

• Commonwealth of Kentucky •

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KENTUCKY SOURCE MATERIALS AND THE STATE CONSTITUTION



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KENTUCKY SOURCE MATERIALS
AND
THE STATE CONSTITUTION





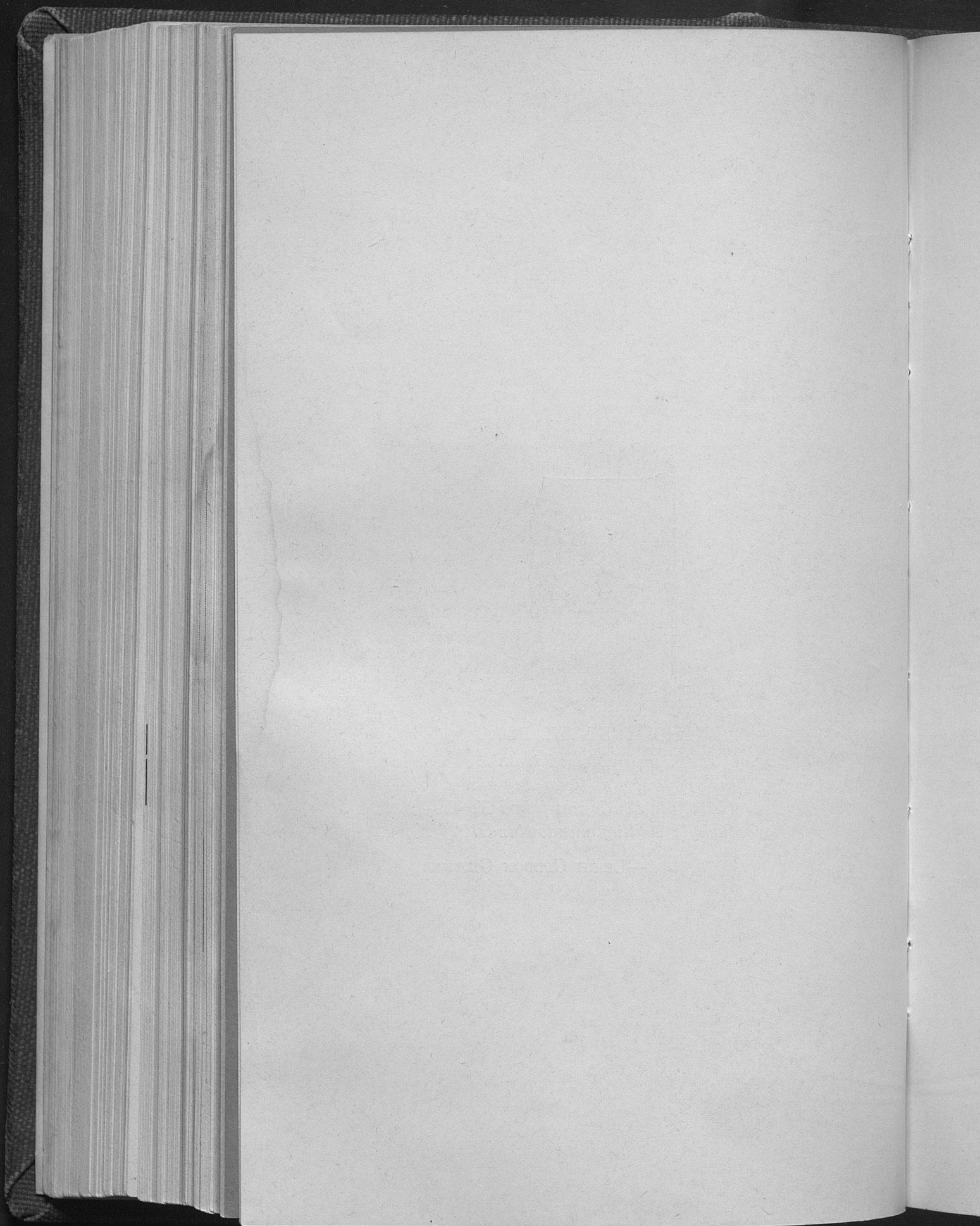
New State Capitol



KENTUCKY STATE FLAG

*"Symbolic union, emblemed troth
Of kindred hearts and clasping hands,
Link 'twixt fair South and frigid North—
Kentucky's smiling meadowlands!"*

—LEIGH GORDON GILTNER





BOSWELL B. HODGKIN
Superintendent of Public Instruction

FOREWORD

This educational bulletin on Kentucky Source Materials and the State Constitution is to serve as a sourcebook for the Kentucky schools. It was prepared by members of the State Department of Education appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bulletin contains materials on several phases of Kentucky life. A copy of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is included. Various sidelights of interest were added. For the convenience of those who are interested in a further study of Kentucky a rather lengthy bibliography has been listed. The bibliography includes an exceptionally good list of materials on Kentucky.

The State Department of Education has had a good many requests for copies of the Constitution of Kentucky and other information similar to that incorporated in this bulletin. It is hoped that these materials will serve the Kentucky schools in a valuable way.

BOSWELL B. HODGKIN
Superintendent of Public Instruction

INTRODUCTION

Kentucky source materials exist in abundance; yet only a very few of them are actually available to teachers and pupils for use. In many instances the available materials are in an unsuitable form for effective school use. This small compilation of such materials, though exceedingly meager and limited, may help to bridge the gap between the existing materials and those now available for use in the schools.

In the preparation of this bulletin, it appeared to be more desirable to use the suitable materials already available. From several sources they were selected. The major part of the bulletin is adapted materials and direct quotations. On the part of the compilers considerable effort was made to keep personal statements at a minimum.

This bulletin contains materials on a variety of items that pertain to Kentucky and Kentuckians. An unabridged copy of the Constitution of Kentucky has been included. An excellent list of Kentucky publications and other materials have been added. The compilers recognize the many limitations of the bulletin. We hope, however, that the materials are valuable enough to warrant a place among the other materials of instruction for school use.

E. B. WHALIN, Director
Division of Health Education
ISHMAEL TRIPLETT, Director
Division of Free Textbooks

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department of Education wishes to express appreciation for the use of the materials included in the educational bulletin **Kentucky Source Materials** and the **State Constitution**. Grateful acknowledgment is extended to the authors and publishers for the quotations and adaptations from the following publications:

Exploring the South; The Earth and Its Resources; The World Book Encyclopedia; Kentucky Resources; Our South: Its Resources and Their Use; Minerals Yearbook; History of Europe in Our Times; Geography and History of Kentucky; Kindhead's History of Kentucky; Chronology of State's History; Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia; Spring Time, Derby Time, and Travel Time in Kentucky; Historic Kentucky Highways; U. S. Bureau of Census; The Nations at Work; Blueprint for a Greater Kentucky; the Office of Secretary of State of Kentucky; Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh, the publisher of the 1950 **Kentucky Directory**; Mr. Mark Godman; Mr. Harry Towles; and others who assisted in the preparation of this bulletin.

DUPLICATIONS AND VARIATIONS

In the compilation of the bulletin materials some duplications have occurred. Also certain variations exist, in some instances, in dates, data, spelling, punctuation, and plans of organization. In the selection of suitable materials such duplications were almost unavoidable.

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NATIONAL AND STATE WEALTH

KNOW YOUR AMERICA

The United States possesses 45 percent of the world's wealth and 60 percent of the monetary gold. Of the annual world supply of oil it produces 62 percent; of iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, and coal, 33 1/3 percent; of cotton, 50 percent; and of wheat, 20 percent. Such resources are the heritage of our 132 million people. The great problems of our country seem small when measured against these vast resources.

People are more important than things. What of our people? In 1790 our population was nearly all rural; today it is more urban than rural. In 1880, 14 percent of the population was under 5 years of age; in 1930, only 9 percent. More than 2 million babies are born each year. The birthrate in cities is too low to maintain their population. Only the influx from rural areas enables the large cities to survive.

—N.E.A. Leaflet No. 58

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THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

1. **Statehood:** Kentucky was admitted into the Union as the fifteenth state on June 1, 1792.

2. **Seat of Government:** Lexington was the first capital of Kentucky. In 1793 the capital was moved to Frankfort, Kentucky.

3. **Capitol Buildings:** Kentucky has had six capitol buildings. The present Capitol Building was completed in 1909.

4. **State Flag:** The State flag of Kentucky varying in dimensions, was approved by legislative action on March 26, 1918. It is made of "navy blue silk or bunting, with the seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky encircled by a wreath of goldenrod, embroidered, printed or stamped on the center thereof."¹

5. **State Motto:** "United we stand, divided we fall" is the motto of Kentucky.

6. **State Seal:** The seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was authorized by an act of the General Assembly and approved in 1792. Kentucky's seal is illustrated by the plate on the title page of this bulletin.

7. **State Song:** "My Old Kentucky Home" is the state song of Kentucky.

8. **State Bird:** Kentucky **cardinal** is the official state bird.

9. **State Flower:** The state flower is the **goldenrod**.

10. **State Tree:** The state tree is the **tulip** or "yellow poplar."

¹ 1918 Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Chapter 40, page 126. The State Journal Publishing Company, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1918.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

"FIVE KINDS OF RESOURCES"

"Man's resources today fall into five large classes. His first resource is **himself**. Second, he has the **materials** he finds in **nature**. These are the two resources with which primitive man worked. Third, man today has developed the **knowledge** and **skill** with which he uses nature's materials. Fourth, he has **capital** as a **resource**. With capital wealth he carries on **business** and gets some of the things he needs. Fifth, man has all the **institutions** and **organizations** he has made. With these institutional resources people help each other in living and making a living."

Vance, Rupert B., Ivey, John E., Jr., and Bond, Marjorie N. *Exploring the South*, pp. 20-21, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1949.

Guide

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CHAPTER I

NATIONAL AND STATE WEALTH

A. STANDARDS AND WEALTH

Guide and Standard

Chapter I is a brief presentation of the basic factors for a strong and wealthy **nation** and a great and prosperous **state**. The materials are designed to serve as guides and standards for the evaluation of similar materials on Kentucky. Plans for organization of the materials in the other chapters are similar in pattern.

Actual and Potential Wealth

The United States is a great **country** with much wealth. Kentucky is a great **state** with much potential wealth. The greatness of a **country** depends on at least four major factors. The four fundamental factors are: (1) the people, (2) the physical environment, (3) the institutions, and (4) the ideals and traditions. If a **country** or a **state** has these four fundamentals, all the other necessary elements become secondary and can be supplied.

B. FUNDAMENTAL FOUNDATIONS

The People

Factor number one is the people. A nation may have an abundance of natural resources and, yet, remain undeveloped and backward. Without people, institutions and ideals are nonexistent. An adequate number of intelligent and enterprising people is a country's greatest possession. All the other factors without an industrious people mean very little or almost nothing.

Physical Environment

Factor number two is the physical environment. With an unfavorable physical environment the cultural development of a people is severely limited. The more important factors of the physical environment fall within four major categories.¹ They are: (1) the atmosphere—weather and climate; (2) landforms—valleys, plains, plateaus, hill country, and mountains; (3) the oceans and their shores; and (4) earth resources—soil, water, vegetation, animal life, and minerals.

¹ Finch, Vernor C., Trewartha, Glenn T., and Shearer, M. H. *The Earth and Its Resources*, p. v., McGraw, Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1948.

1. **Atmosphere:** "The principal elements of the atmosphere that largely determine the weather or climate at any given time or place are temperature and precipitation. In addition to these are such elements as atmospheric pressure, winds, storms, and visibility. . . . Of the various elements of natural environment that affect the usefulness of the earth's regions for human beings, such as climate, landforms, minerals, soils, and native vegetation, climate probably is the most important single item."²

(a) **Climatic Controls:** The principal climatic controls are these: (1) latitude; (2) distribution of land and water; (3) winds; (4) elevation; (5) mountain barriers; (6) high and low-pressure centers; (7) ocean currents; and (8) storms of various kinds.³

(b) **Chief Element:** Climate . . . is the most important element of environment. It has much to do with people's daily work habits and their occupations. . . . The two most important elements of climate are temperature and rainfall.⁴

(c) **Temperature and Precipitation:** "All average temperatures for a month, season, year, or even a long period of years are built upon the mean (average) daily temperature as the basic unit.⁵ . . . Precipitation may fall in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail. In case it falls in the solid form, it is melted, and the water is measured in a standard rain gage. Ordinarily, 8 to 12 inches of snow will equal 1 inch of rain."⁶

2. **Landforms:** The landforms comprise about 29 percent of the earth's surface. The different landforms are: (1) valleys, (2) plains, (3) plateaus, (4) hills, and (5) mountains. A very large part of the landforms are unsuited for "permanent human abode."

(a) **Land Area:** "The total area of the land surface of the earth, about 51 million square miles, is equal to about 17 times the area of the United States. Upon this rather restricted surface the entire human population of the earth resides and tries to secure a living. However, large parts of the land, for one reason or another, are poorly suited to human occupation or use. . . ."⁷

² Ibid., pp. 21-22.

³ Ibid., p. 22.

⁴ Ibid., p. 30.

⁵ Ibid., p. 29.

⁶ Ibid., p. 527.

⁷ Ibid., p. 5.

3. Oceans and Their Shores: The oceans occupy about 71 percent of the earth's surface. This large area of the earth's surface is unsuited for human habitation. The oceans and their shores, yet, are useful to man in many ways. Oceans are important factors in the modification of the climate. They contain a great variety of animal life and are a rich source of human food. Also the seashores are very useful to man. They provide harbors for ships, scenic attractions, fishing grounds, and recreation and summer resorts.

4. Earth Resources: Among the more important earth resources are soils, water, vegetation, animal life, and minerals. In life, especially modern life, the earth's resources have become more important in many ways to man. This statement is particularly true with the mineral resources.

(a) **Soil:** "Of all the natural resources of the earth, soil, and water are two of the most necessary to man's existence. . . .⁸ The soil, a resource of tremendous importance, is made up of both inorganic and organic materials. With inorganic rock fragments, which is the basis of soils, are mingled variable quantities of plant and animal remains and a world of microscopic organisms."⁹

(b) **Water:** "Water, like air, is a natural resource demanded in great quantity by both plant and animal life. . . . The waters of the land are derived, either directly or indirectly, from atmospheric precipitation. . . . Water supplies and water bodies are useful to man in many different ways, some of the more important of which are:

- (1) For numerous uses around the home.
- (2) For industrial purposes.
- (3) For the irrigation of crops.
- (4) For the production of mechanical power.
- (5) As routes of inland transportation.
- (6) As added attractiveness to scenic or recreational areas.

The amount of water used for drinking and household supply varies greatly. Among the desert people it is small. On the other hand, in modern cities the daily per capita allowance may be 15 to 20 gallons."¹⁰

⁸ Ibid., p. 424.

⁹ Ibid., p. 363.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 363-364.

(c) **Vegetation and Animal Life:** "Among the natural resources of the earth, few are more important than native vegetation and associated animal life. To be sure, certain native plants and animals have been modified and improved by man's scientific methods. Nevertheless, remaining natural forests are our principal source of lumber; natural grass-covered areas are valuable grazing lands; and native animals of land and sea are sources of food, skins, and fur."¹¹

(d) **Mineral Resources:** "Modern industrial civilization is based to a large extent upon the mineral fuels, principally coal and petroleum. . . . In addition to water and mineral fuels, the earth provides many inorganic substances for human use. . . ."¹²

(e) **Value of Metals:** "Before the beginning of written history men knew the value of certain metals, and they sought the materials from which they might be obtained. Man's intelligent use of the metals is largely responsible for the material progress enjoyed by civilization today. It is convenient to think of two great groups of metals:

(1) **Precious or Semiprecious:** Precious or semiprecious metals occur in relatively small amounts. Examples are gold, silver, platinum, chromium, tungsten, and nickel.

(2) **Nonprecious:** Nonprecious metals occur in relatively large amounts. Examples are iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminum. These metals are called nonprecious, yet as a group they are more useful to man than are the precious metals."¹³

(f) **Iron Ore:** "In the United States much more iron ore is mined and used than in any other country of the world. This is in part made possible by the high quality, ease of mining, and convenient location of the ores of Lake Superior region. Several bodies of ore are located in this region, which includes parts of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan."¹⁴

(g) **Other Metals:** Aluminum, lead, and zinc are found in rather large quantities in the United States. In numerous ways these metals are useful to man. Copper, nickel, and tin are valuable in the

¹¹ Ibid., p. 393.

¹² Ibid., pp. 444, 458.

¹³ Ibid., p. 458.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 460.

industrial life of a country. Silver, gold, and platinum are some of our most valuable precious metals.

(h) **Non-metallic Minerals:** Among the valuable non-metallic minerals are quartz, lime, clay, and gypsum. In our economy salt, sulphur, and mineral fertilizers are valuable. Examples of the mineral fertilizers are lime, potash, phosphorous, and nitrogen.

5. **Conservation of Natural Resources:** "More and more attention must be given to the conservation of these natural resources. Such conservation involves one or all of the following: (1) the sensible and economic consumption of resources now existing, (2) the protection of certain animals and plants almost exterminated by man, and (3) the replenishing of supplies of natural resources whenever possible for the use of future generations."¹⁵

THE BASIC INSTITUTIONS

1. **Third Major Factor:** The basic institutions are the third major factor. In time the life of man is relatively short while that of the institution is rather long. Consequently, man has organized institutions to give greater permanency and security to his achievements and ways of life. In nature institutions are social, educational, religious, economic, and political. Examples are the home and family, the school, the church, industry and commerce, and government. In modern life the services of these basic institutions are indispensable. Many other institutions render invaluable services to man in his way of life.

2. **Wants and Needs:** In modern life man's wants and needs are many. He has many economic needs, social needs, intellectual needs, recreational needs, and spiritual needs. "One man, working alone, cannot manage to have these things. But groups of people working and planning together may have them. People have made schools and colleges and universities for themselves. They have made hospitals, churches, and art galleries, libraries, orchestras, and government itself. All these and many other organizations, have been created by the people to help fill their various needs. Such organizations are part of the institutional wealth of the world."¹⁶

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 393.

¹⁶ Vance, Rupert B., Ivey, John E., Jr., and Bond, Marjorie N., *Exploring The South*, p. 23. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1949.

Ideals and Traditions

1. **Fourth Major Factor:** The fourth major factor is the ideals and traditions. A country to be great needs convictions to live by and ideals to achieve. The American people have expressed their ideals in the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, and in American's Creed.

2. **Inalienable Rights:** The Declaration of Independence gives us these ideals of democracy for which to seek:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

3. **Objectives in Preamble:** The Preamble to the Constitution sets forth these objectives in the form of ideals for achievement. There are six objectives in number. They are the following:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the Common Defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

4. **American's Creed:** The third document which sets out in a very concise form many of the American objectives and ideals is the American's Creed. It contains these statements:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government by the people, of the people, and for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

5. **Four Categories:** These three documents afford us excellent sources for our ideals and objectives. We have an abundance of literature that is rich in American ideals and traditions. The American ideals and traditions may be grouped into four major categories. The four are the following:

Humanity: In a democracy dignity and worth are accorded to the individual.

Freedom: In a democracy freedom consistent with the social stability is a right of the individual.

Equality: In a democracy equality of opportunity is the heritage of the individual.

Justice: In a democracy justice is a recognized right of the individual.

6. Means of Attainment: What are some of the means whereby the people may attain these ideals? It is generally recognized that cooperation, intelligence, morality, and prosperity are four essential means for such achievement. Through these means and ways we hope to approach nearer to the ideals of humanity, the different freedoms, equalities of opportunity, and justice in our human relationships.

7. Different Phases of Kentucky: The other chapters of this bulletin are devoted to the different phases of Kentucky—people, physical environment, institutions, and our national ideals and traditions in which Kentuckians should share. As stated in the preface the materials which have been assembled and incorporated were selected from several different sources. Originality is not claimed. It is hoped that the materials contained herein will be helpful to the Kentucky school children and teachers.

A CREED FOR AMERICANS

"We believe in the dignity of man and the worth and value of every living soul, no matter in what body housed, no matter whether born in comfort or born in poverty, no matter to what stock he belongs, what creed he professes, what job he holds."

—Stephen Vincent Benet.

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THE FOUR BASIC FACTORS

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Democracy has four parts, set forth or implied in the Constitution and federal statutes:

[1] *Political*—Freedom to vote on public issues; freedom to discuss those issues in public gatherings, in press, radio, and movies.

[2] *Economic*—Freedom to work and to participate in organizations and discussions to raise living standards.

[3] *Social*—Freedom from oppression based on theories of superiority or inferiority.

[4] *Religious*—Freedom of worship, with separation of church and state.

With these freedoms are associated responsibilities. With freedom of the press goes responsibility for accuracy in news. Analysis of propagandas associated with these freedoms and responsibilities will help prepare young people for responsible citizenship.

—Clyde R. Miller.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

TWELVE ANNUAL STATE EVENTS

1. **Mule Day**, Mayfield, third Monday in February.
2. **Keeneland Races**, Lexington, in April (no fixed date).
3. **Allen County Singing Convention**, Scottsville, first Sunday in May; also first Sunday in October.
4. **Kentucky Colonels' Fete**, Louisville, on the eve of the Kentucky Derby in May.
5. **Kentucky Derby**, Churchill Downs, Louisville, first or second Saturday in May.
6. **Old Southern Harmony Singing Festival**, Benton, fourth Sunday in May.
7. **Mountain Laurel Festival**, Pineville, May or June (no fixed date).
8. **American Folk Song Festival**, Traipsin's Woman's Cabin, near Ashland, second Sunday in June.
9. **Kentucky Pioneer Memorial Celebration**, Harrodsburg, July 16.
10. **State Fair**, Louisville, second or third week in September.
11. **Annual Trotting Races**, Lexington, In October (no date fixed).
12. **Tobacco Festival**, Lexington, last week in November.

The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. 10, p. 4141. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

KENTUCKY'S RESOURCES

"The state's greatest reservoir of resources is its people. While the state is also a vast storehouse of natural resources, these are important only to the extent that the people possess technical knowledge and skill to use them to the best advantage. It is one of the chief functions of education to give people an understanding of nature's laws and of how to apply these laws to meet the needs of all. Lack of understanding and failure to cooperate with nature result in the destruction of resources, and consequently in low standards of living for many people, now and in the future."

Kentucky Resources, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 11. University of Kentucky, Lexington, 1945.

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CHAPTER II

THE FOUR BASIC FACTORS

A. KENTUCKY PEOPLE

Present Population

According to the 1950 census Kentucky has a population of 2,931,588* or an increase of 3.5% over the 1940 census. Kentucky's greatest resource is her people.

Nationality

As a whole Kentuckians are native born. The population of Kentucky is less than 10% Negro. Kentuckians of foreign birth are largely Germans, Russians, Italians, English, Irish, Canadians, Polish, and Swiss. Germans constitute about one third of Kentucky's foreign population.

Rural and Urban

Kentucky is a rural state. The United States Census Bureau classifies about 70% of Kentucky population as rural and 30% as urban.

Population Density

Of the southern states Kentucky ranks second in population density. North Carolina has the largest number of people per square mile. Kentucky has around 72 people per square mile.

Occupational Groups

In 1940 the occupational groups of Kentucky were listed in the following order: (1) agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 36.5%; (2) wholesale and retail trade, 12.5%; (3) manufacturing, 11.9%; (4) personal services—hotel, domestic, laundering, etc., 7.6%; (5) mining, 7.1%; (6) transportation, communication, and other public utilities, 6.3%; (7) professional services—medical, legal, educational, etc., 5.5%; (8) construction, 4.2%; (9) government, 3.1%; (10) finance, insurance, and real estate, 1.8%; (11) business and repair service, 1.6%; (12) amusement, recreation, and related services, .6%; and (13) workers not accounted for, 1.3%.

School Population

On October 1, 1950, Kentucky had a school census of 683,075. The elementary and high school enrollment was 603,654 with 21,268

* Preliminary report as of April 1, 1951.

teachers. Of this total enrollment 464,283 were in the elementary grades and 139,371 in the high school grades. Public schools enrolled 547,548 and the remaining pupils were enrolled in the private, parochial, college training, and other state-supported schools.

Adult Population

Kentucky has a population of around 1,600,000 people 21 years of age or older. As many as 30% of the people of Kentucky, perhaps, are between the ages of 5 and 19 years of age. This group for the United States will average about 25%. Approximately 40% of the people of Kentucky are under 21 years of age. It has been estimated that the South has one third of the school children in the United States and about "one sixth of the nation's school money." Kentucky is a representative Southern State.

B. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Location

Kentucky belongs in the East South Central group of states. Recently this group of states has been referred to as the "Southern Region" of the United States. Kentucky is bordered by seven states. The states on the north are Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; on the east, West Virginia and Virginia; on the south, Tennessee; and by Missouri on the west. In north latitude Kentucky extends approximately from the 36th parallel to the 39th parallel and in longitude from the 82nd meridian to the 88th meridian. According to the Geological Survey the geographical center of Kentucky is near Lebanon in Marion County.

Climate

"Although continental in character with rather wide extremes of temperature and precipitation, the climate of Kentucky is generally temperate, healthful, and well-adapted to a varied plant and animal life. The state lies within the path of the moisture-bearing, low-pressure formations that move from the Western Gulf region northeastward over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to the Great Lakes and the Northern Atlantic coast. The greater part of the precipitation is obtained from the Gulf coast through the agency of these pressure formations. There is considerable variation in the amount of moisture received as well as in the other climatic elements in individual months, seasons, and years."¹ Climate is

¹ Evans, Everett F. and Donahue, Roy L. *Our South: Its Resources and Their Uses*, p. 69. The Steck Company, Publishers, Austin, Texas, 1949.

an important factor in human life. The two chief elements of climate are temperature and precipitation.

1. Temperature: The annual average temperature (Fahrenheit) for Kentucky is around 56.7 degrees. The average temperature for summer is 75.6 degrees and that for winter is about 36.9 degrees. The lowest temperature on record for Kentucky was 30 degrees below in Loretto and Princeton in February, 1899, and the highest was 114 degrees above in Greensburg in July, 1930. The average length of the growing season is from 160 to 200 days.

2. Precipitation: Rainfall, snow, hail, and sleet are forms of precipitation. The average annual precipitation for Kentucky is around 45.45 inches. The average rainfall, from April 1 to September 30, is near 22.90 inches. From October 1 to March 31, it is around 22.55 inches. The annual average snowfall for the state is approximately 13.6 inches. Kentucky has a climate conducive to luxuriant plant growth and a diversity of farm crops.

Landforms

Kentucky has a total area of 40,395 square miles. The land area is 40,109 square miles and the inland water area is more than 300 square miles. In area Kentucky ranks 36th in the union. From east to west across the state is around 460 miles and about 170 miles across the state from north to south. The principal land forms are the valleys, plains, plateaus, hill country, and mountains.

1. Elevation: The landforms of Kentucky vary in elevation. It rises gradually from about 300 feet in the west on the Mississippi River to over 2,000 feet to the east in the Cumberland Mountains. The lowest altitude is 257 feet on the Mississippi River in Fulton County. The highest altitude is 4,150 feet on the Big Black Mountain in Harlan County. The average elevation for the state is around 750 feet.

2. Different landforms: The landforms of Kentucky, which include the valleys, plains, plateaus, hills and mountains, have been described in other sections under the Physical Regions of Kentucky. Also the section on soils deals indirectly with the different landforms. Probably Kentucky has about as much variety in landforms as any other state in the union. Kentucky has six natural regions that well represent the different landforms. These natural regions are usually referred to as the (1) Eastern Coal Field, (2) Knob Region, (3) Bluegrass Region, (4) Pennyroyal Region, (5) Western Coal Field, and (6) Jackson Purchase.

Oceans and Their Shores

Kentucky is an inland state. For this reason the oceans and their shores affect Kentucky to a less extent than they do the coastal states. Although Kentucky is an inland state the temperature and precipitation are modified by the oceans. Kentucky has more than 300 square miles of water area. Wolf Creek Dam and Kentucky Lake are two of the ten greatest reservoirs of the world. Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any other state in the union.

Earth Resources

1. **Soil:** Kentucky has a great variety of soils. The state has large acreage of fertile soils, large areas of semi-fertile, and large areas of rather poor soils. In eastern Kentucky the land surface is hilly, stony, and underlain by sandstone and shale. Certain areas of southeastern Kentucky have shallow and stony sands and clays overlying sandstone and shales. In the north-central part of the state the bedrock is shale, limestone, and sandstone. Central Kentucky has a limestone bedrock. The soils are mostly brown silt loams. In the Knob Region the lands are silt loams with a bedrock of limestone and shale. In the south-central and west-central sections the lands are hilly and rolling. These sections contain considerable loess soils with some rocky, and red to brown loams. South-western Kentucky has stony soils, considerable gravel, and yellow to brown silt loams. In the most western counties of this area the soils are largely yellow, silt loams.²

2. **Water:** Kentucky has valuable water resources. Lakes, rivers, springs, and deep wells are the principal water sources in the state. The average rainfall for the state is around 45 inches annually. The precipitation is sufficient for a great variety of crops and good pasture lands. The rivers are valuable means for transportation. There are ample water supplies for domestic and industrial purposes. Lakes form good fishing grounds and centers for recreation. Elsewhere in this bulletin the chief rivers are dealt with more fully.

3. **Vegetation:** In addition to the cultivated crops, forests, grasses, and other plant life, vegetation includes all other plant life. Kentucky forests include oaks, hickories, sugar maples, walnuts, yellow poplars, beech trees, and numerous other hard-

² Ibid., pp. 183-187.

woods and softwood trees. The state has large areas of excellent bluegrass pastures. The state has many other valuable pasture grasses. Among the principal farm crops are corn, tobacco, oats, cowpeas, legumes, wheat, barley, alfalfa, lespedeza, and other farm crops and truck products.

4. Animals: The animal life of Kentucky may be classified as domesticated and undomesticated. Among the domesticated animals are horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats. Examples of the undomesticated animals are deer, wolves, foxes, weasels, minks, skunks, raccoons, beavers, muskrats, woodchucks, opossums, squirrels, and rabbits. The most common domestic fowls are chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and guineas. The game birds are represented by passenger pigeons, turkeys, partridges, doves, and quails. Several water fowls visit Kentucky's streams and lakes. Examples are wild ducks, geese, brant, and cranes. Kentucky has many song birds. Few examples are mocking birds, mourning doves, brown thrashers, wrens, whippoorwills, and orioles. Other birds common to Kentucky are eagles, owls, hawks, crows, and kingfishers. It is said that Kentucky has more than 300 species of birds—migratory and non-migratory. Kentucky has a number of reptiles—poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. The amphibians that are commonly found are salamanders, turtles, and frogs. Fish are rather abundant in Kentucky's streams and lakes. Examples are bass, crappie, perch, sunfish, trout, bream, and catfish.

5. Minerals: As a rule minerals are classified as mineral fuels, metals, and non-metallic minerals. The most important minerals are coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Coal is abundant in Kentucky. Natural gas and petroleum exist in quantities of some commercial importance. Kentucky has some iron ore. The other metals such as copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver exist in very small quantities, if at all. Several of the non-metallic minerals are produced on the commercial basis. Examples are rock asphalt, fluorspar, clay, cement materials, sand, gravel, rock phosphate, and others.

C. INSTITUTIONS

Types of Institutions

Institutions provide indispensable services in modern life. To augment these services Kentuckians have established a number of institutions. In the nature of service these institutions may be classified as social, religious, economic, political, and educational.

Social Institutions

Social institutions include the homes, hospitals, agencies for recreation, welfare agencies, institutions for the mental defectives, institutions for the delinquents, homes for the old people, homes for the poor, prisons, and other social institutions.

Religious Institutions

This group of institutions comprises the churches, missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Knights of Columbus, and other religious and semi-religious organizations. Kentucky has many religious institutions.

Economic Institutions

The industrial and commercial institutions are the principal economic institutions. Among these are banks, trade exchanges, factories, mercantile establishments, transportation and communication agencies, labor organizations, employers' associations, farmers' organizations, and business organizations.

Political Organizations

Kentucky is concerned with the different political institutions. These institutions are designed for the political life of the people on different levels. The different levels are represented by local governments—county and municipal, state government, national government, and world government. The governments on the various levels and their many institutions in the form of agencies wield a tremendous influence on the life of the people.

Educational Institutions

Educational institutions are represented by the public elementary and secondary schools, public and private colleges, University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, technical schools, and professional institutions. Kentucky has two universities, five standard four-year colleges, several private four-year colleges, a number of private junior colleges, a few public junior colleges and a number of professional and technical schools. For the 1950-51 school year Kentucky had 613 public and private high schools. Altogether the state had 5,090 elementary and high schools.

D. IDEALS AND TRADITIONS

Similar Ideals and Traditions

Our national ideals and traditions are treasured by Kentuckians. The people of Kentucky believe in these rights: (1) personal dignity and worth of the individual; (2) sanctity of the home and family;

(3) religion and other personal freedoms; (4) public education; (5) equality of opportunity; (6) the right to work; (7) the right of private enterprise; and (8) representative government.

National Ideals and Traditions

Kentuckians believe in the ideals and principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the National Constitution, the American's Creed, the Bill of Rights in the Federal and state constitutions, and other American ideals and traditions. These ideals and traditions were treated rather fully in chapter one.

Note: Chapter III treats more fully the physical regions, soils, rivers, highways, parks, forests, crops, livestock, state institutions, and other items.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH

"There lay untouched below the surface of the ground vast fortunes of coal and iron in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, of sulphur in Louisiana and Texas, and petroleum in Texas and Oklahoma. How long these resources might have gone undeveloped had it not been for another source of advance no one can tell. Perhaps most potent of all factors was the necessity which fell upon the younger men of the South to seek their fortunes in new fields and in new lines, since their fathers' prosperity was gone and the way to wealth of an earlier generation was closed."

Fish, Carl Russell and Wilson, Howard E. *History of the United States*, pp. 522-23. American Book Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1934.

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KENTUCKY PHYSICAL REGIONS AND OTHER FACTORS

SACRIFICE FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE

The four catchwords of totalitarian dictators are: "Believe! Obey! Sacrifice! Die!" If the citizens of the American republic have no convictions with regard to the values in which they believe, democracy will be supplanted. If Americans will not voluntarily obey the disciplines of morality, immoral forces will discipline us. If the spirit of sacrifice of the individual for the general welfare is lost, the American way of life will disappear. If the citizens of this nation have no ideals they would die to preserve, then surely despotism and darkness will totally overcome the western hemisphere as it threatens to envelope Europe totally. The public schools and the churches must work out together the salvation of the spiritual life of this people. The freedom of these two institutions will endure or fall together.

—N.E.A. Leaflet No. 149

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

THE BLUE GRASS STATE

"Kentucky, ken TUCK ih, gets its name from an old Indian word whose exact meaning is not known. **The meadow land and the land of tomorrow** are two of the many meanings that have been given to the word. The Indians and the pioneers called the Kentucky Country **The Hunting Ground** because of the abundance of game. Later the region was called **The Dark and Bloody Ground** because of the fierce battles between the whites and the Indians. But Kentucky is most often called **The Bluegrass State** because the grass that covers the rolling land of Central Kentucky bears tiny blossoms of a dusty blue color."

The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. 10, p. 4131. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

KENTUCKY NATURAL RESOURCES

Six Physical Regions

The six physical regions of Kentucky are: Jackson Purchase, Western Coal Field, Pennyroyal Region, Bluegrass Region, Knob Region, and Eastern Coal Field.

Kentucky Rivers

1. **Principal Rivers:** The principal rivers are Big Sandy, Licking River, Kentucky River, Salt River, Green River, Cumberland River, and Tennessee River.

2. **Smaller Streams:** Among the smaller streams are Levisa Fork; Triplett Creek; Little Sandy; North, Middle and South forks of Kentucky River; Dix River, Elkhorn and Eagle Creeks; Rolling and Beech forks of Salt River; Barren, Nolin and Rough rivers in Green River Basin; Trade Water River; Yellow Creek, Laurel and Rockcastle rivers; South Fork of Cumberland; and Mayfield Creek and Bayou de Chien.

3. **Bordering Rivers:** The bordering rivers are the Ohio and Mississippi.

Forest Resources

Forest resources include these topics: forest areas, forest in pioneering days, present forest areas, and native species of trees.

Mineral Resources

The more important minerals of Kentucky are: coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluorspar, clays, rock asphalt, limestones, sands, and gravel.

CHAPTER III

KENTUCKY PHYSICAL REGIONS AND OTHER FACTORS

A. PHYSICAL REGIONS

The Jackson Purchase

1. **"The Jackson Purchase** is the flat low area in extreme Western Kentucky between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. It is a predominantly rural section, with a population density slightly exceeding the average for Kentucky. The soils are mostly of recent origin but are underlain by older formations which were deposited in an ancient spoon-shaped section of the Gulf of Mexico as it extended northward through the middle western states. These formations consist of sands, gravels, and clays, which were deposited on the westward sloping portion of the Gulf Embayment. All the formations dip to the West at about 20 feet per mile. Rainfall enters the sands in the eastern portion of the area and percolates slowly to the west through these sands. Confining layers of clay hold the water in the sands, and act, in effect, as sloping pipes filled with water. Consequently, when a clay layer above the sand is pierced by drilling, the artesian pressure on the water in the sands causes it to rise in the well. The entire Jackson Purchase is underlain by these formations, and one of Kentucky's most abundant ground-water supplies exists here. As most of the demands in the area have been restricted to small use for agricultural purposes, this ground-water supply represents an important undeveloped resource of the state."¹

2. **This is the lowest natural region in the state.** The Purchase is largely river plains. Andrew Jackson aided in the purchase of this region in 1818 from the Chickasaw Indians. It became known as the Jackson Purchase. This region contains several shallow lakes and swamps. In its forests are many cypress trees. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, pecans, and cotton are among the most important crops. The chief mineral production is clay. Fine clays are found in this area and considerable pottery is made. This region comprises eight

¹ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 72-73, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

counties. The Kentucky Lake, the atomic plant, fishing grounds, and other industries mean more progress for this area of Kentucky.²

The Pennyroyal

1. "The Pennyroyal, also known as the Mississippian Plateau, adjoins the Jackson Purchase to the east and extends through central Kentucky, partially encircling an area of almost equal size known as the Western Coal Field. The population of the Pennyroyal is predominantly rural. The soils, although low in phosphate content, are excellent for agricultural purposes and the principal demands for ground water come from rural sources. Geological conditions in the area are responsible for large underground water reservoirs and channels. In fact, in some sections of the Pennyroyal the topography of the land is such that all rain falling on the surface enters the ground and reaches the streams only through underground channels.

2. "Underlying most of the Pennyroyal is a massively bedded series of rather pure limestones, most typically shown in the Mammoth Cave section. The formations underneath the pure limestones consist principally of shaly limestones resulting from a mixed deposit of mud and lime. The area also contains some sandstone formations so tightly cemented as to prohibit passage of water except through joints capable of transmitting rather large quantities.

3. "The unusual development of underground drainage in the Pennyroyal has resulted from chemical solution along the joint system produced in fracturing. Slightly acidic ground waters percolating through the joints have gradually dissolved the limestone walls of the joints, producing openings many times the original size. The entire region is underlain by a network of undergrown streams, and wells drilled into the solutional openings are capable of yielding large quantities of water. However, well drilling in this area involves an element of chance, for unless a cavern is encountered there is slight possibility of obtaining water. It is difficult to predict the quality of the ground water in this area. Lacking natural filtering, the water is subject to contamination, and where the circulation is poor the water may be highly mineralized."³

² *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4132. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

³ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 73-74. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

4. "**The Pennyroyal Region** gets its name from an herb of the mint family which grows abundantly in this part of the state. The natives called this herb pennyrile. The surface of this region varies from level farm land to rocky cliffs and hills covered with forest. There are hundreds of miles of underground passages, the most famous of which are those of the Mammoth Cave."⁴

The Western Coal Field

1. "**The Western Coal Field**, a region of low hills and filled valleys in western Kentucky, is bounded on the north by the Ohio River and is partially encircled by the Pennyroyal. The area is underlain by sandstones, coal, shales, and some limestones. The rocks exhibit a joint system which is favorable to the conduction of ground water. The limestone layers in the area are very thin—usually not more than five feet in thickness—and therefore cannot be depended upon as a principal source of water. Most of the shales carry water in their joint systems and all the massive sandstones act as reservoirs for the storage of ground water. Little water is found in the coals, which act as a barrier to the transmission of ground water. The pyrite which is associated with these coals break down in the presence of air and water, leading to the formation of water high in iron and sulphur content. Principal demands for ground water are from the mines for use in mining processes. Since the joint system of this area is the controlling factor in the location of ground water, the finding of large quantities of ground water is a matter of chance. However, drillers' records of the many wells drilled for oil and gas frequently show the presence of large quantities of ground water."⁵

2. "**The Western Coal Field** is a rocky region with many wooded ridges and sandstone cliffs. The soil of this region is generally poor except in the rich bottom lands lying along the rivers. This region is exceptionally rich in coal deposits."⁶

The Knobs

1. "**The Knobs Region** is a narrow belt of mountainous country which fringes the Bluegrass area. Primarily it is an agricultural

⁴ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4132. Field Enterprises Inc., Chicago, 1950.

⁵ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2 pp. 74-75. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

⁶ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4132. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

area, dotted with small communities. The soils do not compare favorably with the Pennyroyal soils to the south and west, or the Bluegrass soils to the north and east. Consequently most of the original pioneer population abandoned the area for the better farming lands in the Bluegrass and the Pennyroyal. The area is not densely populated and the population is almost entirely rural. The demands for ground water are usually for small homestead or small community supplies, but the nature of the formations in this area makes the development of even a small supply a difficult task. The Knobs area is made up of very fine-grained, compact sandstones and shales. Because the minute size of the interstices in these formations precludes the possibility of storing large quantities of water, the limited quantity that is available must come from the joint systems and bedding planes of the various formations."^{6*}

2. "The Knobs is a plain on which parts of an old plateau rise very much like huge doorknobs. There are sections of forests located throughout the Knobs. Much of the Cumberland National Forest area lies in the eastern part of this region. There are some coal and iron deposits in this part of the state. Other sections are devoted to farming."⁷

The Bluegrass

1. "The Bluegrass Region occupies the central and northern portion of the state, centering around Frankfort and Lexington. In spite of the rural nature of the population, the density is much higher than the general state average. The area is underlain by a series of alternating limestones and shales which combine to make a fertile agricultural area. The limestones are rich in phosphate and provide a continual source of natural fertilization. The shales upon decomposition add the necessary consistency to the soil. In this area, as in the Pennyroyal, subsurface drainage has been active and much solution has taken place along the bedding planes and joint systems. The greater proportion of shales in the Bluegrass area, however, has restricted to some extent the development of extensive underground drainage. These layers are impermeable layers and prevent circulation and the consequent solution of limestone by percolating ground water. The development of ground-

^{6*} *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 75. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

⁷ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, pp. 4131-4132. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

water supplies throughout the area must be considered as numerous localized problems. The interrelation of rainfall, vegetation, topography, stratigraphy, and structure are but a few of the factors which make each problem distinctive. Small ground-water supplies exist locally throughout the entire Bluegrass area, but only through extensive local studies can these supplies be more efficiently developed."⁸

2. "**The Bluegrass Region** is a rolling meadow land with exceptionally fertile soil. Abundant crops of tobacco, corn, and hemp, are grown here. Large herds of horses, cattle, and sheep are raised on the grasslands."⁹

The Eastern Coal Field

1. "**The Eastern Coal Field** is somewhat similar in geologic character to the Western Coal Field but is much more rugged. This portion of the state is underlain by massive sandstones, conglomerates, coals, and shales, and locally thin limestones. Primarily it is a coal-mining area with a small amount of agricultural enterprise in the rather narrow valleys of the region. As in the Western Coal Field, principal demands for ground water come from the small mining communities, the mines, and to a lesser extent individual farm owners of the area. The sandstones show a much larger proportion of coarse material and are slightly more effective as reservoirs for storage of ground water. The principal means of transmission, in both vertical and lateral directions, is along joint systems and bedding planes. Although the joints have undergone no solutional development, they traverse the width, length, and thickness of each formation, and thus serve as very effective conduits for the water which is stored in the interstices of the sandstones. The development of a good well, however, depends upon the size and number of fractures encountered by the actual drilling, as well as the extent of inter-connections among fractures. For small communities and individuals in the area there is a sufficient supply of ground water, but conditions are not suitable for the development of large municipal or industrial supplies."¹⁰

⁸ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 75-76. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

⁹ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4132. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

¹⁰ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 76-77. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

2. **"The Mountain Region** slopes westward from the eastern border of the state. Here are many narrow valleys lying between sharp ridges. The famous Cumberland Gap, which is a natural opening through the Allegheny Mountains, is located between the Cumberland and Pine Mountain ranges in the southeast."¹¹

Note: Within recent years there has been a tendency to include the Ohio River Valley as an additional natural region of Kentucky. The Ohio River Valley extends along the entire northern shore of Kentucky. It contains many small farms and a number of business centers. Examples are Ashland, Covington, Louisville, Owensboro, Henderson, and Paducah.

B. PRINCIPAL RIVERS

Big Sandy River

1. **"The Big Sandy River**, formed by the confluence of Levisa Fork and Tug Fork at Louisa, Kentucky, flows north for a distance of only 27 miles to empty into the Ohio River at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Both forks rise in southwestern Virginia and flow for a distance of over 150 miles to their confluence at Louisa. Levisa Fork is considered as headwater stream for the Big Sandy River. Tug Fork and the main Big Sandy River form the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia for a distance of 120 miles.

2. **"The watershed of the Big Sandy River** is generally rugged. In the headwaters the terrain is mountainous and the streams flow through narrow, steep valleys best featured in the 'Breaks of the Big Sandy' on the Russell Fork above Elkhorn City. The basin is sparsely settled and the principal towns are located along the main streams. In Kentucky the principal towns are Pikeville, Prestonsburg and Paintsville on Levisa Fork and Louisa on the Big Sandy River. Coal mining is the main industry in this area. The lower section of the river is improved for navigation with three locks and dams between Louisa and the mouth and one lock each on the Levisa Fork and Tug Fork several miles upstream from Louisa. Suitable reservoir sites for the development of hydroelectric power are available in the headwaters of Levisa Fork."¹²

Licking River

1. **"The Licking River** rises near Salyersville in Magoffin County and flows in a northwesterly direction to empty into the Ohio River

¹¹ *The World Book Encyclopedia* Vol. 10, p. 4131. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

¹² *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 61, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

at Covington, opposite Cincinnati. This meandering stream travels a distance of 320 miles from source to mouth, although the length of the narrow basin is only about 140 miles. The drainage basin of Licking River is long and narrow, tapering at both ends, and attains a maximum width of about 50 miles where its only large tributary, South Fork Licking River, parallels the main stream.

2. "**The watershed of Licking River** varies from rolling to mountainous terrain. Short, steep tributary streams and scarcity of vegetation are conducive to rapid runoff resulting in low flows during dry periods. The population of the area is predominantly rural with a density slightly exceeding that of Kentucky as a whole. The chief industry is agriculture, although there are some mining operations in the upper portion of the basin. Principal cities and towns in the basin are: Covington, located at the mouth of Licking River; Falmouth, at the junction of South Fork and the Main stream; Cynthiana and Paris on the South Fork; Flemingsburg, Carlisle, Morehead, Owingsville, and Mt. Sterling in the central part of the basin; and Salyersville and West Liberty in the headwaters. There has been no improvement for navigation on the Licking River and there is only limited possibility for the development of power in the basin."¹³

Kentucky River

1. "**The main Kentucky River** is formed by the confluence of the North and Middle forks about 4 miles east of Beattyville in Lee County. The main stream is augmented almost immediately by the entrance of the South Fork at Beattyville. The North Kentucky River, usually considered as the headwaters of the Kentucky River, rises in Letcher County in the mountains of southeastern Kentucky and flows through the mountains in a northwesterly direction to join the Middle Fork. From Beattyville the main Kentucky River flows in a general northwesterly direction for a distance of about 250 miles to enter the Ohio River at Carrollton. The drainage basin is long and narrow, extending from border to border of the state. The basin width of about 50 miles in the headwaters narrows to about 30 miles where the main stream begins; this approximate width is maintained to the mouth. Other principal tributary streams in addition to the headwater forks are Red River and Dix River in the central part of the basin and Elkhorn Creek and Eagle Creek in the lower section of the basin.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 61-63.

2. **"The watershed of the Kentucky River** ranges from the rough mountainous area in the headwaters to the relatively flat tableland of the Bluegrass section extending over the middle and lower area of the basin. Between these two extremes is a section of narrow width composed of isolated hills known as the Knobs. Through most of the Bluegrass region the Kentucky River flows in a deep gorge, with limestone cliffs in some places rising almost vertically for heights of 200 to 300 feet. The canyon is not so pronounced below Frankfort, where the river widens. The basin is mostly devoted to agriculture except in the mountainous sections, where mining and logging are the important industries. The average density of population in the area is slightly less than the average for the state. Principal cities and towns in the watershed are: Whitesburg, Hazard, Jackson, and Beattyville in the upper reaches; Lexington, Winchester, Richmond, Danville, Lancaster, Versailles, Frankfort, and Georgetown in the central section; and Carrollton, Owenton, and Williamstown in the lower section.

3. **"The Kentucky River** is improved for navigation with 14 locks and dams distributed along the main stream from near the mouth almost to Beattyville. . . . River commerce is not extensive, but some logs, crude oil, sand, gravel, and coal are transported downstream. . . . Hydroelectric projects in the Kentucky River Basin are located on the Dix River and on the Kentucky River. . . . The Dix River Dam is located in a deep gorge $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream from the mouth of Dix River."¹⁴

Salt River

1. **"The Salt River** rises near Danville in Boyle County, flows north to a point near Lawrenceburg, then abruptly changes direction and flows west to join the Ohio River at West Point. The principal tributary of Salt River is Rolling Fork; this stream also rises in Boyle County near Danville. Rolling Fork flows west from its source for many miles before turning north near Hodgenville to join Salt River in Bullitt County. The Salt River Basin is almost circular; the two main streams, Salt River and Rolling Fork, form a complete rectangle to enclose over half of the tributary area of the basin.

2. **"The Watershed of Salt River** is rolling, with farming the principal occupation. The population density is somewhat lower

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 63-64.

than the average for Kentucky. Principal towns and cities in the area are: Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg on the eastern edge of the area; Shelbyville in the northern section; Shepherdsville and West Point in the western section; Taylorsville and Bardstown in the central section; and Springfield and Lebanon in the southern part. The southern edge of the City of Louisville touches the basin in Jefferson County; however, a great part of the metropolis on the Ohio River is contained in the basin of a small Ohio River tributary, Beargrass Creek. In the western part of the Salt River Basin is located the military reservation of Fort Knox. There are no improvements for navigation in the Salt River Basin and, except for a short section near the mouth, navigation does not appear to be feasible or economical. There is some possibility for small power developments in the upper sections of the streams; however, future requirements may favor small reservoir developments for water-supply purposes."¹⁵

Green River

1. "The Green River rises in Lincoln County in central Kentucky, flows in a westerly direction for a river distance of more than 200 miles, then gradually turns and follows a winding northwesterly course for many miles to empty into the Ohio River east of Henderson. The total length of the stream from source to mouth is about 370 miles. The drainage basin of Green River is approximately 160 miles long, and for two-thirds of this length the basin has a width ranging from 60 to 80 miles. The principal tributaries are Barren, Nolin, Rough, Mud, and Pond rivers. The basin is contained entirely in Kentucky except for the extreme headwater area of Barren River, which lies in Tennessee. The area of Green River Basin in Kentucky comprises almost one-fourth the total area of the state.

2. "The topography of the basin is rolling and uneven with occasional large hills. Many of the river channels are deeply cut, in some places to depths of one or two hundred feet. Limestone caverns and solution channels in the underground formations are characteristic of extensive sections of the basin. In these areas there are many land depressions, sink holes, which have no surface outlet. In some places relatively large subsurface streams are visible from the surface for short distances; for example, near Bowling Green the Lost River emerges from a cavern and flows for several hundred feet in a deeply cut channel to disappear underground. As a result of the extensive groundwater flow, springs are numerous in the

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 65.

area, and the low flows of Green River are sustained in great part by the flow of springs. In the Mammoth Cave area the limestone caverns and channels are particularly well developed.

3. **"The population density of the basin** is below the average for Kentucky but is well distributed. Farming is the principal occupation, although there are some manufacturing and mining. Principal towns and cities in the area are: Campbellsville, Columbia, Elizabethtown, Munfordville, Horse Cave, and Glasgow in the eastern section of the basin; Leitchfield, Brownsville, Bowling Green, Franklin, and Russellville in the central section; and Central City, Greenville, Madisonville, Calhoun, and Livermore in the western section. The cities of Owensboro and Henderson are located on the Ohio River near the mouth of the Green River. . . . Green River has been improved for navigation for a distance of 198 miles on the main stream, 30 miles on the Barren River, and about 30 miles on Rough River. . . . There has been no development of hydroelectric power in Green River Basin; however, there is possibility for some development at several locations, perhaps in conjunction with flood-control operations."¹⁶

Cumberland River

1. **"The Cumberland River** rises near Whitesburg in Letcher County in the ridge of the Cumberland Mountains forming the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. The stream follows a fairly straight course as it flows southwest through Harlan County. However, its subsequent course is extremely winding as it swings north and thence turns south to enter the state of Tennessee from Monroe County, Kentucky. The Cumberland River continues across northern Tennessee on a wider circular course and finally heads north to re-enter Kentucky in Trigg County, nearly 130 miles west of the point where the stream entered Tennessee. The lower section of the Cumberland River crosses a narrow part of extreme Western Kentucky to join the Ohio River at Smithland in Livingston County, about 12 miles upstream from Paducah. In its winding course from source to mouth the Cumberland River travels a distance of about 700 miles. The crescent-shaped basin of the Cumberland River has a length of approximately 350 miles and an average width of about 50 miles.

2. **"The topography of the upper part of the basin** in Kentucky is extremely rugged with tributary streams flowing in the deep,

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 66-67.

narrow, crooked valleys of the mountainous region. In the lower part of the basin the terrain is mainly a slightly rolling plateau. Principal tributaries of the Cumberland River in Kentucky are: Laurel, Rockcastle, and South Fork Cumberland rivers in the headwater region, and Little River in the lower section of the basin. Principal towns and cities in Kentucky are: Cumberland, Harlan, Middlesboro, Barbourville, Corbin, London, Williamsburg, Somerset, Burnside, Monticello, and Burkesville in the upper section of the basin, and Hopkinsville, Cadiz, Eddyville, and Smithland in the lower section.

3. **"The average population density for the Cumberland River area in Kentucky is slightly less than the average for Kentucky. . . . In the headwater region coal mining is the principal occupation. Farming is probably the main occupation over the entire basin. . . . The Cumberland River has been improved for navigation to provide a continuous series of navigation pools with a minimum depth of 6 feet from the mouth to a considerable distance beyond Nashville Tennessee. . . . Several projects for flood control have already been completed in Tennessee and one has been started (now about completed) in Kentucky. The Wolf Creek project on the Main Cumberland River provides for a dam in Russell County, Kentucky, to create an extensive reservoir on the river for flood control, development of power, recreation, and other purposes."**¹⁷

Tennessee River

1. **"The Tennessee River** rises in southwestern Virginia, flows southwest across Tennessee to enter Alabama, across the northern part of that state, turns north to cross the state of Tennessee again, and enters Kentucky in the southwest corner of the state. For a distance of 12 miles the stream forms the boundary between Kentucky (Calloway County) and Tennessee and thence it continues in a northwesterly direction to join the Ohio River at Paducah 12 miles downstream from the mouth of the Cumberland River. The drainage area of the Tennessee River is slightly greater than the area of Kentucky and represents the largest area drained by any tributary of the Ohio River. The part of the drainage basin of the Tennessee River in Kentucky has an area of about 1,000 square miles. Clarks River, which enters the Tennessee River just upstream from Paducah, drains over half the area of the Tennessee River Basin in Kentucky.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 68-69.

2. **"The watershed in Kentucky** is slightly rolling lowland area. The principal occupation is farming and the principal towns are Murray and Benton located on the East Fork of Clarks River. Paducah, an important city at the mouth of the Tennessee River, extends for several miles along the Ohio River.

3. **"The Kentucky Project of the Tennessee Valley Authority** provides control of the waters of lower Tennessee River and represents a valuable asset to the state of Kentucky. Kentucky Dam is on the Tennessee River, 22 miles above its confluence with the Ohio and immediately upstream from the village of Gilbertsville. It is the lowermost of the water-control projects in the Tennessee Valley and serves the major purposes of navigation, flood control, and power generation."¹⁸

Bordering Rivers

1. **"The Ohio River** is one of the principal waterways in the great network of streams in this country. It is formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and flows for 981 miles in a general southwesterly direction to join the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. The Ohio River forms the northern boundary of Kentucky for a distance of 664 miles and through its tributaries drains 97 per cent of the area of the state. . . . In a course of its travel from Catlettsburg, at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, to its junctions with the Mississippi River 47 miles downstream from Paducah, the Ohio furnishes many direct services to the great numbers of people living along its banks. It is estimated that one-third of the total population of Kentucky resides within a few miles of the river."¹⁹

2. **"A pageant of American** history has passed up and down the Mississippi, the largest river in the United States and one of the greatest trade waterways in the world. . . . The Mississippi and its chief tributary, the Missouri River, together make up the longest river system in the world (about 4,200 miles). Army engineers estimate that the Mississippi itself winds 2,486 miles from its source near the northern boundary of the United States to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. The entire river system affords about 14,000 miles of navigable waterways and drains about 1,250,000 square miles, or nearly half of the total area of the United States. . . . The Missis-

¹⁸ Ibid., pp. 69-70.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 52.

Mississippi River forms all or part of the boundaries of ten Middle-Western states. East of the river lie Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. On the West are Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and part of Minnesota."²⁰

Note: The Mississippi River forms the western boundary of Kentucky from the mouth of the Ohio River south to the Tennessee line.

Smaller Streams and Drainage Basins

"Familiar to students of Kentucky are the names of the principal interior streams and river basins: Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Perhaps not so well known are the main tributary streams and rivers of lesser magnitude, such as: Levisa Fork, Triplett Creek, and Little Sandy in eastern Kentucky; the North, Middle and South forks of Kentucky River; Dix River; Elkhorn and Eagle creeks; Rolling and Beech forks of Salt River; Barren, Nolin, and Rough rivers in Green River Basin; Tradewater River; Yellow Creek, Laurel and Rockcastle rivers, and the South Fork in the Cumberland River Basin; and Mayfield Creek and Bayou de Chien in extreme Western Kentucky."²¹

C. FOREST RESOURCES

Forest Area

"Virgin forests once covered some 24,320,000 of the 25,669,760 acres of land in Kentucky. No finer hardwood timber grew in the Northern Hemisphere. Oak, beech, chestnut, maple, hickory, and tulip (yellow poplar) trees made up more than 80 per cent of the stand. The average volume of merchantable timber per acre probably greater than 5,000 board measure (b. m.) and the total volume for the state was about 122 billion feet."²²

The Forests and the Pioneers

"To the pioneer farmer the forest was an obstacle which must be cleared away before the land could be plowed. When his clearing lost its fertility through repeated cropping, he either cleared another 'new ground' or sold out and moved farther west. Indians

²⁰*The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 11, p. 5134. Field Enterprises Inc., Chicago, 1950.

²¹*Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 56. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 125.

lurked in the forest, and wild animals were there to pounce upon straying livestock. Therefore, the larger the clearing the safer the farmstead. 'Anyway the forests are inexhaustible', he thought. Gradually, however, the area of worn-out and gullied fields, sparsely covered with briars and sedge grass, increased, while the forests disappeared."²³

Kentucky's Present Forest Area

"Today there are, roughly, 10,500,000 acres of forest land in Kentucky. This is nearly 41 percent of the state's total area. It includes 9,000,000 acres of forest growth and 1,500,000 acres of wasteland."²⁴ Around 653,523 acres of this land are owned by the Federal Government, another 41,675 acres are owned by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 9,804,802 acres are under private ownership.

Native Species of Trees

"There are more than 70 native species of trees in Kentucky, at least 59 of which have commercial value. About 85 percent of the standing timber, usable for saw logs, is hardwood; the rest is softwood. In forestry and timber industries, hardwood means broad-leaved trees which shed their leaves each year, and softwood means conifers or evergreen trees. Of the hardwood oak—especially white oak—tulip, black walnut, hickory, red gum, ash, beech, and maple are the most important. There are only a few species of native softwoods, but they all have some commercial value. In order of importance, they are hemlock, cypress, white pine, short-leaf pine, red cedar, pitch pine, and scrub pine."²⁵

Kentucky's Depleted Forest

In Kentucky the forests have been rapidly depleted. Most of the best timber is gone. There are several causes for the depletion of our forests. Some major ones are: (1) forest fires, (2) carelessness in cutting the trees, (3) exploitation of the forests, (4) lack of reforestation, (5) poor management in marketing, and (6) certain blights and harmful insects. The public is more aware of the value of forests in the life of man. Several agencies are emphasizing the importance of wise use of our forests. Proper conservation needs to be practiced by our people in their use of the forests.

²³ Ibid., p. 125.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 129.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 129.

D. MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Wealth

"Much of the mineral wealth with which Kentucky has been endowed by nature has been used. Much remains. It is our responsibility, as citizens of Kentucky, to see that this remainder is used wisely and well. We can replant our forests; we can protect our soils from destructive erosion and renew them by fertilization; but, once used, our coal, oil, and other mineral resources are gone."²⁶

Most Valuable Minerals

In value the mineral resources are next in importance to our agricultural products. Now coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluorspar, clays, rock asphalt, limestone, sand, and gravel are the most important minerals of Kentucky. In recent years the dollar value of our minerals has been around 50 percent of the agricultural products.

Coal

In the production of coal Kentucky usually ranks third among the coal producing states. The coal areas of Kentucky are mainly in two regions—the Eastern Coal Field and the Western Coal Field. There are around 10,400 square miles in the Eastern Coal Field or nearly one-fourth of the state's area. This region includes all or parts of 37 counties. The Western Coal Field has an area around 4,600 square miles. All or parts of 15 counties are in the area. In 1946 Kentucky produced about 66,756,000 short tons of coal. (The tonnage was taken from the 1946 **Minerals Yearbook**, U. S. Bureau of Mines.²⁷)

Petroleum

The many products of petroleum include gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, lubricating oils, greases, fuel oil, asphalt, waxes, carbon black, and various acids. In addition, many synthetic organic compounds, of great present and potential importance, may be produced. In 1946 Kentucky produced 10,578,000 barrels of crude petroleum according to the 1946 **Minerals Yearbook** of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.²⁸ Among the Southern States Kentucky ranked sixth in the production of petroleum.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 275.

²⁷ *Minerals Yearbook*, 1946, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

²⁸ Ibid.

Natural Gas

1. In the production of natural gas **Kentucky** held fourth place among the Southern States. The 1946 **Minerals Yearbook** of the U. S. Bureau of Mines reported a production of 80 billion cubic feet of natural gas for the year.²⁹

2. "Natural gas is an almost perfect fuel. It is piped for hundreds of miles across the country to centers of consumption and is widely used for domestic purposes. Much is used where it is produced, in field of operations. More is used for industrial purposes. The constituents of gas can readily be broken down to produce a variety of synthetic organic compounds. For this latter use gas is in some respects superior to oil."³⁰

Fluorspar

1. "The important vein district of **Kentucky** includes the greater part of Crittenden, Livingston, and Caldwell counties and parts of Trigg and Lyon Counties. Most of the development has been in Crittenden County and just across the Ohio River in Illinois. The western Kentucky and Illinois fields combined contain the most important deposits of fluorspar in the United States. Mining has been carried on in this area for three-quarters of a century or more. Since the last decades of the nineteenth century, when markets for fluorspar developed with expansion of the steel industry, production has been continuous.

2. "The average annual world production of fluorspar from 1929 to 1938 was 321,000 metric tons. Of this, the United States produced 94,500 metric tons, or 29 percent. Kentucky was responsible for an average annual output of 45,100 tons, or 48 percent of the production of the United States and 14 percent of the total for the world."³¹

Note: Fluorspar is produced in other areas of the state in limited quantities. Considerable fluorspar is mined in Owen, Woodford, Mercer, and Franklin counties.

Clays

1. **Kentucky** has an abundance of clays. Each of the six natural regions of Kentucky produce clays. According to the 1946 **Minerals Yearbook**, U. S. Bureau of Mines, **Kentucky** ranked fifth among the

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, p. 298. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

³¹ Ibid., pp. 303-304.

Southern States in clay production. Kentucky's production of raw clay was 735,000 short tons with a value of \$2,747,000.

2. **"Kentucky, like most other states,** has adequate supplies of clay, suitable for the manufacture of common brick, tile, sewer pipe, and other cheap clay products. Special grades of clay, however, are much more limited in their distribution. In the production of two of these special grades, ball clay and fireclay, Kentucky is responsible for a sizeable proportion. During the 10 years from 1929 to 1938, the United States produced an average annual total of 88,300 tons of ball clay. Of this Kentucky produced 40,700 tons, or 46 percent. During the same period the average annual production of fireclay in the United States was 1,902,500 tons. Of this Kentucky accounted for 133,900 tons, or a little more than 7 percent."³²

Rock Asphalt

1. **"Rock asphalt** is used chiefly in surfacing streets and highways, but may also be applied to floor surfaces in large industrial plants. In these uses it has to compete with natural asphalt from Trinidad and with the petroleum asphalt secured in the refining of crude oil. The latter source is the most important of the three. Rock asphalt has several advantages, however, in that it may be applied without heating, deteriorates less in hot weather, and requires only crushing and laying, as it occurs already mixed.

2. **"In western Kentucky,** rock asphalt deposits occur in Edmonson, Grayson, Hardin, Breckinridge, Logan, and Warren Counties. . . . In Carter County (eastern Kentucky) some production has been obtained. . . . During the years 1929-1933, the average annual production of rock asphalt in the United States was a little more than half a million tons, of which Kentucky produced about 35 percent. Kentucky was the most productive state until recent years when Texas took the lead. Average annual world production from 1936-1938 was a little less than 900,000 tons."³³

Limestone

1. **"Limestone production in 1945 in the United States** totaled over 112½ million tons valued at about 121½ million dollars. . . . Over 5 million dollars worth of limestone was produced in Tennessee the same year. Virginia ranked second, Kentucky third, Florida

³² Ibid., pp. 308-309.

³³ Ibid., pp. 300-301.

fourth, and Alabama fifth in limestone production. The entire South produced 22 percent of the amount and 20 percent of the value of that of the nation.

2. **"Limestone is used in industry** more than any other stone. Its principal uses are for chemicals, cement, crushed stone, building stone, iron mills, and agricultural uses as a soil amendment to make acid soils more productive. Forty-three states in 1939 produced limestone for commerce."³⁴

3. **"The widespread occurrence of limestone** and sandstone throughout the state affords an abundance of general-purpose stone for local use. . . . Within the inner Bluegrass, along the Kentucky River, are two of these superior stones, the Oregon and Tyrone limestones. The Oregon is a gray to buff magnesian limestone that has often been referred to as 'Kentucky River Marble'. Several quarries give access to this stone. At Lexington it is being mined at a depth of more than 250 feet, along with the overlying Tyrone. Boone's monument and the Old State House at Frankfort and the shaft of the Henry Clay monument in the Lexington cemetery are of this stone.

4. **"The Tyrone limestone** occurs just above the Oregon and attains a thickness of about 90 feet. . . . In Rowan County, at three localities, freestone is quarried. This is a fine-grained sandstone. . . . The most widely used building stone in the state is the Bowling Green limestone."³⁵

Sand and Gravel

1. **"Sand and gravel** are used not only as building and paving materials, but also for a number of purposes that require special properties. Some special types of sand are glass sand, molding or foundry sand, abrasive sand, fire or furnace sand, engine sand, filter sand, flooring sand, railroad ballast, and potters' sand."³⁶

2. **Good sand deposits** are found in Carter and Hardin counties, along the rivers, and in the Jackson Purchase along the Ohio River. Sand and gravel are obtainable from several sources in Kentucky.

³⁴ Evans, Everett F. and Donahue, Roy L. *Our South: Its Resources and Their Use*, p. 125. The Steck Company, Publ, Austin, Texas, 1949.

³⁵ *Kentucky's Resources*, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 309-310, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1945.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 311.

Probably Kentucky produces around 1 percent of the sand and gravel used annually in the United States.

Other Minerals

Kentucky produces oil shale, cement materials, rock phosphate, and natural brines in considerable quantities. Oil shales are found in the Knob region and in the Western and Eastern coal fields. Meade County is the chief producer of cement materials. Rock phosphates are found in the Bluegrass in limited quantities. Perhaps the best deposit of rock phosphate is near Wallace in Woodford County.

Resource Summary

The 1950 U. S. Census gave Kentucky a population of 2,931,588* people. The climate is continental but moderate. The annual average temperature is around 57 degrees. For Kentucky the annual average precipitation is 45 to 46 inches. Kentucky has an area of 40,395 square miles with a land area of 40,109 square miles and over 300 square miles of water area. The elevation of Kentucky ranges from 257 feet to 4,150 feet with an average elevation of 750 feet for the state. The growing season runs from 160 to 200 days. Kentucky is divided into six physical regions—Eastern Coal Field, Knobs, Bluegrass, Pennyroyal, Western Coal Field, and Jackson Purchase. In the six natural regions are many kinds of soils. Kentucky Lake and Wolf Creek Dam are two of the greatest reservoirs of the world and Kentucky has more miles of navigable streams than any other state in the union. Agriculture is Kentucky's greatest industry. Important crops are corn, tobacco, oats, cowpeas, legumes, wheat, barley, alfalfa, and truck products. Mineral production is Kentucky's second largest industry. Kentucky produces on a commercial scale, coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluorspar, clays, limestone, and other minerals. Originally forests covered some 24,320,000 of the 25,669,760 acres of land in Kentucky. Today there is roughly only 10,500,000 acres of forest land left in Kentucky. Wise conservation of the human and natural resources of the state is a vital problem for all Kentuckians.

* Preliminary Count as of April 1, 1950.

GOLDEN ROD

Beauty is a sprite
And like a beam of light,
She dances over mountains
And on velvet bluegrass sod;
But when the summer's over,
And the bees have left the clover,
She turns her fairy slippers
Into flames of Goldenrod.

—J. T. Cotton Noe

A THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

3.

A PERSIAN PROVERB

He who knows not
And knows not that he knows not
Is a fool. Shun him.

He who knows not
And knows that he knows not
Is a child. Teach him.

He who knows
And knows not that he knows
Is asleep. Waken him.

He who knows
And knows that he knows
Is wise. Follow him.

N.E.A. Leaflet No. 23

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

TEN LARGEST KENTUCKY COUNTIES IN AREA

Name of County	Square Miles
1. Pike	779
2. Christian	725
3. Logan	643
4. Pulaski	628
5. Hardin	606
6. Ohio	588
7. Breckinridge	568
8. Graves	551
9. Hopkins	546
10. Warren	530

TWELVE LARGEST KENTUCKY CITIES

Name of City	Population*
1. Louisville	367,359
2. Covington	64,282
3. Lexington	54,449
4. Owensboro	33,983
5. Paducah	32,430
6. Ashland	31,228
7. Newport	31,015
8. Bowling Green	17,427
9. Henderson	16,760
10. Middlesboro	14,419
11. Hopkinsville	12,531
12. Frankfort	11,949

*Preliminary count as of April 1, 1951.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

TWENTY EVENTS IN KENTUCKY HISTORY

- 1772—Fincastle County, including Kentucky, created.
- 1774—Harrodsburg founded.
- 1775—Boonesborough founded.
- 1776—From Fincastle County, Kentucky County created.
- 1778—Louisville founded.
- 1779—Lexington founded.
- 1780—From Kentucky County, Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln Counties created
- 1792—First Constitution of Kentucky framed.
- 1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union as a state.
- 1798—Transylvania University established.
- 1799—Second Constitution of Kentucky adopted to take effect in 1800.
- 1838—Kentucky common school system established.
- 1850—Third Constitution of Kentucky adopted.
- 1865—Kentucky University opened at Lexington.
- 1891—Fourth Constitution of Kentucky adopted.
- 1902—First Kentucky Fair held at Churchill Downs.
- 1916—University of Kentucky adopts its present name.
- 1931—Greatest depression in the history of the nation reaches Kentucky.
- 1937—Greatest flood in history of the state.

CHAPTER IV

A THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

A. HISTORY—MOUND BUILDERS—INDIANS

History

"History is the story of man's achievements, his changing ways of living, and his frequent wars. It shows us how he has gradually accumulated more and more knowledge about himself and the world in which he lives; how he came upon ingenious inventions to make his life more comfortable; how he has built cities, established governments, carried on business, painted pictures, written books; how he has changed his opinions as his information increased. All these things make up what is called 'civilization.'"¹

Mound-Builders

"Long before Indians or white men lived in Kentucky, the country was inhabited by a race of people known as the 'mound-builders.' Little is known of these early people because they left no written record, and they had been completely wiped out before the white man came. However, scientists have been able by studying the mounds of earth which they built to discover a great deal about how these people lived and worked."²

The Indians

"From the time of the mound-builders until the coming of the white man the region which is now our state remained an unexplored wilderness overrun by roving bands of Algonquin, Iroquois, Cherokee, and Chickasaw Indians. The rich grazing lands made it the home of numerous wild animals, and the streams contained an abundance of fish. These advantages made it a great fishing and hunting territory, and many tribes fought to possess it. It is thought that the name 'Dark and Bloody Ground' may have been given to the land because of the many battles fought here."³

¹ Robinson, James Harvey and Beard, Charles A. *History of Europe: Our Own Times*, p. 1. Ginn and Company, Columbus, 1927.

² Daniel, Etheleen. *Geography and History of Kentucky*, p. 1. Allyn and Bacon, Chicago, 1941.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 1-2.

B. EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Early Explorers

"For many years the Kentucky country was an unexplored part of the royal colony of Virginia. In 1750, Thomas Walker came through the Cumberland Gap and explored what is now eastern Kentucky. Daniel Boone and a group of hunting companions entered the Kentucky Valley in 1767. Boone remained for almost two years. During this time he met the famous Long Hunters, who got their name because they made such extended hunting trips over the mountains. The Long Hunters were adventurous whites who had come to Kentucky country from the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina."⁴

Early Settlers

"Boone returned to the Kentucky country with settlers in 1773. But several of them, including Boone's son, were killed, and the rest went back east. James Harrod and a company of adventurers from Pennsylvania came to the Kentucky country in 1774 and established the first permanent settlement. They named it Harrodsburg. In 1775 Boone directed the cutting of a wagon road along Warrior's Path and the building of a fort which was later called Boonesborough."⁵

Kentucky Settlers Asked Virginia for Help

"The settlers of Kentucky country asked for help from the state of Virginia when the Indians attacked the whites at the opening of the Revolutionary War. The story of the fight put up by George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone to save Harrodsburg and Boonesborough is one of the most exciting in American history."⁶

C. KENTUCKY GROWS INTO STATEHOOD

Kentucky County

"On the 4th of July, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, and in December of that year Kentucky County was established by Virginia. Before this time, the region was a part of Fincastle County, Virginia, and so remote a part that the settlers had no voice in the government of the state.

⁴ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4141. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4141.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 4141.

But now they were entitled to choose for themselves two representatives to Virginia legislature, and to have local courts of justice and military protection. The change brought greater stability to the colony. Harrodsburg was selected as the county seat, and the first court was held there in September, 1777. It was composed of the ablest men of the time. Among the number were John Floyd, John Todd, Benjamin Logan, John Bowman, and Richard Calloway, all men of character, who became distinguished in the pioneer struggle for existence. Levi Todd was appointed clerk, and John Bowman, Colonel of Kentucky County."⁷

Kentucky County Divided

"The population steadily increased. In 1780, the legislature of Virginia thought it advisable to divide the County of Kentucky into three counties—Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln. John Floyd, John Todd, and Benjamin Logan were appointed colonels of their respective counties, and William Pope, Daniel Boone, and Stephen Trigg, lieutenant colonels. Colonel Clark was raised to the rank of brigadier general."⁸

Kentucky District Established

"By an act of Virginia legislature the three counties, Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln, were united in 1783 and Kentucky District was established. A district court was erected, and John Floyd, Samuel McDowell, and George Mutter were appointed judges. Walker Daniel was commissioned attorney-general, and John May was selected to be the clerk of the court."⁹

Kentucky Becomes A State

"Tenth Kentucky Convention (First Constitutional Convention) held at Danville and first Kentucky Constitution framed, April 2 to April 19, 1792. . . . Col. Isaac Shelby elected first governor of Kentucky at Lexington, May 15, 1792. . . . Governor Shelby inaugurated and first legislature assembles in Lexington, June 4, 1792. . . . Governor Shelby appears before legislature and delivers his first message as governor in person, June 6, 1792."¹⁰

⁷ Kindhead, Elizabeth Shelby. *A History of Kentucky*, pp. 29-30, American Book Company, Cincinnati, 1919.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52.

¹⁰ Wilson, Samuel M. and Others (Compilers). "Chronology of State's History." *Sunday Herald-Leader*, pp. 22-24. Lexington, Kentucky, January 11, 1942.

D. THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Kentucky Becomes a State

"On June 1, 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the Union as the fifteenth state. Kentucky took a leading part in the War of 1812. Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, was one of the leaders who brought the war to a victorious conclusion."¹¹

State of Kentucky Prior to Civil War

In the period from the time when Kentucky became a state until the Civil War, Kentucky engaged in many important activities. Among them were these: (1) Wilderness Road opened to wheeled traffic; (2) Kentucky passed resolution opposing U. S. Alien and Sedition Laws; (3) new state constitution became effective, 1800; (4) Louisiana Purchase relieved the blockade of the Mississippi River; (5) Bank of Kentucky chartered; (6) Mammoth Cave discovered; (7) Kentucky's part in the War of 1812; (8) first oil well drilled on Cumberland River; (9) importation of slaves prohibited; (10) first public school system established; and (11) the third constitution adopted.

Civil War Period

"Kentucky had been a slave territory, but the state tried to remain neutral when the War between the States broke out over the issue of slavery. Kentucky never did join the Confederacy, but the loyalties of the people were divided between the North and the South, and bitter quarrels developed. Men from Kentucky served in both the Union and Confederate armies, and both these armies invaded the state. Important battles were fought at Mill Springs, Richmond, and Perryville."¹²

Union and Confederate Officers

"Among the notable Kentucky Confederate officers in the war were General John C. Breckinridge, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and General John Hunt Morgan. Those in the Union Army included General Don Carlos Buell, General Jeremiah Boyle, Colonel Frank Wolford, General Cassius M. Clay, and General Speed Fry."¹³ Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were both native Kentuckians; Lincoln went North and became the Union leader, and Davis went South and became the Confederate leader.

¹¹ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4141. Field Enterprises, Inc. Chicago, 1950.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 4141-4142.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 4142.

Kentucky from 1865 to 1900.

During this period Kentucky made much progress. "After the War, there was difficulty in making adjustments to the new relationship between Whites and Negroes. But reconstruction problems in Kentucky were simple compared to those in other southern states. Many Negroes left the state, and there was a scarcity of labor for several years."¹⁴ Several events of importance and interest took place in Kentucky. These are some: (1) first Kentucky Derby run; (2) present state constitution adopted; (3) the first telephone exchange opened in Louisville; (4) seal of the Commonwealth adopted; (5) Kentucky's part in the Spanish-American War; and (6) the Taylor-Goebel episode.

Kentucky from 1900 to 1950

"During the 1900's there was much dissatisfaction among the farmers of Kentucky, particularly among the tobacco growers, who felt that they were not getting fair prices for their crops. Bands of 'night riders' roamed the country side on horseback and threatened those who opposed higher prices and better marketing conditions."¹⁵ Conditions after 1910 gradually improved and agriculture began to prosper. In 1912 the State Highway Commission was created. The United States became involved in World War I. The Frontier Nursing Service was established in 1924. Congress made Fort Knox the U. S. gold depository. Kentucky made important contribution in winning World War II, along with the other states. At present Kentucky is assuming her part of the responsibility which the Korean and Western European theaters demand of the United States.

Kentucky History in Outline Form

Kentucky history has been summarized below. Kentuckians should know Kentucky. Much knowledge and understanding of the state can be acquired through the study of the history of Kentucky. The events and topics here presented should be helpful in the study of the state. It is hoped that the contents will tend to motivate and lead to a more comprehensive study of these and other important phases of Kentucky's history. This Chronology of Kentucky's

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 4142.

¹⁵ *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4142. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

History was adapted from **The World Book Encyclopedia**, 1950 edition,^{15*} and the **Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia**, 1950 edition.¹⁶

E. CHRONOLOGY OF KENTUCKY HISTORY

- 1584—Kentucky territory included in the Virginia Charter.
1634—Kentucky explored as far as the Mississippi River.
1671—Abraham Woods sends Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam on expedition from Jamestown Colony to explore regions west of Allegheny Mountains in search of river passage to "South Seas."
1682—La Salle explores Mississippi River; claims valley for France.
1736—First Kentucky village established by French traders opposite the site of Portsmouth, Ohio.
1750—Dr. Thomas Walker explores what is now eastern Kentucky for Loyal Land Company; discovers and names Cumberland Gap.
1751—Christopher Gist explores area along Ohio River.
1763—Kentucky included in area ceded by France to England in Treaty of Paris.
1767—Daniel Boone first came to Kentucky.
1769—Daniel Boone, John Findley, and other hunters explore Kentucky and blaze new trails.
1772—Virginia Colony created Fincastle County; includes present Kentucky.
1774—Harrodsburg founded; first permanent settlement.
1775—Boonesborough and other settlements established.
1776—Virginia creates Kentucky County.
1777—Beginning of Indian trouble and attacks.
1778—Indians lay siege to Boonesboro.
1782—Last important Indian battle at Blue Licks.
1784—First of ten conventions held to prepare way for separation from Virginia.
1786—Frankfort, later the capital, founded.
1792—Kentucky admitted to the union; first constitution adopted.
1794—Wilderness Road opened to wheeled traffic. Legislature charters and endows Kentucky Academy. Battle of Fallen Timbers frees Kentucky of threat of Indian attacks.

^{15*} Ibid., p. 4141.

¹⁶ *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, Vol. 8, p. 28. F. E. Compton and Company, Chicago, 1950.

- 1798—Legislature passes Kentucky Resolution opposing U. S. Alien and Sedition laws.
- 1800—New State Constitution becomes effective—second constitution.
- 1803—Louisiana Purchase removes threat of blockade of Mississippi River trade.
- 1806—Bank of Kentucky chartered.
- 1809—Mammoth Cave discovered.
- 1812—Kentuckians bear brunt of War with England north of the Ohio and in New Orleans.
- 1815—Enterprise is the first steamboat to reach Louisville from New Orleans.
- 1819—First oil well drilled on Cumberland River.
- 1833—Importation of slaves prohibited.
- 1838—First public school system established.
- 1850—Third state constitution adopted.
- 1861—Kentucky declares its neutrality in Civil War. Invasion of troops of both sides brings war to state's soil.
- 1875—First Kentucky Derby held; Aristides, winner.
- 1891—Present state Constitution adopted.
- 1912—State Highway Commission created.
- 1924—Frontier Nursing Service established for mountain women.
- 1932—Camp Knox (established 1817) became Fort Knox, permanent military post, and later a United States gold depository.
- 1936—State government reorganized.
- 1942—Kentucky celebrated its sesqui-centennial.
- 1943—Agricultural and industrial program expanded to serve war needs, Axis prisoners interned at Fort Knox and various other camps.
- 1945—Kentucky farms, factories, and mines converted to peacetime production.
- 1948—Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board created.
- 1949—Amendment No. 15 to the Kentucky Constitution, the salary amendment, was adopted on November 8, 1949. Similar amendments were defeated in 1925, 1927, 1929, and 1943.
- 1950—Census 1950. Preliminary report gave Kentucky a population of 2,931,588 or a gain of 3.5 percent since 1940.

WORK

"When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work, as the color petals out of a fruitful flower; when they are faithfully helpful and compassionate, all their emotions are steady, deep, perpetual and vivifying to the soul as is the natural pulse to the body."

—John Ruskin

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RECENT ENTERPRISES AND OTHER DATA

THE WAY OF SCIENCE

"Science has changed our habits and the face of the earth. We tour and fly. We eat different foods and wear synthetic clothes. Darkness and drudgery disappear at the flick of an electric switch. Men level mountains, fill valleys, bridge broad waters. We even think differently. Superstition gives way slowly before reason. Facts and consequences—not always but more frequently—determine what people and groups shall do. We experiment and learn. Information and thought before trying, then trial, error, and test again—that is the way of science. Science is not of the laboratory alone. It is the safe way of doing in home, school, industry, and government. It is of the mind and emotions as well as of the hands. Science is unending, dynamic, never static. Tomorrow is different from today. Science brings better tomorrows."

—Watson Davis

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

FAMOUS KENTUCKIANS BY BIRTH OR ADOPTION

1. **President of the United States:** Abraham Lincoln and Zachary Taylor.
2. **President of the Confederate States:** Jefferson Davis.
3. **Vice-President of the United States:** Richard M. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, Adlai E. Stevenson, and Alben W. Barkley.
4. **Secretary of State:** Henry Clay.
5. **Secretary of Treasury:** George M. Bibb, James Guthrie, Benjamin H. Bristow, John G. Carlisle, and Fred M. Vinson.
6. **Secretary of War:** Isaac Shelby and Joseph Holt.
7. **Attorney General:** John Breckinridge, John J. Crittenden, and James Speed.
8. **Postmaster General:** William T. Barry, Amos Kendall, Charles A. Wickliffe, and Joseph Holt.
9. **Speaker of House of Representatives:** Henry Clay, John White, Linn Boyd, and John G. Carlisle.
10. **Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court:** Fred M. Vinson.
11. **Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court:** Thomas Todd, Robert Trimble, John M. Harlan, James C. McReynolds, Louis D. Brandeis, Stanley F. Reed, and Wiley B. Rutledge.
12. **Soldiers:** George Rogers Clark, Albert Sidney Johnston, John Hunt Morgan, and Don Carlos Buell.
13. **Pioneers:** Dr. Thomas Walker, Daniel Boone, James Harrod, Simon Kenton, and Christopher "Kit" Carson.
14. **Scientists:** Dr. Ephriam McDowell and Nathaniel S. Slater.
15. **Writers:** James Lane Allen, John Fox, Jr., Irvin S. Cobb, and Madison J. Cawein.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

KENTUCKY AND KENTUCKIANS

1. Kentucky Parks—National and State.
2. Kentucky Forest Reserves—National and State.
3. Kentucky Scenic and Historic Attractions.
4. Principal Highways in Kentucky.
5. State Population Growth.
6. Prominent Kentuckians.
7. Kentucky's Educational Institutions.
8. State's Welfare, Correctional, and Penal Institutions.
9. Kentucky Counties and County Seats.
10. Kentucky Cities of the First Four Classes.
11. State Government in General.
12. Kentucky State Department of Education and the Public School System.

CHAPTER V

RECENT ENTERPRISES AND OTHER DATA

A. KENTUCKY'S PARKS AND FORESTS

National Parks in Kentucky¹

1. **Lincoln National Historical Park**, 116.5 acres, near Hodgenville, is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Area includes part of the original Lincoln farm. A stone memorial incloses cabin in which Lincoln was born.

2. **Cumberland Gap**, near Middlesboro, 78 square miles in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, includes the historic gap used by Daniel Boone and other pioneers. Cumberland Gap is the newest national park in the state.

3. **Mammoth Cave**, 79 square miles of valleys, streams, and forested hills, is near Cave City. It is one of the seven wonders of The New World. This gigantic cavern was first discovered about 1800. There are six passages through it and other caves have been discovered and opened to the public nearby. The Mammoth Cave, on five levels, contains vast chambers of stalactites and stalagmites, underground streams, and a historic entrance that is 194 feet above the level of the valley.

Kentucky State Parks²

1. "**Audubon State Park**, 320 acres, 4 miles north of Henderson on U. S. 41. Vacation park with housekeeping cabins, trailer and group camping area. Two lakes provide fishing and boating. A memorial to John James Audubon, the famous naturalist, it is both a park and bird refuge. The Museum contains an extensive collection of Audubonia, including a number of original paintings. Nature study, fishing, boating, hiking and picnicking."

2. "**Blue Lick Battlefield State Park**, 37 acres, on U. S. 68 between Paris and Maysville. A granite obelisk commemorates the last battle of the American Revolution, which occurred in 1782. A museum of historic and Indian relics. Picnicking."

¹ Adapted from: *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4138, Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

² Materials compiled by Harry Towles, Superintendent of Publicity, Division of Game and Fish, Frankfort, Kentucky.

3. "**Butler State Park**, 809 acres, near Carrollton, off U. S. 42 on U. S. 227. Vacation and recreational park. Group camp accommodations, housekeeping cabins and tent camp area. Offers tennis, boating, fishing, swimming, horse shoe and picnicking. Named for General William Orlando Butler, hero of the Battle of New Orleans, who was called from retirement to lead the U. S. Army to victory in the Mexican War."

4. "**Carter Caves State Park**, 900 acres, 3 miles from U. S. 60, between Olive Hill and Grayson on Ky. 182. Offers picnicking, recreational facilities, hiking in the wildwood and conducted tours of the cave. Contains forest, historical and scenic caves, natural bridges, rocky cliffs, clear cool springs and streams. Group camping facilities and housekeeping cottages."

5. "**Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park**, 177 acres, just outside of Columbus on a great bluff of the Mississippi River adjacent to U. S. 51. Camping area, shelter house and picnicking facilities. During the War Between the States, this point was strongly fortified and was known as the Confederacy's 'Gibraltar of the West.' The great anchor which held secure the heavy chain placed by the Confederates across the Mississippi to stop the Union gunboats is one of the historic attractions. The museum contains a Civil War collection."

6. "**Cumberland Falls State Park**, 1,098 acres, 18 miles southwest of Corbin on Ky. 90 between U. S. 25 and U. S. 27. DuPont Lodge (open all year), housekeeping cabins and vacation cottages, trailer area and tent camping ground with showers, latrines and electricity. Miles of well-kept nature trails afford excellent views of mountain scenery and nature study. Outstanding natural features are Cumberland Falls, the greatest south of Niagara and east of the Rockies, with 68 foot drop, and the rare 'moonbow' seen under favorable conditions in the mist at the foot of the falls. Excellent vacation park with swimming, horseback riding, hiking and picnicking."

7. "**Jefferson Davis Monument**, 22 acres, nine miles east of Hopkinsville, on U. S. 68. A monument to the memory of the President of the Confederacy, is 351 feet high, the second highest monument in United States. Elevator to top of monument. Jefferson Davis was born in 1808 at this location on a farm his father owned. The home restored and is occupied by the custodian."

8. **"Kentucky Dam Village State Park**, 1,000 acres, on Kentucky Lake 28 miles southeast of Paducah, on Ky. 453, near U. S. 62 and U. S. 68. Offers lodge; completely furnished vacation cottages, auditorium-lounge; administration building; complete food market; restaurant; airport; tennis courts; beach and extensive picnic grounds. Ideally located at the great \$115,000,000 Kentucky Dam, on Kentucky Lake, 2,300 miles of unrestricted shoreline. Excellent vacation park with good fishing, boating, swimming, tennis, and picnicking."

9. **"Kentucky Lake State Park**, 1,414 acres, on the west side of beautiful Kentucky Lake at Eggner's Ferry Bridge, 15 miles northeast of Murray on Ky. 94 and U. S. 68, and 41 miles west of Hopkinsville on U. S. 68. New 50-room hotel with dining room, completely furnished vacation cottages; new bathhouse and bathing beach; boat dock and fishing facilities. The 4 miles along Kentucky Lake shore offer fine fishing. Excellent vacation park with fishing, swimming, boating, horse shoe, croquet, shuffleboard and picnicking."

10. **"Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park**, 815 acres, 3 miles south of London on U. S. 25. Group camping facilities, picnic shelters, club house, trailer area, camping ground and playground. Both Boone's Trace and Wilderness Road traverse this park. Pioneer life perpetuated in the preservation of pioneer home, smokehouse, barn, shop and loom-house and water mill. Scene of the bloodiest Indian massacre in Kentucky's history. Pioneer unit maintained as museum. Hiking, boating and picnicking."

11. **"Lincoln Homestead**, 24 acres, 5 miles north of Springfield, off of Ky. 55. A replica of the log cabin of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the Great Emancipator, on the site where he lived in 1782. The log house where Nancy Hanks lived during her courtship with Thomas Lincoln has been moved and rebuilt at this shrine. Club house, golf course and shop. Picnicking."

12. **"My Old Kentucky Home State Shrine**, 235 acres, adjacent to west limits of Bardstown and U. S. 31E, on highways U. S. 62 and 150. The original rear wing of 'Federal Hill'—My Old Kentucky Home—was built in 1795 by Judge John Rowan. In 1852 Stephen Collins Foster visited his cousin John Rowan here, and wrote the song 'My Old Kentucky Home.' It still contains some of the furnishings in use when Foster visited it on his wedding trip.

On the grounds is the family cemetery, garden and replica of the old spring house which was Judge Rowan's law office. Golf course and picnic grounds."

13. "**Natural Bridge State Park**, 1,327 acres, 5 miles south of Slade, 57 miles southeast of Lexington, on Ky. 77. Rustic Hemlock Lodge has been recently renovated, completely furnished housekeeping vacation cottages. Excellent food. Picnic area. A mecca for hikers, Natural Bridge is 30 feet wide at the top. Another natural feature is Balanced Rock. Lake swimming, boating and fishing."

14. "**Old Mulkey Meeting House**, 30 acres, about three miles south of Tompkinsville, (Ky. 63, 163 and 100) on fair gravel road. The log meeting house was built in 1804. Rectangular alcove for pulpit and another on opposite side give twelve corners, believed to represent the twelve apostles. In the churchyard are buried Hanna Boone, sister of Daniel Boone, and other pioneers of distinction. Picnicking."

15. "**Pennyrile State Park**, 400 acres, nine miles south of Dawson Springs, on Ky. 109. This park is in the 14,000 acre Pennyrile Forest. Roads offer many scenic views and opportunity to observe a seemingly endless variety of plants and wildlife. Camping area near bathhouse with showers, cabins, recreational lodge and shelter houses. Lake offers fine swimming, fishing, and boating. Picnicking."

16. "**Perryville Battlefield Monument**, 17 acres, just north of Perryville, on U. S. 68 and 150 and Ky. 52. The site of the bloodiest battle of the Civil War fought in Kentucky. Fought Oct. 8, 1862, General Buell commanded 22,000 Union soldiers and General Bragg, his brother-in-law, commanded 17,000 Confederates."

17. "**Pine Mountain State Park**, 2,500 acres, one mile south of Pineville, on U. S. 25E. Picnic areas, shelter houses, natural amphitheater—the scene of the colorful Mountain Laurel Festival held each year. Lodge and cabins in the adjacent Kentucky Ridge Forest operated by the Division of Forestry, entrance reached by U. S. 25E, south from Pineville and right turn on Ky. 190. Restricted tent camping granted by permission in Forest."

18. "**Pioneer Memorial State Park**, 28 acres, in Harrodsburg, on U. S. 68 and Ky. 35 and 152. Replica of Old Fort Harrod, the first white settlement in Kentucky, settled in 1774.* The cabins

*Permanent Settlement.

within the fort house a collection of pioneer furnishings. The Mansion Museum contains Clark, Lincoln and Confederate collections and many miscellaneous items of historic significance. In the beautiful Lincoln Marriage Temple is preserved the log building in which Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, parents of Abraham Lincoln, first started housekeeping."

19. "**Dr. Thomas Walker Memorial**, 12 acres, off U. S. 25E, five miles from Barbourville. Replica of cabin built by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750, the first house built by a white man in Kentucky. Picnicking."

20. "**Weisiger Memorial (Constitution Square)**, in Danville, on U. S. 150 and Ky. 33, 34, 35 and 52. The old public square in Danville where Kentucky's first Constitution was framed and adopted in 1792. The first Presbyterian Church, the old courthouse and the first jail west of the Alleghenies, built here, have been restored."

21. "**William Whitley Home**, 10 acres, 8.3 miles southeast of Stanford and 2.4 miles north of Crab Orchard, off U. S. 150. Built by Col. William Whitley in 1781 on Benjamin Logan's trace of the Wilderness Trail and is the first brick house built west of the Allegheny mountains."

Forest Areas

1. National:

(a) **The Cumberland National Forest** contains 900,000 acres and extends northeast from the southern boundary below Whitley City almost to Vanceburg.

(b) **More than 53,000 acres of the Jefferson National Forests** are located in southeastern Kentucky. The remainder of the forest lies in Virginia.³

2. State:

(a) **Kentonia Forest in Harlan County** contains 3,624 acres. This area is managed for timber only.

(b) **Kentucky Ridge Forest in Bell County** contains 11,962 acres. This forest area is managed for timber production, recreation, and wild-life restoration.

³ Adapted from: *The World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol. 10, p. 4138. Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago, 1950.

(c) **Pennyrile Forest in Christian and Caldwell Counties** contains 14,797 acres. The Pennyrile area is managed for timber production, recreation, and wild-life restoration.⁴

(d) **Bernheim Forest, near Shepherdsville**, 13,000 acres, is opened to the public. It is restocked with white-tail deer and other native Kentucky animals.⁵

Group Camping Facilities⁶

1. "Group camping facilities are available at three of Kentucky's State Parks. The parks offering such facilities are General Butler State Park at Carrollton, Carter Caves State Park at Olive Hill, and Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park at London."

2. "The group camps are available to large organized groups with bunk houses, shower rooms, rest rooms, kitchens and dining halls all centrally located. The bunk houses have beds with springs, mattresses and pillows. Campers need bring along only sheets and blankets. The kitchens are completely furnished for preparation and serving of meals. Each kitchen is equipped with hotel type gas range and electric refrigeration. All necessary kitchen utensils are also furnished. Metal divided serving trays, silverware, glassware and serving dishes are available for the serving of meals. With the tables removed the dining halls double as large recreation halls."

3. "The group camp at Carter Caves accommodates a maximum of 50 persons; the camp at Butler accommodates a maximum of 160 persons; the camp at Levi Jackson accommodates a maximum of 90 persons. Reservations are made by writing directly to the superintendents of the park."

Wild Life and Conservation⁷

1. "Kentucky's boys are learning about wildlife and conservation. There are . . . approximately 370 Junior Conservation Clubs, sponsored by the Division of Game and Fish and Senior sportsmen's clubs. Enrolled in these clubs are more than 20,000 youngsters. They are learning about conservation."

⁴ Adapted from: *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, Vol. 8, p. 27, F. E. Compton and Company, Chicago, 1950.

⁵ Adapted from: *Springtime, Derby Time, Travel Time in Kentucky*, pp. 32-33, April 29, 1951. The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky.

⁶ Materials compiled by Harry Towles, Superintendent of Publicity, Division of Game and Fish, Frankfort, Kentucky.

⁷ Ibid.

2. "To be sure one cannot say that every one of the 20,000 takes his lessons to heart, but after five years of operations, with the growing up of some of these boys, the Division personnel has noted that the vast majority, after the course in conservation, are firm believers in wildlife preservation. It works just like a boy in school. If he is constantly reminded and taught a subject, some of these teachings are going to soak in, even for the youngster who believes he is not interested in the subject."

3. "It is only through the cooperation of the school officials of the state that it was possible for youngsters to have these teachings. Clubs are formed in schools and officials of these schools set aside a period, once, sometimes, twice a month, in which the members meet and are taught the value of conservation. Often the teachers in these schools act as counsellors for the boys and teach them their lessons in conservation. In other cases outsiders take over and guide the youngsters and in other incidents Conservation Officers and Junior Club leaders have charge of the club in cooperation with the school officials."

4. "The boys, in the winter months, are taught from textbooks. They learn to identify trees; the safety methods in outdoor life; the game and fish laws; the necessity of having wildlife and protecting it; the value of cover for wildlife and methods of bringing about better cover; about wild animals and birds; how to handle a boat; how to swim and to shoot and to take care of himself in the out-of-doors. They are taught those things which every boy should know but which so many are denied. This classroom work of the boys has its rewards directly. The youngsters who have absorbed the teachings in the classrooms are eligible for a week's camping period at either Kentucky Lake or Dale Hollow. These camps are well equipped, with boats, study tours, waterfront courses offered the youngsters. Food of the finest is offered. Personnel of the camps are constantly in attendance to guide the youngsters. This year more than 3,000 boys have signed to attend the camps. The only cost is for the food, which runs about \$1 per day. In the five years of this camping period, not one serious accident has occurred in the camps, and this record may be attributed to strict supervision under which the camps operate."

5. "The boys of Kentucky are learning something about wildlife and conservation. They are learning through the cooperation of the school officials. They'll learn more about the preservation

of our natural resources when the school system includes in its studies classes in the great out-of-doors."

Other Scenic and Historic Attractions⁸

1. **Ancient Buried City**, Wickliffe, is a story of a prehistoric Indian tribe told in mounds uncovered. The Museum contains aboriginal artifacts. The Ancient Buried City contains around forty mounds.

2. **Atomic Energy Plant**, near Paducah is the site of \$500,000,000 gaseous-diffusion plant. It is located sixteen miles from Paducah, bordering U. S. 60. It is not open to the public.

3. **Bellefonte Furnace**, Ashland, is one of the largest steel blast furnaces in the world operated by The American Rolling Mill Company. It is located near U. S. 23.

4. **Big Black Mountains**, near Cumberland in Harlan County, is the highest point in Kentucky. It is 4,150 feet and its tree-covered crest is visible for miles. Coal mines are nearby.

5. **Breaks of Sandy**, near Elkhorn City, is sometimes called the "Grand Canyon of the South." Here the Russell River, fork of Sandy, breaks through the rock-strewn gorge nearly 2,000 feet deep. Kentucky 80 is open to the Breaks of Sandy.

6. **Camp Breckinridge**, near Morganfield, is an army infantry training camp now reopened. It was built in World War II and is near the rich Union County oil field.

7. **Churchill Downs**, Louisville, is the home of the world-famous Kentucky Derby. Picturesque buildings, stands and flower beds attract visitors the year round. On the 5th day of May, the first Saturday, the 76th Kentucky Derby was run.

8. **Churchill Weavers**, Berea, operate a loomhouse where mountain-style woven articles are made. It is across the street from the famous Berea College.

9. **Dade Park**, near Henderson, is located in part of Kentucky cut off when the Ohio River changed its course. The Park was built in 1922. Season begins in August for a month.

10. **Dale Hollow Lake**, near Albany, is part of an artificial lake and noted for bass fishing. It extends into the State and has a number of fishing camps and docks.

⁸ Adapted from: Springtime, Derby Time, Travel Time in Kentucky, pp. 32-33, April 29, 1951, The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky.

11. **Dewey Dam** is on John's Creek near Paintsville and Prestonsburg. The reservoir creates a lake 18 miles long. The Dewey reservoir provides a place for much recreation as well as excellent fishing.

12. **Dix River Dam**, near Wilmore, is a hydroelectric dam. It is the highest rock filled dam east of the Rockies. Herrington Lake is created by the dam and provides a good fishing area.

13. **Fort Campbell**, near Hopkinsville, is one of the Army's most recently designated "forts." It is the home of the 11th Airborne Division.

14. **Fort Knox**, located in Hardin County, is the home of the Armored Force and the site of the United States Gold Vault where most of the nation's gold reserve is held. The depository can be seen from U. S. 31-W.

15. **Hall's Gap**, near Stanford, is a 1,400-foot-high gap which marks the beginning of the mountains. The U. S. 27 passes through the gap from which five counties can be viewed.

16. **Henry Clay Home**, Lexington, is now open to the public. The present structure is a replica of the original "Ashland." Lexington also is the home of John Hunt Morgan and the University of Kentucky.

17. **High Bridge**, near Wilmore, is the highest railroad bridge over a navigable stream in North America. The Southern Railroad span over Kentucky River is 317 feet high.

18. **Kelly Iron Furnace**, Kuttawa, is the furnace in which William Kelly perfected air-boiling (Bessemer) process of steel making in 1856. The old furnace is still standing.

19. **Kentucky Building**, Bowling Green, is a Georgian colonial building on the campus of Western Kentucky College. It houses a fine collection of Indian relics.

20. **Kentucky River Palisades**, near Frankfort, formed by a gorge cut by the Kentucky River. These beautiful palisades extend for many miles along the river below and above the city of Frankfort.

21. **Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge**, near Golden Pond, 70,000 acre reservation, is last stands of native turkey and deer in the state. It also is a good area for fishing.

22. **Mountain Laurel Festival**, Pineville, is a colorful event held annually. The annual festival is held at the Laurel Cove in the Pine Mountain State Park in May.

23. **Ohio River Overlook**, near Cloverport, is a beautiful view of the river from several observation points along the U. S. 60. The highway follows the high bluff above the river.

24. **Spottswood Home**, Glasgow, supposedly was designed by George Washington and built around 1790. The house was a present to a niece of Washington.

25. **State Capitol**, Frankfort, was moved in 1793. The new capitol was completed in 1909. The old state capitol, also in Frankfort, is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the world. Visitors are welcome.

26. **State Game Farm**, near Frankfort, raises game birds and wildlife food for distribution in the state. The outdoor zoo holds native wild animals.

27. **Old Slave Block**, Washington in Mason County, inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe to write her immortal book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From this block many slaves supposedly were sold.

28. **Wolf Creek Dam**, near Jamestown, is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world. It was created by a 240-foot dam. Ky. highway 35 crosses the dam. It promises a fine area for recreation and fishing.

29. **Woolridge Monuments**, Mayfield, are on the family burial plot in Maplewood Cemetery. The monuments are life-size statues of the family, three sweethearts, two hounds, a deer and a fox.

30. **Other Places of Interest**, Kentucky places and things, are: Zachary Taylor's Monument, Louisville; site of the first oil well, near Burkesville; St. Mary's Cathedral, Covington; Clay's Ferry Bridge, near Richmond; Sky Bridge, near Pine Ridge; Mount Savage Iron Works, near Hitchins; Zollicoffer Park, near Somerset; Old Tunnel Mill at Dwarf; horse farms, near Lexington; Daniel Boone's Monument, Frankfort; Pine Mountain, near Whitesburg; and Boonesboro in Madison County.

B. KENTUCKY HIGHWAYS⁹

Highway Number	Name Applied To Highways	Beginning North-East	Ending South-West	Length In Miles
15	The Red River Trail	U. S. 119 Junction Near Whitesburg	Winchester	159.8
23	The Mayo Trail	Ky. End of Bridge Portsmouth, Ohio	Pound Gap at Va. State Line	188.7
25	Dixie Route A	Free Bridge Covington	Corbin	177.6
25-E	Dixie Route	Cumberland Gap Va. State Line	Corbin	47.0
25-W	Dixie Route	Corbin	Tenn. State Line Jellico	36.7
27	Lookout Mountain Air Line	Newport	Tenn. State Line South of Stearns	213.8
31-E	The Jackson Highway	Louisville	Tenn. State Line South of Glasgow	146.3
31-W	The Dixie Highway	Louisville	Tenn. State Line South of Franklin	146.6
35	Constitutional Trail	Frankfort	Tenn. State Line South of Albany	130.5
41	The Dixie Bee-line	Henderson	Tenn. State Line South of Hopkinsville	101.9
42	The River Road	Free Bridge Covington	Louisville	107.0
45	Jefferson Davis Highway	Irvin S. Cobb Memorial Bridge	Tenn. State Line South of Fulton	51.2
51	Wickliffe-Belmont Route	Wickliffe	Tenn. State Line South of Fulton	49.0
60	The Midland Trail	Catlettsburg	Ohio River Bridge West of Wickliffe	498.7

⁹ Adapted from: Historic Kentucky Highways, Department of Highways, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1951.

Highway Number	Name Applied To Highways	Beginning North-East	Ending South-West	Length In Miles
62	The Historic Trail	Maysville	Ohio River Bridge West of Wickliffe	396.7
68	Blue Star Memorial Highway	Maysville	Paducah	372.7
80	Breaks-Lake-Park Highway	Va. State Line Near Elkhorn City	Mississippi River Near Columbus	472.2
90	National Park-to-Park Highway	Corbin	Glasgow	145.7
94	The Lake Route	Eggner's Ferry Bridge Kentucky Lake	Tenn. State Line Near Miller	85.2
119	The Rhododendron Trail	W. Va. State Line 32 M. from Pikeville	Pineville	162.0
150	Logan's Trace	Louisville	Mt. Vernon	119.1
227	The Buffalo Trail	Carrollton	Richmond	118.5
421	The Emerald Route	Va. State Line Near Cawood	Ohio River Bridge Near Milton	249.0
460	The Great Warrior Trace	Va. State Line South of Pikeville	U. S. 60 Junction Near Frankfort	229.6

C. POPULATION GROWTH
OF
KENTUCKY AND UNITED STATES¹⁰

Census Year	United States Population	Per Cent Increased	Kentucky Population	Per Cent Increased	State Rank
1790	3,929,214	—	76,677	—	14
1800	5,308,483	30	220,955	214½	19
1810	7,239,881	37	406,511	84	7
1820	9,638,453	33	564,317	36 1/3	6
1830	12,866,020	34	687,917	22	6
1840	17,069,453	33	779,828	13 1/3	6
1850	23,191,876	36	982,405	26	8

¹⁰ Adapted from: United States Bureau of Census.

Length
In Miles

Census Year	United States Population	Per Cent Increased	Kentucky Population	Per Cent Increased	State Rank
1860	31,443,321	35	1,155,684	17½	9
1870	38,558,371	23	1,321,011	14 1/3	8
1880	50,155,783	30	1,648,690	24+	8
1890	62,947,714	25	1,858,635	13—	11
1900	75,994,575	21	2,147,174	15½	12
1910	91,972,266	21	2,289,905	6½	14
1920	105,710,620	15	2,416,630	5½	15
1930	122,775,046	16	2,614,589	8 1/3	17
1940	131,669,275	7	2,845,627	9—	16
1950	154,000,000*	18*	2,931,588*	3½	—

D. PARTIAL LIST OF PROMINENT KENTUCKIANS¹¹

Allen, James Layne

James Layne Allen, 1849-1925, novelist, was born near Lexington, Kentucky. He was the author of **The Choir Invisible**, **The Kentucky Cardinal**, and many other novels.

Audubon, John James

John James Audubon, 1785-1851, naturalist, artist, author, was born in Les Cayes, Santo Domingo. Many of his finest bird pictures were painted at his home near Henderson, Kentucky. A fine state park is located on a part of the original property.

Barkley, Alben William

Alben William Barkley, 1877—, lawyer, statesman, was born in Graves County, Kentucky. Former United States Senator from Kentucky, he is now Vice-President of the United States.

Beard, Daniel Carter

Daniel Carter Beard, 1850-1941, engineer, painter, naturalist, and first national Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America. "Uncle Dan" Beard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, but his boyhood home was in Covington, Kentucky.

Bland, Richard Parks

Richard Parks Bland, 1835-1899, American statesman, was born near Hartford, Kentucky. He was a leader in the movement for free coinage of silver and the co-author of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878.

* Approximately

¹¹ Adapted from: *Historic Kentucky Highways*, Department of Highways, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1951, and *The World Book Encyclopedia*, 1950.

Boone, Daniel

Daniel Boone, 1784-1820, American pioneer, was born near Reading, Pennsylvania. He made several trips to Kentucky exploring the country and guiding settlers in the early history of the state.

Bradford, John

John Bradford, 1749-1840, pioneer Kentucky printer, called the Kentucky Franklin because of his philosophy and his interest in printing. He printed the first Kentucky book and newspaper.

Brandeis, Lewis D.

Lewis D. Brandeis, 1856-1941, American lawyer and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Louisville, Kentucky. He was an ardent supporter of conservation of the nation's resources.

Bristow, Benjamin H.

Benjamin H. Bristow, 1832-1896, a former Secretary of Treasury, was born in Elkhorn, Kentucky. He discovered the fraud in the Internal Revenue Department involving the Whisky Ring.

Breckinridge, John Cabell

John Cabell Breckinridge, 1821-1875, lawyer and statesman, was born near Lexington, Kentucky. Served as Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator, Congressman, Secretary of War for the Confederate States of America.

Buckner, Simon Bolivar, Jr.

Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., 1886-1945, was born in Hart County, Kentucky, lieutenant-general, died in action on Okinawa in World War II. An illustrious son of a family of soldiers and statesmen.

Butler, William Orlando

William Orlando Butler, 1791-1880, soldier, lawyer, congressman, Vice-Presidential candidate, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky. General Butler was on Jackson's staff in the Battle of New Orleans. Butler State Park is located on the Butler estates.

Chandler, Albert Benjamin

Albert Benjamin Chandler, 1898—, lawyer, former Governor of Kentucky, former United States Senator from Kentucky, and former United States Commissioner of Baseball.

Carson, "Kit" Christopher

Christopher Carson, 1809-1868, known as "Kit" Carson, was born in Madison County, Kentucky. Trapper, guide, Indian agent, soldier. He left home at 16 to go west and became Brigadier General in command of Fort Garland in western Colorado.

Cawein, Madison Julius

Madison Julius Cawein, 1865-1914, lyric poet, born in Louisville, Kentucky. Began writing poetry in his childhood, published 36 volumes consisting of more than 2,700 poems.

Clark, "Champ" James B.

James B. (Champ) Clark, 1850-1921, United States Congressman and Speaker of the House of Representatives, born in Kentucky. He became one of the best known leaders of the Democratic party during his time.

Clay, Henry

Henry Clay, 1777-1852, lawyer and statesman, born in Hanover County, Virginia. For thirty years he represented Kentucky as Congressman and United States Senator. He also served as Secretary of State.

Cobb, Irvin S.

Irvin S. Cobb, 1876-1944, journalist, humorist, dramatic writer, born in Paducah, Kentucky. He was the author of humorous books and plays, editor of the Humor Section of the **New York Evening Sun**, and staff member of several national magazines.

Crittenden, John Jordan

John Jordan Crittenden, 1787-1863, lawyer and statesman, born in Woodford County, Kentucky. He held many high offices including Governor of Kentucky and Attorney General of the United States.

Davis, Jefferson

Jefferson Davis, 1809-1899, soldier and President of the Confederate States of America, born in Todd County, Kentucky. He was United States Senator and Congressman, also Secretary of War.

Drake, Daniel

Daniel Drake, 1785-1852, physician and educator. He organized the medical school of Ohio in Cincinnati and sponsored the establishment of medical studies of Transylvania University.

DuPont, Thomas Coleman

Thomas Coleman DuPont, 1863-1930, industrial leader and United States Senator. Born in Louisville, Kentucky. Cumberland Falls State Park was created as a result of his gift to the Commonwealth.

Duveneck, Frank

Frank Duveneck, 1848-1919, artist, born in Covington. He studied in Munich and returned to settle in Cincinnati in 1888. Then he devoted himself chiefly to teaching. Among his paintings are "The Whistling Boy and Woman With Forget-me-nots."

Filson, John

John Filson, 1747-1788, Kentucky's earliest historian and cartographer. For his history of **Kentucke**, he interviewed Boone, Todd, and Harrod in person.

Fitch, John

John Fitch, 1743-1798, inventor, received a United States patent for his invention of the steamboat in 1791. The inventor lived and is buried in Bardstown where a monument has been erected in his honor.

Foster, Stephen Collins

Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-1864, American song writer, born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He spent much time in Kentucky, especially at Bardstown which was the setting for many of his songs.

Fox, John William

John William Fox (John Fox, Jr.), 1863-1919, American novelist, born in Stony Point, Kentucky. Author of **The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come**, **The Trail of the Lonesome Pine**, and other mountain novels.

Griffith, David Wark

David Wark Griffith, 1880-1948, American motion picture producer, born in LaGrange, Kentucky. He received a special academy award for his achievements as a producer and director. Outstanding was his production "Birth of a Nation."

Guthrie, James

James Guthrie, 1792-1869, lawyer, educator, railroad promoter, statesman. He was United States Senator from Kentucky and served as Secretary of the Treasury.

Harlan, John Marshall

John Marshall Harlan, 1833-1911, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court for almost thirty-four years, born in Boyle County, Kentucky. He was very individualistic in writing decisions and became known as the "Great Dissenter."

Hart, Joel Tanner

Joel Tanner Hart, 1810-1877, American sculptor, born near Winchester, Kentucky. Noted for the marble busts he made of famous men of his day.

Johnson, Richard Mentor

Richard Mentor Johnson, 1780-1850, lawyer, statesman, born near Louisville, Kentucky. He was elected Vice-President in 1837, but did not have a majority of electoral votes and became the only vice-president to be elected by a vote of the Senate.

Johnston, Albert Sidney

Albert Sidney Johnston, 1803-1862, famous Confederate General, born at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. He was active in the Mexican War and the War between the States.

Jones, John Luther

John Luther Jones, 1864-1900, known as Cayce (Kay-see) Jones, railroad engineer, born in Hickman, Kentucky. Noted as the hero of a famous American folk song.

Jouett, Mathew Harris

Mathew Harris Jouett, 1787-1827, portrait painter, born in Mercer County, Kentucky. He studied to become a lawyer and practiced for two years. After returning from the War of 1812 he launched his successful career as a painter.

Kenton, Simon

Simon Kenton, 1755-1836, pioneer and Indian fighter, born in Virginia. He was an associate of Daniel Boone and acted as a scout for General Clark in his expedition to the Illinois Territory.

Lincoln, Abraham

Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865, sixteenth President of the United States, born in a log cabin in Larue County, Kentucky. Author of the Emancipation Proclamation. A splendid stone memorial marking his birthplace near Hodgenville is a national shrine.

Lorimer, George Horace

George Horace Lorimer, 1868-1937, journalist, born in Louisville, Kentucky. He was for many years the noted editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

McDowell, Ephraim

Dr. Ephraim McDowell, 1771-1830, great Kentucky pioneer surgeon. Known in medical history as the "Father of Ovariectomy."

McReynolds, J. C.

J. C. McReynolds, 1862—, Supreme Court Justice, born at Elton, Kentucky. He was a leader on the United States Supreme Court from 1914 to 1940. He moved to Tennessee where he made his home.

Menifee, Richard Hickman

Richard Hickman Menifee, 1809-1841, lawyer and orator, known as the greatest lawyer of his time though he lived only 32 years. He served Kentucky as Commonwealth's Attorney, state representative and a member of Congress.

Morgan, John Hunt

John Hunt Morgan, 1825-1864, born in Huntsville, Alabama. When he was five his family moved to Kentucky. He was famous as a cavalry leader, known as the "Thunderbolt of the Confederacy."

Nation, Carrie A. M.

Carry Amelia Moore Nation, 1846-1911, a crusader against alcoholic liquors, born in Garrard County, Kentucky. She published a number of temperance magazines. Frequently she resorted to violence instead of persuasion.

O'Hara, Theodore

Theodore O'Hara, 1820-1867, American soldier and poet, born in Danville, Kentucky. He served as a Colonel in the Confederate Army and is known especially for his poem "Bivouac of the Dead."

Reed, Stanley F.

Stanley Forman Reed, 1884—, lawyer and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, born in Mason County, Kentucky. He was a successful lawyer in the State and Federal Courts prior to his appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

Rice, Alice Hegan

Alice Hegan Rice, 1870-1942, author of *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*, born in Shelbyville, Kentucky. Her works include *Sandy*, *Lovey Mary*, *Mr. Opp*, *A Romance of Billy Goat Hill*, *The Buffer*, *Turn About Tales*, and *Mrs. Wiggs of The Cabbage Patch*.

Roberts, Elizabeth Madox

Elizabeth Madox Roberts, 1886-1941, the "poet of the Kentucky hills," born at Perryville, Kentucky. Her works include **The Time of Man, My Heart and My Flesh, A Buried Treasure**, and **Under the Tree**.

Rowan, John

John Rowan, 1773-1843, journalist, congressman and senator, one of the most celebrated orators of his time. His home, Federal Hill, Bardstown, is now a Kentucky shrine known as "My Old Kentucky Home."

Scott, Hugh Lenox

Hugh Lenox Scott, 1853-1934, American soldier and Indian fighter, born in Danville, Kentucky. After the Spanish-American War he was made adjutant general of Cuba and later appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, 1841-1906, American geologist, teacher and author, born in Newport, Kentucky. His works include **Man and the Earth, First Book in Geology, Outlines of Earth History**, and **A Study of Life and Death**.

Shelby, Isaac

Isaac Shelby, 1750-1826, soldier and statesman, born in Washington County, Maryland. Served as chairman of conventions which met to make Kentucky a state. He was first Governor of Kentucky.

Shryock, Gideon

Gideon Shryock, 1802-¹⁸⁸⁰~~1826~~, Kentucky architect and builder. When he was only 25, his designs won the competition for plans for the State House in Frankfort. He also built Morrison Hall at Transylvania University in Lexington.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, 1835-1914, born in Christian County, Kentucky. United States Senator from Illinois, where he made his home. A Vice-President of the United States.

Stewart, Cora Wilson

Cora Wilson Stewart, 1875—, educator born in Rowan County, Kentucky. She founded the Moonlight Schools for adult illiterates of Kentucky and became director of National Illiteracy Crusade.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton

Jesse Hilton Stuart, 1907—, contemporary Kentucky writer, born in Greenup County, Kentucky. His works include **Man With the Bull Tongue Plow**, **Taps for Private Tussey**, **The Thread That Runs So True**, poems, short stories, and other novels.

Stubblefield, Nathan B.

Nathan B. Stubblefield, 1860-1928, born in Murray, Kentucky, developed and demonstrated that voice could be transmitted by air without the use of wires. On March 20, 1902, the inventor was invited to Washington, D. C. to demonstrate his device. Patent was granted.

Sublette, William L.

William Lewis Sublette, 1799?-1845, American frontiersman, born in Lincoln County, Kentucky. He engaged in fur trade in the West. In his fur trade in his store in St. Louis he made a large fortune.

Taylor, Zachary

Zachary Taylor, 1784-1850, 12th President of the United States. Known as the hero of Buena Vista. General Taylor spent much of the later years of his life on his estates in Kentucky.

Vinson, Frederick Moore

Frederick Moore Vinson, 1890—, lawyer, statesman, jurist, born in Louisa, Kentucky. Present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He also served as Secretary of the Treasury.

Walker, Thomas

Thomas Walker, 1715-1794, physician, soldier, and explorer, born in King and Queen County, Virginia. He was the first white man to have made a recorded expedition to Kentucky. He discovered and named the Cumberland Mountains, Gap and River.

Watterson, Henry

Henry Watterson, 1840-1921, journalist and philosopher, known as "Marse Henry," born in Washington, D. C. He was the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal for 50 years, rose to eminence as one of the great editors of America.

Whitley, William

William Whitley, 1749-1813, built the first brick house and laid out the first race track in Kentucky. He was killed at the age of 63 in the Battle of the Thames.

E. STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Name of Institution	Location
A. State College and Universities—Senior	
1. Morehead State College	Morehead, Ky.
2. Eastern Kentucky State College	Richmond, Ky.
3. Kentucky State College for Negroes	Frankfort, Ky.
4. Western Kentucky State College	Bowling Green, Ky.
5. Murray State College	Murray, Ky.
6. University of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.
B. Private and Municipal Colleges and Universities—Senior	
1. Asbury College	Wilmore, Ky.
2. Berea College	Berea, Ky.
3. Centre College	Danville, Ky.
4. Georgetown College	Georgetown, Ky.
5. Kentucky Wesleyan	Owensboro, Ky.
6. Nazareth College	Louisville, Ky.
7. Transylvania College	Lexington, Ky.
8. Union College	Barbourville, Ky.
9. Municipal College for Negroes	Louisville, Ky.
10. University of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.
11. Ursuline College	Louisville, Ky.
12. Villa Madonna	Covington, Ky.
C. Junior Colleges—Private and Municipal	
1. Ashland Junior College	Ashland, Ky.
2. Bethel Woman's College	Hopkinsville, Ky.
3. Brescia College	Owensboro, Ky.
4. Campbellsville College	Campbellsville, Ky.
5. Caney Junior College	Pippapass, Ky.
6. Cumberland College	Williamsburg, Ky.
7. Lee's Junior College	Jackson, Ky.
8. Lindsey Wilson Junior College	Columbia, Ky.
9. Loretto Junior College	Loretto, Ky.
10. Midway Junior College	Midway, Ky.
11. Nazareth Junior College	Nazareth, Ky.
12. Paducah Junior College	Paducah, Ky.
13. Pikeville Junior College	Pikeville, Ky.
14. St. Catherine Junior College	St. Catherine, Ky.
15. Sue Bennett Junior College	London, Ky.

Name of Institution

Location

D. Professional and Technical Schools

1. Bowling Green College of Commerce ...Bowling Green, Ky.
2. College of the BibleLexington, Ky.
3. Jefferson School of LawLouisville, Ky.
4. Kentucky School of PharmacyLouisville, Ky.
5. Louisville Presbyterian SeminaryLouisville, Ky.
6. Southern Baptist Theological SeminaryLouisville, Ky.

Elementary and High Schools

1. **Kentucky Public Schools.** For the year of 1950-51 Kentucky had 5,090 public schools. Of these 5,090 public schools, 2,999 were one-teacher schools; 781 were two-teacher schools; 195 were three-teacher schools; and 1,115 were four-or-more-teacher schools.

2. **Kentucky High Schools.** Kentucky had 613 public and private high schools for the same school year. The following classification is representative of the Kentucky high schools:

(a) Public schools	534
(b) State or Regional schools	7
(c) Private schools	72
Total	613

F. STATE WELFARE, CORRECTIONAL, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

State Welfare Institutions

1. Dependent Whites

Kentucky Children's HomeLyndon, Ky.

2. Physically Handicapped

Kentucky School for the BlindLouisville, Ky.

Kentucky School for the DeafDanville, Ky.

3. Mentally Handicapped

1. Eastern State HospitalLexington, Ky.

2. Central State HospitalLakeland, Ky.

3. Kentucky State HospitalDanville, Ky.

4. Western State HospitalHopkinsville, Ky.

5. Kentucky Training HomeFrankfort, Ky.

Correctional Institutions

1. House of Reform (boys and girls)Greendale, Ky.
2. Kentucky Reformatory (men)LaGrange, Ky.
3. Kentucky Reformatory (women)Pewee Valley, Ky.

Prison

Kentucky State PenitentiaryEddyville, Ky.

G. KENTUCKY COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS	COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS
Adair	Columbia	Elliott	Sandy Hook
Allen	Scottsville	Estill	Irvine
Anderson	Lawrenceburg	Fayette	Lexington
Ballard	Wickliffe	Fleming	Flemingsburg
Barren	Glasgow	Floyd	Prestonsburg
Bath	Owingsville	Franklin	Frankfort
Bell	Pineville	Fulton	Hickman
Boone	Burlington	Gallatin	Warsaw
Bourbon	Paris	Garrard	Lancaster
Boyd	Catlettsburg	Grant	Williamstown
Boyle	Danville	Graves	Mayfield
Bracken	Brooksville	Grayson	Leitchfield
Breathitt	Jackson	Green	Greensburg
Breckinridge	Hardinsburg	Greenup	Greenup
Bullitt	Shepherdsville	Hancock	Hawesville
Butler	Morgantown	Hardin	Elizabethtown
Caldwell	Princeton	Harlan	Harlan
Calloway	Murray	Harrison	Cynthiana
Campbell	Alexandria	Hart	Munfordville
Carlisle	Bardwell	Henderson	Henderson
Carroll	Carrollton	Henry	New Castle
Carter	Grayson	Hickman	Clinton
Casey	Liberty	Hopkins	Madisonville
Christian	Hopkinsville	Jackson	McKee
Clark	Winchester	Jefferson	Louisville
Clay	Manchester	Jessamine	Nicholasville
Clinton	Albany	Johnson	Paintsville
Crittenden	Marion	Kenton	Independence
Cumberland	Burkesville	Knott	Hindman
Daviess	Owensboro	Knox	Barbourville
Edmonson	Brownsville	LaRue	Hodgenville

COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS	COUNTIES	COUNTY SEATS
Laurel	London	Ohio	Hartford
Lawrence	Louisa	Oldham	LaGrange
Lee	Beattyville	Owen	Owenton
Leslie	Hyden	Owsley	Booneville
Letcher	Whitesburg	Pendelton	Falmouth
Lewis	Vanceburg	Perry	Hazard
Lincoln	Stanford	Pike	Pikeville
Livingston	Smithland	Powell	Stanton
Logan	Russellville	Pulaski	Somerset
Lyon	Eddyville	Robertson	Mt. Olivet
McCracken	Paducah	Rockcastle	Mt. Vernon
McCreary	Whitley City	Rowan	Morehead
McLean	Calhoun	Russell	Jamestown
Madison	Richmond	Scott	Georgetown
Magoffin	Salyersville	Shelby	Shelbyville
Marion	Lebanon	Simpson	Franklin
Marshall	Benton	Spencer	Taylorsville
Martin	Inez	Taylor	Campbellsville
Mason	Maysville	Todd	Elkton
Meade	Brandenburg	Trigg	Cadiz
Menifee	Frenchburg	Trimble	Bedford
Mercer	Harrodsburg	Union	Morganfield
Metcalf	Edmonton	Warren	Bowling Green
Monroe	Tompkinsville	Washington	Springfield
Montgomery	Mt. Sterling	Wayne	Monticello
Morgan	West Liberty	Webster	Dixon
Muhlenberg	Greenville	Whitley	Williamsburg
Nelson	Bardstown	Wolfe	Campton
Nicholas	Carlisle	Woodford	Versailles

H. . KENTUCKY CITIES

First Class Cities

Louisville is the only first class city in Kentucky.

Second Class Cities

Kentucky has seven cities of the second class. They are: Ashland, Covington, Lexington, Newport, Owensboro, Paducah, and Bowling Green.

Third Class Cities

There are eleven third class cities in the state. They are: Corbin,

Frankfort, Henderson, Middlesboro, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Maysville, Winchester, Hazard, Richmond, and Somerset.

Fourth Class Cities

At the present time Kentucky has fifty-eight cities of the fourth class. They are: Augusta, Barbourville, Bellevue, Carrollton, Catlettsburg, Central City, Cynthiana, Cumberland, Danville, Dawson Springs, Dayton, Earlington, Elizabethtown, Elkhorn City, Erlanger, Falmouth, Franklin, Fort Thomas, Fulton, Georgetown, Greenville, Harlan, Harrodsburg, Hickman, Irvine, Jackson, Jenkins, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, London, Ludlow, Madisonville, Marion, Martin, Morehead, Morganfield, Mount Sterling, Murray, Nicholasville, Olive Hill, Owingsville, Paris, Paintsville, Prestonsburg, Pikeville, Pineville, Princeton, Providence, Russell, Russellville, Salyersville, Scottsville, Shelbyville, South Ft. Mitchell, Sturgis, Vanceburg, Versailles, and Williamsburg.

I. KENTUCKY GOVERNMENT

Powers of Government

The powers of the government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them shall be confined to a separate body of magistracy; to wit, those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

—Ky. Const., Sec. 27

Legislative Department

The legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives and a Senate, which together shall be styled the "General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

—Ky. Const., Sec. 29

General Assembly Membership

1. House of Representatives has 100 members elected by the people of the different representative districts for a term of two years.

2. State Senate has 38 members elected by the people of the different senatorial districts for a term of four years.

Executive Department

The supreme executive power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the "Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

—Ky. Const., Sec. 69

The Executive Officers for the State at Large

1. Governor
2. Lieutenant Governor
3. Secretary of State
4. Attorney General
5. State Auditor
6. State Treasurer
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction
8. Commissioner of Agriculture

Note: All the executive officers for the state at large are elected by the people of the state for a term of four years. They are ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected. This is a state constitutional provision.

The Judicial Department

The judicial power of the Commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in the Senate when sitting as a court of impeachment, and one Supreme Court (to be styled the Court of Appeals), and the Courts established by this constitution.

—Ky. Const., Sec. 109

Court of Appeals

1. Kentucky is divided into seven judicial districts.
2. Kentucky has seven judges of the Court of Appeals, elected for a term of eight years.
3. Kentucky, in addition to the elected judges, has a number of Commissioners to assist with legal proceedings.
4. Kentucky has one Clerk of Court of Appeals, a number of deputy clerks, and secretarial help.

Circuit Courts

1. A circuit court shall be established in each county now existing, or which may hereafter be created, in this Commonwealth.

—Ky. Const., Sec. 125

2. Kentucky has 42 circuit court districts.
3. Each circuit court district has one or more Circuit Judges, a Commonwealth Attorney, and a Circuit Court Clerk for each County.

Local State Government

1. Kentucky has 120 counties.
2. Kentucky has a number of municipalities including cities and towns of six classes.

Kentucky Representation in the Federal Government

1. Kentucky has two United States Senators.
2. Kentucky has nine (Congressmen) United States Representatives.

J. KENTUCKY STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Officials—Boards—Commission

1. **Officials:** The Superintendent of Public Instruction and Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction are the two head officials. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the people of the state for a term of four years. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, is appointed by the State Board of Education.

2. **Boards:** The two boards are the State Board of Education and the Council on Public Higher Education.

3. **Commission:** The State Textbook Commission consists of thirteen members including the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Department Bureaus

The State Department of Education is divided into four bureaus—bureau of administration, bureau of finance, bureau of instruction, and bureau of vocational education. In turn each bureau contains a number of divisions.

1. Bureau of Administration

Division of School Law
Division of Pupil Transportation
Division of School Buildings and Grounds
Division of Surplus Property

2. Bureau of Finance

Division of Finance
Division of Census and Attendance

3. Bureau of Instruction

Division of School Supervision
Division of Teaching Training and Certification
Division of Free Textbooks
Division of Health Education
Division of Education for Exceptional Children

4. Bureau of Vocational Education

Division of Agricultural Education

Division of Home Economics Education

Division of Trade and Industrial Education

Division of Vocational Education *Rehabilitation*

5. Related Organizations

1. State Teacher's Retirement System

2. Kentucky Branch National Congress of Parents and Teachers

3. Kentucky Education Association

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HOW KENTUCKIANS MAKE A LIVING

I HEAR AMERICA SINGING

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it
 should be blithe and strong,
The carpenter singing his as he measures
 his plank or beam,
The mason singing his as he makes ready
 for work, or leaves off work,
The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat,
 the deckhand singing on the steamboat deck,
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench,
 the hatter singing as he stands,
The wood-cutter's song, the ploughboy's on his way
 in the morning, or at noon intermission or at sundown,
The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young wife
 at work, or of the girl sewing or washing,
Each singing what belongs to him or her and to
 none else,
The day what belongs to the day—at night the party
 of young fellows, robust, friendly,
Sing with open mouths their strong melodious songs.

—Walt Whitman

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

"WHY MEN MUST WORK"

"Food, clothing, and shelter have always been and still are the great primary needs of the people. Nature is very generous in providing materials for our use, but it does not lay its gifts in our laps. We must do our part if we wish to share these gifts. Great mineral wealth, such as coal, iron, copper, and lead, lies deeply buried within the earth, but to obtain it we must dig for it. The domestic animals that have proved so useful can be successfully raised only at the cost of much hard labor. If large harvests are to be gathered much hard work must be done. Hence, **labor** is one of the conditions essential to human welfare and progress."

Packard, Leonard O., Sinnott, Charles P., and Overton, Bruce. *The Nations at Work*, p. 7. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1933.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

SIX KEY PROBLEMS

Kentucky has at least six key problems that call for solutions. These problems are limiting factors in the life of Kentucky people and the state's prosperity. The six problems are the following:

1. Inadequate and unequal educational opportunities.
2. Lack of resource development and management.
3. Inadequate business and industrial development.
4. Unskilled labor and low wages and salaries.
5. Governmental defects created by constitutional provisions.
6. Inadequacy of financial support for state services.

These problems are so closely related that the solution to any one of them provides, in part, a solution to the others. Any effective plan of action needs to include these problems jointly and individually.

Adapted from: *Blueprint for a Greater Kentucky*, pp. 92-93. The Committee for Kentucky, Louisville, December, 1949.

CHAPTER VI

HOW KENTUCKIANS MAKE A LIVING¹

A. KENTUCKIANS AND THEIR WORK

Food, Clothing, Shelter

All of us wish to eat good food and to wear nice clothes. We wish to live in comfortable homes. If a person is to have these things, he must have something definite to do. He must work at something to earn the money to purchase these things.

Vocational Life

1. **A Trip Across Kentucky:** If you should take a trip across Kentucky you would see people making their living in many different ways. Some would be working in grain fields, orchards, or tobacco fields. Perhaps you would see some men caring for dairy cows or other kinds of livestock. You would see some people working with poultry. The people doing these things would be making their living by means of what we call agriculture or farming. You might see men working in clay pits, rock quarries, asphalt mines or coal mines. You might see some men drilling for oil or for natural gas. All of these people are making their living by mining.

2. **Manufacturing:** Probably you have visited a large city in Kentucky. If you have you may have seen clouds of smoke rolling from large chimneys. These smoking chimneys mean that there are large factories in this city. These factories are making articles that the people need. Many workers are employed in these factories. These workers are engaged in what we call manufacturing.

3. **Different Vocations:** All Kentuckians do not make their living by farming, mining, or by working in a factory. Many make their living by buying and selling. Some work at the many trades such as bricklaying or carpentering. Some Kentuckians make their living in what we call professions such as teaching or the practice of medicine or law. Whenever you ride on a train, buy a ticket for the movie or buy something at the soda fountain, you are helping other people make a living.

¹ Materials in Chapter Six were prepared by Mr. Mark Godman, Head of Bureau of Instruction, Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky.

4. **Farming:** More Kentuckians make their living out of farming than out of any other kind of work. There are nearly 3,000,000 people living in Kentucky. Nearly 2,000,000 of them live on farms or in small towns or villages. More than one-third of all the people who work at something for a living in Kentucky are engaged in farming.

B. KENTUCKY'S PIONEER DAYS AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

Kentucky Pioneer Life

1. **Early Settlers:** The early settlers in Kentucky came from the farms of Virginia and North Carolina. They had heard many stories of the fertile soil in the new country that we call Kentucky. These settlers wanted good farms most of all. It was for this reason that they braved the attacks of Indians and other hardships to live in Kentucky. You have learned that the first settlers lived in forts. Where did the families in the forts get their meat and bread? For their meat supply they depended upon the hunters who killed deer, bear, buffalo, and wild turkey. For their bread they depended upon the corn and wheat that they grew near the forts. When the Indians were driven back the settlers left the forts. They then began to build their farm homes and to cultivate crops on a larger scale.

2. **Primitive Tools:** The pioneers did not plow much of their land. They had only crude wooden plows. Often the farmers would break their plows while trying to turn over the thick, heavy sod. Most of the land was covered with undergrowth and trees. It was a hard task to clear even a small plot for plowing. In clearing a few acres of ground, the pioneer farmer would first cut out the underbrush and small trees. He would not cut down the larger trees. To cut down the larger trees would take too much time and be too much trouble. Instead of cutting down the larger trees he would girdle them. In girdling a tree the farmer would take his ax and cut away the bark in a ring all around the trunk. This killed the tree so that it would cast very little shade. Then the brush was piled in heaps and burned. Corn was planted by hand between the dead trees and was covered with a hoe.

3. **Small Grain:** Sometimes the pioneer farmer wanted to grow wheat and other small grain. If he did, then he would cut down the dead trees that stood in the field. He would also dig the stumps out of the ground. He cleared the field of dead trees and stumps

so that he could harvest the grain more easily. Wheat was cut by hand with a tool that was called a **cradle**. This tool was a large scythe with a frame attached. This frame caught the wheat as it was cut. There were no mowing machines or binders or threshing machines then. The grains of the wheat and other small grain crops were threshed out by men and horses stamping upon them. The grain was separated from the husk by throwing it up in the air. When this was done the wind would blow the dust and husks away. This was called winnowing the grain. When the corn was ripe and hard the grains were broken by pounding them. Usually the corn was put in the hollowed out top of a hard stump and pounded with a stone. Later on the farmers sometimes carried their corn in a bag to the nearest mill on the bank of a river. From the broken or ground grains of corn the farmer's wife and daughters made corn cakes. These cakes were baked on an iron griddle set over hot coals on the hearth. In the forest were many hollow trees in which wild bees lived and made honey. These bee trees provided the farmer's family with kettles of sweet honey. This was almost the only sweet food that many farmers had. A meal of crisp corn cakes spread with wild honey was a great treat for all the members of the family.

4. Fruits and Nuts: During the summer and autumn boys and girls would wander through the woods in search of wild fruits and nuts. They found plums, crab apples, pawpaws, grapes, strawberries, and blackberries. As these fruits ripened the children would pick them for the table. They would also gather nuts and store them in the cabin for cracking on the hearth on winter nights.

5. Hemp and Tobacco: Not only did the early settlers grow corn, wheat and other grain crops, but they also grew hemp and tobacco. Perhaps few of you have ever seen hemp growing in the field. Today our state grows very little of this crop. For this reason you may ask, What is hemp? It is a plant that grows very tall and looks like a weed. When it is cut it is allowed to lie on the ground and rot. After it rots the fiber in the stalk is stripped out. For many years most of the hemp of our country was grown in Kentucky. The sale of hemp brought much money to Kentucky farmers. In pioneer days hemp fiber was woven into the homespun cloth that the people used for clothing. It was not long until hemp fiber was being used for making rope, twine, and bags. In the days before the steamships, sailcloth was made from the fiber and used on sailing vessels. Much hemp rope was needed for the river boats before the

steamboats came. For years most of the grain that was shipped to market was sacked in bags made of hemp fiber. But hemp took much fertility from the soil. In time, sailing ships began to be replaced by steamships. Slow moving river flatboats gave way to steamboats. Other fibers began to be used for the making of rope and sacking. So today hemp is no longer an important crop in Kentucky.

6. Domestic Use of Tobacco: Most of you know something about tobacco. Most of the early settlers used tobacco. For most of them tobacco had been their main money crop back in Virginia and North Carolina. The settlers brought tobacco seed with them. Naturally, they wondered whether or not tobacco would grow well in the new country. You can imagine the settlers' joy when they found out that Kentucky land would grow fine tobacco.

7. Tobacco Markets: It was not long before the first settlers found that they could not use all the tobacco which they grew. It was not long until markets were found for their tobacco. By 1865 Kentucky was producing more of this crop than any other state. It became the farmer's chief money-making crop. Today from one third to one-half of the annual cash income of Kentucky farmers comes from the sale of tobacco. At the present time Kentucky ranks second among the states in the production of tobacco. The rich land of the bluegrass region produces about one-half of the state's crop. Tobacco requires much labor to produce. Thousands of people work throughout the year to get the tobacco ready for market.

8. Other Crops: Kentucky farmers also grow such crops as barley, oats, rye, and soybeans. Farmers get good income from their bluegrass pastures and from such hay crops as lespedeza, orchard grass and alfalfa. Kentucky is one of the leading states in the production of bluegrass, orchard grass, and lespedeza seed. Some cotton and sweet potatoes are grown, chiefly in the Purchase region. Large quantities of vegetables and truck crops are grown around Louisville and in the section of Kentucky that is near Cincinnati, Ohio. Many apples and peaches are grown near Henderson, Paducah, and Louisville. Kentucky strawberries are of finest quality. Each year hundreds of carloads of strawberries are shipped to almost every state. The berry picking season lasts only a few weeks in the spring but it gives work to hundreds of men, women, and children while it lasts. Perhaps strawberries are the most promising fruit crop for further development in the state. Western Kentucky is especially well adapted to their growth.

Modern Improvements

1. **Housing and Equipment:** Suppose a pioneer farmer were to return to Kentucky today, what would he see? He would not see great parts of the farm land covered with woods. Instead he would see fields of tobacco, clean pastures, and fields of grain and hay crops. He would find few cabin homes. Instead he would see farmers living in wood, brick, and stone houses. He would see electric lights in place of candles and oil lamps lighting the houses. He would see machines that make housework easier than it was in his pioneer home. Some of these machines would be an electric washer, ironer, sewing machine, sweeper, stove, and refrigerator.

2. **Change in Farming Tools:** What changes would he see in the tools that the farmer uses? He would find the farmer's life much easier now than it was in pioneer days. On many farms he would see tractors that can pull almost anything. Instead of slow-moving oxen pulling wooden plows, he would see these tractors pulling steel plows. He would see disk harrows and cultivators. Instead of planting or sowing by hand as he did, the farmer today would be using a seed drill. In the place of the sickle, scythe, cradle and flail, he would see mowers, binders, and combines. These combines would be cutting the grain and threshing it at the same time. He might see an electric motor furnishing the power to grind the grain and pump the water. He would see many other tools that save the farmer time and labor.

Livestock in Pioneer Days

1. **Pioneers Brought Live Stock with Them:** Kentucky farmers receive much money from the sale of livestock and livestock products. By livestock we mean such animals as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. The first settlers had heard much about the fine grazing land in the new country. So they brought their cows, hogs, horses, and sheep with them. The settlers soon found that these animals thrived on the native grasses and the fresh water of the streams.

2. **Livestock Useful to Pioneers:** These animals were useful to the pioneers. The cows furnished them with milk, meat, and leather. The hogs furnished good meat for the table. The fat of the hogs provided shortening for cooking and oil for their lard-oil lamps. The grease scraps were made into soap. The sheep furnished the settlers with meat and wool. The wool was made into cloth by their wives and daughters. The horse served the pioneers as a pack animal and as a plow horse.

3. **Poor Grade of Livestock:** The livestock of the pioneers were of a poor grade. They did not have purebred Jersey, Holstein, or Guernsey cows like you see today. Neither did they have purebred Hereford, Shorthorn, or Aberdeen Angus beef cattle. They knew little about purebred hogs and sheep. But it was not long until some Kentuckians began to improve the quality of their livestock. In 1785 the three Patton brothers brought some purebred cattle with them from Virginia. In 1817, Henry Clay brought the first Hereford cattle to Kentucky. He also helped Alvin H. Sanders of Lexington to buy a herd of Shorthorns. Early settlers drove their cattle overland to eastern markets. One of the first railroad shipments of livestock on record was made when fat steers were shipped from Lexington to New York City in 1852.

Kentucky's Present Livestock and Farms

1. **Fine Farms and Farm Animals:** Today Kentucky boasts of its fine horses and many beautiful horse farms. Fame has come to the state from the speed of her horses on the race track. The high quality of the state's harness and saddle horses is known at all the leading horse shows of the country. The state is proud of its many purebred cattle, hogs, and sheep. Kentucky's purebred cattle win many prizes in the show rings of the nation. Kentucky's spring lambs sell for the highest prices in the nation's markets. Wool from Kentucky sheep commands the highest prices in the wool markets. And the demand for Kentucky hickory-cured hams is nation wide. The raising and selling of livestock is a very profitable business for Kentucky farmers. With the improvement of pastures, the number of livestock is increasing.

2. **Dairying:** Dairying has developed steadily in Kentucky in recent years. This is especially true around the large cities. These cities furnish a great demand for milk, butter, cheese, and cream. Cheese plants and creameries have been built in small towns and cities. These plants use much of the dairies' milk. Mild winters, good pastures, good water supply, sufficient labor and available feed grains are necessary for dairying. The better farming areas of our state have all of these. Our dairies furnish employment for many people.

3. **Poultry:** Nearly every Kentucky farm has poultry. From 6 to 10 per cent of Kentucky's cash farm income comes from the sale of poultry and eggs. Nearly every town has a produce company that buys poultry products from the farmers. Hatcheries that sell

baby chicks are scattered over the state. Many farmers who live near the large cities devote all their time to the production of poultry and poultry products. Poultry raising, like dairying, is a growing industry in Kentucky.

Soil, Important Resource

1. Soil Products: The soil of our state is its most important natural resource. Bread, fruit, and vegetables come directly from the soil. Meat, milk and eggs come from animals which get their living from the soil. Most of our clothing comes from plants or animals which depend upon the soil. We build our houses out of lumber and other products of the soil. If we would live well and be happy we must have a soil that is productive. Since the soil gives us so much we must take good care of our land. We must build and keep up the fertility of the soil.

2. Rural Life: We have learned that most of the early Kentuckians lived in the country. Nearly everything they needed was produced on the farm or in the home. Many of the early settlers knew different trades. Some of them brought the tools of their trade or business with them. Soon these people were making things that the people needed. This was how manufacturing started in Kentucky.

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF KENTUCKY

Manufacturing in Kentucky

What were some of these early manufacturing industries in Kentucky? They were many. All of them were small factories in the beginning. Among the early manufacturing industries were salt making, tanning, and grist milling. Others were gunpowder making, lead moulding, and iron making. Some factories made nails, rope, linen, woolen cloth and paper. By 1810, Kentucky had 9 linseed oil mills, 53 gunpowder plants, 267 tanneries, 36 salt works, 6 paper mills, and 38 rope works. At this time Lexington was a busy industrial town with nearly 60 industries. Among these industries were cotton mills, hat factories, and carriage works. Hemp mills, cotton mills, woolen mills and linen mills were found in many towns of the state. We have learned how the hemp industry declined after the steamships and steamboats came. Cotton, woolen, and linen factories also underwent a similar decline.

Kentucky's Transportation

Most of the shipping was on the rivers before the railroads came. The steamboats had made the rivers the chief roads for ship-

ping our products. The Ohio River was our most important river for shipping. The river towns became centers of manufacture and trade. The factories of the inland towns had to move their goods over the poor highways. They could not compete with the river towns with navigable waters for heavy freight transportation at their doors. Many believed that the railroads would help build up manufacturing in the inland towns. This did not prove to be true. So one by one the small factories of the inland towns moved to the river towns or ceased to operate. Today we do find a few factories in our inland counties. They are usually such industries as new mills, brick and tile plants, creameries, shoe and garment factories.

Factory Locations

Today most of our factories are located in towns that are located on rivers. This is true especially of towns on the Ohio River. About three fourths of our industrial workers live in eight counties facing the Ohio River. These counties are Boyd, Mason, Campbell, Kenton, Jefferson, Daviess, Henderson, and McCracken. About one-half of all the people working in manufacturing industries live in Jefferson County.

Agriculture in Kentucky

Agriculture is our state's greatest industry. But what of manufacturing? Next to agriculture, more Kentuckians make their living working in manufacturing than in any other line of work. What are some of the leading manufacturing industries in which they work? They are such industries as steel making, tobacco factories, liquor distilleries and food, beverage, furniture, garment, machine, and chemical factories.

Kentucky Needs Factories

Kentucky needs more factories. They would give more jobs to our people. They would also provide a closer market for our products that go into manufacturing. Kentucky is a good place in which to build factories. This is true for many reasons. Our state has a large supply of good labor. Our labor supply is so large that many Kentuckians leave the state to find jobs in other states. Our state is well located for manufacturing. It is in the center of the Eastern United States. Excellent transportation facilities extend in all directions. Rivers, railroads and highways connect our factories with the nation's larger cities and most progressive farm lands. Our state has an abundance of raw materials. What are some of these materials? First, there are our many kinds of farm products.

There is the lumber of our forests. Then there are our minerals—coal, gas, oil, clay, fluorspar, limestone, other building stone, and sand. Our state can also provide industry with cheap power and abundant fuel with which to operate factories.

D. KENTUCKY MINERAL RESOURCES

Coal Industry

1. **Valuable Minerals:** Kentucky has many valuable minerals. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are outstanding. Limestone is abundant. Sandstone, sand and gravel are important. Many types of clay have been found. There are other minerals and rocks of value.

2. **Coal Mining:** Thousands of Kentuckians make their living by mining. Those who make their living by mining rank fourth among the workers of the state. Coal is the most important mineral resource of the state. Kentucky ranks fourth among the states in the production of coal. Our state has two major coal fields. One is the Western Field and the other is the Eastern Field.

3. **Coal Production:** Once coal was brought to Kentucky from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by river boats. In the late 1850's coal was first mined in Western Kentucky. Since 1880, the chief production of coal was shifted to the Eastern Field. Today about three-fourths of the coal mined in Kentucky is from the Eastern Field. This field includes 33 counties. Most of it is mined in Harlan, Pike, Floyd, Perry, Letcher, and Bell Counties. The coal of this field is of high quality. The chief coal-producing counties of the Western Field are Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Webster, Union, and Ohio.

4. **Kinds of Coal Mines:** Have you ever visited a coal mine? If so, what kind of mine was it? We usually speak of three types of coal mines. They are the **shaft**, the **drift**, and the **strip-pit**. These ways of mining coal depend largely on how far the coal is underground. Most of the mines in the Western Field are shaft mines. In a shaft mine, an elevator or cage takes the miners down the shaft into the mine. Passageways extend in different directions from the shaft. The coal is dug from little rooms off these passageways. The rooms grow larger as the miners take out the coal. As the rooms grow larger the miners must always put in props to hold up the ceiling. When the rooms get a certain size, it is no longer safe to take out more coal. So other rooms are started.

5. Methods of Mining: Before the coal is blasted loose from the wall of the room, a machine cuts out a long groove at the bottom of the wall of coal. Sometimes the miner has to make this groove with his pickax. The black chunks of coal are loaded into cars and taken to the hoisting shaft of the mine. The cars are hoisted up the shaft into a building high above the ground. This building is called a **tipple**. Here the coal is cleaned, sorted into different sizes and then dumped into railroad coal cars. The different sizes of coal are sold under different names for different purposes. For years mules pulled the cars in the mines. In most mines today, electric motors pull the cars through the low passageways of the mines.

(a) **Eastern Coal Field:** In the Eastern Field most of the coal is mined by the miners digging into the coal seams from the hillside. This kind of mining is usually called drift mining. Sometimes people call it **tunnel** mining. This way of getting out coal is cheaper than shaft mining. In this kind of mine the coal is hauled out of the hillside into the tipple.

(b) **Western Coal Field:** When the coal bed is close to the top of the ground the strip-pit method is often used. Huge steam shovels first scrape the dirt from the coal. The coal is then broken up and loaded by steam shovels into cars or trucks that carry it to the tipple. Here the coal is cleaned and sorted. When the strip-pit method is used the ground is ruined for other purposes for a long, long time. This is the chief objection to this type of mining.

6. Mining Is Dangerous: The work of the miner is dangerous. There is always the danger of falling rock, crumbling roof, or a serious fire. Deadly gases sometimes explode and suffocate the men at work. Even coal dust mixed with air sometimes explodes. A miner must not take chances. His carelessness may cost his life and the lives of others. The mine owners take many steps to protect the miner as he works. Fresh air is pumped into all parts of the mine. This is done by the use of huge fans. There is constant inspection for danger spots in the mines. In most of the mines you find telephones, electric lights and electric railway systems. There are in most of the mines safety devices of all kinds.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

Kentucky produces a great deal of petroleum each year. Both the eastern and western sections of the state are dotted with oil

wells. Kentucky oil is of a superior grade. Natural gas production in the state is steadily increasing. Most of the production comes from Eastern Kentucky, chiefly from Floyd and surrounding counties. Kentucky's gas supply can help much in attracting industries to the state.

Rock Asphalt Industry

Kentucky stands high among the states in the production of rock asphalt and fluorspar. Rock asphalt is found in Edmonson, Grayson, Hardin, Breckinridge, Logan, and Warren Counties. Kentucky rock asphalt is a high grade highway material. Fluorspar is an important mineral in Kentucky. Fluorite, which is derived from fluorspar, is used in the manufacture of steel and certain types of glass and enamel. Our state produces about 40% of all of the fluorspar produced in the United States. Crittenden, Livingston, Caldwell, Trigg and Lyon Counties produce most of the fluorspar mined in Kentucky. A small amount is found in the central Bluegrass.

Clay Production

Clays, suitable for manufacture, are found in many sections of the state. They vary in quality. From these clays we manufacture brick, tile, pottery, stoneware, sewer pipe, rock wool, and similar materials. In Carter County, near Olive Hill, there is a large fire clay industry producing fire brick. In Madison County, clays are the basis of a brick, tile and pottery industry. The clays of Graves and Ballard Counties in the Purchase Region are especially valuable.

Kentucky's Forests

1. **Forests in Pioneer Days:** In pioneer times most of Kentucky was covered with forests. No finer hardwood trees were to be found anywhere. Great trees of walnut, maple and oak were cut down. Out of them the settlers made their houses, boats, tools, and furniture. Oftentimes the great trees were cut down, piled and burned. This was done so the land would be clear for farming. In this way much of our valuable timber was wasted. Much of the land that the pioneers cleared was suitable only for timber. After the trees were gone there was nothing to hold the soil on the hillsides. Streams dug deep into the hills and washed away good soil. In this way many acres became wasteland.

2. **Beginning of Conservation:** In time the farmers began to plan how to save the forests and the soil. This was the beginning of our forest preserves and state parks. Our state and national

governments became interested and bought thousands of acres of land which could be made into state parks and national forest preserves. In this way many of our trees are being saved.

3. Lumber Industry: Many men work in the timber and lumber industry. The annual income from lumber and timber products amounts to millions of dollars. In the forest preserves we find men who have been especially trained to take care of trees. These men decide which trees are to be cut down and used. They protect the young trees, and they raise millions of seedlings or baby trees every year.

4. Forest Fires: The men watch for forest fires too. There are tall watch towers in the forests where men watch for fires. Many miles of telephone lines are strung to connect these large steel watch towers. In case of fire men are sent at once to put it out. We should be very careful when we are in the forest to see that we do not start a fire.

Conservation of Kentucky Resources

The forest supervisors also spend much time trying to improve the wild life in the various forest preserves. The conservation of our forests and of our game resources will be a great blessing for the people of Kentucky. Not only will the production of timber and wood products be increased but we will also have a greater opportunity to enjoy outdoor play and sports.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

ON REVERENCE OF LAW

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

—Abraham Lincoln

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

1. "Each of the forty-eight states has a constitution which provides its basic or fundamental law. Within the boundaries of the state this constitution is supreme except in matters when federal supremacy is assured by provisions of the National Constitution. Though they vary in length, the several state constitutions have certain similarities. Each contains a bill of rights intended to guarantee individuals against certain encroachments on their liberties by the government. Each contains, also, provisions setting up the framework or organization of state government. Some provision is made for amendment of the constitution itself. Finally, miscellaneous provisions are included regarding such things as taxation, schools, elections, local government, and other matters."

2. "Unlike the national Constitution, the majority of the state constitutions have undergone many changes. Some states have framed five or six new constitutions during the past century. All told, more than two hundred constitutions have been made by the various states. When Constitutional revision has been less frequent, extensive changes have been made by amendment."

Walker, Edward Everett, Beach, Walter Greenwood, and Jamison, Olis Glen. **Government of the United States**, p. 123. Charles Scribner's Sons, Chicago, 1943.

THINGS KENTUCKIANS SHOULD KNOW

KENTUCKY CONSTITUTIONS

1. Kentucky has had four state constitutions. The present constitution is the fourth one for Kentucky. It was adopted in 1891. It is about 70 pages in length and contains more than 21,000 words. As a rule the early state constitutions were rather short and dealt with the general organization of the state government. Students of government are inclined to believe that many provisions in state constitutions should have been left to the legislatures.

2. The adoption dates and number of pages contained in the four Kentucky constitutions are given below:

Constitution	Date	Pages
First Constitution	1792	18
Second Constitution	1799	21
Third Constitution	1850	34
Fourth Constitution	1891	70

The present constitution has been changed from time to time by amendments. Since its adoption, 15 amendments have been added.

CHAPTER VII
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberties we enjoy, and invoking the continuance of these blessings, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established. We Declare that:

Section 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned:

First: The right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties.

Second: The right of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences.

Third: The right of seeking and pursuing their safety and happiness.

Fourth: The right of freely communicating their thoughts and opinions.

Fifth: The right of acquiring and protecting property.

Sixth: The right of assembling together in a peaceable manner for their common good, and of applying to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

Seventh: The right to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State, subject to the power of the General Assembly to enact laws to prevent persons from carrying concealed weapons.

Sec. 2. Absolute and arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority.

Sec. 3. All men, when they form a social compact, are equal; and no grant of exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges shall be made to any man or set of men, except in consideration of public services; but no property shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this Constitution, and every grant of a franchise, privilege or exemption, shall remain subject to revocation, alteration or amendment.

Sec. 4. All power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness and the protection of property. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may deem proper.

Sec. 5. No preference shall ever be given by laws to any religious sect, society or denomination; nor to any particular creed, mode of worship or system of ecclesiastical polity; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, to contribute to the erection or maintenance of any such place, or to the salary or support of any minister or religion; nor shall any man be compelled to send his child to any school to which he may be conscientiously opposed; and the civil rights, privileges or capacities of no person shall be taken away, or in anywise diminished or enlarged, on account of his belief or disbelief of any religious tenet, dogma or teaching. No human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 6. All elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 7. The ancient mode of trial by jury shall be held sacred, and the right thereof remain inviolate, subject to such modifications as may be authorized by this Constitution.

Sec. 8. Printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. Every person may freely and fully speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 9. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libel the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 10. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable search and seizure; and no warrant shall issue to search any place, or seize any person or thing, without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused has the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He can not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, he shall have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; but the

General Assembly may provide by a general law for a change of venue in such prosecutions for both the defendant and the Commonwealth, the change to be made to the most convenient county in which a fair trial can be obtained.

Sec. 12. No person, for an indictable offense, shall be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of court for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 13. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives and without just compensation being previously made to him.

Sec. 14. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 15. No power to suspend laws shall be exercised, unless by the General Assembly or its authority.

Sec. 16. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

Sec. 18. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be enacted.

Sec. 20. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the General Assembly, and no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 21. The estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be maintained without the consent of the General Assembly; and the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power;

nor shall any soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer time than a term of years.

Sec. 24. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 25. Slavery and involuntary servitude in this State are forbidden, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 26. To guard against transgression of the high powers which we have delegated, We Declare that everything in this Bill of Rights is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and all laws contrary thereto, or contrary to this Constitution, shall be void.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

Sec. 27. The powers of the government of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive, to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

Sec. 28. No person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 29. The legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives and a Senate, which, together, shall be styled the "General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

Sec. 30. Members of the House of Representatives and Senators elected at the August election in one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and Senators then holding over, shall continue in office until and including the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. Thereafter the term of office of Representatives and Senators shall begin upon the first day of January of the year succeeding their election.

Sec. 31. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, one Senator shall be elected in each Senatorial District, and one Representative in each Representative District. The Senators then elected shall hold their offices, one-half for two years and one-half for four years, as shall be determined by lot at the first session of the General Assembly after their election, and the Representatives

shall hold their offices for two years. Every two years thereafter there shall be elected for four years one Senator in each Senatorial District in which the term of his predecessor in office will then expire, and in every Representative District one Representative for two years.

Sec. 32. No person shall be a Representative, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of twenty-four years, and who has not resided in this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town or city for which he may be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of Kentucky, has not attained the age of thirty years, and has not resided in this State six years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the district of which he may be chosen.

Sec. 33. The first General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution shall divide the State into thirty-eight Senatorial Districts, and one hundred Representative Districts, as nearly equal in population as may be without dividing any county, except where a county may include more than one District, which districts shall constitute the Senatorial and Representative Districts for ten years. Not more than two counties shall be joined together to form a Representative District: Provided, in doing so the principle requiring every district to be as nearly equal in population as may be, shall not be violated. At the expiration of that time, the General Assembly shall then, and every ten years thereafter, redistrict the State according to this rule, and for the purpose expressed in this section. If, in making said districts, inequality of population should be unavoidable, any advantage resulting therefrom shall be given to districts having the largest territory. No part of a county shall be added to another county to make a district, and the counties forming a district shall be contiguous.

Sec. 34. The House of Representatives shall choose its Speaker and other officers, and the Senate shall have power to choose its officers biennially.

Sec. 35. The number of Representatives shall be one hundred, and the number of Senators, thirty-eight.

Sec. 36. The first General Assembly, the members of which shall be elected under this Constitution, shall meet on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and thereafter the General Assembly shall meet on the same day every second year, and its sessions shall be held at the seat of government, except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may, by proclamation of the Governor, assemble, for the time being, elsewhere.

Sec. 37. Not less than a majority of the members of each House of the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 38. Each House of the General Assembly shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 39. Each House of the General Assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and may punish for contempt any person who refuses to attend as a witness, or to bring any paper proper to be used as evidence before the General Assembly, or either House thereof, or a Committee of either, or to testify concerning any matter which may be a proper subject of inquiry by the General Assembly, or offers or gives a bribe to a member of the General Assembly, or attempts by other corrupt means or device to control or influence a member to cast his vote or withhold the same. The punishment and mode of proceeding for contempt in such cases shall be prescribed by law but the term of imprisonment in any such case shall not extend beyond the session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 40. Each House of the General Assembly shall keep and publish daily a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of the members elected, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 41. Neither House, during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

Sec. 42. The members of the General Assembly shall severally receive from the State Treasury compensation for their services, which shall be five dollars a day during their attendance on, and fifteen cents per mile for the necessary travel in going to and returning from, the sessions of their respective Houses: Provided, That same may be changed by law; but no change shall take effect during the sessions at which it is made; nor shall a session of the General Assembly continue beyond sixty legislative days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays; but this limitation as to length of session shall not apply to the first session held under this Constitution, nor to the Senate when sitting as a court of impeachment. A legislative day shall be construed to mean a calendar day.

Sec. 43. The members of the General Assembly, shall, in all cases except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 44. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit in this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the said term, except to such offices as may be filled by the election of the people.

Sec. 45. No person who may have been a collector of taxes or public moneys for the Commonwealth, or for any county, city, town or district, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, unless he shall have obtained a quietus six months before the election for the amount of such collection, and for all public moneys for which he may have been responsible.

Sec. 46. No bill shall be considered for final passage, unless the same has been reported by a committee and printed for the use of the members. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; but the second and third readings may be dispensed with by a majority of all the members elected to the House in which the bill is pending. But whenever a committee refuses or fails to report a bill submitted to it in a reasonable time, the same may be called up by any member, and be considered in the same manner it would have been considered if it had been reported. No bill shall become a law unless, on its final passage, it receives the votes of at least two-fifths of the members elected to each House, and a majority of the members voting, the vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered in the journal: Provided, Any act or resolution for the appropriation of money or the creation of debt shall, on its final passage, receive the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each House.

Sec. 47. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments thereto: Provided, No new matter shall be introduced, under color of amendment, which does not relate to raising revenue.

Sec. 48. The General Assembly shall have no power to enact laws to diminish the resources of the Sinking Fund as now established by law until the debt of the Commonwealth be paid, but may enact laws to increase them; and the whole resources of said fund, from year to year, shall be sacredly set apart and applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the State debt, and to no other use or purpose, until the whole debt of the State is fully satisfied.

Sec. 49. The General Assembly may contract debts to meet casual deficits or failures in the revenue; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and the moneys arising from loans creating such debts shall be applied only to the purpose or purposes for which they were obtained, or to repay such debts: Provided, The General Assembly may contract debts to repeal invasion, suppress insurrection, or, if hostilities are threatened, provide for the public defense.

Sec. 50. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize any debt to be contracted on behalf of the Commonwealth except for the purposes mentioned in section forty-nine, unless provision be made therein to levy and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest stipulated, and to discharge the debt within thirty years; nor shall such act take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election,

and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it: Provided, The General Assembly may contract debts by borrowing money to pay any part of the debt of the State, without submission to the people, and without making provision in the act authorizing the same for a tax to discharge the debt so contracted, or the interest thereon.

Sec. 51. No law enacted by the General Assembly shall relate to more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title, and no law shall be revised, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, extended or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall have no power to release, extinguish or authorize the releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness or liability of any corporation or individual to this Commonwealth, or to any county or municipality thereof.

Sec. 53. The General Assembly shall provide by law for monthly investigations into the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, and the result of these investigations shall be reported to the Governor, and these reports shall be semi-annually published in two newspapers of general circulation in the State. The reports received by the Governor shall, at the beginning of each session, be transmitted by him to the General Assembly for scrutiny and appropriate action.

Sec. 54. The General Assembly shall have no power to limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to person or property.

Sec. 55. No act, except general appropriation bills, shall become a law until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, except in cases of emergency, when, by the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, by a yea and nay vote entered upon their journals, an act may become a law when approved by the Governor; but the reasons for the emergency that justifies this action must be set out at length in the journal of each House.

Sec. 56. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two Houses in open session; and before such officer shall have affixed his signature to any bill, he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that he will sign the same to the end that it may become a law. The bill shall then be read at length and compared; and, if correctly enrolled, he shall, in the presence of the House in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted in the journal, and the bill immediately sent to the other House. When it reaches the other House, the presiding officer thereof shall immediately suspend all other business, announce the reception of the bill, and the same proceeding shall thereupon be observed in every

respect as in the House in which it was first signed. And thereupon the Clerk of the latter House shall immediately present the same to the Governor for his signature and approval.

Sec. 57. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly, shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon upon pain of expulsion.

Sec. 58. The General Assembly shall neither audit nor allow any private claim against the Commonwealth, except for expenses incurred during the session at which the same was allowed; but may appropriate money to pay such claim as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION

Sec. 59. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special acts concerning any of the following subjects, or for any of the following purposes, namely:

First: To regulate the jurisdiction, or the practice, or the circuits of courts of justice, or the rights, powers, duties or compensation of the officers thereof; but the practice in circuit courts in continuous session may, by a general law, be made different from the practice of circuit courts held in terms.

Second: To regulate the summoning, impaneling or compensation of grand or petit jurors.

Third: To provide for changes of venue in civil or criminal causes.

Fourth: To regulate the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors, or to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures.

Fifth: To regulate the limitation of civil or criminal causes.

Sixth: To affect the estate of cestuis que trust, decedents, infants or other persons under disabilities, or to authorize any such person to sell, lease, encumber or dispose of their property.

Seventh: To declare any person of age, or to relieve an infant or feme covert of disability, or to enable him to do acts allowed only to adults not under disabilities.

Eighth: To change the law of descent, distribution or succession.

Ninth: To authorize the adoption or legitimation of children.

Tenth: To grant divorces.

Eleventh: To change the name of persons.

Twelfth: To give effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

Thirteenth: To legalize, except as against the Commonwealth, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer or public agent of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county or municipality thereof.

Fourteenth: To refund money legally paid into the State Treasury.

Fifteenth: To authorize or to regulate the levy, the assessment or the collection of taxes, or to give any indulgence or discharge to any assessor or collector of taxes, or to his sureties.

Sixteenth: To authorize the opening, altering, maintaining or vacating roads, highways, streets, alleys, town plats, cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not owned by the Commonwealth.

Seventeenth: To grant a charter to any corporation, or to amend the charter of any existing corporation; to license companies or persons to own or operate ferries, bridges, roads or turnpikes; to declare streams navigable, or to authorize the construction of booms or dams therein, or to remove obstructions therefrom; to affect toll gates or to regulate tolls; to regulate fencing or the running at large of stock.

Eighteenth: To create, increase or decrease fees, percentages or allowances to public officers, or to extend the time for the collection thereof, or to authorize officers to appoint deputies.

Nineteenth: To give any person or corporation the right to lay a railroad track or tramway, or to amend existing charters for such purposes.

Twentieth: To provide for conducting elections, or for designating the places of voting, or changing the boundaries of wards, precincts or districts, except when new counties may be created.

Twenty-first: To regulate the rate of interest.

Twenty-second: To authorize the creation, extension, enforcement, impairment or release of liens.

Twenty-third: To provide for the protection of game and fish.

Twenty-fourth: To regulate labor, trade, mining or manufacturing.

Twenty-fifth: To provide for the management of common schools.

Twenty-sixth: To locate or change a county seat.

Twenty-seventh: To provide a means of taking the sense of the people of any city, town, district, precinct, or county, whether they wish to authorize, regulate or prohibit therein the sale of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or alter the liquor laws.

Twenty-eighth: Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Twenty-ninth: In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Sec. 60. The General Assembly shall not indirectly enact any special or local act by the repeal in part of a general act, or by exempting

from the operation of a general act any city, town, district or county; but laws repealing local or special acts may be enacted. No laws shall be enacted granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers or privileges shall have been provided for by a general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or to give the relief asked for. No law, except such as relates to the sale, loan or gift of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, bridges, turnpikes, or other public roads, public buildings or improvements, fencing, running at large of stock, matters pertaining to common schools, paupers, and the regulation by counties, cities, towns or other municipalities of their local affairs, shall be enacted to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 61. The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide a means whereby the sense of the people of any county, city, town, district or precinct may be taken, as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein, or the sale thereof regulated. But nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or to repeal any law in force relating to the sale or gift of such liquors. All elections on this question may be held on a day other than the regular election days.

Sec. 62. The style of the laws of this Commonwealth shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

Sec. 63. No new county shall be created by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less area than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less area; nor shall any boundary line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the General Assembly from abolishing any county.

Sec. 64. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, except in the formation of new counties, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless the majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same. The county seat of no county as now located or as may hereafter be located, shall be moved, except upon a vote of two-thirds of those voting; nor shall any new county be established which will reduce any county to less than twelve thousand inhabitants, nor shall any county be created containing a less population.

Sec. 65. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be bound for its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

IMPEACHMENTS.

Sec. 66. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 67. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

Sec. 68. The Governor and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanors in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject and liable to indictment, trial and punishment by law.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Officers for the State at Large.

Sec. 69. The supreme executive power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the "Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

Sec. 70. He shall be elected for the term of four years by the qualified voters of the State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, the election shall be determined by lot in such manner as the General Assembly may direct.

Sec. 71. He shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 72. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and a resident of Kentucky for at least six years next preceding his election.

Sec. 73. He shall commence the execution of the duties of his office on the fifth Tuesday succeeding his election, and shall continue in the execution thereof until his successor shall have qualified.

Sec. 74. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law.

Sec. 75. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field, unless advised so to do by a resolution of the General Assembly.

Sec. 76. He shall have the power, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, to fill vacancies by granting commissions, which shall expire when such vacancies shall have been filled according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 77. He shall have the power to remit fines and forfeitures, commute sentences, grant reprieves and pardons, except in case of impeachment, and he shall file with each application therefor, a statement of the reasons for his decision thereon, which application and statement shall always be open to public inspection. In cases of treason, he shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the General Assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested; but he shall have no power to remit the fees of the Clerk, Sheriff or Commonwealth's Attorney in penal or criminal cases.

Sec. 78. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 79. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 80. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from contagious diseases. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. When he shall convene the General Assembly it shall be by proclamation, stating the subjects to be considered, and no others shall be considered.

Sec. 81. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 82. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at every regular election for Governor, in the same manner, to continue in office for the same time, and possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall be ineligible to the office of Lieutenant Governor for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 83. He shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, have a right, when in Committee of the Whole, to debate and vote on all subjects, and when the Senate is equally divided, to give the casting vote.

Sec. 84. Should the Governor be impeached and removed from office, die, refuse to qualify, resign, be absent from the State, or be, from any cause, unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Lieutenant-Governor shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of Governor until another be duly elected and qualified, or the Governor shall return or be able to discharge the duties of his office. On the trial of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as President of the Senate or take part in the proceedings, but the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals shall preside during the trial.

Sec. 85. A President pro tempore of the Senate shall be elected by each Senate as soon after its organization as possible, the Lieutenant Governor vacating his seat as President of the Senate until such election

shall be made; and as often as there is a vacancy in the office of President pro tempore, another President pro tempore of the Senate shall be elected by the Senate, if in session. And if, during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached and removed from office, refuse to qualify, resign, die or be absent from the State, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner administer the government: Provided, When ever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first two years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 86. The Lieutenant Governor, or President pro tempore of the Senate, while he acts as President of the Senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and during the time he administers the government as Governor, he shall receive the same compensation which the Governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

Sec. 87. If the Lieutenant Governor shall be called upon to administer the government, and shall, while in such administration, resign, die, or be absent from the State during the recess of the General Assembly, if there be no President pro tempore of the Senate, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, for the time being, to convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President; and until a President is chosen, the Secretary of State shall administer the government. If there be no Secretary of State to perform the duties devolved upon him by this section, or in case that officer be absent from the State, then the Attorney-General, for the time being, shall convene the Senate for the purpose of choosing a President, and shall administer the government until a President is chosen.

Sec. 88. Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objection in full upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration a majority of all the members elected to the House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such case the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless disapproved by him within ten days after the adjournment, in which case his veto message shall be spread upon the register kept by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall have power to disapprove any part or parts of appropriation bills embracing

distinct items, and the part or parts disapproved shall not become a law unless reconsidered and passed, as in case of a bill.

Sec. 89. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be repassed by a majority of the members elected to both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 90. Contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, according to such regulations as may be established by law.

Sec. 91. A Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at the same time the Governor, is elected, for the term of four years, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age at the time of his election, and shall have been a resident citizen of the State at least two years next before his election. The duties of all these officers shall be such as may be prescribed by law, and the Secretary of State shall keep a fair register of and attest all the official acts of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before either House of the General Assembly. The officers named in this section shall enter upon the discharge of their duties the first Monday in January after their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 92. The Attorney-General shall have been a practicing lawyer eight years before his election.

Sec. 93. The Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Register of the Land Office shall be ineligible to re-election for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected. The duties and responsibilities of these officers shall be prescribed by law, and all fees collected by any of said officers shall be covered into the treasury. Inferior State officers, not specifically provided for in this Constitution, may be appointed or elected, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, for a term not exceeding four years, and until their successors are appointed or elected and qualified.

Sec. 94. The General Assembly may provide for the abolishment of the office of the Register of the Land Office, to take effect at the end of any term, and shall provide by law for the custody and preservation of the papers and records of said office, if the same be abolished.

Sec. 95. The election under the Constitution for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Register of the Land Office, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and the same day every four years thereafter.

Sec. 96. All the officers mentioned in section ninety-five shall be paid for their services by salary, and not otherwise.

OFFICERS FOR DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

Sec. 97. At the general election in eighteen hundred and ninety-two there shall be elected in each circuit court district a Commonwealth Attorney, and in each county a clerk of the circuit court, who shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday in January after their election, and shall hold their offices five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. In the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and every six years thereafter, there shall be an election in each county for a circuit court clerk, and for Commonwealth's Attorney, in each circuit court district, unless that office be abolished, who shall hold their respective offices for six years from the first Monday in January after their election, and until the election and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 98. The compensation of the Commonwealth's Attorney, shall be by salary and such percentage of fines and forfeitures as may be fixed by law, and such salary shall be uniform in so far as the same shall be paid out of the State Treasury, and not to exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per annum; but any county may make additional compensation, to be paid by said county. Should any percentage of fines and forfeitures be allowed by law, it shall not be paid except upon such proportion of fines and forfeitures as have been collected and paid into the State Treasury, and not until so collected and paid.

Sec. 99. There shall be elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four in each county a Judge of the County Court, a County Court Clerk, a County Attorney, Sheriff, Jailer, Coroner, Surveyor and Assessor, and in each Justice's District one Justice of the Peace and one Constable, who shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their offices on the first Monday in January after their election, and continue in office three years, and until the election and qualification of their successors; and in eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and every four years thereafter, there shall be an election in each county of the officers mentioned, who shall hold their offices four years (from the first Monday in January after their election), and until the election and qualification of their successors. The first election of Sheriffs under this Constitution shall be held in eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the Sheriffs then elected shall hold their offices two years, and until the election and qualification of their suc-

cessors. The Sheriffs now in office for their first term shall be eligible to re-election in eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and those elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-two for the first term shall be eligible to re-election in eighteen hundred and ninety-four, but thereafter no Sheriff shall be eligible to re-election or to act as deputy for the succeeding term.

Sec. 100. No person shall be eligible to the offices mentioned in sections ninety-seven and ninety-nine, who is not at the time of his election twenty-four years of age (except Clerks of County and Circuit Courts, who shall be twenty-one years of age), a citizen of Kentucky, and who has not resided in the State two years, and one year next preceding his election in the county and district in which he is a candidate. No person shall be eligible to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney unless he shall have been a licensed practicing lawyer four years. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Attorney unless he shall have been a licensed practicing lawyer two years. No person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk unless he shall have procured from a Judge of the Court of Appeals, or a Judge of a Circuit Court, a certificate that he has been examined by the Clerk of his Court under his supervision, and that he is qualified for the office for which he is a candidate.

Sec. 101. Constables shall possess the same qualifications as Sheriffs, and their jurisdictions shall be co-extensive with the counties in which they reside. Constables now in office shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 102. When a new county shall be created, officers for the same, to serve until the next regular election, shall be elected or appointed in such way and at such times as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 103. The Judges of County Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, Surveyors, Coroners, Jailers, Constables, and such other officers as the General Assembly may, from time to time, require, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, and as often thereafter as may be deemed proper, give such bond and surety as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 104. The General Assembly may abolish the office of Assessor and provide that the assessment of property shall be made by other officers; but it shall have power to re-establish the office of Assessor and prescribe his duties. No person shall be eligible to the office of Assessor two consecutive terms.

Sec. 105. The General Assembly may, at any time, consolidate the offices of Jailer and Sheriff in any county or counties, as it shall deem most expedient; but in the event such consolidation be made, the office of Sheriff shall be retained, and the Sheriff shall be required to perform the duties of Jailer.

Sec. 106. The fees of County officers shall be regulated by law. In counties or cities having a population of seventy-five thousand or more, the Clerks of the respective courts thereof (except the Clerk of the

City Court), the Marshals, the Sheriffs and the Jailers, shall be paid out of the State Treasury, by salary to be fixed by law, the salaries of said officers and of their deputies and necessary office expenses not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the fees collected by said officers, respectively, and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 107. The General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment, for a term not exceeding four years, of such other county or district ministerial and executive officers as may, from time to time, be necessary.

Sec. 108. The General Assembly may, at any time after the expiration of six years from the adoption of this Constitution, abolish the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, to take effect upon the expiration of the terms of the incumbents, in which event the duties of said office shall be discharged by the County Attorneys.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 109. The judicial power of the Commonwealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in the Senate when sitting as a court of impeachment, and one Supreme Court (to be styled the Court of Appeals) and the courts established by this Constitution.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Sec. 110. The Court of Appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the State, under such restrictions and regulations not repugnant to this Constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law. Said court shall have power to issue such writs as may be necessary to give it a general control of inferior jurisdiction.

Sec. 111. The Court of Appeals shall be held at the seat of government; but if that shall become dangerous, in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, it may adjourn to meet and transact its business at such other place in the State as it may deem expedient for the time being.

Sec. 112. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall severally hold their offices for the term of eight years, commencing on the first Monday in January next succeeding their respective elections, and until their several successors are qualified, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed. For any reasonable cause the Governor shall remove them, or any one or more of them, on the address of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly. The cause or causes for which said removal shall be required shall be stated at length in such address and in the journal of each House. They shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law.

Sec. 113. The Court of Appeals shall, after eighteen hundred and ninety-four, consist of not less than five nor more than seven Judges.

They shall, severally, by virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace throughout the State, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Sec. 114. No person shall be eligible to election as a Judge of the Court of Appeals who is not a citizen of Kentucky and has not resided in this State five years and in the district in which he is elected two years next preceding his election, and who is less than thirty-five years of age, and has not been a practicing lawyer eight years, or whose services upon the bench of a Circuit Court or courts of similar jurisdiction, when added to the time he may have practiced law, shall not be equal to eight years.

Sec. 115. The present Judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold their offices until their respective terms expire, and until their several successors shall be qualified and at the regular election next preceding the expiration of the term of each of the present Judges, his successor shall be elected. The General Assembly shall, before the regular election in eighteen hundred and ninety-four, provide for the election of such Judges of the Court of Appeals, not less than five nor exceeding seven, as may be necessary; and if less than seven Judges be provided for the General Assembly may, at any time, increase the number to seven.

Sec. 116. The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by districts. The General Assembly shall, before the regular election in eighteen hundred and ninety-four, divide the State, by counties, into as many districts, as nearly equal in population and as compact in form as possible, as it may provide shall be the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals; and it may, every ten years thereafter, or when the number of Judges requires it, redistrict the State in like manner. Upon the creation of new or additional districts, the General Assembly shall designate the year in which the first election for a Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall be held in each district, so that not more than the number of Judges provided for shall be elected, and that no Judge may be deprived of his office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 117. A majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but in the event as many as two decline, on account of interest or for other reason, to preside in the trial of any cause, the Governor, on that fact being certified to him by the Chief Justice, shall appoint to try the particular cause a sufficient number of Judges to constitute a full Court. The Judges so appointed shall possess the qualifications prescribed for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and receive the same compensation proportioned to the length of service.

Sec. 118. The Judge longest in commission as Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be Chief Justice, and if the term of service of two or more Judges be the same, they shall determine by lot which of their number shall be Chief Justice. The Court shall prescribe by rule that petitions for rehearing shall be considered by a Judge who did not deliver

the opinion in the case; and the Court, if composed of seven Judges, shall divide itself into sections for the transaction of business, if in the judgment of the Court, such arrangement is necessary.

Sec. 119. The Superior Court shall continue until the terms of the present Judges of said Court expire, and upon the expiration of their terms, all cases pending before the Superior Court shall be transferred to the Court of Appeals and be determined by it.

Sec. 120. The present Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall serve until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and until his successor is elected and qualified. At the election in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall take his office the first Monday in September, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and who shall hold his office until the regular election in nineteen hundred and three, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. In nineteen hundred and three and thereafter, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall be elected at the same time as the Governor for the term of four years; and the said Clerk shall take his office on the first Monday in January following his election, and shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. The Clerk shall be ineligible for the succeeding term.

Sec. 121. No person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals unless he is a citizen of Kentucky, a resident thereof for two years next preceding his election, of the age of twenty-one years, and have a certificate from a Judge of the Court of Appeals that he has been examined by him, or by the Clerk of his Court under his supervision, and that he is qualified for the office.

Sec. 122. Should a vacancy occur in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, or should the Clerk be under charges, the Court of Appeals shall have power to appoint a Clerk until the vacancy be filled as provided in this Constitution, or until the Clerk be acquitted.

Sec. 123. The style of process shall be, "The Commonwealth of Kentucky." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the "Commonwealth of Kentucky," and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

Sec. 124. The Clerks of the Court of Appeals, Circuit and County Courts, shall be removable from office by the Court of Appeals, upon information and good cause shown. The Court shall be judge of the facts as well as the law. Two-thirds of the members present must concur in the sentence.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Sec. 125. A Circuit Court shall be established in each county now existing, or which may hereafter be created, in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 126. The jurisdiction of said Court shall be and remain as now established, hereby giving to the General Assembly the power to change it.

Sec. 127. The right to appeal or sue out a writ of error shall remain as it now exists until altered by law, hereby giving to the General Assembly the power to change or modify said right.

Sec. 128. At its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, the General Assembly, having due regard to territory, business and population, shall divide the State into a sufficient number of judicial districts to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution concerning Circuit Courts. In making such apportionment no county shall be divided, and the number of said districts, excluding those in counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, shall not exceed one district for each sixty thousand of the population of the entire state.

Sec. 129. The General Assembly shall, at the same time the judicial districts are laid off, direct elections to be held in each district to elect a judge therein. The first election of judges of the Circuit Courts under this Constitution shall take place at the annual election in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and the Judges then elected shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday in January after their election, and hold their offices five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. At the general election in eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and every six years thereafter, there shall be an election for Judges of the Circuit Courts, who shall hold their offices for six years from the first Monday in January succeeding their election. They shall be commissioned by the Governor, and continue in office until their successors shall have been qualified, but shall be removable in the same manner as the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The removal of a Judge from his district shall vacate his office.

Sec. 130. No person shall be eligible as Judge of the Circuit Court who is less than thirty-five years of age when elected, who is not a citizen of Kentucky, and a resident of the district in which he may be a candidate two years next preceding his election, and who has not been a practicing lawyer eight years.

Sec. 131. There shall be at least three regular terms of Circuit Court held in each county every year.

Sec. 132. The General Assembly, when deemed necessary, may establish additional districts; but the whole number of districts, exclusive of counties having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, shall not exceed at any time one for every sixty thousand of population of the State according to the last enumeration.

Sec. 133. The Judges of the Circuit Court shall at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, so far as the same shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. 134. The Judicial Districts of the State shall not be changed except at the first session after an enumeration, unless upon the establishment of a new district.

Sec. 135. No Courts, save those provided for in this Constitution, shall be established.

Sec. 136. The General Assembly shall provide by law for holding Circuit Courts when, from any cause, the Judge shall fail to attend, or, if in attendance, can not properly preside.

Sec. 137. Each county having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand or over, shall constitute a district, which shall be entitled to four Judges. Additional Judges for said district may, from time to time, be authorized by the General Assembly, but not to exceed one Judge for each increase of forty thousand of population in said county, to be ascertained by the last enumeration. Each of the Judges in such a district shall hold a separate court, except when a general term may be held for the purpose of making rules of court, or as may be required by law: Provided, No general term shall have power to review any order, decision or proceeding of any branch of the court in said district made in separate term. There shall be one Clerk of the Circuit Court, who shall be known as the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Criminal causes shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of some one branch of said court, and all other litigation in said district, of which the Circuit Court may have jurisdiction, shall be distributed as equally as may be between the other branches thereof, in accordance with the rules of the court made in general term or as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 138. Each county having a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, and a population, including said city, of forty thousand or more, may constitute a district, and when its population reaches seventy-five thousand, the General Assembly may provide that it shall have an additional Judge, and such district may have a Judge for each additional fifty thousand population above one hundred thousand. And in such counties the General Assembly shall, by proper laws, direct in what manner the court shall be held and the business therein conducted.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Sec. 139. There shall be established in each county now existing, or which may be hereafter created, in this State, a Court, to be styled the Quarterly Court, the jurisdiction of which shall be uniform throughout the State, and shall be regulated by a general law, and, until changed, shall be the same as that now vested by law in the Quarterly Courts of this Commonwealth. The Judges of the County Court shall be the Judges of the Quarterly Courts.

COUNTY COURTS.

Sec. 140. There shall be established in each county now existing, or which may be hereafter created, in this State, a Court to be styled the County Court, to consist of a Judge, who shall be a conservator of the peace, and shall receive such compensation for his services as may

be prescribed by law. He shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall vacate his office by removal from the county in which he may have been elected.

Sec. 141. The jurisdiction of the County Court shall be uniform throughout the State, and shall be regulated by general law, and, until changed, shall be the same as now vested in the County Courts of this State by law.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Sec. 142. Each county now existing, or which may hereafter be created, in this State, shall be laid off into districts in such manner as the General Assembly may direct; but no county shall have less than three nor more than eight districts, in each of which districts one Justice of the Peace shall be elected as provided in section ninety-nine. The General Assembly shall make provisions for regulating the number of said districts from time to time within the limits herein prescribed, and for fixing the boundaries thereof. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall be co-extensive with the county, and shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. Justices of the Peace shall be conservators of the peace. They shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall vacate their offices by removal from the districts, respectively, in which they may have been elected.

POLICE COURTS.

Sec. 143. A Police Court may be established in each city and town in this State, with jurisdiction in cases of violation of municipal ordinances and by-laws occurring within the corporate limits of the city or town in which it is established, and such criminal jurisdiction within the said limits as Justices of Peace have. The said Courts may be authorized to act as Examining Courts, but shall have no civil jurisdiction: Provided, The General Assembly may confer civil jurisdiction on Police Courts in cities and towns of the fourth and fifth classes and in towns of the sixth class having a population of two hundred and fifty or more, which jurisdiction shall be uniform throughout the State, and not exceed that of Justice of the Peace.

FISCAL COURTS.

Sec. 144. Counties shall have a Fiscal Court, which may consist of the Judge of the County Court and the Justices of the Peace, in which Court the Judge of the County Court shall preside, if present; or a county may have three Commissioners, to be elected from the county at large, who, together with the Judge of the County Court, shall constitute the Fiscal Court. A majority of the members of said Court shall constitute a Court for the transaction of business. But where, for county governmental purposes, a city is by law separated from the remainder of the county, such Commissioners may be elected from the part of the county outside of such city.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Sec. 145. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, and in the precinct in which he offers to vote sixty days, next preceding the election, shall be a voter in said precinct and not elsewhere; but the following persons are excepted and shall not have the right to vote:

First: Persons convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason, or felony, or bribery in an election, or of such high misdemeanor as the General Assembly may declare shall operate as an exclusion from the right of suffrage; but persons hereby excluded may be restored to their civil rights by Executive pardon.

Second: Persons, who, at the time of the election, are in confinement under the judgment of a court for some penal offense.

Third: Idiots and insane persons.

Sec. 146. No person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed within the same.

Sec. 147. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote in cities and towns having a population of five thousand or more; and may provide by general law for the registration of other voters in the State. Where registration is required, only persons registered shall have the right to vote. The mode of registration shall be prescribed by the General Assembly. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity the voting shall be viva voce and made a matter of record; but all elections by the people shall be by secret official ballot, furnished by public authority to the voters at the polls, and marked by each voter in private at the polls, and then and there deposited. The word "Elections" in this section includes the decision of questions submitted to the voters as well as the choice of officers by them. The first General Assembly held after the adoption of this Constitution shall pass all necessary laws to enforce this provision and shall provide that persons illiterate, blind, or in any way disabled, may have their ballots marked as herein required.*

Sec. 148. Not more than one election each year shall be held in this State or in any city, town, district, or county thereof, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution. All elections of State, county, city, town or district officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but no officer of any city, town, or county, or of any subdivision thereof, except members of municipal legislative boards, shall be elected in the same year in which members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected. District or State Of-

*See Amendment No. 11.

ficers, including members of the General Assembly, may be elected in the same year in which members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected. All elections by the people shall be between the hours of six o'clock A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., but the General Assembly may change said hours, and all officers of any election shall be residents and voters in the precinct in which they act. The General Assembly shall provide by law that all employers shall allow employees, under reasonable regulations, at least four hours on election days, in which to cast their votes.

Sec. 149. Voters, in all cases except treason, felony, breach of surety of the peace, or violation of the election laws, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and while they are going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 150. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit for the term for which he shall have been elected who shall be convicted of having given, or consented to the giving, offer or promise of any money or other thing of value, to procure his election, or to influence the vote of any voter at such election; and if any corporation shall, directly or indirectly, offer, promise or give, or shall authorize, directly or indirectly, any person to offer, promise or give any money or any thing of value to influence the result of any election in this State, or the vote of any voter authorized to vote therein, or who shall afterward reimburse or compensate, in any manner whatever, any person who shall have offered, promised or given any money or other thing of value to influence the result of any election or the vote of any such voter, such corporation if organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit its charter and all rights, privileges and immunities thereunder; and if chartered by another State and doing business in this State, whether by license, or upon mere sufferance, such corporation upon conviction of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall forfeit all right to carry on any business in this State; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this section. All persons shall be excluded from office who have been, or shall hereafter be, convicted of a felony, or of such high misdemeanor as may be prescribed by law, but such disability may be removed by pardon of the Governor. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult or other improper practices.

Sec. 151. The General Assembly shall provide suitable means for depriving of office any person who, to procure his nomination or election, has, in his canvass or election, been guilty of any unlawful use of money, or other thing of value, or has been guilty of fraud, intimidation, bribery, or any other corrupt practice, and he shall be held responsible for acts done by others with his authority, or ratified by him.

Sec. 152. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, vacancies in all elective offices shall be filled by election or appointment,

as follows: If the unexpired term will end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district, or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment for the remainder of the term. If the unexpired term will not end at the next succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district, or State officers are to be elected, and if three months intervene before said succeeding annual election at which either city, town, county, district, or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment until said election, and then said vacancy shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term. If three months do not intervene between the happening of said vacancy and the next succeeding election at which city, town, county, district, or State officers are to be elected, the office shall be filled by appointment until the second succeeding annual election at which city, town, county, district, or State officers are to be elected and then, if any part of the term remains unexpired, the office shall be filled by election until the regular time for the election of officers to fill said offices. Vacancies in all offices for the State at large, or for districts larger than a county, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; all other appointments shall be made as may be prescribed by law. No person shall ever be appointed a member of the General Assembly, but vacancies therein may be filled at a special election, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 153. Except as otherwise herein expressly provided, the General Assembly shall have power to provide by general law for the manner of voting, for ascertaining the result of elections and making due returns thereof, for issuing certificates or commissions to all persons entitled thereto, and for the trial of contested elections.

Sec. 154. The General Assembly shall prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the restriction or prohibition of the sale or gift of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on election days.

Sec. 155. The provisions of sections one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty-four, inclusive, shall not apply to the election of school trustees and other common school district elections. Said elections shall be regulated by the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Sec. 156. The cities and towns of this Commonwealth, for the purposes of their organization and government, shall be divided into six classes. The organization and powers of each class shall be defined and provided for by general laws, so that all municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions. To the first class shall belong cities with a population of one hundred thousand or more; to the second class, cities with a population of twenty thousand or more, and less than one hundred thousand; to the third class, cities with a population of eight thousand or more, and less than twenty thousand; to the fourth class, cities and towns with

a population of three thousand or more, and less than eight thousand; to the fifth class, cities and towns with a population of one thousand or more, and less than three thousand; to the sixth class, towns with a population of less than one thousand. The General Assembly shall assign the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to the classes to which they respectively belong, and change assignments made as the population of said cities and towns may increase or decrease, and in the absence of other satisfactory information as to their population, shall be governed by the last preceding Federal census in so doing; but no city or town shall be transferred from one class to another, except in pursuance of a law previously enacted and providing therefor. The General Assembly, by a general law, shall provide how towns may be organized, and enact laws for the government of such towns until the same are assigned to one or the other of the classes above named; but such assignment shall be made at the first session of the General Assembly after the organization of said town or city.

Sec. 157. The tax rate of cities, towns, counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, for other than school purposes, shall not, at any time, exceed the following rates upon the value of taxable property therein, viz.: For all towns or cities having a population of fifteen thousand or more, one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than fifteen thousand and not less than ten thousand, one dollar on the hundred dollars; for all towns or cities having less than ten thousand, seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars; and for counties and taxing districts, fifty cents on the hundred dollars; unless it should be necessary to enable such city, town, county, or taxing district to pay the interest on, and provide a sinking fund for extinction of, indebtedness contracted before the adoption of this Constitution. No county, city, town, taxing district, or other municipality shall be authorized or permitted to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount exceeding, in any year, the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof, voting at an election to be held for that purpose; and any indebtedness contracted in violation of this section shall be void. Nor shall such contract be enforceable by the person with whom made; nor shall such municipality ever be authorized to assume the same.

Sec. 158. The respective cities, towns, counties, taxing districts, and municipalities shall not be authorized or permitted to incur indebtedness to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding the following named maximum percentage on the value of the taxable property therein, to be estimated by the assessment next before the last assessment previous to the incurring of the indebtedness, viz.: Cities of the first and second classes, and of the third class having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, ten per centum; cities of the third class having a population of less than fifteen thousand, and cities and towns of the fourth class, five per centum; cities and towns of the fifth and sixth classes, three per centum; and counties, taxing districts and other municipalities, two per centum: Provided, Any city, town, county,

taxing district or other municipality may contract an indebtedness in excess of such limitations when the same has been authorized under laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution, or when necessary for the completion of and payment for a public improvement undertaken and not completed and paid for at the time of the adoption of this Constitution: And provided further, If, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, the aggregate indebtedness, bonded or floating, of any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality, including that which it has been or may be authorized to contract as herein provided, shall exceed the limit herein prescribed, then no such city or town shall be authorized or permitted to increase its indebtedness in an amount exceeding two per centum, and no such county, taxing district or other municipality, in an amount exceeding one per centum, in the aggregate upon the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained as herein provided, until the aggregate of its indebtedness shall have been reduced below the limit herein fixed, and thereafter it shall not exceed the limit, unless in case of emergency, the public health or safety should so require. Nothing herein shall prevent the issue of renewal bonds, or bonds to fund the floating indebtedness of any city, town, county, taxing district or other municipality.

Sec. 159. Whenever any county, city, town, taxing district or other municipality is authorized to contract an indebtedness, it shall be required at the same time, to provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said indebtedness, and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within not more than forty years from the time of contracting the same.

Sec. 160. The Mayor or Chief Executive, Police Judges, members of legislative boards or councils of towns and cities shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof: Provided, The Mayor or Chief Executive and Police Judges of the towns of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes may be appointed or elected as provided by law. The terms of office of Mayors or Chief Executives and Police Judges shall be four years, and until their successors shall be qualified; and of members of legislative boards, two years. When any city of the first or second class is divided into wards or districts, members of legislative boards shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of said city, but so selected that an equal proportion thereof, shall reside in each of the said wards or districts; but when in any city of the first, second or third class, there are two legislative boards, the less numerous shall be selected from and elected by the voters at large of said city; but other officers of towns or cities shall be elected by the qualified voters therein, or appointed by the local authorities thereof, as the General Assembly may, by a general law, provide; but when elected by the voters of a town or city, their terms of office shall be four years, and until their successors shall be qualified. No Mayor or Chief Executive or Fiscal Officer of any city of the first or second class, after the expiration of the term of office to which he has been elected under this Constitution shall be eligible for the succeeding term, "Fiscal Officer" shall not include an Auditor or Assessor, or any

other officer whose chief duty is not the collection or holding of public moneys. The General Assembly shall prescribe the qualifications of all officers of towns and cities, the manner in and causes for which they may be removed from office, and how vacancies in such offices may be filled.

Sec. 161. The compensation of any city, county, town, or municipal officer shall not be changed after his election or appointment, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he may have been elected or appointed.

Sec. 162. No county, city, town or other municipality shall ever be authorized or permitted to pay any claim created against it, under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

Sec. 163. No street railway, gas, water, steam heating, telephone, or electric light company, within a city or town, shall be permitted or authorized to construct its tracks, lay its pipes or mains, or erect its poles, posts or other apparatus along, over, under or across the streets, alleys or public grounds of a city or town, without the consent of the proper legislative bodies or boards of such city or town being first obtained; but when charters have been heretofore granted conferring such rights, and work has in good faith been begun thereunder, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

Sec. 164. No county, city, town, taxing district or other municipality shall be authorized or permitted to grant any franchise or privilege, or make any contract in reference thereto, for a term exceeding twenty years. Before granting such franchise or privilege for a term of years, such municipality shall first, after due advertisement, receive bids therefor publicly, and award the same to the highest and best bidder; but it shall have the right to reject any or all bids. This section shall not apply to a trunk railway.

Sec. 165. No person shall, at the same time, be a State officer or a deputy officer, or member of the General Assembly, and an officer of any county, city, town, or other municipality, or an employe thereof; and no person shall, at the same time, fill two municipal offices, either in the same or different municipalities, except as may be otherwise provided in this Constitution; but a Notary Public, or an officer of the militia, shall not be ineligible to hold any other office mentioned in this section.

Sec. 166. All acts of incorporation of cities and towns heretofore granted, and all amendments thereto, except as provided in section one hundred and sixty-seven, shall continue in force under this Constitution, and all City and Police Courts established in any city or town shall remain, with their present powers and jurisdiction, until such time as the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the government of towns and cities, and the officers and courts thereof; but not longer than

four years from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, within which time the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the government of towns and cities, and the officers and courts thereof, as provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 167. All city and town officers in this State shall be elected or appointed as provided in the charter of each respective town and city, until the general election in November, 1893, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, at which time the terms of all such officers shall expire; and at that election, and thereafter as their terms of office may expire, all officers required to be elected in cities and towns by this Constitution, or by general laws enacted in conformity to its provisions, shall be elected at the general elections in November, but only in the odd years, except members of municipal legislative boards, who may be elected either in the even or odd years, or part in the even and part in the odd years: Provided, That the terms of office of Police Judges, who were elected for four years at the August election, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and the terms of Police Judges elected in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall begin September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and continue until the November election, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 168. No municipal ordinance shall fix a penalty for a violation thereof at less than that imposed by statute for the same offense. A conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same offense.

Sec. 169. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of July of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Sec. 170. There shall be exempt from taxation public property use for public purposes; places actually used for religious worship, with the grounds attached thereto and used and appurtenant to the house of worship, not exceeding one-half acre in cities or towns, and not exceeding two acres in the country; places of burial not held for private or corporate profit, institutions of purely public charity, and institutions of education not used or employed for gain by any person or corporation, and the income of which is devoted solely to the cause of education; public libraries, their endowments, and the income of such property as is used exclusively for their maintenance; all parsonages or residences owned by any religious society, and occupied as a home, and for no other purpose, by the minister of any religion, with not exceeding one-half acre of ground in towns and cities and two acres of ground in the country appurtenant thereto; household goods and other personal property of a person with a family, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in value; crops grown in the year in which the assessment is made, and in the hands of the producer; and all laws exempting or commuting property

from taxation other than the property above mentioned shall be void. The General Assembly may authorize any incorporated city or town to exempt manufacturing establishments from municipal taxation, for a period not exceeding five years, as an inducement to their location.

Sec. 171. The General Assembly shall provide by law an annual tax, which, with other resources, shall be sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth for each fiscal year. Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. They shall be uniform upon all property subject to taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

Sec. 172. All property, not exempted from taxation by this Constitution, shall be assessed for taxation at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale; and any officer, or other person authorized to assess values for taxation, who shall commit any willful error in the performance of his duty, shall be deemed guilty of misfeasance, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit his office, and be otherwise punished as may be provided by law.*

Sec. 173. The receiving, directly or indirectly, by any officer of the Commonwealth, or of any county, city or town, or member or officer of the General Assembly, of any interest, profit or perquisites arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for State, city, town, district or county purposes shall be deemed a felony. Said offense shall be punished as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be disqualification to hold office.

Sec. 174. All property, whether owned by natural persons or corporations, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, unless exempted by this Constitution; and all corporate property shall pay the same rate of taxation paid by individual property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent the General Assembly from providing for taxation based on income, licenses or franchises.

Sec. 175. The power to tax property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the Commonwealth shall be a party.

Sec. 176. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, municipal corporation or political subdivision of the State, unless such debt shall have been contracted to defend itself in time of war, to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection.

Sec. 177. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be given, pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, municipality, or political subdivision of the State; nor shall the Common-

*See Amendment No. 3.

wealth become an owner or stockholder in, nor make donation to, any company, association or corporation; nor shall the Commonwealth construct a railroad or other highway.**

Sec. 178. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the Commonwealth, county or other political subdivision of the State, shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for no other purpose.

Sec. 179. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county or subdivision thereof, city, town, or incorporated district, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, association or individual, except for the purpose of constructing or maintaining bridges, turnpike roads, or gravel roads; Provided, If any municipal corporation shall offer to the Commonwealth any property or money for locating or building, a Capitol, and the Commonwealth accepts such offer, the corporation may comply with the offer.

Sec. 180. The General Assembly may authorize the counties, cities or towns to levy a poll tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per head. Every act enacted by the General Assembly, and every ordinance and resolution passed by any county, city, town or municipal board or local legislative body, levying a tax shall specify distinctly the purpose for which said tax is levied, and no tax levied and collected for one purpose shall ever be devoted to another purpose.

Sec. 181. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes for the purposes of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may, by general laws, confer on the proper authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect such taxes. The General Assembly may, by general laws only, provide for the payment of license fees on franchises, stock used for breeding purposes, the various trades, occupations and professions, or a special or excise tax; and may, by general laws, delegate the power to counties, towns, cities, and other municipal corporations, to impose and collect license fees on stock used for breeding purposes, on franchises, trades, occupations and professions.*

Sec. 182. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent the General Assembly from providing by law how railroads and railroad property shall be assessed and how taxes thereon shall be collected. And until otherwise provided, the present law on said subject shall remain in force.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 183. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation, provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the State.

**See Amendment No. 2.

*See Amendment No. 1.

Sec. 184. The bond of the Commonwealth issued in favor of the Board of Education for the sum of one million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars shall constitute one bond of the Commonwealth in favor of the Board of Education, and this bond and the seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars of the stock in the Bank of Kentucky, held by the Board of Education, and its proceeds, shall be held inviolate for the purpose of sustaining the system of common schools. The interest and dividends of said fund, together with any sum which may be produced by taxation or otherwise for purposes of common school education, shall be appropriated to the common schools, and to no other purpose. No sum shall be raised or collected for education other than in common schools until the question of taxation is submitted to the legal voters, and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of such taxation: Provided, The tax now imposed for educational purposes and for the endowment and maintenance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, shall remain until changed by law.

Sec. 185. The General Assembly shall make provision, by law, for the payment of the interest of said school fund, and may provide for the sale of the stock in the Bank of Kentucky; and in case of a sale of all or any part of said stock, the proceeds of sale shall be invested by the Sinking Fund Commission in other good interest-bearing stocks or bonds, which shall be subject to sale and reinvestment, from time to time, in like manner, and with the same restrictions, as provided with reference to the sale of the said stock in the Bank of Kentucky.

Sec. 186. Each county in the Commonwealth shall be entitled to its proportion of the school fund on its census of pupil children for each school year; and if the pro rata share of any school district be not called for after the second school year, it shall be covered into the treasury and be placed to the credit of the school fund for general apportionment the following school year. The surplus now due the several counties shall remain a perpetual obligation against the Commonwealth for the benefit of said respective counties, for which the Commonwealth shall execute its bond, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable annually to the counties respectively entitled to the same, and in the proportion to which they are entitled, to be used exclusively in aid of common schools.

Sec. 187. In distributing the school fund no distinction shall be made on account of race or color, and separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained.

Sec. 188. So much of any money as may be received by the Commonwealth from the United States under a recent act of Congress refunding the direct tax shall become a part of the school fund, and be held as provided in section one hundred and eighty-four; but the General Assembly may authorize the use, by the Commonwealth, of the moneys so received or any part thereof, in which event a bond shall be executed to the Board of Education for the amount so used, which bond shall be

held on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-four, concerning the bond therein referred to.

Sec. 189. No portion of any fund or tax now existing, or that may hereafter be raised or levied for educational purposes, shall be appropriated to, or used, by or in aid of any church, sectarian or denominational school.

CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 190. No corporation in existence at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall have the benefit of future legislation without first filing in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 191. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter be void and of no effect.

Sec. 192. No corporation shall engage in business other than that expressly authorized by its charter, or the law under which it may have been or hereafter may be organized, nor shall it hold any real estate, except such as may be proper and necessary for carrying on its legitimate business, for a longer period than five years, under penalty of escheat.

Sec. 193. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for an equivalent in money paid or labor done, or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and neither labor nor property shall be received in payment of stock or bonds at a greater value than the market price at the time said labor was done or property delivered, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 194. All corporations formed under the laws of this State, or carrying on business in this State, shall, at all times, have one or more known places of business in this State, and an authorized agent or agents there, upon whom process may be executed, and the General Assembly shall enact laws to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 195. The Commonwealth, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, shall have and retain the same powers to take the property and franchises of incorporated companies for public use which it has and retains to take the property of individuals, and the exercise of the police powers of this Commonwealth shall never be abridged nor so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe upon the equal rights of individuals.

Sec. 196. Transportation of freight and passengers by railroad, steamboat or other common carrier, shall be so regulated, by general law, as to prevent unjust discrimination. No common carrier shall be permitted to contract for relief from its common law liability.

Sec. 197. No railroad, steamboat or other common carrier, under heavy penalty to be fixed by the General Assembly, shall give a free pass or passes, or shall, at reduced rates not common to the public, sell tickets for transportation to any State, district, city, town or county officer, or member of the General Assembly, or Judge; and any State, district, city, town or county officer, or member of the General Assembly, or Judge, who shall accept or use a free pass or passes, or shall receive or use tickets or transportation at reduced rates not common to the public, shall forfeit his office. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws to enforce the provisions of this section.

Sec. 198. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly from time to time, as necessity may require, to enact such laws as may be necessary to prevent all trusts, pools, combinations or other organizations, from combining to depreciate below its real value any article, or to enhance the cost of any article above its real value.

Sec. 199. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without unreasonable delay or discrimination, and all such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislation control. Telephone companies operating exchanges in different towns or cities, or other public stations, shall receive and transmit each other's messages without unreasonable delay or discrimination. The General Assembly shall, by general laws of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. Nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with the rights of cities or towns to arrange and control their streets and alleys, and to designate the places at which, and the manner in which, the wires of such companies shall be erected or laid within the limits of such city or town.

Sec. 200. If any railroad, telegraph, express, or other corporation, organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall consolidate by sale or otherwise, with any railroad, telegraph, express or other corporation organized under the laws of any other State, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the courts of this Commonwealth shall retain jurisdiction over that part of the corporate property within the limits of this State in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place.

Sec. 201. No railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company shall consolidate its capital stock, franchises or property, or pool its earnings, in whole or in part, with any other railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company, owning a parallel or competing line or structure, or acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, any parallel or competing line or structure, or operate the same; nor shall any railroad company or other common carrier combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves or makes

port in this State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.*

Sec. 202. No corporation organized outside the limits of this State shall be allowed to transact business within the State on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 203. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise so as to relieve the franchise or property held thereunder from the liabilities of the lessor or grantor, lessee or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use or enjoyment of such franchise, of any of its privileges.

Sec. 204. Any President, Director, Manager, Cashier or other officer of any banking institution or association for the deposit or loan of money, or any individual banker, who shall receive or assent to the receiving of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution or association or individual banker is insolvent, shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received, and shall be guilty of felony and subject to such punishment as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 205. The General Assembly shall, by general laws, provide for the revocation or forfeiture of the charters of all corporations guilty of abuse or misuse of their corporate powers, privileges or franchises, or whenever said corporations become detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Commonwealth or its citizens.

Sec. 206. All elevators or storehouses, where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses, subject to legislative control, and the General Assembly shall enact laws for the inspection of grain, tobacco and other produce, and for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain, tobacco and other produce.

Sec. 207. In all elections for directors or managers of any corporation, each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as he shall be entitled to vote in said company under its charter, multiplied by the number of directors or managers to be elected at such election; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of votes, either in person or by proxy, for one candidate, or distribute such votes among two or more candidates, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

Sec. 208. The word corporation as used in this Constitution shall embrace joint stock companies and associations.

*See Amendment No. 5.

RAILROADS AND COMMERCE

Sec. 209. A commission is hereby established, to be known as "The Railroad Commission," which shall be composed of three Commissioners. During the session of the General Assembly which convenes in December, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and before the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, said three Commissioners, one from each Superior Court District as now established, and said appointees shall take their office at the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. The Commissioners so appointed shall continue in office during the term of the present Governor, and until their successors are elected and qualified. At the regular election in eighteen hundred and ninety-five and every four years thereafter the Commissioners shall be elected, one in each Superior Court District, by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and for the same term as the Governor. No person shall be eligible to said office unless he be, at the time of his election, at least thirty years of age, a citizen of Kentucky two years, and a resident of the district from which he is chosen one year, next preceding his election. Any vacancy in this office shall be filled as provided in section one hundred and fifty-two of this Constitution. The General Assembly may from time to time change said districts so as to equalize the population thereof; and may, if deemed expedient, require that the Commissioners be all elected by the qualified voters of the State at large. And if so required, one Commissioner shall be from each District. No person in the service of any railroad or common carrier company or corporation, or of any firm or association conducting business as a common carrier, or in anywise pecuniarily interested in such company, corporation, firm or association, or in the railroad business, or as a common carrier, shall hold such office. The powers and duties of the Railroad Commissioners shall be regulated by law; and until otherwise provided by law, the Commission so created shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations, and receive the same compensation, as now conferred, prescribed and allowed by law to the existing Railroad Commissioners. The General Assembly may, for cause, address any of said Commissioners out of office by similar proceedings as in the case of Judges of the Court of Appeals; and the General Assembly shall enact laws to prevent the nonfeasance and misfeasance in office of said Commissioners, and to impose proper penalties therefor.

Sec. 210. No corporation engaged in the business of common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, own, manage, operate, or engage in any other business than that of a common carrier, or hold, own, lease or acquire, directly or indirectly, mines, factories or timber, except such as shall be necessary to carry on its business, and the General Assembly shall enact laws to give effect to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 211. No railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States, and doing business or proposing

to do business, in this State, shall be entitled to the benefit of the right to eminent domain or have power to acquire the right of way or real estate for depot or other uses, until it shall have become a body corporate pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 212. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad corporation or company in this State shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals. The earnings of any railroad company or corporation, and choses in action, money and personal property of all kinds belonging to it, in the hands, or under control, of any officer, agent or employe of such corporation or company, shall be subject to process of attachment to the same extent and in the same manner, as like property of individuals when in the hands or under the control of other persons. Any such earnings, choses in action, money or other personal property may be subjected to the payment of any judgment against such corporation or company, in the same manner and to the same extent as such property of individuals in the hands of third persons.

Sec. 213. All railroad, transfer, belt lines and railway bridge companies, organized under the laws of Kentucky, or operating, maintaining or controlling any railroad, transfer, belt lines or bridges, or doing a railway business in this State, shall receive, transfer, deliver and switch empty or loaded cars, and shall move, transport, receive, load or unload all the freight in car loads or less quantities, coming to or going from any railroad transfer, belt line, bridge or siding thereon, with equal promptness and dispatch, and without any discrimination as to charges, preference, draw back or rebate in favor of any person, corporation, consignee or consignor, in any matter as to payment, transportation, handling or delivery; and shall so receive, deliver, transfer and transport all freight as above set forth, from and to any point where there is a physical connection between the tracks of said companies. But this section shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to allow the use of its tracks for the trains of another engaged in like business.

Sec. 214. No railway, transfer, belt line or railway bridge company shall make any exclusive or preferential contract or arrangement with any individual association or corporation, for the receipt, transfer, delivery, transportation, handling, care or custody of any freight, or for the conduct of any business as a common carrier.

Sec. 215. All railway, transfer, belt lines or railway bridge companies shall receive, load, unload, transport, haul, deliver and handle freight of the same class for all persons, associations or corporations from and to the same points and upon the same conditions, in the same manner and for the same charges, and for the same method of payment.

Sec. 216. All railway, transfer, belt lines and railway bridge companies shall allow the tracks of each other to unite, intersect and cross at

any point where such union, intersection and crossing is reasonable or feasible.

Sec. 217. Any person, association or corporation, willfully or knowingly violating any of the provisions of sections two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, or two hundred and sixteen, shall upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, for the first offense be fined two thousand dollars; for the second offense, five thousand dollars; and for the third offense, shall thereupon, ipso facto, forfeit its franchises, privileges or charter rights; and if such delinquent be a foreign corporation, it shall, ipso facto, forfeit its right to do business in this State; and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth shall forthwith, upon notice of the violation of any of said provisions, institute proceedings to enforce the provisions of the aforesaid sections.

Sec. 218. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation, owning or operating a railroad in this State, or any common carrier, to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of property of like kind, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier, or person or corporation, owning or operating a railroad in this State, to receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: Provided, That upon application to the Railroad Commission, such common carrier, or person, or corporation owning or operating a railroad in this State, may in special cases, after investigation by the Commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers, or property; and the Commission may, from time to time, prescribe the extent to which such common carrier, or person or corporation, owning or operating a railroad in this State, may be relieved from the operation of this section.

THE MILITIA.

Sec. 219. The militia of the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall consist of all able-bodied male residents of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the State or of the United States.

Sec. 220. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining an organized militia, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms; but such persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemptions.

Sec. 221. The organization, equipment and discipline of the militia shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Sec. 222. All militia officers whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for, shall be elected by persons subject to military

duty within their respective companies, battalions, regiments or other commands, under such rules and regulations and for such terms, not exceeding four years, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, direct and establish. The Governor shall appoint an Adjutant-General and his other staff officers; the generals and commandants of regiments and battalions shall respectively appoint their staff officers and the commandants of companies shall, subject to the approval of their regimental or battalion commanders, appoint their non-commissioned officers. The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in elective offices by granting commissions which shall expire when such vacancies have been filled according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 223. The General Assembly shall provide for the safekeeping of the public arms, militia records, relics and banners of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sec. 224. The General Assembly shall provide by a general law what officers shall execute bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, and fix the liability therein.

Sec. 225. No armed person or bodies of men shall be brought into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the General Assembly or of the Governor when the General Assembly may not be in session.

Sec. 226. Lotteries and gift enterprises are forbidden, and no privileges shall be granted for such purposes, and none shall be exercised, and no schemes for similar purposes shall be allowed. The General Assembly shall enforce this section by proper penalties. All lottery privileges or charters heretofore granted are revoked.

Sec. 227. Judges of the County Court, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Surveyors, Jailers, Assessors, County Attorneys and Constables shall be subject to indictment or prosecution for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, or willful neglect in discharge of official duties, in such mode as may be prescribed by law; and upon conviction, his office shall become vacant, but such officer shall have the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals.*

Sec. 228. Members of the General Assembly and all officers, before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the bar, before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully execute, to the best of my ability, the office of _____ according to law; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of

*See Amendment No. 6.

the present Constitution, I, being a citizen of this State, have not fought a duel with deadly weapons within the State nor out of it, nor have I sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, nor have I acted as second in carrying a challenge, nor aided or assisted any person thus offending, so help me God.

Sec. 229. Treason against the Commonwealth shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

Sec. 230. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually.

Sec. 231. The General Assembly may, by law, direct in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the Commonwealth.

Sec. 232. The manner of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as is most consistent with the conscience of the deponent, and shall be esteemed by the General Assembly the most solemn appeal to God.

Sec. 233. All laws which, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two were in force in the State of Virginia, and which are of a general nature and not local to that State, and not repugnant to this Constitution, nor to the laws which have been enacted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall be in force within this State until they shall be altered or repealed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 234. All civil officers for the State at large shall reside within the State, and all district, county, city or town officers shall reside within their respective districts, counties, cities or towns, and shall keep their offices at such places therein as may be required by law.

Sec. 235. The salaries of public officers shall not be changed during their terms for which they were elected; but it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to regulate, by a general law, in what cases and what deductions shall be made for neglect of official duties. This section shall apply to members of the General Assembly also.

Sec. 236. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the time when the several officers authorized or directed by this Constitution to be elected or appointed, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, except where the time is fixed by this Constitution.

Sec. 237. No member of Congress, or person holding or exercising an office of trust or profit under the United States, or any of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible to hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 238. The General Assembly shall direct by law how persons who now are, or may hereafter become, sureties for public officers, may be relieved of or discharged from suretyship.

Sec. 239. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either directly or indirectly, give, accept or knowingly carry a challenge to any person or persons to fight in single combat, with a citizen of this State, with a deadly weapon, either in or out of the State, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this Commonwealth; and if said acts, or any of them, be committed within this State, the person or persons so committing them shall be further punished in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by law.

Sec. 240. The Governor shall have power, after five years from the time of the offense, to pardon any person who shall have participated in a duel as principal, second or otherwise, and to restore him to all the rights, privileges and immunities to which he was entitled before such participation. Upon presentation of such pardon the oath prescribed in section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be varied to suit the case.

Sec. 241. Whenever the death of a person shall result from an injury inflicted by negligence or wrongful act, then, in every such case, damages may be recovered for such death, from the corporations and persons so causing the same. Until otherwise provided by law, the action to recover such damages shall in all cases be prosecuted by the personal representative of the deceased person. The General Assembly may provide how the recovery shall go and to whom belong; and until such provision is made the same shall form part of the personal estate of the deceased person.

Sec. 242. Municipal and other corporations, and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use, shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by them; which compensation shall be paid before such taking, or paid or secured, at the election of such corporation or individual, before such injury or destruction. The General Assembly shall not deprive any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against such corporation or individual made by Commissioners or otherwise; and upon appeal from such preliminary assessment, the amount of such damages shall, in all cases, be determined by a jury, according to the course of the common law.

Sec. 243. The General Assembly shall, by law, fix the minimum wages at which children may be employed in places dangerous to life or health, or injurious to morals; and shall provide adequate penalties for violations of such law.

Sec. 244. All wage-earners in this State employed in factories, mines, workshops, or by corporations, shall be paid for their labor in lawful money. The General Assembly shall prescribe adequate penalties for violation of this section.

Sec. 245. Upon the promulgation of this Constitution, the Governor shall appoint three persons, learned in the law, who shall be Commissioners to revise the statute laws of this Commonwealth, and prepare amendments thereto, to the end that the statute laws shall conform to and effectuate this Constitution. Such revision and amendments shall be laid before the next General Assembly for adoption or rejection, in whole or in part. The said Commissioners shall be allowed ten dollars each per day for their services, and also necessary stationery for the time during which they are actually employed; and upon their certificate the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer. They shall have the power to employ clerical assistants, at a compensation not exceeding ten dollars per day in the aggregate. If the Commissioners, or any of them, shall refuse to act, or a vacancy shall occur, the Governor shall appoint another or others in his or their place.

Sec. 246. No public officer, except the Governor, shall receive more than five thousand dollars per annum, as compensation for official services, independent of the compensation of legally authorized deputies and assistants, which shall be fixed and provided for by law. The General Assembly shall provide for the enforcement of this section by suitable penalties, one of which shall be forfeiture of office by any person violating its provisions.

Sec. 247. The printing and binding of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other public printing and binding shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member of the General Assembly, or officer of the Commonwealth, shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor.

Sec. 248. A grand jury shall consist of twelve persons, nine of whom concurring, may find an indictment. In civil and misdemeanor cases, in courts inferior to the Circuit Courts, a jury shall consist of six persons. The General Assembly may provide that in any or all trials of civil actions in the Circuit Courts, three-fourths or more of the jurors concurring may return a verdict, which shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the entire panel. But where a verdict is rendered by a less number than the whole jury, it shall be signed by all the jurors who agree to it.

Sec. 249. The House of Representatives of the General Assembly shall not elect, appoint, employ or pay for, exceeding one Chief Clerk, one Assistant Clerk, one Enrolling Clerk, one Sergeant-at-Arms, one Door-Keeper, one Janitor, two Cloak-room Keepers and four Pages; and the Senate shall not elect, appoint, employ or pay for, exceeding one Chief Clerk, one Assistant Clerk, one Enrolling Clerk, one Sergeant-at-Arms, one Door-Keeper, one Janitor, one Cloak-room Keeper and three Pages; and the General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for fixing the per diem or salary of all said employes.

Sec. 250. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as shall be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, the arbitrators to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

Sec. 251. No action shall be maintained for possession of any lands lying within this State, where it is necessary for the claimant to rely for his recovery on any grant or patent issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia, or by the Commonwealth of Kentucky prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, against any person claiming such lands by possession to a well-defined boundary, under a title of record, unless such action shall be instituted within five years after this Constitution shall go into effect, or within five years after the occupant may take possession; but nothing herein shall be construed to affect any right, title or interest in lands acquired by virtue of adverse possession under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 252. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law, as soon as practicable, for the establishment and maintenance of an institution or institutions for the detention, correction, instruction and reformation of all persons under the age of eighteen years, convicted of such felonies and such misdemeanors as may be designated by law. Said institution shall be known as the "House of Reform."

Sec. 253. Persons convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary shall be confined at labor within the walls of the penitentiary; and the General Assembly shall not have the power to authorize employment of convicts elsewhere, except upon the public works of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or when, during pestilence or in case of the destruction of the prison buildings, they can not be confined in the penitentiary.*

Sec. 254. The Commonwealth shall maintain control of the discipline, and provide for all supplies, and for the sanitary condition of the convicts, and the labor only of convicts may be leased.

Sec. 255. The seat of government shall continue in the city of Frankfort, unless removed by a vote of two-thirds of each House of the first General Assembly which convenes after the adoption of this Constitution.

MODE OF REVISION.

Sec. 256. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly as a regular session, and if such amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by three-fifths of all the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments, with the yeas and nays of the members of each House taken thereon, shall be entered in full in their respective journals. Then such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the voters of the State for their ratification or rejection at the next general election for

*See Amendment No. 4.

members of the House of Representatives, the vote to be taken thereon in such manner as the General Assembly may provide, and to be certified by the officers of election to the Secretary of State in such manner as shall be provided by law, which vote shall be compared and certified by the same board authorized by law to compare the polls and give certificates of election to officers for the State at large. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast for and against an amendment at said election was for the amendment, then the same shall become a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall be proclaimed by the Governor, and published in such manner as the General Assembly may direct. Said amendments shall not be submitted at an election which occurs less than ninety days from the final passage of such proposed amendment or amendments. Not more than two amendments shall be voted upon at any one time. Nor shall the same amendment be again submitted within five years after submission. Said amendments shall be so submitted as to allow a separate vote on each, and no amendment shall relate to more than one subject. But no amendment shall be proposed by the first General Assembly which convenes after the adoption of this Constitution. The approval of the Governor shall not be necessary to any bill, order, resolution or vote of the General Assembly, proposing an amendment or amendments to this Constitution.

Sec. 257. Before an amendment shall be submitted to a vote, the Secretary of State shall cause such proposed amendment, and the time that the same is to be voted upon, to be published at least ninety days before the vote is to be taken thereon in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 258. When a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall concur, by a yea and nay vote, to be entered upon their respective journals, in enacting a law to take the sense of the people of the State as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention for the purpose of revising or amending this Constitution, and such amendments as may have been made to the same, such law shall be spread upon their respective journals. If the next General Assembly shall, in like manner, concur in such law, it shall provide for having a poll opened in each voting precinct in this State by the officers provided by law for holding general elections at the next ensuing regular election to be held for State officers or members of the House of Representatives, which does not occur within ninety days from the final passage of such law, at which time and places the votes of the qualified voters shall be taken for and against calling the convention, in the same manner provided by law for taking votes in other State elections. The vote for and against said proposition shall be certified to the Secretary of State by the same officers and in the same manner as in State elections. If it shall appear that a majority voting on the proposition was for calling a convention, and if the total number of votes cast for the calling of the convention is equal to one-fourth of the number of qualified voters who voted at the last preceding general election in this State, the Secretary of State shall certify the same to the

General Assembly at its next regular session, at which session a law shall be enacted calling a convention to readopt, revise or amend this Constitution, and such amendments as may have been made thereto.

Sec. 259. The convention shall consist of as many delegates as there are members of the House of Representatives; and the delegates shall have the same qualifications and be elected from the same districts as said Representatives.

Sec. 260. Delegates to such convention shall be elected at the next general State election after the passage of the act calling the convention, which does not occur within less than ninety days; and they shall meet within ninety days after their election at the capital of the State, and continue in session until their work is completed.

Sec. 261. The General Assembly, in the act calling the convention, shall provide for comparing the polls and giving certificates of election to the delegates elected, and provide for their compensation.

Sec. 262. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 263. Before a vote is taken upon the question of calling a convention, the Secretary of State shall cause notice of the election to be published in such manner as may be provided by the act directing said vote to be taken.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in this Constitution, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained:

First: That all laws of this Commonwealth in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until, altered or repealed by the General Assembly; and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the State, counties, individuals or bodies corporate, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions as require legislation to enforce them shall remain in force until such legislation is had, but not longer than six years after the adoption of this Constitution, unless sooner amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

Second: That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the State, or to any city, town, county or subdivisions thereof, and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to this State, or to

any city, town, county or subdivision thereof; and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as otherwise herein provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this Constitution. And all indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before this Constitution takes effect, may be prosecuted as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Third: All Circuit, Chancery, Criminal Law and Equity Law, and Common Pleas Courts, as now constituted and organized by law, shall continue with their respective jurisdictions until the Judges of the Circuit Courts provided for in this Constitution shall have been elected and qualified, and shall then cease and determine; and the causes, actions and proceedings then pending in said first named courts, which are discontinued by this Constitution, shall be transferred to, and tried by, the Circuit Courts in the counties, respectively, in which said causes, actions and proceedings are pending.

Fourth: The Treasurer, Attorney-General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Register of the Land Office, elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and until the election and qualification of their successors. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-one shall hold their offices until the sixth Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Governor and Treasurer elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-one shall be ineligible to the succeeding term. The Governor elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-one may appoint a Secretary of State and a Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, as now provided, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the Governor. The official bond of the present Treasurer shall be renewed at the expiration of two years from the time of his qualification.

Fifth: All officers who may be in office at the adoption of this Constitution, or who may be elected before the election of their successors, as provided in this Constitution, shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified as provided in this Constitution.

Sixth: The quarterly courts created by this Constitution shall be the successors of the present statutory Quarterly Courts in the several counties of this State; and all suits, proceedings, prosecutions, records and judgments now pending or being in said last named courts shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, be transferred to the Quarterly Courts created by this Constitution, and shall proceed as though the same had been therein instituted.

ORDINANCE.

We, the representatives of the people of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, in their name and by their authority and in virtue of the

power vested in us as Delegates from the counties and districts respectively affixed to our names, do ordain and proclaim the foregoing to be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from and after this date.

Done at Frankfort this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the one hundredth year of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Amendment No. 1.

(Submitted under Act of 1902 and adopted November election, 1903.)

Sec. 181. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may by general laws confer on the proper authorities thereof, respectively, the power to assess and collect such taxes. The General Assembly may, by general laws only, provide for the payment of license fees on franchises, stock used for breeding purposes, the various trades, occupations and professions, or a special or excise tax; and may, by general laws, delegate the power to counties, towns, cities and other municipal corporations, to impose and collect license fees on stock used for breeding purposes, on franchises, trades, occupations and professions. And the General Assembly may, by general laws only, authorize cities or towns of any class to provide for taxation for municipal purposes on personal property, tangible and intangible, based on the income, licenses or franchises, in lieu of an ad valorem tax thereon: Provided, Cities of the first class shall not be authorized to omit the imposition of an ad valorem tax on such property or any steam railroad, street railway, ferry, bridge, gas, water, heating, telephone, telegraph, electric light or electric power company.

Amendment No. 2.

Sec. 177. (Submitted under Act, 1908, and adopted November election, 1909). The credit of the Commonwealth may be given, pledged or loaned to any county of the Commonwealth for public road purposes, and any county may be permitted to incur an indebtedness in any amount fixed by the county, not in excess of five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, for public road purposes in said county, provided said additional indebtedness is submitted to the voters of the county for their ratification or rejection at a special election held for said purpose, in such manner as may be provided by law, and when any such indebtedness is incurred by any county, said county may levy, in addition to the tax rate allowed under Section 157 of the Constitution of Kentucky, an amount not exceeding twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of said county for the purpose of paying the interest on said indebtedness and providing a sinking fund for the payment of said indebtedness.

Amendment No. 3.

Sec. 171. (Submitted under Act, 1914, and adopted at November election, 1915.) The General Assembly shall provide by law an annual tax, which, with other resources, shall be sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the Commonwealth for each fiscal year. Taxes shall be levied and collected for public purposes only and shall be uniform upon all property of the same class subject to taxation within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax; and all taxes shall be levied and collected by general laws.

The General Assembly shall have power to divide property into classes and to determine what class or classes of property shall be subject to local taxation. Bonds of the state and of counties, municipalities, taxing and school districts shall not be subject to taxation.

Any law passed or enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to the provisions of or under this amendment, or amended section of the Constitution, classifying property and providing a lower rate of taxation on personal property, tangible or intangible, than upon real estate shall be subject to the referendum power of the people, which is hereby declared to exist to apply only to this section, or amended section. The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act enacted pursuant to or under the power granted by this amendment, or amended section. The referendum petition shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than four months after the final adjournment of the Legislative Assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people under this section. All elections on measures referred to the people under this act shall be at the regular general election, except when the Legislative Assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become a law when it is approved by the majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The whole number of votes cast for the candidate for Governor at the regular election, last preceding the filing of any petition, shall be the basis upon which the legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. The power of the referendum shall be ordered by the Legislative Assembly at any time any act or bills are enacted, pursuant to the power granted under this section or amended section, prior to the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. After that time the power of the referendum may be ordered either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters or by the Legislative Assembly at the time said acts or bills are enacted. The General Assembly enacting the bill shall provide a way by which the act shall be submitted to the people. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of an act, shall not delay the remainder of that act from becoming operative.

Amendment No. 4.

Sec. 253. (Submitted under Act, 1914, and adopted at November election, 1915). That the Commonwealth of Kentucky may use and

employ outside of the walls of the penitentiaries in such manner and means as may be provided by law, persons convicted of felony and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for the purpose of constructing or reconstructing and maintaining public roads and public bridges or for the purpose of making and preparing material for public roads and bridges, and that the Commonwealth of Kentucky may, by the use and employment of convict labor outside of the walls of the penitentiary, by other ways or means, as may be provided by law, aid the counties for road and bridge purposes, work on the State farm or farms.

Amendment No. 5.

Sec. 201. (Submitted under Act, 1916, and adopted at November election, 1917). No railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company shall consolidate its capital stock, franchises, or property, or pool its earnings, in whole or in part, with any other railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company owning a parallel or competing line or structure, or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, any parallel or competing line or structure, or operate the same; nor shall any railroad company or other common carrier combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying: Provided, however, That telephone companies may acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, and operate, parallel or competing exchanges, lines and structures, and the property of other telephone companies, if the Railroad Commission or such other State commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters shall first consent thereto, and if, further, each municipality wherein such property or any part thereof is located shall also first consent thereto as to the property within its limits, but under any such acquisition and operation toll line connections with the property so acquired shall be continued and maintained under an agreement between the purchasing company and the toll line companies then furnishing such service, and in the event they are unable to agree as to the terms of such an agreement the Railroad Commission or such other State commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters, shall fix the term of such agreement.

Amendment No. 6.

Sec. 227. (Submitted under Act, 1918, and adopted November election, 1919). Judges of the County Court, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Surveyors, Jailers, Assessors, County Attorneys and Constables shall be subject to indictment or prosecution for misfeasance or malfeasance in office, or wilful neglect in discharge of official duties, in such mode as shall be prescribed by law, and upon conviction his office shall become vacant, but such officer shall have the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Provided, also, that the General Assembly may, in addition to the indictment or prosecution above provided, by general law, provide other manner, method or mode for the vacation of office, or the removal from office of any sheriff, jailer, constable or peace officer

for neglect of duty, and may provide the method, manner or mode of reinstatement of such officers.

Amendment No. 7.

(Submitted under Act of 1918 and adopted November election, 1919.)

After June 30, 1920, the manufacture, sale or transportation of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medical, scientific or mechanical purposes, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is hereby prohibited. All sections or parts thereof of the constitution, insofar as they may be inconsistent with this Section, are hereby repealed and nullified. The General Assembly shall enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

Amendment No. 8.

(Submitted under Act of 1934 and adopted November election, 1935.)

Re-pealing 226a (prohibition amendment) and re-enacting Section 61 which reads as follows:

The General Assembly shall, by general law, provide a means whereby the sense of the people of any county, city, town, district or precinct may be taken, as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein, or the sale thereof regulated. But nothing herein shall be construed to interfere with or repeal any law in force relating to the sale or gift of such liquors. All elections on this question may be held on a day other than the regular election days.

Amendment No. 9.

(Submitted under Act of 1934 and adopted November election, 1935.)

That upon concurrence of three-fifths of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the yeas and nays being taken thereon and entered in full upon their respective journals that there be and it is hereby adopted an amendment to the Constitution of Kentucky, which shall read as follows: The General Assembly shall prescribe such laws as may be necessary for the granting and paying of old persons an annuity or pension.

Amendment Number 10. (Section 186.)

(Submitted under Act of 1940 and adopted November, 1941.)

All funds accruing to the school fund shall be used for the maintenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and for no other purpose, and the General Assembly shall by general law prescribe the manner of the distribution and use of the public school fund for public school purposes. Provided that each school district in the Commonwealth shall receive on a census pupil basis its proportionate part of at least

ninety per cent of any fund accruing to the school fund. The remainder of any fund accruing to the school fund may be distributed upon other than a census pupil basis.

Amendment Number 11. (Section 147.)

(Submitted under Act of 1940 and adopted November, 1941.)

The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote in cities and towns having a population of five thousand or more; and may provide by general law for the registration of other voters in the State. Where registration is required, only persons registered shall have the right to vote. The mode of registration shall be prescribed by the general assembly. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity, the voting shall be viva voca and made a matter of record; but all elections by the people shall be by secret official ballot, furnished by public authority to the voters at the polls, and marked by each voter in private at the polls, and then and there deposited. Provided that counties so desiring may use voting machines, these machines to be installed at the expense of such counties. The word "elections" in this section includes the decision of questions submitted to the voters, as well as the choice of officers by them. The first general assembly held after the adoption of this Constitution shall pass all necessary laws to enforce this provision, and shall provide that persons illiterate, blind, or in any way disabled, may have their ballots marked and/or voted as herein required.

Kentucky Constitutions 1792, 1799, 1849, 1891.

Amendment No. 12.

(Submitted under Act March 17, 1944, adopted by vote of people November 6, 1945)

Section 147. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote in cities and towns having a population of five thousand or more; and may provide by general law for the registration of other voters in the state. Where registration is required, only persons registered shall have the right to vote. The mode of registration shall be prescribed by the General Assembly. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity, the voting shall be viva voce and made a matter of record, but all elections by the people shall be by secret official ballot, furnished by public authority to the voters at the polls, and marked by each voter in private at the polls, and then and there deposited, or any person absent from the county of his legal residence, or from the state, may be permitted to vote in a manner prescribed by law. Counties so desiring may use voting machines, these machines to be installed at the expense of the counties. The word "elections" in this section includes the decision of questions submitted to the voters, as well as the choice of officers by them. The General Assembly shall pass all necessary laws to enforce this section, and shall provide that persons illiterate, blind or in any way disabled may have their ballots marked or voted as herein required.

Amendment No. 13.

(Submitted under Act March 14, 1924, adopted by vote
of people November 6, 1945)

Section 230. MONEY NOT TO BE DRAWN FROM TREASURY
UNLESS APPROPRIATED; PUBLICATION; HIGHWAY FUNDS—No
money shall be drawn from the state treasury, except in pursuance of
appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the
receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published an-
nually.

No money derived from excise or license taxation relating to gasoline
and other motor fuels, and no monies derived from fees, excise or license
taxation relating to registration, operation, or use of vehicles on public
highways shall be expended for other than the cost of administration,
statutory refunds and adjustments, payment of highway obligations,
costs for construction, reconstruction, rights-of-way, maintenance and
repairs of public highways and bridges, and expense of enforcing state
traffic and motor vehicle laws.

Amendment No. 14.

[Submitted under Act March 25, 1948 (Chapter 163),
and adopted by vote November 8, 1949, election]

Section 186 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky
is amended by repealing said Section in its entirety and enacting in lieu
thereof the following:

All funds accruing to the school fund shall be used for the main-
tenance of the public schools of the Commonwealth, and for no other
purpose, and the General Assembly shall by general law prescribe the
manner of the distribution and use of the public school fund for public
school purposes. Provided that each school district in the Common-
wealth shall receive on a census pupil basis its proportionate part of at
least seventy-five per cent of any fund accruing to the school fund. The
remainder of any fund accruing to the school fund may be distributed
upon other than a census pupil basis.

Amendment No. 15.

[Submitted under Act March 26, 1948 (Chapter 172),
adopted by vote November 8, 1949]

Section 246. No public officer or employee, except the Governor,
shall receive as compensation per annum for official services, exclusive
of the compensation of legally authorized deputies and assistants which
shall be fixed and provided for by law, but inclusive of allowance for
living expenses, if any, as may be fixed and provided for by law, any
amount in excess of the following sums: Officers whose jurisdiction or
duties are co-extensive with the Commonwealth, the mayor of any city
of the first class, and Judges and Commissioners of the Court of Appeals,
Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000); Circuit Judges, Eight Thousand

Four Hundred Dollars (\$8,400); all other public officers, Seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars (\$7,200). Compensation within the limits of this amendment may be authorized by the General Assembly to be paid, but not retroactively, to public officers in office at the time of its adoption, or who are elected at the election at which this amendment is adopted. Nothing in this amendment shall permit any officer to receive, for the year 1949, any compensation in excess of the limit in force prior to the adoption of this amendment.

DATES OF CONSTITUTIONS

Kentucky Constitutions 1792, 1799, 1850, 1891—

APPENDIX

Kentucky Materials

Kentucky materials include a selected list of books, periodicals, pamphlets, and audio-visual aids to learning. The materials were compiled by committees. The names of the committee members are listed in the appendix.

Bibliography

Following the list of Kentucky materials is a bibliography of the publications by titles from which materials were used in the preparation of this bulletin.

Note: Kentucky materials were taken from *Library Service for Kentucky Schools*. Educational Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 154-194. State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky, 1949.

KENTUCKY MATERIALS

A Selected List of Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audio-Visual Aids to Learning.

This bibliography was compiled by a group of people who have used materials about Kentucky in their teaching or who have collected them for teachers and pupils to use. The materials and sources listed have been included either because they have been used and found to be helpful, or because they were discovered while working on the list and judged as being of some degree of merit.

Two over-all committees have worked long and hard to prepare this bibliography. Mrs. Marethal McIntosh, Librarian, Highland Junior High School, Louisville, and Miss Margaret Roser, Librarian, University School, Lexington, served as the chairmen. To these committees we acknowledge our sincere appreciation for their cooperation and the fine list they have compiled. Following are the names of committee members:

Mrs. A. B. Crawford, formerly elementary teacher, now attendance officer, Fayette County Schools.

Miss Wanda Davis, Education Library, Louisville Public Schools.

Miss Frances Fleming, Librarian, Barret Junior High School, Louisville.

Miss Nell Fowler, Librarian, Parkland Junior High School, Louisville.

Miss Margaret Frazier, Librarian, Atherton High School, Louisville.

Miss Anna Lee Herzig, Librarian, Frankfort High School.

Miss C. Elizabeth Johnson, Librarian, Central High School, Louisville.
 Mrs. Helen S. Koch, Librarian, Halleck Hall, Louisville.
 Miss Zelma Langworthy, Cataloger, Louisville Public Schools.
 Miss Margaret Lyle, Librarian, Ahrens Trade School, Louisville.
 Miss Esther E. Mason, Librarian, Southern Junior High School, Louisville.
 Mrs. Doris Miller, Librarian, Shawnee High School, Louisville.
 Mrs. Mary K. Ruley, Librarian, Halleck Hall, Louisville.
 Miss Thelma Sloan, Librarian, Manual High School, Louisville.
 Miss Glenna B. Smith, Librarian, Elkhorn School, Frankfort.
 Miss Ruby Trower, Librarian, LaFayette High School, Lexington.
 Mrs. Virginia P. Turner, Librarian, Educational Library, Louisville Public Schools.
 Miss Margaret Walker, Librarian, Shawnee High School, Louisville.
 Miss Ella C. Warren, Librarian, Halleck Hall, Louisville.
 Miss Ruth Wheeler, Librarian, Morton Junior High School, Lexington.
 Miss Evalyn Willey, Librarian, Manual High School, Louisville.
 Mrs. Gertrude H. Wilson, Librarian, Central High School, Louisville.

In addition to these committees a number of individuals, organizations, and agencies have been very generous with their advice and help. To Mr. W. F. Coslow, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Secondary Education, Miss Lillian McNulty, Assistant in Curriculum for Audio-visual Education, and Miss Elizabeth Zachary, Curriculum Consultant for the Social Studies—all in the Louisville Public Schools; the library of the Filson Club, Louisville; and the Louisville Free Public Library, we also wish to express our genuine appreciation.

BOOKS IN PRINT

NOTE:

Full bibliographic information is given to assist in ordering and also in shelf-listing, since so little regional material is covered in lists such as the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries* and the *Children's Catalog*. The suggested classification number is given preceding the information about each book. The symbols at the extreme right of the page indicate the grade level for which the material is particularly useful. El. is elementary, Jr. is junior high school, and Sr. is senior high school.

F

Allen, James Lane. *Choir Invisible*. Macmillan, 1897. \$2.75.

Sentimental story of the love between a man and woman separated by marriage. Background is rural Kentucky in the days following the Revolutionary War.

F

Allen, Merritt Parmelee. *White Feather*. Longmans, 1944. \$2.25.

Jr.-Sr.

A Kentucky mountain boy, Beau Creighton, is challenged to activity by a white feather given to him by his grandfather during the Civil War.

F

Jr.

Altsheler, Joseph Alexander. *Young Trailers*. Appleton, 1907. (Young trailers series.) \$2.50.

An entertaining story of a boy's life in the early days of Kentucky when there was plenty of hunting and Indian fighting.

Other titles in this series by the same author with Kentucky background are: *Border Watch*, *Eyes of the Woods*, *Forest Runner*, *Free Rangers*, and *Keepers of the Trail*. All temporarily o.p.

798

Jr.

Anderson, Clarence William. *Big Red*. Macmillan, 1943. \$3.

The thrilling biography of Man o' War. Large picture book with distinguished lithographs.

F

Jr.-Sr.

Andrews, Mary Raymond (Shipman). *Perfect Tribute*. Scribner, 1906. \$1.25. \$.88 (school edition).

This brief tribute on the Gettysburg Speech by a wounded soldier who had read the address in a morning newspaper is a heart-warming commentary on the ideals and personality of Lincoln.

B

Sr.

or

921

Angle, Paul McClelland, ed. *The Lincoln Reader*, Rutgers University Press, 1947. \$3.75.

From many sources, Mr. Angle has assembled a connected and readable story of Lincoln's life.

B

El.-Jr.

or

921

Averill, Esther. *Daniel Boone*. Harper, 1945. \$1.50.

This picture book biography features large print, easy reading and many colored illustrations.

F

Jr.-Sr.

Bacheller, Irving. *A Man for the Ages*. Grosset, 1919. \$1.00.

Deals mainly with Lincoln's young manhood—only brief chapters on the presidency. Better for older readers.

B

Jr.

or

921

Bailey, Bernadine. *Abe Lincoln's Other Mother*. Messner, 1941. \$2.75.

This story of Sarah Lincoln's life and of her influence on the life of her stepson is based on documentary material, inter-

views with old settlers, and first hand information and impressions. Popular with junior high school girls.

B
or
921

Jr.

Bakeless, John Edwin. *Fighting Frontiersman; the Life of Daniel Boone*. Morrow, 1948. \$2.75.

Based on *Daniel Boone, Master of the Wilderness*, this book is of especial interest to junior high school readers. It has the ring of truth. The writing is easy, the type clear, the format pleasing, and the language sufficiently simple.

B
or
921

Sr.

Bakeless, John Edwin. *Master of the Wilderness, Daniel Boone*. Morrow, 1939. \$5.

A well-written but somewhat formidable biography with a scholarly background. Dramatic incidents presented vividly. Less able and younger readers will prefer the simpler version by this author, *Fighting Frontiersman*.

SC

Sr.

Becker, May Lamberton, ed. *Golden Tales of our America*. Dodd, 1929. \$2.50.

In this collection will be found "Christmas on Bee Tree" by Lucy Furman.

917.69

Sr.

Beers, Howard W., ed. *Kentucky; Designs for Her Future*. University of Kentucky Press, 1945. \$1.50.

Valuable to schools because of information on natural resources, industry, commerce and government. Index.

793

El.-Jr.

Bell, Bernice W. *Patriotic Plays for Radio and Assembly Programs*. Louisville, 1942. \$.50.

(Available from the author, Miss Bernice W. Bell, Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.)

Eleven plays used as part of a 15 minute radio program given in 1942. Five of the plays are on Kentucky themes.

F

Jr.-Sr.

Bird, Robert M. *Nick of the Woods; or The Jebbenainosay, a Tale of Kentucky*. Vanguard Press, 1928. \$2.50.

Indian warfare on the Kentucky border during closing period of the Revolutionary War. Indians and pioneers pictured not as heroes and noble savages—but as dirty, merciless killers.

976.9

El.

Browning, Mary. *Adventuring with Pioneers*. Heath, 1949. \$1.50.

On a thread of fiction are strung incidents of pioneer life and information about pioneer customs and conditions. Planned as an

historical reader, Miss Browning's book has been tested with fifteen third grades. (To be published in May or June, 1949.)

Jr.-Sr.

B
or
921

Bruce, Henry A. Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road. Macmillan, 1938. \$2.50.

Here is a good account of the country beyond the Alleghenies when Kentucky's first trail blazer came through.

F

Jr.-Sr.

Caudill, Rebecca. Barrie and Daughter. Viking, 1943. \$2.

A human interest story that should appeal to older girls. It deals with politics, mountain feuds, and romance in Poor Fork Valley fifty years ago.

F

Jr.-Sr.

Caudill, Rebecca. Tree of Freedom. Viking, 1949. \$2.50.

"Pigs, cows and even a dulcimer and an apple seed from France, travel with the seven Venables from Carolina to Kentucky in 1780." (Publisher's notice.)

B
or
921

Jr.

Chafee, Allen T. Wilderness Trail. Nelson, 1936. \$.50. (Our "Changing World.")

A short biography of Daniel Boone suitable for young readers.

Champion, Grace and Keith, Charles A. **Living in Kentucky**, Wheeler Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill., 1949.

Excellent materials for grades 4, 5 and 6.

B
or
921

Sr.

Charnwood, Godfrey Rathboone B. Abraham Lincoln. Holt, 1916. \$2.00. (Makers of the 19th century.)

One of the most complete interpretations of Lincoln presented in artistic form from an Englishman's viewpoint. For thoughtful mature readers.

976.9

El.-Jr.

Cherry, Thomas Crittenden and Stickles, Arndt M. Story of Kentucky. Heath, 1945. \$1.80.

A text-book for younger students which brings the history of the state up to date. On state adopted text-book list, 1945-50.

F

Sr.

Churchill, Winston. The Crossing. Macmillan, 1903. \$3.

David Ritchie grew up on the frontier and served as drummer boy with Clark's expedition to Vincennes. His story is also the story of the tide of settlement which flowed across the mountains into Kentucky and, ever swelling, across the Mississippi into Louisiana.

- 976.9 Sr.
Clark, Thomas Dionysius. History of Kentucky. Prentice-Hall, 1937. \$5. Text ed. \$3.75.

This history of Kentucky includes chapters on Education, the Press, Rivers and Highways, Kentucky's part in the Civil War and other matters of interest to schools. A list of governors is included. Well indexed.

- 976.9 Jr.-Sr.
Clark, Thomas Dionysius. The Kentucky. Rinehart, 1942. (Rivers of America series). \$3.50.

Interesting bits of Kentucky life and lore are woven into this story of the Kentucky River.

- 917.8 Sr.
Clark, Thomas Dionysius. Rampaging Frontier. Bobbs, 1939. \$3.

Picturesque life and customs which grew up in the section including Kentucky during the 18th and 19th centuries.

A picture of the life and customs of the frontier in the South and Middle West.

- B Jr.-Sr.
or
921

- Clark, Thomas Dionysius. Simon Kenton, Kentucky Scout. Farrar, 1943. \$2.

The adventure and excitement in the story of this famous frontiersman and scout have a strong appeal for younger boys.

- 976.9 Jr.
Clark, T. D. and Kirkpatrick, A. M. Exploring Kentucky. American Book Company, 1939. \$1.

History of Kentucky written in interesting style for younger readers. On state adopted text-book list 1945-1950.

- 920 Sr.
Clift, G. Glenn. Governors of Kentucky, 1792-1942. Hobson Press, 1942. \$3.50.

Eighty-eight sketches of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors from Shelby to Johnson. Brief facts, human interest items, index, bibliography. Good reference.

- B Sr.
or
921

- Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury. Exit Laughing. Bobbs, 1941. \$3.50. (Garden City, deluxe ed. \$1.49).

Kentucky's great humorist writes of himself and his friends, of his home town and his state, then moves on to broader fields. Not all of the book is Kentucky, but all of it is Cobb.

- 976.9 Sr.
Coleman, John Winston. Slavery Times in Kentucky. University of North Carolina Press, 1940. (Available from The Union Library Association, 121 E. 24th St., New York, \$1.89).

A full and fair story presenting both sides of the question of slavery as it existed in Kentucky.

- Sr.
ntice-Hall,
Education,
the Civil
governors
- 976.9
Coulter, Ellis M. Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky.
University of North Carolina Press, 1926. \$3.60.
A documented study of the history and character of the state
during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Personal,
political and economic relationships skillfully depicted.
- B
or
921
El.-Jr.
- Jr.-Sr.
rt, 1942.
- 921
Daugherty, James Henry. Daniel Boone. Viking, 1939. \$3.
Forceful biography of Boone. Illustrated with lithographs.
Good print. Good readers in upper elementary grades will enjoy
it although it is more generally useful for junior high school.
- 398
Jr.
Daugherty, James Henry, ed. Their Weight in Wildcats.
Houghton, 1936. \$3.
Yarns of such Indian fighters, trappers, fur traders, boat-
men, and lumbermen as Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, which
they told about themselves or which rumor has gathered about
them.
- 328.769
Jr.
Davis, Olin W. Your Government and You. Commonwealth
School Publishing Co., 1940. \$1.24.
Text for social science classes in many schools, also useful to
answer questions on state government.
On state adopted text-book list 1945-1950.
- 812
Sr.
Dazey, Charles T. In Old Kentucky. Paul McPharlin, 155
Wimbleton Drive, Birmingham, Michigan, 1937. \$3.
This famous play was written in 1892. Its fourth film version
in 1935 starred Will Rogers. The play has the traditional Ken-
tuckians and Kentucky situations including horse racing.
- 917.3
Sr.
Dick, Everett N. Dixie Frontier. Knopf, 1948. \$4.50.
Contemporary accounts of life in the states along the Ohio,
the Mississippi, the Gulf, the Appalachians and the country from
pioneer days to the Civil War.
- 917.69
Sr.
Drake, Daniel. Pioneer Life in Kentucky, 1785-1899; edited
from the original manuscript by Emmet Field Horine. Henry
Schuman, 1948. \$4.
A series of letters written by an eminent 19th century physi-
cian giving an intimate and detailed portrayal of farm and family
life. The editor, a prominent Louisville physician, has written an
introduction and a biographical sketch.
- 976.9
Sr.
Durrett, Reuben T. comp. Centenary of Kentucky. Louisville,
Kentucky, Filson Club, 1892. \$2.50. pa.

Proceedings at the celebration by The Filson Club on June 1, 1892, of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Kentucky as an independent state into the Federal Union.

976.9

Durrett, Reuben T. Centenary of Louisville. Louisville, Kentucky, Filson Club, 1893. pa. \$2.50.

Sr.

A paper read before the Southern Historical Association on May 1, 1880, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the city of Louisville as an incorporated town under an act of the Legislature of Virginia.

F

Dwight, Allan. Kentucky Cargo. Macmillan, 1939. \$2.50.

Jr.-Sr.

The Spanish held the mouth of the Mississippi, and charged a high duty on Kentucky's river trade, when young Scott Hill-
yer helped defeat a plot to separate Kentucky from the Union.

F

Fast, Howard M. Tall Hunter. Harper, 1942. \$2.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

A young couple settles in a frontier cabin in Kentucky. The young wife is captured in an Indian raid and Johnny Appleseed helps in her recovery. This small book has adult interest and fairly simple vocabulary.

917.69

Federal Writer's Project. Louisville, a Guide to the Falls City. Barrows and Company, 1940. \$.60. (Available through Louisville Automobile Club, 800 S. 3rd St., Louisville, Kentucky).

Jr.-Sr.

General information on Louisville history, industry, literature, sports and points of interest. No index.

Other publications by the Federal Writer's Project are:

Kentucky, a Guide to the Bluegrass State. Harcourt, 1939. o.p.

Lexington and the Bluegrass Country. Lexington, Commercial Printing Company, 1938. o.p.

Old Capitol and Frankfort Guide. Frankfort, Harry McChesney, 1939.

Centennial History of the University of Louisville. Louisville, University of Louisville, 1939. o.p.

Henderson: Home of Audubon. Bacon, Percy and Daggett, 1941. o.p. (Available from Union Library Assoc., 121 E. 24th St., New York. \$1.29.)

780

Foster, Stephen C. Treasury of Stephen Foster. Random House, 1946. \$3.95.

Jr.-Sr.

A beautiful book which gives you fifty Foster songs, with notes and pictures for each one.

811.6

Fowler, Ida Earle. Down in West Kentucky. Cynthiana, Kentucky. Hobson Book Press, 1944. \$1.50.

Jr.-Sr.

Most of these are poems of place; many are poems about

Kentucky places. As poetry they may safely be passed over; as Kentucky material they may be useful.

Jr.

F

Fox, Genevieve. *Mountain Girl*. Little, 1932. \$2.50.

Sairy Ann Hall, a Kentucky mountain girl, determines to get an education so that she can help her mountain people.

The story is continued in *Mountain Girl Comes Home* and *Lona of Hollybrush Creek*; both currently o.p.

Jr.-Sr.

F

Fox, John, Jr. *The Heart of the Hills*. Scribner, 1904. \$2.50.

In the heart of the hills the Hawns and the Honeycutts had been feuding since the Civil War, but finally settled their differences at the turn of the century. This sentimental novel touches upon tall roads, tobacco tenants and other social problems of 1900, as well as the assassination of Goebel.

Jr.-Sr.

F

Fox, John, Jr. *Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come*. Scribner, 1903. \$2.50. (Grosset and Dunlap Specials, \$1.49).

The life of a Kentucky mountain boy is the main interest in this story which shows how the Civil War divided friends and families in this border state.

Jr.-Sr.

F

Fox, John, Jr. *Trail of the Lonesome Pine*. Scribner, 1908. \$2.50. (Thrushwood books, \$1.)

A Kentucky feud and an industrial boom furnish the background for a love story of a young engineer and a mountain girl.

Note: Fox has written other books of value for the understanding of Kentucky. Any which the library owns will be found useful. The three above are suggested for purchase.

Jr.-Sr.

598.2

Funkhouser, William D. *Kentucky Snakes*. University of Kentucky Extension Department. 1945. Free.

Good discussion of each of the 27 species common to Kentucky with various superstitions, remedies for snakebite, economic importance of snakes, etc.

Jr.-Sr.

F

Furman, Lucy. *Mothering on Perilous*. Macmillan, 1913.

Story of a Kentucky mountain settlement school and a house mother's experiences there. Humorous.

Sr.

B

or
921

Goldsborough, Carrie T. and Fisher, Anna G. William Loftus Sutton, M.D., 1797-1862, father of the Kentucky State Medical Society . . . Lexington, Kentucky, Thoroughbred Press, 1948. (Available from Mrs. Anna L. Fisher, 214 Gano Avenue, Georgetown, Kentucky). \$3.50.

Well-written biography containing information on Sutton's life and time. Scholarly, well documented.

F

Hall, Esther G. *Here-To-Yonder Girl*. Macmillan, 1932. \$2.

A Kentucky mountain girl adopts five orphans, saves a school from a forest fire, and achieves her ambition to go to school.

SC

El.-Jr.

Harper, Wilhelmina, comp. *Down in Dixie*. Dutton, 1948. \$2.75.

This collection of southern stories from children's books contains two about Kentucky mountain children, "Engine Devil" by Esther Greenacre Hall, and "Fiddle Away" by May Justus.

B

Jr.

or

921

Henderson, Daniel M. *Boone of the Wilderness*. Dutton, 1921. \$2.50.

Events of Boone's life held together by a thread of fiction which makes an adventurous story.

B

Sr.

or

921

Howard, John T. *Stephen Foster: America's Troubadour*. Tudor, 1939. \$1.98.

Useful not only for biography of Foster but because of its contribution to the story of American music.

976.9

Jr.-Sr.

Howard, Virginia W. *Bryan Station Heroes and Heroines*. Lexington, Kentucky. Commercial Printing Company, 1932. \$3. (Secure from the author, 126 Westwood Drive, Lexington. Only a few copies still available.)

An historical sketch of Bryan Station from 1779 to 1932 including pen sketches of the men and women who played important roles in its history.

SC

Jr.-Sr.

Jessup, Alexander, ed. *Representative American Short Stories*. Allyn, 1923. \$4.80.

Contains Irvin S. Cobb's story, "Belled Buzzard."

976.9

Sr.

Jillson, Willard R. *Pioneer Kentucky*. Frankfort, State Journal, 1934. \$2.50. (Available from State Historical Society, Frankfort.)

The first chapter is formal historical material. The rest of the book is given over to discussion of early maps, routes and trails, forts and stations, springs, licks, and stream crossings—all prior to 1800.

Dr. Jillson has written voluminously on the history and geology of Kentucky. Any title which a library owns will be found useful.

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s will be
- F
- El.-Jr.
- Justus, May. Honey Jane. Doubleday, 1935. \$2.
Honey Jane is the daughter of a circuit rider in the Kentucky mountains. In this story she tries to end a feud between the Olivers and the "wild McCrearys."
- F
- Sr.
- Kelly, Wallace M. Days are as Grass. Knopf, 1941. \$2.75.
Shows the changes in the social structure of a Kentucky small town from the late 1879's to the early 1900's. Attention is focused upon the daughter of a once wealthy family who becomes one of those eccentric "characters" familiar to all small town residents.
- Jr.-Sr.
- Kentucky Directory for the Use of Courts, State and County Officials and General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, by Frank K. Kavanaugh. Frankfort, Kentucky, 1948. \$2.04. (Order from Frank K. Kavanaugh, Frankfort, Kentucky).
The first half of the manual contains the Constitution of Kentucky, with a separate index by section numbers. The second half contains the directory of state and county officials, with its separate index by pages at the end of the volume. Published every two years.
- F
- Jr.
- Key, Alexander. With Daniel Boone on the Carolina Trail. Winston, 1941. \$2.50.
Before Daniel Boone came into Kentucky he explored the Allegheny Mountains, met George Washington, and established his family in a home on the Yadkin River in Carolina. It might have happened but there is no authoritative backing.
- Jr.-Sr.
- 975
- Kincaid, Robert L. Wilderness Road. Bobbs, 1947. (American trails series). \$4.
Along this way came discoverers, explorers, pioneers, settlers, the conquerors of the Northwest, soldiers of the Civil War, and those who sought an empire in coal and timber. Mature junior high school pupils can use this with profit.
- F
- Sr.
- Litsey, Edwin C. Stones for Bread. Caxton, 1940. \$2.50.
This story of an illiterate Kentuckian's devotion to his invalid brother is written with great beauty and tenderness.
- 920
- Sr.
- Louisville Library Collections. Biography Series. Louisville, Kentucky, Louisville Free Public Library, 1939. 3 vols. mimeographed.
V. 1 Artists of Louisville and Kentucky
V. 2 Kentucky Authors
V. 3 Prominent Women of Kentucky
Vols. 1 and 3 are available from the Louisville Free Public Library at \$1 each.

B
or
921

El.-Jr.

McGuire, Edna. Daniel Boone. Wheeler, 1945. (American adventure series.) \$.96.

A well-written life of Boone for younger readers, planned as an historical reader, with questions at the end of many chapters. Fast-moving and easy-to-read. Excellent for use with retarded readers in junior and senior high school because of its high interest appeal, easy vocabulary, and large print.

B
or
921

Sr.

McKinley, Silas B. and Bent, Silas. Old Rough and Ready. Vanguard, 1946. \$3.50.

Biography of Zachary Taylor, twelfth president of the United States. For older readers—reads easily, interestingly presented.

F

El.-Jr.

McMeekin, Isabella McLennan. Journey Cake. Messner, 1942. \$2.50.

Gordon Shadrow came west to Kentucky to make a home for his family. The sudden death of his wife before she could join him left his six children in care of Juba, a freed colored woman. Juba took the children to their father.

Followed by *Juba's New Moon*. Messner, 1944. \$2.25.

F

El.-Jr.

McMeekin, Isabella McLennan. Kentucky Derby Winner. McKay, 1949. \$2.50.

The story of Aristides, the winner of the first Kentucky Derby, and the boy and man who loved and developed him. (Note taken from publisher's advance notice.)

F

Jr.-Sr.

McMeekin, Isabella McLennan. Louisville; the Gateway City. Messner, 1946. \$1.

Written in an easy narrative style, this is a most useful book about Louisville from the beginning to 1946. Also includes lists of Louisville authors, artists, actors, musicians. Index.

812

Jr.-Sr.

MacKaye, Percy W. Kentucky Mountain Fantasies. Longmans, 1928. \$2.50.

Three short plays of the Kentucky backwoods written in mountain dialect and showing the effects of encroaching civilization upon the simple mountaineers.

398

El.-Jr.

Malcolmson, Anne. Yankee Doodle's Cousins. Houghton, 1941. \$2.50.

An episode in the life of Daniel Boone is one of the twenty-

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 n, 1941.
 twenty-
- eight stories in this collection of tall tales about real and leg-
 endary characters who have become national figures.
- 917.69 Jr.-Sr.
 Mammoth Cave in Third Dimension. Chicago, Orthovis Co.,
 1935. \$1.50.
 A thirty-one page book of pictures with brief explanatory
 text. Worth having.
- F El.-Jr.
 Martin, Mrs. George Madden. Emmy Lou, Her Book and Heart.
 Grosset, 1937. \$1.
 Emmy Lou goes to a Louisville public school. In her prog-
 ress from primer class to high school she changes from a puzzled,
 lovable little girl to a dignified, big girl and becomes Emily
 Louise.
- B El.-Jr.
 or
 921
 Mason, Mirian Evangeline. Young Audubon, Boy Naturalist.
 Bobbs, 1943. (Childhood of famous Americans series). \$1.75.
 The consuming interest of the boy Audubon in birds and in
 painting make it easy for young readers to understand how
 Audubon became our great bird painter. About grades 4-5, but
 useful in junior high school.
- B Sr.
 or
 921
 Mayo, Barbara. Henry Clay. Rinehart, 1943. \$2.
 Kentucky furnished to the nation no greater statesman than
 Henry Clay—a man who never faltered in his fight for the
 principles in which he believed. For mature readers.
- F El.-Jr.
 Meadowcroft, Enid LaMonte. On Indian Trails with Daniel
 Boone. Crowell, 1947. \$2.50.
 An interesting story of the early settlement of Kentucky,
 Daniel Boone, and the settlement of Boonesboro and Harrods-
 burg. Grades 4-6; useful in junior high school.
- B El.-Jr.
 or
 921
 Monsell, Helen A. Henry Clay, Mill Boy of the Slashes.
 Bobbs, 1947. \$1.75. (Childhood of famous Americans series).
 The boyhood of the "great pacificator" is simply presented
 for young readers. Large, clear type. About grade 4 in diffi-
 culty, but of subject interest in junior high, and useful with
 retarded readers there.
- F Sr.
 Moody, Minnie Hite. Long Meadows. Macmillan, 1941. \$3.
 This tempestuous novel of the Hite family from 1765 to the

Civil War contains much material on early Kentucky. Long; for the exceptional reader.

B
or
921

Jr.

Moore, Charles Washington. Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls. Houghton, 1909. \$1.50. (Also available in Riverside literature series \$.44).

Gives an excellent insight into the character and personality of Lincoln.

811

Sr.

Morton, David. Nocturne and Autumnals. Putnam, 1928. \$1.75.

Most of these sixteen poems, by a Kentuckian, have nature as their theme.

B
or
921

Jr.-Sr.

Nicolay, Helen. Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln. Appleton, 1906. \$3.

A well-written, absorbing story of how Lincoln rose from obscurity to fame.

784

Jr.-Sr.

Niles, John Jacob, comp. Songs of the Hill-Folk. Schirmer, 1934. (American folk-song series, set 14). pa. \$.50.

Twelve ballads from Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, simply arranged for the piano.

More Songs of the Hill-Folk is a collection of ten ballads and tragic legends from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. (Same series, set 17. pa. \$.50).

Seven Kentucky Mountain Songs. (Same series, set 2. \$1.25).

811.08

Jr.-Sr.

North American Book of Verse, Vol. 1. Henry Harrison, 1939. \$3.

Contains fifty pages of representative Kentucky poetry, edited by Sara Litsey. None of this poetry has appeared in any other anthology.

B
or
921

Sr.

Peattie, Donald Culross. Singing in the Wilderness. Putnam, 1935. \$3.

Stories of that famous bird lover, John James Audubon, are told charmingly and sympathetically by another lover of nature.

976.9

Sr.

Price, Samuel W. Old Masters of the Bluegrass. Louisville, Kentucky, Filson Club, 1902. pa. \$4.50.

Biographical sketches of the Kentucky artists, Matthew H.

- Jouett, Joseph H. Bush, John Grimes, Oliver Frazer, Louis Morgan, and Joel T. Hart. Jr.-Sr.
- B
or
921
- Purdy, Claire Lee. *He Heard America Sing*. Messner, 1940. \$2.75.
A readable biography of Stephen Foster and the America he knew. Steamboats, covered wagons, and plantation Negroes appear in the book, as well as in his songs. Jr.-Sr.
- 917.69
- Raine, James Watt. *Saddlebag Folk; the Way of Life in the Kentucky Mountains*. Row, Peterson, 1942. \$.96.
The author, for many years a professor at Berea College, learns to know and appreciate the mountain folk. Book shows the slow change made in their ways by the radio, education, and trips to the outside world. The dialect may be difficult for the junior high school child. Sr.
- 976.9
- Ranck, George W. Boonesboro. Louisville, Kentucky, Filson Club, 1901. pa. \$3.
Its founding, pioneer struggles, Indian experiences, Transylvania days and Revolutionary annals, with full historical notes and appendix. Sr.
- B
or
921
- Rice, Alice Hegan. *The Inky Way*. Appleton-Century, 1940 \$2.50.
The author writes amusingly of her Louisville girlhood, her experiences as a world traveller, and her literary life with her husband, Cale Young Rice. Jr.-Sr.
- F
- Rice, Alice Hegan. *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*. Appleton, 1901. \$2.50.
Living in a tumble-down shack in the Cabbage Patch, Mrs. Wiggs manages to look on the bright side of life. Her warm good humor and practical philosophy will make this short novel a favorite with all readers over 12. Sr.
- 811
- Story continues in *Lovey Mary*; Century, 1903. o.p. Sr.
- Rice, Cale Young. *Best Poetic Work of Cale Young Rice*. Lebanon, Tennessee, Cumberland University Press, 1943. \$3.
A representative collection of this writer's poems and plays. Not too much appeal for high school students. Sr.
- F
- Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *Buried Treasure*. Viking, 1931. \$2.50.
An Elk Creek farmer and his wife dug up an old pot full of

money in one of their worn out fields. This mature novel deals with the effect of their sudden wealth.

F
 Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *Time of Man*. Viking, 1935. \$5. Sr.

The Chessers, a family of poor whites from the Kentucky hills, with the restless urge of pioneers, keep moving on from place to place, looking always for a more fertile land beyond.

811
 Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *Under the Tree*. Viking, 1930. \$2.50. Jr.-Sr.

A famous Kentucky author makes poems of her childhood memories.

976.9
 Robinson, Lee L. *Kentucky in Washington*. Louisville, Kentucky, Standard Printing Company, 1928. \$2. Sr.

"History in brief of participation of Kentucky, through Kentuckians, in affairs at Washington, 1792-1928." (Subtitle)

977
 Roosevelt, Theodore. *Episodes from "The Winning of the West," 1769-1807*. Putnam, 1900. \$2. Sr.

Selected incidents relate the dramatic advance of the pioneers over the Appalachians and give an interesting account of George Rogers Clark.

The longer work, *The Winning of the West*, is also available in 2 volumes. New Knickerbocker ed. Same publisher. Set \$6.

B
 or
 921
 Rourke, Constance Mayfield. *Audubon*. Harcourt, 1939. \$2.69. Sr.

Kentucky claims a share in this artist whose bird and animal paintings belong to the whole of America. Miss Rourke's fine biography is illustrated with reproductions from original Audubon prints. Fascinating for mature readers.

B
 or
 921
 Sandburg, Carl. *Abe Lincoln Grows Up*. Harcourt, 1928. \$2.75. Jr.-Sr.

Adapted for boys and girls from the first twenty-seven chapters of *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*, covering life until he left home at nineteen.

B
 or
 921
 Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years*; abridged ed. Harcourt, 1929. \$3.65. (Reprinted by Blue Ribbon Books. \$.98). Sr.

Abridgement of the original edition in two volumes. Sand-

burg's simple style makes the book adequately suited to young readers.

Jr.

B
or
921

Seymour, Mrs. Flora. Daniel Boone, Pioneer. Century, 1931. \$2.

Good biography for young readers by the author of *Boys' Life of Kit Carson* and other biographies of famous pioneers.

F

Jr.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay. Becky Landers, Frontier Warrior. Macmillan, 1926. \$2.50.

Becky plays a brave part in the Indian fighting in pioneer Kentucky. Historical characters appear in the story—Boone, Clark, Kenton, the Indian Blackfish and Governor Hamilton—the description of pioneer life and conditions is excellent.

976

Jr.-Sr.

Skinner, Constance Lindsay. Pioneers of the Old Southwest; a Chronicle of the Dark and Bloody Ground. Yale University Press, 1919. (Chronicles of America series, v. 18). \$2.50.

A volume of this excellent series that covers Daniel Boone and the early history of Kentucky in a manner attractive and entertaining to the general reader, and at the same time satisfying the requirements of the scholar.

784

Jr.

Sourwood Mountain. (Operetta). Boston, C. C. Birchard, n.d. \$1.

A fifty minute operetta which features the folk songs and folk dances of the southern mountains. No royalty.

917.69

Sr.

Spalding, Mattingly. Bardstown, Town of Tradition, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Mary's Industrial School Press, 1942. (Available from Miss Agnes M. Spalding, Bardstown, Kentucky, \$2.50).

Bardstown history and tradition, old families and personalities, schools and the church. Small, readable; for older students.

633.71

Jr.-Sr.

Steed, Virgil S. Kentucky Tobacco Patch. Bobbs, 1947. \$3.

Semi-fictional in form, this is the story of a tobacco-growing farm in Kentucky and of White Burley tobacco from seed to auction basket.

B
or
921

El.-Jr.

Stevenson, Augusta. Abe Lincoln; Frontier Boy. Bobbs. (Childhood of famous Americans series). \$1.75.

Easy-to-read biography of Lincoln in his early years.

B
or
921

El.-Jr.

Stevenson, Augusta. Daniel Boone: Boy Hunter. Bobbs, 1943.
(Childhood of famous Americans series). \$1.75.

The biographies in this series while not particularly well written, do contain the essential facts and will be read avidly by fourth, fifth, and sixth grade children and by older boys and girls who find reading difficult.

F

Sr.

Steward, Ann S. Let the Earth Speak. Macmillan, 1944. \$2.50.

A well-written but rather hard to follow novel of three adults, who come into possession of a farm on the edge of the Bluegrass.

B
or
921

Sr.

Stickles, Arndt M. Simon Bolivar Buckner. University of North Carolina Press, 1940. \$3.50.

Brave, courageous General Buckner fought in the Civil War and later became governor of Kentucky.

811

Sr.

Still, James. Hounds on the Mountain. Viking, 1937. \$2.

A young poet speaks from the Cumberlands.

F

Sr.

Still, James. River of Earth. Viking, 1940. \$2.50.

The hills and coal camps of Kentucky as seen through the eyes of a boy and told with realism and sensitive imagination.

F

Sr.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton. Foretaste of Glory. Dutton, 1946. \$2.75.

When strange lights appeared in the sky, the people of Blakesburg, Kentucky, got ready for the Day of Judgment.

811

Sr.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton. Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow. Dutton, 1934. \$3.75.

A mountain poet lifts a strong voice from our eastern hills,

F

Sr.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton. Mongrel Mettle: Autobiography of a Dog. Dutton, 1944. \$2.50.

Young readers who like dog stories will enjoy the ups and downs of Jerry B. Boneyard; more mature readers will appreciate the social handicap under which he lives. Simple, amusing style.

813

Sr.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton. Tales From the Plum Grove Hills. Dutton, 1946. \$2.75.

Kentucky folk of all sorts and sizes people these 20 short stories about death and funerals, politics, religion, and just plain families in the Kentucky hills.

B
or
921

Sutton, Margaret. *Jemima, Daughter of Daniel Boone*. Scribner, 1942. \$2.

Jemima faced all the dangers of the wilderness and frontier life. Her adventures with the Indians and marches through the forest make an exciting story.

B
or
921

Swiggett, Howard. *The Rebel Raider; a Life of John Hunt Morgan*. Garden City publishing company, 1937. \$3.50.

This life of Morgan deals largely with the Civil War years. It will be read by many who are captivated by the career of this dashing Confederate Cavalry man. Interest must precede the reading; however, it is a sound book, based on careful research, but the writing seems disconnected, though not difficult.

917.69

Thomas, Elizabeth P. *Old Kentucky Homes and Gardens*. Louisville, Kentucky, Standard Printing Company, 1939.

Collection of brief sketches of famous Kentucky homes with many excellent photographic illustrations. Like Mrs. Simpson's books, this is expensive for school libraries but useful for local history.

A few copies are available from the author at \$20 each.

917.69

Thomas, Jeanette Bell. *Singin' Fiddler of Lost Hope Hollow*. Dutton, 1938. \$3.

When he was an old man, the fiddler journeyed across the ocean to sing again in England the old, old songs his "grandsir" had brought to the Kentucky hills more than a hundred years before.

B
or
921

Thomas, Lowell Jackson. *Hero of Vincennes*. Houghton, 1929. \$2.50.

George Rogers Clark, one of America's leading frontiersmen and early military leaders, was respected by the white men and feared by the Indians. Written for boys, but read by adults with pleasure and profit.

B
or
921

Tomlinson, Everett Titsworth. *Scouting with Daniel Boone*. Appleton, 1931. \$2.

Interesting story of Kentucky pioneer life.

El.-Jr.

Sr.

Sr.

Jr.-Sr.

Jr.-Sr.

Jr.

976.9

Trabue, Alice E. *A Corner in Celebrities*. Louisville, Kentucky, George G. Fetter, 1922. (Second edition 1923. Copies for sale by the author, Puritan Apartments, 4th Street, Louisville, Kentucky, \$1.50).

In a small area in the old section of Frankfort have lived many persons important to the history of our state and nation.

F

Trent, Robbie. Susan. Viking, 1944. \$2.

An imaginative little girl on a farm in Kentucky, fifty years ago, is so real in telling her experiences that we feel we actually know her today. Not too valuable as Kentucky material.

976.9

Wallis, Frederick A. and Tapp, Hambleton, (eds.) *A Sesqui-Centennial History of Kentucky . . . Prominent Families and Personages*. Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Historical Record Association, 1945. \$42.50.

Of this four-volume history, two and one-half volumes are biographies—useful only through a rather faulty index, since their arrangement is not obvious. Years after 1870 inadequately covered. Writing clear and interesting, illustrations numerous. Historical and biographical materials separately indexed. Expensive, faulty, ill-arranged and poorly indexed, this is, nevertheless, an interesting and valuable reference history.

386

Way, Frederick, Jr. *Pilotin' Comes Natural*. Farrar, 1943. \$3.

A readable account of a steamboat pilot's experiences on the Ohio River from 1910 to 1930. Good glossary of steamboat terms in back.

B
or
921

Wells, Maie L. and Fox, Dorothy. *Boy of the Woods*. Dutton, 1942. \$2.50.

John James Audubon, the great bird artist, spent most of his life in the woods. He painted four hundred and thirty-five bird pictures which were life-like in size, color, and habitat.

784

Wheeler, Mary, comp. *Kentucky Mountain Folk-Songs; Words and Melodies*. Boston Music Company, 1937. pa. \$1.

Some of these "song ballets," as they are called in the mountains of Kentucky, were brought to America by the ancestors of the people who still sing them; others picture things the people themselves are doing, thinking and believing every day.

780, 921
or
B

Wheeler, Opal and Deucher, Sybil. *Stephen Foster and His Little Dog Tray*. Dutton, 1941. \$2.50.

Stephen Foster was one of a large family and it is fun to see his interest in music from babyhood.

Jr.-Sr.

B
or
921

White, Stewart Edward. Daniel Boone, Wilderness Scout. Doubleday, 1926. \$1.

Daniel Boone was the great hunter, explorer, and scout who first blazed the Wilderness Trail through Kentucky.

917.69

Sr.

Wilson, Gordon. Fidelity Folks; a Visit to a Self-Sufficient Kentucky Village. Cynthiana, Kentucky. Hobson Book Press, 1946. (Available from College Heights Bookstore, Bowling Green, Kentucky). \$2.

This account of life during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, describes the people, their entertainments, their books, and their clothes.

917.69

Sr.

Wilson, Gordon. Passing Institutions. Hobson Book Press, 1944. (Available from College Heights Bookstore, Bowling Green, Kentucky). \$2.

Small town and country life in the early 1900's. Includes "gatherings," the school, and home industries.

B
or
921

Jr.-Sr.

Wilson, William Edward. Big Knife. Rinehart, 1940. \$2.

Because his cunning and courage equalled theirs, the Indians nick-named George Rogers Clark "Big Knife" and called his men the "Big Knives." Stresses Clark's heroic struggle to bring Vincennes and Kaskaskia under the flag of Virginia.

798

Sr.

Winn, Matt J. Down the Stretch; the Story of Colonel Matt J. Winn, as told to Frank G. Menke. Barnes, 1945. \$3.50.

Autobiographical in style, this history of the Kentucky Derby is illustrated throughout with actual photographs of famous horses and scenes.

976.9

Jr.-Sr.

Has a table of Derby statistics in back.

Wood, Edith. Middletown's Days and Deeds; the Story of 150 Years of Living in an Old Kentucky Town. Middletown, Kentucky, the author, 1946. \$3.

Incident, biography and institutions of this little town are dealt with in an interesting and readable text. No index.

379.769

Sr.

Works, George A. Survey Report of the Louisville Public Schools; survey made . . . at the request of the City of Louisville and the Board of Education. Printed by the City of Louisville, 1943. \$2.50.

Includes reference material on the bases of education in city, state and county governmental units.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS

NOTE:

These titles are no longer being published, but they may be available from second hand book dealers or on a loan or gift basis from home libraries. The necessity for acquiring individual titles depends on the needs of the particular school.

917.69

Sr.

Allen, James Lane. The Blue-Grass Region of Kentucky. Harper, 1890. o.p.

These thoughtful articles on Kentucky and her people as they were sixty and more years ago seem curiously contemporary, so much do they explain certain aspects of Kentucky life and thought today. Long out of print, the book will nevertheless be most useful to those libraries fortunate enough to possess it.

F

Sr.

Allen, James Lane. Flute and Violin. Harper, 1891. o.p.

A collection of romantic short stories, full of Kentucky local color a hundred years ago.

F

Sr.

Allen, James Lane. Kentucky Cardinal. Macmillan, 1930. o. p.

Love story of a recluse who betrays his own devotion to nature as proof of his love.

811

Sr.

Anderson, Margaret S. Flame in the Wind. Louisville, Kentucky. John P. Morton and Company, 1930. o. p.

These poems by a Kentucky author are in a classical vein. None are about Kentucky.

B

Jr.

or

921

Barton, William E. Great Good Man; How the Boy Lincoln Grew to Manhood and Achieved Immortality. Bobbs, 1927. o.p.

The more intimate facts and incidents in Lincoln's life told with simplicity and freshness.

B

Sr.

or

921

Baylor, Orval W. John Pope, Kentuckian; His Life and Times, 1770-1845. Hobson Press, 1943. o.p.

An excellent account of Kentucky politics and government from 1792 to 1850 with particular emphasis on the bitter rivalry between John Pope and Henry Clay.

SC

Sr.

Becker, May Lamberton, ed. Golden Tales of the Old South. Dodd, 1930. o.p.

Among other stories is "Belled Buzzard" by Irvin S. Cobb and "The Hazy Household" by Alice Hegan Rice.

B

Sr.

or

921

Breckenridge, Sophonisba P. Madeline McDowell Breckenridge; A Leader in the New South. University of Chicago Press, 1921. o.p.

Story of a prominent Kentucky woman and her fight for civic betterment.

917.69

Sr.

Butler, Lorine L. My Old Kentucky Home. Dorrance, 1929. o.p.

Another book about the old, the interesting, the well-known in Kentucky. This is redeemed by the author's sense of humor.

F

Sr.

Campbell, Marie. Cloud-Walking. Rinehart, 1942. o.p.

A series of stories told in the mountain speech by one who taught and loved the mountain people. Analyzed in *Index to Short Stories*.

811

Sr.

Cawein, Madison. Kentucky Poems; with an introduction by Edmund Gosse. Dutton, 1903. o.p.

Poems included in this volume were selected because of their Kentucky significance.

F

Sr.

Chamberlain, W. W. Leaf Gold. Bobbs, 1941. o.p.

A man who was born in a tobacco patch never feels right when he's away from it. A long, adult novel.

976.9

Jr.

Cherry, Thomas Crittenden. Kentucky, the Pioneer State of the West; rev. ed. with introduction by Irvin Cobb. Heath, 1935. o.p.

A young student's history of Kentucky from pioneer beginnings to 1935. Includes chapters on setting up state government; customs; Kentucky's position in the Civil War and political affairs. Contains also an outline of the state constitution. Index.

817

Jr.-Sr.

Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury. Kentucky. Doubleday, 1924. o.p.

In sixty pages only he could have written, the author describes Kentuckians as they are, and the influences that make them so.

F

Sr.

Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury. Old Judge Priest. Grosset, 1941. o.p.

Stories of a homely, shrewd and loveable figure, typical of the old South.

- 917.69 Sr.
Coleman, John Winston. Stage-Coach Days in the Blue-Grass. Louisville, Kentucky. Standard Printing Company, 1936. o.p.
An account of travel by stage-coach in central Kentucky during the 19th century.
- 976.9 Sr.
Collins, Lewis. History of Kentucky. Covington, Kentucky, Collins and Company, 1882. 2 vols. o.p.
This is still the basic reference in Kentucky history for the period before 1875. Much of its material is not easily available elsewhere.
- 811.08 Jr.-Sr.
Combs, Josiah H. ed. All That's Kentucky. Louisville, Kentucky. John P. Morton and Company, 1915. o.p.
A collection of poems about Kentucky.
- 811 Jr.-Sr.
Cotter, Joseph S., Sr. Collected Poems. Harrison, 1938. o.p.
This collection embraces the best-known work of Kentucky's talented Negro poet.
He is also the author of *Sequel to the Pied Piper of Hamelin*. His son, Joseph Cotter, Jr., wrote *Band of Gideon*. Both volumes are o.p.
- 976.9 Jr.
Duncan, Fannie C. Child's Story of the Making of Louisville. Louisville, Kentucky. John P. Morton and Company, 1914. o.p.
A simple, well-written history of Louisville from 1780 to 1826. Photographic illustrations. Out of print, but should be purchased if obtainable, and used where owned.
- 976.9 Jr.
Duncan, Fannie C. When Kentucky was Young; Pen and Ink Sketches of Log Cabin Days from Virginia Ownership to Kentucky Statehood. Louisville, Kentucky. John P. Morton and Company, 1928. o.p.
A readable history of the state, giving many details of life during settlement days.
- 598.2 Jr.-Sr.
Figgins, Jesse D. Birds of Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky, University of Kentucky Press, 1945. o.p.
A rather scientific presentation of birds in the state. Not illustrated to any great extent, but helpful material on bird families.
- 917.69 Sr.
Fox, John, Jr. Blue-Grass and Rhododendron; Out-Doors in Old Kentucky. Scribner, 1901. o.p.
Sketches of life in the mountains and the bluegrass region—rafting down the rivers, hunting, out-door life. The fore-runner of much that is typical "typical" Kentucky fiction.

- Sr.
e-Grass.
1936. o.p.
Kentucky
- F Jr.-Sr.
Fox, John, Jr. "Hell fer Sartain" and Other Stories. Scribner,
1911. o.p.
A group of short stories of Kentucky mountain folk.
Similar to this is *Christmas Eve on Lonesome and Other
Stories*; also o.p.
- F Sr.
Furman, Lucy. *Quare Women*. Little, 1923. o.p.
Quare women came into Knott County, Kentucky, many
years ago, and because of their summer's work Hindman Settle-
ment School was established by the citizens.
Glass Window and *Lonesome Road* depict further the work
in the settlement school and the progress made among the Ken-
tucky mountaineers. Realistic, humorous, and at times pathetic.
- F Sr.
Furman, Lucy. *Sight to the Blind*. Macmillan, 1912. o.p.
This short story about restoring the sight of a blind woman
has an afterword by the author concerning the Hindman Settle-
ment School and the health work of early clinics in the Kentucky
mountains.
- 811 Jr.-Sr.
Fuson, Henry Harvey. *Ballads of the Kentucky Highlands*.
London, The Mitre Press, 1931. o.p.
Contains 125 ballads actually heard by the compiler, who
gives the source. Good 40 pages of introduction on origin and
content of the ballads and the people who sing them.
- 811 Jr.-Sr.
Fuson, Henry Harvey. *Just from Kentucky*. Louisville, Ken-
tucky. John P. Morton and Company, 1925. o.p.
Representative sample of this Kentucky poet's works, in-
cluding several poems on Mammoth Cave.
- 917.69 Sr.
Gardner, Caroline. *Clever Country: Kentucky Mountain Trails*.
Revell, 1931. o.p.
The country and the people served by the Frontier Nursing
Service are described by the Chicago secretary of the service,
visiting with her family in the mountain area. A readable, charm-
ing narrative.
- B Sr.
or
921
Garrett, George J. *Fifty Years with Fox and Hounds*. Hobson
Press, 1938. o.p.
Collection of essays on fox hounds, somewhat detailed, and
dealing with other localities besides Kentucky. Some photo-
graphic illustrations.
- F Sr.
Gordon, Caroline. *Green Centuries*. Scribner, 1941. o.p.
Long historical novel dealing with the movement from Vir-

ginia into Kentucky prior to the Revolution. It is the story of two brothers.

F

Gordon, Caroline. *None Shall Look Back*. Scribner, 1937. o.p. Sr.
Story of the part played by members of a wealthy Kentucky family in the Civil War.

F

Hall, Eliza C. *Aunt Jane of Kentucky*. Little, 1907. o.p. Jr.-Sr.
Inspired by her old patchwork quilt, Aunt Jane reminisces and gives her visitor a delightful account of an earlier period in rural Kentucky. The book contains beautiful, descriptive passages and a wholesome philosophy of life. It abounds in both humor and pathos.

Other stories of the people in the Little Barren River country will be found in *Clover and Bluegrass*, also o.p.

F

Hall, Esther Greenacre. *Up Creek and Down Creek*. Random House, 1936. o.p. Jr.-Sr.

Ten short stories about Kentucky mountain people tell of their superstitions, the peculiarities of mountain speech, and the intense desire of some of the young people for education.

917.69

Harlow, Alvin F. "Weep No More, My Lady." Whittlesey House, 1942. o.p. Sr.

The author views Kentucky—its places, personalities, historical incidents, and traditions with a kindly eye.

F

Hergeshimer, Joseph. *The Limestone Tree*. Knopf, 1931. o.p. Sr.

Chronicle of a Kentucky family and their loyalty during the 18th and 19th centuries.

F

Kaler, James Otis. *Hannah of Kentucky*. American Book Company, 1912. o.p. El.-Jr.

Through Hannah, the reader learns of Kentucky ways and customs in the early days.

976.9

Kinhead, Elizabeth Shelby. *History of Kentucky*. American Book Company, 1896. o.p. Jr.

This school history, written half-a-century ago, is still useful for the period before 1900.

917.69

Lafferty, Maude W. *The Lure of Kentucky*. Louisville, Standard Printing Company, 1939. o.p. Sr.

A tour book of the points of historical interest along Kentucky highways.

F

Lender, Charles F. *Down the Ohio with Clark*. Crowell, 1937. o.p. Jr.

Two Virginia boys accompany Clark on his march to Vin-

cennes. The narrative is stirring but closely founded on fact, and the picture of Clark is well-drawn for young readers.

- F Sr.
1937. o.p.
Kentucky
Lloyd, John Uri. Stringtown on the Pike, a Tale of Northernmost Kentucky. Dodd, 1900. o.p.

No list of Kentucky fiction would be complete without this strange old story of love and death and chemistry in northern Kentucky long years ago.

- F Sr.
Lloyd, John Uri. Warwick of the Knobs, a Story of Stringtown County, Kentucky. Dodd, 1901. o.p.

A novel of life among the Bible Baptists of Union County in the middle years of the last century.

- B Jr.-Sr.
or
921

Lockridge, Ross F. George Rogers Clark, Pioneer Hero of the Old Northwest. World Book Company, 1927. o.p.

Brief and readable tale of a genuine American hero reflecting the significant historical relations of which he was so vital a part. Based on Clark's own letters, memoirs and diary.

- 976.9 Sr.
Louisville Library Collections. History Series, vol. 1. Louisville, Kentucky, Louisville Free Public Library, 1935. Multigraphed. o.p.

A compilation from out-of-print sources of material on the history of Louisville. Indexed.

- 976.9 Sr.
Louisville Library Collections. Institutions Series, vol. 1. Louisville, Kentucky, Louisville Free Public Library, 1935. Multigraphed. o.p.

Information on the most important institutions of Louisville, such as schools, churches, libraries and courts, assembled from sources scattered and not easily available. Has great reference value. Indexed.

- 976.9 Sr.
McElroy, Robert M. Kentucky in the Nation's History. Moffat, Yard, 1909. o.p.

A scholarly, footnoted treatment of the importance of Kentucky, her great personalities and great events in the history of the nation. Covers the period from early beginnings through the Civil War. Bibliography. Index. Will have reference value in senior high school.

- 398 Sr.
MacKaye, Percy W. Tall Tales of the Kentucky Mountains. Longmans, 1926. o.p.

A collection of folk-tales, told in mountain dialect by Old Sol Shell, a hardy mountaineer and reputable teller of tales.

- F
McMeekin, Clark, pseud. *Show Me a Land*. Appleton, 1940. Sr.
o.p.
Novel of horses and horse lovers spanning the years from
the Aintree Fair of England in 1816 to the First Kentucky Derby
in 1875. Written by two Louisville women, Mrs. Dorothy Park
Clark and Mrs. Isabella McLennan McMeekin.
- F
McMeekin, Clark, pseud. *Reckon With the River*. Appleton-
Century, 1941. o.p. Sr.
The central character is Ma'am Cambrin who rises from her
deathbed to lead her family into Kentucky, the promised land.
- 811
McMeekin, Isabella McLennan. *The Bronze Hunter and Other
Poems*. Dorrance, 1935. o.p. Jr.-Sr.
The bronze hunter is Boone. He says, "Kantuck, you are for
sure my land." His poem fills half the volume, the second half
consists of various short poems.
Melodies and Mountaineers is a slim volume of tuneful verse
about the hills, the hill people and the seasons, dedicated to the
"Folk of Line Fork, Letcher County, Kentucky." Also o.p.
- 328.769
Manning, John W. *Government in Kentucky Cities*. 1937. Sr.
(Local government study no. 3.) o.p.
Manning, John W. *Government of Kentucky*; rev. ed., 1939.
Mimeographed copies of both are no longer available from the
Campus Bookstore, University of Kentucky, Lexington. 91
Indispensable tools for the study of city and state govern-
ment in Kentucky.
- B
or
921
Morrow, Honore Willsie. *Mary Todd Lincoln: an Appreciation
of the Wife of Abraham Lincoln*. Morrow, 1928. o.p.
Written in defense of a misunderstood character in American
history. This book makes Lincoln's career more understandable. Sr.
- B
or
921
Neuman, Fred G. *Irvin S. Cobb: His Life and Letters*. Rodale
Press, 1938. o.p.
A readable account of the life of Cobb by his friend from
Paducah.
Published in 1924 and 1934 under slightly different titles.
- 811
Noe, J. T. Cotton. *Valleys of Parnassus*. John P. Morton,
Louisville, Kentucky, 1935. o.p. Sr.
Representative selections from several books of poetry by
Kentucky's poet laureate.

976.9

Jr.-Sr.

Pirtle, Alfred. James Chenoweth . . . and Where Louisville Started. Louisville, Kentucky, Standard Printing Company, 1921. o.p.

Chenoweth was born in Berkley County, Virginia in 1777; Louisville was born on Corn Island in the Ohio River in 1778. Names, dates and facts are historic. The only fiction is having Chenoweth tell his story himself. Small book, good print, illustrated with actual photographs.

917.69

Sr.

Poole, Ernest. Nurses on Horseback. Macmillan, 1932. o.p.

Accounts of frontier nurses who ride the trails to lonely cabins in the Kentucky mountains.

976.9

El.-Jr.

Purcell, Martha Graham. Stories of Old Kentucky. American Book Company, 1915. o.p.

Kentucky heroes and colorful events of Kentucky history supply the plots for these brief stories.

920

Sr.

Pusey, William A. Three Kentucky Pioneers. Louisville, Kentucky, John P. Morton, 1930. o.p.

An account of the adventurous lives of the Brown brothers, James, William, and Patrick, and early pioneer life in Kentucky. A reprint taken from the Filson Club Historical Quarterly, October, 1930, vol. 4, pages 165-183.

917.5

Sr.

Raine, James Watt. Land of the Saddle Bags. N. Y., Council of women for foreign missions and missionary education movement of the U. S. and Canada, 1924. o.p.

A thoughtful consideration of the Southern Highland, its people and their problems, by one who knows the country intimately. Though written in the 1920's, the book still has much to offer. For mature readers.

B

Sr.

or

921

Rice, Cale Young. Bridging the Years. Appleton-Century, 1939. o.p.

Along with the story of his life, and an appraisal of the great literary figures of the day, one of America's fine poets presents his theories of the function of poetry and the nature of poetic inspiration. This philosophical and literary autobiography is for the mature reader.

F

Sr.

Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. Great Meadow. Viking, 1930. o.p.

The "great meadow" was the Kentucky of the first settlers. Here Diony Jarvis lived her eventful life, so beautifully chronicled by Miss Roberts.

B
or
921

Sr.

Schurz, Carl. *Life of Henry Clay*. Houghton, 1909. 2 v.
(American statesman series). o.p.

Political struggles and changes of Clay's period with the
personality of Clay constantly brought to the front.

976.9

Sr.

Shaler, Nathaniel S. *Kentucky, a Pioneer Commonwealth*.
Houghton, 1912. (American commonwealth series). o.p.

Designed to give the general reader a short story of the de-
velopment of Kentucky based on the motives that led the people
in shaping their commonwealth.

917.69

Sr.

Simpson, Elizabeth M. *Bluegrass Houses and Their Traditions*.
Lexington, Kentucky, Transylvania Press, 1932. o.p.

Pictures of interiors and exteriors of famous old houses ac-
companying the sort of article you would find in *Better Homes
and Gardens*.

Similar book is the author's *The Enchanted Bluegrass*. o.p.

F

Sr.

Simpson, Harrietta. *Mountain Path*. Covici, 1936. o.p.

Teacher from outside world goes to teach in lovely mountain
valley settlement of Cave Creek, learning of its feuds, legends
and superstitions through eyes and emotions.

976.9

Sr.

Smith, Zachariah F. *History of Kentucky*; 4th ed. Louisville,
Kentucky, Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, 1901. o.p.

History of Kentucky from its earliest discovery and settle-
ment to 1885—some biographic sketches.

Advanced reading for limited period of history.

F

Sr.

Stuart, Jesse Hilton. *Men of the Mountains*. Dutton, 1941. o.p.

The life of the mountain people portrayed in twenty-one
short stories by a son of the Kentucky mountains.

Trees of Heaven and *Beyond Dark Hills* are other titles cur-
rently o.p.

B
or
921

Jr.

Tarbell, Ida Minerva. *Boy Scouts' Life of Lincoln*. Macmillan,
1921. o.p.

This biography emphasizes the fine traits in Lincoln's char-
acter which inspire boys in their teens.

B
or
921

Sr.

Tarbell, Ida Minerva. *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Macmillan,
1928. 2 v. o.p.

Sr.
One of the most authentic and vivid biographies ever written of Lincoln.

784

Sr.

Thomas, Jeanette Bell. *Ballad Makin' in the Mountains of Kentucky*; with music arranged by Walter Kob. Holt, 1939. o.p.

Interesting account of familiar ballads of Kentucky mountains and life of the people from which the ballads come.

917.69

Jr.-Sr.

Thomas, Jeanette Bell. *Big Sandy*. Holt, 1940. o.p.

A description of the Big Sandy Valley, its people, their manners and customs, by a native of the region, to whom a "hill billy" is one who holds the hill people up to ridicule. Excellent.

917.69

Jr.-Sr.

Thomas, Jeanette Bell. *Devil's Ditties; Being Stories of the Kentucky Mountain People Told by Jean Thomas with the Songs They Sing*. W. W. Hatfield, 211 W. 68th Street, Chicago, 1931. o.p.

One section describes outstanding mountain occasions and is followed by fifty ballads, both words and music.

B

Jr.-Sr.

or

921

Thomas, Jeanette Bell. *The Sun Shines Bright*. Prentice-Hall, 1940. o.p.

Biography of "the traipsin' woman" interspersed with her experiences among the Kentucky mountain people.

810.8

Sr.

Townsend, John Wilson. *Kentucky in American Letters, 1784-1912*. Torch Press, 1913. 2 v. o.p.

Collection of excerpts, with brief biographical sketches, from the pens of many Kentucky authors. Introduction by James Lane Allen.

B

Jr.-Sr.

or

921

Varble, Rachel M. *Julia Ann*. Doubleday, 1939. o.p.

Delightful story of Julia Ann Hieronymous Tevis, the founder of Science Hill Academy in Shelbyville, Kentucky, one of the first good schools for girls in the South.

818

Sr.

Watterson, Henry. *The Editorials of Henry Watterson*; compiled by Arthur Krock. Doran, 1923. o.p.

Many older students will appreciate the pith and punch of Watterson's great editorials.

920

Who's Who in Kentucky, 1936; ed. by Mary Y. Southard and Earnest C. Miller. Louisville, Kentucky, Standard Printing Company, 1936. o.p.

Chief tool available for local biography although far from adequate.

B

or

921

Williams, Lucille S. Born to be a Statesman: John Cabell Breckenridge. Caxton Printers, 1936. o.p.

Only biography of this interesting figure in Kentucky history.

NON-BOOK PRINTED MATERIALS

American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville.

Annual Report, a pamphlet giving valuable information about this particular printing house and its work. Free. *Education of the Blind*, a leaflet prepared to show how the blind read and write. Free.

Board of Trade, Columbia Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville 2.

Pamphlet material giving general information about Louisville. Frequently revised. Free. Other communities having boards of trade may issue similar material.

Bureau of Business Research and the Bureau of Government Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Safeguarding Kentucky's Natural Resources, bulletin No. 14, by Vera Briscoe, James W. Martin and J. E. Reeves, 1948. Free.

Bureau of School Service, College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Quarterly bulletin on such topics as Kentucky resources, education, teaching profession, health, etc. List of bulletins will be sent on demand. \$.50 each. An invaluable single publication is *Kentucky's Resources, Their Development and Use*, volume XVIII, No. 2, December, 1945.

Churchill Downs, Louisville.

Pamphlet of horse racing and breeding in Kentucky. Ask to have your name put on their mailing list.

Committee for Kentucky, 506 South Third Street, Louisville.

Ten reports, issued at intervals during the last few years, presenting graphic information on the following topics: *Agriculture, Education, Health, Constitution, Welfare, Housing, Manufacturing, Labor, Natural Resources*, and the *People's Legislative Program*. Splendid material. Still available but for a limited time. \$.10 each.

Jr.-Sr.

Courier-Journal, Sixth and Broadway, Louisville.

The daily and Sunday issues are invaluable for overall coverage of state news. Useful for material on current happenings and indispensable in building a Kentuckiana file.

Kentucky Resources Edition, October 25, 1939. This special edition is not available from the *Courier* but if anyone has a copy, it is **invaluable**.

Story of Kentucky: Special Sunday supplement January 1, 1942. There are only several hundred of these left so write immediately. Splendid material on noted people, industries, resources and all phases of the story of Kentucky. \$.10.

Jr.-Sr.

Edward S. Dabney, Security Trust Company, Lexington.

Frontier Nursing Service Quarterly. Describes the work of the Frontier Nursing Service under the leadership of Mrs. Breckenridge. \$1.00 a year.

Jr.-Sr.

Department of Aeronautics, Old Capitol Building, Frankfort.

Flight Plan. Monthly publication which is free. Request name to be placed on the mailing list. This publication covers a summary of the activities in the field of aeronautics in Kentucky.

Sr.

Department of Agriculture, New Capitol Building, Frankfort.

Monthly publication of activities of the department May be useful for agriculture classes.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Department of Conservation, Division of Publicity, State Office Building, Frankfort.

Miscellaneous free pamphlets and bulletins published at various times which give information about parks, highways, and other points of interest in Kentucky. Available in quantities.

Sr.

Department of Economic Security, Bureau of Social Service, State Office Building, Frankfort.

Monthly statistical service. Might prove useful for economics classes. Write for information.

Jr.-Sr.

Division of Game and Fish, State Office Building, Frankfort.

Happy Hunting Ground. Bimonthly magazine. \$.50 per year or single copies \$.10 each. Information about hunting and fishing and the game laws of Kentucky.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Department of Highways, State Office Building, Frankfort.

Irregular issuance of free maps and bulletins of roads and highways in Kentucky such as, *Historic Kentucky Highways*. Available in quantities.

Jr.-Sr.

Department of Public Health, 620 South Third Street, Louisville.

Annual Report. Information about the different divisions—medical,

nursing, food and sanitary, laboratory, and vital statistics and epidemiology. Includes some graphs.

Jr.-Sr.

Division of Publicity, State Office Building, Frankfort.

In Kentucky. Magazine published quarterly. \$1.00 per year or \$.25 per copy. Available free to school libraries. Kentucky's past and its present; its scenic wonders and its modern attractions. Very descriptive and useful information. Well illustrated. Some copies of back issues may be had on request.

Sr.

Department of Welfare, State Office Building, Frankfort.

Annual report of the department which gives a description of the work done in the various public institutions over the state. Available free.

Sr.

Director of Public Finance, City Hall, Louisville.

Annual Report of the Department of Finance, City of Louisville. More complete than the *Tax Payer's Dollar*. Includes assessments, collections, disbursements, and many charts.

Jr.-Sr.

Division of Parks and Recreation, City Hall, Louisville.

Louisville Parks. Story of the growth of the Louisville parks system from 1890-1938. Free.

Sr.

Filson Club, 118 West Breckinridge, Louisville.

Publishes scholarly material on various aspects of Kentucky history. Write for list of publications and prices.

Jr.-Sr.

Harrodsburg Herald, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Seventeen pamphlets describing pioneer life in Kentucky, especially in Harrodsburg and vicinity. More factual than pictorial except the booklets *Harrodsburg and Old Fort Harrod* and *Old Shakertown*. **No free material.** List of available pamphlets sent on request with prices; usually \$.50 each.

Jr.-Sr.

Health and Welfare Council of the Louisville Community Chest, 424 West Jefferson Street, Louisville 2.

Publishes a *Directory of Social Agencies* which gives statements covering their various activities. Revised June 1946. \$.35.

Jr.-Sr.

International Business Machine Corporation, 548 South Third Street, Louisville 2.

Think. Magazine published monthly by this firm has excellent material on timely topics. Now featuring a series of illustrated articles on history and description of one state each month. Authoritative. Free. *Kentucky—The Bluegrass State*, by Thomas D. Clark in April, 1948 issue.

Sr.

Jillson, W. R. *Bibliography of Early Western Travel in Kentucky, 1674-1824.* The author, Frankfort, Kentucky. 1944. \$1.25.

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A twenty-four page pamphlet outlining the history of travel in the state with annotations on each year.

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k issues

Kentucky Children's Home Society, Lyndon.

Onward, a small pamphlet giving all information about the Kentucky Children's Home at Lyndon,—its activities, rules, and history. Yearly subscription, \$.25.

Jr.-Sr.

Sr.

The Kentucky Farmer, McDowell Building, Third and Walnut Streets, Louisville 2.

Home magazine for Kentucky farm families. Of interest only to rural section where material is extremely limited. \$1. for five years.

Sr.

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Kentucky Historical Society, Old Capitol Building, Frankfort.

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The Register. Magazine published quarterly. \$3. per year or \$1. per copy. Contains historical and genealogical material; also a bibliography of historical books and magazines. Useful but expensive.

Jr.-Sr.

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Kentucky School for the Blind, 1867 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville.

Free pamphlets. Ask to be put on their mailing list.

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Kentucky Society for Crippled Children, 840 South Third Street, Louisville 3.

Free pamphlet material on the Curative Workshop.

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Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky Utilities Company, 134 North Limestone, Lexington.

Free bulletins on business statistics of Kentucky, featuring, of course, the K. U. Company. Also an annual booklet *Kentucky Government Directory* listing all state officials.

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Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee.

Lincoln Herald. A magazine devoted to historical research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War; and to the promotion of Lincoln ideals in American education. Published quarterly. Subscription \$2.00 a year.

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Local automobile clubs.

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Valuable free folders and pamphlets on state parks, historic spots in Kentucky, etc. Write to the automobile club nearest you.

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Local chambers of commerce.

Free descriptive folders of cities and surrounding areas. Request information about available publications.

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Louisville. Board of Education. Curriculum and Research Division.

Government of Louisville. Curriculum bulletin, no. 8, part 3. Pamphlet with a complete outline of the government of Louisville. All branches and activities given in very straightforward and concise form.

Jr.-Sr.
Louisville Area Development Association, 301 South Fifth Street,
Louisville 2.

Louisville: Five Years of Development, 1943-1948. Gives information on Housing, Transportation, Traffic, Civic Center among other headings. A bibliography lists pamphlets indicating those available on request. Materials to be published at intervals.

Jr.-Sr.
Louisville Convention and Publicity League, 421 West Market Street,
Louisville.

Louisville, the Convention City of Traditional Hospitality. Small pamphlet with information about places to stay while in the city, and places to see in and around the city. Free upon request.

Jr.-Sr.
Louisville Gas and Electric Company, 311 West Chestnut Street, Louisville.

Pamphlets are on wage earners, industrial plants, population, wages paid, etc. Check other local gas and electric companies for available material.

Jr.-Sr.
Louisville Industrial Foundation, 1015 Columbia Building, Louisville.

Louisville: Handbook of Industrial Facts. Louisville's location, transportation facilities, nearby resources, labor conditions, fuel supply, electricity, water, markets; hardware, mill supplies, and crating materials; factory sites, housing conditions are the points given herein to encourage more industrial plants to locate in the city.

Jr.-Sr.
Louisville Tuberculosis Association, 507 South Third Street, Louisville 2.
Pamphlet material upon request.

Jr.-Sr.
Manufacturer's Record Publishing Company, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

The Blue Book of Southern Progress. Annual publication. \$2.00. **Only one section** on Kentucky. Up-to-date facts on manufacturing, agriculture, area, population, transportation, education, taxes, etc., in the South.

Jr.-Sr.
Mayes Printing Company, 411 Third Street, Louisville.

My Louisville by Orval H. Austin; a booklet of short sketches of places around Louisville with maps and illustrations. \$1.25.

Jr.-Sr.
The Mayor's Office, City Hall, Louisville 2.

Ask to be put on mailing list for periodic pamphlets such as *Taxpayer's Dollar* and other material giving pertinent data on revenues, expenses, and organizational set-up of the city.

Jr.-Sr.
C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Little Journeys to the Home of Daniel Boone; interesting booklet with illustrations and unusual facts about Boone and his family. Free upon request.

Little Journey in the Home of Ephraim McDowell; booklet of McDowell, his home and activities, quite simple and entertaining. Free upon request.

Jr.-Sr.

Neighborhood House, 428 South First Street, Louisville.

Neighborhood House News gives useful information about this settlement house, a community chest agency. Free upon request.

Sr.

Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain.

Notes from Pine Mountain Settlement School. Publication issued irregularly. Gives a good picture of this settlement school. Free.

Jr.-Sr.

Standard Oil Company, Starks Building, 4th and Walnut, Louisville 2.

The Scenic South; a monthly pictorial magazine. Has good photographs of places of interest in the South. Kentucky is often included. Can be secured from local dealer or stock-holder.

Jr.-Sr.

Standard Printing Company, 220 South First Street, Louisville.

Medicine and Its Development in Kentucky. A W.P.A. project.

Sr.

Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Analyses of Kentucky Coals. 1944. Good statistical material of particular interest in mining sections of the state. (U. S. Bureau of Mines, Technical paper No. 652. \$.40).

Jr.-Sr.

U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Sesquicentennial of Kentucky's Admission to the Union. 1942. (Bulletin no. 488914-22785. Write for price). Speeches on the subject by Alben W. Barkley and Keen Johnson.

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

(Not a selected listing but one of all available materials)

Films

Jr.-Sr.

Abraham Lincoln. Nu-Art Films Inc. 12 reels. (90 min.) 16 mm. sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$15.

An excellent biographical film covering the years from boyhood to manhood. Walter Huston presents an excellent performance as Lincoln.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Abraham Lincoln, pioneer, part 1

Abraham Lincoln, statesman, part 2. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Inc. 2 reels. (30 min.) 16 mm. Si. Bl. and wh. \$48.

A swift and inspiring picture of the life and times of the Great Emancipator. One of the best historical films available.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Birds of North America. Heiden Kamp. 32 units. (each 4 min.) 16 mm. Si. Color, \$20.

Units of 100 feet can be purchased separately or assembled in any desired order or length on 400 foot reels.

The habits of 72 species of wild birds are presented in units such as:

1. Myrtle Warbler, Bay-Breasted Warbler, Kentucky Warbler.
2. English Sparrow, Eastern Song Sparrow, Cardinal.
3. Robin, Wood Thrush, Bluebird.

El.-Jr.

The Boone Trail. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Inc. 1 reel. (15 min.) 16 mm. Si. Bl and wh, \$24.

Modern day tour along the original Boone Trail showing geography, living conditions, and industries of the region.

El.-Jr.

The Children Must Learn. New York University Film Library. 1 reel. (13 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis, \$3.

Experiment sponsored by the Sloan Foundation. Designed to illustrate the unsatisfactory relationship between education and the local necessities of life which characterize American education in many parts of this country. A typical Kentucky mountain family is portrayed.

El.-Jr.

Daniel Boone. Films Incorporated. 12 reels. (90 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only. \$15.

The background of Colonial America (1769) has been recreated in this story of our famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, portrayed by George O'Brien.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Daniel Boone. (Chronicles of America photoplays series). Yale University Press Film Service. 3 reels. (45 min.) 16 mm. Si. Bl and wh, \$75.

Presenting the dramatic adventures of Daniel Boone, this film shows the establishment and attack of Boonesboro, and the extreme hardships and dangers faced by the pioneers of the westward movement.

Adapted from Constance Skinner's *Pioneers of the Old Southwest*.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Dixie Medley. Eastin. 3 reels. (45 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$4.

An entertainment program composed of six short subjects, including "Stephen Foster Melodies."

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Flatboatmen of the Frontier. (American history series). Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Incorporated. 1 reel. (10 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$45.

Reveals how the early settlers of the Ohio Valley were required to be "Farmer Boatmen" through their dependence on the soil for livelihood and on the rivers for transportation. Good frontier personalities, speech, and music are interwoven throughout. Excellent sound effects. Interesting and unusual shots.

Jr.-Sr.

Flood Weather. De Vry Films and Laboratories. 3 reels. (45 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental \$2.50.

A United States Department of Agriculture film. Tells how the

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Weather Bureau forecasts floods and sends out flood warnings. Scenes show the great Ohio River flood of 1936. Dramatic and very instructive.

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Harmony Lane. International Theatrical and Television Corporation. 8 reels. (85 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$10.

Depicts life of Stephen Collins Foster. Songs included are: "My Old Kentucky Home," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Sewanee River," and "Oh, Susanna."

EL.-Jr.-Sr.

Horses. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Incorporated. 1 reel. (11 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$45.

Shows the role of the horse in modern life. Traces the development and training of a colt from one week to three years of age. (In the Bluegrass country of Kentucky.)

Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky. (This land of ours series.) Dudley Picture Corporation. 1 reel. (10 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$24.50. Color, \$85.

Gives historical, industrial, geographical, and scenic information on the state.

Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky Basketeers. RKO Radio Pictures Incorporated. 1 reel. (9 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only. Apply.

Shows the University of Kentucky championship basketball team of 1947.

EL.-Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky Bluegrass and Its Horse Farms. D. T. Davis. 2 reels. (60 min.) 16 mm. Si. Color. Rental basis, \$3.

Filmed in beautiful Fayette County, this film takes you on a tour of the famous Bluegrass thoroughbred horse farms. You see world famous thoroughbreds at home on the farms and later at the track. You spend a day at the Keeneland races and see actual winners, and winning owners.

EL.-Jr.

Kentucky Jubilee Singers. Bell and Howell Company. 1 reel. (10 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$1.50.

A fine group of Negro singers in old-time favorites including "My Old Kentucky Home."

Jr.-Sr.

Kentuckie Rifle. Arthur Barr Productions. 1 reel. (10 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$40. Color, \$75.

Shows how the Kentuckie rifle is carried into the wilderness by the pioneer as he searches for a suitable place to establish his new home. Geographic and historic background.

Recommended for social studies classes. Valuable in the study of home life of pioneers.

EL.-Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky Pioneers. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Incorporated. 1 reel. (11 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$45.

With a time setting in the 1780's, this film portrays representative aspects of the early pioneering movement into the Kentucky territory.

Many close-ups increase teaching and learning possibilities. Authentic reproduction of frontier life. Geographic and historical background. Well done. Should be especially useful in history at the elementary and junior high school levels.

Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky's Royalty. RKO Radio Pictures Incorporated. 1 reel. (9 min.)
16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only. Apply.

Scenes of the breeding grounds for the royalty of the horse world.

Jr.-Sr.

Let's Cooperate. Cooperative League of America. 2 reels. (25 min.)
16 mm. Si. Color, \$120.

Demonstrates how a cooperative store at the Pine Mountain Settlement in Kentucky is integrated in a functional type of education with all subjects of the curriculum throughout the year. Valuable for vocational guidance and to explain the operation of cooperatives.

El.-Jr.

The Little Colonel. Films Incorporated. 12 reels. (90 min.) 16 mm.
Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$15.

Follows the famous Annie Fellows Johnston story of the Little Colonel.

El.-Jr.

The Mad Ohio. Bell and Howell Company. 1 reel. (15 min.) 16 mm.
Si. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$1.

Shows the Ohio River on a rampage in the Huntington-Cincinnati region during the 1937 flood disaster.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

My Old Kentucky Home. Admiral. 2 reels. (18 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$75. Color, \$180.

Pictures the bright honeymoon days of Stephen Foster and his bride at Federal Hill, Kentucky, where the sun, the corn, the meadows and the birds inspired the famous poem dedicated to the longing for home.

Jr.-Sr.

New Tobaccoland, U. S. A. Sponsored by Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. 2 reels. (30 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Color, loan.

Begins with a brief sketch showing the tobacco growing areas in the United States and the varieties of plants grown in each territory. Then the tobacco cycle is studied—from the preparation of the soil to the curing and marketing of the crops.

El.-Jr.

Ohio River Steamboat. Bell and Howell Company. 1 reel. (10 min.)
16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$1.

Excellent presents the only remaining packet steamer on regular Ohio River service. Geography, history, and the expanding field of state functions are all served by this film. Finale, chorus, "Beautiful Ohio."

Jr.-Sr.

One Against the World. Teaching Film Custodians. 1 reel. (11 min.)
16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only.

Presents dramatically the story of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Dan-

ville, Kentucky. Recommended for general science and health education classes. Should be valuable in guidance and history courses.

An excellent film to teach tolerance and show resistance to progress.
El.-Jr.-Sr.

Perfect Tribute. Teaching Film Custodians. 1 reel. (19 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$3.

Vivid and effective presentation of Mary S. Andrews' story of the same name. Shows clearly the spirit of Lincoln and his feeling toward the South.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Public Life of Abraham Lincoln. Nu-Art Films Incorporated. 2 reels. (33 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. \$150. Rental basis \$8.

Includes just those events in the life of Lincoln that are most studied in school.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Stephen Foster. De Vry Films and Laboratories. 1 reel. (10 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental \$1.50.

Life of Stephen Foster.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Stephen Foster. (Melody makers series.) International Theatrical and Television Corporation. 1 reel (11 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$21.

John Huntley, Nancy McCord, and the Plantation Singers present "Uncle Ned," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Old Black Joe" against attractive backgrounds.

Jr.-Sr.

Story of River Sand and Gravel. Dravo Corporation. 2 reels. (19 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Color. Free.

Tells the complete story of the digging, transportation and distribution of river sand and gravel. Shows the digging ladder, shaker screens, barges being loaded, how tows are made up and how they pass through an Ohio River lock.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Southeastern States. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films Incorporated. 1 reel. (11 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$45.

Outlines topographical, agricultural, industrial, and social features of the eleven states in this major geographical division, which includes Kentucky. Portrays the people and their heritage. Emphasizes relationship to other major sections.

A correlated filmstrip is also available.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Stephen Foster. Library Film. 1 reel. (11 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh, \$21.

An appropriate playlet accompanies the presentation of this composer's songs.

El.-Jr.-Sr.

Young Mr. Lincoln. Films Incorporated. 12 reels. (90 min.) 16 mm. Sd. Bl and wh. Rental basis only, \$15.

Historical drama produced by 20th Century-Fox. Shows early years

of life of Lincoln before he became a great world figure. Convincing in costumes, mannerisms and traditions. Excellent "human approach" to history.

Film Strips

Americans All. Informative Classroom Pictures. 1947. (Picture reference library). \$2.50. 37 frames. El.-Jr.

Among these picture biographies of the builders of America are Boone and Lincoln. Also available in a set of flat pictures.

The Boy. Cathedral. 1948. Si with script. (School series). \$5. Color. 30 frames. El.-Jr.

Shows Lincoln's pioneer log-cabin home. Also available with transcription.

The History of a Face. Coronet. 1945. Contact company for purchase conditions. 25 frames. El.-Jr.-Sr.

Presents various phases of Lincoln's life through portraits and statues. Covers story from the time he was a young Congressman to the time of his death.

Lincoln's Birthday. Young America. 1948. (Holiday series, set no. 2). \$5. Color. 28 frames. El.-Jr.

Tells story of Lincoln from the time of his boyhood until his Presidency. Stresses his importance in the history of our country.

Mid-South Plains and Plateaus (I). Society for Visual Education. 1938. \$2. 41 frames. El.-Jr.

Presents lakes of Texas and Tennessee, Kentucky, and Cumberland Rivers, and the Ozark Mountains. Includes Hot Springs, Texas farms, Kentucky horses, and the Bluegrass. Shows a Kentucky mine.

Mid-South Plains and Plateaus (II). Society for Visual Education. 1938. \$2. 40 frames. El.-Jr.

Depicts My Old Kentucky Home, Bluegrass Region, Kentucky horse farms, mid-south farming, and Kentucky coal mining.

Mule Humans. Curriculum Films, Incorporated. 1946. (American folk tales). \$5. Color. 25 frames. El.-Jr.

One of a series of ten folklore stories designed for use in teaching reading. This tale was selected from the folklore of the Kentucky mountains. It is photographed in Americolor.

Pioneer Days. Informative Classroom Pictures Publishers. 1947. (Picture reference library). \$2.50. 31 frames. El.-Jr.

Among these pictures is a fortified village in Kentucky. Also available in a set of flat pictures.

El.-Jr.-Sr.
Southeastern Region of the United States. American Council on Education. 1944. \$1.50. 55 frames.

Shows life and occupations in various southeastern states. Includes tobacco raising and cigarette manufacture.

Jr.-Sr.
The Southeastern States. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films. 1946. \$3. 67 frames.

A study of the people and heritage. Shows the topographical agricultural, industrial, and social features of this major geographical division. Its relationship to other major sections is emphasized.

Phonograph Records

Jr.-Sr.
Abraham Lincoln Walks At Midnight, by Vachel Lindsay. (Our common heritage album). Decca. RPM 78. \$1.25.

Read by Walter Huston with orchestra directed by Lehman Engel. El.-Jr.

The Boy. Cathedral. RPM 78. \$7.50.

Sound version to accompany filmstrip showing Lincoln's pioneer log-cabin home.

El.-Jr.
Stephen Foster. Album of 4 records. Decca. RPM 78. \$3.75.
London String Quartet.

El.-Jr.
Foster (the music of Stephen Foster.) Album of 12 records. Victor. RPM. 78. \$4.50.

Victor Salon Group and the Jubilee Singers, with the Victor Symphony Orchestra. Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.

El.-Jr.
Frog Went A-Courting (Kentucky folk music). Victor. RPM 78. \$79.
Tenor, with orchestral accompaniment. Could be used for singing activities in upper elementary grades and junior high.

El.-Jr.
Kentucky Mountain Ballads. Album of 4 records. Decca. RPM 78. \$4.
Folk ballads of the southern mountains sung in the local style of Cousin Emmy with five-string banjo and guitar accompaniment.

Jr.-Sr.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Decca. RPM 78. \$1.
Raymond Massey reading.

Jr.-Sr.
Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address. Decca. RPM 78. \$1.
Raymond Massey reading.

Jr.-Sr.
Lincoln, the Man of the People, 1809-1665. (Our common heritage album.) Decca. RPM 78. \$1.25.

Read by Walter Huston with orchestra. El.-Jr.

My Old Kentucky Home. Columbia. RPM 78. \$1.
Andre Kostelanetz and orchestra.

My Old Kentucky Home. Victor. RPM 78. \$1.

Marian Anderson, contralto, with the Victor Symphony Orchestra, Charles O'Connell, conductor.

Music of Stephen Foster. Album of 6 records. Columbia. RPM 78. \$3.85.

Andre Kostelanetz and orchestra. "My Old Kentucky Home" is included.

Sourwood Mountain (Kentucky folk music). Victor. RPM 78. \$79.

Can be used as educational music and entertainment for children.

Stephen Foster: Sung by Bing Crosby. Album of 4 records. Decca. RPM 78. \$3.75.

Eight of Foster's famous songs, including "My Old Kentucky Home."

Slides

Abraham Lincoln National Park, Kentucky. Department of University Extension, Lexington, Kentucky. Set of 7 slides. 2 x 2 kodachrome. Rental, \$.17 per set or \$.02½ for each individual slide.

This set includes:

1. Knob Creek Farm, close-up of cabin
2. Knob Creek Farm, general view
3. Knob Creek Farm, sign
4. Lincoln Cabin, site where Nancy Hanks Lincoln died
5. Lincoln Memorial
6. Nancy Hanks Lincoln Commemoration Marker
7. Path leading to grave of Lincoln's mother, and cabin site beyond

Kentucky History Slides. Department of University Extension, Lexington, Kentucky. 3 x 4¼ glass or 2 x 2 kodachrome. Rental, \$1. per set for five days.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the Department of History, University of Kentucky, directed the production of these slides.

Each set consists of 20 to 35 slides. A teacher's guide relates the slide in different sets to the grade text *Exploring Kentucky* by Dr. Clark and Dr. Lee Kirkpatrick.

Titles of sets are:

1. Geography
2. Kentucky Resources
3. Pioneer Kentucky
4. Kentucky Utensils and Implements
5. Agricultural History
6. Transportation Development
7. Domestic Architecture
8. Public Architecture
9. Art, Music, and Science

10. Kentucky Education
11. Kentucky Press and Literature
12. Slavery and the Civil War
13. Kentucky Personalities
14. Kentucky Conservation
15. Modern Kentucky

El.-Jr.

Map Slide of Kentucky. Department of University Extension, Lexington, Kentucky. 2 x 2 kodachrome. Rental, \$.02½.

Radio Scripts

Jr.-Sr.

Kentucky On the March. Louisville Free Public Library. (15 min. each). Free.

Consists of a series of 31 transcribed broadcast programs on public services produced by the radio station WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky from October, 1946-May, 1947. Available to Jefferson County only. Other Kentucky schools interested can secure information from the Louisville Free Public Library.

(A series of transcriptions to accompany these scripts are deposited at the library.)

Jr.-Sr.

Wake Up Kentucky series. Louisville Free Public Library. (15 min. each). Free.

Consists of a series of transcribed broadcast programs produced by the radio station WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky from May, 1945-May, 1946. Available to Jefferson County only. Other Kentucky schools interested can secure information from the Louisville Free Public Library.

(A series of transcriptions to accompany these scripts are deposited at the library).

Titles of the script are:

1. Health
2. Education
3. Housing
4. Public Service
5. Constitution
6. Labor and Industry
7. Natural Resources
8. Taxation
9. Public Service
10. Public Service—Taxation
11. Public Service—Recapitulation
12. Public Service—Health No. 2
13. Public Service—Health 2A
14. Public Service—Mental Hospitals
15. Public Service—Health 2B
16. Public Service—Health 3
17. Public Service—Gratis (Health Schools)
18. Public Service—Juvenile Delinquency

19. Public Service—Public Assistance
20. Public Service—Welfare
21. Public Service—Prisons
22. Public Service—Welfare—Feebleminded
23. Public Service—Poor Farms
24. Public Service—Education
25. Public Service—Education—Comprehensive Series
26. Public Service—Adult Education
27. Public Service—Natural Resources
28. Public Service—Health Inoculation and Medical Insurance
29. Public Service—Press
30. Public Service—Christmas Show
31. Public Service—Constitution
32. Public Service—Constitution 3
33. Public Service—Recapitulation No. 2
34. Public Service—Agriculture 2
35. Public Service—Agriculture—Forestry
36. Public Service—Agriculture No. 3 Rural Housing
37. Public Service—Agriculture—Part-Time Industries
38. Public Service—Red Cross
39. Public Service—Committee From Henderson
40. Public Service—Farm Information
41. Public Service—Cancer
42. Public Service—1946 Legislature
43. Public Service—Rural Youth
44. Public Service—Welfare
45. Public Service—Housing Part 1 and 2

Sets of Flat Pictures

El.-Jr.

Americans All. Informative Classroom Picture Publishers. 24 plates and text. \$2.95.

Twenty-four picture biographies of men and women who helped build America. Filmstrip also available.

El.-Jr.

Pioneer Days. Informative Classroom Picture Publishers. 20 plates and text. \$2.95.

Shows how the pioneers lived and how our country expanded westward. Filmstrip also available.

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS IN KENTUCKY

Local School Systems

Ashland—services school system
 Harlan—services school system and county schools
 Jefferson county—services school system (established November 1948)
 Louisville—services school system (established 1945)
 Owensboro—services school system
 Paducah—services school system

Colleges

Eastern State College, Richmond—services Richmond and the college
Kentucky State College, Frankfort—services college and the state

Morehead State College, Morehead—services Morehead and the college
Murray State College, Murray—services Murray, the college, and the
Murray area

University of Kentucky, Lexington, services entire state

Villa Madonna College, Covington—services parochial schools of Cov-
ington, Newport, and Cincinnati

Louisville Free Public Library—services Louisville and Jefferson
County (established 1948)

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