed Indian grave mounds which run end to end instead of side by side. Besides these there are several ^{prehistoric} mounds in the park. Both N. and S. troops encamped here during the Civil War. Central Park is city property.

The American Rolling Mills Co. maintains a park at the edge of the city which serves in part as a tourist camp. The natural setting has been preserved. Cooking facilities and shelters are available and caretakers are in charge during certain seasons.

Three states, Ky., W. Va. and Ohio may be viewed from the roof ^{garden} of the Ventura Hotel. The riv., foothills and mts. are of panoramic beauty from this vantage point.

Ashland's airport is exactly in the city limits just E. of the business section. It has a 2,500 ft. runway and 2 way landing. The city may be reached over US60, 23, and 52, all of which pass through the town proper. There is a union bus terminal served by several companies and it is on the route of the C. and O. R.R.

Notable residents of Ashland: Mary Elliot Flannery, 1874-1932;
first S. woman elected to state legislature; Dr. Frederick William
Powers, ; author of "In the Shadow of the Cumberlands;" Jean
Thomas, ; authority on Ky. folklore and author of "Traipsin Woman."

Ky, S-600
POINT OF INTEREST:

Jane G. Warren.

Box 1 File 8

AMERICAN FOLK SONG FESTIVAL.

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it.
Every year, on the second Sunday in June, the American Folk Song Festival takes place at the "Traipsin' Woman's Cabin" under the direction of Jean Thomas. Miss Thomas has drawn from their mountain fastnesses the folk songs and music of a proud people and familiarized the nation with these folk tunes. The "Traipsin' Woman's Cabin" is Miss Thomas' country retreat, fifteen miles from her town home at ~~3201 Logan Street~~ in Ashland. Of the many persons who have tried to bring to the outside world the music and lore of the Southern mountaineer, Miss Thomas has an exceptional equipment. Of mountain ancestry she often visited in mountain homes as a child. She became a court stenographer and in the intervals between her work she began ballad hunting.

Her first discovery of an original "Singin' Gatherin'" was accidental. One Sunday riding up a lonely hollow in the jolt wagon of a friendly neighbor she heard the rare strains of a dulcimer and the accompanying voices of a man, a girl, and a child. Leaving her friend she walked up the narrow footpath through a straggling corn patch to the cabin of Uncle Abner. A family group was singing accompanied by a dulcimer, a fiddle, a banjo and a^a mouth harp. The old man invited her to join them, stating he and his family loved music and had been holding "Singin' Gatherin's" the second Sunday in June for a "right smart while."

The dulcimer is one of the oldest instruments known having been mentioned in the Bible. The songs and music enjoyed by these

people were brought when the first settlers in the Southern mountains came from the British Islands. They have kept their old instruments and dialect in a great degree and in some remote sections a fiddle is still called a "crowder" from its Celtic origin "~~Crowth~~"^{id} string instruments seem to predominate although the only real specification was that the instrument be light and portable.

The songs are principally of tragedy and love, although there are rollicking songs like the "Ram of Darby" and religious songs and sea songs handed down from parent to child until now a race that has lived inland for centuries still chant of the sea. Their scolding songs coming mainly from Scotland are sung in parts by two people as in Wagnerian opera.

Practically all mountain music is played or sung without notes, "by ear," as they style it. The songs are usually sung without accompaniment. Because hymn books were rare and because many members of the congregation could not read the preacher used to "line out" the hymns; that is, he would read a stanza and the congregation would sing what had been read. The mountaineers nearly always get the words right unless they deliberately add their own variations which they often do as evidenced by the numerous versions of such well known favorites as "Barbara Ellen."

Repetition plays a large part in the songs, whole verses sometimes reappearing regularly in one rendition of a song. Usually the repetition is one line that appears in each verse or a refrain that ends every fourth line.

Folk dances by children and adults have their place in the Festival and costuming is usually authentic and always fitting.

Box 1 File 8

Jilson Setters, the Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow who has played in London in the English Folk Song Celebration usually plays a large part in the Festival.

BOYD COUNTY

Box 2 File 7

The American Legion has an annual meeting on the 19th, 20th, and 21st and 22nd of July of each year.

On the 4th of July of each year there is a dance on the streets of Catlettsburg in front of the City Hall.

On the 31st of October or Hallow~~een~~^{en} night there is a Hallow~~een~~^{en} party held on the streets of both Catlettsburg and Ashland, Kentucky at which prizes are awarded for the best costumes.

The ARMCO has an outing for the employees. This is usually held at Camden Park, located near Huntington, West Virginia. The dates of this gathering varies, but is usually held during the first part of August of each year. Tickets are given employees for all entertainment. An impressive display of fireworks ends the day.

Catlettsburg was made the county seat of Boyd County, Kentucky because in 1860 Catlettsburg was the oldest and largest settlement in Boyd County. Ashland, which is now Boyd County's largest city was then only a very small settlement or merely the cross road.

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ARCHITECTURE

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1

File 8⁶¹²

Putnam Junior High, Blackburn Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

The plan conforms to the topography of the site allowing room on each side for further extensions and reserving space at the rear for athletic stadium.

The building can be approached from Blackburn Avenue over a graded winding road around a grove of stately trees up to the main entrance, past the building and emerge on 29th Street over Kansas Street.

The main entrance is approached by a spacious terrace and loggia, opening into the main lobby, from which corridors extend on either hand and a wide entrance and steps directly into the common room. Main stairs lead from each corridor to the basement and exit, common room floor and second and third floor.

Offices are provided on first floor for principal dean and clinic with special room for manual training and four class rooms. On second floor, rest rooms are provided for teachers with six class rooms, and special room for General Science. On the third floor, eight class rooms are provided with special rooms for cooking and sewing. Toilets for girls and boys are located on each floor.

Cafeteria and kitchen are located in the basement, the floor level which is two feet below grade; allowing ample window openings for lighting and ventilation. A total of 300 persons can be served at one time in this room. (This building is the first in Ashland where the cafeteria was included as an initial installation).

Recesses for lockers are located along the sides of corridors on the three floors. One feature of the building that permits the securing of the maximum of class room space is the common room, which can be used as a library, study hall, assembly room or auditorium. The main floor seats 588 persons and the balcony 212 or a total of 800 people. By using a special type

Box 2 F.R. 8

of combination desk and chair, the main floor can be converted in a very few minutes from an assembly room into a study hall or lecture room with desks for 220 pupils. At the rear of this room under the balcony, are placed stock rooms for library, enclosed with rolling partitions.

A stage 18'6"x30' is placed at the opposite end of the common room. The common room is well provided with exits. The combined capacity of the eighteen standard class rooms and four special rooms will accommodate 800 pupils.

The entire building is a fireproof construction throughout, having floors framed with steel joists and concrete, supported on exterior masonry walls and interior steel columns and girders. Interior partitions are of hollow tile. Floors are of hard maple for class rooms, asphalt tile for corridors, terrazzo for toilets and cement for cafeteria. Stairs are of steel with safety tread. The interior woodwork is oak. The building is heated with a direct radiation vacuum steam system supplied by stoker-fired coal burning boilers. The building is faced with red brick with Indiana limestone for window sills, belt courses and trimmings.

Ray A. Wagner, Registered Architect,
Ashland, Kentucky

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The Masonic Temple is located at the corner of 15th Street and Central Avenue. This building is on a gentle sloping lot shaded with tall stately trees, and faces Central Avenue with a front of 74 feet and extends south on 15th Street for a distance of 100 feet.

Throughout the entire building the design is classical and is a monumental type without columns or cornice. Rough surface bricks with mingled shades of buff, tan and gray laid up in light mortar is used for the entire.

Box 1 E188

Exterior, with trimmings of gray Bedford limestone for the main entrance and panels.

The main entrance panels, trim and entablature, are carved from solid stone, with a central cartouche displaying the Masonic Emblem, and other emblems placed in adjoining panels. Ornamental brick panels inserted at a number of points, relieve the monotony of the exterior plain surfaces. The structure is safe and permanent character. Has modern engineering, modern material and fireproof construction.

The building as planned, consists of the Club Room, Banquet Room, Lodge Room sections any or all of which can be used separately or at the same time without interference.

The Club Room section consists of a Pool and Billard Room 24x30 feet in the basement; lounge room and office at the first floor; card room 20x29 feet on second floor, with fireproof stairs from each floor. The banquet section in the basement is reached from the entrance corridor with large size coat and toilet rooms on each side, each connecting directly to the banquet room, and dance hall which has a clear floor space of 50x55 feet. Opening from the main room, are the kitchen; storage; boiler room; refreshment stand and janitors closet. Contrary to the usual plan, the banquet room is free from piping and radiators and is well lighted.

The main Lodge room, isolated from the other parts of the building, is 50x61 feet with a cove ceiling, springing from 14'0 high at the side to 19'6 high at the center. No openings have been left in any of the exterior walls for light and ventilation. Heating and ventilation is taken care of by forcing tempered air through concealed ducts and recirculating to fan room, or exhausting through ventilating grills in the ceiling connected to roof ventilators. The entire room is illuminated from cove lighting concealed in an ornamental cornice extending entirely around the room.

ARCHITECTURE
BOYD COUNTY

Box 1 File 8 612

Accustical plaster is used for ceiling. Anterooms and exits lead from this room for a quiet dignity.

On the Second Floor are located the Red Cross Room 20x34 feet in size, machine room, in which are placed controls and equipment for producing lighting effects for the Main Lodge room.

All the rooms on the first floor are covered with carpet on felt cushion, with the exception of the office and coat rooms. Terrazzo is used for the entrance platforms, landings, coat rooms and for all stairs. Tennessee marble is used for wainscot and base of the entrance stair hall. Interior wood trim and doors are made of gum stained brown mahogany finish.

Excavations were started November 22, 1932 and completed June 1, 1933, by the Masonic Building Company.

Ray A. Wagner, Registered
architect, Ashland, Kentucky

Box 1 File 8

City Building, Ashland, Kentucky. Located at 17th and Greenup Avenue, on corner of the block, and corners the sidewalk. One square from main thoroughfare.

Structure: The building is classic in character, and very pleasing in appearance. The building is constructed of limestone blocks with rectangular windows equally spaced. The building is five stories in height. Heavy moulding determines the floor line between the first and second floors.

Above the first floor are four classic pilasters with four classic capitals which extend 3 stories in height. Above this point the building has a massive classic cornice.

In general, the ground floor is cut of stone, cornices of stone and pilasters of stone. Terrazzo floors, and wooden doors. The building can be approached from either side. The side alley provides space and passage for the judicial officers who occupy the building.

Corridor runs through the building and entrances can be gained by three entrances. There is an elevator on right entrance which provides circulation to the different floors of building.

Henry Clay Hotel:

This hotel is located at the corner of 18th and Winchester Avenue, on the main thoroughfare, and on Route #60.

The exterior of the building is red face brick, decorative cornice to main elevation, with rectangular windows. The building in general is "L" shaped. Two main entrances to first floor, and at the center. Each entrance leads directly to the lobby. Drug store at the corner, very modern cocktail room to the right of front entrance, dining area on lower elevation, lounge on higher elevation than dining area. A stairway on the west of main entrance leads to second floor and provides circulation and leads to lounge and ballroom. Elevators to the left of main entrance provides circulation

Box 1 File 8

to each floor of the building.

This hotel is locally owned and is the home of Radio Station W.C.M.I., which is located in the basement.

Observation

Mr. Schultz, architect,

Employee of ARMCO, Ashland, Kentucky

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Station:

Box 1 File 8

Site: The building and grounds cover two city blocks in area and is situated between Tenth and Twelfth Streets and between Carter and Central Avenues. Large grass plots are on each side in a formal arrangement. The grass plots are artistically dotted with shrubbery which is equally spaced. Two canopies run parallel to the rear of the building. The building is approached by a slight grade of four feet. Steps lead to the building. The drive circles up to the front entrance. There is an underground passage at the rear which assures passengers of crossing the other tracks. There is sufficient parking space at each end of the building.

The general appearance is very pleasing and surroundings are desirable. The building is semi-formal in structure and placed a little on one side of the lot.

The building is three stories high and is divided into two groups. One wing on the east extends one floor, forking for baggage. All floors are indicated by a cornice between. A pannel stone establishes a floor line between the first and second floors.

The main portion of the front entrance has a middle unit which is dominated by 3 windows with round arches. Above these windows are two rectangular windows. These windows fall in direct line with the other windows. The front entrance has a three door style, with canopy over the door.

The building is made of red brick edged with construction stone renaissance in character but do not extend on same line with brick. Building is capped with heavy moulding of limestone. The base is approximately 4 feet of stone. The canopy in the rear is made of concrete and steel and trimmed with stone and brick. A glass canopy extends over the first track which gives adequate light from above. Steel structures support the walkways between tracks.

The concourse leads directly through the building to the train

platform. General arrangement is practically square. Floor is approximately square and made of marble. The wainscoting about 7 feet in height is marble. The wall is plaster and decorated with rectangular blocks, painted light buff, as are side walls, coffeured ceiling painted buff. There are 4 large ribs in the ceiling. The decorative features are classic.

At one end is the ticket window and at the other is a concession stand well lighted on both sides by three windows, on the front bounded by 3 windows on the rear. Seats are made of oak, From the main concourse leads to the colored waiting room, smoker and toilets. This portion extends up two floors and is approximately 60x45 feet. Bronze trimmings extend from the ceiling by chains. All interior woodwork is oak. The window framework is wood. The second and third floors are offices occupied by C. & O. officials.

Catholic or Holy Family Church; 10th and Winchester:

The church is situated in the west side of town and is centrally located in the block. The building is set back 25 feet from the sidewalk, and the shrubbery is set back 10 feet from the walk. The Holy Family school building is of brick, 2 stories, and is located on one side of the church and the home of the priest, a two story frame house, and the St. Cecelia School of Music on the other side.

Exterior: Dark brick, Norman architecture. Entrance has dominated by tower which projects from the building. Each side has a panel of brick in which is inserted another panel. Base is made of stone. The top has wood louvers and a pitched roof. The tower stands above the 30 feet. The tower is square and capped with brick. All the windows are stained glass. Many are memorials.

Interior: Rectangular in shape, semicircular ceiling decorated with paint on plaster. The walls are of concrete finished cement, and painted. Between the windows are painted designs representing Mosaic characters. This treatment is carried throughout the building.

There are pictures placed on the walls between the windows, portraying the life of Christ.

The choir is on each side of the main auditorium and is bordered by a wood railing, classic in design. The altar has figures of Bible characters. The floor is cork material. The furnishings are of wooden seats which blend with the general arrangement. The pipe organ is situated in the tower.

The building is well lighted and the altar can be seen from any part of the building. Lighting extends from the ceiling by chains.

There are two side aisles and one center aisle that lead to the seating and two stairways that lead to the balcony.

Mr. Schultz, architect, ARMCO,
Ashland, Ky.

Camayo Arcade, 15th & Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

The Arcade is through the center of the block between 14th and 15th Streets, between Winchester Avenue and Carter Avenue, and is in the heart of the business district.

The arrangement is similar to any other Arcade. The store rooms are ^{on} each side, such as electric, jeweler, barber shops, shoe shops, ready to wear, shoe store and fountain, all of which are on the main floor.

The building is two stories in height. The second story is used for office rooms. The balcony extends 3 feet over the frontage, and is decorated with metal rails. The joining portion of the two floors is marble pilasters, the base is marble and the floor is terrazzo. The pilasters are carried through the second floor to the ceiling. The ceiling is 3 centered arched wall, plaster construction, painted dark buff. Moulding plaster decorates the ceiling. Elevators provide vertical circulation.

In general the Arcade gives a very pleasing effect in space and massiveness.

An alley runs in opposite direction and cuts the arcade in half. The alley is covered with canopy.

Above the outside entrance is a heavy metal electric sign, bearing the name "Camayo Arcade".

by Mr. Schultz, Architect, ARMCO,
Ashland, Kentucky.

Garage:

Mack Bros., 11th and Winchester Avenue, This garage is modern in character, a one story structure, placed on the corner near the business district on the main thoroughfare.

Two large doors serve as entrance to the garage and repair shop. Doors operate vertically. The elevation is built up to the metal electric sign which contains the name of person and gasoline.

Structure:

The building is approximately 70x50 feet. It is constructed of hollow tile and the roof is made of steel trusses with composition roof. The two corners are enameled ingot iron. The color is white with green pilasters. The door and window frames are of wood.

Three gas pumps, mounted on concrete base sit in front and near the general layout, and are easily approached from all sides.

The inside is plaster ceiling and walls. The doors and partitions are made of wood and painted a light cream.

The building is beautiful in appearance, especially at night.

Mr. Schultz, Asst. Architect for

American Rolling Mills, Ashland, Ky.

BOYD COUNTY

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Box 1 File 8

The post office at Ashland, Kentucky was first located on 15th Street near Front Street in a little frame building, then on Greenup Avenue between 15th and 16th on Greenup, then on 16th and Winchester Avenue, next to 15th and Greenup Avenue, next to 16th Street, next to the Blackstone Building and to the present building at 17th and Winchester since 1916.

Mrs. Cora Shepard, 1437 Carter Ave., Ashland,
Kentucky (postoffice employee for 30 year

J. S. Ogden, Ogden Hardware Co., Ashland, Ky.
(former postmaster)

Post Office: This building is located in downtown district. It occupies a block on the corner and is viewed from three corners. The building is set back about 15 feet and a small grass plot with shrubbery, bordering the front or main entrance to the building.

The building is two stories in height. The main portion is symmetrical. The building is steel and concrete construction, the exterior being veneered limestone blocks. Double doors provide entrance to the main building.

The corridor is on the south and east sides of the main entrance, and provides for the general public. The floor is of marble, the side walls are plaster with panel insets in rectangular form for decorative purposes. The lights hang from the ceiling by chains and fall in direct line with the two entrances, providing adequate light. The front and side entrance are both enclosed in a vestibule of wood with doors leading to the corridor.

The second story is used for business offices and is reached by a stairway to the left of main entrance.

The general appearance is very pleasing and outstanding.

Observation - Emma R. Nunley

Mr. Schultz, Architect, Ashland, Ky.

Box 1 File 8

Paintings:

Baptistry at the First Baptist Church, Ashland, Kentucky.

This scene was a painting of George E. Little of Ironton Ohio, 1935, and was copied from a photograph taken by Dr. J. McKee Adams, professor of the Southern Baptist Theological Institution, Louisville, Kentucky. The scene is the Jordan River at the traditional point where Christ was baptised.

Dr. Herring, Pastor of First Baptist
Church, Ashland, Kentucky

Gardens:

Public Flower Garden, between 12th and 13th Streets on Central Avenue.

Rock Garden, 2524 Forrest Avenue, by Mrs. J. J. Snyder, owner.

Relics:

- 1 pressed glass plate, very ancient
- 1 Jubilee glass butter dish of 1837, brought from England
- 1 sewing table - American Style, Civil War period
- 2 2-handle oil lamps.
- 1 Victorian rocker

c/o Miss Willa Tyree, Hampton Street,
Ashland, Kentucky

BIOGRAPHY OF PROMINENT MEN

Box 1 File 7

VIRGIL LEAN STURGILL

Mr. Sturgill was born near Wolf, Carter Co. Kentucky. April 1, 1897, son of James Monroe, and Polly Burris Sturgill. He was educated in the common schools of Carter County and Greenup County. He secured his A. B. degree in Education at the University of Ky. Lexington in 1926. Graduate work in English and Education, summer sessions, College of Education University of Kentucky. Member of the National Educational Association, Eastern Educational Association Ashland Educational Association, Phi Delta Kappa, National Honorary Education for men, American Legion, Masonic Order and other organizations. He was married to Ruth Norton 1932. One son Jack. Mr. Sturgill is now instructor in English, Commerical Law and Economics in Ashland Senior High School. He has held this position from 1928 until the present time. His hobbies are poetry, book reviews, athletics and general writing on literary and educational subjects. His productions are as follows, Published Writings of Sturgill, James Road Robertson---An Appreciation---Kentucky School Journal, March 1926 and the Ohio Teacher, June 1926.

"'Is Where' and 'Is When'" -- Nov. 1931---Kentucky School Journal.

"Owensboro Junior High School---Its Social Organization." Kentucky School Journal 1926.

"History of Lexington Secondary Schools under Municipal Control; from the Lexington, Ky. Leader, July 1924

"The Teacher---A Moulder of Ideals" Kentucky School Journal March 1926.

The American Poetry Anthology* Edited by Howard Farlie-Unicorn Publishing Company---N. Y. 1927.

Springtime in Kentucky, Kentucky Progress Magazine, July 1931

(Full page poem illustrated)

"Spring" (Poem) Kentucky Kernel Poetry, Prize winner 1924.

"Science and God"---The High Road, June 1930.

"Youth and Religion" in Kentucky Kernel, Lexington, Kentucky.

"Our Present Day Poets---Their Lives and Works"--An anthology
of verse edited by Frank James Bellemin, Standard Press, Anity,
Oregon, 1926.

(Three poems in above collection)

Unpublished Articles and Poems:

The Frontier in American Literature---A unit Study in the
Teacher of High School English--Summer 1936.

Educational System of the U.S.S.R.--Summer 1936. The Realism
of William Dean Howells---an unpublished thesis to be expanded into
a dissertation for the degree of Ph.D. in English--Summer of 1936.

The Child--A Personality or a Roboty--Summer 1936.

A Philosophy of Education For a Changing World---Summer 1934.

Other shory articles, Poems, news items, Dramatic plots,
addresses, etc.

Two unpublished volumes of verse--more than three hundred
Poems.

(By Virgil Lean Sturgill Ashland Senior High School,
Ashland, Kentucky.

Box 1 File 8

First Baptist Church.

From a small beginning in 1858 to its present leadership in its association, the Baptist Church of this city is equaled only by those churches founded with the foundation of the nation when every church had a struggle for existence against many forces and agencies.

A handful of men and women, 12 in number applied for recognition as a Baptist Congregation 77 years ago. When their petition was granted, the foundation of one of the greatest churches of this denomination was laid. Far after the 77 years of war and peace, poverty and prosperity, the First Baptist Church of this city stands now as the greatest church in the Association.

It has furnished the faith with many preachers, teachers and missionaries. Four young men, all members of one of its Sunday School classes, a few years ago, entered the ministry. The church and its members have been a material help to the other institutions of the Baptist faith. It has done much to the establishing and maintaining hospitals, orphanages, schools, colleges and a few Baptist Churches in and about the city.

The history of the Baptist Church of Ashland began in September 1858, when W. B. Wolfe and Thomas Eldridge presented a petition for a church in Ashland, then Greenup County, asking for membership in the Greenup Association of Baptists.

The minutes of the Association of 1859 show that the Ashland Church received 23 members by baptism that year. In the records of 1860 show that the Civil War soon followed and Ashland church ceased to exist until the present church was organized. In the year 1883 several Baptists were residents of Ashland. They felt the need of a Baptist Church in Ashland and secured Reverend A. F. Baker to come and hold a meeting in the Geiger and Powell Hall on the corner of Greenup Avenue and 16th Street at which time the present church was organized with 18 members. Rev. Baker remained a pastor a short while until Rev. W. T. Jolly was called.

The church in the meantime held regular meetings in the old Turner Hall which stood at the corner of Carter Avenue and 13th Street. During the pastorate of Rev. Jolly, which covered a period of 8 years, a lot at the corner of Winchester Avenue and 17th Street was purchased from John Caldon and a commodious frame building was erected thereon in 1888.

In 1903 the growth of the congregation had been such as to demand the erection of larger and better house of worship. The present building was then planned and erected during the pastorate of Rev. Knight and was dedicated May 22, 1904.

The church has grown and greatly enlarged its work, enlarging the building, adding a Sunday School annex, remodeling the auditorium and adding a balcony.

In January 1936 the church purchased a lot adjacent to its property on Winchester Avenue and has plans for an entirely new and adequate building.

The most outstanding feature of the present building is the Baptistry scene which is proclaimed the prettiest in all this region. This scene was painted from a photograph of the Jordan River at the traditional place of the baptism of Jesus.

The present membership (2/'36) is 857 and Sunday School 921 pupils. One of the charter members of this church, Mrs. S. Coburn is still living. She resides with her daughter at 667 Wilson Avenue, Columbus, Ohio and recently made a visit to the church here.

Rev. Ralph A. Herring, Pastor of
First Baptist Church, Ashland, Kentucky

Box 1 File 8

At the last remodeling under Rev. J. W. Crites, new ground was taken in, the pulpit and organ moved to the rear, beautiful memorial windows were installed. The handsome front stained glass windows depicting the Resurrection Morn, was the gift of Mrs. J. F. Hager in memory of her mother Mrs. Lucindia Smith Maupin Pollard. The early Sunrise Service on Easter Sunday bears evidence of its great beauty. The bulletin board which stands in front of the church is the gift of Curtis and C. Montague in honor of their cousin Luch Owens, who died quite young. The balcony is a gift of W. B. Evans. Three carpets have covered the floor. The first cost \$385. and the last \$1,200.

A number of great revivals have been held in this church, the Coleman Meeting with over 300 conversions, the Barnes Meeting, and the Mysonheimer Meeting.

Rev. A. P. Keyser is serving his 20th year in this pastorate. No other pastor has ever served one church so long in the entire history. The members of Catlettsburg Church take considerable pride in this fact.

Miss Lillian K. Eastham

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

CHURCHES: 661

The Southern Methodist was first built in this city in 1867 again remodeled in 1907. First Christian Church 1916 rebuilt 1922 is a fair example of Greek architecture. The Presbyterian Church is a beautiful old building with attractive painted windows, built in 1875.

EDUCATION 643-644

There is one public high school and three grade schools.

COMMUNITY LIFE (675)

Being located on the river's edge, fishing and beach bathing are chief recreations. Clubs; Catlett'sburg's Rotary Club, Epworth League, and Parent Teacher's Association.

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1
File 8

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The First Church of the Nazarene of Ashland, Kentucky was organized on June 14, 1915, with a membership of 35. Services were held in the Opera House on 16th Street under the leadership of Rev. W. W. Hankis, District Superintendent. In 1919 they built a small frame building on Twenty-first and Greenup Avenue.

~~After several months~~ ^{in 1935} a new church was completed and in January 1936 they entered the new auditorium. At present they have a beautiful \$23,000 brick church, on 22nd Street and Bath Avenue.

Rev. Gene E. Phillips, a graduate of Ashbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, has pastored this church for three years. The present membership is 200 and the Sunday School enrollment 431. This church is supported only by tithe and offerings. During the year closing August 31, 1935 the church raised \$6,400. for all purposes.

Rev. Gene Phillips, Pastor of the
First Church of Nazarene, 22nd St.
and Bath Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

The Freewill Baptist Church is a white frame building with one large room, located on Broadway Street, Sandy City, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Methodist Church is a white frame building with one large room, located on 10th Street, Sandy City, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Presbyterian Church is a large red brick structure with high steeple and painted windows, located on 26th Street and Broadway, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Northern Methodist Church is a brick structure with painted windows, located at 27th Street and Panola Street, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Southern Methodist Church is a modern, red brick building with beautiful stained glass windows, located at 28th and Louisa Street, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The First Christian Church is a gray brick structure, a fair example of Greek architecture, located at 30th Street, Lock Avenue, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Church of God is a small, frame building and is located at 35th Street, Oakland Avenue, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Missionary Baptist Church is a large, white, frame structure with one room, located at 35th Street, Oakland Avenue, Catlettsburg, Ky.

The Pentecostal Church of Christ is a white, frame building with one room, located at 35th and Race Street, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The United Baptist Church is a white, frame building with one large room, located at Park Street, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

The Missionary Baptist Church is a white, frame building, with one large room, located on U. S. 23 at mouth of Paddle Creek, east of Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Missionary Baptist Church is a very old, small, log structure, with one room, located on U. S. 23, Chadwicks Creek, Catlettsburg, Ky. Route #1.

The United Baptist, The Church of Jesus Christ, Westwood Church, one room, frame structure on Hood's Creek, Ashland, Kentucky, R. R. #2.

The Pilgrim Holiness, a white, frame, one room building at the mouth of Strait Creek, Ashland, Kentucky, R. R. #1.

The Christian Baptist, white frame building with one room, located on U. S. 60 at Princess, Kentucky.

The Ross Chapel, Methodist Church, large, one room, white, frame building, located on Bolt's Fork at Intersection of Garner and Bolt's Fork roads.

The Methodist Church, one room, white, frame building, Durbin, Kentucky and a Methodist Church, a large, white frame building on Silver Run, White's Creek, Kentucky.

Catlettsburg M. E. Church South, was organized in 1865. The edifice which now houses the congregation was completed for occupancy in 1867.

The congregation worshipped originally in a frame building which stood where the Presbyterian Church now stands. They sold their interest in the building to the Presbyterians who later removed it and it is now the home of J. B. Sanford. General James A. Garfield billeted his soldiers in this church during the Civil War.

The Methodists worshipped in a brick building which stood for many years on the site of 23rd Street underpass. The ground upon which the church is now located was deeded to it by D. D. Geiger. There is no reverting clause in the deed.

The original building was 40x60 feet high. The walls were of brick and the same walls enclose part of the present buildings. The first seats were hand made and painted gray. When the church was remodeled during Rev. J. H. Jackson's pastorate, new seats were purchased and the old ones were presented to Mary Moore Chapel, as were some of the chandeliers.

The first pulpit was hand made, a box like affair, built close against the wall. The pulpit chairs now used are the original ones and Bishops have occupied them, including Galloway, Hendrix, Morrison, Du Bose and Darlington. These chairs are mahogany and were originally covered with mohair, but they have since been reupholstered in leather.

The present pulpit stand was purchased by Rev. Dr. Z. Meek and cost \$65.00 which was a bargain price. Five young girls of the congregation held entertainments of one feature and another to make money to buy the stand. The great fire of 1878 delayed them in this work.

The original lighting system was a cluster of oil lamps and the caretaker had some trouble to keep them trimmed and burning.

The heating system was two large cannon stoves, with sheet iron drums and pipes running up the wall. In time gas was used for heating and lighting;

then came electricity, with changes in the lighting fixtures. The present side light chandeliers were the gift of Mrs. Susan J. Elliott and the organ lights the gift of G. Fred Gallup.

Originally the aisles were covered with cocoa matting to soften the tread of footfalls. The pulpits were covered with ingrain carpet as was also the space about the chancel. The kneeling board was handmade and not upholstered.

The communion was administered from a plate and single drinking glass. The first music was a melodeon. It lasted many years, but was destroyed in the flood of 1884. To take its place an "Estey Organ", costing several hundred dollars was purchased, and did valiant service until it went under in the flood of 1913.

The present pipe organ is a Moller and was installed at the cost of \$3,000. The music of the church is under the leadership of Miss Maxie Lee Yost and there are other organists, Mrs. Charles Rous, Mrs. Walter Snyder, Mrs. Robert McCown, Mrs. Cyrus Chatfield, Mrs. John Clark and Miss Lillian Hughes.

The brass bell, purchased for the church by Commodore Houshell, from the Blymer Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, is an item of interest. He brought it to Catlettsburg on one of the White Collar Line Steamers as a courtesy to the church. It is the largest in this section and its resonant tones can still be heard for 10 miles on clear mornings.

The first remodeling was done under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Jackson. It still retained the same four walls but on account of the dampness a course of stone was run around the entire building, a slate roof was put on and wainscoating was added to the interior. The original windows were square-topped and lowered and raised by weights and cords. In remodeling those were changed to Gothic tops, made double and filled with plain stained glass. New seats were bought. This project was undertaken by Miss Lida Moore. As Mother Hubbards were in vogue at that time they styled themselves as "The Mother Hubbard Society" of older women.

FIRST COAL FIELDS:

Box 1 File

In 1845, (9 years before Ashland was really settled) coal was mined and shipped by way of the Big Sandy Valley to the cities lying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and going as far south as New Orleans.

One of the first companies operating mines in the "Valley" was composed of Mr. Miles, Capt. Milton Freese and Robert Crutcher. Another mine was opened by Richard Deering then a company operated mine at Hurricane, 20 miles from Catlettsburg, and for a half century before this the steamers had been supplied with coal by local miners among whom were Mr. McHenry six miles from Louisa, Daniel Wheeler at Paintsville and Judge Layne of Laynesville.

The coal cars used 70 years ago and on until 1900 were called "Jimmies." They were about fifteen feet long. This made them very convenient for winding in and out the crooked mine tracks while being handled. They could be pushed most any where by four or five men.

The coal and iron industry soon led to the building of railroads.

The Peach Orchard Coal Company organized in 1847, far exceeded in importance all the other coal operators in the valley. The company was organized by George Carlisle and R. B. Bowler of Cincinnati who were capitalist. They purchased extensive tracts of coal lands between Catlettsburg and Richardson and about 50 miles from Ashland. It was one of the largest mines ever operated in Ky. at that day and mined the most superior grade of coal.

William B. Mellon, (possibly a relative of Andrew Mellon) a native of New England and possessing extensive business experience with great culture and refinement came to Peach Orchard in 1850 to

Box 1 File 9

superintend the Peach Orchard Coal Companies' operations. He was given full control with unlimited capital and was told to push the coal and other business to the limit.

Everything undertaken by the Peach Orchard Coal Company progressed nicely until 1861 when The Civil War broke out. Mr. Mellon and his family left for Cincinnati where he accepted an important position in the Union Army.

Mr. Mellon was succeeded by Henry Danby an Englishman. When the war closed Mr. Danby gave up his position and also went to Cincinnati. George S. Richardson succeeded Danby as company manager.

Mr. Richardson was too keen to overlook the faults of the Big Sandy River transportation. He visited Ashland and inspected the A. C. & I. Railway and realized its advantages over the river transportation and decided to build a railroad from the mouth of Big Sandy to Peach Orchard.

It was no easy matter to convince the people of this necessity. He rode on horseback time after time along the proposed route explaining the great benefits that a railway would be to the valley, and imploring property owners to cooperate with him in allowing a railroad to cross their property. Ashland and Catlettsburg were soon alert to the benefits and possibilities of a second railroad, especially one coming out of the rich timber lands and coal fields of Big Sandy Valley. The right of way was easily procured. David D. Geiger gave a free right of way through his extensive real estate holdings and others did likewise.

The Ohio River at Ashland was deeper than anywhere else nearby and would accommodate large fleets of coal barges so it was soon decided that Ashland would be the terminus on the Ohio River for the Chatterawa Railway.

This railway was constructed as a standard gage and the first forty-five miles was completed in 1882. It had the proud distinction at that time as being the finest short line railroad in the United States. Colonel Forbes was the engineer.

Later the railroad was extended to Whitehouse near Paintsville where it penetrated one of the purest fields of canal coal in the world. This road later became an important line in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system which extends from New York south to Charleston, South Carolina and West to Chicago and St. Louis and north to Canada.

FIRST SAW MILL:

William B. Mellon brought to Big Sandy Valley the first saw mill which was operated at Peach Orchard, Kentucky cutting timber from which was erected many beautiful cottages.

A flour and grist mill were also erected. These industries created new markets for the farmers. The flour mill was the first of its kind in the Big Sandy Valley.

Machinery was soon installed for cording wool at Peach Orchard by Mr. Mellon, and also a large school house was soon built. The school was put in charge of a highly educated christian teacher of Boston, Mass.

(By Arthur Richardson Ashland Auditor and Dr.
Fred W. Powers.)

GEOGRAPHY Frank C. Malin

Mr. Malin was born at Big Spring, Meade County, Kentucky. He received his rudimentary education at Brandenburg and his high school at Vine Grove, Hardin County, Kentucky. After studying law in association with his brother Proctor K. Malin also of Ashland, Kentucky.

Frank C. Was admitted to the bar September 1902 and formed a partnership which lasted eight years. In January 1910 he was elected County Attorney of Boyd County and filled the office for 2½ years when he resigned. He then located in Ownesboro, practicing for a time with R. A. Miller and later the business was conducted under the name of Miller-Sandridge-Malin. This relationship was maintained until 1917 when Mr. Malin returned to Ashland and formed a partnership with Matt M. Prichard. They were joined in 1925 by Clifford G. Smith and the business has since been operated as Prichard-Malin and Smith who are able attorneys with an important clientele.

During the World War Mr. Malin was food administrator for Northeastern Kentucky, and the chairman of the legal advisory board of Boyd County.

The Boyd County Bar Association has recently endorsed Mr. Malin (unanimously) as federal judge for Kentucky.

He has been described as a lawyer of outstanding ability, with unusual training and ability in his profession, splendid judicial temperament, unquestioned character and eminently fitted and qualified to fill this important and responsible position with full honor and credit to the bench and bar of the United States.

(By Frank C. Malin and Ashland Daily Independent 7/27/36)

FESTIVAL:

This note does not particularly pertain to Ashland or Boyd County. Plans are made for 1936 Ohio River Festival at "Big Bend" where the river almost meets itself September 5, 6, 7, formal invitations has been extended to Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.

(By Huntington Advertiser 6/27/36)

REFINING PLANT:

The Chemical and Carbide Corporation of Charleston, W. Va. is to construct a refining plant at Leach Station near Ashland at a cost of \$500,000 in the immediate future. This plant, when in operation will utilize the waste gases of the Ashland Refining Company in the manufacture of chemicals. (By S. W. Pickering, Supt. of Charleston Plant, Ashland Daily Independent)

MISSIONARY: WALLACE HANKES: ASHLAND. KY.

Wallace Hanks, second son of Tom Hanks (who is now a thriving and prosperous grocer at "Park View Grocery" at 22nd and Bath Avenue) in his early boyhood days manifested a great interest in Bible history. He took an active part in church work and became interested in the ministry. In early manhood he married Miss Sallie Hampton, (sister of the present Judge Will Hampton) and he and his wife both were ordained to the ministry.

About 1906 Rev. Wallace Hanks, accompanied by his wife and little son Francis sailed for Aden as missionaries from Ashland. They made their home in Aden during two years of missionary work. toured the Holy Lands extensively, visiting the sea of Galilee., Nazareth, Bethlehem, Golgotha, Gesthsemane, Jerusalem, Mt of Olives, and many places of interest.

At the end of two years Mr. Hanks returned to Ashland because of the poor health of Mrs. Hanks, who died soon after her return.

Wallace Hanks later became interested in politics and held the office of city Assessor for a number of years, and he discharged his duty with efficiency. He married (2nd marriage) Mrs. Sallie Woods Gardner, (sister of Judge Woods, president of the Third National Bank) who was also an ordained minister and he and his wife have since done evangelistic work in the New England States with great success.

BIOGRAPHY MADAME BECU A NATIVE OF BELGIUM.

Mrs. Becu, mother of Mrs. E. K. Rose has resided in Ashland for 15 years. When the Germans invaded Belgium the Becus fled to Paris and there the daughter met E. R. Rose and married him at the French capitol. During Mrs. Becu's stay in Ashland she learned to speak the language well and has formed many lasting friendships.

(By E. W. Donaldson)

STADIUM: ATHLETIC STADIUM: ASHLAND, KENTUCKY.

The new athletic stadium on 29th Street and Blackburn Avenue, is nearing completion. The construction is of reinforced concrete and has a seating capacity of 3600 persons. There will be a section of concrete stands on each side of the field and the stand will be one hundred yards in length. (Observation-Emma R. Munley and

By A. J. Brown Business Manager Senior H. S.)

DREAM:

In 1922 Mrs. John Conlon dreamed of her father being murdered, and the following day he was murdered at the place and in just such way as she had dreamed. (By Mrs. John Conlon 12th and Carter, Ashland)

SIGH MOON:

When the moon hangs on its point, it is said to be a wet moon and rain will follow. (Mrs. Treney-79 years, 1201 Carter Ave, Ashland, Ky.)

SONG: IS IT TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT ASHLAND:

TUNE: (IS IT TRUE WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT DIXIE)

Is it true what they say about Ashland?
Is it all that it's folks think it is?
Are its people ever ready to shake your by the hand
That gives a friendly feeling which you can understand.
Is it true what you hear about Ashland?
Pretty girls, Oh! so winning and gay.
Are its Tomcats so great in that old Kentucky State.
If it's so, let me go today.

SONG (CONTINUED)

Is it true what they say about Ashland?
That its beauty could never be told?
Do its people bid you welcome With true cordiality,
The place where coal meets iron and makes prosperity.
Is it true what they say about Ashland?
Do they work, do they sing, do they play?
There's no spot anywhere that with her you can compare
If it's true--Then I'm headed that way.

(This song won in a contest of \$2 prize by an offer
of the Ashland Daily Independent.

By John S. Hager--one of Ashland's best
known minstrels.)

RELIC: FOREARM OF MASTODON: GREENUP, KENTUCKY

A bone of a prehistoric animal was found along the bank
of Little Sandy River. The bone measuring two feet in length
and approximately one foot in length was found by Cecil Willis
but was turned over to L. G. Staff, who became interested
in the discovery and forwarded it to Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, at
The University of Kentucky for an analysis. After the analysis
was made, Dr. Funkhouser stated that the bone was that of
the forearm of a mastodon and was perhaps 25,000 years of age.

Search is being made for similar bones of prehistoric
animals.

(From Ashland Daily Independent.)

FLOOD
BOYD COUNTY

The highest mark of the Ohio River reached since 1913 was 62.7 feet, March 25, 1936, according to lockmaster, Mr. Armbruster.

Ashland proper escaped the worst of the flood due to the fact that Ashland is the highest point between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, except Dover, Kentucky. Water entered only four points in Ashland, Twenty-sixth and Greenup, Ninth and Greenup, Thirty-fifth Street underpass on Winchester Avenue, and near Clyffeside on Winchester Avenue.

Water completely surrounded the American Rolling Mill, but operation was continued by transporting the men to and from work by motor boats and the company's train. The Solvey Company near Clyffeside suspended operation and the damage was high from results of back water.

Catlettsburg was under several feet of water. Oakland Avenue, lower Center Street and Twenty-Sixth Street all the way from Midland and Atlantic Bridge to Pike Crossing were completely submerged, and many acres of land and many homes were covered with water. The entire business section, the hospital, the postoffice, the fire-stations and a large part of Catlettsburg proper were under water. A few of the streets of Russell were under water.

The city of Greenup was hardest hit. It was almost completely covered by water. Only a small part of the business section and residential section escaped the high water.

A clinic was organized at Catlettsburg for persons who desired to take the typhoid serum, under the direction to Dr. Lee A. Dare. The clinic was for flood refugees or persons unable to pay for having the serum administered.

A call was made for aid for relief sufferers. Ashland and Boyd County was asked to raise \$1,200. Between sixteen and seventeen hundred dollars were contributed.

No lives were lost. The homeless and distressed were cared for by friends, Salvation Army, Union Missions and Red Cross.

Observation & Ashland Independent.

OCT 5 1936

FOLK SONG FESTIVAL
ASHLAND KENTUCKY

Box 2 File 7
EMMA R. MUNLEY

not for use 240

The Sixth Annual Folk Song Festival was held Sunday June 14, at the "Traipsin Woman" a log cabin on U. S. Route 23, and was attended by thousands of spectators.

Those out of town who attended were as follows: Dr. Thaddus Rich, Master of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Nickolai Sokoloff, National Director of Federal Music Project. Alma Sandera Munsell, of Washington, assistant to Nickolia Sokoloff. Vaughan Cahill, Columbus Ohio, Director of Ohio Music Project. Clyde Billips, Charleston, W. Va. State director of professional and service Projects, Miss Fanny Brandels, Louisville, State Music Project Director. Howard White of Washington, Assistant to the National Director of Recreation, Mrs. Verna Blackburn, Huntington, W. Va. acting State Director of West Va. Music Project, Elizabeth Fullerton, of Louisville, Director of Women's and Professional Projects, Robert Bradford, of Indianapolis, regional Director of Professional and Service Projects, Dr. U. R. Bell, State Director of Writers' Projects, Louisville, Dr. Bell's Assistant, Austin J. Welch Jr. Mrs. Marie K. Heaton, Director Supervisor of Women's and Professional Projects, Paintsville. Dr. F. H. Hagood, of Louisville, in charge of Research and Statistic Project. Dorothy Cline, Adviser to Community and Leisure Time Director White, W. E. Evans, of Louisville, Assistant Director of Women's and Professional Projects. Robert Schulmann, officail photographer of Federal Music Projects. Charles Brandies, Tachau, Louisville, Miss Elizabeth Bruce, Louisville, Mrs. Cassius Clay, Paris, Kentucky. Mrs. L. S. Brooker, Lexington, Kentucky, Mrs. S. L. Dean, London, England. Madame Isle Huebner, Cincinnati, Ohio, Captain and Mrs. Franklin Cross, New York City.

Observation--Emma R. Munley. List of outside attendants Ashland Daily Independent, 6/15/36.

Jean Thomas and three of performers of the "Folk Song Festival" left Ashland to attend the Centennial of San Antonio Texas June 17th. (Ashland Daily Independent.)

OLD SETTLERS: FRENCH COLONIES: ASHLAND

Some of the oldest settlers of Ashland were Louis Vessey, Jacob Sauvageat and Joseph Lordier, all French people who formerly settled in Ohio but came to Ashland during its earliest history.

Jacob Sauvageat married Miss Catherine Faver and in 1867 they came to Ashland to made their future home. Mr. Sauvageat and Miss Faver were born and reared to early adult life within eight miles of each other in France, near the Mediterranean Sea, near the city of Belfort, and not far from The Swiss border.

They knew nothing of each other or the beautiful romance that was in store for them when they arrived in America, thousands of miles from home.

Jacob was attracted to the new world by the success of his brother who had earlier come over.

Miss Faver accompanied her father, three sisters and brother who had herd of the wonderful apportunities of the new world.

Jacob Sauvageat served in the French Army seven years, soldiering at Algiers three years, in Italy three years, in France near the Mediterranean Coast during the reign of Napoleon the Third, two years. He offered his services to the United States Government during the Civil War., but was never called to arms.

The occupation of the Faver family was that of tailors, Mr. Faver had a shop and his four daughters assisted him.

The American Folk Song Festival

In June when skies are fair and woods are green, follow the winding Mayo Trail through the winding hills of Kentucky to a tiny little windowless cabin in a quiet hollow on Four Mile Fork of Garner. For there on the second Sunday in June mountain minstrels gather to re-enact the traditions of their Anglo Saxon forebears to sing the simple song of their fathers, handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. On a rustic stage, with the crude log cabin for a back drop, the minstrels both old and young sit grouped on primitive backless benches; around about high hills give back the echo of songs, frolic and lonesome tunes, warning and wassail songs, winders, sea chanteys, play games songs, and gay ditty of the melted strains of fiddle and dulcimer of harp and flute.

Promptly at the hour of three, a mountain man, tall loose limbed appears in the cabin door and lifting a fox horn to his lips blows a lusty call. Then slowly over the brow of the hill a covered wagon comes in view. On the high seat beneath the flapping canvas top sits a descendant of the first settler who in like manner rode into the wilderness years ago. Beside him, clad in sombre homespun sits his wife, hands clasped in her lap, her dark eyes peering out shyly from beneath a dilapidated bonnet. Following the covered wagon a latter day coach from which alight ladies in hoop skirts, stays and head dresses of Civil War days. As they make their way toward the cabin suddenly down the opposite hillside comes an Indian lass singing in native tongue the Sunrise Song of Zuni's, typifying the Redman's welcome to the white. When her last note dies away, a piper wends his way along the wooded path, a bevy of children in traditional dress of old Lincolnshire tramping at his heels. At length they reach the rustic stage and here they step to the Piper's tune a folk song dance which survives to this very day in the Kentucky mountains and in rural England alike.

In gayly colored dresses and bright ribbons, with bells at wrists and knees, the children dance while the Piper leans carelessly against a great oak near the center of the stage. To and from they trip and away forming many pretty patterns and at least with hands and lusty "Hurrah" just as pioneers danced the self same dance; the children and the Piper disappear in the cabin.

And now comes the "Ladies in Waiting" in full skirted tight bodice frocks of black with ruff of white at neck and sleeves.

They form a semi-circle about the stage and curtsy low as the speaker of the prologue enters. She is dressed in a rich velvet costume of scarlet red with heavy brocade of gold and silver; her golden coiffure is trooped by a Tudor hat with a flowing veil of crimson hue. About her the ladies in waiting like a Greek chorus form a picturesque background while she speaks the prologue recounting the origin of the singers and their song: "Long Centuries ago, when Queen Elizabeth sat upon the throne of England surrounded by her courtiers and Ladies in Waiting, wandering minstrels roamed the country side and to the strum of dulcimer and note of flute sang old tales woven to old, old melodies, of lords, ladies, Knights and squires, castles and kings, brown girl and gypsy laddy, castles and kings."

At the close of the Elizabethan era a spirit of unrest swept over the English and Scotch Irish alike. They wearied of the tyranny of their kings and spurred by undaunted courage and love of independence they braved the perils of enchanted seas to seek for freedom in a new world. Happily they brought with them not these virtues alone, but a priceless treasure in unwritten song. Some tarried in the colonies, some tilled the soil, some bartered and traded, but they of the bolder and more venturesome spirit pressed on. The wilderness with hunting, trapping, and exploring beckoned. Some were of humble birth, some of gentle blood - Huguenot, Quaker, Puritan. Deep into the Appalachian climbed these sturdy Anglo-Saxons with hope in their hearts and song on their lips and there they locked their offspring generation after generation right down to the present, in mountain fastnesses, that have barred the world. So

it is that in the mountains of Kentucky there survives today in its primitive charm and beauty the ballad of Elizabethan days. Here too, survive the ancestral customs, the traditions, the courtly manners of an almost forgotten past.

It was to safe-guard this precious heritage that the American Folk Song Society came into being; it is to perpetuate the authentic interpretation of the song of our forebears that the American Folk Song Festival is annually presented. A festival in which only those singers to whom the ballad has been handed down by word of mouth, take part; and only those musicians who have learned their art from Anglo-Saxon kindred participate, setting forth the steps of America's musical history in proper sequence, beginning when dancers stepped to the tune of singing ballad in absence of musical instruments. Episode follow episode, scene follows scene until finally a sombre note is struck.

SINGING GATHERING. Brother Dawson of Rowan County in an imposing voice, book in hand rises and "lines" a hymn "Will the Circle be Unbroken" and his brethren from Floyd County, John Hyden, Tex Vanderpool, Green Maggard and Tom James sing in true mountain fashion, the sacred songs in their rich resonant tones that blend like the notes of a giant organ, like a lovely flash back on the screen of busy children in gay costume of colonial days, satin and lace, costumes of colonial days, and powerful wigs trouped out upon the stage, dancing the Virginia Reel while Jilson Satters fiddles the tune and the youngsters sing "A Penny for a Spool of Thread". With the dancers holding the last figure of Virginia Reel and the Ladies in Waiting again forming a circle across the back of the great stage the entire cast sings with muted accompaniment of fiddle and accordion, harp and flute that best of lonesome tunes of the mountains, "Down in the valley, the valley so low, Hang your head over, hear the winds blow."

By Ruth Orgen o/o Jean Thomas
 3201 Cogan St. Ashland, Kentucky

Boyd

BOYD COUNTY 15

FOLKLORE 4

Superstition:-

In these days of good schools, daily newspapers, periodicals printed on every subject and present day facilities for travel and communications, it would seem that there was little room for the supernatural. But folks have an incurable habit of clinging to the legend and beliefs of the past, passed down to each succeeding generation from their distant ancestors, often believed in as firmly by the otherwise cultured and sophisticated, as by the ignorant and benighted elements of society.

Ghosts:-

Here is a story of a ghost related by a well educated lady, it is not known whether, as pretended, she believes it to be true. About the year 1880, in a section of Catlettsburg on the hill back of the railroad, a colored woman lived. Whether she sold liquor, run a gambling house, or what, it is not remembered; one night four white men visited her house and while there, they became involved in a quarrel with the husband of the negro woman. This colored man killed one of the white men, and wounded two of his companions. The murderer was caught, tried and convicted. In those days the death penalty was by hanging in the court house yard and on the day of the execution, a great crowd assembled and so crowded the street, that at high noon, when the fatal trap was sprung, there were so many spectators that they overflowed the tracks of the 'Chatteroi'--now Chesapeake and Ohio--railroad,

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causing the noon train to stop until the execution was over and the crowd dispersed. Shortly after this, people traveling in the vicinity of the railroad crossing were startled by the negro who was seen to walk up and down the tracks with the hangman's noose still around his neck. This would occur at midnight on dark nights. Of course, no one can be located who actually saw this ghost, but there are many who accept the truth of the story heard from some one else.

The same lady says that once she stayed all night at the house where the woman lived who had lost her husband by death, under suspicious circumstances, shortly before. While they were all seated around the fire, some one was heard approaching the house and coming on the porch. At this time a terrific snow storm was raging out of doors. As soon as the visitor came on the porch there was a great noise, as of some one stamping snow from his feet, and then, whoever it was opened the front door, went thru the hall and clumped loudly up the stairs. From where the two ladies sat, around the fire, they could not see who entered the house but becoming alarmed when no one came back down the stairs, and not knowing who it was upstairs, mustered up courage to take a lamp and go up stairs to see. A thorough search of both upstairs rooms failed to find out the intruder, no snow tracks on the stairs were to be seen. Finally on trying to open the outside door it was found to be locked, and had been all the while. Unlocking the door the frightened women examined the snow in the yard for tracks, none were found, so it must have been a ghost.

Dreams:-

Miss McCall says that as a girl she attended school at Millersburg Teachers College at Millersburg, Kentucky. One day she was

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seated at a window, watching some work-men tear down some old cabins, said to have been built by Daniel Boone, while thus engaged, she must have fallen asleep, for she saw, as in a vision, the cabins and the work men fade away and in their place, her own home appeared, just as plainly as if she were actually there, and it seemed that something was terribly wrong. The dream so frightened her, that she asked permission to go at once to her home at Catlettsburg. The next morning she came home and found that her father had suffered a stroke and had been carried from where he had fallen unconscious on the street.

Mrs. H-----, another Catlettsburg lady, believe that if you tell a dream before breakfast it will come true. She says that once she lived far away from her mother who was in bad health. One night she dreamed that her mother was dying and was calling for her. That she just arrived home in time to hold her mother's hand as she passed away. The next morning after her dream, which seemed so realistic, she caught the first train and hurried to her mother's home, and as she had done in the dream, just arrived in time to hear her mother say, "I knew my baby would come", and she was able to grasp her mother's hand and hold it as she immediately died, everything taking place just as it had done in the dream.

To dream of losing a tooth, foretells death in the family; to dream of snakes denotes that you have enemies; if you kill the snake you will conquer your enemies; to dream of a funeral denotes early marriage, while to dream of your marriage, signifies death.

Probably more people believe in dreams than any other form of superstition, and the various interpretations, often conflicting, would fill a book.

A four leaf clover is a love charm, a girl who finds a four leaf clover and wears it in her shoe will soon meet a new sweetheart; then if she wears it pinned over her heart, her love affairs will run smoothly. A rabbit's foot carried will bring good luck, this is believed, especially, by negroes, though many white folks carry them.

A buckeye, carried in the pocket, is a preventative of rheumatism.

If a girl will take a five leaf ivy and pin it over her heart, wear it thus for three days, the first unmarried man she shakes hands with, thereafter, she will marry within the year.

If one will take a deck of cards and draw at random seven cards, put them in an envelope and sleep with them under one's pillow, the next morning, if the majority of the cards are red, one's wish will come true; if black, will mean that one will have much bad luck.

If two people will pull on the 'wish bone' of a chicken, the one that breaks off the shortest piece will get married first, or will have his or her wish come true.

A horse shoe when found, especially, if it has seven nails in it, is good luck, many nail horse shoes over the entrance to their houses for good luck.

Wrap a thimble in silk, make a wish, put thimble in your pocket, carry for three days, your wish will come true.

Signs:-

Many are governed by signs in the performance of their work. Farmers plant their crops, light of the moon for above ground crops such as: corn, tomatoes, cabbage, ect., while root crops should

be planted in the dark of the moon; viz: potatoes, turnips, onions, etc. A house should be shingled in the dark of the moon, otherwise the shingles will curl and split, ruining them. The signs of the "Zodiac" are also watched closely by many when sowing and planting, dehorning cattle and other farm activities.

The moon, when crescent shaped, if tipped, foretells rain, if the points are up, dry weather; the "dipper" if tipped denotes rain, if straight, dry weather. It is a sign of good luck to pick up a pin if the point is toward one; for a flock of birds to circle over one's head; a black cat to come to one's home and stay; to wear an article of clothing which was worn on a previous successful occasion; to meet twins, still more so to meet triplets; for a woman to accidentally put on and wear her dress wrong side out; to eat cabbage on "New Year's " day. The number 7 is considered good luck. It is a sign of bad luck to turn back to get something forgotten when leaving one's house, unless you sit down and count ten, or draw a cross on the door sill and spit on it; for a black cat or a rabbit to cross one's path; a white cat to come to your house and stay; to spill salt--this means a family quarrel is imminent. If one breaks a looking glass (mirror), or kills a cat it is a sign of seven years bad luck. A picture falling from the wall, or for a bat to fly into one's house foretells death.

It is bad luck to walk under a ladder.

If a dog howls at night outside the window of a sick room, that person will not get well, but will soon die.

It is very unlucky to see the new moon thru a cloud, brush or other obstruction, good luck if seen clear.

If one will kill a snake or lizard and turn either, belly up, to the sun it will rain before another day.

If one should meet a squint or cross eyed person when going to their days^{work}, go back home and wait until next day, as it is very unlucky.

The number 13 is thought to be unlucky, many will not sit at the table or stay in a room with thirteen people; often if a hostess finds that thirteen people are coming to her party, she will go to great trouble to get one more guest.

It is a sign that a rain will stop falling before 11 a.m. if it starts before 7 a.m. Little bubbles bursting as the rain drops hit the ground denotes that it will rain all day.

If your nose itches, you will have an unexpected visitor.

If a rooster comes in front of your front door and crows early Sunday morning, you will have company for dinner, you might just as well kill him and put him in the pot for dinner.

For a hen to crow, means death, or other misfortune, unless the hen is immediately killed.

A chicken is a very good weather prophet, as preceding a rain for hours they can be seen oiling their feathers.

It is thought that one will be afflicted with warts if a toad be picked up; if you have a wart just scratch it with a pin or needle and touch the pin to some one, the wart will leave and afflict the other fellow.

If one's ear itches or burns it is a sign that some one is talking about one.

And one can become very depressed and chilled by some one walking on the place where he or she is to be buried--one's future grave.

by the war, after which he went to Ohio and settled and prospered until his death.

Another slave, Asberry Parker, did escape, and traveling by night hiding by day, reached safety in Canada where he worked and saved until he became wealthy. After the war, when he could safely return to the United States, he moved to Ironton, Ohio, where he made his home for the rest of his life. He belonged in his days of slavery, to a Williams family, in Carter County, Kentucky.

Another slave, George McVodie, belonging to the Poage family, of Boyd County, escaped and went to Canada, no record as to whether he ever came back later.

A sister of George Davis was sold to a planter in Louisiana where she lived until 1877, when she returned to Boyd County as a free women.

As negroes, in slavery days, were regarded as beasts of burden not much interest was taken in the welfare of their souls. Some kind hearted masters would allow them the privilege of meeting in religions service, where some one of their race in spite of the conditions of the times, could read and explain the Bible, would preach. Other masters would not allow this to be done. A negro would become, in character much like the family who owned him, i.e., an honest, moral and kindly master would have slaves of like qualities, while a cruel, dishonest master would usually affect his slaves so that they would be tricky and unreliable.

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Box 2 File 7

McCall, Miss Mary, Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Miss McCall is the daughter of the late Judge Robert McCall. She was born Jan. 18, 1865; educated grade schools, Millersburg Female Seminary at Millersburg, Kentucky. Taught school 25 years, is a stenographer at which she worked after she quit teaching. Active in politics and civic activities. Consulted 11/4/36

Damron, J. W., Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Mr. Damron is a retired lumber and railroad man; born July 9, 1868. Educated common schools. Personal knowledge. Consulted 11/5/36

shoe cobbler, miller, and blacksmith. He could build his own house, make his own furniture, manufacture his own shoes from home tanned leather, iron shoes for his oxen, horses and mules, grind his own corn for bread, besides at the cost of much hard labor, coax an adequate harvest from the soil. Grandmother could, with her "cards," spinning wheel and loom, take wool and flax and make clothing for the entire family, what few items of wearing apparel and luxuries such as sugar, coffee and spices, she could trade for at the store by exchanging butter and eggs for them.

Often a little money could be earned by trapping fur bearing animals and distilling 'moonshine' liquor from corn. This latter practice was in violation of the law, when done without paying the federal or state tax, and the battles between the mountaineer 'moonshiners' and the "revenues," as the enforcement officers were called, furnished many old writers with themes for romantic and startling stories.

Doctors were few and hard to get quickly, so there were brewed remedies, for about every ill of man and beast, from herbs. Sassafras root made into tea was a spring tonic. Ginseng was dug and shipped to China for its medicinal properties and brought high prices. Boll willow bark, Burdock, jimson weed, peach leaves, dandelion roots, yellow root, snake root, slippery elm, in fact, about every weed and tree contributed to the medicines concocted by home manufacture. It is probable that this old medical lore was learned from the Indian who were great herb doctors.

Besides effective remedies, which really did help nature cure diseases, many superstitions were held, such as carrying a buckeye in the pocket for rheumatism, a piece of lead against your throat for goiter, and other practices then indulged.

Besides medical superstition, the isolated condition of most mountain communities and consequent ignorance of scientific knowledge probably explains other commonly held beliefs. Weather was forecast by the fur on animals, which, if winters were going to be mild, was supposed to be thin and if severe, the fur would be thick. Even yet the winter was told that this winter will be over soon because the "wooly worm" caterpillar had only a small band of black on his head, that squirrels had laid up a very small supply of nuts, in fact, that warm winters always follow light crops of acorns and nuts.

It is considered unlucky to kill a cat, break a mirror, spill salt, walk under a ladder, forget something when leaving the house and going back after it, to seat 13 people at a table, to start a new enterprise on Friday and to tell a dream before breakfast.

White spots on finger nails means you have told a falsehood, babies can be marked by sight of different things by expectant mothers, such as a strawberry or other birth mark.

In addition to home signs and patents, patent medicine manufactures, to advertize their nostrums, publish almanacs, weather charts, etc. which are firmly believed by the older generation. Of course since the schools have adopted, even in the lower grades, more scientific learning, these old superstitions are dying out, tho grand mother still believes that the Ladies Birthday Almanac and the Wine of Cardui calendar can accurately forecast the weather years ahead, and she plants her garden by following the signs of the Zodiac as of old, and maybe she is right.

It is a far cry from the stage coach and horse and buggy days to the air cooled, dustless trains that run over the railroads today carrying passengers comfortably in a few hours as far

as they could go horse back in a week. Paved roads are now used by busses which will take you where you want to go still quicker than the trains, and if that is too slow, this community has an airport at Ashland, Ky., where you can find pilots who will take you up in the air like a bird, and fly away in the most modern up to date planes.

Formerly the river was the roadway for travel and the transportation of commodities. Small steamboats loaded with merchandise from the tristate wholesale houses sailed up the Big Sandy River as far as navigable and there unloaded, to have their cargoes reloaded on push boats and carried further up smaller streams then reloaded on ox wagons; often the wagons would carry merchandise as much as a hundred miles inland. Produce from the farms could be loaded on the steamboats for their return trip.

The larger Ohio River was plied by big steamers, carrying cargoes from Pittsburg, down the river to all towns along the Ohio to Cincinnati, Louisville, and Mississippi ports, and return.

It was a treat to watch one of these great boats come into the wharf boat, (a ware house on a float) and discharge or load up a cargo. The gang plank would swing out, when the boat touched the wharf, and be made fast, then boxes, barrels, sacks and bales would be carried across the gang plank by negro 'roustabouts' who were directed about their work by the boat's mate. Whistles would blow long melancholy blasts, bells would ring, and the darkies would move freight. Woe unto the poor stevedore who lagged or faltered, a crack from the mate's ready lash whip would often recall him sharply to a sense of duty. All in all thought. The 'roustabout' was a happy go lucky individual, singing at his work and willing,

his wants little more than a full stomach with no thoughts of tomorrow.

In those days show boats would tie up at river towns, and for 25¢ could be seen plays such as: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" "Cotton Blossom Time" and minstrels with negro actors usually, the moving picture of today has supplanted the old boat shows as well as the vaudeville troupes that used to travel about playing one night, stands in the river towns.

Street fairs: Carnival troupes formerly came and stayed in town for a week, freak shows, ferris wheels, merry go rounds and gambling outfits were features of the carnival. The gambling concessions were the doom of the carnival as they were invariably crooked, and would sooner or later incur the wrath of the populace, often causing riots. The cities hereabouts will no longer license the carnival, or at least have placed the cost of license too high for them to operate, so they come no more. Local business found that the carnival took too much money out of the community, instead of paying their bills, many would 'blow' their money at the gaming table of the carnival.

Churches: In former days folks were much more prone to attend church and otherwise observe religious forms than now. The church would have good attendance. Almost every father would ask the blessing before eating meals, and family prayer was held daily. Now the complaint is heard that church attendance is falling off. It is possible that the radio is partly responsible; on a cold winter morning one can turn on his radio and listen to a learned sermon without leaving the warm fireside. The talking picture, no doubt, is also guilty of providing entertainment to many who otherwise go to meeting. In the old days when a congregation was not financially able to support a regular preacher, small churches were served by

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travelling ministers, or circuit riders. Often funerals would be held long after the burial of the dead because it was necessary to wait until the preacher rode into the community for the service. Also weddings were postponed frequently, waiting for the preacher.

Some folks think that the depression with it's suffering, is in consequence of the lack of godliness among the people, and they may be right, certainly we do not see the wide spread interest in church work formerly shown.

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Lee, Cobb, Born December 3, 1877. Catlettsburg, Ky.
retired. Educated common schools. Consulted 10/19/36.

Moreland, John, Born Jan. 17, 1868. Ashland, Kentucky.
Carpenter, Eighth grade education. Consulted 10/20/36.

Personal Observation.

BOYD COUNTY

Jilson Setters, the Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow, on his first journey out into the world when he was introduced to an eager Metropolitan audience by the late "Roxy" (S. L. Rothafel) at the Cathedral of Motion Pictures in New York City. Jilson Setters has touched the heart of the world with the simple beauty of the song of our fathers and reawakened interest in folk lore through out the land. He has stirred the press of two continents by his unprecedented adventure of taking back to England by word of mouth the ancient ballads brought into the wilderness centuries ago by his Anglo-Saxon forebears. He has recorded his ballads and ancient Elizabethan tunes for Library of Congress Victor Talking Machine, Columbia University under Dr. Greet and the late Dorothy Scarborough; he has made a sound news reel for Pathe and Paramount, released around the world and he has been acclaimed in Albert Hall, London, where he was presented by the English Folk Song Society; also at Cecil Sharp House in London he has sung Elizabethan tunes and played them on his ancient fiddle. He bows with his left hand and does not reverse the strings of his fiddle. His story appeared in American Magazine Feb. 1930, since then in December 1932, his story has appeared in Literary Digest, Baltimore Sun; New York Times and many leading papers and periodicals in the nation.

He was discovered and sponsored by Jean Thomas, Kentucky author of THE TRAIPTIN WOMAN, and Devil's Ditties which is much of the story of Jilson Setters. He has been blind most of his life. His grandfather Setters was the first singin' master in the Kentucky mountains. Setters has written and set to tune more than 50 ballads, the latest one being dedicated to King George V which he sang in England in 1932, and another to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt which he is singing for the first time in public March 18, 1936.

Jean Thomas.

Where the master did not personally supervise his slaves and left them to the mercies of a hired "over-seer," their lot was usually much worse, as these task-masters were almost always tyrannical and were not restrained by a sense of ownership from abusing the helpless creatures under their authority as were the master's, whose money was invested in them.

On one occasion, a young negro saw his own sister stripped naked and unmercifully whipped by one of these "over-seers." He gathered up all of his small belongings and tied them in a bundle and securing a club of wood, laid in wait for the cruel 'boss' until dark, when he killed him with the club. He then escaped, via the "Underground Railroad."

One thing he was careful to do, was to avoid all telegraph poles, as he thought the wires could detect and betray him, the telegraph was a mystery to his ignorant mind. He succeeded in making his way to Canada and freedom where he stayed until after the war, when it was safe to return.

The slave trade of importing slaves into the United States, being forbidden after about 1820, cut off the supply to such an extent that strong, healthy negroes became very high in price. Many slave owners raised slaves for the market just as we today raise live stock on our farms.

Only the strong healthy slave women were allowed to have children, and often were not allowed to mate with their own husbands, but were bred like live stock to some male negro who was kept for that purpose because of his strong physique, which the master wished to reproduce, in order to get a good price for his progeny, just like horses, cattle,

dogs and other animals are managed today in order to improve the stock. Often the father of a camely black woman's child, would be the master himself, who would heartlessly sell his own offspring to some other master, without regard for his welfare.

Many of the aristocratic women of the master class, to keep from the burdensome task of caring for their own children, and to assure themselves of a life of leisure would delegate to one of the negro slave women the care of their own children.

Many of the upper class white children were cared for by these faithful black "Mammies" fed by the milk from their breasts. Countless stories are told of the love and devotion of the black "Mammy" for the white child who was brought to their 'grown up' years by her care.

A marriage between negroes, before freedom, had no legal standing; a negro couple, wishing to marry, had to get a permit from each master and were united in marriage by a ceremony with a preacher of their own race officiating. After the war, when they were made citizens with civil rights, many former slaves who had been married in this way, hastened to legalize their union by obtaining licenses and having a legal ceremony performed.

While the four years of Civil War, between the North and South resulted in the freedom of the slaves, the negro is yet restricted in many ways in the south. In may states, separate schools are maintained, the negro churches are separate, social equality is not recognized.

In Kentucky, intermarriages between the races are not allowed. Separate coaches are provided on railway trains. Hotels, restaurants, theaters and other places of amusement, which cater to white customers, do not permit negro patrons. Many towns and cities have zoning ordinances forbidding negroes to live in white localities. In many southern states the negroes is prevented from voting by local regulations, tho in Boyd County colored people go to the polls and vote just like anyone else.

Negroes make good house servants, and are extensively used for that purpose today. White families employ them as chauffeurs, butlers, house boys, child nurses, maids and cooks, preferring them to white servants who are not so adaptable to such subordinate positions in life.

Colored men work in barber shops, in restaurants as waiters, and are largely employed as porters in hotels and on railway coaches. Colored women work in hotels as cooks, chamber maids, and are commonly employed as elevator operator in hotels and office buildings.

Not many negroes are in business locally, as race prejudice prevents white folks from trading at colored stores, and the local colored population is too small to provide many customers of their own race. Many ambitious colored folks have left here and gone to the large cities, of the north, and made conspicuous successes in business. Some have succeeded in the professions as doctors, lawyers, actors and writers and other vocations.

All in all, the race has progressed to an astonishing degree since being set free a generation ago.

POLITICS:

Formerly, the negro, attributing his freedom to the efforts of Abraham Lincoln in his behalf, voted almost solidly for the Republican Party. Now, however, the Democrats have, by remembering the race, when passing out jobs, have gained recruits among the colored people, and some negro Democrats are found here. The negro has been accused of voting for money, but it is doubtful if a race, he is any more prone to this practice than his white fellow citizens among whom this abuse seems to be growing.

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FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE:

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Davis, W. H. (colored) 3137 Central Avenue, Ashland,
Kentucky. Born Brown County, Ohio, December 7, 1868.

Education----Eighth grade country schools, two years
of Ironton, Ohio, High School.

Retired merchant. Interviewed December 21, 1936.

April 1, All Fool's Day, while not a regular holiday is the occasion of much merriment, everyone playing practical jokes which disconfits the unwary who are on the receiving end of the joke.

May 30, Memorial Day: on this day after appropriate services are held in the churches and the cemeteries the graves of those who gave their lives, on the fields of battle. for their country are visited, their graves decorated with flags and floral offerings. Nor is the decoration of graves limited to those of the departed soldiers, as the last resting places of any member of the family, or loved one is visited and strewn with flowers in loving remembrance.

July 4, Independence Day: This anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence formerly was celebrated by the firing of guns and fireworks, picnics where the house wives with each other in the preparation of bountiful and tooth-some lunches and was the occasion of much high flown patriotic oratory, between other activities horse races and base ball games were held. Of late the old fashioned way of celebration has been largely abandoned. Because of the fire hazard, fire works are taboo. Now the merchants usually donate prizes for such competitions as bicycle races, sack races, fat men's races, hog and husband calling, climbing the greased pole and catching the greasy pig and other activities thought up on the spur of the occasion. Community dances are held in the evenings usually in a roped off public square with singing and fiddler's contests. The leather tounge^d orator and the fine brass bands of the old days are heard no more.

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November: The month of November has two holidays, the first, election day, then the saloons close and man business houses close to enable those employed therein to cast their votes.

Thanksgiving Day: Is the great American holiday, observed usually by all to see how much turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie and other delectable food they can consume, together with a suitable sense of gratitude to the Creator for the many blessings enjoyed the past year, as well as the bountiful harvest which by this time of the year has been gathered and stored for winter use.

December 25, Christmas, is celebrated here by the giving of gifts. The Sunday schools have programmes where the children speak, sing and otherwise exhibit their talents. Some one, usually the pastor, makes an appropriate talk or preaches a sermon, at the end of these services fruits and candies and often other presents are removed from a great evergreen tree, by 'Santa Claus' in person, and distributed to the children present. These services are mostly held in the churches Christmas Eve, The night before Christmas.

Christmas morning, in the home everybody who can, has a Christmas tree and the presents are given. A certain custom has grown up since the world war of sending greeting cards, on Christmas and New Years days, as tokens of remembrance. This is indulged in by old and young.

Christmas is also the occasion of feasting, visiting and the drinking of strong drink, as many men get drunk on

Christmas who never do at any other time. It is said that this custom originated among our nordic ancestors, who probably had more time to dissipate at this cold season of the year. A cold snowy Christmas is regarded as portending a healthy new year to follow, and a warm Christmas, with out snow, indicates sickness and death to come.

SPORTS:

A healthy interest is manifested here in sports. While no big league base ball is played near by, the process of the Ashland High School 'Tom Cats' is nationally famous., and the 'Wild Cats' of the Catlettsburg High School, have attained a high degree of efficiency on the foot ball field. Soft ball, a modification of base ball, played with a larger, softer ball than that used in base ball has become very popular. Almost every community has it's local league, where teams compete for the championship to the great interest of the fans. By reason of the small field necessary, and because of the shorter time taken to play this game it seems to have superceded baseball as a local past time. Basket ball is played by both sexes, and every school has it's team of enthusiastic players.

While the wild life no longer affords large game like the bear, buffalo, deer and turkey of former years, local hunters may still find plenty of rabbits, squirrel, quail and other small game in season.

Many fish the rivers and small streams in fishing season. In the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers the trout line is extensively used. This is done by tying short lines with hooks to long pieces of staging and baiting with liver, etc. Often

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large fish are obtained in this way.

A Mr. Hibbard Justice relates that once he baited a line, left it in Sandy River over night and went out in his boat next morning and had great difficulty in raising the line, as it seemed to be fast to a submerged log. Finally he succeeded in raising the supposed log to the surface and the 'log' proved to be a mighty cat fish. Mr. J. proceeded to land the big fish and started home with him when the fish dropped off the hook having been held thereon by a smaller fish, of the same specie, who had first swallowed the hook and had been then swallowed by the larger fish. The smaller fish weighed four pounds, while the larger fish was not weighed, according to Mr. J. "because we didn't have large enough scales."

Reference W. H. Justice. Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Consulted 10/12/36.

LEGENDARY:

One of the old mountain preachers was holding a revival and coming to that part of the service for taking up the collection, and thinking to see a good example, put a new 25¢ piece in his hat and started the hat around the congregation as a collection box. When the hat came back to him, not only was there no additional donations in it but the quarter he had deposited had been removed. He said "I want to thank you all for your generosity, you did give me my hat back."

In common with other localities there are many who believe that it is unlucky to kill a cat, walk under a ladder to forget something when leaving home and have to go back after it, to be the third to light a smoke with the same match, as well as lucky to find a horse shoe, especially with seven nails in it. Many horse shoes are seen tacked up over doors for good luck often wrapped in tin foil to make them pretty.

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Meek, Felix: Born December 26, 1865, Printer, graduated, East Kentucky Normal College. Lives in Catlettsburg, Ky., 10/12/36.

Stratton, S. P. Sr. Born 1857, expoliceman and river man, educated common school, lives in Catlettsburg, Ky. 10/13/36.

Cottingham, C. H., born 1879, real estate man educated graded schools of day, lives in Ashland, Ky. Consulted 10/9/36.

Writers Personal knowledge.

Copied 10/10/36, 10/14/36.

THE 1937 FLOOD

Box 1 File 9

Boyd

The superflood of 1937 will long be remembered in Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Situated at the junction of the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers, on lower ground than its neighboring towns in the tri-state area, this town of approximately 5,000 people, will not soon forget the terrible fifteen days of terror and destruction endured due to the raging waters of these two great rivers spreading disaster in their wake.

On every hand is visible evidence of the great calamity. Beginning, Tuesday January 19th, when the river began to overflow into the streets, it continued to rise slowly at the almost constant rate of one-tenth of one foot per hour until the unprecedented crest of 73.8 feet (Report Lock 29) at noon, Wednesday, January 27th.

At this time the entire business section and all the residential part of the city between the embarkment of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the banks of the Ohio River were under water.

Center and Broadway and Oakland Avenues, the main streets of the city, were deep in the flood, with a swift current pouring down, that only a good boatman could navigate.

At this time only the roofs of the two story and taller buildings were visible, the one story homes were completely submerged.

One of the miracles is, that so far as is known, no one of Catlettsburg's citizens lost his life, tho the destruction of property was appalling.

When the river started rising, January 16th, no one thought of a flood, no excessive rainfall had warned this locality, and the radio and newspapers predicted a 59 foot stage, which is not enough to menace the town. However, when this stage was reached by Thursday, January 21st, and the rain there falling in torrents, the weather bureau reports were revised, and warning that a 73 foot crest might be reached, was issued. It was then too late to save property. Those living in the lower sections, had already taken every bit of available storage space.

The city building, schools, vacant rooms, upstairs in the business houses and even the County Court House and C & O freight depot were packed close with household furniture and refugees. When this later warning came, there was a grand rush to move everything upstairs, which no other flood had reached. It was the only thing left to do, as no truck or moving van could now reach the houses to remove anything.

Therefore hundreds of families lost all their house furniture, the accumulation of a life time, and scarcely anyone escaped without losing something.

At this writing 625 families have registered for assistance with the Red Cross, (Feb. 27th) to rehabilitate their homes.

The three leading churches, their interiors ruined, have lost their benches, furniture, pipe organs, pianos etc., and have combined services and meet jointly at services at the county court house.

Those who stored their furniture in the freight depot, had later to move it to still higher ground, while those who stored their belongings in the county court house lost all when the flood

reached about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the floor of that building.

The records of the county, fortunately, were saved by prompt action in moving them to the upper stories of the building. One of these offices was vacated and the contents saved by men who waded the icy water shoulder deep.

Approximately one hundred houses were washed away, scores of others are off their foundations, those that still stand are shorn of porches, their outsides covered with dried mud, their interiors wrecked with fallen plaster, warped floors and broken doors and windows.

The following table will give the rate at which the river raised.

Fri.	Jan. 15--	37.5 ft.
Sat.	" 16--	40.7 "
Sun.	" 17--	45.6 "
Mon.	" 18--	50.3 "
Tues.	" 19--	55.5 "
Wed.	" 20--	58.6 "
Thurs.	" 21--	60.2 "
Fri.	" 22--	62.4 "
Sat.	" 23--	65.3 "
Sun.	" 24--	67.6 "
Mon.	" 25--	70.5 "
Tues.	" 26--	72.5 "
Wed.	" 27--	73.8 "

The nearest approach to the crest of a 73.8 ft. stage on Wednesday, Jan. 27th, was the crest of the flood in 1913, which reached a stage of 68.7 ft., making this flood exceed by 5.1 ft., all previous recorded floods at this city.

The flood loss has been estimated, by the Catlettsburg Flood Relief Committee at \$1,146,000 in the city of Catlettsburg alone. Ashland, Kentucky, five miles down the river, according to Mr. A. T. Somerville, City engineer, suffered a property loss \$750,000. Of course this is an estimate, as it will be long before the total loss could be ascertained, if at all.

For approximately two weeks, the only means of communication with the outside world was by radio (W.C.M.I. station, Ashland, Kentucky) as the mail service was suspended and only urgent telephone and telegraph messages were allowed.

Station W.C.M.I. was on the air twenty-four hours per day, and was certainly responsible for the saving of many lives by giving timely warnings and relaying information and directions of those in charge of relief activities.

Early, when flood refugees, who were forced to abandon their homes, had no where to seek shelter, they were taken to the school houses on high ground, there blankets were furnished; while cots were unavailable, they could sleep on the floors.

Kitchens were established and meals were served three times daily.

Thanks to the generosity of the good people up Big Sandy and other nearby sections, food was plentiful.

Donations of truck loads of food, bedding and clothing, were received from Pikeville, Allen, Prestonsburg, Paintsville and Louisa, on the Big Sandy River; from Grayson, Olive Hill, in Carter County and a generous shipment of supplies came from far away Scott County; all was appreciated, as all stores in the city handling supplies were flooded and unable to give service, local

food stocks were mostly destroyed. It was necessary, for days, to walk more than a mile for a Camel or other smoke.

Owing to an epidemic of looting by thieves visiting abandoned homes in boats, it was necessary to supplement the local police force, for several days; a detachment of the Ky., national guard, from Pikeville, Ky., together with members of the U.S.A. Coast Guard, in power boats, maintained order in the city and held lawlessness at a minimum.

During the flood, water getting in the gas mains caused the gas to be shut off, this with broken water lines disabling the water system, occasioned much inconvenience and suffering.

A notable fact is, that despite exposure and hardships endured, no epidemic of sickness or deaths have as yet resulted from the flood. Typhoid inoculations were given free to flood refugees, and the County Health Department with the Red Cross, labored ~~unceasingly~~ among the people who suffered from shock, exposure and otherwise sick.

This immunity is attributed by some to the efficiency of the health measures taken, by others to the abundance of alcoholic stimulants consumed, evidences of John Barleycorn's presence were apparent everywhere, no law was placed on his freedom, here at least. One prominent citizen asked the writer "If a man ever drank, why wouldn't he now?"

ODDITIES:

Where so much that is tragic occurs, a little comedy is bound to happen. Odd things just will happen in the most serious times.

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CARL F. HALL*Box 1 File 1*FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE

It is probable that slave labor was more expensive to the white masters than free labor would have been. Beside having cost quite a sum a two-year old negro child brought about \$1,500 in the slave market, an adult negro, sound and strong, cost from \$5,000 up to as high as \$25,000, or more. The master had to furnish the servant his living. The free employee is paid only while working; when sick, disabled or when too old to work, his employer is no longer responsible.

A slave owner, in West Virginia, bought a thirteen year old black girl at an auction. When this girl was taken to his home she escaped, and after searching every where, without finding her, he decided that she had been helped to escape and gave her up as lost. About two years after that a neighbor, on a close by farm, was in the woods feeding his cattle, he saw what he first thought was a bear, running into the thicket from among his cows. Getting help, he rounded up the cattle and searching the thick woodland, finally found that what he had supposed was a wild animal, was the long lost fugitive black girl. She had lived all this time in caves, feeding on nuts, berries, wild apples and milk from cows, that she could catch and milk. Returned to her master she was sold to a Mr. Morgan Whittaker who lived near where Prestonsburg, Kentucky now is.

A Dr. David Cox, physician from Scott County, Virginia, who treated Mr. Whittaker for a cancer, saw this slave girl, who had become a strong healthy young woman, and Mr. Whitaker

unable to otherwise pay his doctor bill, let Dr. Davis have her for the debt.

At this time the slave girl was about twenty-one years of age, and Dr. Davis took her home to Scott County Virginia, where he married her to his only other slave, George Cox, by the ceremony of laying a broom on the floor and having the two young negroes step over the broom stick.

Among the children of George Cox and his wife was Rev. Joh. R. Cox, Col. who now lives in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and is probably the only living ex-slave in this county.

After the Emancipation Proclamation, by President Lincoln, in 1865, John managed to get four years of schooling where he learned to read and write and become very proficient in arithmetic.

He says that had he had the opportunity to study that we have today he could have been the smartest man in the United States. He also says, that before freedom, the negroes in his neighborhood were allowed no books, if found looking at a book a slave was whipped unmercifully.

John's master, in allowing his slaves to marry, was much more liberal than most other slave owners, who allowed their slaves no such liberty.

As a rule negro men were not allowed to marry at all, any attempt to mate with the negro women brought swift, sure and horrible punishment and the species were propagated by selected male negroes, who were kept for that purpose, the

owners of this privileged negro, charged a fee of one out of every ~~fom~~ of his offspring for his services.

The employing class of Kentuckians, many of them descendents of slave owners, are prone to be reactionary in their attitude towards those who toil, this is reflected in low wages and inferior working conditions, a condition which affects both white and black labor alike, in many sections of the state.

CUSTOMS:

This community, like all others in travelled regions, has been much affected by change in the customs and characteristics of it's people. As the years pass this change has rapidly accelerated. Time was when one could see and talk to anyone and accurately determine from which locality that person hailed, without having to ask. Modern education, available to all, has removed the differences of speech and action until now only a few will be found among the very old, who do not talk and act about like anyone else. The daily papers bring the latest news from the remotest parts of the world. The radio, broadcasting the language of the best speakers, teaches all correct speech. The sound pictures, attended by rich and poor alike, show the latest in dress styles, architecture, home furnishing, interior decorating, as well as how to act, speak and mix socially, and this is nation wide. Isolated, indeed is the community that is deprived of these facilities so potent in fixing the modern customs of our population. Yet there are many sections of Boyd County where these means of enlightenment have not penetrated.

TRAVEL:

Prior to the advent of the motor car, mountain roads were but makeshift affairs, following the trails and streams. One of the old sayings was: "Whar the road aint in the middle of the crick, the crick's in the middle of the road." The swiftest mode of travel was by horse-back, the traveler carried his luggage in saddle bags, leather pouches connected by a leather band, thrown across the saddle and sat on by the rider. This did not permit of a very elaborate wardrobe, but as the people of that day slept

in their underwear and were without the toilet accessories now deemed necessary, not much had to be carried. The stage coach also made regular trips, carrying passengers. Catlettsburg, Ky. was a prominent station on the stage line between Charleston, W. Va., and Lexington, Ky.,

This latter method of travel, however, gave way on the coming of the steam railways, about 1857, though for several years thereafter made regular trips up the Big Sandy River road.

Now, this section is made accessible by good hard surface roads, all important towns along the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers are served by motor busses, what used to be long, expensive and tiresome journeys undertaken only by traveling salesmen or timber men, are now merely pleasure rides, comfortably made in a motor car in a few hours.

When but few miles could be traveled in one day it was necessary for each community to have a hotel and living stable. There, the traveler could get a room for the night for fifty cents, (usually) and eat whatever his appetite called for, for the food was served family style on the table and you helped yourself. Famous were the Aager House and Manard Hotel at the mouth of Big Sandy, (Cattlettsburg) as well as the Conley House of Paintsville, the Ford Hotel at Prestonsburg, and the Hatcher House and Williamson Hotel at Pikeville. Two other taverns at Catlettsburg, noted far and wide for their excellent cuisine, were the York Hotel and the ^XBig Harris Hotel (Hotel Florence). One of the famous characters of Catlettsburg, Brig Harris, the partly proprietor of the Harris Hotel, used to meet the trains in person, and at meal time would stand on the front porch of the hotel and ring hand bell and call

to all passers by, "Right this way for the best dinner in town for fifty cents." One day a gentleman in a long black coat, stopped and said to Mr. Harris: "You don't care to brag on your self do you"? Brig came back with: "Well, the Good Book says, that he that tooteth not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted." Reaching back under the tail of his long coat the stranger pulled out a Bible and said, "I am a minister of the gospel and I will give you five dollars to show me where the Good Book says that."

Mr. Harris capitalized on his wide acquaintance and reputation for hospitality later by being elected as a member of the Ky., State Senate, where he served with distinction. These 'homely' old hosterlies are no more, Catlettsburg no longer has any first class hotel, as the town is too small to attract travelers, and the main support of the hotels of yesterday, the traveling man, either goes home on week ends in his own car, or goes on to the larger cities of Ashland, Ky., or Huntington, W. Va., near by.

COURT DAY:

Very interesting is the session of a Federal Court at Catlettsburg, as this is the court serving sixty eastern mountain counties of Kentucky.

Catlettsburg has the distinction of being the seat of the second largest Federal Court in the United States in business transacted, being only excelled by one court in the Chicago, Ill., district. The reasons for this importance is the prevalence of liquor cases, as everyone knows. The Kentucky mountains has been famous, always, for his powers in making 'moonshine'. The facts

and legends of this illegal manufacture and traffic would fill a large and interesting book, or rather library.

On court days every available room in the hotels, rooming houses and private homes (who let rooms) are filled with people from the back mountain country. ~~Car~~ licenses/ on cars from every county in the state, are seen in the street.

Crowds fill the streets, the beer parlors are crowded and the amplified or radio phonograph fills the air with music, and everything and everybody is infected with a sort of carnival spirit, and the ordinary nine o'clock town becomes a bustling busy place; often above the blare of the radio and the tinkle of the cash registers, will be heard the two strokes of the police bell, denoting that some one has misjudged his (or her) capacity to absorb the potent liquor to be found here in bounteous quantities. In the lobby, corridors and upon the stairs of the court house wait the witnesses, and a crowd stands around outside, waiting call, where they listen to mountain music played on violins, banjos or guitar by some crippled or blind musician, who takes advantage of this occasion to earn much needed nickles and dimes thrown in their hats by the good natured crowds.

Inside the court room in this fine stone building, while court is in session, all is solemnity and strict decorum.

One is impressed with the majesty of the law by His Honor, who sits, dignified and stately, in his black official robe. Small children, who might disturb the quiet serenity, are not allowed inside. Anyone whispering or otherwise making an unnecessary noise will be promptly admonished by the watchful bailiffs, and will be sternly ejected if he fails to immediately give heed.

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Morning and evening can be seen a procession of prisoners on the way, under guard, from the county jail up and down the narrow connecting alley.

Catlettsburg, Ky., is also the county seat of Boyd County, with a fine court house of stone. Many weeks of the year are taken up by the Circuit Court trying criminal and civil cases. The crowds attending the lesser court are not usually as careful of the noise they make, nor is the order kept as strictly by the officials of the court.

Altogether those attending these courts, both Federal and local bring in much welcome trade for the business houses, restaurants and saloons of the town, and is quite a thriving industry while it lasts.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION:

Those of us who are fortunate enough to be employed, and have the money to do so, at the Christmas season lose all sense of thrift. The children in the home, relatives and friends abroad, are remembered with gifts. The sky is the limit, and the only restriction on expense is one's resources.

In every home vast quantities of food is prepared for the Christmas dinner. This together with candy and all kinds of nuts and fruits tends to excesses in eating and uncomfortable pangs of indigestion in young and old.

While the people of means have an abundance of cheer for which they are able to pay, there is of late years an increasing spirit among the public to share these good things with the under privileged poor. Each church will have a programme on Christmas Eve where the Sabbath School children render speeches and sing

songs, after the service 'Santa Claus' will take candy, fruit and nuts from a tree and distribute so that no child present is neglected. For the last several years, the city firemen, of Catlettsburg, have sponsored a community tree and the poor children are generously given toys, donated by the public and reconditioned by the firemen themselves, and candy and nuts also donated by the merchants and other public spirited citizens, thus the sting of poverty is lessened for the poor for at least one day of the year.

The fraternal societies, notably the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, have distributed baskets of food and necessities to the poor on Christmas day.

COMMUNITY CHEST:

Formerly quite a lot of confusion and misdirected energy resulted from each welfare group making independent drives for funds for social welfare work among the poor. Thus many were solicited and gave more than their just share, while others did not give at all. Also, by unsystematic giving, many deserving poor did ~~may~~ not get anything on Christmas, making the holiday a sad day for them. Now however, we have the institution known as the "Community Chest," which makes for efficient and adequate collection and distribution.

Teams of experienced solicitors are selected from all welfare groups and under the direction of one capable leader contact the business establishments and the public.

The maney collected is received by the county welfare committee, then distributed, to the various welfare organizations, such as the: Red Cross, Salvation Army, Union Mission, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. Catholic and Jewish Aid Societies and other worthy groups. Thus one collection, being soon over with, is a minimum of bother as well as assurance of honesty and efficiency in distribution.

This year, the goal set by the Ashland "Chest" was \$37,500 and was oversubscribed by approximately \$5,000 and Catlettsburg which last year only produced \$175, this year approximately \$2,500, leading the entire county in percentage of gain.

ELECTION DAY:

Probably the day in the year most generally observed, is election day. First the primary, in which the different political parties select from a field of candidates those who are to be the party candidates at the final election in November. All candidates advertize their names and qualifications in the newspapers, by tacking large cards, with their likeness thereon, to the trees, poles and buildings along the highways as well as by personal solicitation.

It is not always an indication of generosity, when on going for a walk, one is stopped by the driver of a car inviting one to ride just before election, often it is a candidate who is trying to unbend and impress the proletariat with his good fellowship and democracy. After election he will fail to see pedestrians, or ignore them, as then no votes are needed.

For days before the election, party workers canvass the registered voters, seeking to determine how they are going to vote. Straw votes are held by newspapers, magazines and radio stations, all convinced that the few who send in their straw ballot will indicate the winner on election day. This sort of activity might influence some who wish to play along with the winner by voting on election day for the candidates ahead in the straw poll.

Formerly, one who would sell his vote was an object of contempt but in these times this practice has become so prevalent as to be quite common.

In the recent election, the writer observed whole groups, quite openly and unashamed, asking if, when and where the money was coming. Several politicians were also seen passing money and giving away whiskey without taking any particular pains to escape notice.

About the only satisfaction derived was, that in the precincts where this was done, the vote went heavily against the parties who were distributing the money and the free drinks. This demonstrates that the rank and file voters seem to expect some one to pay them about the price of a days work to attend to the duty of casting their ballot, they seem to be quite indifferent for just whose money and or liquor they accept, and often they get their price, they go inside the voting booth and vote without reference to the bribe they have already accepted.

It is quite ~~amusing~~ to hear a candidate make a sounding speech or read his advertisement, where he takes credit for all the good things that has been done, regardless of the fact that the benefits were not in his power to have bestowed, and promise to do things, which the office to which he aspires, will never enable him to do. At the same time blame the other candidate or party for doing things that he or his party, did, or would do if they had a chance.

It appears that a vast majority of voters are bought, directly or indirectly. Many who would be very indignant if offered a dollar for their vote, are able to get up quite an enthusiasm for a candidate or party by the promise of a political job, or vote to secure a job for a member of their family, or to secure a profitable contract and for various and multitudinous other reasons which either have profited them personally or seem to afford promise of so doing.

Many schemes are used to assure those buying votes that the voter will not double cross the buyer. One such scheme very effective is the "chain ballot" viz: Early in the day a voter will enter the polls and secure a blank ticket which he will not deposit in the ballot box but will bring it outside to the "worker" who will mark the ballot for his candidates and then give it to the next voter whom he has paid to vote for his party. This voter merely goes into the voting place, receives another new ballot, goes inside the booth, stays long enough to mark this ballot, but does not, he then comes out, deposits the marked ballot in the box and takes the unmarked ballot outside to the worker to be used on the next purchased voter.

This method if undetected, can be used all day with startling results. Other ways too numerous to relate here are used until one cannot but be impressed that about the only fair way to hold an election would be to cast lots, or sell the office at auction to the highest bidder.

Naturally, the use of liquor and so much crookedness, often results in violent disputes and is the cause of many serious and frequent fatalities for which Kentucky elections are notorious.

HISTORY

In the early days of the county 1860, we find many foreigners availing themselves of the opportunity to become naturalized citizens. From the coast journal we quote as follows:

June 23, 1860 "This day, personally appeared in open court, William Kyle, who declared on oath it to be his intention to become a citizen of the United States and, therefore, he renounces all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince or potentate whatsoever, especially to Frederic William, King of Hesse, of whom he was a late subject."

On the same day, one George Hietts made his declaration of intention, thereby depriving his majesty Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France of a subject.

Apprentices: In the same record we find that, as of June 23, 1860, the practice of apprenticing was still done, as follows:

Francis Martin, an orphan minor, under the age of eighteen (19) years, a poor person and has no estate to support herself. And that her mother have consented that she may be bound as an apprentice.

It is ordered that she be bound to William Chapmen until she have arrived at the age of eighteen years and that she be taught the trade of seamstress and to ^erad and write and common arithmetic the rules of three. Whereupon said William Chapman entered into an indenture of apprenticeship with the clerk of this court as required by law."

On the same day, in the case of Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Mrs. Jane Taylor, summoned before the court to show reason why her children should not be bound out, the county attorney moved that the case be dismissed with the costs of the case assessed against one John C. Esthman, the complaining witness. Therefore, we assume that this mother defeated a move to deprive her of her children.

ROAD BUILDING:

In the same record of that date it appears to have then been the custom to conscript citizens to work upon the public roads. One way of paying poll and other taxes, as is shown by the following record: "Ordered that all the hands entitled to work roads living on Garner Creek from its mouth to include the farm of Rice be attached to and required to work the road of which James R. McBrayer is Supervisor."

The above records are kept in the precise writing of that day, the clerk using the old fashioned way of making of the letter 's'

W. or B. P.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fearning, Wm. E, County Court Clerk Born June 15, 1888, resident of Ashland, Ky. Education--Ashland, Ky., High School, Ohio Wesleyan University. Interviewed Dec. 8, 1936.

Field, Russell R. U. S. Deputy Marshall, Parole Officer. Resident Catlettsburg, Ky. Born October 28, 1898. Educated Catlettsburg Public Schools, 2 years college. Interviewed Dec. 7, 1936.

Order Book #1 (Boyd County) 1860-67 Dec. 9, 1936.

Personal Knowledge.

GENEALOGY: *Boyd*

Box 1 File 9

The people of Boyd County are, for the most part, the descendants of those pioneers who, in early days, crossed the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains from the Carolinas, Virginia and other eastern seaboard states and founded homes in the wilderness of the then County of Kentucky of Virginia.

CUSTOMS:

Our people have a peculiar characteristic, noticeable at once to one coming from elsewhere, in that their business is often mixed with neighborly interest, which while it may somewhat retard the speed of transacting business, has a charm not found among those who are more direct and unsentimental. When going in a store operated by native merchants, we leave after making a visit as well as a trade. In business deals, in other states the actual transaction may be paramount to the exclusion of all else, but in Boyd County, trade is usually accompanied with a pleasing personal touch.

As Kentucky is noted for the beauty and charm of its women, the chivalry and gallantry of its' men, in this section particularly, is reflected in all walks of life, from the little amenities such as giving up seats in railway cars to taking off one's hat in an elevator to the fairer sex. A real Kentuckian is respectful to the aged, gallant with the ladies, loves children, and charitable to the less fortunate as well as hospitable to stranger.

The average Boyd Countian is interested in politics, taking his politics very seriously. Formerly a Democrat or radical (Republican) usually voted his ticket straight, floaters

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BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE

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and vote sellers were few, now however, the use of money and whiskey in elections and nepotism used by office-holders has complicated the election machinery very much, so that by mixing partizanship with 'fire water' often turns election day into a young war with many casualties.

In olden times saloons and disreputable houses were more or less segregated, when a man was seen in that section of a town his business of having a good time, according to his tastes, was known. Respectable women and children were never seen there. Now no parts of towns are immune, and a man can hardly get up to a bar, for the purpose of slaking his thirst, because of the many women who are there. Also the old saloon was located in town where proper supervision and police protection could be had, now many are to be formed in the country outside of town, without any law to restrain or limit them to proper conduct.

HOLIDAYS:

January 1 (New Years), is the occasion of watch parties in many homes, lasting until midnight of the last day of December, as the clock strikes mid-night whistles blow, bells ring and fire works sparkle and crack, celebrating the birth of a new year. At this time many renounce old faults, swear off smoking, drinking, swearing and sundry bad habits and resolving to go straight. The day is observed by the closing of banks and schools, suspension of mail delivery and curtailing all business activity possible.

Feb. 12 Lincoln's birthday and Feb. 22 Washington's birthday are observed by the closing of banks. Often appropriate services are held in the churches and schools commemorating the day.

Elliot

①

GREENUP COUNTY:

Modern industry, with factories employing workers from every point of the compass, has not yet invaded Greenup County. Therefore the rapid change of customs, that has affected it's industrialized neighbor county of Boyd, is not so apparent here.

The people here are about all natives, no foreigners and very few are from other states, in fact few hail from other counties in Kentucky.

Farming and stock raising are the leading occupations of the people, they live much as did their fathers, and as one of them so aptly expressed it. "We all work all day and go to bed at night." The gentleman who thus described their activities further explained that, "Folks, who stayed at home, leading peaceful, quiet lives and behaved themselves, rarely figured in the news headlines, only those who got out and stirred up something usually trouble, are mentioned in the newspapers.

Greenup County was formed about 1802 or 1803, at that time was a very large county, since that time however, parts of the county, have been taken to form Boyd, Carter and part of Lawrence Counties.

Among the first officials was a magistrate, Jesse Boone, a brother of that mighty hunter who figures so prominently in the history of Kentucky, Daniel Boone.

Beside the usual crops farmed elsewhere in the state, corn, wheat, oats and forage crops, the fertile soil of Greenup produces fine tobacco, which is a very important crop here.

Fine cattle, hogs and sheep are raised extensively, an important source of income to the farmers.

Industries:

Up river, in the south end of the county, several industries have been established; about half of the great steel plant of the American Rolling Mills Company is in the county, at Ashland and Russell, Kentucky.

The repair shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad are located at Russell, Ky., at Raceland, Ky., is the King Powder Company, a subsidiary of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. These industries in addition to coal mining at Princess and Honeywell, and the manufacturing of railway ties throughout the county, give employment to many, yet farming is the main occupation of Greenup people.

TOWNS:

On U.S. 23 and the Ohio River, fourteen miles north of Ashland, Kentucky is Greenup, the county seat. The Little Sandy River empties into the Ohio here. This town was incorporated in 1814, and was called "Greenupsburg" until in 1871 the name was changed to Greenup, the name of one of the founders. Greenup has a population of about 1,300 (1930 census 1,125) and is a typical farmers' trading center.

It's business buildings are one and two story frame and brick structures, built along the main street, which runs parallel to the river to the public square at the court house.

The court house, the main part, is a two story brick with one story additions for county offices, The court house faces the public square and away from the Ohio River in the back, has been used as a court house for over 100 years, and owing to its location, and its lack of upper stories many of the county's records were lost in the flood of January of this year, while the interior of the first floor of the building is a wreck.

In the front yard is a large band stand, where the band plays on warm summer evenings, also affording a^{tr}astrum for public speakers, and is a haven for loafers by day, not having anything else to do; one can go sit in the band stand and visit with one's neighbors who are likewise idle and lonesome. Rarely is this building emptied of folks by day.

At the rear of the court house is another reminder of old times, a ferry across the Ohio River. A small gasoline motored ferry boat for foot passengers, which tows alongside a large barge for the accommodation of teams and wagons, automobiles, etc.

At the top of the bank, at the ferry landing, is a large bell, of the old farm dinner bell variety, which can be tolled to call the ferry boat across the river when one finds it on the Ohio side when he wants to cross. Not many of these ferries are found today in this section of Kentucky as fine bridges span the river at other points, this ferry, however, seems to do a thriving business.

Greenup is a veritable "Gretna Green" for couples wishing to marry sooner than the laws of Ohio, and other states, permit; many licenses are sold here to people from distant parts.

In the town are three public school, including the high school, seven churches of all leading denominations, two hotels, a weekly newspaper and is served by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

While the streets of other towns are thronged by city folks in city clothes, this town is different, in that, here are farmers dressed in overalls and hickory shirts and about every other man seemed to be wearing rubber boots, while the old fashioned beards, so common in the early mineties, were to be seen on every hand.

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At the court house square, the inevitable partly citizen, red faced and imposing, with the usual broadrimmed grey felt hat, going from one to another of the bystanders, shaking hands with everyone, the essence of affability, we correctly diagnosed this case, a politician.

While Greenup is a lovely small town, of comfortable homes, modern stores doing a thriving business, and shaded streets, it depends almost entirely on the farmers of the surrounding territory for trade, as these factories or other industrial plants in the city. The town lies low along the river, entirely in the flood area, the 1937 flood took a terrible toll of property damage here, we are told that every building in town was flooded most of them in their second stories. However, the residents are bravely cleaning up and rehabilitating themselves to a greater degree than many other river towns, about every store is opened up doing business as before the disaster.

Raceland: This town of 1,100 population (1930) (census) six miles south of Greenup, on U.S. 23, is the site of the large and important repair shops of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company employing many men from surrounding towns as well as those who live here. Many of these workmen live in Huntington, W.Va., and come to and from their work, in automobiles, daily, a distance of 31 miles.

The town was formerly known as Chinnville; in 1924, a company of sportsmen, headed by John Keene, of Lexington, Ky., built a racing plant here for running horses, at a cost of about one million dollars. The next year, 1925, the town was incorporated and the name changed to Raceland. For three years 1924 to 1927 many important horse race meets were held here, then the plant, being a heavy financial failure, it was abandoned for this purpose. Since that time the plant has been used for the county fairs and meets of the American Legion. It has

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just been sold, 275 acres, a large grand stand, 25 stables, club house, garages and official's houses, for \$50,000 to a company who are to convert the plant into a model dairy farm. Raceland is a beautiful place and deserves to grow.

Russell: At Russell, Greenup County, are located the largest individual railway freight yards in the world. More than 3,000 railroad workers are given employment here, their payroll amounts to from \$300,000 to \$500,000 per month. Some of these workers live here, many of them are from surrounding towns.

The 1930 census gives Russell's population as 2,086 residents. As Russell is really an extension of Ashland, about half of the steel plant of the Armco Company is in Russell, therefore, in Greenup County. Also Russell is the terminus, on the Kentucky side, of the great steel bridge connecting the city with Ironton Ohio. As the connecting link between two great states, this bridge is crossed by an almost constant stream of traffic daily.

The high reaches of this bridge seem to have a deadly fascination for some, as several people, who were tired of living, have walked out in the middle of the structure and dived into the muddy waters of the Ohio, and sank to rise no more.

Russell has six public schools, including one junior and one senior high school, seven churches a theater, public Library (Y.M.C.A.) with 3,000 volumes, and is served by five divisions of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, U.S. Highway 23 runs through the town.

Legend: In the early days before Greenup County was partitioned off into Boyd, Carter and Lawrence, it was a large area, and was noted for its many hangings. No time wasted in building gallows, any handy tree served the purpose, a rope thrown over a tree limb, and the hanging was quickly and efficiently done. So many hangings took place at

the county seat that the town was called by the nick-name of "Hangtown".

ELLIOTT COUNTY: One wishing to contact a typical mountain county with people truly representative of real hill people, would do well to visit Elliott County. This county situated on the headwaters of Little Sandy River, surrounded by Carter, Lawrence and Rowan Counties is perhaps one of the most isolated counties in the state, as there are no railroads here, but one can travel this county in a car during the summer months by way of dirt roads.

Sandy Hook, the County seat, is a small hamlet of some 300 population.

The people are kindly hill folk, that is to strangers, and enjoy a visit from the outside world. One might travel here, and by staying nights and taking meals with these hospitable people, he would need neither "purse nor scrip," as they are glad to furnish such accommodations to a traveler in exchange for their pleasure in his company. Of course, like other people in the hills of Eastern Kentucky, they are a taciturn folk, they attend strictly to their own business and expect others to do the same.

Home Life: The log cabin is the usual home in this hill county, often not more than one large room, while few take newspapers, and the usual diversions of more modern communities such as the picture show, theater, etc., is denied them, the people are all neighborly and entertain themselves at corn huskings, bean stringings, shuck tearings, log rollings, and singing schools where old mountain melodies and religious hymns are sung to old fashioned tunes in the old fashioned meter. If money is needed for their churches or other social activities it is raised by a pie supper or box social.

This latter is done by having the young ladies prepare a pie or box containing good food, each of them bringing her contribution in

this way. The young men, who came, bid for these and the pies and boxes are auctioned off to the highest bidders. Aside from the appetizing dainties thus secured, the successful bidder is rewarded by having the company of the young lady who prepared his purchase, for the rest of the evening after eating supper with her. At the close of festivities he is permitted to escort her home. Naturally the competition at the auction is keen.

Of the other activities, named above, every one is familiar, except perhaps the "shuck tearin'". In the hill country, those who are unable to secure mattresses of modern manufacture or feather beds, are compelled to make their own by filling ticks with shredded corn husks. So when the corn is ripe, the person who wishes to make up some of these husk beds, just gathers a great quantity of corn husks ("shucks") and invites the neighbors in for the evening to shuck the husks, that they may make a comfortable bed mattress. The "shuck tearin'" is the occasion for much good "eatin, visitin and fun makin." The workers are spurred to do their fastest work by knowing that a keg of cider, and often a more potent beverage, is buried in the bottom of the pile of husks, and the first one who uncovers it will get the first drinks.

When the stranger hears the man of the house say "Git down and rest your saddle," he knows that he is welcome to stay all night and help himself to all he wants to eat at the table without paying for it. He may have to sleep in the same room with the rest of the family, when after his evening meal and visiting are finished, the oil light is extinguished and everyone goes to bed in the bunks built along the wall in the end of the room away from the fire.

While the language of these hill people is not as fantastic as some writers portray, such words as "right smart" for plenty or large

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quantity, 'hath' for hearth, 'kivers' for covers, 'whar' for where, 'done' for did are used. This latter word is not only used in the wrongtense, but is often used superfluously as, 'I done done hit' 'hit' deing often used for it.

Not only are the bed mattresses home made, but the quilts, comforters and bed spreads are likewise home made, every home has a plentiful supply, each young married couple, when starting a home of their own is given a supply of these from home. Carpets are woven on looms in the home, made from rags, often dyed in gay colors.

It is restful to the feet to walk on one of these rag carpets under which is a thick layer of wheat straw, you sink clear into your ankles.

Courting: When a young man of this community pays court to the girl of his choice, he is permitted to call on her at her home, tho he is compelled to do his courting under strict surveillance on the part of the old folks, they, if not in the same room, are in the next, with the door open, so they may hear all that is said, the young swain sits on one side of the room, his "sweety" on the other, and he fully understands that when the hour of 8:30 p.m. arrives, he is expected to leave.

Meetings: The prevailing religious sects here are the "Campbellites" and "Hard Shell Baptists." The country preachers who minister to these folks are not high salaried theologians, but are hard handed working men, through the week making their living by their toil in the fields, on Sunday they preach without pay, as their religious tenets forbid them taking pay for preaching.

An amusing story is told of one of these hill preachers. Outside of the church was a great oak tree. Its boughs spread out over a great area like a tent, under this tree, those, who come from far and hear to worship, would tie their horses in the shade.

The preacher, as usual, rose to read the first verse of a hymn they were about to sing and started out. "Jesus, my savior to heaven has gone," he glanced out the window and a horse, which had been tied to the tree, suddenly broke loose and trotted away, he finished up; "Yonder goes a horse with a side saddle on."

Feudists: Elliott, in common with many other counties, has been the fighting ground of many family feuds. These people are extremely clannish, with the tribal instinct strong, and when one member of the family is wronged it concerns every member of the family, when in former days the law was further away, the hill people settled their family quarrels by whole families on both sides of a controversy lining up and fighting it out just as nations do under similar circumstances. This practice, happily, has about died out, either because of more education or the people have softened and are not so warlike as formerly.

Two feuds of the Elliott county families were that of the Harper and Johnsons and between the Johnsons and Scaggs. Many on both sides lost their lives.

Superstition: There is a strong superstitious strain among these people. They believe in ghosts.

A Mrs. Hays relates that she had an Uncle Pete Marck, who, tho he had never married, had three natural children. He was fairly wealthy and at his death he had willed his property to these three children. Mrs. Hays says that shortly after his death, she was awakened from her sleep by her uncle's voice, coming from the room he always occupied, when alive, in her father's house, saying, Oh Lord! and moaning as if in great pain. She called her father, who unable to hear the soulds, tried to convince her that the noise was made by rats, but she says that she knows it was her uncle pete's ghost, as she knew his voice.

Also, at the top of a ridge near her home, known as "Blue Ash Knob," where some captured Yankee soldiers had been killed by their 'Confederate' captors, during the Civil War, she and her sister saw and heard things "that couldn't a been anything but ghosts," and her sister was so frightened that she fainted.

Fortune telling: The Elliot County girls believe that if one will throw a ball of yarn through the open window of a deserted house, keeping hold of the end of the yarn string so it will unroll and repeat: "Hemp seed I sow, hemp seed I strow, come follow me true love, wherever I go, her future husband will be in the house, will catch the ball of yarn and come out to her, rolling up the yarn as he comes. Again if a girl of marriagable age will take a mirror and go to an open well, first take nine steps backward then up to the well and hold the mirror up so it will reflect the water in the well, her future husband's image will appear in the mirror. Mrs. Hayes says she knows this will work accurately, as she tried it two months before she met the man she married and she saw him, even to the kind of clothes he wore and everything just as he looked when she met him later.

Also if a girl will take nine steps backward and dig where her heel falls on the last foot step, she will find a hair just the color of that of her future husband.

Every one here believes that it is an ill omen for a cat to cross the road in front of you, and that it is a sign of death in the family if a dog howls at night.

A great excitement was caused here about 1905 or 1906 when a miner from England, or rather, an Englishman from South Africa, found a rock and soil formation similar to that of the diamond fields of South Africa. A company was formed in Ashland, Ky., and much prospecting was done; either the diamonds were not there or not in sufficiently

paying quantities, for the project was abandoned, the many still believe there are diamonds in these Elliott County hills.

Name of County: The county was named in honor of the Elliott family, who were among the founders, and from whom descended the famous statesman and jurist, Hon. John M. Elliott, who was assassinated by a crazed fanatic by the name of Buford. Judge Elliott was a brilliant lawyer, having served with distinction, several terms in the Kentucky State Legislature, At his death he, was a judge of the Kentucky State Court of Appeals. A decision of this court brought on Judge Elliott the enmity of his assassin, who fired the fatal shot March 26, 1879. A magnificent monument, with a life sized statue of the judge thereon, was erected by his widow and now stands in the county court house yard at Catlettsburg, Boyd County, Kentucky.

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REFERENCE:

Collins, John W., County Treasurer, Greenup, Kentucky, born March 10, 1849 at Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Collins was educated in common schools, and was engaged in farming the 50 years he has lived in Kentucky. Has been County Treasurer for six years, formerly ~~Highland~~ served four years as Sheriff of Greenup County. Interviewed 3/19/37.

Womack, Watt J., Merchant, Greenup, Kentucky, born March 16, 1853 at Greenup, Kentucky. Mr. Womack is engaged in the hardware business in Greenup, has been in business about 50 years succeeding his father in business. Has a high school education. Interviewed 3/22/37.

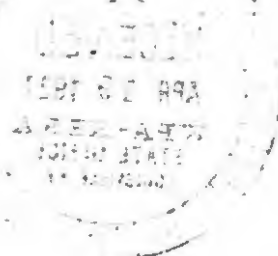
Merill, Joe, Grays Branch, Greenup County Kentucky, Collector Federal Land Bank and Insurance, born May 23, 1879. Mr. Merrill has been railroad employe, farmer and timber man before taking up present work. He has high school education. Interviewed 2/22/37.

Hay, Mary J., Gimlet, Elliott County Kentucky, born Feb. 1863. common school education. Mrs. Hay has spent a life time in Elliott County and while not highly educated, is well informed and an interesting talker. Interviewed 3/24/37.

Ashland Daily Independent Directory 1936-37, Ashland, Kentucky. pp. 43, 45. Reference as to populations. *Pray & Co*

Ashland Daily Independent, Published Ashland, Kentucky, Friday March 19, 1937. Vol. XLII No. 86. Reference track at Raceland, Ky.

Personal knowledge.



Mayday

Box 1 File 7

The first morning of May go to the east side of a hill, take a bottle of water to the top of the hill. Hold the bottle in your hand and as the sun rises your future husband or wife will appear in the bottle.

The first morning of May get out of bed, cut a notch in your gate post before you speak. Continue this for nine mornings and on the ninth morning your future husband or wife will come along and speak to you.

The first day of May take a mirror and go to a well. Let your glass reflect in the water and you will see your future husband or wife in the well. If a casket appears, this is a sign that you will die before the end of the year.

Plant melons or cucumbers on the first morning of May before sun up for a good crop.

Christmas

The 25th day of December is celebrated with a small evergreen tree which is set up in the house and trimmed with bright colored bulbs and shiny material. The children believe that on the night of the 24th day of December, Santa Claus, a jolly old man with long white beard and dressed in a red suit trimmed in white furs, riding in a sleigh drawn by reindeer will come down the chimney after they are asleep and place many gifts on and under the tree. An earlier custom of the children on this day was to hang their stockings up around the fireplace to be filled with candy and toys by Santa Claus. This day is celebrated by the use of all sorts of fireworks. The older folks celebrate this day by preparing a dinner or feast and inviting their neighbors and relatives. They also exchange gifts.

All Fools Day:

The first day of April is April Fool's Day. On this day all sorts of jokes are played in order to fool people.

New Year's Day: The first day of January people make New Year's resolutions.

Easter:

Box 1 File 7

The day that Christ rose from the tomb. There are more eggs eaten during this day than any other one day during the year. It is a custom for everyone to have a new outfit of clothing for this day.

Superstitions about animals:

Dogs are very healthful and faithful playmates for children. Cats are said to have nine lives. Children should not be allowed to play with cats because they "pack" all kinds of diseases and cat hairs make worms in children's stomachs. When traveling, if a black cat crosses your path you will have some bad luck before you return. If you kill a cat it will bring you bad luck.

Cows do not chew their food as they eat. They swallow it and then belch it up and chew it later, this is called their cud. They can not belch again until they swallow the other. If they lose their cud they can not belch up anymore food therefore their food does not digest. The only way to save the cow's life is to grease a dish rag and make the cow swallow it. This serves as a cud and she can belch up and chew her food.

The groundhog is an animal which can foretell the weather. During the winter it goes into its den and goes to sleep sucking its paw, and sleeps until the second day of February. On this day it awakes and comes outside. If the sun is shining so he can see his shadow six more weeks of bad weather will follow and the groundhog goes back into the hole.

Birds: If, when traveling along a road a red bird flies across the road ahead of you, you will see some unexpected friend. If a rooster walks up in front of your door and crows it is a sign that you will have company during that day.

To kill the first snake you see that year makes you conqueror of your enemies. If you kill a black snake and hang it in a tree with its belly toward the sun, there will be rain before night. A snake can charm a bird until it cannot fly away.

To kill a toad will cause your cow to give bloody milk. To handle toads will cause warts on your hands.

Doodlebugs: A doodlebug is a very small bug which stays in the dry dirt around an old decayed log or under a rock cliff. They are very easily found, due to the cone shaped hole they leave in the dirt. If you will hold your mouth very close to the hole and say "doodlebug, doodlebug, come and get your bread and butter", repeat this several times and the little bug will come to the surface.

The lightening bug is a small bug which has the power to show a small light similar to the flash of a small electric wire. These bugs seem to be very numerous throughout the country on warm summer nights. To see a great number of these bugs ascending high into the air giving almost a constant flash is a very good sign of rain.

Personal observation

Witchcraft:

A witch is a person supposed to be in possession of evil spirits, which gives them power to do all sorts of injury to other people.

Preventatives:

A witch can bewitch milk until it can not be churned. When this occurs drop a dime into the churn, this breaks the charm and the milk will make plenty of butter.

Another method is to heat a poker red hot and put into the churn of milk; the witch will almost die and will send to borrow something from you or to light her pipe from your fire. If you do not let her borrow anything from the place she will die immediately.

Stories:

A doctor had a large bunch of hogs and of all these there was one, a pet hog, which was his choice of the lot. Finally the hogs were bewitched and began dying. After the loss of several nice hogs an individual told him to take the one that he thought the most of and burn it alive and let no one receive his services, nor lend to anyone and it would break the charm and his hogs would stop dying. So he made a log heap and burned his pet. Before the fire had burned out a neighbor boy came running to him stating that his mother was very sick and wanted him to go doctor her. The doctor refused to go and the boy went away; a little later he returned wanting to borrow some salt, the doctor again refused and turned him away. Sometime afterwards the boy came back and wanted to light his pipe by their fire, this act was also rejected by the doctor. In a short time the woman died and the man's hogs stopped dying.

A woman owned a fine milk cow and one day she began giving milk, which was almost pure blood. This occurred every milking for several days, at last someone told the woman that her cow had been bewitched and that if she could manage to borrow something from the suspected witch her cow would stop giving bloody milk. The next morning the woman sent to a man, whom she

suspected, to borrow some coffee for her breakfast, but he refused to lend; she again sent back for the coffee and was refused. She then went to the man and told him that she just had to have the coffee before she could eat breakfast, so finally he let her have some. The woman went home and made the coffee and ate breakfast then went to milk the cow and got a pail of nice milk and the cow never again gave bloody milk.

Another way to prevent this is to put milk into a kettle, set the kettle onto the stove and boil the milk, then take a small switch and whip the milk out of the kettle onto the hot stove, when this is done the witch will die.

Evil Spirits:

If a witch dies there must be a handful of salt placed on her breast to keep the evil spirits away until she is buried.

Charms:

A charm is used to stop the flow of blood from man or beast. This is done by rubbing the hand over the wound and repeating a certain verse of the Bible.

There is also a charm used to draw the fire out of a burn. This is done by repeating three times the following words: "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, go in and bring out fire". Each time this is said blow breath against the burn.

Some people have the power to stop the colic of a horse by the use of a charm.

Haunts:

A family moved into a large house which was located in Martin County, Inez, Kentucky and after living there a few days the first thing to be heard was the sound of someone who came to the door, stamped his feet and walked into the hall. This continued for several days until one night something was heard running over the floor upstairs and jumping against the window and whining like a dog; the noise then came down stairs, went into a

press and made a noise similar to a man groaning. The next night it began running over the floor as before. A banjo, fiddle, and organ began to play. It also made the noise of a calf bawling. The banjo came down the wall from upstairs, and played at the foot of the bed. Next it went into opposite room and made the sound of throwing chairs against the ceiling and letting them hit the floor, but upon examination nothing had been moved. It then pushed open a locked door against which a bed was sitting, pushed the bed into the middle of the floor.

A Visible Ghost: A family lived in a house on Bolt's Fork, Kentucky. One night about eleven o'clock the woman went to the well, which was located at the back of the house, to get a pail of water. While drawing the water she looked up the hill and saw a woman, dressed in white, coming down the hill; she seemed to take five steps down the hill and then five steps backwards. When the woman started into the house with the water the ghost came down the hill to the edge of the porch and stopped. The next night she appeared the same as the night before.

Fortune Telling: Many people from all walks of life have their fortune told by persons reading the cards or a palmist.

Some people use the writing spirit for finding lost articles. Some people have the power to call the writing spirit which causes the hand to jerk and write the answers to the questions asked. The writing spirit is received by saying the Lord's Prayer and asking the Lord to send you the writing spirit.

Dreams: Dreams are warnings of things to come is the belief of some people.

A few years ago a man, living in California, was getting ready to move to his property on Sandy River, dreamed there would be two floods on Sandy River, that year and just how far they would reach on his property. After he moved this all occurred just as he had dreamed of it.

Boy 1 Fire 7

To dream of muddy water is a bad dream. Sign of a death in the family.

Wishes: When two people are talking and speak the same words at the same time, if they lock their little fingers of each ones' right hand together and make a wish, saying "Needles, pins, triplets, twins, when a man marries, trouble begins, what goes up the chimney is smoke, I hope this wish will never be broke", their wish will come true.

Fire: To walk on snow and hear it squeak under the feet is a sign of very cold weather and more snow. To see smoke flying low is a sign of falling weather usually rain. If a man builds a fire in a cook stove and it immediately goes out, it is a sign that he has a lazy wife.

Dark: People are afraid in the dark because they can not see so well and they imagine that there are all kinds of creatures around them, trying to grab them.

Salt: To return borrowed salt without throwing a pinch of it over your shoulder, will bring you bad luck. When taking home borrowed salt throw a handful of it in the fire will keep down trouble between families.

Saliva: If saliva is placed in the palm of the hand, then say "spit, spit, spider, tell me where to find (lost article-whatever it is) and I'll give you a drink of cider", then splash with other hand it will fly in the direction of the lost article.

Box 1
File 7Birth - Handling of babies:

Do not change underclothes of baby but once a week because this takes a child's strength.

The child will have the disposition of the family to which a new born baby is first taken on a visit.

Remedies and Preventatives:

1. Sulphur sewed up in a bag and tied around the neck of a child prevents all general diseases of small children.
2. To rub a snail in the mouth of a child is a sure cure for thrash.
3. Any person who has never seen ^{his} father may blow ^{his} breath into a child's mouth and cure thrash.
4. Sew nine sow bugs in a bag and tie around the neck of a child gives it ease while cutting teeth.
5. Cure for Asthma: Stand child against large tree, take exact height, bore a hole in the tree at this mark and then drive a wooden peg into the tree, when the bark grows over the peg the child is cured of asthma.
6. Cure for whooping cough: Catch nine small minnows out of creek and have the child to swallow them one at a time while they are alive.

Childhood:

The child's place in the world is told by watching him or her in their early life and finding out what thing or things they are most interested in. Example: A boy who likes to plant seeds in the ground and experiment on crops will be a good farmer.

Marriage: - Beliefs

If a girl is sewing on her garment and a knot comes in the thread with which she is sewing she will marry before the garment is worn out.

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Marriage Services and Celebrations:

After a couple has been united by a minister they then go to the home of the bride's parents where a group of friends and relatives await; a meal is then served to all, after which comes what is known as the belling an act of ringing bells, firing guns, beating on pans, and so fourth, for the celebration of the wedding. The bridegroom then gives a treat of candy or whatever is desired by the crowd.

Death:

The funeral customs are that after a person dies the undertaker is then called and the person is embalmed. After this the body is placed in a casket and kept in the home for three days before being buried. During this period all the relatives and friends of the community gather at the home and share their sorrows with the family of the deceased.

Warnings of Death:

1. If a dog in the neighborhood suddenly takes up the habit of howling there will be a death in the neighborhood within a few days.
2. If a rooster comes into the house turns around and crows out of the house there will be a death in the family.
3. If a hen takes up the unusual habit of crowing there will be a death in the family. (An old saying connected with the crowing hen) "A whistling woman and a crowing hen are always sure to come to some bad end".
4. Hearing the ticking of an invisible watch in the walls of the house is a sure sign of the death of a close friend or a relative.
5. The death of a relative is often foretold by a small light traveling over the ground without the aid of any living creature.

Eva Cumpston, age 70,

Catlettsburg, Kentucky, Rt. 2

Local Weather Prophet:

Marion Caldwell, Catlettsburg, Kentucky Rt. #2 is made able to foretell the weather by observing the Heavenly Bodies and the natural things of life surrounding him.

Weather Signs:

1. Owls hooting denotes falling weather.
2. Ground hog comes out on the second day of February and on the fourteenth day of February, if it sees its shadow it goes back in the hole and there will be six days more bad weather; if it does not see the shadow the winter is over.
3. Circle around sun or moon denotes falling weather.
4. Chickens crowing while going to roost denotes rain that night.
5. Lightning flashing in north at night denotes rain within 48 hours.

Planting Signs:

1. Plant anything that matures in the ground when signs are in the feet, new moon about five days old.

This is a very favorable sign for planting potatoes.

2. The whipperwill's first hollow at time of last frost. This is a good sign by which to plant beans to be out of danger of frost.

Marion Caldwell, age 70,

Catlettsburg, Ky., Route #2.

Carl Hall
Dr. Fred W. Powers relates that an old work bench, in his watch repair department on Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Ky., floated out through a broken window and threading its way through streets and alleys finally lodged in the back yard of his former employee who had used that particular desk for years, and who lived several squares away from where the desk started to float. Dr. Powers said the desk showed intelligence to seek out an old friend, in this way, for refuge.

Mrs. C. P. Carpenter, city treasurer of Catlettsburg, says she has an old oak sideboard which had been restored after the 1884 and 1913 floods and is back after the 1937 flood again, awaiting the renovation which can make it once more serviceable.

On Broadway Avenue, Catlettsburg, before the flood, practically every home contained a piano, as near as we can find out, only two pianos on that street, about 6 squares, were saved, all the rest are ruined.

In the business section, plate glass windows were shattered, every one attributes this damage to the motor boats, which contrary to all precedent, were allowed to go all over town, the expansion of their exhausts and vibration of their propellers under water are thought to have even shaken houses from their foundations.

Inside the houses, floating furniture crushed other furniture and even broke iron cook stoves and other seemingly unbreakable articles, while fragile things like gas mantles, which ordinarily broke at a touch, in many instances, could be used after the water went down and they were dried out.

Books, magazines and even newspapers, after being dried, can be saved the nothing but a soggy mass when taken from the water.

Rev. A. P. Keyser, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, lost about 2,000 books when his parsonage, at 21st and Broadway streets, was flooded, but saved his battered and worn Bible, his long time friend.

Typical of the spirit of all losers in this disaster, are folks who will view a wrecked home, a valuable piano or other twisted and ruined piece of furniture which cost a great deal, and take their loss calmly with out visible signs of emotion, their break down with bitter tears over some worthless but treasured keepsake of no value to anyone but themselves.

One lady, whose home and contents were practically a total loss, didn't seem to mind at all her heavy financial loss, but when her pet kitten was found dead, in the debris, promptly went into hysterics, finally had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

At the corner of 21st and Center Streets a large warehouse building was washed from its foundation and away, along came a dwelling house from some where up the river and settled down on the vacated site.

Another strange thing was that the angry river seemed to have a special spite at nice well kept buildings, after wrecking these and sparing old deledicated buildings next door which weathered the flood and still stood firmly on their foundations.

Deserving much credit are the doctors of Catlettsburg, during the emergency all the local doctors worked day and night, without rest, and freely gave of their services among the homeless

refugees who were destitute and unable to pay for such service.

Thanks to this prompt action on the part of the medical profession, not a single human life was lost.

The health relief in Catlettsburg was supervised by Dr. J. T. Catrell of the Richmond Catrell Clinic, ably assisted by Dr. Fitch, Prichard and Burke of this city and nurses Lee, and Cohen and others of the Red Cross.

During the flood, the fine government building, which houses the Post Office, Federal Court and other Federal offices, was isolated by the water. This building ^{was} stands at the corner of 25th and Broadway of improved stone construction. First the basement and first floor were flooded. After the water receded, the post office was moved to the second floor, to the court room. On Monday afternoon, Feb. 2nd, the city was rocked by an explosion which was caused by a gas lead in the basement. While the explosion wrecked the basement and broke every plate glass in the ground floor, the two men, working in the basement at the time, escaped with only slight scratches.

The next day the building caught fire but the blaze was soon put out by prompt action on the part of the fire department.

THE RED CROSS:

For many days the housing and feeding of refugees as well as the distribution of food, bedding and clothing to those who, though they had found living quarters had lost all their belongings, was handled by the local committee and volunteer workers.

During this period, at least, food was given to all who applied without any investigation. Naturally abuses crept in, some thrifty souls, who lived miles from the river and were not

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in the least affected by the catastrophe availed themselves of this opportunity to replenish their borders and live on the fat of the land. However on Thursday, January 28th, the Red Cross appeared on the scene. Immediately began the task of separating the sheep, from the goats.

A rule was made that only those who were actually residents in the flooded area and ^{had} suffered losses therein, or whose income had stopped because of their place of employment being flooded, or were so isolated by flood waters as to be unable to contact supplies, were eligible for Red Cross relief. Everyone asking for relief was registered and their claims investigated, so that only those eligible could then receive assistance. A few days later all refugees were vacated from the public buildings and furnished bare necessities for resuming housekeeping in their home. The Red Cross Office is still located here and busy rehabilitating the inhabitants who are flood sufferers.

THE WPA:

Particularly active in evacuating stranded families from their flooded homes, in helping to save lives and property, were the W.P.A. employees, day and night they worked, taking the inclement weather as it came, often risking their lives in the raging waters. Those who contend that the depression and joblessness has deprived these workers of their morale, should have watched them at their activities during this emergency. Without their labor at that time, the flooded area would have been a total loss in so far as the contents of houses, and many lives would have been lost.

THE UTILITIES:

The Warfield Gas Company, the C & P Telephone Company, the Ky. & W.Va. Power Company, and the C. C. & K. Water Company labored day and night, the officials right along with the working men, to maintain service. With few exceptions interruption of utility service was held at a minimum.

Of course owing to flooded tracks the C & O Railway had to suspend service for days. People could only come and go from Ashland and Catlettsburg by a circuitous route via Cannonsburg, Kentucky, this made the receipt of supplies attended by delays and very tedious.

One thing demonstrated by this great flood, is that it is futile to predict how far a river will rise so long as it is raining. Not only the amateur prophet, who watches the bubbles in the water and the position of the drift is floating, but the expert professional forecaster fails to be able to predict accurately. We do know that as long as it is raining torrents, rivers will continue to rise, and soon after it quits raining, rivers will fall.

BOYD COUNTY KENTUCKY

CARL F. HALL

FOLKWAYS AND FOLKLORE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cox, Rev. John R. (colored) Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Born 1852 (Does not know day and month) Minister A.M.E.

Church. First truant officer Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Interviewed December 23, 1936.

HOME LIFE:

Boyd

The customs of a people change gradually. From day to day we are hardly aware that any change is being made at all. It is only by reflecting back just a few years that we are astonished at the contrast between then and now.

Modern innovations, such as: good roads, railroads, the telegraph, telephones and the automobile are just a few of the many things, commonplace today, that have come to us during the lifetime of a generation, many of whom, are still living.

Arduous tasks, hard performed by our fathers and mothers, in the home and field, are now easily done by labor saving devices motioned by steam, electric and other mechanical power.

The middle aged, of today can remember when there were no machines for washing, sewing, sweeping and other household tasks, nor was there any power machinery to till and harvest the crops. Everything was done by hand labor. Every man could perform almost any work necessary to furnish housing, food and clothing for himself and family.

Every woman knew how to cook, keep house and the thousand and one duties connected with the care of a home and family. Then it was that truly: "From sun to sun, a woman's work is never done."

EARLY HOUSING:

From the early settlers, at the beginning of the nineteenth century to just prior to the Civil War, 1861-65 about all houses were made of hewn logs, the cracks between caulked with clay. A stone fireplace served the double duty for heating

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and cooking. These large fireplaces filled one end of a room and were ventilated by huge chimneys, built of mud and stick, are at best, of stone mortered together with mud. Few houses had more than two rooms, often only one, where the whole family lived, cooking, eating and sleeping. If there was an upper story for sleeping purposes, it was reached by a crude ladder made by fitting wooden pegs into holes in the log walls.

The very little furniture was hand made, at home. Beds were little more than wooden bunks, with ticks stuffed with straw, corn husks or feathers, to get into bed with a newly filled straw tick, one had to take a run and jump. The pillows and feather beds were made from the soft feathers plucked from geese, both wild and tame. For a long time carpets were unknown, floors were then covered with clean dry sand, with rugs of skins of bears and other animals.

CLOTHING:

The early pioneers wore home made clothing. Men wore buckskin breeches, home made linen or cotton shirts. Their shoes were mocassins of skins, their caps of skins with the fur left on. The woman would spin and weave the cotton and flax into a 'linsey woolsey' cloth, bleaching it at a running steam of water, coloring the cloth by boiling it with bark, and then sewing it into garments by hand.

It was only until shortly before the middle of the century that calico or other ready manufactured cloth could be bought at the stores, and then only by the most well to do.

After the invention of the cotton gin, and perfection of the textile machinery made it possible to secure cloth in the stores; the women lost the art of weaving and spinning. Today a spinning wheel or old hand loom is only an antique obsolete so far as service is concerned. After the early nineties, ready made garments, made in the factories of the eastern states, began to appear in the stores, their use increasing until today, the dress maker, shoe cobbler, milliner and other artisans, then found in every community are no more. Hardly any one makes their own clothing today, as it is cheaper to buy it ready made, at the store, then it is to buy the material and make it up at home.

Working men, at their daily tasks, now wear overalls, jackets and heavy shoes, but when their days work is done, change into clothing both tailor and ready made, of such materials that, when on the street they, differ in appearance from the bankers, lawyers and other professional men very little.

The women of today by buying their clothes ready made, are dressed in style just as up to date as their sisters in the large cities. This leaves them much time, formerly spent at hard work, they can now use for leisure.

About the close of the World War, 1916-18, our women folks, who formerly wore their hair long and dressed it themselves, began going to the barber shop and beautyparlors, where their hair was cut off into stylish bobs, when it was then curled, waved and otherwise dressed according to their own taste. At first just the young women did this, at the same

time their skirts were shortened so that, instead of only the tips of their shoes being visible, today one has unobstructed vision of a womans legs at least as far up as their knees.

Since the older women have now followed the younger ones by adopting modern dress, and making use of the beauty parlors and the same cosmetics, one has to observe closely to know whether it is grandma or grand-daughter at a distance.

It is believed that the modern dress of our women is not only more comfortable but more healthful as well, and it certainly looks better to us.

FOOD:

Our pioneer settlers were well fed. The forests teemed with game and the streams with fish. Every man was a crack shot with a rifle. The rifle was highly prized regarded as valuable and necessary as a good farm. Instances are known of men actually trading a farm for a rifle. Bear meat and deer meat was plentiful in the days of the early settlers. Bear meat was roasted on spits over the fire for immediate use, and boiled and saved to eat, cold, later. Venison (deer meat) was broiled on the fire, boiled and dried for future use. Beside this pheasants, quail, squirrels and rabbits were widely hunted for their good meat. As the game became scarcer people raised more hogs and cattle for meat.

In early times, in the mountain country, people made syrup and sugar from the sap of maple sugar trees, of late years they have about abandoned this practice, and depend on the factory made cane and beet sugar for their sweetening.

Corn was formerly used for bread, being ground in hand mills into meal, mixed with animal fat and made into corn pone, for many years, until the larger mills were built here, wheat flour bread was unknown.

Honey, made by both tame and wild bees, was found on about every table in pioneer days. Our mothers would dry pumpkin, apples, peaches, corn and other fruits and vegetables, for use between harvests, so that every family had, at the beginning of winter, a cellar full of cured meat, dried, canned and preserved fruits, which with jellies, syrups, potatoes, apples cabbages, etc. assured a plentiful supply of eatables, enough to adequately feed the family through the winter until the harvest of the next crop.

The industrializing of this region has been so complete that Boyd County, at least, now has few farms or farmers. Even those of us who live in the country depend largely on work in the factories and industries of the towns.

Where formerly the food for the family was raised on the farm, it is now largely purchased at the stores. Instead of killing their own animals for meat, even the farmers sell their stock and buy the meat shipped in from the big city packing houses. Too, busy at other tasks, their fruits and vegetables are bought, in cans, at the store. The food supply is now on a day to day basis. The cellars and smoke houses of former days are empty. The culinary skill of the women of the past generation has been supplemented by the modern housewife skilled only in the use of a can opener.

About 1820, coffee began to be shipped to the settlers, prior to that time, and during civil war days, when outside shipments could not get in and the price got too high, a tea was made from the bark of the sasafress root, which was used instead of coffee as a beverage.

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TRANSPORTATION:

The Big Sandy River, joining the Ohio River at Catlettsburg, is navigable for stream boats to Pikeville, Ky., a distance of over one hundred miles; its tributary, the Tug River, for about ninety miles, thus for years, until the coming of the railroads, 1882, this two hundred mile water way was the only medium for the transport of freight from Catlettsburg throughout the Big Sandy Valley. Shipments were made at the seasons of the year when the river was at steamboat stage, carried by steamboat as far as they could go, loaded on push boats, or wagons there and carried on to their destination.

The stage coach continued to carry passengers between our communities until supplanted by the railroads.

Now, however, Catlettsburg, Ashland and other Boyd County towns are connected by good roads, easily reached in busses, autos, or by the railway.

Only this year, the electric railway connecting all points from Huntington, W. Va., to Ashland, Ky., was abandoned and a bus line took its place.

CUSTOMS:

MARRIAGE: Formerly weddings were gala affairs. The wedding was held at the home of the bride. A feast was prepared and the happy couple would be united by the minister of their faith among their relatives and friends. One of the old customs was known as the "In fair". This was really a house warming instituting the new home of the newly married couple and is held the next day after the wedding as the groom takes his new wife home.

Games are played and in the evening, after a feast and refreshments to the guests, a dance and other diversions entertain the company.

Among the foreign element, such as Hungarians, Polish, German, etc., this dance is held after the wedding and is a profitable time for the bride, who will dance with the men guests, who pay for the privilege. She is thus enabled to earn quite a sum towards buying her outfit with which to start housekeeping.

Colored people, when slaves were mostly married without benefit of clergy, or license of law, merely getting the consent of the masters of the bride and groom and then making what was known as a "broomstick" wedding, which was done by laying a broom on the floor at the house entrance, and stepping over the broom stick together.

A custom formerly much practiced was the "chari vari," commonly "shivaree". Soon after the wedding, the neighbors of the newly wedded couple would make a surprise visit at their home in a large crowd. With tin pans, cow bells, fox horns and other noise making articles they would surround the house and make such loud and deafening noise that the groom would soon weary of it all and buy peace by "setting up" a treat for the crowd.

Sometimes a groom would prove tight fisted and wouldn't treat, when he and his bride would be taken for a ride in a push cart, or otherwise roughly treated until the treat was forthcoming. The "shivaree" was usually carried on a spirit of fun, but occasionally, either because the groom proved recalcitrant or some of the serenaders would try to carry the fun too far, the affair would end in a melee with serious results. For the benefit of those, who may be contemplating matrimony, this custom has, fortunately, about died away and is now rarely practiced.

DELAYED FUNERALS:

In early days, those living isolated lives in the back country were not always assesible to a church, often no regular minister of the gospel lived in or close to a community. This brought about a custom, or practice of not holding funeral services for the dead at the time of burial, especially if one died in the bad weather of winter. Later on a nice day, in the summer, the relatives friends and neighbors of the deceased would assemble at the family home or nearby church and then and there the funeral sermon would be preached by a minister brought in for the occasion. At such times a bounteous feast would be spread where every one present could eat his fill.

Another practice peculiar to the hill people of eastern Ky., and this locality, is a custom of building a shelter over the graves to protect them from the weather. On many a hill top can be seen a cluster of these small houses, a veritable city, in minature, of the dead. This custom may have originated among the early settlers, at a time when wild animals might disturb the graves if not thus protected.

AMUSEMENTS:

In these modern times there are no lack of diversion and recreation. Every town, at least of any importance, has one or more moving picture houses, where nightly the people can go and see the show and spend an hour or two and forget their troubles by watching the performance of their favorite cinema stars. Dance clubs and night clubs are scattered over the country and are well patronized. The pulpits of our modern churches are filled by highly educated preachers who entertain with eloquent and informative sermons.

Base ball, basket ball, foot ball, tennis, golf and other recreations are frequent avenues of escape from the daily grind.

Formerly, the people did not have the opportunity for much of this recreation. The early settlers held shooting matches, tests of athletic skill, corn huskings, house raisings, to break the monotony of their work day lives.

THE LITERARY:

One activity of by gone days which has been a source of enjoyment and has just about disappeared since the early nineties, is the "Literary". This was the gathering of the neighborhood at the school house to engage in debates, speak pieces of poetry, sing songs and otherwise practice educational speaking. Many of the best speakers received their training at these meetings.

Some such subject as "The works of nature are more pleasing to the eye than the works of art," "The pen is mightier than the sword" or that "War is more destructive than disease," were solemnly argued with the best of logic presented by the speakers of both sides.

The judges, selected for the occasion, would declare the winner, on points. It was quite an honor to be a champion debater.

There also, one received instruction in parliamentary practice valuable in after life. Another accomplishment very much desired by those of the past generations was the ability to spell. Spelling bees were held which were attended by everyone. There the best spellers came and sometimes choosing sides, sometimes not, they competed for the honor of spelling champion.

Where one failed to spell the word pronounced correctly, he (or she) had to take a seat, the one staying on foot the longest, by being able to spell the words correctly, was the winner. Many could spell so well that it was next to impossible to find a word that they could not spell.

COUNTRY STORE:

Before the advent of the automobile people in the rural districts, unable to travel far in a short time as now, had to depend on the local store for their supplies. Located in rural communities and small towns, these stores were stocked with general merchandise enabling patrons to purchase everything: food stuffs, clothing, shoes, hardware, ect., under one roof. The custom then was to pay at the time of purchase. Often the merchant would take the eggs, milk, butter, from the farmers in exchange for his goods. Some things just were so handy to exchange in this way for instance coffee commonly retailed, in the country, forty years ago at about eleven cents per pound. Eggs averaged about that amount per dozen. What was easier than to take a dozen eggs to the store and exchange for a pound of coffee?

Aside from the country store being the trade center of a community it served as a club house. In the evening, especially Saturday evening, the men of the neighborhood would congregate and there could be heard the village gossip, world news and political arguments. He who sat closest to the crackers barrel, or box of dried peaches, or prunes, had no scruples, but would boldly help himself, no one seemed to care.

In the larger towns liquor stores, then known as saloons, also were poor man's clubs, There one could go with a nickle, the price of a glass of beer, and exchange visits with his fellows as well as eat what he wanted at the free lunch counter which was a part of every well regulated saloon. It was quite possible to get a drink for five cents and at the same time, eat as much as would cost a quarter elsewhere, free.

SHOWS:

Prior to the picture show of today each town had an opera house. In the smaller towns this was located in the city building, or town hall. There traveling stock companies produced for the diversion of the people such plays as: "East Lynn," "Way Down East" and numerous other old favorites. The average admission fee was about 25¢. Besides the play most of these traveling troupes carried a hypnotist, or a ventriloquist, who added a touch of mystery to the programme.

Along the river, the towns were visited by show boats. The auditorium was a seated room built on a floating barge with a stage and scenery enclosed. As a usual thing the entertainment would be a minstrel show depicting plantation life by such shows as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A show boat would come down the river, tie up to the bank and the great steam calliope would fill the air with music every afternoon. This music could be heard for miles and would draw big crowds to the evening performance about 1910, there appeared the vaudeville show, playing light opera. The small cities, Ashland, Catlettsburg, Huntington, W. Va., and others, had small theaters where one could, for ten cents, see more show than ever before or since for the money. However, by the time of the world war, 1916 to 1918, these shows had been badly hurt by the competition of the silent movie. Later, when the talking picture was perfected, the road troupes folded up and came no more.

CARNIVALS:

Another institution which has about disappeared locally, is the carnival, which was an aggregation of travelling shows coming to town in the summer months, staying about a week in one stand.

On a vacant lot they pitched their tents. In the main tent they presented entertainment about like the show boat or old vaudeville show. In the side shows could be seen freaks and novelties.

These shows became so infested with gambling concessions that they became so objectionable that all the towns, in Boyd Co. at least, legislated against them and they are no longer allowed to stop.

HISTORICAL: From the numerous Indian mounds found in this locality, and the fact that bones and Indian relics are found even on the tops of the high hills back of Ashland and Catlettsburg it is thought that the country around the mouth of Big Sandy River was a vast Indian burial ground. In digging excavations for wells, cellars and vaults many of these relics of these by gone people are still found. In Central Park, a beautiful natural park of fifty acres, in the center of the city of Ashland, Ky., can be seen many of these mounds, evidence of the time when this county was populated by the red men.

Back of Ashland in the near by country was formerly mined iron ore. This was once the leading industry here. At one time there were twenty-six furnaces engaged in smelting the iron ore here. However, the ore was of low iron content and when more valuable ore was, after the coming of the railroads, brought in from the great lakes, the local mines were abandoned, and the iron ore now used here is all imported from other states. When the Indians occupied this territory they procured the lead they used for their bullets somewhere near here in vast quantities.

They would go somewhere, known only to themselves, and coming back with lumps of this ore. They would build a fire on a

FOLKLORE

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Box 27
File 7

hill side, throw the ore, which looked like stones, on. When the stones melted in the hot fire it would run down trenches, dug for the purpose, then to be later molded into bullets as needed.

This lead supply was somewhere in Johnson County, probably on Jennie's Creek, altho no Indian ever gave away the secret to the whites, and the whites were never able to find it.

BOYD COUNTY KENTUCKY

CARL F. HALL

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Cox, Rev John R. Col, Catlettsburg, Ky., born 1852, Retired minister A.M.E. Educated, 4th grade. Interviewed Jan. 5th 1937.

Mims, Blanche, Mrs., Catlettsburg, Ky., born June 8, 1869 Louisa, Kentucky. Educated in Grade schools, widow of prominent Catlettsburg wholesale merchant, collector of antiques. Interviewed Jan. 6, 1937.

Walton, Maude, Mrs., Catlettsburg, Ky., Born Nov. 27, 1870 Louisa, Ky., Educated grades, East Ky., normal Schools. Taught school two years, Interviewed Jan. 6, 1937.

Personal Observation.

SLAVERY:

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, having for a northern boundary the Ohio River--the dividing line between the northern free states and the southern slave states has always been regarded as a southern state. As in the other states of the old south, slavery was an institution until the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gave the negro freedom in 1865.

Kentucky did not, as other southern states, secede from the Union, but attempted to be neutral during the Civil War. The people, however, were divided in their allegiance, furnishing recruits for both the Federal and Confederate armies. The president of the Union, Abraham Lincoln, and the president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, both were born in this state.

Boyd County was formed in 1860 from parts of Lawrence, Greenup and Carter Counties, and we are unable to find any records, in Boyd County, as to slave holders and their slaves, though it is known that many well to do families the Catletts, Davis, Poages, Williams and others were slave holders.

Slaves were not regarded as persons, had no civil rights and were owned just as any other chattel property, were bought and sold like horses and cattle, and knew no law but the will of their white masters and like other domestic animals could be, and were, acquired and disposed of without regard to family ties or other consideration.

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Slavery

Usually, as each slave represented a large investment of money, they were well cared for, being adequately fed, clothed and sheltered, having medical attention when sick.

As, along the border in Kentucky, there were no large plantations where field workers could be used, most of the slaves in this region were house servants, who were housed in wings of the master's house, where the plantations were large enough to need many slaves, they were furnished one, or two, rooms cabins close by the mansion on the master's estate.

As educated people are apt to be able to figure out ways to improve their lot, learning among the negroes was not encouraged, in fact it was illegal to teach them. In some instances an enlightened and humane master would teach a servant, and often they could find some one who would teach them secretly. As a race, however, they were, at the time they were set free, without any education at all.

Tales are told of cruel masters who overworked, flogged and otherwise mistreated their helpers and slaves; these masters, however, seem to have been an exception to the rule and considering that they were generally well provided for, many slaves were better off economically than the laborer of today who is a victim of misfortunes such as sickness, disability and old age.

One reason why slaves were better treated here than further south, was that Kentucky was a border state, and

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throughout Ohio and other norther states, was an organization known as the "Underground Railroad." This was a sort of secret society whose members were sworn to assist escaped slaves to run away to Canada where they would be free. When a run-away slave crossed the Ohio River he would be met by some one of this organization and taken where he could remain in hiding by day, then by traveling by night, could reach another place of concealment by morning, where he would be fed and hidden until darkness permitted him to reach the next haven. By this means many ^{were} successful in reaching freedom, though they were hunted by officers, armed with guns, and assisted by fierce dogs especially trained for this work.

Negroes who were unruly, or were caught attempting to escape, were usually sold to planters in the far south where they could not hope to escape, and were forced to end their days in unremitting toil in the cotton and cane fields, forever separated from relatives and friends.

It was the barbarism practiced by cruel masters, so vividly portrayed in such books as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and songs like "Nellie Gray," that awakened the nation's conscience and brought about the bloody "Civil War" which resulted in the race being set free.

Just before the war, George Davis, a mulatto, son of his master and a black servant girl, was in Cincinnati and was accosted by two white men who offered to use the good offices of the "Underground Railroad" to help him to get away to Canada. Being well treated, as a trusted servant of his white father and master, he did not avail himself of this opportunity to escape and stayed on as a slave until freed

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by the war, after which he went to Ohio and settled and prospered until his death.

Another slave, Asberry Parker, did escape, and traveling by night hiding by day, reached safety in Canada where he worked and saved until he became wealthy. After the war, when he could safely return to the United States, he moved to Ironton, Ohio, where he made his home for the rest of his life. He belonged in his days of slavery, to a Williams family, in Carter County, Kentucky.

Another slave, George McVodie, belonging to the Ponge family, of Boyd County, escaped and went to Canada, no record as to whether he ever came back later.

A sister of George Davis was sold to a planter in Louisiana where she lived until 1877, when she returned to Boyd County as a free women.

As negroes, in slavery days, were regarded as beasts of burden not much interest was taken in the welfare of their souls. Some kind hearted masters would allow them the privilege of meeting in religious service, where some one of their race in spite of the conditions of the times, could read and explain the Bible, would preach. Other masters would not allow this to be done. A negro would become, in character much like the family who owned him, i.e., an honest, moral and kindly master would have slaves of like qualities, while a cruel, dishonest master would usually affect his slaves so that they would be tricky and unreliable.

Slavery

Where the master did not personally supervise his slaves and left them to the mercies of a hired "over-seer," their lot was usually much worse, as these task-masters were almost always tyrannical and were not restrained by a sense of ownership from abusing the helpless creatures under their authority as were the master's, whose money was invested in them.

On one occasion, a young negro saw his owner's son stripped naked and unmercifully whipped by one of these "over-seers." He gathered up all of his small belongings and tied them in a bundle and securing a club of wood, laid in wait for the cruel 'boss' until dark, when he killed him with the club. He then escaped, via the "Underground Railroad."

One thing he was careful to do, was to avoid all telegraph poles, as he thought the wires could detect and betray him, the telegraph was a mystery to his ignorant mind. He succeeded in making his way to Canada and freedom where he stayed until after the war, when it was safe to return.

The slave trade of importing slaves into the United States, being forbidden after about 1820, cut off the supply to such an extent that strong, healthy negroes became very high in price. Many ^{Ky} slave owners raised slaves for the market just as we today raise live stock on our farms.

Only the strong healthy slave women were allowed to have children, and often were not allowed to mate with their own husbands, but were bred like live stock to some male negro who was kept for that purpose because of his strong physique, which the master wished to reproduce, in order to get a good price for his progeny just like horses, cattle,

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Slavery*

dogs and other animals are managed today in order to improve the stock. Often the father of a comely black woman's child, would be the master himself, who would heartlessly sell his own offspring to some other master, without regard for his welfare.

Many of the aristocratic women of the master class, to keep from the burdensome task of caring for their own children, and to assure themselves of a life of leisure would delegate to one of the negro slave women the care of their own children.

Many of the upper class white children were cared for by these faithful black "Mammies" fed by the milk from their breasts. Countless stories are told of the love and devotion of the black "Mammy" for the white child who was brought to their 'grown up' years by her care.

A marriage between negroes, before freedom, had no legal standing; a negro couple, wishing to marry, had to get a permit from each master and were united in marriage by a ceremony with a preacher of their own race officiating. After the war, when they were made citizens with civil rights, many former slaves who had been married in this way, hastened to legalize their union by obtaining licenses and having a legal ceremony performed.

While the four years of Civil War, between the North and South resulted in the freedom of the slaves, the negro is yet restricted in many ways in the south. In many states, separate schools are maintained, the negro churches are separate, social equality is not recognized.

Customs:

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In Kentucky, intermarriages between the races are not allowed. Separate coaches are provided on railway trains. Hotels, restaurants, theaters and other places of amusement, which cater to white customers, do not permit negro patrons. Many towns and cities have zoning ordinances forbidding negroes to live in white localities. In many southern states the negroes is prevented from voting by local regulations, tho in Boyd County colored people go to the polls and vote just like anyone else.

Negroes make good house servants, and are extensively used for that purpose today. White families employ them as chauffeurs, butlers, house boys, child nurses, maids and cooks, preferring them to white servants who are not so adaptable to such subordinate positions in life.

Colored men work in barber shops, in restaurants as waiters, and are largely employed as porters in hotels and on railway coaches. Colored women work in hotels as cooks, chamber maids, and are commonly employed as elevator operator in hotels and office buildings.

Not many negroes are in business locally, as race prejudice prevents white folks from trading at colored stores, and the local colored population is too small to provide many customers of their own race. Many ambitious colored folks have left here and gone to the large cities, of the north, and made conspicuous successes in business. Some have succeeded in the professions as doctors, lawyers, actors and writers and other vocations.

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FILE 7

Customs:
Dance

All in all, the race has progressed to an astonishing degree since being set free a generation ago.

POLITICS:

Formerly, the negro, attributing his freedom to the efforts of Abraham Lincoln in his behalf, voted almost solidly for the Republican Party. Now, however, the Democrats have, by remembering the race, when passing out jobs, ~~have~~ gained recruits among the colored people, and some negro Democrats are found here. The negro has been accused of voting for money, but it is doubtful if ^{as} a race, he is any more prone to this practice than his white fellow citizens among whom this abuse seems to be growing.

Boyd County is located in the north eastern part of Kentucky on the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers. The Ohio River marks the north boundary. The Big Sandy River is the eastern boundary line. Just south of Buchanan, Kentucky, which is located on the Big Sandy River, Boyd County joins Lawrence County, Kentucky. This, the south boundary line, extends westward from the Big Sandy River to the head of Bolt's Fork, there joining Carter County. Then running northward through the wooded hills and joining Greenup County near East Fork; then through the hills to the Ohio River near Hood's Creek, below Ashland, Kentucky forming the western boundary.

The northern and eastern parts of Boyd County, wherein are the two largest cities of this county, Ashland and Catlettsburg, are the manufacturing and commercial centers. Although some extensive farming is done in the bottoms along the Big Sandy River.

The southern part of Boyd County is rough and hilly and is adapted to cattle and hog raising and some farming.

The western part of Boyd County is the chief farming section as there is a considerable amount of level land along the waters of East Fork and other streams. This is also the chief cattle raising section. There are several fine dairy herds and large herds of fine beef cattle. The hills of this section are used as the pasture fields.

The northwestern part of Boyd County is owned by the American Rolling Mills Company and is a fine woodland. This is used as the State Game Reserve.

Box 1 File 8

Boyd County officials are: Circuit Judge, Watt M. Prichard; Prosecuting Attorney, E. Poe Harris; County Judge, Pat Vincent; County Attorney, Thomas Burchett; County Commissioners, Dan Wurts, Dr. J. L. Richardson and Henry Ross; Sheriff, Andy Buckley; Circuit Court Clerk, Edgar Phipps; County Court Clerk, Will Fearing; Jailer, Tom Fannin; all who are elected by popular vote of the people.

Ashland--City Officials:

Form: City Manager Form, and consists of mayor, four commissioners, police judge, all who are elected by the people. The commissioners choose the city manager who makes all appointments. The present officials are Mayor, William C. Simpson; Commissioners, Ed Barber, Harlan Winters, Charles Pergem, C. C. Wheeler. The City Manager is John Kobs; Police Judge, A. R. Imes; Auditor, A. M. Richardson; Treasurer, Emma Erwin; Assessor, Mollie DeBord; Delinquent Tax Collector, Gardner Ashcraft; City Engineer and Director of Water Works, A. B. Sommerville; Health Officer, R. D. Higgins; Jailer, Charles Haller; Chief of Police, Charles Howard; Fire Chief, Burras Hensley and City Solicitor, Proctor Gray.

John Kobs, City Manager,
Ashland, Kentucky

Catlettsburg, Kentucky, with a population of 5,025 in 1930, has a council form of government and has had from the beginning. The mayor and police judge are elected by popular vote and all other officials are appointive.

The present officers are: Mayor, H. F. Price; Police Judge, George F. Gallup; City Attorney, John E. McCall; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Carpenter; Clerk, T. E. Taylor; Assessor, W. B. Yost; Chief Police, Bennie Rive; Chief of the Fire Department, Sam Compton and Delinquent Tax Collector, T. S. Salyer.

H. F. Price, Mayor,
Catlettsburg, Kentucky

Box 1 File 8

Ashland

The first ordinance was adopted August 7, 1856 relative to disfiguring buildings and setting fire on public property; the second, in August 1858. An ordinance governing the stove pipes running through walls, roofs, etc. of buildings; the third, August 12, 1858 prohibited theatrical performances, sleight or hand, animal or any other kind of show within one-fourth mile of Ashland, with license for such performance fixed at from three to forty dollars.

The fourth ordinance was passed in 1858 and placed a license of 50¢ on dogs.

W. K. Roll was first treasurer of Ashland and was elected August 16, 1858. John Casebold was first marshall and tax collector. John Gleim was the first jailer of Ashland, being a successful bidder for the job. His bid was \$108.00 per year.

At the first election in Ashland 438 votes were cast. The salary for city clerk was at first \$20.00 per year.

All males who exercised the right to vote were assessed a poll tax of twenty-five cents. By the end of 1859 the city clerk was allowed two dollars for making out the tax books which made his salary \$22.00 per year.

Clipping from Ashland Daily Independent, 1904, verified by B. F. Forgey, editor.

Just early

Box 1 File 8

I. Numbering of Streets and Main Highways;

(a) The main highways of Catlettsburg are U. S. 60 and U. S. 23. U. S. 60 enters Oakland Avenue at 34th Street East end of Catlettsburg Kentucky. Running west down Oakland Avenue to 31st Street there U. S. 60 and U. S. 23 combine and continue westward down Louisa Street, which is one of the main streets; to 26th or Division Street, then westward down Center Street, which is also a main street, through the west end, leading into Ashland, Kentucky.

(b) The cross streets of Catlettsburg run in the north and south directions across the city; each street intersecting the main highways. The streets beginning in the West End are numbered in numeral manner through the East End.

II (a) Resturants:

1. Name----Bob Stanley's Resturant
Location---South west corner of 23th and Louisa Street.
Capacity---About forty. (40)
Rate-----Plate luch 35¢, sandwiches and etc. reasonable.
Manager----Bob Stanley.

2. Name----F. W. Stanley's Resturant
Location---25th and Center Street.
Capacity---About 32 persons
Rate-----Plate Lunch, 35¢, other eats reasonable
Manager----Fred W. Stanley

3. Name----Home Resturant
Location---26th Street near C. & O. Depot.
Capacity 36
Rate-----Plate Lunhh 35¢, short orders!
Manager----Mary Damron.

(b) Barber Shops:

1. Name----Bill Taylor's
Location---24th and Center Street
Capacity---One chair
Rate-----Hair cut 35¢, Shave, 15¢
Manager----Bill Taylor

2. Name----Gate City Barber Shop
Location---25th and Center Street.
Capacity---Three chairs.
Rate-----Hair cut, 35¢, shave 15¢
Manager----Montgomery & Watterson

HIGHWAYS AND SERVICE
BOYD COUNTY
KENTUCKY

ELMER E. AMOS

Box 1 File 8

3. Name----Paige and Mays Barber Shop
Location---26th and Louisa Street
Capacity---Three Chairs.
Rate-----Hair Cut 35¢ shave 15¢
Manager----Dick Mays.

III. Paper Published In Boyd County:

1. Name----Ashland Daily Independent
Date of Publication---Daily
Editor-----B. F. Forgey.

Circulation and nature of Paper---The Ashland Daily Independent is the only paper published in Boyd County and has a wide circulation throughout Eastern Kentucky.

The nature of the paper is: The most important news events of the World, the accidents and social events of the Tri-State region (Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio). Advertisements of the merchants and business firms, and all transactions of Boyd County of worth while notice.

Stock Market Reports, news and society items from the neighboring counties. World Sports news, one page of Cartoons, Editorial Page.

BOYD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Located on the south east corner of 28th and Louisa Street is the County Court House which is one of the most beautiful buildings of Catlettsburg. It is built of a very smooth, imported stone; being three stories high. It is typical of the Colonial architecture having two huge columns standing on each side of the door ways and extending above the second floor. The four doors give entrance from the north facing Louisa Street, West facing 28th Street, south facing Panola Street, this is the only door way which does not have the columns; the other door gives entrance from the east side. The floors of the building are made of marble. There are six office

rooms on the first floor, one of which is the County Court Room. Six rooms on second floor one of which is the Main Court Room or Circuit Court Room. Threr are two offices on the third floor giving a total of fourteen rooms and offices in the building. The building is steam heated by a furnace in the basement.

A building committee, comprised of Judge John Wurts, J. M. York, Geo. Rouse, Wm. Seaton and E. E. Eastham was appointed at a special term of Boyd County Fiscal Court, February 3, 1912.

Source of Information---Order Book No. 3---Boyd County Fiscal Court Page 168.

DOCUMENTS:

Hanging on the wall of the main lobby of Court House is a framed document. It is an act of the 3rd session of Congress of United States of December 6, 1790 to form the State of Kentucky from Virginia, stating that on June 1, 1792 Kentucky should be entered into the Union and become a separate and independent state.

Signed by

John Adams--Vice-President
G. W. Washington---President

MONUMENTS:

Standing on the corner of 28 and Louisa Street in the Court House Yard is a statue of Judge John M. Elliott, distinguished statesman and jurist, assassinated while in discharge of his official duty as Judge of Court of Appeals of Kentucky at Frankfort.

Local History

Boyd Co.

Carl F. Hall

Box 1

File 9 Hall

Local HISTORICAL: From the numerous Indian mounds found in this

locality, and the fact that bones and Indian relics are found even on the tops of the high hills back of Ashland and Catlettsburg, it is thought that the country around the mouth of Big Sandy River was a vast Indian burial ground. In digging excavations for wells, cellars and vaults many of these relics of these by-gone people are still found. In Central Park, a beautiful natural park of fifty acres, in the center of the city of Ashland, Ky., can be seen many of these mounds, evidence of the time when this county was populated by the red men.

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They would go somewhere, known only to themselves, and coming back with lumps of this ore. They would build a fire on a

hill side, throw the ore, which looked like stones, on. When the stones melted in the hot fire it would run down trenches, dug for the purpose, then to be later molded into bullets as needed.

This lead supply was somewhere in Johnson County, probably on Jennie's Creek, altho no Indian ever gave away the secret to the whites, and the whites were never able to find it.

Salvation Army. The Army opened its work in Ashland in the fall of 1911 under the leadership of Captain and Mrs. Dawson, who rented a little room on 15th Street between Winchester and Carter Avenues for a Sunday School. At that time the officers conducted street meetings alone. The membership grew under a woman, Captain E. Noble, and larger quarters were obtained by her successors, Captain and Mrs. Frazee. The new Army Headquarters were then in a former poultry house on the corner of 12th and Greenup Avenue where the present Arlington Hotel now stands. Large crowds came to the meetings. Next to command the Army, 1914 was a Scotchman, Ensign Phillips, who remained until 1916. He then moved headquarters to 14th Street in a building now occupied by Ashland Auto Parts Company. By this time the popularity of the organization had grown to such an extent that influential men became interested in securing permanent quarters, and they negotiated the purchase of a lot on the corner of 15th and Carter Avenue and there erected spacious quarters. In 1928 this building was sold to the Kentucky West Virginia Power Company, which meant moving again. This time the Army was moved to the old Methodist Church on the corner of 13th and Winchester Avenue where the Paramount Theatre now stands. This building was sold by the Methodist Church necessitating another move, and it was moved to a stone building on the corner of 9th and Carter Avenue. In 1930 the present building at 1219 Carter Avenue was completed, and was then under the leadership of Major and Mrs. B. L. Phillipson. By this time the Army was recognized at one of the outstanding organizations of the city, dealing in rehabilitation of human wreckage. This building is equipped for three channels of activity, namely preaching, teaching and healing. During the year 1935 over one hundred indigent children had their tonsils removed in the hospital department. Thousands of men and women find shelter annually in this building. The present commanding officers are adjutant and Mrs. H. G. Chancy, the present membership 105 people.

Record given by Adjutant Chancey, 1219 Carter Ave.

Highways. Ashland is on U. S. Route 23, The Mayo Trail, a Federal Highway which leads from north to south. This highway traverses the beautiful scenic Big Sandy Valley, the foothills of the Cumberlands, connecting with the Lonesome Pine Trail through the mountains of Virginia. It extends from Ashland to Newport, Covington, traversing the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, giving a short route to Cincinnati, Ohio. The Russell-Ironton bridge near Ashland connects Route 23 with Route 52.

The Midland Trail (U. S. Route 60) passes eastward through the gorge of the New River Valley to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, one of the nation's most beautiful summer resorts and further providing direct route to the Atlantic Coast. It leads westward through the Bluegrass section of Kentucky, via Lexington, Louisville to St. Louis and other western cities, terminating on the Pacific Coast. The beautiful "Horseshoe Bend" is in the highway leaving Ashland. The Cascade Caverns and Carter Caves are on Route 60 about 38 miles from Ashland. Anyone passing this way should arrange to stop over one day at least to make a trip to Cascade Caverns and Carter Caves and enjoy a day in reveling in the "Rustic Beauty Spot" of Eastern Kentucky, exploring these underground passages with their mysterious Stalacite and Stalagmite formation of majestic and stately splendor.

The Atlantic Pacific Highway (U. S. Route 52) passes through practically the entire length of the Ohio River Valley, with its magnificent scenery, giving direct route to Cincinnati, Ohio and Pittsburg, Pa., connecting with Scioto Trail at Portsmouth, Ohio, providing a direct route through the agricultural section of the Scioto Valley to Columbus, Ohio, the Great Lakes and on to the West. This route is connected with Ashland by a beautiful concrete bridge at Ashland.

Racing. Kentucky has ever been noted as the home of high class racing. Raceland Track is located 6 miles from Ashland on U. S. Route 23 where for a period of 30 days each summer season, Kentucky Thoroughbreds compete.

Class IV

Box 1 File 9

510 Hotels

BOYD COUNTY

Ashland has eight hotels besides a number of spacious rooming houses, apartment houses, and private homes where room and board can be reasonably secured. Free parking space is always available.

The Ventura (meaning progress) E., rates \$1.75 and up, is located on the corner of 13th St. and Winchester Avenue, and on U. S. 60 and 23 in the heart of the city. The hotel was built years ago, but 10 years ago an addition was made. The building has been modernized and re-furnished. It has 200 bed rooms and 175 private baths. There are 6 parlors, 1 main dining room, 2 private dining rooms and the "Show-boat" a cocktail room with maritime decorations, where a floor show is given nightly. At the rear is a beautiful garden where luncheons, bridge parties and afternoon teas are held. A barber shop, a drug store, a men's clothing store, a cigar stand and the bus station are in the building. The "Roof Garden" open in summer accommodates 300 people; cover charge 35¢ each. It is brilliantly lighted and can be seen from three states, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. The ball room which accommodates 350 people is the regular meeting place of the Lion's Club, the Junior Woman's Club and the Professional Woman's Club.

The Ventura Hotel remodeled the lobby in 1936 and the Flamingo, a cocktail room was installed to the right of the entrance on Winchester Avenue. The dining room is used for dancing and an orchestra furnishes the music for the patrons.

The Henry Clay (named for the great Kentucky Statesman) E., rate \$2.00 and up is located on 18th and Winchester on U.S. 23 and 60, adjacent the business section. It had its beginning May 1928. It has 150 rooms (all outside) with baths. There is a golf course in connection with the hotel, a beautiful cocktail room, sample room, barber shop, beauty parlor, news stand and drug store. The Henry Clay is head quarters for the Kiwanis, Rotary and A. A. A. Clubs and the home of W.C.H.I. (where coal meets iron) Radio Station. Cars meet each train and free transportation to the hotel is given.

Scott Hotel, A. and E., rates \$1.00 and up, is located 1534 Winchester Ave., and U.S. 23. It has 75 rooms, 6 private and 6 public baths. In connection with the hotel is the Meade Apartment Building, 1634 Winchester Ave., which has twenty-four 2, 3 and 4 room apartments.

The Vanda, A. and E., flat rate \$1.50, located at 408 13th St. on U.S. 60 has 13 rooms.

Travelers Inn, A., rates 75¢ and up at 419-13th St. U.S. 60 has 35 rooms and 15 baths.

The Savoy, A., rates \$1.00 and up, located at 221 - 15th St., the Preston A., rates \$1.00 and up, at 2000 Greenup Ave., and the Tri-State, A., 50¢ and up, at 1528 Greenup Avenue, are among the smaller hotels of Ashland.

The Y.M.C.A. on 13th and Carter was built by the C. & O. R. R. in 1901 for the convenience of railroad men.

Meade, E., \$1.00 up, Winchester Avenue.

Lincoln, 24 rooms, E., \$1.00 and up.

HOTELS
BOYD COUNTYEmma R. Nunley
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Ventura Hotel--H.H. Oldham, manager, Winchester Ave. Ashland, Ky.
Henry Clay Hotel--Herbert Smith, manager, Winchester Ave. Ashland, Ky.
Scott Hotel--William Meade, owner, Winchester Ave., Ashland, Ky.
Vanda Hotel 408 13th Street, Ashland, Kentucky.
Savoy - Mr. Crowley, manager, 221 - 15th Street, Ashland, Ky.
Preston - Mrs. Preston, manager, 2000 Greenup Ave., Ashland, Ky.
Tri-State - manager, 1528 Greenup Ave., Ashland, Kentucky.
Secretary of Y. M. C. A. Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

The large dealers of timber after the Civil War were Wallace Williamson, Mont Lawson and Butler Ratliff. The first timber buyers were William and Levi Hampton, David D. Geiger, Hansford H. Kinner, John Meek, John Creed Burks and others.

By 1875 and 1880 the trade had grown till firms representing larger capital were formed at Catlettsburg. The earliest firms were Vinson, Goble and Prichard. Williamson and Prichard soon followed suit. The amount of money paid out annually has risen from a small sum in 1840 to \$1,500,000 in 1886. The logs were first marketed on the Ohio River by rafts strung together called a fleet, guided and pushed by men. By 1886 the timber was sent down by tow-boats and some of the boats were owned by Catlettsburg dealers.

Ely's History of Big Sandy 1887.

use

The library is located on Winchester Avenue, 1841 in a private residence and has been there since 1920. This library consists of two rooms 15 feet by 15 feet each. It was founded in 1913 by the Ashland Woman's Club. It is open on Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 6 P. M and on Saturdays from 4 to 8 P. M.

It contains approximately between 35,000 and 36,000 books. A special collection of which the library is proud is a number of volumes of "Spanish Literature". This collection was a donation from the Hispanic Society of America, of New York City. It contains paintings, lithographic pamphlets, literature and art.

Miss Sallie Martin, Librarian,
Ashland, Kentucky

High School Library

The high school library is located in the Senior High School building at 26th and Lexington Avenue. The room is about 22 feet by 50 feet. This library and contents were bought by the Board of Education and contains an estimate of 4,000 volumes. The hours of admission are from 8 to 4 from Monday to Friday each week.

Mrs. Sue Alexander,
High School Librarian
Ashland, Kentucky

LITERATURE

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BOYD COUNTY

Box 1 File 8

late incorrect

"Show Boat" or "Cotton Blossom Floating Theatre" was written by Edna Ferber in the 80's. This floating theatre traveled the Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, gave shows, stage performances, music, dancing and various entertainments. Andy Hawks and wife, Parthenia, were proprietors of the boat. Magnolia was their only child. Most of all Magnolia enjoyed the assemblage of the nation's peasantry at various points where the boat would stop, curious crowds and colorful pictures. One impression that she could not forget was the junction of the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers near Catlettsburg, Kentucky, a typical water front was where the Black Diamond Saloon was opened the day "Cotton Blossom Floating Theatre" arrived at this place. The saloon was owned and operated by Big Wayne Dameron and Little Wayne Dameron. On this arrival the saloon was open for business, free lunch, free drinks, Big Wayne Dameron walked down to the river bank, held the key to the saloon high in the air for a few seconds, then hurled it into the river saying "The Black Diamond Saloon is open for business."

The story goes that the Ohio River was named from Indian calls from one bank to the other "O-he-o".

Andy Hawks the proprietor of "Cotton Blossom Floating Theatre" told Magnolia, his daughter many stories of buccaneers, pirates and adventurers. He showed her many pirate caves, abandoned graveyards and robber retreats.

Joe and Queenie were colored cooks on the Floating Theatre and knew and sung many negro spirituals to entertain the crowds.

Bits from "Show Boat", by Edna Ferber

✓ A novel "In the Shadow of the Cumberland" by Dr. Frederick William Powers, 15th and Greenup, Ashland, Kentucky. This story was written by Dr. Powers in 1904 giving a description of Big Sandy Valley, the upland among the Cumberlands, the power and character of the mountain moonshiners, the adventures of a Serret Service detective, and finally ends in a beautiful love story.

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Mounted Trophies: Among the best of big game trophies of their kind held by any sportsman in Boyd County is a mounted deer's head belonging to Rev. Walter Stock, 1424 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky. Rev. Stock sent the measurements of this head to Mr. Prentiss N. Gray, New York, N. Y. October 1935 to be listed among the first 40 record heads of North America as listed for Boone and Crockett Club and the National Collection of Heads and Horns of the New York Zoological Society, and described as follows:

"Deer: (Canadian) mule (Odocoileus) hemionus.

This deer I got about 1917 in Alberta Canada, in the foothills west of Didsburg, Alberta."

Moose Head: The mounted moose head will not qualify among the first 40 in the record of the New York Zoological Society but is freakish and what is called a "double brow antler".

Moose: Canadian (Alces Americana Americana)

Rev. Stock killed this moose in the fall of 1925 northwest of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. Besides these game heads he has a collection of Indian arrows and axes which he got from his father's collection. Also a collection of rare coins, both national and foreign, and Indian Head pennies of various years.

Rev. Walter Stock,

1424 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

CLASS IV

Box 1 File 9

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY

BOYD COUNTY

In 1869 a hot blast furnace of a capacity of 40 tons daily was installed, ^{at Ashland} to manufacture iron from the native ores and limestone, ^{the iron} which was known as "Coalton Coal" or charcoal, which was used in smelting purposes. This was the first experiment of its kind and it proved to be eminently successful. Within a period of two or three years the Norton Iron Works with a capital \$1,000,000 erected a blast furnace at Ashland double the capacity of the old Ashland Furnace. In 1873 the Ashland Company added another furnace of greater capacity known as "Big Etna", then the largest furnace in the West (as it was known).

Ore was first used from local mines, but ^{was} later ^{via} shipped from the mountain district of Missouri, ~~being shipped on~~ the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers at a slight cost of transportation; now it comes from the Great Lake region.

These developments in manufacturing of iron were followed by building of Ashland Steel Company's Bessemer Plant in 1891 and later the Rod and Sheet Mills. Meanwhile the A. C. & I. Co. (Ashland Coal & Iron Co.) had rebuilt the old and second furnaces of enlarged capacity. Expansion of the A. C. & I. in erection of the mammoth modern steel plant and acquisition thereof by the American Rolling Mill are events of recent years.

The greatest development in the Ashland district was during the decade ending in 1920. During the period of 1890 to 1920 the population increased from 8,600 to 14,729. By 1912 the Ashland By-Products Coke Co. turned out thousands of tons of Solvey coke monthly for foundry and domestic use with by-products of coal, tar, ammonia, Etc.

The construction of the American Rolling Mill Co. (Armco) was begun in 1920 when the census of Ashland numbered 14,000 people. During 5 years the

Box 1 632
File 9

mill increased its force to 3,600 men. The city grew in leaps and bounds and in 1925 the population had increased to 29,000 people. From the small beginning of "Armco" it has gradually grown until at present plants are located in Ashland, Kentucky; Butler, Pa.; Middletown, Ohio; Zanesville, Ohio; and Kansas City, Missouri. There are various plants in foreign countries which are licensed and a number of subsidiaries that are wholly or partly owned by Armco. The products of the company are largely limited to the manufacture of iron and steel sheets. At present more than 3,200 employees are on the payroll at Ashland and the monthly payroll is approximately \$390,000.

The area of the plant ground is 277 acres and an area of 1,608,000 square feet for buildings.

The approximate amount of material used each year is as follows: coal 48,286 tons, fuel oil 208,116 gallons, natural gas 8,546,316,000 cubic feet, scrap iron 391,692 tons, pig iron 181,230 tons.

The equipment for transporting materials is 2 steam locomotives, 5 oil electric locomotives, 6 locomotive cranes, 60 electric cranes, 11 electric industrial tractors, 4 gasoline tractors, 45 standard gauge cars and 22 miles of standard gauge track.

Some of the advantages of the employees are: A Credit Union; group insurance; instructions in safety and various subjects; a health department, and hospitalization; a large park suitable for outings, on Route 60; an association to promote entertainment and athletics; and a monthly paper "Arm-Co-Operation".

Anyone who wishes to visit the plant may do so on regular open house days or may secure a pass by applying to the Training Department. A guide will be provided to show you through the plant at 7 P. M. any evening except Saturday and Sunday.

Electric Service: The electric service of Ashland and surrounding ter-

Box 1 File 9

territory is provided by the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Co. whose lines and facilities extend along the Ohio River from Catlettsburg to Greenup, a distance of approximately 20 miles, and west to Holdeman, a distance of approximately 55 miles. Other lines extend shorter distances wherever business has justified such extensions.

Electric service was first introduced in this territory in 1886, the system developing slowly until within the last 15 years. Approximately 10,000 of all classes of customers are being served, including practically all the industrial plants in the territory. The main industries being served are the American Rolling Mill, C. & O. Railway Company Shops, England Walton Leather Company, Ashland By-Product Coke Company and 6 fire brick plants.

The Betterton Coffee Company is located at 2401 Central Avenue and was established July 1916. There are various brands of coffee produced, but "Golden Dream" is the principal brand and has been marketed in as many as 20 states. It regularly employs 38 men and women. Visitors are welcome at all times. The plant is accessible to all the various highways leading to Ashland.

The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, England Walton Division, is located at 25th and Central Ave. It originated as the Ashland Leather Company and has been in operation 30 years. It now employs 200 men. The products are sole and belting leather. The material used in manufacturing are both domestic and foreign. The finished leather is marketed from coast to coast by branch stores. This is one of the largest tanneries in the world. Visits may be made to this plant by appointment. Passes are issued only by the manager.

The Crystal Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000, located at 23rd and Central Avenue, has been in operation 12 years. It has a regular office force of 4 men, serves a radius of 10 miles, supplies lumber material; specialty, heavy framing.

CLASS IV

Box 1 632 File 9

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY

BOYD COUNTY

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T. Lee Betterton, Mgr. Betterton Coffee Co., Ashland, Kentucky

Manager of A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., England Walton Div.

25th and Central Ave., Ashland, Kentucky

P. J. Wonn, Mgr. Crystal Lumber Co., Ashland, Kentucky

BOYD COUNTY

Box 17

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150 Alberta Vaughn was born in Ashland, Kentucky on June 27, 1906. She is five feet and one inch tall and has dark brown curly bobbed hair and brown eyes. She attended public school in Ashland. The family moved to Huntington, West Virginia and she received her high school education at Huntington after which she had a special course at Mary Baldwin Seminary in Staunton, Virginia. Her entire school career was punctuated with demerits, blackmarks and reprimands, etc. all because she couldn't help making other people laugh. She has been called the "giggle causer" of every class.

While living in Huntington, a woman from Los Angeles gave a contest in Huntington for persons who might be eligible to enter the movies. Alberta was rated highly. The Los Angeles woman insisted on Alberta's mother taking her to Hollywood which she did. A contest was given by Buster Keeton for comical faces. The prize was to be \$100. in cash or 1 year in the movies. Alberta won and took a year in the movies. She demonstrated fully that she was a natural, beautiful and peppy comedian. She served 6 months for Fox Comedies, 8 months for the Sennett lot after which she became connected with Robertson-Cole. Her first motion picture was an extra in "The Furnace", after which came "The Faith Healer", "The Affairs of Anatole", "White and Unmarried", "The Song of Wallingford", "The Telephone Girl", "The Go Getter", "Adventures of Mazie", "Wild Horse" and "The Loramie Kid" and others.

"The Loramie Kid" and "Wild Horse" were played on the screen in Ashland theater February 7 and 8, 1936. (Observation)

Her father was Charles Vaughn and her mother Mary Shepard. Her mother afterwards married Bruce Preston and moved to Hollywood in 1923.

Alberta is usually in bed at eight, sleeps ten hours and never proposes to look tires. She never tolerated sweethearts when in pictures except those provided by the casting directors for her pictures.

In later years some of her largest productions are "Collegiate",

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Box 1 File 7

"Adorable Deceivers", "Sherman Was Right", and "The Way of all Flesh".

She married Joe Egli of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, casting director. Her favorite sport is fishing. She celebrates the opening of each trout season by catching the limit.

Adamae Vaughn, sister of Alberta has played minor parts in several productions. She attends to her sister's personal business and is her secretary and traveling companion. She won a beauty contest in Los Angeles in 1934. She married D. Val Ageli.

Both girls visit Ashland and Huntington at intervals and are always welcome guests of their many friends and relatives.

Mrs. Frank Stewart, Aunt of the Vaughn girls, 2106 13th Street, Ashland, Kentucky.

MUSIC

BOYD COUNTY

: 664

Box 1 File 8

The Saint Cecelia School of Music, founded in 1904 and conducted by the Sisters of St. Frances of Rochester, Minnesota, is the oldest music school in Ashland.

Piano, violin, voice, and theory of music are taught. In 1911 the first graduate received a diploma for completion of a course in piano study.

The school now numbers 32 graduates, 4 in voice, 2 in violin and 26 in piano.

Sister Thomas, who is in charge of the school, has studied abroad. Ten of the students now are engaged in musical pursuits as teachers, organists and choir directors.

Sister Thomas. St. Cecilia School of Music, 900 Winchester Ave., Ashland, Kentucky.

Glenda Buchanan was born June 19, 1911. She graduated at Ashland Senior High School in 1928. Graduated in piano at St. Cecelia School of Music in 1929. Also studied violin, "cello", and organ. Has been organist at First Baptist Church at Ashland since January 1, 1928. She is now working on Bachelor of Music Degree and won the Leroy Anderson scholarship in organ at the College of Music, Cincinnati Ohio.

Miss Buchanan has been teaching piano, violin, organ and theory for eight years in Ashland.

Glenda Buchanan, Studio of Music
1927 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.

The Ashland High School band was organized in 1928 under the direction of John Lewis. The crowning event of the season was a trip to Lexington, ^VState basketball tournament. The band then consisted of thirty members.

By the ability and winning personality of John Lewis, in the second year, 1929 the membership reached fifty members. A contest was given at Portsmouth, Ohio in which Ashland ranked third.

In 1931 the band went to Jackson, Ohio to compete in a National Eistedfodd, a Welch musical contest and won first place, a check and a medal.

In 1932 the band secured new uniforms through the Athletic Association and the Music Booster's Club.

In 1933 the band, 68 instruments, won first prize in the Welch contest at Jackson. The band was second in the Tri-State contest at Huntington, West Virginia. These conquests made possible the invitations to compete in the National Contest at "A Century of Progress" in Chicago. The drum-major for this year was Harold Stockton and the band sponsor was Helen Fearing.

March 31, 1934 a "Tag Day" was held at which time the band marched through the business district while several high school girls sold tags. The proceeds were used to help finance the band. Now this "Tag Day" is an annual affair.

In 1935 the band went to the World's Fair in Chicago. The drum majors were Leslie James and Charles Cunningham and the sponsor was Oretta Callihan. The band also won another marching prize in Jackson, Ohio. In March 1936 the membership was 72.

The band has always backed the football and basketball teams and other school activities.

John Lewis, Band Director, Ashland
Senior High School, Ashland, Kentucky.

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Musician:

Kenneth E. Runkel, composer and organist, 324 20th Street, Ashland, Kentucky. Musical Bachelor, McPhail School, Minneapolis. Associate and Fellow, American Guild of Organist Associates; Canadian College of Organists; Licentiate, McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate and Fellow, Trinity College, London, England.

Composer - Cantata, The Good Samaritan, pub. John Church.

Arrangements of well known compositions by Webster, Whitmark, Sunny, Ditson, Birchard and Flammer.

In Manuscript:

Cantata - Israel out of Egypt

The Way of Light

Lillian Hancock Runkel, wife of Kenneth E. Runkel, Soprano, studied in Birmingham, -Alabama, Houston, Texas and New York City.

Kenneth E. Runkel, 324 20th St.,
Ashland, Kentucky

Musician: Nelson Weedon, Ventura Hotel

Organist and choir director at the First Presbyterian Church of Ashland, Kentucky. In November, 1935 celebrated the close of thirty years service at this one post. He is organizer and director of the Singers Club of Ashland, a civic choral group of forty voices.

Nelson Weedon, Ventura Hotel,
Ashland, Kentucky

Musician: J. H. Cooper, (colored) was born April 29, 1905 at Russellville, Kentucky. He began singing when twelve years of age and in a few years developed an unusually heavy bass voice. He sang bass in the quartette in high school; sang bass in a quartette, quintet and Glee Club in college and ^{has been} teaching for four years.

A white woman, a neighbor in Russellville, an accomplished sopranoist heard him in a quartette recital and invited him to her home on the following

BOYD COUNTY

664

Box 1 File 8

day, had him to sing several songs and urged him to sing in higher voice, especially solo work and spirituals. He later began a study of the history, interpretation and appreciation of negro spirituals.

J. H. Cooper (colored, teacher in
Booker T. Washington (colored school)
Ashland, Kentucky

"Just Southward of the Line".

Dedicated to Kentucky Pioneer Memorial Association by Lawrence
Louise Poage, Ashland, Kentucky

-1-

"In childhood days I wandered in my primitive abode,
Way down in old Kentucky where the cane and possum grew
I lingered there in childhood, the scene it was divine,
Way down in old Kentucky, just southward of the line.

CHORUS

Way down in old Kentucky, where the cane and possum grew,
Where the meadows are the greenest and the sky is clear and blue,
There I spent my days of childhood, and by nature I was blest,
There my life will close its story, there may I be laid to rest.

-2-

When a youth fond of adventure, off to other lands I strolled,
Seeking wealth and fame and fortune, striving hard to reach the goal;
But at times I seek in leisure the pleasures most divine,
And revert to old Kentucky just southward of the line.

-3-

For in that clime it seems to me, the sky is clear and blue,
The birds sing happier than elsewhere; all nature seems more true,
The meadows greener than you'll find in another clime
Way down in old Kentucky, just southward of the line.

-4-

And when I cease from wandering, and am numbered with the kind,
Whose feet no more shall tread the earth, but have sought another clime,
Just lay me down among its hills, which to me seem most divine,
Way down in old Kentucky, just southward of the line.

Taken from the Harrodsburg Herald, Friday,
June 1, 1924, (c/o Col. Annie Poage, sister)

MUSICIANS: THE YOUNG KENTUCKIANS:
ASHLAND KENTUCKY

Box 1 File 7
EMMA R. NUNLEY

Some of these men are still living, Edward Sauvageat, a barber 1512 Greenup Avenue, Jimmie Serey, Cashier, Third National Bank, Fred Kramer, and John Schmitt, Photographer at Maggard's Studio 1328 Winchester Avenue.

(Quote) John Schmitt is the artist-father of the celebrated post card "My Old Kentucky Home."

Among the outstanding aspirants who became quite famous were Four Connors, headed by the present townsman, Bernard M. Connor. This troupe played every principal city in the country and toured Europe playing several foreign cities.

Other notables are Walter Hull and Nicholas Brothers, playing big time for several years, and Tom Corvin, the great impersonator, Joe Hicks, juggler and magician, Vaughan Sisters, Movie Stars, Rube Turpin world renowned movie comedian for a long time with Mack Sennett, "Romona", singing with Paul Whitman's orchestra, Peter C. Styles' Mandolin Club was the first to introduce guitar music into Ashland.

Dick Martin Sr. (father of the present Dick Martin of the Grand and Capitol Theatres) was the promoter of Martin Brothers' Band. Mr. Martin was on the road with a theatrical troupe and later founded the Ashland Amusement Company.

Some of the musical organizations of fifty years ago were Iron Moulders String Band, The Elks Band, The Chamber of Commerce Band, and the Woodman of the World Band.

(By Dr. Fred W. Powers, Ashland Daily Independent
6/21/36.)

Imperial Ice Cream Company, Branch Office, 2269 Central Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia has twelve regular employees and over three hundred regular customers. Market covers three hundred miles in Kentucky .

G. W. Tredway, Manager of Imperial Ice Cream Company, Ashland, Kentucky

In 1855 John and William Caines extracted oil from cannel coal. It was used for medicinal purposes. It was sold for \$1.00 per gallon. It was discontinued when Drake discovered oil in Pennsylvania.

History of Cumberland Empire by E. W. Donaldson (1932)

Ashland Fire Brick Company, manufactures of brick from native clay. It was started in 1854 and is now one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Ashland.

Joe Hurt, County Agricultural Agent, Ashland, Kentucky

The Pure Milk Company, 2340 Carter Avenue serves 2,500 regular customers with grade A milk. It was formerly the Raceland Milk Company at Raceland, Kentucky until 1934.

Frank Harris, Manager of The Pure Milk Co

A local telephone company, owned by local stockholders was started in Ashland in 1895 to give service to outlying districts.

In 1904 the company obtained a contract with the Bell Telephone Company for long distance service. It reorganized as the Park City Telephone Company, but there was no change in ownership. In March 1905 the company had a battery system with 450 regular subscribers. In 1912 the company reorganized as the Ashland Telephone Company with no change in ownership. The company had a normal growth until 1917 to 1925 the population of Ashland doubled and the telephone business grew in leaps and bounds. In 1919 all new and modern material was installed with instantaneous recall and all modern features of telephone equipment. In 1927 the property was purchased from the stockholders by some Lexington business men. In 1929 it was purchased by the Associated Public Utility Company of Columbus Ohio and named The Ashland Home Telephone

Company.

In 1934 service lines were placed under ground in the town section covering four miles duct feet in the business section.

The company is now represented by Rupert E. Shotts, President, J. E. Albert, Vice President and Kelly McNish general manager. There are 29 regular operators, 5 relief operators, 5 office workers, 3 types of managers, and 23 employees in the plant department. There are approximately 5,300 regular subscribers, 16 exchanges in various parts of Kentucky that serve about 5,000 people. Under the same company 500 subscribers are served at Catlettsburg, 700 at Russell, and 150 at Greenup. All charitable institutions, churches and ministers are allowed 25% discount. The telephone company also provides the city with free fire alarm service. Over the Ashland board alone there is an average of 40,000 calls daily and 900 toll calls.

H. B. Smith, Ex-manager of Ashland Home Telephone Company

The Ashland Daily Independent is published every day and Sundays except holidays. It is the largest daily newspaper published in Eastern Kentucky and has a circulation of 10,000 copies daily and more than 11,000 on Sunday. Its circulation comprises a trade territory of 100,000 square miles and an area of 5,000 square miles.

The Independent has full leased wire service of Associated Press with full and varied assortment of comics and features. Correspondents from each of the surrounding towns and communities give a contact with events in Eastern Kentucky which is exclusive and not even attempted by other papers circulating within this territory. Its mechanical equipment is modern and complete, consisting of 8 linotypes, a monotype, a Duplex tubular press of modern type and a full assortment of type faces for all advertising and news purposes. The Independent is recognized as an influence which has aided materially in the growth and development of Ashland And Eastern Kentucky within the last 20 years.

B. F. Forgey, Editor, Ashland Daily Independent

INDUSTRIES
BOYD COUNTY

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H. B. Smith, Ex-manager and Kelly McNish present manager of
Ashland Home Telephone Company
Survey of Ashland Daily Independent (Independent Office)
Joe Hurt, Agricultural Agent, Cattletsburg, Kentucky
Observation

PLANTS AS FOLK MEDICINE:

Sage-brush, dried is used for seasoning and a tea for hair rinse.

Mule-tail-Tea made from this plant will check diarrhea.

Rag-Weed tea will check diarrhea.

Mullen--Take the bark from the roots boil down real low add grease and make into salve for colds.

Tansay tea will cause miscarriage.

Slippery-elm bark made into powder stops blood.

Polk-root put into whiskey is used for rheumatism.

Hot coffee will stop hiccoughs.

Sugar-suck a lump of sugar for hiccoughs.

Green leaves worn in the top of a hat will prevent sunstroke.

Alum-Powdered alum snuffed up the nose will stop nose bleed.

Vinegar--Soak leaf bread in vinegar and apply to corns, it will take them out by the roots.

Soda--Prick a wart until it bleeds, apply soda and it will remove them.

Raw onion, applied 3 or 4 times per day will cure felons.

Clover tea is a blood purifier also sleep producing.

Sugar pulverized loaf sugar will remove proud flesh.

Chestnut leaf tea will cure dropsy.

Goose oil will relieve croup.

Sulphur Dry sulphur blown into the throat will relived colds or hoarseness.

Onion-Bruised onion roasted in ashes will cure dry piles.

(By Mrs. Lynam colored minister's wife-Ashland

BOYD COUNTY
KENTUCKY
FOLKLORE

Box 1 File 7
EMMA R. NUNLEY
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Pansy made into a tea will relieve painful menstruation.

Carry a rabbits foot in the pocket to bring good luck.

To cure thrash in a baby's mouth, have some one who has never seen his father, blow his breath in the baby's mouth.

If one weans a baby, when the sign is in the heart, it will die.

(The above are by Mrs. Mollie De Bond, Fox Assessor, Ashland, Kentucky.)

Sophia Gee, Rush, Kentucky, claims to have power to draw fire from a skin burn.

Jack Jones of South Ashland claims to have healing power.

(By Miss Willa Tyree, South Ashland, Kentucky.)

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1 600
File 8

613 Federal building: The post office at Ashland was first located on 15th Street near Front Street in a little frame building, then on Greenup Avenue between 15th and 16th on Greenup, then on 16th and Winchester Avenue, next to 15th and Greenup Avenue, next to 16th Street, next to the Blackstone Building and to the present building at 17th and Winchester since 1916.

The first postmaster was L. E. Shepard who served 8 years to 1871, Charles Wilson from 1871 to 1874, John Lampton from 1874 to 1886, Captain D. K. Weis from 1886 to 1889, J. S. Ogden from 1889 to 1894, John Powell from 1894 to 1898, William Boggess from 1898 to 1906, Tom Boggess from 1906 to 1914, C. M. Preston about 4 years, Ned Poage 4 years, George Ginn 4 years, John Hubbard 4 years and Mrs. Sara Friel, the present postmaster has now served 3 years. (2/1936)

The present employees are Postmaster, Mrs. Sara Friel, Assistant Postmaster James A. Chaney, Supt. of Mails J. Dudley Kennedy, Postoffice Inspectors Walter L. Farrell and Jerry J. Carr, Internal Revenue Officer Edward R. Womack. There are 4 substations in connection with this office.

By Mrs. Cora Shepard, 1437 Carter Ave. Ashland,
Ky. (postoffice employee for 30 years)

J. S. Ogden, Ogden Hardware Co. Ashland, Ky.
(former postmaster)

694 Parks. Central Park: From time immorial old Central Park has stood as it stands today, the pride of surrounding counties. Even when the Indians roamed the forest they found comfort beneath the spreading trees and it proved a burying ground for the savage tribes. There are still graves as evidence and they run lengthwise instead of side by side which show the way the Indians were buried. During the Civil War this beautiful park was used as a camping ground. Whether the Blue or the Gray was outnumbered it is hard to tell. In 1900 there was a rumor that the park would be laid out in town lots and sold. This created consternation among the old residents, "Woodman

Spare That Tree", was echoed from one to the other. Some of the most progressive residents got together and said, "It must not be done". Ashland must buy the ground. On June 2, 1900 Central Park containing about 50 acres was bought from the Kentucky Iron and Coal Manufacturing Company and in the deed it was stated that the ground must be used for park purposes only. The city paid \$40,000 for it. The deed stated that no public building, neither school buildings, libraries, nor hospitals could be built on it. The park is used for modern entertainment. Ashland may well be proud to offer park for persons who have traveled from North Pole to South and from Atlantic to Pacific say not in the whole country have they seen a more beautiful natural park.

"Then here's to the oak, the brave old oak,

Who stands in his pride alone;

And still flourish he, a hale green tree,

When a hundred years are gone."

Col. Annie Poage, Ashland Daily
Independent, Feb. 2, 1936

Armco Park is just beyond the city limits off Route 60. The company has provided excellent picnic grounds. Besides being readily accessible, this park affords every convenience for an enjoyable outing in a natural setting. During favorable weather, from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. caretakers are on duty to look after the comfort of the guests. In the park one has the opportunity to cook, eat and play in the great open spaces.

By Robt. Kahne, American Rolling Mill,
Ashland, Kentucky

The public playgrounds are Central Park, high school gymnasium, Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army.

By observation

Box 1 File 8

Churches: St. Pauls Evangelical Lutherean Church located between 14th and 15th on Winchester Avenue. Very little data has been kept of the beginning of the church until 1866, and before that time the settlers were served with preaching of the word and administration of Sacrament by traveling ministers from Maysville, Kentucky and were known as Circuit riding ministers. They made visits every 6 or 8 weeks and held the meetings at residences and in a school known as the Academy, (where Bayless School now stands) These meetings continued over a number of years when the members decided to organize into a permanent society. They met February 25, 1866 under the chairmanship of Rev. Gustav Baum. They resolved to organize the German United Evangelical Church of Ashland, and to draft a constitution to elect church officers, The constitution was adopted March 11, 1866 drawn up by a committee consisting of Rev. Baum, Leonhart Kramer, Friedrich Gossling, George Doernte and signed by 52 male members. In this first meeting it was also resolved to organize a Sunday School and conduct it in German language. It was also decided to pay the pastor \$250. per year. April 30, 1866 the congregation resolved to build a brick church. The brick were made by hand, dried in the sun and burned in a kiln heated by a wood fire.

The church was finished and dedicated Sept. 23, 1866. The present altar was presented as a gift by Mr. Chas. Gesling. The entire cost being \$1,800.65. In 1868 an expansion was made and another lot purchased. In 1869 the congregation purchased their first organ and organized a choir.

Rev.	Baum	served	as	pastor	from	1866	to	1871
"	Lautenschlager	"	"	"	"	1871	"	1877
"	G. Doepken	"	"	"	"	1877	"	1888
"	Theo. Horst	"	"	"	"	1888	"	1891
"	A. F. Sallmann	"	"	"	"	1892	"	1896
"	S. Glaser	"	"	"	"	1896	"	1900
"	J. A. Rimback	"	"	"	"	1900	"	1906

Box 1 File 8

Rev. W. F. Henkel served as pastor from 1906 to 1920
" Walter Stock " " " " 1920 to the
present.

Reverend Stock was a missionary in Alberta, Canada when he took charge of the Church of Ashland.

Sixty years ago a Ladies Aid Society was organized. In 1896 a Young Peoples Society was organized. A parsonage was built between 14th and 15th on Carter Avenue in 1912 at a cost of \$3,000. The present enrolled membership in good standing January 1936 was 212 and Sunday school enrollment 77.

A Parochial school was organized and built in 1899 but was discontinued in 1917.

By Rev. Walter Stock, 1424 Carter Ave. 1/29/1936

Mounted Trophies:

Among the best of big game trophies of their kind held by any sportsman in Boyd County is a mounted deer's head belonging to Rev. Walter Stock, 1424 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky. Rev. Stock sent the measurements of this head to Mr. Prenties N. Gray, New York, N. Y. October 1935 to be listed among the first 40 record heads of North America as listed for Boone and Crockett Club and the National Collection of Heads and Horns of the New York Zoological Society, and described as follows:

"Deer: (Canadian) mule (Odocoileus) hemionus.

This deer I got about 1917 in Alberta Canada, in the foothills west of Didsburg, Alberta."

Moose Head: The mounted moose head will not qualify among the first 40 in the record of the New York Zoological Society but which is freakish and what is called a "double brow antler".

Moose: Canadian (Alces Americana Americana)

Rev. Stock killed this moose in the fall of 1925 northwest of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. Besides these game heads he has a collection of Indian arrows and axes which he got from his father's collection. Also a

F. C.

POINTS OF INTEREST
BOYD COUNTY

Emma R. Nunley

661

Box 1 File 8

collection of rare coins, both national and foreign, and Indian Head pennies of various years.

By Rev. Walter Stock,

1424 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky

POINTS OF INTEREST

EMMA R. NUNLEY

BOYD COUNTY

600

Box 2 File 8

Building: Gene Thomas, who now lives at 3201 Cogan Street, Ashland, Kentucky owns a typical log cabin just off U. S. Route 23, 15 miles from Ashland where the American Folk Song Festival is held each year (each summer - no specific date). This festival draws attendance from all over the United States, and every type of people attend.

Information by H. F. Price,
Mayor, Catlettsburg, Ky.

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1

694

8

From time ~~immortal~~ ^{immortal} old Central Park has stood as it stands today, the pride of surrounding counties. Even when the Indians roamed the forest they found comfort beneath the spreading trees and it provided a burying ground for the savage tribes. There are still graves as evidence and they run lengthwise instead of side by side which shows the way the Indians were buried. During the Civil War this beautiful park was used as a camping ground. Whether the Blue or the Gray was outnumbered it is hard to tell. In 1900 there was a rumor that the park would be laid out in town lots and sold. This created consternation among the old residents, "Woodman Spare That Tree", was echoed from one to the other. Some of the most progressive residents got together and said, "It must not be done". Ashland must buy the ground." On June 2, 1900 Central Park contained about 50 acres and was bought from the Kentucky Iron and Coal Manufacturing Company and in the deed it was stated that the ground must be used for park purposes only. The city paid \$40,000. for it. The deed stated that no public building, neither school buildings, libraries, nor hospitals could be built on it. The park is used for modern entertainment. Ashland may well be proud of her park for persons who have traveled from North Pole to South Pole and from Atlantic to Pacific say not in the whole country have they seen a more beautiful natural park.

Col. Annie Poage, Ashland
Daily Independent, 2/2/1936

Armco Park is just beyond the city limits off Route 60. The company has provided excellent picnic grounds. Besides being readily accessible, this park affords every convenience for an enjoyable outing in a natural setting. During favorable weather, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. caretakers are on duty to look after the comfort of the guests. In the park one has the opportunity to cook, eat and play in the great open spaces.

Robt. Kahne, A.R.M.C.O., Ashland, K

The public playgrounds are Central Park, high school gymnasium, Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army.

Personal Observation

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1 File 608

The Armco Public Park is located on U. S. 60, west of Ashland, Kentucky at Summitt, Kentucky. It is a large, well drained tract of land with many large trees and graveled roads. It is a part of the state game refuge. It is surrounded by a woven wire fence, the posts of which have the tops pointed and painted white, making it very attractive. Picnics, barbecues, and other outings are held here.

The Old Log Church is located on U. S. 23 west of Catlettsburg, Kentucky on Chadwick's Creek. This is a small, one room, log house built of large, hewed logs and daubed with lime, sand and cement. This church was built during the early settlement of this locality when the hills and valleys were made of rough sawed boards. This is the only log church now remaining in Boyd County.

The Kirker Apple Orchard is located on Cannonsburg Road, 2 miles west of Catlettsburg, Kentucky on top of Peterman Hill, is a large commercial apple orchard with the county road running directly through it. It is located on top of the hill where the ground is not steep, but gently sloping. The leading apples of this orchard are: Roman Beauty, York Imperial and Delicious.

Industries of Boyd County The Ashland Refining Company, located on bank of Sandy River, 3 miles south of Catlettsburg on the river road. This Refinery produces the Pepper Gasoline and other products connected with this industry. This plant used for transportation of their products the Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers and also the C. & O. Railroad.

The Princess Tile and Brick Plant is located on U. S. 60, 9 miles west of Ashland, Kentucky at Princess, Kentucky.

The Summitt Brick Plant is located 3 miles west of Ashland, Ky. at Summitt, Kentucky.

Coal and Fire Clay mining are an outstanding industry of Boyd County, the most productive mines being located in south eastern part of the

BOYD COUNTY

600

Box 1

File 8

Farming Sections of Boyd County.

The farming sections of Boyd County are the large bottoms along the Big Sandy River and the bottoms along the large stream known as East Fork. The remaining part of the county is very rough and hilly, being used as pasture fields for dairy and beef cattle which is another outstanding industry of Boyd County.



Leaving Glenview Road at Patton's Orchard, going west on Main Catletts Creek road there are several interesting old log houses some of which still have the old time rock chimneys built up at one end of the house. This section is one of the early settlements of Boyd County. The log houses were built in early days when timber was plentiful; some of these houses still stand in their early pioneer type, while others have been remodeled and changed into modern, up to date farm houses. The Catletts Creek road is four miles long leading from Catlettsburg to the head of Catletts Creek at the top of Bayless Hill where it then leads into Shopes Creek Road which is three and one half miles long leading down through the valley, known as Shopes Creek, to Rockdale on U. S. 60. This road serves as a "short-cut" for people on U. S. 60 traveling east into Catlettsburg, again on U. S. 60; by traveling this road instead of U. S. 60 via Ashland, one saves about five miles. This is an interesting drive because one passes directly through the wooded hills which during the summer months are covered with many kinds of wild flowers, and beautiful trees. Along this road may also be seen many large over hanging cliffs under which may be seen the small veins of hard, black coal which affords this locality with fuel.

Red Sulphur Spring, located three miles west of Catlettsburg on the extreme east end of the old Jacob Rucker farm, is a well known spring in this section. It is four feet deep, there is a constant flow of clear, sparkling water coming up from the bottom. During the hot summer months, this water is very cold while during the cold winter months it appears to be warm. During the "horse and buggy days" this water was carried away in jugs and sold by the gallon, as it was prescribed as being very healthful. This is a widely known land mark and is visited each summer by tourists and picnicians.

West on main Catletts Creek road on top of the Bayless Hill, which is named in honor of the only family now living on top of this hill and who

have resided there from early settlement. This beautiful spot is one of the highest points in Boyd County and from this point one may look down upon the woodlands and valleys surrounding it. Bordering the Bayless estate on the west and located about one hundred yards off the main game refuge, is a familiar spot, known as the "Greenspot", so called because of its appearance, being a large grassy spot on top of the hill, completely hidden in the midst of tall pine and oak trees. This was once the site of one of the first school houses of this locality. It is now used as a favorite picnic and camping ground. This "Greenspot" is on land owned by American Rolling Mill Co.

West through the valley of Shopes Creek, which is owned and operated almost entirely by the ARMCO, is the "Old Boarding House", a large, quaint two story, frame building with an old time shingle roof; this house was built about 1860 by the Clinton Iron Furnace Company for the purpose of boarding the employees of the furnace. This house is now being used as a dwelling house for a tenant of the ARMCO. West from here is a large, old log building which was built for the same purpose and is now being used as a barn for cattle of this farm. This is a queer looking building of an old type due to the roof which appears to be flat; but slants from all sides. West about one quarter mile is the site of what was once the old Clinton Furnace, which was one of the first iron furnaces in Boyd County. This spot can not only be recognized by the glassy looking substance, known as cinder; the foreign material melted from the iron, which are scattered about this location. The ore, that was melted and made into pig iron, was dug from the surrounding hills in Boyd County. The pig iron was loaded into ox carts and hauled to Public Landing, Catlettsburg, where it was then loaded on steam boats in the Ohio River.

North and south for several miles from Shopes Creek are the wooded hills and pasture fields of the American Rolling Mills Company, is the State Game Refuge, where deer, rabbits, quail, pheasants, squirrels, coons, and

others are protected at all seasons. Through these hills are many paths which would afford some very interesting hiking trips. In many places are black spots locally known as "coal hearths" where wood was cut and stacked, then covered up with dirt and then burned into charcoal, this then was used as fuel; this continued until about fifty years ago. Through these hills are many Indian arrowheads.

MAP

BOYD COUNTY

600

Box 1 File 8

Central Park:

A natural park of about 50 acres located in the heart of the city. This property was deeded to the city and the deed is in the city records. (A lengthy report was sent in some time ago on the park.)

An Old Store Building:

This old stone building located at Bellefonte was once a store, but was long since used as a storage building. Many relics of the old furnaces were there, also many records of the business transactions, many formulas and processes of the work that had been done in the iron works. These records and relics were shipped to Detroit for a museum.

Dr. G. G. BELL, Ashland, Ky.

Half-Way House or Williams' Inn:

This old log building is more than 100 years old. (Exact date unknown). This property was first owned as far as records show by Mardicia Williams, who owned more than 3,000 acres in and around Williams' Creek. The roads have been changed during the passing years, but this building now faces Route #60 about 12 or 13 miles from Ashland. ✓

The Williams family formerly came from Redstone, Penn. They were great deer hunters and came to this section in quest of deer. Roger Williams of old, had two sons, and from all information that could be found Mardicia Williams was one of the boys. The family history has been traced and a family tree of more than 3,000 has been made. The house is rather dilapidated now, but is being occupied by Miss Janie Williams and her brother who are aged people, and are the grand children of the above Mardicia Williams.

This Inn or Half-Way House was or is about half way between Louisville, Kentucky and Washington, D. C. Many years ago Senators, Representatives and any one traveling through the states on horseback would rest over at the Half Way House. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson often stopped there.

This original 3,000 acres has been sold, a great part to the A. C. & I. Railroad, and much of it now owned by the ARMC (American Rolling Mill Co.)

The part that was not sold has been shared by heirs until the two children who occupy the home own only 97 acres, but are comfortable. In this Half-Way House there is a dictionary more than 100 years old. There is also an old stone trough at the barn that was once used to keep milk cool. This trough is more than 90 years old. This family had four corded bedsteads which they thought useless and burned them.

Miss Janie Williams.

Old English Pottery:

A few remains are found on England Hill, near Catlettsburg where Old English pottery was once made.

Dr. G. G. Bell, Ashland.

American Rolling Mill:

This mill is one of the largest in the world, and has a market for its products all over the world. It has 3,200 people employeed.

Robert Kahne, Employment Mgr.)

Stone House, near Summitt, Kentucky:

Now known as the "Fowler Place", and was the first stone house in Boyd County. A brick house stands in front of it now.

Dr. G. G. Bell

Armco Land:

There are as designated 21,630 acres of land which belongs to American Rolling Mill Company. The greater part is in Boyd County, some in Carter County and a small amount in Greenup County.

Vernon O. Weathers, Eng.
704 13th Street, Ashland, Ky.

Patton Apple Orchards:

These orchards contain 390 acres of the finest apples known, and a few cherry trees.

Mrs. Stanhope Patton, 2632 Virginia Ave., Ashland, Ky.

Ashland Refining Company:

Princess Tile & Brick Plant

The Summitt Brick Plant

Kirker Apple Orchard, near Catlettsburg, has between 150 and 200 acres of land.
by J. P. Gartin, Realtor, Ashland, Ky.

Armco Park:

This description was sent in some time ago.

by Robert Kahne, Ashland, Ky.

Old Log Church on Route #23

Patton Orchard:

390 acres near Ashland. This orchard produces a very high class of apples and a few cherries.
J. P. Gartin, Realtor, Ashland.

Box 1 File 8

POINTS OF INTEREST

BOYD COUNTY

Emma R. Nunley

669

5-669
Box 1 File 2B

The first American Folk Song Festival of Eastern Kentucky was at a log cabin on Mayo Trail 20 miles from Ashland under the auspices of the American Folk Song Society of which Mrs. Susan Steele Sampson, wife of Governor Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky was first president. More than 2,000 people were in attendance, crowded about the rustic stage erected in front of the log cabin.

This was a proud and joyful gathering composed of American patriots in all walks of life, statesmen, opera stars, and many others journeyed long distances to be there for the joyful occasion. The old, old melodies mingled with sorrow, tragedy, laughter, and love.

The applause of a representative American Audience filled the valley and hills and gave back the echo of the "First American Folk Song Festival."

Bits of private printing, Ashland Daily
Independent, September 28, 1931.

900

QUESTIONNAIRE

BOYD COUNTY

Elmer C. Amos

Box 1 File 9

1. Boyd County is not famous for producing any particular breed or strain of domestic animals.
2. Boyd County is not famous for producing any outstanding domestic animals, as a performer or progenitor of famous descendent.
3. Boyd County is noted for producing one particular fruit tree "The Patton Pride Apple".

The Patton Pride Apple was first observed in the Patton Orchard of Catletts Creek, Boyd County, Kentucky. It was just a wild, uncared for tree, producing an apple much smaller than this particular fruit of today. Later it was noticed as having a wonderful flavor; W. A. Patton, then owner of the orchard, presented samples of it to several noted nurseries to find its name. This act brought out the fact that there was no other apple of this type known. They then assigned to it the name of "Patton Pride" in honor of the man who first produced it. Grafts were then taken from this tree and grafted into other trees until there are now a considerable number of these trees in this orchard yielding their fruit every year. This apple has a delicious flavor and is now one of the leading apples of the orchard.

4. Boyd County is not noted for quantity production of any live stock.
5. Neither is it noted for quantity production of any plant products.
6. There are no fairs nor expositions given periodically in Boyd County.
7. Boyd County has one small cannery, vegetables and apple products. This cannery is located ^{in Patton} ~~on~~ the apple orchard. It is in operation only during summer ~~months~~ and fall months. This cannery produces products for sale only, its outstanding product being a special preparation of canned beans.
8. Boyd County produces no handicrafts of note for sale or export.
9. Boyd County does not produce any unique thing for sale or export.
10. *not complete*

11. During the early settlement of Boyd County it was noted as producing a very fine potter's clay of which some china ware was made. Some of this clay was also exported to England.

At an early date Boyd County also did some extensive mining of iron ore; in many sections of Boyd County may be seen many holes, commonly called "ore diggings", the dirt ~~was~~ taken away, then the ore ~~was~~ taken out, leaving a hole. Boyd County also produces a considerable amount of coal for local use. There is also a considerable amount of fire clay now being mined in Boyd County. Boyd County has three brick plants: Ashland, Summit, and Princess, Kentucky.

12.

13. The history of Boyd County has not been written. (9)

14. The Ashland Daily Independent occasionally publishes articles concerning industries, scenes, and people of this locality.

15. The monument of Judge John M. Elliott, in Boyd County Court House yard is the only one in the county.

16. There are some Indian mounds in Boyd County, the known ones are: In Central Park of Ashland is a mound which is said to be an Indian mound. On Sandy River Road on south side of the county are some Indian mounds which have previously been investigated.

17. There has been no literature written in or about Boyd County with the exception to History of Sandy Valley by William Ely, edited in Catlettsburg by Zephanier Meeks.

18. There is no history connecting Boyd County with the first settlement or any war.

19. There has been nothing done in peace times to attract state wide or national attention.

20. Boyd County has some interesting folklore - Home of the American Folk Song Festival, being carried on by Jean Thomas.

21. Boyd County is divided into small sections by County and State Highway.

QUESTIONNAIRE
BOYD COUNTY

Elmer C. Amos

Box 1 File 9

The two chief highways leading into this County are U. S. 60 and U. S. 23. U. S. 60 entering from the west, winding through the county^{ry} about the middle of the county and finally into Ashland, Kentucky at the north. The County is so well supplied with roads that during the summer and fall months when the unsurfaced cross roads of the county are not muddy one may view almost any part of it from an automobile.

This county is also bordered on the north by the Ohio River and on the east by the Big Sandy River, both of which are navigable for steamboats.

22.

23. There are no manufactures and mining other than handicrafts and mines not engaged in commerce carried on in Boyd County.

24. Boyd County does not have any colleges nor private academies, but does have one junior high school at England Hill and one complete high school at Cannonsburg known as Boyd County High School. *Boothe Business College, Winchester Ave Ashland, Ky.*

25. Every school in Boyd County has its own school library.

26. There are no paintings by famous artists or famous people in Boyd County.

27. There are no museums in this county.

28. There are no caves, falls, natural bridges, licks, ice caves, wind caves, etc. in Boyd County.

29. There is a State Game Preserve on the Armco land of Boyd County. There is also a fish hatchery at the back side of Ashland. The American Rolling Mill Company is also starting a stock farm in Boyd County. The shipping points for local products are at Ashland and Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

30. The two incorporated towns of Boyd County are Ashland and Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Ashland is an industrial town. The transportation is done chiefly by the C. & O. Railroad. Ben Williamson, owner of Ben Williamson Hardware Store in Ashland is the most noted person produced in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Sauvageat came to Ashland in 1866 when it was only about 12 years old. A boulevard had been set apart by the city along the river front from Thirteenth to Eighteenth Streets. A restriction was upon property holders to the effect that every business house erected along the boulevard should be three stories or more in height and should be constructed of brick.

These French settlers built two of the handsome business houses between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets on the south side of the boulevard. These buildings are still there. Mr. Sauvegeat's building was erected for a barber shop on the ground floor and a residence on the floors above. Edward one of the sons of Jacob and Catherine still maintains a barber shop in the same building that his father established many years ago.

Edward Sauvageat remembers distinctly when the first railroad "The A. C. & I. was built, the Chatteroi, and the Chesapeake and Ohio were built. He also remembers the famous or steamboats of the White Collar Line. Edward and his sister Emma lived happily together for many years and have been home-loving people. They sometimes look with regret upon what was once the beautiful business section and scenic boulevard facing the Ohio River is now a network of railway tracks where mighty locomotives (freight) pass every half hour drawing heavy trains of one hundred cars or more.

"Progress is all right, but it surely does leave a mass of destruction in its wake."

Another French settler that came to Ashland when it was in its infancy was Joseph Lordier who had formerly settled at Portsmouth, Ohio.

He married Mary Eppler who was born and reared in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and came to Pond Creek, Ohio when eighteen years of

age. They were married at Portsmouth in 1861, but soon came to Ashland to make their future home. Mr. Lordier built at 1524 Front Street just 50 feet. from the Sauvageat building, and the building now stands. Joseph Lordier established a firm of Joseph Lordier and Sons Druggists where the Lyric Theatre now stands on Sixteenth Street in 1886. After the death of Joseph Lordier, his son Charles J. Lordier has carried on the drug business. He has been a home loving citizen and has lived in but three different houses since his birth. He now lives at 1817 Winchester Avenue but the store was moved to 1517 Winchester Avenue in 1895, which they now occupy. The business now is in a modern building five stories high with basement under the entire building, an elevator and all modern services and equipment.

During the business career of Lordier's Drug Company, more than half million subscriptions have been filled and not one mistake has been reported. (Charles J. Lordier, proprietor and manager and his sister Miss Rose Lordier bookkeeper at present).

William Goldcamp was chief pharmacist for Lordier's Drug Company for thirth-eight years, having died August 20, 1934.

(This article is observation and information from Edward Sauvageat also Dr. Fred Powers article in Ashland Independent.)

MUSICIANS: THE YOUNG KENTUCKIANS

A Home Talent Minstrel Organization of 1888 who played in an old opera house in Ashland. The organization was composed of twenty members and carried their own orchestra and were well uniformed customed and possessed all necessary stage property for putting on first class minstrels shows. These musicians were sometimes known as "high-spots."

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS:

A superstition of the number 13 is that 12 apostoles and Christ made 13. Judas was a betrayer, which made 13 unlucky.

A negro considers it unlucky to carry a \$2. bill.

When a spell has been put over anyone by witches, make a silver bullet, draw a picture of a witch and shoot at the picture with the silver bullet and it will destroy the spell.

Put a silver piece in a churn when the butter will not gather and it drives away witches. (The above are by Mr. and Mrs.

J. F. Gilley 1201 Carter Avenue, Ashland, Kentucky.)

Friday's dreams an Saturday told is sure to come true before many days old.

Finding a horseshoe, it must be carried home to keep the luck, Hang it with points upward or the luck will run out.

See a pin and pick it up. All the day you will have good luck
See a pin and let it lay, Bad luck you'll have all day.

Always give a penny or small coin in return for any gift which is sharp point to preserve the friendship.

If you sing before breakfast you will cry before supper.

When you encounter an unlucky omen always touch iron which will lessen its unfortunate influence or protect you entirely.

A whistling woman and a crowing hen, are neither good for God or men. A horse chestnut carried in the pocket will ward off rheumatism.

When fishing don't count what you catch or you will catch no more. Breaking a mirror predicts loss of a dear friend or death in the family. It is also said to bring seven years of bad luck.

BOYD COUNTY
KENTUCKY

Box 1 File 7
EMMA R. NUNLEY

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

Pick up a penny, head up, good luck, Pick up a penny, head
down, bad luck 'til sundown.

Every time you sigh you lose a drop of blood.

(the two pages above are by Gabrielle
Rosiere In "Dreams" Published
by Edward J. Clode, New, York, 1924.)

BOYD COUNTY
SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS

Box 1 - File 7
EMMA R. NUNLEY

more superstitions
A superstition of the number 13 originated in the belief that the 12 apostles and Christ made 13. Judas was a traitor made an unlucky number.-----Mrs. V.a. Irevey. 12th and Carter, Ashland.

If whipporwills come too near the house and whistle, it foretells death to some one in the family.

When animals grow an extra heavy coat of fur, very cold weather is sure to follow.

Climbing out a window is unlucky. Sit on a trunk and you will never get married.

To dream of bees and Honey, you will soon receive money.

To dream of cutting flowers, death of a near relative will sure follow.

Dream of singing and some near friend will die.

The above are by Kathryn Wilcox---cook Trail Cafe. Ashland.

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS #2.

Dream of fruit in season you will have trouble in reason.

Dream of fruit out of season, there is trouble out of reason.

If one makes kraut when one is pregnant, it is sure to spoil.

To cut a young baby's nails, will make the baby have trouble in cutting teeth.

Dream of fresh eggs, means prosperity. Dream of climbing up, means prosperity.---The above are by Mr. Arnett--Clerk Trail Cafe-----Ashland.

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS(CONTINUED)

If you wish on the first robin of spring your wish will come true.

If you wish quickly on a falling star your wish will come to pass.

BOYD COUNTY
SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS

Box 1 File 7
EMMA R. NUNLEY

A cross made of elder wood is a protection in thunder storms.
Hot cross buns mixed and baked on Good Friday before church service
will never grow mouldy.

Moonstones become dull and cloudy at the approach of illness.
Venetian glass by shattering, betrays presence of poison.
Emeralds and turquoises turn pale at the approach of poison
or an enemy.

To find a stone arrowhead means good luck,
To find a four leaf clover, Lucky until the day is over.
To meet a red-haired girl is unlucky unless you see a white
horse.

Sneeze once, you get your wish
Sneeze twice you get a kiss.
Sneeze thrice, you get something better.

If you sneeze to the right, good luck.
If you sneeze to the left, bad luck.
If an empty hearse passes you, there is happiness coming.
Very bad luck to hold an open umbrella over one's head in-
doors.

If there is silence among a group of people, the time is
either twenty minutes before or after the hour.

Always keep a pierced coin as it is good luck.

Where there are 13 seated at the table, one will die before
the end of the year.

Misfortune attends the new dress spread out on the bed be-
fore wearing it at least once.

If you put clothes on wrong side out you must continue to
wear them that way for you will have no luck if they are changed.

Expect bad luck if you put a shoe on the wrong foot.

If a mother gives away all the baby clothes another will need them soon.

Putting a petticoat on wrong side out you will meet with an unpleasant experience.

A child that does cry when baptized will not live.

The seventh son of a seventh son will have healing power.

The seventh daughter of a seventh daughter will be able to read the future.

A child born of a dead mother will know things hidden to others.

Don't read the inscriptions on grave stones if you want to preserve a good memory.

If the roof of the house is raised the head of the family will die within a year.

To find a stray nail is lucky. Good luck attends you when you find twin fruits.

If you prick your thumb, something very important is about to happen.

Spots on nails: Thumb a friend, Second a foe. Third a present, Fourth a beau, Fifth a journey to go.

Any ill omen is said to be lessened or stopped by biting the little finger of the left hand.

If finger bones crack when stretching out arms some one in that direction is doing you a kindness.

If there is ringing in your right ear someone speaks well of you. In the left ear some one speaks ill of you.

ITCHING:

Nose, meet a stranger, kill a fool.

Eyebrow, right a pleasant sight, left a distressing sight.

Eye, right, soon to see a loved one, left, not for a long time.

Ear, right, good news. Left, disagreeable gossip.

Lips. unpleasant criticism.

Neck, a severe shock

Shoulder, right a present, left, a burden to bear.

Elbow, right, pleasant news, left disappointment.

Palm, right money, left, loss of money.

Abdomen, news of a birth or marriage.

Thighs, a change.

Knee, right, a favorable change., left unfavorable journey.

Foot, right, a favorable journey, Left an unfortunate journey

CUTTING NAILS:

Cut 'em on Monday you cut 'em for health.

Cut 'em on Tuesday, you cut 'em for wealth.

Cut 'em on Wednesday, you cut 'em for news.

Cut 'em on Thursday, a pair of new shoes.

Cut 'em on Friday for sorrow.

C Cut 'em on Saturday, you'll see your true love tomorrow.

Sunday, and you will have the Devil with you all week.

Unlucky days for wounding, killing, blood letting or taking a drink are January 3, April 30, August, 13, October 2, and December 31st.

Anything commenced on Saturday will never be finished.

Hens set on Friday will have a speckled brood.

Whatever you are doing when you hear the first cuckoo you will do frequently throughout the year.

Cackling geese warns off danger or an enemy approaching.

Screaching owls presages death.

If a white pigeon perches on top of the chimney, some one inside the house will die.

When a peacock ruffles its feathers, beware of poison or an enemy approaching.

A raven flying about one's head is a sign of great danger.

RAVENS:

It brings misfortune to kill or keep a robin in a cage

One for sorrow, Two for mirth, Three for joy, Four for birth.

Only those of a pure heart can handle bees without being stung.

If a hare crosses the road, delay and ill luck will be met.

If a bee buzzes around a room, expect company.

A swallow building on the house brings good luck. If they leave, death is coming to the house.

Crickets on the hearth or in the house is lucky.

Whoever kills a wren will break a bone.

Misfortune follows, killing a martin.

Very bad luck to drown a cat or kittens.

Bad luck for a mouse to gnaw your clothes.

It is very lucky to meet a sow with a litter of pigs

Uneasy cattle predict a storm. If especially distressed, an earthquake.

Pigs carrying straws indicate rain.

Rain before seven, clear before eleven.

If it rains on the first Sunday of the Month it will rain on all the other Sundays of the month.

When the rainbow gay appears, Then of rain have no fears.

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight.

If raindrops hang on the windows, more rain will join them
later.

Dew lingering long after sunrise, rain may be expected.

A mackerel sky is a sign of rain.

A circle round the moon is a sign of rain.

The new moon seen in front of you, good fortune; seen over
left shoulder, good luck; to turn round and see it back of you, bad
luck.

The moon on her back with points upward, bad weather at hand.

The new moon with the old one in her arms, good weather.

Your wish will come to pass, if you see the new moon through
glass.

February 2nd. Ground Hog Day.

If he sees the sun,

Winter has six weeks more to run,

If he sees cloud and rain,

Winter will not come again.

Christmas Eve; Dec. 24th. You will learn something of the
future if you hide in a barn on Christmas Eve when the animals talk
to each other at midnight.

TESTING THE FUTURE:

If you want to know the future, open a book and without
looking prick some spot with a pin point. The sentence or paragraph
will reveal the answer.

The foregoing pages by Gabrielle Rosiere In "Dreams"

Published by Edward J. Clode----1924.

9215-1936
SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS:

To put on a dress wrong side out means bad luck unless changed immediately.

To put on the hose wrong side out is good luck if worn that way.

If you laugh until you cry, means that something will really happen to make you cry.

Dream of pretty horses means good luck and prosperity.

To spill salt is bad luck unless some is immediately thrown over the shoulder.

Wear a wasp nest inside the clothes, name it and you will win the love of the one you name it.

(The above are by Mrs. Hermann, Trail Cafe
13th and Carter Ave.)

The people of Carter County practice burning a man's old hat when a new babe is born into the family. (J. F. Gilley 12th and Carter Avenue.)

USES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS AS FOLK MEDICINE

Peach tree leaves poultice relieves pain.

Poultice of cotton seed meal relieves pain and reduces swelling.

Pick a wart, put a drop of blood on a grain of corn and give to a chicken the wart will disappear. (The above by Mr. Jennie Savage 34 years old
Greenup County, Raceland, Ky.)

SIGNS AND SUPERSTITIONS:

When a cat washes its face it is a sign that company is coming.

To drop a dish rag is a sign that company is coming. If spread out a woman, if wadded up a man.

Drop a knife a man is coming, drop a fork a woman is coming.
It is bad luck to have the nails cut while sick in bed.
Cut a baby's nails before it is a year old and it will
steal.

USES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN FOLK MEDICINE:

Sheep-Pill tea is given to break out measles.
Oil made from the fat of a goose is excellent for croup.
Marrow from a hog's jaw bone is good for mumps when
rubbed on.

Old field blossoms made into tea is good for croup.
Watermellon seed tea will stimulate the kidneys to act
when congested.

Shoe make leaves dried and smoked are good for asthma.
Catnip tea is good for baby colic.
Hoarhound tea is excellent for coughs and colds.
Goats milk is good for T. B.
Mares milk relieves whooping cough.
Carry a buck-eye ball in the pocket to keep off rheumatism.
Throw the combings of the hair out and if a bird makes a
nest of it, it will cause headache.

(By-Mrs. Jennie Savage, Raceland,
Kentucky. 84 years of age.)

SUPERNATURAL POWER:

Stopping blood by saying something in an unknown tongue.
(Mrs. Bill Kendall, Melrose, Ky.)

PLANT FOR FOLK MEDICINE:

Red-shank root dried and made into powder will stop
bleeding.
(Observation of Emma R. Nunley)

OCT 15 1936

BOLD COUNTY

KENTUCKY

FOLKLORE

Box 1 File 74 pad

LOVE CHARMS:

If you wear a yellow garter for a year you will marry during that time.

If you lose your garter, your lover is untrue.

STRANGE BED CHARM:

When one sleeps in a strange bed tie your garter nine times around the bed post, and knit or knot nine knots in it and say, "This knot I knit to see my love go by in his apparel array as he walks each day" If you are to be married within a year, he will appear in your dreams.

If you wet your apron when washing clotheess or doing dishes you will never make a wealthy marriage.

Lay aside all the seeds from an apple or orange saying, "Seeds, seeds, tell me true, will love make me happy or blue"? The seeds will reveal the true state of affairs.

One I love, Two I love, Three I love I say. Four I love with all my heart But five I cast away. Six he loves, Seven he loves, Eight we both love, Nine he comes, Ten he tarries, Eleven he courts and Twelve we marry.

St. Agnes Day Eve: January 20th Lie on your back with arms under your head and eyes on the ceiling and pray to see your own true love. One important part of the charm is to fully expect him to appear and salute you with a kiss.

St. Valentines Day Feburary 4th: The first person you meet of the other sex on St. Valentime's Day is the destined mate.

St. Mark's Eve April 20th: A blouse or smock should be hung up before the fire after the family retires at night, and the watch continued until after midnight. The fair maid will watch her smock,

To find her husband in the dark, By praying to good St. Mark.

Nut Divination: Halloween: Nuts are placed on the hearth and named in pairs of lovers, then these lines are said, "If you love me hop and fly; If not lie there silently, if the nuts jump far apart, then expect separation.

May Day May 1st: At sunrise go out into the garden or meadow and wash in dew. Cross the arms on the breast with the palms of the hands on the shoulders and return without speaking until indoors. This will give a beautiful complexion and true love.

St John's Eve: Fern Seed Charm: Gather fern seed so that you may be invisible and therefore able to hear what the loved one says about you. It must be gathered in a napkin or plate without touching the fern.

Rose Charm: A rose picked at midnight on midsummer eve, and remains fresh until morning shows that the loved one is true. If faded he is indifferent, if withered, he no longer loves you, and if the petals fall he will depart from your life.

Kale Charm: At bedtime she stands on something she has never stood on before, holding in her hand a pot of cold kale and repeats these lines, "Hot kale or cold kale, I drink thee, If I marry a man or a man marries me I wish this night, I may him see, tomorrow may him know. In church or fair or market above all men." Drink nine times, goes backward to bed and expects to see her future husband in dreams.

Lemon Peel Charm: If you would know if you are to have the man you want, wear two lemon peels all day, one in each pocket. At night rub the four posts of the bed with a peel. If you are to be successful, the loved one will appear during sleep and present you with a couple of lemons.

Halloween Charms: Stick an apple seed on each cheek and one on the forehead, naming each one. The one which falls first is untrue.

Feast Charms: An unmarried woman lays a cloth just before midnight with bread cheese water or wine. Then she opens the street door and sits down to wait. If she is to have her wish, the person she wants to marry will come in the door and drink with her, bow and depart.

Mirror Charms: After folding an apron three times and placing it under the pillow, lie flat on your back and repeat these lines. "This Friday night I go to bed, with threefold apron under my head. This very night in dreams I see, Him who is my true love to be. Not in gorgeous apparel or bridal array, but in garments he weareth every day. If I am an old maid to be, myself in green fields I would wee. (The above love charms are by Gabrielle Rosiere in "Dreams" which was published in 1924 by Edward J. Clade, New York City.)

Look in a Well on the 1st day of May and one will see the person they are to marry.

Eat the breast of a chicken, pull the bone and put over the door and whoever passes under will be the one you will marry.

(By Eunice Morrison 2235 Crook St. Ashland,)

Fortunate Times for Weddings: To change the name and not the letter you marry for worse instead of better.

If the family cat sneezes at the wedding the bride will have good luck.

The bride to be happy must follow this rhyme, Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue.

If the bridesmaid wears a yellow garter at the wedding, she will soon receive an offer of marriage.

Whoever catches the brides bouquet which she throws to her attendants on leaving will be the next to be married.

(By Gabrielle Rosiere In "Dreams" Published 1924 By Edward J. Clode, New York.)

The bride should not let her husband see her on the wedding day until he comes to wed.

Good luck for the bride to steal an article and wear it as a bride.

Steal some article in which to be married is good luck for the bride.

Steal some article at the first house or hotel where the bride stays is good luck to the bride.

It is lucky to throw rice on a newly wed couple to wish them joy.

(The above By Eunice Morrison 2235 Crook St.
Ashland, Kentucky.)

Federated Charities:

Corner of 18th and Greenup or old City Market building which is combined with American Red Cross.

These institutions serve needy families and individuals, but especially ex-service men and families. Funds are obtained through the Community Chest alone.

Executive Secretary, Mrs. Jean Burns,
18th and Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

Union Mission. The Mission is located at 17th and Greenup Avenue. This institution takes care of homeless children and transients. Also cares for emergency obstetrical cases. The funds are obtained from the Community Chest and also by private subscriptions. Manager in charge Rev. H. T. Stephens and wife with board of directors.

H. T. Stephens, 17th and Greenup Ave.

Salvation Army The Army is located at 12th and Carter Ave. Their purpose is to care for transients, dealing in rehabilitation of human wreckage. The main channels of activity are preaching, teaching and healing.

This fund comes from the Community Chest and from private subscriptions. The Salvation Army is managed by Rev. or Adjutant Chancey and a board of 18 directors of whom Ben F. Forgey is chairman.

Adjutant Chancey, Salvation Army

Community Chest: This organization is supported by public donations. The Community Chest supports the Federated Charities, Union Mission, Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, both city hospitals and under privileged children.

Jean Burns, 18th & Greenup, Ashland

Child Community League. This organization is a representation of 25 or 30 members who cooperate with the school nurse in taking care of children's tonsils and furnishing milk to undernourished children. The chairman of this league is Mrs. Walter Cox.

Mrs. Jean Burns, 18th & Greenup

Service Men's Clubs

These clubs are Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis, who meet each week either at the Henry Clay or Ventura Hotel. These clubs have committies who take care of under-privileged children, especially by furnishing shhool lunches. Each member contributes freely. Of the 3 men's clubs Dr. Hutsinpillar is President and Elmer Leachman, Vice President.

Mrs. Jean Burns, 18th & Greenup, Ashland, Ky.

Adjutant Chancey 12th & Carter, Ashland, Ky.

All the churches contribute freely to the funds for the Community Chest.

Boyd County Relief:

The relief for the county as a whole is taken care of by county fund set aside by the County Judge Pat Vincent and his commissioners. This fund is used as follows, for assistance to the blind or those whose eyes are seriously affected, which averages \$2,100. yearly, idiot claims averaging \$600. yearly, burial expenses averages \$3,000. per year. The county employes two physicians (present Dr. DeBord and Dr. Helms) each of whom are paid \$100. per month and very often medicine is furnished. Boys and girls are sent to Greendale Reformatory when necessary. This fund necessitates about \$100. per year. About \$500. yearly is contributed to the Kentucky Children's Home at Lyndon, Kentucky which is a free will donation.

The county helps the Federal programs by furnishing material, trucks and supervision.

County Home. Approximately \$7,000. yearly is used in supporting the County Home which is located a few miles from Ashland on Route 60, known as "Boyd County Farm". This institution has dormitories sufficient to care for 50 occupants, men and women. Services have been given in this institution 25 year. The funds are county and Federal.

The institution is now in charge of John Rose.

The county furnished approximately \$2,500 per year for direct relief, livestock inspector \$200. per year, books for indigent children \$150. yearly, the expense of the county jail approximately \$7,000. per year, and the State Board of Health approximately \$6,000. per year.

The County Health Department is located in the city building in Ashland, Kentucky. The staff consists of Dr. Lee Dare, acting director, nurses supervisor, Public Health Nurses, City School nurse, Technician and clerk. The Board of Health consists of J. A. Sparks, M. D., president; J. W. Stephenson, M. D., W. A. Berry, M. D., P. H. Vincent, Judge Fiscal Court, L. A. Dare, M.D., Secretary. The co-operating agencies are: Boyd County Fiscal Court, Boyd County Health League, City of Ashland, Kentucky State Board of Health and Rockefeller Health Foundation.

The regular activities of the health department are: control of communicable diseases, venereal diseases and tuberculosis. Special emphasis is given to adult and maternal hygiene, child hygiene, sanitation and inspection.

The health department has a modern high grade up to date laboratory. Various activities would be handicapped without the laboratory. There are a number of Educational activities, such as lectures, bulletins, distributed newspaper articles, health exhibits, rural and urban home visits, welfare meetings, medical society meetings, and home nursing classes. There are miscellaneous activities such as indigent cases attended, nursing calls, nursing baths given, field dressings, and field treatment by nurses.

Judge of Fiscal Court, P. H. Vincent

Needlework Guild. is a national organization to help the needy and especially children. This organization was started in Ashland about 1913. To become a member one pledges to give at least two garments each year to the guild. These garments are put on display at some convenient place. After they have been seen by the public the garments are given to needy children. There are pieces

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of bedding made very often which are used at the local hospitals. This organization was very active and gave untold service during the World War.

Miss Eliza Jones, 432 16th St. Ashland, Ky.

Friends of the Children.

This organization which has 24 active members and many associate members. The members each pay \$5.00 per year dues and they accept any donations which are given them. These ladies who are active members meet at some members home each month. The visiting teachers of the schools report to the "Friends of the Children" any child or children who are in need of help, or any family who is in dire circumstances. These members make investigation and help those who deserve help.

The tonsils are cared for and operations performed, when necessary. The children receive eye treatment and glasses are furnished. Seventy-five pairs of glasses were furnished in 1935.

This organization was started long before the Red Cross or Federated Charities in this place.

Miss Eliza Jones, chairman,
432 16th St. Ashland, Kentucky

Charity Newsies, an organization of men who sell or have sold the "Boyd County Charity News". These papers are sold to the buyer at whatever the buyer will give. One of these papers sold for \$50. The proceeds of these sales are given to the "Friends of the Children", and is used the same as their regular funds. The proceeds for 1935 were about \$1,000. Clyde Levi, Attorney, is President.

Miss Eliza Jones, chairman,
432 16th St., Ashland, Kentucky

SPECIAL
ASSIGNMENT

II. Bus Stations:

A Only four Bus lines serve Ashland, Kentucky.

viz: Atlantic Greyhound, South Eastern Greyhound, Blue Ribbon and Sparks Lines; the terminal for all being located in the Ventura Hotel Building, corner Winchester Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The Blue Ribbon Line also maintain a terminal at 1130 Winchester Avenue. Inter city service is, however, provided by the Ohio Valley Bus Company, running from Huntington, W. Va. through Ashland. This line gives the service formerly given by the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, and a O. V. Bus may be caught at any street corner, as were the street cars which were abandoned this year. There are no E. T. and Wm N. King Brothers Lines nor Red Star Way Busses here.

Information, J. A. Livingston, Mgr.

Ashland Union Bus Terminal, Consulted

November 10, 1936.

2. Lawrence, A. C. Leather Company.

A. The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Inc., England Walton Division, located 26th street and central Avenue, is a large plant covering, it appears to the writer about four city blocks. Much of the space is used for the storing of dry bark used in tanning of leather. "No trespassing" signs at every approach to the plant, also large "No Smoking" signs everywhere as a spark from cigar, pipe or cigarette or a carelessly thrown match would spell disaster, in view of the highly inflammable contents of these great stacks of dry bark.

SPECIAL
ASSIGNMENT

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

Mr. Houlilon, Mgr. advises, that ordinarily, visitors are not allowed, however, for educational purpose, such as schools etc. he can ask his main office to allow permission which if given, an appointment can be made at any time.

Information: Thos. J. Houlilon, Mgr. A. C. Lawrence
Leather Company Inc., Consulted November 10, 1936

3. Ship Yard or Dry Dock:

A. There is no ship yard or dry dock in Ashland.

(Personal knowledge)

4. Racing Track:

A. Ashland has no racing track, however, 8 miles S. W. on U. S. Highway 60 at Raceland, Greenup County, Kentucky, is a large running race track built by J. H. Keene and Company in 1925. For several years many important racing meets were held there. No races have been held here since 1932 as it was not a financial success.

Information: Ashland Daily Independent Directory
1936-37--pp. 43.

5. Decrease Ashland Population:

A. Any census figures given for 1928 would necessarily be estimates, as no census was taken that year. Best local opinion consulted, is that the figure 35,000 was from some one who was over optimistic and allowed civic pride and enthusiasm to cloud judgement. The depression did not affect Ashland

materially until after 1930, and whatever loss in population there might have been since that date, has been more than made up in the last two years. The federal census was taken in 1930 and shows a population of 29,074. A survey made by the city, as of Jan. 1924, shows 24,385, an increase to 1930 of 4,689 for a 6 year period. Ashland became a second class city Jan. 21, 1924.

In view of the fact that housing facilities in Ashland are adequate for approximately 35,000, and the real estate interests are unable to find accommodations for tenants it may be assumed that the city now has a population around 35,000 at this time.

No figures are available here as to any decrease from 1928 to 1930.

Information: Eden Fannin, City Clerk, City Building.
J. W. Norris associate editor and V. P. Ashland Daily Independent.
Consulted November 10, 1936.

6. Hotels and Tourist Camps:

A. Mrs. Emma Nunley's list of Hotels has been checked and is correct. The only Tourist Camp is the "Clyffeside" as given in answer to question 5.

Sports & Recreation

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

SPORTS

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Fishing: Like hunting, fishing is restricted to certain seasons, and one must be licensed to fish. The Ohio River and its larger tributaries ^{are} full of fish; the blue-cat, shawl bill-cat, salmon, perch and many other species of fish are found by local fishermen.

The favorite method of local fishermen is to use a long line to which a number of small lines are tied at the ends of which are attached baited hooks.

These lines are put out from a boat and allowed to remain over night, when raised by the fisherman, in his boat, the next day, often a nice catch is made. Nets are also made and sunk in the river and fish are entangled in their meshes.

In the smaller streams, a pole and line, with such bait used as angle worms, grubs, grass hoppers and even small frogs and minnows will afford a fisherman plenty of sport and if lucky, a good meal.

The writer spent a season in a lumber camp. It was a practice there, on Saturday afternoons in the summer to fish with a seine.

One or more flat bottomed 'john boats' would be used. First the seine would be attached to the bank in still water, and carried out and a sort of open mouth pocket made in the stream. Then the occupants of the boats would thresh the water with cow-bells tied to the ends of long poles, chasing the fish inside the seine, which was then raised, this never failed to catch a good supply of fish. Sunday morning was spend cleaning the fish. Early in the day wagon loads of neighbors with their women folks would arrive at the fishing camp.

A great copper kettle would be swung over the fire, and grease would begin to bubble in the kettle. Then one of the men, who knew just how, would fry the fish. Augmented by the pies, cakes, puddings, homemade bread, fruits, vegetables, pickles, and other delicacies brought by the women, this made a feast long to be remembered.

After such a meal, those who could, after eating such a bounteous and appetizing meal, would play games such as 'horse shoe,' ball, black man, etc. Often the minister would be there and preach a sermon.

Games: Every people have their peculiar games, which afford entertainment as well as developing physical and mental strength.

Among the old school games were, ~~Blackman~~ ^(Body Man) Two bases, made by drawing two lines, or laying down two boards parallel to each other at some distance apart. One of ^{each} ~~a~~ ^{was} group ~~were~~ chosen, by counting out, to be the catcher or 'black man'. The object of the game was to run from one base to the other with out being caught by the 'black man'. If the 'black man' could pat the runner on the back with the palm of his hand one, two, three, he then could go to the base and the one caught would be the black man until another was caught.

Prisoner's Base: Played with two bases, as in "Black man". Two of the players would "choose up" until all players would be with one of the choosers or the other. Then each "side" or group would take one of the bases as their home base.

Then runners from one base would dare the other side, by coming as close to their opponents base as possible, and the

Recreation.

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

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OTHER SIDE WOULD RUN OUT AND CATCH THEM AS IN BLACKMAN, when the players caught would be placed on a small base in front of the captor's large one.

reverse
If one side could *reverse* a 'prisoner' by running out and touching him before being themselves caught, that released the 'prisoner'. The side won that captured all the *opposing* players.

and
~~HIDE AND SEEK~~: One player would be selected by "counting out" as catcher. The catcher would station himself at a tree or side of a building as a base. Then the catcher would close his eyes and count to one hundred while the rest hid round about. Then the catcher would attempt to see and touch base for the hidden players before they could touch the base.

The first one caught would be the next catcher, or if all touched base before the catcher, the old catcher had to try again.

HORSE SHOES: A favorite game was the game of horse shoes, played mostly by men.

Two 'negs' or sticks protruding from the ground one foot, would be driven in the ground at a distance of forty eight feet apart. Each player takes two horse shoes and standing at one stake throws at the other stake; the player winning at last throw, throws first.

If the shoe falls encircling the stake it counts three, leaning on the stake counts two. Merely throwing the horseshoe without ringing or leaning the stake, the closest shoes to the stake counts one, for each shoe. The first player to make fifty points wins the game.

Recreation

Great skill is attained by practice. Many players can not only ring the stake almost every throw, but can throw in such a way as to knock an opponent's shoe away from the stake.

Of late years tournaments have been held for state and national championships.

BALL: Ball games were played many years ago.

One game 'round town' was played by as many players as wished to play; one player would pitch the ball to the batter; behind the batter a catcher would catch the missed balls. Three strikes, or missed balls, and over the fence was out.

The batter could also be put out by the ball thrown by the fielder between one of the three bases or the home-plate and the runner as he circled the base after hitting the ball.

TOWN BALL: This game was played by two players choosing up sides, as many players as wished to do so could play. A player would be chosen on each side to pitch the ball, one to catch behind the batter, one fielder at each base at the corners of the diamond. The rest played in the field when not 'at bat.'

This game was the fore runner of modern base ball, as it is now played. Three strikes, a caught fly ball or foul, or special grounded rules got the batter out as well as being touched by the fielder with the ball when off one of the four bases as the batter ran around them after hitting the ball.

No one seems to know, here, just how the modern game of base ball started or where it was played at first. It is very popular as a school sport as well as national professional

Recreation

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

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games, as every one knows how this game is played an explanation of base ball is unnecessary.

Tennis, foot ball, base ball, golf, bowling, pool, basket ball and soft ball(a modification of base ball played with a larger and softer ball on a smaller field) are the most popular games played locally.

Recreation
~~SECRET~~

Boyd Co

Box

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Hall

Advis

A healthy interest is manifested here in sports. While no big league base ball is played near by, the process of the Ashland High School 'Tom Cats' is nationally famous., and the 'Wild Cats' of the Catlettsburg High School, have attained a high degree of efficiency on the foot ball field. Soft ball, a modification of base ball, played with a larger, softer ball than that used in base ball has become very popular. Almost every community has it's local league, where teams compete for the championship to the great interest of the fans. By reason of the small field necessary, and because of the shorter time taken to play this game it seems to have superceded baseball as a local past time. Basket ball is played by both sexes, and every school has it's team of enthusiastic players.

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

SPORTS

It was not always that the bark of a dog meant that you would find a coon in the tree when you went to him in the woods, in the smaller trees and larger bushes, your game would often be an opossum, many liked the opossum for it's meat. Properly cooked with an dressing of sweet potatoes baked around the meat. Opossum was a toothsome dish, especially prized by colored folks.

However, a carefully trained 'tree dog' hunted only coons and disdained any lesser game. Dogs were usually punished if they flushed the wrong game.

Bears were hunted by the hunter tracking the animal, shot when brought to bay in a thicket or other refuge. A bear track resembled the track of a man. One hunter, we are told, tracked a bear about all day and finally found that he had been lost, and going in circles, had been tracking himself.

Deer were hunted by the hunter secreting himself by a stream where the animals came to drink, or a salt lick where they came to eat salt and shooting them from ambush. However, sometimes one hunter would hide along a path used by the animals, the other hunter would travel in a circle and frighten a deer, which would run away along the path where the hunter, waiting for him, would have a chance to shoot him as he ran by.

While the wild life no longer affords large game like the bear, buffalo, deer and turkey of former years, local hunters may still find plenty of rabbits, squirrel, quail and other small game in season. *Boyd Co*

SPORTS+ Recreation

Hunting: In early times Boyd County abounded in wild game, which offered much pleasure to the hunter who delighted to engage in the sport of tracking down and killing the wild animals as well as furnishing an important addition to the food supplies of that day.

Turkeys, quail, pigeons, squirrel, rabbits, deer and bears were plentiful.

About every family had the trusty coon dog, who was trained to locate the animal by following his scent, finally running it either to it's lair, in a hollow tree, or by causing it to climb some other tree to escape pursuit. Before the day of the electric flash light, a bulls eye lantern or torch would locate the animal by reflecting their eyes in the dark. After making sure that the animal was in the tree, the tree could be chopped down, or some brave soul, who could climb, would ascend the tree and shake the animal out. On falling to the ground he would be the victim of the dogs. It took an experienced and able dog to kill a coon; often the coon killed the dog. Many old time hunters could bring a coon from the tree top with a shot from the trusty rifle. While some one in the hunting party held the light. Not only were the coons prized for the good meat they provided, but their beautiful pelts were made into hunting caps, with the striped tail of the animal attached to the cap as an ornament. Coons made good pets. A cleanly animal, they take great pains to wash their food carefully before eating.

SPORTS

Box 1 File 8

REFERENCE

Stanley, William, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, Born Dec. 10, 1858. Educated: country school; Trade: Steel worker. Consulted 11/23/36.

Wellman, Clifford B. 3415 Spring Street, Catlettsburg, Ky. Born March 28, 1856. Educated: grade school, 6th grade. Trade: painter and paper hanger. Consulted 11/23/36.

Interested in politics, delegate to National Democrat Convention at St Louis, nominating Tilden for president. (1874).

Personal knowledge.

Box 1 File 7

THE STATUS OF THE ASHLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

You have shown a very commendable attitude in taking such an interest in studying the status of your schools. The Lions Club has long been known for its far-seeing members, their open-mindedness relative to public questions, and their initiative in helping in community projects. May I sincerely thank you for your kind and special invitation asking me to speak to you to-day concerning the Ashland Public Schools. May I say frankly in the beginning that our entire school system is facing a most hazardous, strategic, and perilous situation. But before proceeding with the local conditions may I digress here long enough to speak of the national situation at large.

The motto of the American people should be, FIRST THINGS FIRST. What are the most important things in our lives? What are the most important things to you? I dare say they are your children, or perhaps your brothers and sisters. If your children come first, what are the first things you want for them? They are food, clothing, shelter, and education. Yet we have been spending in this country for tobacco alone, almost as much as we have on all of our public schools--elementary, secondary, and colleges. In 1927 we spent for public schools \$2.68 out of each \$100.00 of our income, and \$14.21 on our automobiles. We spent for just a few of our luxuries, approximately \$6,240,000,000 and for all public education only \$2,255,000,000. In 1927 every major country in the civilized world was paying more of its income for taxes than did the United States. In 1926 we spent in this country a smaller percent of our tax collections for schools than we did in 1913. These cold facts are available to every citizen who wants to verify them. (Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1927; National Industrial Conference Board; National Bureau of Economic Research; and the National Education Association.)

Never in the history of our schools in this country have teachers been expected to carry such a big responsibility for so many phases of child life, as at present. The schools and the community to-day must assume the responsibility of not only educating the child but in many cases, feeding and clothing; safeguarding his personal hygiene, health, medical and dental care; furnishing text books, and the like. We are accepting the child at an earlier age; holding him longer in school, even beyond high-school graduation; furnishing more days for him to attend school, better buildings that are better equipt, and more comforts while in school; and we are held responsible for keeping him in attendance. Two decades ago the classroom teacher was held almost entirely responsible for the attendance of her children. She often took several minutes remonstrating with a child who was tardy, or absent the day before, at the expense of all the other children who were regular in attendance in the room. Often the entire morale of the room was broken through this unavoidable neglect. All of these extra cares of the hundreds of chil-

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #2.

Box 1
File 7

dren in a building are now shifted to the shoulders of the principal, supervisors, and visiting teachers, so that the classroom teacher has one chief responsibility--that of teaching those who come into her room.

I am deeply in accord with the slogan that we must be "Tax Conscious" but we should first learn the most important places to spend our tax money. This country is too heavily burdened with taxes to-day--that is a truism no one would question. We have been in a lethargy, but may God direct our vision, when we do come out of it--and we will--to start us on the upward road with our children by our sides rather than our being on the front seat of an automobile with them in the back seat. It is not that we do not love our children but that we need a new viewpoint with our gaze fixed upon their interest first. We need an aroused public that is also child-conscious, and parents who are more interested in the schooling of our children than in building concrete highways. We had better let our cars rot by the side of the road and ride bicycles the rest of our days than to let our children grow up in ignorance. Thomas Jefferson said, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be". James A. Garfield expresses this same thought as follows, "Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without it neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained". The National Education Association announces that it costs \$300 a year to keep a man in prison but it costs only \$100 a year to keep a child in school. The nation spends about \$1,500,000,000 a year on its 500,000 prisoners, while it spends to-day only a little over \$1,000,000,000 more on its 26,000,000 school children. If we should spend more on education we would not have to spend so much on crime.

We need many more legislators at our State Capitol next fall like those iron-nerved boys who have gone from Boyd County during the past few years, who have stood like a phalanx for educational protection of our schools. Members of the Lions Club, if you want to serve childhood, begin now and shout to the four corners of this Commonwealth that we want and demand legislators who will fight for our children and not for personal prestige nor political demigods.

I have a profound confidence in an aroused and enlightened public. Let us start now to inform our neighbors about our schools. There are three important factors that measure the efficiency of a school system:

1. How many of our children of school age are in school?
2. What part of them attend daily?
3. What portion of them is regularly promoted from grade to grade?

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #3.

In 1927-1928 we enrolled 92% of the school census in our schools, and in 1931-1932 we enrolled 95%. In 1927-1928 we had 93 out of each 100 children in attendance every day throughout the school year, but last year we had 96 out of each 100 in daily attendance. A few years ago we were promoting on the average 88% of our children from grade to grade. To-day we are promoting more than 94 out of each 100 in daily attendance. This is being done by a faculty that is far better trained than any in the history of our schools. In 1924 a teacher could teach in our system with only twelve college hours above high-school graduation. To-day she must have at least sixty-four college hours, or more than five times that amount of training. On the average this teacher-training is costing the public far less to-day than it did two or three years ago, yet these teachers have gone to a great expense in preparing themselves to teach our children. Last spring when the contracts were awarded every employee of the Board of Education voluntarily took a 10% reduction. Those contracts are in effect to-day.

We have reduced our gross expenditures of 1930-1931 from \$349,930.95 to \$251,500.00 which is our estimated budget for 1932-1933--a difference of \$98,430.15 or about 28%. If we could collect to the amount of this budget we would be able to close the schools with a full term.

SOME MAJOR CHANGES IN ASHLAND SCHOOLS OVER A SIX-YEAR PERIOD.

- 1927-28 The last year teachers' salary increments were granted.
- 1928-29 No change in salaries from preceding year were effected, but the Physical Education Department was eliminated.
- 1929-30 No change in salaries from preceding year was made, but one music supervisor was eliminated.
- 1930-31 A new salary schedule was adopted but only adjustments were made.
- 1931-32 No change in salaries from the preceding year was made, but twenty-seven individual positions were eliminated from the entire system.

The subjects eliminated were,
Manual Training, Mechanical Drawing, Cooking, and Sewing.

The other changes effected that year were as follows:

1. Opportunity rooms eliminated.
2. Supervision of art eliminated.
3. Supervision of music eliminated.

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #4.

4. Dean of boys (Senior High) eliminated.
5. Extra maintenance men eliminated.
6. Two truant officers eliminated.
7. Salary not allowed for illness of teachers.
8. First grades changed to half-day sessions, thereby saving half the salaries in this grade.

1932-33 A straight 10% reduction in salaries of all the employees of the entire system, was made.

The above changes, together with new economic policies instituted by the administrative offices, have resulted in the following decrease in General Fund expenditures:

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES IN ASHLAND SCHOOLS.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Notes & Int. Paid</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>% Under 1928-29</u>	<u>% Yearly</u>
1928-29	355,045.96	9,102.45	345,943.51		
1929-30	350,599.46	26,839.27	323,760.19	6½%	
1930-31	349,930.95	22,823.33	327,107.62	5½%	
1931-32	279,906.42	7,041.22	272,865.20	21.2%	17%
1932-33	251,500.00	- - - -	251,500.00	27.3%	8%

(Budget)

Our deficit may range for this year between \$15,000 and \$20,000. A Board of Education of a second-class city in Kentucky, has the legal right to borrow up to 100% of its anticipated revenue. Former Boards have borrowed approximate amounts as indicated below:

<u>Years</u>	<u>ASHLAND</u> <u>Amts. Borrowed</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Amts. Borrowed</u>
1924-25	\$ 54,000.00	1928-29	\$ 16,700.00
1925-26	109,500.00	1929-30	22,800.00
1926-27	52,588.00	1930-31	7,000.00
1927-28	None	1931-32	None

We may not borrow a sufficient amount to close our schools, but we are in a far better shape financially to do so than any other second-class city in the State.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNTS BORROWED - GENERAL FUND - BY KENTUCKY SECOND-CLASS CITIES, 1931-1932.

ASHLAND.....	None
COVINGTON.....	\$481,050.00
LEXINGTON.....	300,000.00
NEWPORT.....	73,000.00
PADUCAH.....	182,600.00

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #5.

AMOUNT OF INCOME - GENERAL FUND - PER CHILD ENROLLED - 1931-
TO 1932 IN KENTUCKY SECOND-CLASS CITIES.

ASHLAND.....	\$ 44.16
COVINGTON.....	106.59
LEXINGTON.....	64.38
NEWPORT.....	111.96
PADUCAH.....	46.00

PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL - IN KENTUCKY SECOND-CLASS
CITIES, 1931-1932.

ASHLAND.....	22. %
COVINGTON.....	12. %
NEWPORT.....	11.6%
LEXINGTON.....	19.5%
PADUCAH.....	18.2%

From the standpoint of financial fitness we are in a better condition to-day than any second-class city of this State. During 1931-1932 other second-class cities of this State borrowed approximately from \$73,000 to \$481,000. Last year Ashland closed her schools with \$2,300 in the bank, with our buildings in better condition than ever before, the quality of instruction perhaps surpassing all other years, and our employees happy and carrying on.

MEAN AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHING PERSONNEL - SECOND-CLASS
CITIES - 1931-1932.

<u>City</u>	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>High School</u>	<u>Reduction 1932-1933</u>
Ashland	\$ 1111	\$ 1657	10%
Covington	1502	2115	5%
Lexington	1425 Est.		5%
Newport	1497	1872	None
Paducah	1020	1666	adjustments.

APPROXIMATE SCHOOL EXPENDITURES - GENERAL FUND - SECOND-
CLASS CITIES - 1931-1932.

ASHLAND.....	\$ 279,906.00
COVINGTON.....	1,198,169.00
LEXINGTON.....	542,510.00
NEWPORT.....	266,527.00
PADUCAH.....	321,340.00

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #6.

Our City Auditor in his financial statement for 1932, published in the Independent, February 25, 1933, showed \$301,505.45 delinquent taxes as of December 31, 1932. Of this amount, there is due the schools for its General Fund over \$99,000. This means that if these taxes were paid now, the Board of Education would have approximately \$60,000 in cash, at the close of this school year, June 30, 1933. While these taxes will not be paid at the present time, some Board of Education will collect a large percent of the \$99,000.

If money should be borrowed at this time, it need not be done on any anticipation of revenue, but on amounts past due at the present time, and then only for a maximum of sixty days. Incoming taxes would be used in payment, until the delinquent taxes could be collected. This is the practice, as is done in other second-class cities.

If our deficit should be \$15,000 and we should borrow this amount from the banks for sixty days, the only cost to the taxpayer, would be \$150.00.

This sum of \$150.00 in interest would enable the schools to continue at the present rate of salaries for the balance of the year, and give the children of Ashland their full nine months of schooling.

Regardless of the disappointments that may come our way, the Ashland citizens should keep up their courage and faith in our schools. Some of the greatest minds of all time should hearten us to carry on. Read the expressions of these famous men.

George Washington--Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.

John Adams--Laws for the liberal education of youth..... are so extremely wise and useful that, to a humane and generous mind, no expense for this purpose would be thought extravagant.

James Madison--Knowledge will forever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

Horace Mann--The common school is the greatest discovery ever made by man. Other social organizations are curative and remedial; this is a preventive and an antidote. They come to heal diseases and wounds; this, to make the physical and moral frame invulnerable to them.

The Status of the Ashland Public Schools #7.

Abraham Lincoln--I view it (education) as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in.

Woodrow Wilson--Without popular education, moreover, no government which rests on popular action can long endure.

Theodore Roosevelt--You teachers--and it is a mere truism to say this--you teachers make the whole world your debtor, and of you it can be said, as it can be said of no other profession save the profession of the ministers of the gospel themselves, if you teachers did not do your work well, this Republic would not outlast the span of a generation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt--We have faith in education as the foundation of democratic government.....Our schools need the appreciation and cooperation of all those who depend upon them for the education of our youth--the state's most valuable asset. Our schools are to-day enabling America to achieve great results, and they can help her to even greater accomplishments.

Hoover--There is no safety for our republic without the education of our youth. That is the first charge upon all citizens and local government.

The teachers of this City want to cooperate in every fair way they know how. They have no other purpose than to live peaceably, to teach our children, and to serve unselfishly. I am sure they will go to the end of the road in cooperation, and then carve their way through the forest. I know that is my attitude. Each one stands with his face glued to his duties. He is not asking for mercy but justice. He is not asking for sympathy but honest support. But each one is pleading that his work and value to his community be recognized.

Ashland, Catlettsburg, and environs in Boyd County is an industrial section and make no claim to being a resort county. Activities are restricted to business and manufacturing supplying the needs of the tri-state section. Most of us who wish to play, go to Florida, California and other places.

No summer resorts to beguile the tired business man will be found.

Even the big city dance halls and night clubs are not here.

However, for the entertainment and relaxation of the public, are a few Road Houses, where refreshment and dancing may be had as follows:

The Ventura Roof Garden: At the corner of 13th and Winchester Avenue, in Ashland, with floor shows, music and dancing.

Club Royal Night Club: One mile west of Ashland on Route 23, Mrs. R. H. Payne, Owner Manager.

Hickory Pit Grill: At the corner Wheatley Road and Hoods Creek Pike. John Kazakis manager.

Clyffeside Tourist Cabins: On U. S. Highway 60, where the old Clyffeside Amusement Park used to be and close enough to the Ohio to permit hunting and fishing.

Five one room cabins with kitchen, for tourist accomodation. \$1.25 rate per day.

Tourist Camp

Boyd County

Box 1 File 9

Ren-dez-vous: This camp is located seven miles west of Ashland, Kentucky on U. S. 60 at Cannonsburg, Kentucky.

It has fourteen modern, frame cabins, painted white; each cabin contains one bed. At first sight these cabins have the appearance of a stockade of earlier days, being a bunch of small buildings grouped about within an enclosure made of wooden strips nailed upright and painted white. At the entrance on U. S. 60 is a service station and restaurant which add to the conveniences of the cabins. The restaurant serves good food, fried chicken and country ham being a specialty.

This camp has electric lights, running water, and shower bath. Rates \$1.25 per day.

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This camp has electric lights, running water, and shower baths.

Rates: \$1.25 per day.

Box 1 File 9

Ashland

Cannonsburg: A small village on U. S. Route #60 in a farming district.

Population - 50 or 60

Water Supply - private wells

Drainage - East Fork

Topography - hilly

(Off the railroad).

Catlettsburg

Princess: A small village on U. S. # 60 in a mining district.

Population - about 150

Mining - coal and clay and brick yard.

Water supply - private wells

Drainage - William's Creek

Topography - hilly

Railroad - C. & O. Lexington division

Electricity - Kentucky and West Virginia Power Co. ✓

Summitt: A small village about one mile from U. S. Route #60 in a mining district.

Population - about 150

Mining - coal

Water supply - private wells

Drainage - East Fork and Hood's Creek

Old brick yard - (not operating).

Railroad - C. & O. Lexington division.

John Gilley, Ex-business man

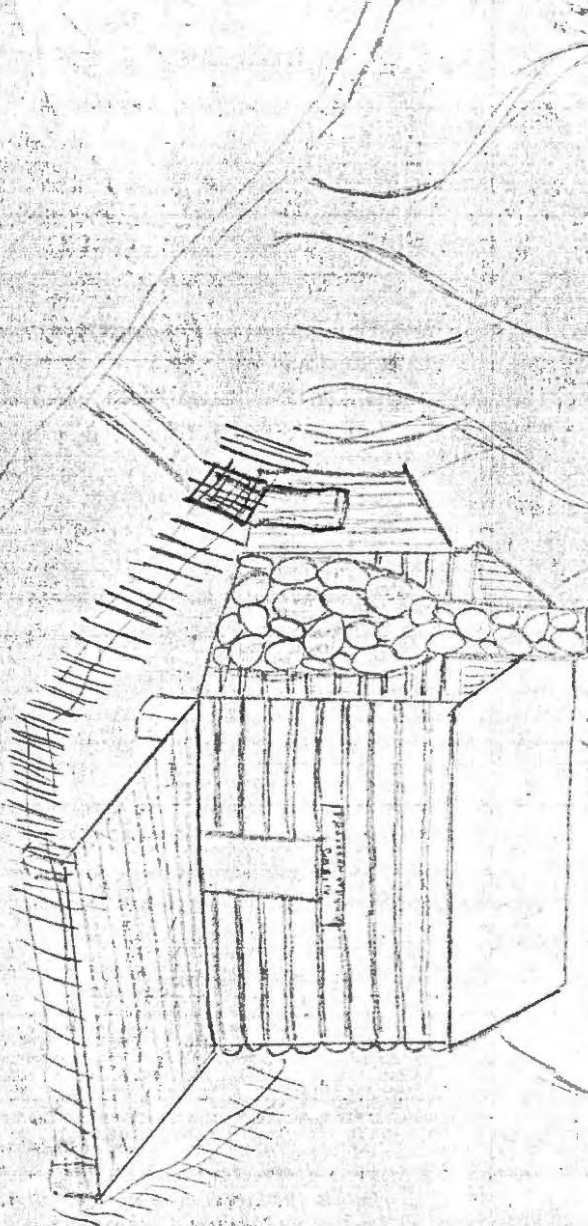
Ashland, Kentucky

BOYD COUNTY

CARL F. HALL

TRAIPSIN WOMAN'S CABIN

Box 1
File 8



INSCRIPTION OVER DOORWAY

"TRAIPSIN WOMAN'S CABIN"

"TRAIP SIN WOMAN CABIN"*File 8*BOYD COUNTY

Route? One of the failings of the native Kentuckian is a peculiar disability to tell the traveling stranger how far it is to where he wants to go, or how to get there.

After asking numerous people, who had been there, the writer, unable to understand the many different directions and descriptions given, determined to see for himself, so he made the trip as follows:

Leaving Ashland, Ky., out 13th Street, over U.S. Highway 60, I went nine miles up and down, like riding a rolly coaster, to Cannonsburg. Cannonsburg is a little country hamlet, with a score or more houses slightly closer together than the surrounding farm houses with the inevitable filling station, a store and beer parlor. From there, south, over a beautiful piece of concrete road, almost two miles to U.S. Highway 23.

This connecting road is known as the "Missing Link", and replaces a series of winding, dangerous, horse shoe bends, which were replaced by the fine new concrete road. This has been done by W.P.A. labor in the last year or two.

We left the "Missing Link" road and followed route 23 about three miles, past the mouth of Laurel Creek, to the next store and filling station on the right, then turned left and crossed the bridge across "East Fork," then went left about a mile and a quarter, then to the right, about half a mile to the cabin.

"TRAIPSIN WOMAN CABIN"

Box 1 File 8

The Cabin: Flanked on the right by a terraced hillside, in the rear a wild looking forest of poplar, beech and oak trees, is the little cabin "Traipsin Woman." The terraced hill, each step of which is made by logs stacked in place, makes an amphitheater where the audience sits during the programmes rendered at the "American Folk Song Festival."

The actors and singers, portraying scenes of pioneer days, and singing songs of the Kentucky mountaineers, occupy a raised stage eighteen feet square built at the front door.

The main room of the cabin is of hewn, notched logs eighteen feet by sixteen feet covered with a roof of riven oak clap boards. There is only one window on the right end, where it doesn't show and at the left end is an outside chimney of mud and stone. At the back of the cabin is a 'lean to' room of up and down planks.

This cabin was given to the owner, Mrs. Jean Thomas, of 3201, Logan Street, Ashland, Kentucky.

The house is surrounded by a split picket fence, the gates fastened by home made wooden latches, and the adjoining field is enclosed by probably the last split rail fence hereabouts.

Personal knowledge, visited ,
11/24/36.

"TRAIPSIN WOMAN CABIN"

Fifteen miles from Ashland, Kentucky, among the low rolling hills of Boyd County, through which runs U. S. Highway 23, in a woodland setting, a "mecca" for music lovers from all over the nation, is the shrine known as the "Traipsin woman's Cabin."

This lovely rural retreat depends not on stately architecture nor lofty construction for it's fame. It is a humble edifice. Of one room, 18 feet long by 16 feet wide. It is constructed of hewn logs, it's roof of riven clapboards. Back of this log room is a "box board lean" which could serve as a kitchen or store room.

Mrs. Jean Thomas, of Ashland, Kentucky, the owner, maintains this country place as a typical old "Kentucky Home," where the songs and music of the Kentucky pioneers may be presented to hold visitors who attend the Folk Song Festival held here the second Sunday in June, each year.

Mrs. Thomas, a talented authoress, the writer of two books, "The Traipsin Woman" and "Devils Dittys," as well as many articles for Magazines, has always been interested in the customs, songs and music of the early pioneers, and having the cabin given to her, she moved it to it's present location, where it now is, looking just like those humble settler's homes of a hundred years ago.

A stage, eighteen feet square is in the yard, and on this platform, the actors and singers give a programme of old mountain songs, mountain music, and mountain drama, bringing back the scenes of long ago, to interested audiences who are

seated about on logs, split bottom chairs and the grass.

Many of these old songs are peculiar to this section, and were never printed, Mrs. Thomas has spent years gathering them and has accumulated hundreds of folk songs and local love stories.

These festivals are held each year on the second Sunday in June. Crowds estimated at ten thousand have attended. One governor of the state was seen there, patting his feet with the music, having the time of his life. Mrs. Thomas is the founder of the American Folk Song Society, under whose auspices these festivals are held.

Those who, in the future, wish to attend, may be sure of a hospitable welcome at one of the many good hotels or tourist homes of Ashland, Kentucky.

To get to the "Traipsin Woman's Cabin" from Ashland, take U. S. Highway 60 to Cannonsburg, Kentucky, then follow U. S. 23 about four miles until you come to the sign which shows the location of the cabin which is about two miles from the main highway.

Reference: Trixy Bell, sister
to Mrs. Jean Thomas, 3201, Cogan
Street, Ashland, Kentucky, con-
sulted, November 19, 1936.

Box 1 File 9

Of late years the Ohio has regained much of its former standing as an artery of commerce. Instead of palatial packet boats there are seen these days heavy steel diesel powered tow boats, the barges laden with steel oil and pushing great fleets of barges and other products.

The canalization of the Ohio, giving it a year-round nine-foot stage has stabilized river traffic and made it dependable. Each year sees new power boats added to the river fleets and greater tonnage launched at the ship yards.

(Ashland Daily Independent Sunday Sept. 6, 1936)

ASPHALT:

Asphalt occurs in natural beds in the earth and can also be produced as a bi-product of crude oil in the refining of gasoline. During the present summer season, millions of gallons of asphalt were used to surface Kentucky Highways. Most of this came from crude oil and in Ashland alone fifteen million gallons were produced at the plant of the Ashland Refining Company, and used on Kentucky roads.

Large beds of natural asphalt have been discovered in Eastern Kentucky and are regarded as a protection for the future of Kentucky roads.

(Ashland Daily Independent Sunday, Sept.

6, 1936.)

Box 1 515-1
JAN 2 1935
Check
Blue
P. H. H. H.
By Emma Nunley

CLASS IV

TRANSPORTATION

BOYD COUNTY

In 1815 when the white settlers first came to this section, only Indian canoes were used for transportation on the Ohio River. In a short time boats began to ply the river, and the "Mountain Boy" was one of the first boats used. Now many steamers are seen on the river. A great many boats are used in shipping to and from ^{Ashland} this point. There are also many excursion boats.

^{Ashland} This city is served by the C. & O. Railroad, the only line in eastern Kentucky. It connects the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with the Mississippi Valley by an organized transportation system at the rate of 3.6 cents per mile. Often there are special reduced rates which are as low for a round trip as ordinarily for a one-way journey. The trains are air conditioned and Pullman cars are available.

This railroad was originally part of the Lexington and Big Sandy Division. The first iron rails were shipped from England to New Orleans, then up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to this point. The first locomotive was purchased in Massachusetts and sent down the Ohio River. A track of wooden rails was laid from the wharf to the top of the bank. The engine was fired with wood to start motion. But it was several months before a real train entered Ashland. In 1857 the first entrance was a locomotive with a string of flats carrying the members of the Railroad Company.

In November 1857 the first freight hauled a shipment of pig metal to the market. The freight line now gives fast, dependable, freight service.

Within the territory served by the C. & O. lines lie practically inexhausted ^{the} deposits of the finest coal ever discovered. ^{when adjective}

Emma Nalley
Boyd Co.
Box 1 File 9

A new station was erected in 1925 which is a magnificent structure, the equal of which will be found only in large cities. There is also a C. & O. express office near the station which is open day and night.

The bus station is located in the business section on 13th St. close the corner of 13th St. and Winchester Ave., and on the main highway Rd. 60. The South East Greyhound has 4 buses per day at this station and its main route is Rd. 60 or Midland Trail. The Atlantic Greyhound has 18 buses per day and its route is mainly Rd. 52. Sparks Brothers Line has 3 buses per day and its route is mainly Rd. 23. The Blue Ribbon Line is local and gives service at the rate of three cents per mile.

There is approximately 5 miles of street car line in the city limit and 20 miles interurban connecting Ashland, Kentucky with Huntington, W. Virginia. There is also a bus in the city limit operated by the street car company. There is local jitney service and taxi service day and night to any part of the city, operated by private owners.

The airport of Ashland has a 2,500 ft. runway, 2 way landing with storage and supply facilities. The airport is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile directly east of the main section of town, two blocks walking distance to street car and jitney service. Connections by chartered plane is from 15¢ per mile up, open or closed ships, 2 or 4 passengers.

TRANSPORTATION

BOYD COUNTY

Box 1. file 9

Emma R. Nunley

400

Railroads - "The Rail" by C. Courtney Clark, July 1933

"The Chesapeake and Ohio and Hocking Valley Employees' Magazine

March 1925

Both of the above magazines in possession of Col. Annie Poage,
of Ashland, Kentucky

Mr. O. N. Spain, General Passenger Agent, Transportation Building,
Washington, D. C.

Airport - Joe Vanello, Ashland, Kentucky

Jitney bus service- George Hatcher, City Clerk, City Building, Ashland, Ky

Buses J. A. Livingston, manager, Greyhound Bus Station, Ashland, Ky.

Street Car Headquarters-Huntington, West Virginia

The Greyhound Bus Line has a station located in the central part of the city at Black's Drug Store. There is also a C. & O. Depot. The Ohio Valley Street Car Company renders a great service to people of this locality.

Street cars of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway will cease to run over their tracks in Ashland and Catlettsburg on April 1. The tracks will be pulled up and operations abandoned. On April 1, bus service will be started by the Ohio Valley Bus Company according to Mr. F. W. Samworth, General Manager of the Ohio Valley Electric Railway and also manager of the bus company.

Five new buses will provide a 30 minute schedule. The bridge of the O. V. E. Railway Company, over the Big Sandy River will be made a traffic and vehicular bridge to accommodate the buses and public traffic as well.

History of the Line:

It was in the summer of 1887 that the first street car was operated in Ashland. It was horse drawn and the operator of the car was E. C. Jones, now prominent business man.

The cars then had tracks from Thirteenth Street to Twenty-fifth Street which was from city limits to city limits. A large crowd gathered at Thirteenth Street and as the two horses, Tom and Jerry, were hitched to the car, a shout was heard from the crowd as Ashland's first street car began moving.

The car held thirteen passengers, Mr. Jones said. It took about 45 minutes to make the "journey" from Thirteenth Street to Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Jones recalled many amusing incidents. He said the car company published a schedule in the Independent, which was then located on Sixteenth and Greenup, which read as follows: "Cars leave Thirteenth Street once in awhile, and arrives at Twenty-fifth Street, now and then."

It was necessary to have "lunch periods," because of the horses. One one trip the horses decided they would "Go eat" whether Mr. Jones wanted them to or not. It was one morning during the summer and very warm, when he was making

a return trip from Twenty-fifth Street with a car full of passengers mostly workmen at the old A. C. & I. shops, and Mr. Jones said that he intended making the run without stopping and take the horses to the livery stable coming back from Thirteenth Street.

The horses, however, had a different idea and when the corner of Fifteenth and Winchester was reached they started towards Greenup to the livery stable. The car was derailed and passengers were thrown about, but no one was hurt. The passengers after enjoying a big laugh, resumed their journey, walking, and Mr. Jones decided it best to let the horses have their own way.

The hardest task about the job, he said, was keeping the horses walking straight. To do this he said that it was necessary to practice during "off hours."