

Our bicentennial gift to you...



With pride and pleasure The Ledger-Independent this morning presents to readers in Kentucky and Ohio our own celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the nation. Appropriately enough, there are 76 pages in the 1976 issue of this Fourth of July edition and those of us at the newspaper would like "to stand up and cheer."

Publishing the history of Mason County, as well as more annotated versions of our neighboring counties and our country, represents no small undertaking. The entire staff -- editorial, business and mechanical -- worked months to make it possible. As a matter of fact, the newspaper's effort could not have been possible

without the inestimable resources that others made available. This is especially true of the staff at the Mason County Museum which provided not only source material, pictures and substantiated dates but what was more important -- they corrected an occasional error of fact and wrote some of the stories.

It is impossible to say "Thank You" adequately to persons such as Jean Calvert and Margaret Mary Kendall from the Museum. An important debt of service is due also to Miss Hazel Larkin, city clerk of Maysville who did the research to help the newspaper verify certain dates.

This newspaper used as source material such references as the history, "As We Look Back," which was published in 1933 on the occasion of the city's centennial birthday; Clift's History of Mason County; various church histories, as well as chronicles from neighboring counties. Likewise, the staff had a vital source of reference in the files of The Maysville Bulletin, The Public Ledger and The Daily Independent which were the modern day successors to the town's first newspaper, The Maysville Eagle. Today these publications find a composite in The Ledger-Independent.

The publisher and staff of this newspaper believe that this morning's edition should be placed in "a safe place" in each person's home. It is the history of our people in our place and in times past and time present. Future generations will want to know how it used to be in this section of the Ohio Valley in the year, 1776. The best mirror they will have will be the reflections and images conjured up for them by today's newspaper.

Read it. Cherish it. It is our Bicentennial gift to our readers.

(Editor's note: Extra copies of the edition may be obtained at The Ledger-Independent offices for \$1.)

Without seeking to labor a point, both

The Ledger-Independent

Seven sections today-76 pages-Vol. 81 No. 126

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1976

Single copy 15 cents

Today

SCOTUS

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court rules that a woman does not have to get the consent of her husband to get an abortion and a girl under age 18 does not need permission from a parent.

INTERNATIONAL

KAMPALA, Uganda — Diplomats say pro-Palestinian hijackers release 100 more hostages, but continue to hold about 100, while Israel agrees to discuss the release of prisoners held in Israeli jails as ransom for the hostages.

BEIRUT, Lebanon — A Palestinian investigation into the assassination of U.S. Ambassador Francis E. Meoy is shoved into background by guerrilla leaders preoccupied with their own survival in Lebanese civil war.

NATIONAL

The problems that pushed New York City to the brink of default put the squeeze on Philadelphia and Detroit as the Big Apple makes progress in its battle to hold the line against new spending.

THE BALLOONIST

NEW YORK — Karl Thomas is rescued by a Russian ship after failing in his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

MARION, N.C. — Four inmates die in a fire which was deliberately set in mattresses which were to be replaced. "We are paying the price of dereliction," says a prison official.

THE BICENTENNIAL

From sea to sea, American prepares to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its independence. Bells will ring across the nation with the first note being struck from the Liberty Bell.

NEWPORT, R.I. — An armada of tall ships leaves Newport after a four-hour fog delay for a July 4 rendezvous in New York harbor.

Ponto the office dog says



Thanks to a lot of people for making this edition possible. Have a safe and happy holiday.



Back in the late 1800s this is the way the Public Library looked. Can you imagine what it was like then to sit in this building on a cold winter day? You could toast your toes, freeze your back and ruin your eyes trying to read in the flickering gas lights. Today, this is the Mason County Museum, an accomplishment in which the community is justly proud.

For burley, corn

State acreage increased

Burley tobacco acreage in Kentucky for 1976 is estimated at 188,000 acres, up 1 per cent from the 186,000 acres in 1975. Many tobacco growers were short of their 1975 quota and will be trying to make up the shortage in 1976, even though the 1976 poundage quota is less than 1975. Most of the burley acreage was set by mid-June due to the favorable weather conditions that allowed farmers to get an early start

planting. As of late June half the crop is 6 to 12 inches tall with an additional 25 per cent over one foot tall. Unlike last year, disease and insect damage has been light.

For the Burley Belt, (Kentucky and 7 nearby states), acreage is expected to total 279,100 acres, a decrease of 1 per cent from the 282,150 acres harvested last year. The first production forecast

for Kentucky burley will be published in the Crop Report issued August 12.

Farmers in Kentucky have planted 1,540,000 acres of corn — 16 per cent above last year. The near ideal weather allowed farmers to prepare seed beds well in advance and also allowed for replanting of the early corn damaged by frost and cool weather. This also prompted farmers to plant a larger

(Please turn to page 4)

Circus having contest

The Carson and Barnes Circus and Maysville Masonic Lodge No. 52 will sponsor an amateur photo contest circus day, July 9th, at the Mason County Middle School Grounds. Photos can be taken any time before, during or after either circus performance. Full cooperation of the circus personnel will be given to all contestants. Anyone interested in entering can obtain contest rules on the grounds on circus day. There is no age limit.

Winning pictures will possibly be used by the Carson and Barnes Circus in future advertisements.

Prizes will be \$15 first place; \$12.50 second place; \$7.50 third place; and \$5 fourth place.



Scenes of Maysville by Kentucky Heritage Artist Robert A. Powell are being admired by Mrs. Roy Kurtz of the Simon Kenton Bridge and Third Street will be sold only at the Mason County Museum.

Many weekend celebrations being planned

Maysville residents will have a number of choices in celebrating the bicentennial this weekend.

The play, "1776," will be presented Friday through Sunday at 8:15 p.m. at the Methodist Church Museum in Washington. There will be a program on the esplanade on Market Street Sunday at 2 p.m. Faith Assembly of God Church on Clark Street has arranged a parade at 3 p.m. through the streets in the east end.

All churches will have special recognition programs on Sunday.

In Bracken County activities will be at the boat dock in Augusta from 6 to 9 p.m. on Friday and from 2 to 11 p.m. on Sunday. There will be games, rides, parades and fireworks.

For those who will be unable to attend any celebrations, the Market Street program, sponsored by the Maysville-Mason County Ministerial Association, will be aired live over Radio Station WFTM at 2 p.m. In case of rain this program will move to St. Patrick Church.

Also all television stations received in this area will carry various programs on the bicentennial throughout the entire weekend.

Mr. Olivet began its official celebration yesterday. James Cracraft, chairman of the four-day event, said country music, street dancing, fireworks and a parade will be featured.

No paper

The Ledger-Independent will not publish a newspaper Monday inasmuch as it is a national holiday and the mails won't be delivered. The next edition will be published Tuesday.

This week's program, to end Sunday the Fourth, will be a preview of a state and national fete to be staged Aug. 19 at Blue Licks State Park in Robertson County.

Also certain to prove excellent July 4 entertainment will be the annual Boat Regatta on the Ohio River at Ripley. A

(Please turn to page 4)



Larry Hall

Penney's has new manager

Larry Hall is the new manager of the local J.C. Penney Co. He has been with the firm for 12 and one-half years and comes here from Selma, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their two daughters, Denise, 12, and Laura, nine, will reside on Locust Street, which is off Hinton Drive, Jersey Ridge Road.

Hall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Hall, Jr., of Clinton, Ark. Before residing in Selma, he was in Birmingham, Atlanta, Ga., Baton Rouge, La., and Pine Bluff, Ark. He began with Penney in Little Rock, Ark.

(Please turn to page 4)

Drawings for sale

Robert A. Powell, Kentucky Heritage artist, has prepared three new drawings of local scenes and these will be on sale only at the Mason County Museum.

They are of the Simon Kenton Bridge, across the Ohio, the Mason County Courthouse, and Mechanics Row on Third Street. The first 50 prints of each of these three scenes, signed by the artist and numbered, are offered initially to Museum patrons in a portfolio for \$15 for the set of three prints. Individual prints may be purchased

(Please turn to page 4)

Biddle-Davis wedding

Miss Cynthia Jane Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Caull of Route 3, Maysville, and Gary Franklin Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, Jr., of Route 1, Maysville, were married recently in an impressive ceremony at the Washington United Methodist Church.

The Rev. David Ohrt officiated at the double ring ritual June 19 at 4:30 p.m. Miss Bobbie Wilcox was at the piano and Miss Ann Thompson at the organ for a program of wedding music and to accompany the vocalists. Solos were presented by Mrs. Ohrt and Gary Patrick Biddle, the bride's brother, who also sang duets with his sister, Mrs. David Dodson, and served as best man.

Mrs. Dodson was her sister's matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Miss Pamela Stacy, a cousin, and Mrs. Wallace Martin. Ushers were Robin Davis, brother of the bridegroom, and David Dodson, brother-in-law of the bride.

Little Miss Stacey Dawn Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Allen Duncan of Carlisle, was the flower girl. Master Bryce Allen Bare, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bare of Route 3, Maysville, carried the rings. Miss Marla Miley was at the guest book. Greg Caull lit the candles.

Given in marriage by her father, the attractive bride wore a gown fashioned of silk organza which featured cap sleeves and a figure-moulded bodice embellished with Venice lace appliques. Venice lace medallions were used on the full skirt and also on the chapel length train. Her chapel length veil of illusion was adorned with Venice lace medallions and an embroidered circle border. She carried a bouquet arrangement of pink rose buds and daisies tied with white streamers.

The attendants' frocks of polyester crepe knit were designed identically with square necklines trimmed in wide white lace. The cape style sleeves were edged in narrow white lace. The full skirts ended in wide ruffles.



Mr. and Mrs. Davis

Long sashes matching the lace at the necklines were worn at the waist. Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Dodson wore rose hued dresses and Miss Stacy's was a floral print in shades of palest pink to rose. Picture hats with bands completed their ensembles. Each carried a long stemmed white rose with baby's breath and greenery tied with pink ribbon streamers.

The reception was held in Fellowship Hall. Assisting with the amenities and decorations were Mrs. Jeane Miley, Mrs. Robert Bare, Mrs. William Preston, Mrs. Gary Biddle, Mrs. Helm Thompson, Miss Ann Thompson and Mrs. Frank Davis, Jr.

The bride's table was centered with a four tiered cake in pink and white and topped with love bird and cherubim figurines. Crystal columns separated the tiers. At either end of the table were crystal punch bowls. Silver candleabra holding pink tapers along with ivy and

magnolias and silver serving dishes complemented the decor.

The gift table was enhanced by a background of pink crepe paper and ivy draped across white folding screens.

The devotional pedestal held a single white magnolia, a white candle, a Bible open to Proverbs 31, unleavened bread and a silver goblet of wine.

Wedding bells, ivy and magnolias were used at vantage points throughout the room.

The new Mrs. Davis, a graduate of Mason County High School, completed an executive secretarial stenographer course at Kentucky Business College in Lexington. She is employed at Browning.

Her husband, also a graduate of MCHS, attended the University of Kentucky and is an employe at East Kentucky Power Cooperative. They are residing in Washington.

The woman's page

Kinder-Sexton wedding

Maysville's Wesleyan Church was the setting for the recent marriage of Miss Gloria Jean Kinder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd E. Kinder of Ripley, and Wayne Sexton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Smith of Maysville.

Rev. Kenneth Sandefur, pastor of the church, officiated at the wedding on May 16.

Miss Kinder chose a lovely long gown of white organza over bridal white satin, designed with a rounded neckline and long sleeves. Lace covered the bodice of the empire style gown and formed the long sleeves which ended in a V over the wrists. Appliques of the same lace edged the bottom of the controlled A-line skirt, which was scalloped at the hemline. Her chapel length train of matching fabric was attached at the waistline and was also edged in lace. She wore a cap of fresh flowers to hold in place her mantilla of illusion and carried a bouquet of roses and carnations to match those in her hair.

The reception took place in the fellowship hall of the church where Mrs. Ramona Kinder was in charge of the guest register. Blue and white streamers and pink roses provided decoration. Those assisting with the serving were Mrs. Virginia Armour, Mrs. Fred Groh, Miss Debbie



Mr. and Mrs. Sexton

Groh and Mrs. Stephen Day, now residing at 1011 Williams Street.

Lykins-Hedger wedding told

Announcement is being made of the marriage of Miss Madonna Lykins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lykins of Tolleboro, and John Charles Hedger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hedger of Flemingsburg.

Rev. James L. McHugh officiated at the double ring ceremony in St. Charles Catholic Church at 7:30 p.m. on June 11.

Mrs. Connie Bentley served as matron of honor and Larry Bryant, classmate of the bridegroom, served as best man.

The bride is a graduate of Tolleboro High School and has attended Morehead State University for the past two years. She is now employed at Merz Bros.

Her husband was graduated from Fleming County High School and has been employed at Waid Manufacturing Co., for the past three years. He is also engaged in farming with his father.

The couple now is residing at Route 3, Maysville.

Miss Mary Howell honored with shower

Miss Mary Howell, bride-elect of Gary Mason, was honored with a personal shower June 25.

Lisa Howell, a sister who will be maid of honor, gave the party at the home of another sister, Mrs. Kay Wisecup.

The family room was decorated with green and yellow streamers, balloons and a wedding bell in the center of the decorations. The hostesses served cupcakes decorated in green and yellow icing, and other refreshments.

Most of the attendants were former class mates of Miss Howell. Special guests were mothers of the couple, Mrs. Harry Howell and Mrs. Otis Mason.

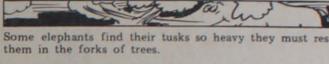
Those winning prizes in games were Debbie Appleyellow streamers, balloons and a wedding bell in the center of the decorations. The couple will be married Aug. 14 at the Tolleboro Methodist Church.

Several attend Biddle-Davis wedding

Among the persons from out of town to attend the wedding June 19 of the former Cynthia Jane Biddle and Gary Franklin Davis were Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hogan, Mrs. Harold Woodward and Miss Mary Ellen Woodward of Lexington, Mr. and Mrs. Ron Carpenter and daughters, Cindy and Erin Paige, of Nicholasville, Mrs. Marjorie Clare of Alexandria and Mrs. J. P. Stacy of Ewing.

Others from Kentucky include Mrs. Richard Jefferson, Ann Koegner, Mrs. Barbara Koegner and Richard Koegner of California, Mrs. Lloyd Duncan and daughter, Stacey Dawn, of Carlisle, Mrs. Carol Biddle, Libby Biddle, Mrs. Jim Linville, Pat Biddle and Phyllis Butler of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis, Christine and Brian McKendree and Mrs. Devonna Frye came from Huntington, W. Va. Also attending were Mr. and Mrs. Bob Tessitore and son Bobby, of Cincinnati, O., Mrs. Barbara Bauer and son, Miles and Mrs. Wilburn Putsch of Decatur, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Herman Barger and children, Dean and Tina, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Evelyn Bailey and daughters, Rhonda and Paula, of Manchester, O.



Some elephants find their tusks so heavy they must rest them in the forks of trees.

Ann Landers . . . answers your questions

Dear Ann Landers: I have learned a great deal from your column and now I want to contribute something, in the spirit of "replenishing the well." It is the profile of the Fatal Driver as described by the U. S. Department of Transportation.

The cities studied in depth were Baltimore, Boston, Albuquerque and Oklahoma City. Here's the person who is most likely to kill himself (or someone else) when he gets behind the wheel of a car:

The Fatal Driver is usually a male, 25 to 35 years old, a heavy drinker who often prefers beer to liquor. He probably has a high school education, drives an older car, is single, divorced or separated from his wife.

He displays excessively aggressive drinking habits and is the greatest threat to the highway safety during the early morning hours of the

weekend, especially on holidays.

A Friend
Dear Friend: Thanks for the tip-off. And now a word to those who fit the description: YOU know who you are. WE don't. Will you do us all a favor and tape this column to a dashboard of your car as a reminder that our lives are in your hands? Please do it today. The Fourth of July weekend is one of the bloodiest. Thank you.

Dear Ann Landers: Sorry, I

can't go along with your answer to the wife who said sex does nothing for her so she fakes it for her husband's sake. You gave her "an E for Effort and a T for trying."

When a woman doesn't give her 50 per cent the man gets far less enjoyment out of sex. A normal man who is halfway decent derives very little pleasure if his bed partner lets him know it's a bore and she is merely accommodating him. Equal participation and equal enthusiasm is essential or the sexual relationship is a

but I wonder how many people wrote to complain about your stupid answer. I'll bet I'm not the only one.

Got One Of My Own
Dear Got: So far, you are. But obviously you didn't read what I wrote - or you misunderstood the woman's letter completely.

She did not behave as if sex was a bore, nor did she cast herself in the role of a martyr. Her husband didn't have a clue that she wasn't getting hers.

I suggested that she be more

aggressive and try to teach him what was pleasing to her. I encouraged her to be a participant rather than a passive partner. In the meantime, I gave her E for Effort and T for Trying - which she richly deserved.

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The Ledger-Independent Bicentennial edition... 'Horizon '76

Public Ledger
EXTRA

THE WAR'S OVER!

Public Ledger
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963
Phone 364-1311 Single Copy—Five Cents

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★EVENING EDITION

ADVERTISING: AVERAGE MAY BE 567 1/2 CWT. - ALL GRADES UP. Call Times At Once. Oil Heat In Year.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT
MAYSVILLE, KY. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1952
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

EISENHOWER IS WINNER

THE WEATHER
A complete weather forecast and advisory
FIVE CENTS A COPY

THE EVENING BULLETIN.
MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1966

MAYSVILLE
MAYBE YOU'VE NEVER TRIED IT OUT

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT
MAYSVILLE, KY. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1953
THE ONLY DAILY MORNING NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY

Ratification By Utah Marks End of Dry Era; Liquor Sold In 18 States

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1964

Tornado Flattens Dover, Woman Killed

See Photos Of Storm Damage On Page Three
No. 4 COPY

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT
MAYSVILLE, KY. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1951
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

Crowd Of 10,000 Line Streets To Cheer Rosemary

THE WEATHER
A complete weather forecast and advisory
FIVE CENTS A COPY

THE LEDGER-INDEPENDENT
Combined October 1, 1968
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1969

Apollo Astronauts Speeding Home After Historic Walk On The Moon

Weather
A complete weather forecast and advisory
Single Copy 5¢

THE LEDGER-INDEPENDENT
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1974

Richard Nixon abandons long fight to preserve scandal-torn presidency

Public Ledger
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1961
Phone 364-1311 Single Copy—Five Cents

KENNEDY SLAIN

★EVENING EDITION

Dates to remember

Chronology lists major highlights of history in the Maysville area

1775-1849

1775—Simon Kenton planted corn on present site of Maysville.
 1784—Winter—First Settlement of Maysville. James McKinley raised first crop of wheat.
 1787—Law passed establishing at Maysville "Limestone Warehouse" for the reception and inspection of tobacco—the only one on the Ohio river except that established in 1783 at the falls of Ohio (Louisville).
 1787—December 11—Maysville incorporated as town by act of Virginia legislature.
 1788—County of Mason formed.
 1794—First ferry across the Ohio River at Maysville established.

1803—April—First family carriage brought to Maysville by Major Val Peers. He also brought the first Muscovy ducks.
 1804—First fire company organized.
 1815—January 4—Maysville "Eagle" newspaper established.
 1818—January 26—Maysville has one of 46 independent banks chartered with capital of \$300,000.
 1825—March 5—Steamboat William Penn arrives at Maysville from Pittsburgh; 460 miles in 32 hours—quickest trip ever made to that date.
 1825—April 17—Line of stages established from Maysville, through Lexington

and Frankfort to Louisville. (trip 2 days.)
 1825—May 21—General Lafayette and his son, Colonel George Washington Lafayette and Governor of Ohio reached Maysville on steamer "Herald." Enthusiastic reception and ovation.
 1825—May 24—Public dinner to Henry Clay.
 1826—October 1—Maysville Jockey Club. Jenkins' sorrel mare distances the field on the third heat in 1:36:8 the fastest time for a mile on record.
 1827—January 1—Steam Mill of George and Amos Corwine at Maysville makes 40 gallons per day of linseed oil. Maysville and Lexington turnpike incorporated.

1828—March 3—Three earthquake shocks.
 1828—October 9—Court of Appeals in cases of trustees of Maysville vs. Boone decided that the exclusive ferry right across Ohio at Maysville is vested in trustees of that town.
 1829—New Market House built on Market Street.
 1829—July 4—Maysville-Lexington turnpike road begun, first McAdamsized road ever undertaken by individual enterprise in the world.
 1830—January 19—Steamboat "Phoebus" established a tri-weekly packet trade between Maysville and Cincinnati.
 1830—November 7—Four mile stretch of McAdamsized road completed from

Maysville to Washington, first in Kentucky.
 1832—February 18—Greatest flood ever known on Ohio. High stage 64 feet, 3 inches.
 1833—January 31—Maysville Incorporated as a city.
 1833—March 7—First council meeting.
 1833—April—Steam paper mill established.
 1833—April—Great fire.
 1833—April—Maysville fire department organized with two companies Neptune and Phoenix, and one hook and ladder company.
 1833—May 30—Epidemic of Asiatic cholera breaks out.

1833—July 25—Funeral of Charles E. Wolf, Mayor of Maysville.
 1833—August 3—William B. Phillips elected mayor.
 1835—Bank of Maysville established.
 1837—May 18—Public dinner given Daniel Webster and family.
 1842—January 11—Population of Maysville, by new census, 2,784.
 1842—December 17—3,000 tons of hemp raised in Mason County.
 1843—November 14—Ex-President John Quincy Adams visits Maysville.
 1846—August 19—M. E. Church, South, organized.

1847—December 17—Stage of Ohio, 63 feet, 7 inches.
 1847—December 31—First telegraph lines being erected from Maysville to Nashville, via Lexington, Louisville, Bardstown and Bowling Green, and from Maysville to Cincinnati.
 1848—April—County seat changed from Washington to Maysville.
 1849—Worst cholera outbreak ever visited America. Raged two years. Hundreds leave Kentucky for California in '49 gold rush.
 1849—January 22—Act annexing alms house grounds, hospital and cemetery to City of Maysville.
 1849—May 14—Census shows population of 4,569.

1850-1900

1850—July 17—Celebration of beginning of Maysville and Lexington railroad.
 1853—October 6—Opening of the Maysville and Lexington railroad at the Maysville end.
 1853—Jan. 23—Deed recorded for sale of five acres of land in Washington for Catholic cemetery, cemetery in 1947 covered 21 acres.
 1854—February 11—Act annexing territory to the eastern, southern and western boundaries of Maysville passed.
 1854—August 13—Explosion of powder magazine on Washington pike, fired for a lark by two young men.
 1856—January 2—Great "Union" meeting at Maysville of all political parties.
 1860—January 21—John G. Fee, great abolitionist, or-

dered to leave Orangeburg and also Brooksville.
 1862—September 28—Skirmish at Brooksville between part of Colonel Duke's forces and Maysville home guards.
 1864—October 26—The Maysville "Eagle" an able Union newspaper, says the people have been practically deprived of the means of self defense by Gen. Burbridge and that duty entrusted to negroes; the people know how they enforce it.
 1865—September—Contract for building original gas works at cost of \$32,000.
 1865—December 28—The Union Coal and Oil Company at Maysville commences the manufacture of paraffine candles.

1866—Aug. 8—Rice packet, Boston, operating between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, leaves local wharf and before midstream is found to be on fire. Fifteen persons lose lives.
 1867—January 23—Town of East Maysville annexed by act of City Council to the city of Maysville.
 1867—December 19—Steamboat Allen Collier was stopped at Maysville wharf and a lieutenant and a squad of U. S. soldier left the boat with an order from Gen. Burbridge for the arrest of Major James J. Ross, editor of the Maysville Bulletin.
 1867—December 19—Threats were made against Thomas M. Green of the Maysville Eagle, which paper, with the Louisville Democrat,

made up the list of Democratic or conservative papers then published in Kentucky.
 1868—January 3—During year 1867 the steamer Magnolia transported to Cincinnati from Maysville 2,102 hogsheads of tobacco.
 1868—March 18—Explosion, nine miles above Cincinnati, of the Cincinnati and Maysville packet-steamer, "Magnolia."
 1870—January 29—Death at Lexington, aged 72, of Judge Lewis Collins, of Maysville, editor of the Maysville Eagle for 27 years, and author in 1847 of "Historical Sketches of Kentucky."
 1870—Public Library was started.
 1871—October 7—Mason county subscribes \$400,000 to the Kentucky and Great

Eastern railway, from Newport via Maysville to Callettsburg, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river.
 1873—March 31—Ground broken at Maysville for the new through line, Kentucky and Great Eastern railroad.
 1876—June—Maysville High School has first graduating class. Four in class.
 1876—April 9—Baldwin and Tabb plow factory burned.
 1879—Maysville Water Company incorporated.
 1882—June 19—Passenger steamer, The Phaeton, plied waters between Maysville and Vanceburg, is blown up.
 1883—February 12—Limestone Distillery closed with 1,600 barrels of whisky.

1883—February 15—Stage of river, 66 feet, 4 inches.
 1883—August 14—First trip of horse-drawn street cars.
 1884—February 14—Stage of river, 71 feet and 3/4 inches.
 1884—April 3—New jail occupied for first time.
 1886—Feb. 8—City ordinance forbids hitching of horses or cattle to town's spanning new gas-lamp post and gas fixtures.
 1886—March 26—City of Maysville guarantees C. & O. \$120,000 subscription.
 1887—February 22—Masonic Temple dedicated.
 1887—March 1—Daulton's stable and Dodson Warehouse burned.

1887—June 22—City accepts C. B. Pearce's residence for depot.
 1889—July 10—First through train, with Pullman, of C. & O.
 1891—Town of Chester annexed.
 1891—April 10—Electric railway under construction.
 1895—Franchise granted for local telephone privileges.
 1896—September 15—William Jennings Bryan speaks in Maysville.
 1897—Toll gates raised.
 1898—January 30—Parker's stable and Washington Opera House destroyed by fire.
 1899—July 1—Pulley factory destroyed by fire—total loss.

1901-1935

1902—August—Thomas M. Russell brought first auto to Maysville.
 1903—May 27—Collins and Rudy fire.
 1906—December—New U. S. Post Office opened.
 1906—May 31—First brick streets started at the head of Wall Street on Third street.
 1908—Night raiders in county burn barns of tobacco raisers.
 1908—October 12—First moving pictures in Opera House.
 1908—Mrs. Mary Wilson gives the old Hayswood Seminary to the city for the location of Wilson Hospital as a memorial to her husband and son. After her death the name was changed to Hayswood Hospital.
 1909—First Ward, High School and Negro school built at total cost of about \$100,000.
 1909—Apr. 25—First mass celebrated in new St. Patrick Church.
 1910—July 1—City leased from Washington Fire Company quarters in their theatre building and installed a fire department.
 1912—June 19—Gem Theatre has grand opening.

1913—March 31—Stage of river was 66 feet and 4 inches.
 1913—Free mail delivery to houses inaugurated.
 1913—City Mission established in town.
 1915—June 24—Sale of lots in new Edgemont.
 1917—Construction of R. J. Reynolds Company, tobacco factory begun.
 1917—Mason County's quota for draft call in World War I of men between 21 to 31 was 120.
 1917—First draft call was June 5, 1917. Registering were 1,415 men. On July 20, 349 names drawn from box for active duty; first number drawn was No. 258 and belonged to Hector Savage Coe who claimed exemption because of wife and two children. The first drafted men leaving were 7 in number: Horace Hornback, Ben McNutt, William E. Foley, Grover Luderback, Ben Moran, Harold Hurm and John J. Ennis. They left Sept. 8.
 1918—October 16—New C. & O. Depot opened.
 1919—June 13—First airplane flew over Maysville and in lighting on Anderson farm caught fire and was destroyed.
 1919—June 17—"White Way" replaces old arc lights in business section.
 1922—March 1—Maysville

changed from fourth class to third class city.
 1923—January 16—Steamer Field with 12 barges first locked through new U. S. Government Dam No. 33.
 1925—July—Hayswood Hospital opened.
 1925—July 4—Branch factory of the Carnation Milk-Product Company opened.
 1930—January 12—Washington Opera House fire.
 1930—Jan. 5—Calvin Coolidge is found dead.
 1930—Dec. 4—Russell Theatre opened.
 1931—Nov. 25—Simon Kenton (Maysville-Aberdeen) bridge dedicated.
 1931—32—Tobacco crop averages \$8.83.
 1932—Oct. 12—Washington Theatre reopens with feature "Blessed Event."
 1932—Oct. 19—50th anniversary of sale of ferry to steamer, Frank S. Owens in Gretna Green recalls the first steam ferry to operate between Aberdeen and Maysville bore the double name, The Ohio and Kentucky Farmer and the Belfry. The Gleason succeeded this ferry and served its patrons until replaced by Frank S. Owens in 1879; Steamer Lawrence began operation in 1893 and continued until disastrous fire occurred two years before

ferry traffic was abandoned after 138 years by the opening of the Maysville-Aberdeen bridge.
 1932—Oct. 19—Articles of Incorporation filed by Parker Tobacco Co.
 1932—November 15—Maysville-Aberdeen bridge opened.
 1932—November 25—Ferry service across Ohio river suspended after 138 years.
 1933—January 31—Centennial anniversary of Maysville's incorporation as a city.
 1933—March 1—State Banking Holiday proclaimed.
 1933—March 5—National Banking Holiday proclaimed.
 1933—March 22—Stage of river, 58 feet, 8 inches.
 1933—September 4—Four Day Centennial Celebration begins.
 1933—Feb. 17—Would be assassin fires five bullets into the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt but President-elect escapes unscathed.
 1933—Feb. 20—Congress proposes to raise that national prohibition after 13 years be done away with by repeal of the 18th amendment. It passed House last week. Under the bill, across the nation for the first time in history conven-

tions of the people will decide whether to reject or ratify change in the constitution.
 1933—Feb. 27—Leslie H. Arthur Post No. 13, American Legion plans for formal opening of new building with post Easter date April 17.
 1933—Mar. 4—Roosevelt inaugurated.
 1933—Mar. 4—Roosevelt inaugurated.

1934—Aug. 13—First order placed for free textbooks for first three elementary grades of public schools.
 1934—Aug. 24—Endorsement grows for AAA's tobacco program.
 1934—Sept. 13—Thirty-five years ago Carnation Co. produced its first can of milk at Kent, Wash.; the Kent plant was abandoned some years ago and a plaque noting the first can of milk placed on the southeast corner of the new can plant building in this city.
 1934—Sept. 13—State highway department lets contract on Flemingsburg-Morehead Road. Road is longest ever let in one contract, running 26.5 miles.
 1933—Sept. 4—Centennial Celebration of Maysville as an incorporated city observed.
 1934—July 1—3 per cent state sales tax goes into effect.
 1934—July 6—General Assembly adjourns special session after passing seven revenue bills, including 10 cents a gallon production tax on whiskey; 50 cent. fee imposed for new driver's license. Gov. Ruby Laffoon vetoes whiskey tax, keeping it at 5 cents.
 1934—July 16—New clubrooms for DeKaib Lodge, IOOF dedicated.

1935—Sept. 3—City Council to seek PWA and WPA grant for new bridge across Limestone Creek.
 1935—Sept. 8—Senator Huey Long slain at Baton Rouge, La.
 1935—Sept. 9—A. B. Chandler wins by 883 over Thomas S. Rhea in run-off primary race made on promise to end sales tax.
 1935—Sept. 19—Judge A. G. Sulser bans sale of beer on Sunday.
 1935—Nov. 5—Mason casts 9007 ballots for heaviest on report. Democrat A. B. Chandler wins as governor by margin of 1043. Commission form of government voted. Kentucky taxes prohibition out of constitution.
 1935—Nov. 13—Rainfall for 1935 reaches 55.81 inches to break all previous records.
 1935—Nov. 20—The Daily Independent celebrates silver anniversary as daily; founded May 4, 1907.
 1935—Nov. 21—Women on Juries in Maysville for first time.
 1935—Dec. 16—Council passes ordinance to finance its share of Limestone Creek bridge—26 emergency bonds of \$500 each.
 1935—Dec. 20—Basket of tobacco sells for 95 cents as market recedes at seasonal average of \$17.83.

A chronology..... 200 years of history in our area

1936-1940

1936--Mason County Homemakers Club formed.
1936--Maysville receives car barn as gift from Kentucky Power and Light Co. along with street car rails and Beechwood Park property.
1936--June 30--Sales tax allowed to die.
1936--State income tax imposed.
1937--Jan. 4--City holds first meeting under commission form of government.
1937--C. G. Clift publishes history of Mason County.
1937--Mar. 9--Second earth tremor felt here but much stronger than first on March 2.

People roused from sleep by rattling of windows and shaking of beds.
1937--Jan. 27--Mighty Ohio River reaches highest flood crest in history of 75.42 feet, doing \$5 million damage and leaving 4,500 homeless.
1937--Apr. 6--Sale held for final liquidation of Farmers and Traders Bank in Maysville.
1937--Apr. 8--Retail liquor establishments must close on Sunday.
1937--Apr. 9--J. F. Hardymon Co. submits low bid on Kehoe Viaduct of \$154,819. Present L. & N. station to be

moved east of present site and deeded to city.
1937--Apr. 22--Fleming Odd Fellows holds centenary session in Maysville; Rebekahs meet. Last state session here was in 1921; DeKalb Lodge organized in 1842 but split occurred in 1846 and Ringgold Lodge was formed.
1937--Oct. 22--Church of Nativity observes centennial.
1938--Jan. 3--Stanley F. Reed takes seat on Supreme Court.
1939--Sept. 1--Hitler invades Poland; Great Britain mobilizes.

incinerator for Maysville approved.
1937--Oct. 7--Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows holds centenary session in Maysville; Rebekahs meet. Last state session here was in 1921; DeKalb Lodge organized in 1842 but split occurred in 1846 and Ringgold Lodge was formed.
1937--Oct. 22--Church of Nativity observes centennial.
1938--Jan. 3--Stanley F. Reed takes seat on Supreme Court.
1939--Sept. 1--Hitler invades Poland; Great Britain mobilizes.

1939--Sept. 7-- Russian Army enters Poland.
1940--June 30--St. James Church at Minerva will rebuild its church razed by fire two weeks ago.
1940--July--Hatch Act soon to be signed by President Roosevelt will affect thousands in Kentucky.
1940--July 17--Roosevelt nominated for third term.
1940--July 19--Coca Cola Bottling Works announces it will build a new plant on Government Street.
1940--July 29--Permits granted on applications to build Coca Cola's new plant,

the Mayfair Court at 124 East Third Street and auditorium for St. Patrick School of metal construction.
1940--Aug. 10--Kehoe Viaduct, constructed at cost of \$154,000 is opened to traffic, announces Mayor James Buckley.
1940--Aug. 23--Incinerator has test run.
1940--Sept. 6--Bids for new post office in Flemingsburg.
1940--Sept. 22--Caproni's new scenic dining room opens near C & O depot by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Caproni.
1940--Aug. 27--Nationwide

registration of aliens begins at post office.
1940--Aug. 28--First garbage and rubbish collection for incinerator taken up.
1940--Aug. 28--Senate passes nation's first peace time draft and sends it to House.
1940--Sept. 6--Henley's opens ready to wear shop.
1940--Sept. 15--Today is visiting day at Mason County's new \$50,000 infirmary.
1940--Sept. 16--Roosevelt signs compulsory draft law.
1940--Sept. 17--Maysville High School drops football for season.

1941-1950

1941--Dec. 7--Japanese attack Pearl Harbor and next day United States declares war on Japan.
1941--Dec. 11--Congress declares war on Axis-Germany, Italy and Japan.
1941--Dec. 20--President Roosevelt signs draft bill.
1942--Feb. 2--Mason County Board of Education cuts high schools to three, leaving Lewisburg and Washington as elementary schools; takes effect at start of 1942-43 school term.
1942--Feb. 16--Clarence Benjamin Willett, 20, 414 Schubert Avenue, who volunteered for Army two weeks ago, is last registrant--got out of bed after remembering he had volunteered but not registered with local draft board; promised "Hitler is going to see this card." Registration total now is 1,171.
1942--Feb. 25--Senate passes sacher tenure bill 35-1; bill

goes back to House for approval of certain amendments; endows teachers with job security by affording life contracts.
1942--March 5--Sugar rationing books will total 18,757, one for virtually every person in county.
1942--Feb. 2--Removal of street cars rails completed as WPA project.
1942--Mason County commemorates sesquicentennial of Kentucky's admission to union with historical pageant.
1943--Jan. 3--Ohio River flood crests at 60.4 feet.
1943--Jan. 15--Alex H. Calvert is state president of Kentucky Farm Bureau.
1943--April--Blood bank formed at Hayswood Hospital and American Red Cross bloodmobile made first visit here.
1943--July 12--Deerfield Village annexed.

1944--June 6--D Day in Europe as Allies invade Normandy.
1945--Apr. 12--President Franklin D. Roosevelt dies at Warm Springs, Ga. Harry Truman becomes president.
1945--June 6--Germany surrenders.
1945--Aug. 6--Atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
1945--Aug. 9--Russia declares war on Japan.
1945--Aug. 14--Japan surrenders.
1945--Aug. 20--City Commission passes ordinance annexing Eastland.
1945--Oct. 1--Maysville-Aberdeen bridge becomes toll free. Had been built at cost of \$1,362,000.
1946--Apr. 11--Mass meeting held by W. E. Pyles to oppose Falmouth Dam.
1946--April--Fleming Fiscal Court accepts the \$105,000 and interest bequeathed in will of

Will Nelson Fant by which the money must be used to erect a new courthouse on the site of present building or revert to Frontier Nursing Service.
1946--Apr. 15--City Commission votes to submit floodwall bond issue to the electorate.
1946--Apr. 29--Carl Henry and wife, Edith, announce purchase of Farmers Warehouse for location of Lucky Stride Shoe Factory.
1946--May 18--Maysville's first Poppy Day of Peace held by American Legion Women's Auxiliary.
1946--May 13--St. Patrick Church acquires title for three pieces of property on East Fourth Street for new school. In 1940 church bought residence of Miss Bettie Young adjacent to Limestone School and in 1938 bought the Bramel home adjoining

Young home. The grade school at Fourth and Limestone has been used since 1896 when it came as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mullins.
1946--May 13--Mayor Rex Parker and Commission order 31 street lights for Eastland.
1946--May 15--Wets win in local option election in Mason County by majority of 1,379.
1946--May 16--John M. Hunt gives \$25,000 for new St. Patrick parochial school.
1946--May 17--President Truman seizes railroads to avert strike.
1946--May 19--Merger of First Methodist and Third Street Methodist Churches effected by vote of 117 to 29.
1946--June 3--Two Supreme Court decisions today gave the press wide latitude to criticize the courts and outlawed racial segregation on interstate

buses Justice Reed writes decision.
1946--June 20--Mrs. Stuart Chevrolet (Elizabeth Pickett) author of "Drivin' Woman" sells Rosemont home to A. M. Brickley.
1947--March--Maysville High School Bulldogs win State Basketball Tournament.
1947--Dec. 7--Centennial of founding of St. Patrick parish observed.
1948--Jan. 1--WFTM radio station went on air.
1948--New St. Patrick High School opens.
1948--Justice Reed lone dissenter in the McCollum released time case. (This led to taking prayer out of the classroom.)
1949--July 12--Mayor Rex Parker shovels first dirt for construction of Maysville floodwall; first grant made May 19, 1948.
1950--Apr. 5--Contract for

new G. C. Murphy store at Market and Second led to Verville Construction on a low bid of \$276,795.10.
1950--Apr. 29--Low bid total for Germantown Road, improving 14 miles of Ky. 10 was \$267,795.
1950--May 3--Hillmeneyer-Parker open Huntington Park, offer 63 lots for new homes.
1950--May 12--T. A. Duke announces new subdivision, Arrington Avenue.
1950--May 28--Mayslick marker unveiled to memorialize first consolidated bus system south of Ohio River.
1950--June 12--Bujarsky Memorial Fund established at Hayswood Hospital.
1950--June 14--Public Housing Administration okays loans for 100 units of low cost housing.
1950--Sept. 1--Maysville School Board takes over Woodleigh School.

1951-1960

1951--March--American Red Cross initiates bloodmobile program.
1951--April--Maysville Water Company installs fluoridation system, first in Kentucky.
1951--June 25--Housing sites acquired on Clark and Elizabeth Streets for 74 units of low cost housing.
1952--Jan. 16--City annexes acre of ground in development of city's first housing project.
1952--Feb. 21--Tom Browning Boys Club organized.
1952--May 24--Tom Browning Boys Club opens.
1952--New nurses wing and

new addition to Hayswood Hospital built.
1952--John M. Hunt Library building dedicated.
1953--New approach to US 68 dedicated.
1953--Jan. 28--Rosemary Clooney Day observed in Maysville after singer's first movie, "The Stars are Singing" is previewed here and street dedicated in her honor.
1953--April--Maysville first city in Kentucky to become first time winner of Community Development prize from Kentucky Chamber of Commerce with prize of \$1,000.

1954--Jan. 4--City manager form goes into effect with Miss Hazel Larkin as acting city manager.
1954--Feb--Mason County Health Center opens new building.
1954--Nov--Voters approve special health tax levy.
1955--April 27--727 given "shot heard around the world" as mass assault against polio begins with Salk vaccine.
1955--Hayswood Hospital accredited.
1955--First Municipal Parking Lot developed by the Maysville-Mason County Development Association

(predecessor of Chamber of Commerce).
1955--July 4--Albert Sidney Johnston shrine at Washington dedicated.
1955--July 5--Charter granted for Mefford's Fort, last flatboat intact in the nation.
1955--Dec 21--E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., announces purchase of 907 acres of land in Charleston Bottoms for new plant.
1955--Nov. 28--Maysville Floodwall dedicated with Mayor Rebekah Hord presiding.
1957--April 6--Stanley F. Reed Day observed in

Maysville to honor the Mason County Board Associate Justice of the U.S. Had resigned from Court Feb. 25 after 19 years. Court Street renamed Stanley Reed Court.
1958--Nov. 13--City signs deed to turn over Forest Avenue to state prior to opening bids for street from Lexington to Tyler. Thirty-two parcels are involved at a cost of \$171,608.
1959--Dec. 16--Western-Mason Water District comes into being.
1959--Dec. 23--U.S. Post Office gets \$280,000 grant for expansion and modernization in 1960.

1960--Episcopal Church of Nativity razes Neptune Hall and begins its new parish house at cost of \$125,000 to be known as Hunter House.
1960--The new Church of Christ opens at Second and Union.
1960--Feb. 9--Carroll F. Pickens becomes first city manager of Maysville.
1960--March 23--Total integration voted in county school system to take effect in the 1960-61 school year.
1960--Apr. 21--\$250,000 bowling center planned at Aberdeen.
May 1960--May 13--Census shows Mason County

population 18,362 for a drop of 124.
1960--A rash of rural water districts formed: Western-Mason Water District builds line; Southern Water District and Lewisburg District formed; latter subsequently to become Lewisburg-Washington.
1960--July 1--Mason Manor Inc. buys old Moransburg School as temporary shelter for neglected children.
1960--Nov. 8--Mason County rejects Jack Kennedy for president, goes solidly Republican as it did against Al Smith in 1928.

1961-1969

1961--Sept.--Mason County High School opens.
1961--Oct. 15--Episcopal Church of Nativity celebrates its centennial.
1962--March 28--New Trinity Methodist Church dedicated.
1962--Maysville Branch Vocational School opens.
1962--Maysville Players present first production, "Our Town."
1963--Aug. 27--City passes ordinance to accept proposal of Maysville Water Co to

purchase water works at price of \$1.3 million with adjustments. Approves issue of water and sewer bonds in the amount of \$1.3 million, another issue of bonds, second series of 1963 in amount of \$1.1 million approved; also approves second series of \$1.1 million for sewage treatment facility; maturity dates on both 1969.
1965--Jan. 10--Mason County's new auditorium-gymnasium and industrial

arts building finished at a cost of \$1.4 million.
1965--Jan. 23--Dr. Robert R. Martin of Eastern Kentucky and formerly of Maysville, named Kentuckian of the Year by the Kentucky Press Association.
1965--Feb. 3--Washington-Lewisburg Water District signs.
1965--Feb. 9--Urban Renewal passes by 3-2 vote.
1965--March 27--Meldahl Dam will be raised to its final

height on the Ohio River by April 1.
1965--Dec. 24--Airport for Maysville-Flemingsburg sought.
1965--Dec. 27--Community College is approved.
1966--July 27--Mayslick Christian Church celebrates 125th anniversary of building.
1966--New Central Hotel being razed to make way for

McDonald Parkway.
1967--Aug. 15--Limestone Chapter, DAR, receives deed to Paxton Inn from Kentucky Telephone Co.
1968--Apr. 23--Dover tornado.
1968--Aug. 16--Order given contractor to build first section of McDonald parking in honor of former Mayor Thomas T. McDonald, Market to Sutton Street. Sutton to Wall Streets completed July 15,

1969--Market to Limestone, August 3, 1973.
1968--Oct. 1--The Maysville Publishing Corporation acquires the Daily Independent and The Public Ledger. James M. Stripplin Jr. new publisher of combined newspaper. William Ledger-Independent, William B. and Mary D. Mathews sell Ledger; other newspaper sold by James Purdon company.
1968--Maysville Community College dedicated.

1968--Browning Manufacturing Company sold to Emerson Electric Co.
1969--July 15--Improvement on parking lot one and two ordered, parking lot three order issued August 3, 1973.
1969--Five county region Buffalo Trace Area Development District established in conformity with state law.
1968--August-Old Church Museum comes into being.

The 1970s

1970--Major event of the year was the East Kentucky Power Cooperative purchase of Charleston Bottoms, site from DuPont for construction of a \$100 million coal fired generating plant. A controversy immediately arises over air pollution.
1970--April--Census figures show Mason registers a population drop of 1,292 to a level of 17,273.
1970--May 20--Community

College has first commencement.
1970--Sept. 1--Electricity generated for first time and DP&L's Stuart Station.
1970--Oct. 1--Contract let to build Middle School at cost of \$945,000.
1971--Oct. 19--Mrs. Richard Nixon presents Mayor Earl Arrasmith with National Award for Beautification Maysville through Downtown Mall; presentation made in

East Garden of White House Lawn.
1972--August--Jones Elementary School named in honor of former superintendent Earle D. Jones.
1972--August--The Cane Brake acquired for the Simon Kenton State Shrine.
1973--July 16--Lydia Lewis of Maysville, crowned Miss Kentucky; was homecoming queen at Morehead State University in 1969.

1973--August--Selective Service is phased out.
1973--Maysville-Mason County Recreation Park of 57 acres opens.
1973--Sept. 16--Fleming-Mason Airport dedicated.
1973--Old Washington, Inc., is formed for preservation and organizations interested in Historic Washington.
1973--Nov. 6--Maysville Rotary Club celebrates 50th anniversary.

1974--Jan. J. C. Rash at 24 installed as youngest mayor in history of city.
1974--April 23--Dravo to build \$46 million plant known as Dravo Lime Co. to produce thiosulfur lime.
1974--Nov. 18--The Opera Theatre sold to the Maysville Players by Washington Fire Company which had rebuilt the new Washington Opera House Feb. 4, 1899 after fire.
1975--April 22--Historic

Washington enlarged and placed on National Register.
1975--April 27--Mason County Museum opens in remodeled old Public Library building.
1975--May 14--Courthouse Square and Mechanics Row placed on National Register.
1975--June 28--Medical Arts Center opens as gift of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Browning.
1975--Sept. 12--Fire rages in

editorial and business quarters of Ledger-Independent.
1976--Feb. 14--Newspaper returned to newly decorated quarters in building purchased from Alex H. Slack by Maysville Publishing Corporation.
1976--April--Blue Grass Industries has formal opening.

Our People..... Our Service... Our Cars..... Our Trucks.....

ARE NUMBER

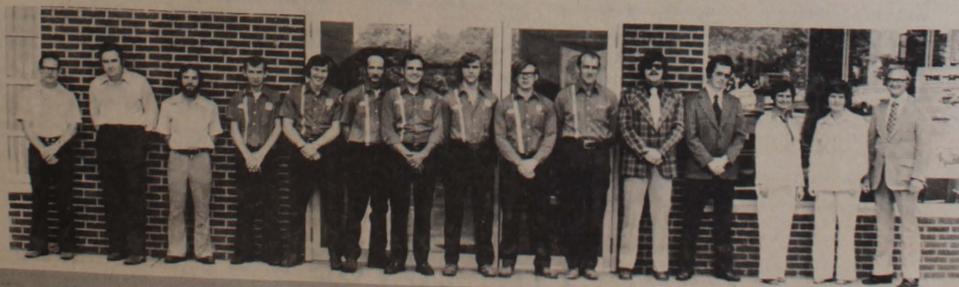
1776-1976 Bicentennial



1976
Oldsmobile

Can we build one for you?

Charlie Holland Chevrolet, Inc. came to Maysville in July 1970. At this time sales were handled in an old house trailer on a gravel lot and service was performed at a separate location in an antiquated and inadequate facility. In May, 1973, Holland moved into this fine new building with a modern showroom, 2 acres of paved new and used car display and parking area and 18 service stalls. Located on a 10 acre site on Kenton Station Road just off U.S. 68, Charlie Holland Chevrolet-Olds is now one of the largest and most progressive automobile dealerships in Northern Kentucky.



Charlie Holland Chevrolet-Oldsmobile

KENTON STATION ROAD OFF U.S. 68

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY

PHONE 759-7185



The Ledger-Independent Bicentennial edition . . . 'Horizon '76

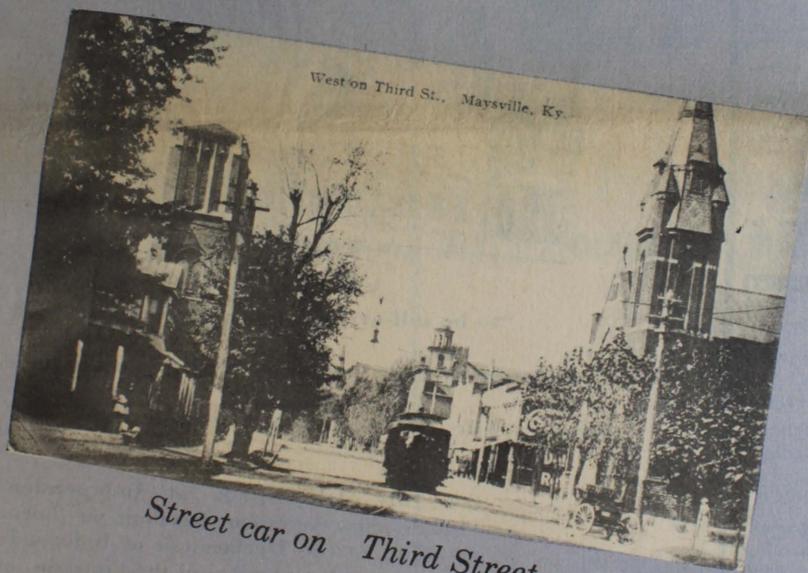
A history of transportation . . .



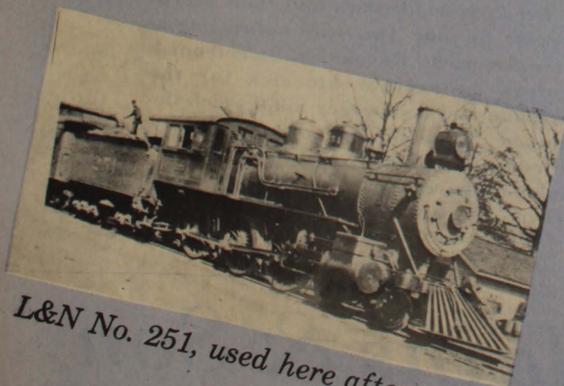
Island Queen excursion steamer



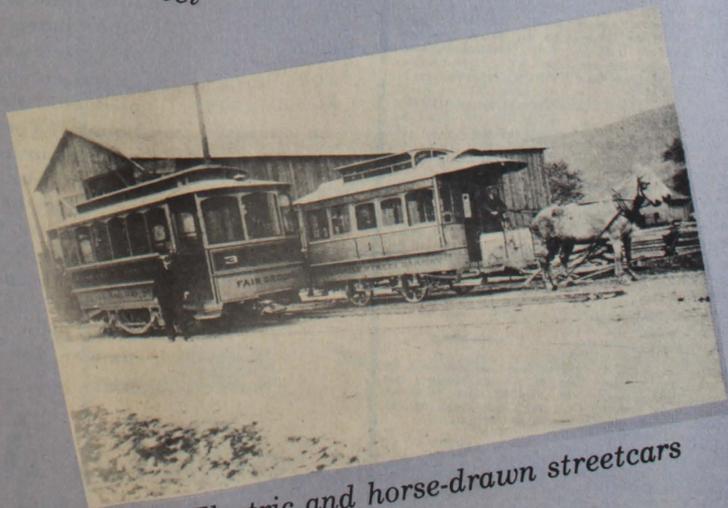
Christian Church Parsonage coach



Street car on Third Street



L&N No. 251, used here after 1919



Electric and horse-drawn streetcars

The Great Tragedy ends . . .

"Huge Demonstration," the Nov. 11, 1918 newspaper headlines shouted.

"Maysvillians Celebrate the Ending of the Great Tragedy." "Ever Since 4 O'clock This Morning People Have Been Demonstrating Over the Fall of the Most Troust Robber and Murderer, the Kaiser."

The first World War had ended. "Never before in the history of Maysville has anything happened that has caused such universal rejoicing as the brief message received this morning."

"It seemed that all had been waiting for it, and had raked and scraped the town over to get out those instruments that would produce the most noise and it is not for us to say they were successful—everybody in town knows they were. "From the festive horns and the can to the big anvil and Kinsey Mac the noise producing was well handled.

and from 4 o'clock until, we guess, old man exhaustion takes a hand, the fun will continue fast and furious.

"Mayor Russell this morning proclaimed this day a holiday, and immediately it met with a universal response.

"Smitty's Band was ordered from Cincinnati, but failed to arrive, but a local drum corps was substituted. Mr. W. D. Cochran was made Grand Marshal and the parade moved without further delay from the Courthouse.

And The Ledger doesn't blame them. Keep it up, men, women and children, for certainly we have something to rejoice over."

Almost half of November had passed and farmers and warehousemen in this city were put out over the prospects of the opening of the tobacco market. "There is a world of tobacco this year in this section," and prospects for opening the market before

the first of the year were not bright.

EPIDEMIC

The nation had been weakened by a disastrous influenza epidemic. In Mason County, owing to the reports from sections of the county, the influenza epidemic had not abated sufficiently to warrant the raising of the ban. "Things will stay closed until other things get better."

Thanksgiving plans were being made. Out of the hills of Scott County, trotted 3,000 odd turkeys, marched to the Sadieville depot, and entrained to various dinner tables throughout the state. Sugar was 10 cents a pound; bacon, 55 cents; raisins, 16 cents a pound and onions were selling at 4 cents a pound.

The ladies prepared for the holiday by purchasing new georgette or crepe de chine dresses for \$5 to \$8, while men's coat sweaters were on sale for \$1.

Mason County lacked

\$25,000 of having raised its war fund quota; long distance telephone wire was stretched across the river; Ontario banned "wakes" during the influenza epidemic; and the river had dropped to low to gauge.

Aberdeen officials considered putting the influenza ban back again as school children continued to develop the disease; a local hunter accidentally shot off one of his fingers; and to help meet the needs of the government, Wrigley's discontinued the use of tin foil as a wrapping for Juicy Fruit.

The City Board of Health notified the city soft drink emporiums that if they are caught over-crowding again, secret lodges were given permission to hold regular weekly and semi-monthly meetings.

Rabbits seemed scarce on the local market at 35 cents each; Optician J. A. Simpson

advertised, "No lights! There will be no lights in our windows on lightless nights or any other night so long as there is any restriction in regard to the use of light. See?"

"A Daughter of France" featuring Virginia Pearson would be playing at the Pastime as soon as the ban was lifted; Flemingsburg poultry dealers slaughtered 6,000 turkeys.

SCHOOLS OPEN

The Board of Health decided to reopen schools Dec. 2. Schools, places of amusement, churches and other places of assembly had been closed since Oct. 8, by order of Frank H. Clarke, Health Board president.

An unidentified mariner coming downriver from Manchester with a boat load of "licker," lost a case of beer and several jugs which workmen at the dam hooked out and enjoyed to the fullest extent.

In San Francisco the body of an Italian was found in a 50-gallon cask of wine; the emergency hospital on Bridge Street was closed; an Adams County youth rested his chin on the muzzle of a gun and tore off the front of his face; child labor laws were published in great detail with a warning that "parents are forbidden to work their own children in violation of any section of the child labor law."

Mert Bros. advertisement of Nov. 27, 1918, summed up the community's feeling this way, "What a Glorious Thanksgiving this will be . . . the roaring of the cannons have ceased. Soon we shall see the prophecy of Isaiah realized when "Swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." And Maysville innocently believed.

Are you sick? These were big cures in '82

Among some of the "gems" contained in the 1882 edition of the Daily Evening Bulletin, published by Rosser & Meacham were various remedies to try for various ailments. Following are a few of them:
Try popcorn for nausea.
Try cranberry for marlaria.
Try a sun-bath for rheumatism.
Try ginger ale for stomach cramps.
Try gargling lager beer for cure of sore throat.
Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.
Try a hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew frequently.
Try hard cider - a wine-glassful three times a day - for ague and rheumatism.
Try taking your cod-liver oil

in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.
Try an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.
Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.
Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial neighborhood.
Try a newspaper over the chest, beneath your vest, as a chest-protector in extremely cold weather.
Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.
Try eating onions and horseradish to relieve dropsical swelling.



"to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"

5-county area rich in markers

There are 883 historical highway markers in Kentucky with 15 in Mason County. Listed here are those in Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Robertson and Lewis Counties.

MASON

National Post Road, S. city limits, US 68; Limestone, Maysville Courtyard, US 62, 96, KY 8, 19; House on the Hill, Washington, one block south, US 62, 68; Almont-O-Walooee, Maysville, Fourth and Market Streets; Johnston (Gen. Albert Sidney) birthplace, Washington; Melford's Fort, Maysville, at Country Club.

Charles Young Birthplace, 2 miles S. of Maysville, US 68; Simon Kenton's Station, 4 miles S. of Maysville, US 68; Maysville Road, So. of Maysville; Morgan's Last Raid, Mayslick, N. Jet, US 68 and KY 24; Morgan's Last Raid, Wedonia, KY 11, 24; Morgan's Last Raid, Sardis, US 82; Kentucky Historian, Maysville Courtyard; Alexander W. Doniphant, Maysville, Clark's Run and US 68; Hemp in Mason County, Maysville, W. Second Street and Mary Ingles Highway, KY 8.

FLEMING

Stockton's Station, Flemingsburg W. city limits, KY 11; James J. Andrew Home, Flemingsburg, court yard, KY 11, 32, 37; Morgan's Last Raid, Flemingsburg W. city limits, KY 11; Site of Findley Home, near Hill Top, KY 57, 170; Iwo Jima Hero, Elizaville Cemetery, KY 170; Fleming County, Flemingsburg court yard.

BRACKEN

Augusta College, Augusta College Grounds, KY 8, 19; Augusta in Civil War, Augusta; A Foster Inspiration, Augusta, Frankfort and Fifth Streets, KY 8; Bracken County, 1797, Bracken Co. on Mason Co. line, KY 8.

ROBERTSON

Blue Licks Battlefield, US 68, KY 165; Morgan's Last Raid, Mt. Olivet, US 62, KY 163; County Names, 1867, Mt. Olivet court yard.

LEWIS

Cabin Creek, Tollysboro, KY 10, 57; First Horses and Cattle, W. of Vanceburg on KY 8, 10; Union Memorial, Esculapa Springs, Charters Post Office, KY 10; County Names, 1806, Vanceburg court yard.

C.L. Mains & Son

Maysville, Ky.

Going...

Every town had a Main Street no matter what it was called, but the Main Street of 60 years ago didn't look a bit like the Main Street of today. All you see now are cars and more cars, with an occasional bus, truck or ambulance to break the monotony. On the sidewalks are people hurrying, hurrying without time to stop and pass the time of day.

Back around 1910 there were people on the sidewalks too, but not nearly so many of them, and they didn't hurry. They strolled.

There were ladies in dresses so long that they gathered their skirts in one hand just enough to lift them so they wouldn't sweep the sidewalk. In the other hand they often carried a fluffly parasol.

Little girls in dresses which reached below their knees, their hair in long curls or braids tied with huge ribbon bows, walked demurely beside their mothers, carrying little crocheted or beaded bags with maybe 25 cents spending money in them.

Men in stiff hats and dark suits could be seen occasionally, but mostly they were at work, and few jobs in those days included roaming the streets. You stayed in your office or shop.

You might meet a small boy

rolling a hoop erratically down the street, and it was up to you to get out of the way, not up to him to avoid you.

Or maybe a boy would be riding an old-fashioned bicycle with a huge front wheel and a smaller rear one. Or a couple of them might just be walking along, pushing each other and giggling—going nowhere, but enjoying themselves as few people know how anymore.

ORGAN GRINDER

You might meet an organ grinder with his monkey, or a flower or fruit merchant, his pushcart filled with potted geraniums or apples. And there was always the street sweeper in his white uniform with his cart and broom industriously sweeping along the curbs.

Maybe there was a grocery store on the corner, and in front of it would be bushel baskets and crates filled with fresh fruits and vegetables protected from the sun by a striped canvas awning.

The grocer himself, in shirt-sleeves and vest with a huge white apron tied around his waist, might be standing in the doorway waiting for customers.

The curbs were lined with hitching posts, some of them carved into the shape of a

horse's head and some just plain, but all with a ring for fastening the bridle strap to secure the horses.

Down the center of the street were the streetcar tracks every few minutes a loaded trolley car went clanging by. There were horse-drawn buggies and wagons of every description.

Or possibly one of those crazy, newfangled automobiles would come tearing madly down the street at the rate of 10 or 12 mph, the driver wearing a duster, cap and goggles, gripping the steering wheel desperately.

There probably were neither doors nor windshields on the auto (cars meant trolley cars or trains in those days and the lady passengers, their hats tied on with veils to keep them from blowing off in the breeze, generated by the tremendous speed at which they were traveling, clung to the side rails.

Sometimes there might even be a runaway. This caused real excitement for a maddened horse dashing down the street, out of control and dragging a wrecked wagon behind him, could create a mighty dangerous situation.



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Going...



Shortly after the advent of the automobile, Maysville acquired this shiny fire engine which bore the name "Uncle Bob." Whether it was named for a member of the department or whomever is not known but these five firemen appear to be rarin' to go as they emerge onto West Second Street in front of the fire station near the present site of the Opera Theatre. Directly in back of the fire engine can be seen a street car and at the left is an awning over what appears to be a grocery store. Notice the electric poles along the sidewalks and the wires across the street.

Gone...

Gone are the horses, the packet boats, street cars, the ferry and passenger trains.

Once going down to the "new" C&O Depot which opened Oct. 16, 1918, to meet "the George" was a popular way to spend a warm evening—but no more.

Back in the late '20s and early '30s there was a train called "The Accommodation." It went to Cincinnati early in the morning and returned in the evening.

The engine would be uncoupled and run into the turntable. Two men would grasp the big wooden handles at either end and turn the engine around, so that it would be ready for the morning trip.

Students rode trains to Maysville to attend High School. Grade school children often were treated to a train ride to Augusta or Vanceburg.

LONG GONE

Now the trains are gone—we see them—they pass through but they don't stop.

The first railroad for this area was established in 1853.

It went from Maysville to Lexington. The C&O track was laid in 1866 and the first train with Pullman cars passed through here July 10, 1869.

Packet boats were another mode of transportation. A

grandfather had a farm in the Lewis County and ever so

often he would come to Maysville. He rode his big black horse to Garrison. There he and "Old Bill" boarded a packet boat and for 50 cents rode to Maysville. There were two landings, one at the foot of Market and the other in the west end near Schweigart's Slaughter House.

In 1830 the Steamboat Phoenix established a route from Cincinnati to Maysville. It made three round trips weekly.

The Steamer Field was the first boat to lock through the new Dam 33 on Jan. 16, 1923. It was a tow boat with 12 barges.

A ferry service to cross the Ohio River at Maysville came into being in 1794. The ferry was discontinued Nov. 25, 1932 after 138 years of service. The Simon Kenton Memorial Bridge linking Maysville and Aberdeen had opened Nov. 15 that same year.

Years ago there was a large sand bar on the Ohio side of the river where the boat dock now is located. Many folks from Kentucky used to row over to picnic, swim or bask in the sun. Some went to gather the egg-shaped coal that had fallen from boats and eventually washed up on the sand bar.

Time, water and sand had

reshaped the jagged lumps into smooth oval pieces.

HORSE RIDE

The only way to get around town in 1775 was to walk or ride a horse. The first family carriage was seen in Maysville in 1803. Street cars made their appearance in 1883. Of course, they were horse drawn, then.

Today many can remember the Sunday rides on the open "summer cars" from one end of town to the other for a nickel. The only traces of street cars today is on Market Street where the tracks were removed and the space filled with concrete.

Thomas M. Russell brought the first automobile to Maysville in August of 1902. It probably scared hell out of the horses.

The first airplane, according to records, flew over Maysville on June 13, 1919. It landed on the Anderson farm, caught fire, and was destroyed.

And, finally, there were the Greyhound buses, which for years have been going the route of the river packet, the street car and the horse.

Going, going, gone...



Some 75 hearty participants re-enact Washington's crossing of the Delaware River just north of Trenton. The men did this last Christmas through an ice-filled and mist shrouded river. The

original crossing in 1776 surprised Hessian troops celebrating Christmas at Trenton and marked a turning point in the Revolutionary War.

The Pollitt records

The town, trustees, streets, alleys and taverns explored by Maysville historian

By MARYBELLE C. WEIS
Maysville Historian

I have recently had the opportunity of looking through the records compiled by Mr. Bernard B. Pollitt. He was a Title Examiner and had worked with the records in the Mason County Court House for years. Among them we find:

December 2, 1793
Patrick Henry, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia - To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come . . . Greetings:

Know Ye, that by virtue and in consideration of two land office Treasury Warrants, Numbers 311 and 314, and issued the 22nd day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty (1780), there is granted by said Commonwealth unto John May a certain tract or parcel of land, containing eight hundred acres by survey bearing date the 26th of January 1784, lying and being in the county of Fayette (later Bourbon, now Mason) on the Ohio River and Limestone Run and bounded as followeth, to wit: Beginning at a beech and hickory standing on the bank of the River and corner to a survey of five acres made for said May, James Douglas and Simon Butler (Kenton), thence down the River N. 70, W. 18 poles, etc.

To have and To Hold, the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said John May and his heirs forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said Patrick Henry, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, had hereunto set his hand, and caused the lesser seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed at Richmond on the second day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Five and of the Commonwealth the tenth.

Signed: Patrick Henry.

ACT PASSED

Then we find that on December 11, 1797, an Act to establish the Town of Maysville in the County of Bourbon (later Mason) was passed.

Keep the spirit of 1776 ringing.

Take stock in America. Buy U.S. Savings Bonds.

The first trustees were Daniel Boone, Henry Lee, Arthur Fox, Jacob Boone, Thomas Brooks and George Mefford. They were to lay off lots of a half-acre each with convenient streets and to sell them at public auction "for the best price that could be had." The trustees were to have the power to settle any disputes concerning the bounds of the lots and to make such rules for the building of the houses as would seem best.

The town was laid out, beginning at Limestone Creek and west to Lower Street (now Rosemary Clooney Street) and from Front, or Water Street, to Fifth Street. The streets still have the names given them at that time with very few changes. Plum Street was spelled Plumb in the old records. There was a Boone Street in the early days and in the plat of the town drawn by Athelton Owens in 1822 Court Street is not shown. It evidently was made later and was first called Pearl Street, then Armstrong Street for John Armstrong who owned much property along it. I have heard it said that Mr. Armstrong was quite hurt when the street was changed to Court Street. Now it is Stanley Reed Court, after Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Market Street was first called Main Cross but after the Market House was built it was changed to Market Street. The property owners on it gave seventeen feet from off their lots to make it wide enough for the Market house. That is why it is wider at the Third Street end than on Second. There was a Market House on Sutton Street at one time and it was called Market, later being named for Benjamin Sutton who owned property there, and also had the ferry there. At one time there were three ferries, one by Sutton, one by Jacob Boone, and one by John Coburn. Also Beasley's had one in 1804 at the lower end of what is now the City.

We all know that Maysville was first known as Limestone. Later the name changed to Maysville for John May, the

original owner, but do any know that there was another site named Limestone? It was founded on land east of Limestone Creek by Samuel January, James Morrison and John Coburn. One of its streets was named Washington, another one Union. It is still known as that and the lot of ground given to the city by Samuel January is still called January Park. The city cannot sell that lot and I think it would be wonderful if some public spirited person would build a community house there for all organizations to use.

There were through the years many annexations to Maysville. Some of these additions were Bullock's, Culbertson's, Stephen Lee's, Lindsay's, Woodville, Clifton, Chester and Hall's Plat. Other people had subdivisions but these have all been annexed to the city. From the old deeds we can get a good idea how the town looked, where the business houses were and where people lived.

THE TAVERNS

There isn't space enough to tell much about them but the old taverns were very interesting. The famous Eagle Tavern, owned by John T.

Langhorne was on Front Street, east of Market. After his death it was sold and in Deed Book 52, pages 138 - 145, we find a list of all its furnishings - wine glasses, decanters, silver, china, etc. Antique lovers of today would surely be interested. Later, this place was known as the equally famous Goodard House. It was standing until the 1937 flood. There was at one time an entrance to it from Market Street.

Another old tavern was the "Traveler's Inn" on Front Street between Sutton and Market streets, another was the "Beverly Tavern." I have not been able to find the location of this place. Another one was the "William Tell Coffee House."

A paraffin factory was on West Third Street in the building now owned by Dr. H. H. Morgan, and just east of it was the Steam Mill owned by N and N. Hixson. The water used to run the mill was piped from across the street from the lot known as the Spring Lot." It stood about where the Mason County Health Center now stands or a little west of it.

Annexation reviewed

Limestone has come a long way

Maysville, known as Limestone for the first quarter century of its existence, has grown from a small frontier settlement clustered near the mouth of Limestone Creek to an urban sprawl that goes up and beyond the valley in which the original town first stood.

City Engineer Steve Harris said the total area of Maysville in 1976 is 2,180 acres of 3.4 square miles. Its location geographically is: latitude - 38 degrees, 38 minutes and 30 seconds north; longitude, 83 degrees, 45 minutes and 30 seconds west.

Maysville took a quantum leap in size in the past 40 years. The annexations as recorded by ordinances at the city building show these dates: July 12, 1943, Deerfield Village; Aug. 20, 1945, Eastland (south of Forest and Deerfield); Jan. 16, 1952, one acre for Clark Street housing project; March 18, 1954, property east of Fee High School on Ky. 11 to intersection of Hill City Road (for Walton Park).

Oct. 18, 1966 - annexing subdivisions of Edgemont and Buffalo Trace, 255 acres; June 13, 1968, territory south of US 68 between Fleming and Hill City Roads, 518 acres; Sept. 30, 1974, area bounded on east by Hill City road and on north and west by US 68 and in-

cluding strip abutting south side Maple Leaf Road, 440 acres. This is the area which includes the Central shopping center.

Annexed Jan. 14, 1974, were 190 acres including the subdivision, Valley View and adjacent territory to the east of the city. Now being planned is the annexation of Woodland Drive, one side of which already is in the city.

Two annexation proposals

failed. One would have annexed US 68 and taken in the Maysville Community College, which now is within the corporate limits. This would have embraced Country Club Heights also. The other annexation attempt failed was one to the east of Maysville which would have extended along the Mason-Lewis Road and taken in certain business and industrial properties.

51 religious groups announce activities

Washington, D.C.--The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) has compiled a "Guide to Religious Activities" with brief outlines and contact information on Bicentennial programs of 51 national religious organizations.

The guide was prepared to assist communities and other groups desiring to include a religious dimension in the Bicentennial commemoration.

In announcing the availability, the ARBA indicated it would like to learn of more national religious program efforts for any future publication of the Guide.

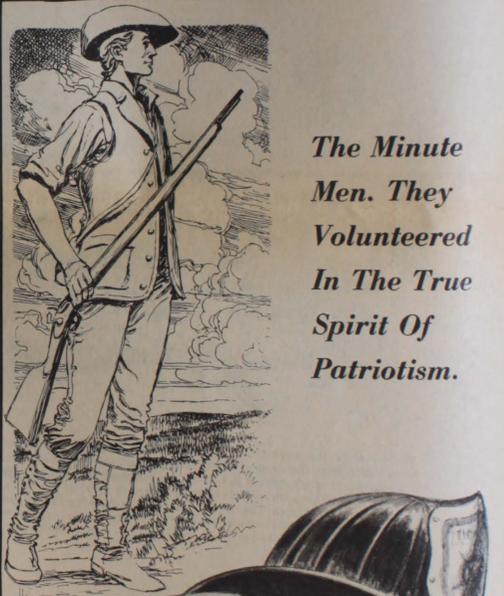
Additional program information, and requests for copies of the publication, should be addressed to ARBA, Heritage Program Office, 2400 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20276. Telephone 1202 634-1765.

The records in our Court House are quite well kept and are priceless. We are fortunate that we have never had a fire there.

THE ALLEYS

The names of the alleys are interesting. We all know Cherry Alley but there was also a Peach Alley and an Apple Alley. There was a Rosemary Alley long before the street was named for Rosemary Clooney. At one time there was a brewery where the beautiful St. Patrick school now stands. Some reading this may remember the old "Pork House" where the Maysville High School now stands. That was the site of the first block house built at the very beginning of the town.

Limestone Creek has even been changed, as has the Lexington Road. It formerly went back of the American Legion building on the street known as Phister Avenue. We could go on indefinitely about the old town we all love but space does not permit. . . but we will all agree that Maysville is a good place to live and can say with the poet. . . "East or West, home is best."



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How it used to be

A native Maysvillian remembers Thanksgiving

(Editor's note: Miss Simpson, a native of Maysville, is a former staff writer for the Elyria, O., Chronicle Telegram at Elyria and now is a foreman at US Steel in Lorain, O.)

By BRENDA SIMPSON

Remember how you used to sing that song about "Over the river and through the woods to grandmother's house we go?" Well, you can still sing it, but with the highway system the way it is today, a certain amount of charm has gone out of it.

When you go home to Kentucky these days, it is down the interstate and over the bridge. You get there much faster, but it makes you feel like something is missing.

A few days before Thanksgiving I was so lucky to read a news story that estimated 580 to 680 people would be killed on the US highways during the holiday. Comforting news for me since I was going to be on the roads to Maysville.

The trip down was

uneventful. The first hour on the road was spent watching the ice melt off the car. We were hard up for entertainment at the beginning of the trip. Only five more hours to go.

Thanksgiving Day came and the house was filled with the wonderful smells of Thanksgiving. The turkey was getting brown in the oven and the pies were cooling in the kitchen.

I feel sorry for anyone who has one of those micro-wave ovens. The greatest thing about holidays is waiting for the food to get done. With those new ovens, there is no waiting, no anticipation.

So many things about Thanksgiving have changed. Instead of browning bread in the oven for making dressing you buy it already made in a box. Pie crust is already made - all you do is add the filling which you can get out of a can.

Remember how the turkey was dry? Now we have those self basting turkeys. I couldn't figure out how it was done until somebody told me the

butter is shot into the turkey with a needle. That seems like an unusual job to have.

The really big change for me is the fact that I used to sit in another room with the rest of the kids - now I'm seated with the adults. Time marches on!

WE FORGET

No matter how well the day's menu is planned, you always seem to forget something. Just try and find a grocery store open on holidays. I remember a couple of years ago a man who owned a grocery store down the street from my grandmother's house, went to his store to get something for himself. He finally had to call his wife to come help him out in the store because there were so many customers that came in when they saw he was there.

It is a good thing you get a big meal at home because many eateries are closed. Some people complain because after they eat out, there aren't any leftovers.

Our return trip to northern Ohio was uneventful - we all just sort of sat with our own thoughts of the day. The radio announcer kept repeating that 31 people would be killed on the highway in Ohio. Nice of him to keep telling me.

There are certain things you just can't pass up on the highway and one of those is a "White Castle" hamburger. So we stopped and got a hamburger. I hope hamburgers and turkey mix.

Thanksgiving is over for another year. But two questions remain unanswered for me. Can you fry turkey and how come nobody talks about the second Thanksgiving?



COVERED WAGONS making the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage to Pennsylvania trundle east on the Santa Fe Trail. These wagons will board barges at Independence, Mo., and visit seven Kentucky communities during a six-week river trip to

Pittsburgh. The pilgrimage brings a bicentennial musical to each town it visits. The train visited Maysville and Mason County in late May.

Blue Licks . . . State celebration to focus on Robertson Park

The site of the last battle of the American Revolution, Blue Licks State Park, in Robertson County, will be the main focal point for Kentucky's Bicentennial celebration this year.

The Blue Licks Commemorative Commission and the Kentucky Historical events has appropriated \$25,000 for this celebration. Events, subject to change, have been planned for Aug. 19 - 22.

The Last Battle of the American Revolution Day will be observed on opening Day, Thursday with a parade at 1 p.m. The formal program is to

start at 2 p.m. with speeches by Governor Julian Carroll, House Speaker William Kenton, Judge Bert Combs, Park Commissioner Bruce Montgomery, as well as other officials.

At 5 p.m. Governor Carroll will place a wreath on the mass grave of soldiers killed at the battle of Blue Licks. There will be a 19-gun salute.

A concert by the Buffalo Trace American Heritage Choral of Maysville will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. and at 9:30 p.m. there will be an outdoor drama, "Simon Kenton."

Friday has been designated as Youth Day. Various contests have been planned for the afternoon. There will be a water ballet at 2 p.m. and a puppet show at 3 p.m. A Rock Concert has been scheduled for 3 to 7 p.m. and a program of Indian dancing at 7. The outdoor drama "Simon Kenton," will be staged again at 9:30.

HOMECOMING

Homecoming and Old Timer Day will be marked Saturday. All day there will be family reunions for descendants of the men who fought in the Battle of Blue Licks such as

Boone, Kenton, Todd and Trigg Families.

High School band concerts will be heard from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. A reenactment of the Battle of Blue Licks will be staged at 3. A Kentucky Long Rifles program will begin at 3 p.m. A program of Bluegrass Music, folk and country dancers composed of groups from throughout Kentucky will start at 5. After this the outdoor drama encore may be seen.

Sunday's Battleground Bicentennial Sabbath will encompass church services at

11 a.m., family picnics from 12:30 to 2 p.m. and gospel singing by groups from the ten-county area.

Members of the Bluegrass Arts and Crafts Guild will have booths to sell their items during the celebration. The Kentucky Historymobile and the Music Covered Wagon will be there as will other traveling exhibits. Plenty of "good ole" Kentucky food will be available.

On a day preceding the celebration, House Speaker Kenton will host a reception

for all state senators and representatives.

OFFICERS

The Blue Licks Commemorative Commission is composed of members from a nine-county area. Officers of the commission are Mrs. Marjorie Montgomery of Robertson County, president, Mrs. Andrew Duke of Maysville, vice president, Don Buckley of Mason County, secretary, and Joe Conley of Nicholas County, treasurer.



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★ In this Bicentennial year we should make a commitment to conserve not only oil but all forms of energy. We need to pause and reflect on the sacrifices of our forefathers before we waste our precious natural resources.



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CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM



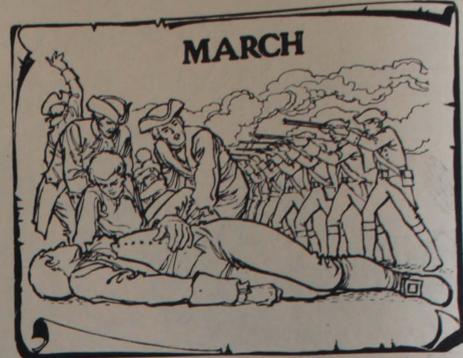
JANUARY

On January 10, 1776, a young patriot named Thomas Paine published a fiery pamphlet, "Common Sense," demanding independence from the British.



FEBRUARY

On February 17, 1776, the 1st Continental Navy was put to sea when Commodore Esek Hopkins sailed to Chesapeake Bay to break the British naval blockade.



MARCH

On March 5, 1770, British soldiers were provoked into firing upon a mob of jeering Boston patriots, an event commonly referred to as the Boston Massacre.

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JULY

On July 4, 1776, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, a document proclaiming that the colonies be "free and independent states."



AUGUST

On August 10, 1831, it is believed that the name "Old Glory" was given to the flag when Charles Daggett said, "my ship, my country, my flag. Old Glory."



SEPTEMBER

On September 23, 1779, Commander John Paul Jones said the immortal words, "I have not yet begun to fight," and defeated the British in a famous battle at sea.

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CHRONICLE OF FREEDOM

APRIL



On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, warned by a light in a church steeple that the British were coming, set out on his famous ride alerting his countrymen.

MAY



On May 10, 1775, 83 Green Mt. Boys, led by Ethan Allen, took possession of valuable military stores when they peaceably captured Fort Ticonderoga.

JUNE



On June 17, 1775, patriots were ordered "don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," and proved they could act as an army, at the battle of Bunker Hill.

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OCTOBER



On October 17, 1781, British General Cornwallis bade his troops lay down their arms at Yorktown. This was to be the last major action of the Revolutionary War.

NOVEMBER



On November 30, 1782, America and Britain signed a preliminary agreement to end the war, signifying the first step toward a formal treaty.

DECEMBER



On December 25, 1776, General George Washington led 2,400 men across the Delaware towards Trenton, a much needed boost to the overall morale of his men.

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**Hay House
Of Hallmark**

"The Complete Gift Shop"

**Maysville
Office Equip.**

"The Complete Office Outfitters"

SPONSORED BY

George H. Frank

**Men's Wear
Downtown Maysville**

**Maysville's
Foremost
Clothier's**

Turn the pages of history and you find . . .

The fascinating fashion scene

In turning back the pages of history one is sure to come across many interesting facts on the fashion scene and women everywhere and anywhere would love to find the bargains with which our town seemed overrun, say 78 years ago.

In 1898, one could buy muslin drawers, neatly tucked, at 25 cents, or similar ones, trimmed in lace or Hamburg (also a type of lace) for only 35 cents at Browning and Company. This store also featured lace-trimmed muslin chemises at 25 cents and night robes, extra length, hand-embroidered, at 50 cents.

Ladies trimmed sailor hats were available from Roseau Bros. for 39 to 75 cents and the store also offered bourette and overshot effect, for the most stylish fabric out, making "nobby skirts and dresses" at only 1 1/2 cents a yard.

full at the shoulder to a point just above the elbow and they were then close fitting to the wrist. The necklines were high, usually lace-trimmed and some dresses featured either very wide lapels or collars of an extraordinary width.

Hair styles were evidently meant for long hair as most women, pictured in the rare advertisements of newspapers of this era, were shown with their hair piled on top of their heads or done in a granny knot at the back or top.

This was also the time when women wore corsets and many were called "American Beauties."

Capes were the "in" thing then, too. These were adorned with braid trim and were layered. Women's jackets were hip length and also trimmed in braid and were usually double-breasted. Hats to go with them were either moderately broad-brimmed with bird feathers attached to the right side where the brim was up turned. Other hats were smaller in size but featured the inevitable bird feather or flowers or a combination of both. Prices of capes or jackets ranged from \$2.50 to \$25 and came in an assortment of styles and grades of material.

Little girls wore dresses just below their knees, long cotton stockings and their dresses featured sleeves like sashed in contrasting colors. "Momma" and all were Evening apparel for the ladies took on the swankier

mood with their lace trimmed décolletages cut low in front and back. Extra fullness at the center back of the skirts created a train effect.

1928 FASHIONS

Moving into the fashion scene of 1926, one is startled to find that dresses are now short for women, dresses are shorter and coats are trimmed with very full fur collars and cuffs. Short hair was "shingled" at the back.

Flounces adorned the mid-calf length skirts and Pola Negri, a movie queen, found on her trip to Paris that boots were the thing to buy. She came back with a dozen pair in white, black, olive green, bois de rose, pencil blue, blond and purple.

Tailored coats for women of this time were all the rage with some of them made of blond broadtail caracul, trimmed in bands of squirrel, dyed deep brown. Sleeves were narrow and the waistslines were lowered to the hip.

Merz Bros. advertised coats for \$19.95 and wool and silk dresses for \$3.98. Dust caps of fine white lawn were priced at five cents and men's sweaters were on sale for \$1.39.

This was also the "bra-less" generation when the women wore "teddy bears": a chemise-type garment semi-fitted and embroidered which snapped and which is similar to the present day body-suit. She then as now, were important fashion items. Described as being very smart were the blonde satin

pumps with medium Spanish heels and large bronze buckles. These were \$6.50 a pair, while the Rainbow pump, for \$7, was made of Cuban heel and a rainbow stripe of various colored light tans that run through the large buckle.

Herman's Store at 202 Market Street featured Marcy Lee dresses at \$1.79 and these fashions were knee length with pleats at either side below the pockets. These frocks were beltless and were similar to the dresses worn a few years ago that were loose and unbelted.

Children's clothes again were copied after those of their parents with the exception that in 1926 little boys wore short pants, Eton jackets and sailor suits with minute ties. Little girls were all the fashion in smocked-typed dresses which were unbuttoned and coats for both sexes were belted and double-breasted.

MEN'S WEAR

The men in the late 20's were wearing double breasted suits with very wide lapels, vests and narrow ties. The pants were cuffed and came well down over the instep. Suits at Hechinger's were \$22.50 to \$50 and topcoats went for \$22.50 to \$40.

The Stetson Company of men's blue chambray work shirts two for 98 cents and men's dress shirts were 98 cents each. Men's athletic union suits were available three suits for 98 cents.

A look at fashions of 1952 reveals that coats for women were full with raglan styled sleeves and deeply cuffed. Collars were usually worn up and priced at from \$24.75 to \$49.75.

Men's suits had taken a leap to \$65. Shoulders were narrower, body lines were generally slimmer and trimmer and materials were tweed and wool blends.

This was the year when girls and women were wearing the "cinch-belt skirts." They were marvelous for waist-whittling flattery and were adaptable for casual or dress-up wear.

Hats for the most part were small with face veils adding to their allure.

Suits were the thing for spring. These featured softly rounded collars, box jackets, narrow waists and long set in sleeves. Some of the straightline skirts had hidden pockets and a kick pleat at the center back. Prices were in the range of \$16.95.

Jersey blouses were worn with the cinch-belted skirts and these had high necklines and long sleeves, most often worn pushed to a point just below the elbows.

Along in here came the felt-shirts, the very stiff crinoline skirts and the bobby sox, so popular with the under 19

crowd. This was the era of the spanking white blouses, adorned with initials or poodles; longer hair styles and the crew cuts for the boys.

TODAY

Fashions for 1976 may seem (to those who remember the above styles) a little far out what with the picture now and silk skirts. Silk raincoats are "in" and the really sexy, super, stunning way to wear them is thrown casually across the shoulders.

Although the pantsuits of the early 70's are now a no-no, a double-breasted man-tailored suit is very much yes-yes.

Also considered to be the highest style are the poplin jumpsuits, silk shirtdresses and hammered satin cardigan coats. There are also hammered satin tunics and pants.

Black satin trousers are high on the list of the new designers and although the traditional blue jeans are no longer the thing to wear there are such things as "cigarette jeans."



GALLON

D. Hunt and Son chose to advertise their newest trimmings which included white dotted swiss galloon, edging on each side of Valenciennes lace with center hemstitched strip of pale blue of pink mull at only 39 cents a yard. They also offered taffeta moire from 15 cents to 35 cents. Fans from this store sold for a nickel for a paper affair to 50 cents for one of silk, with a hand-decorated stick.

Women at this period of time were wearing dresses with long skirts, with bustles in the back; sleeves were very

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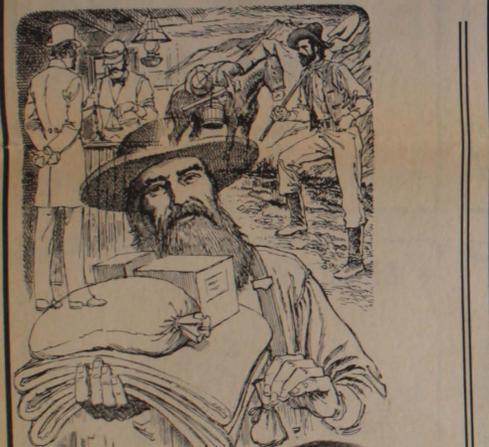
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We've Come A Long Way Since The Days of the Fabulous 49'ers!

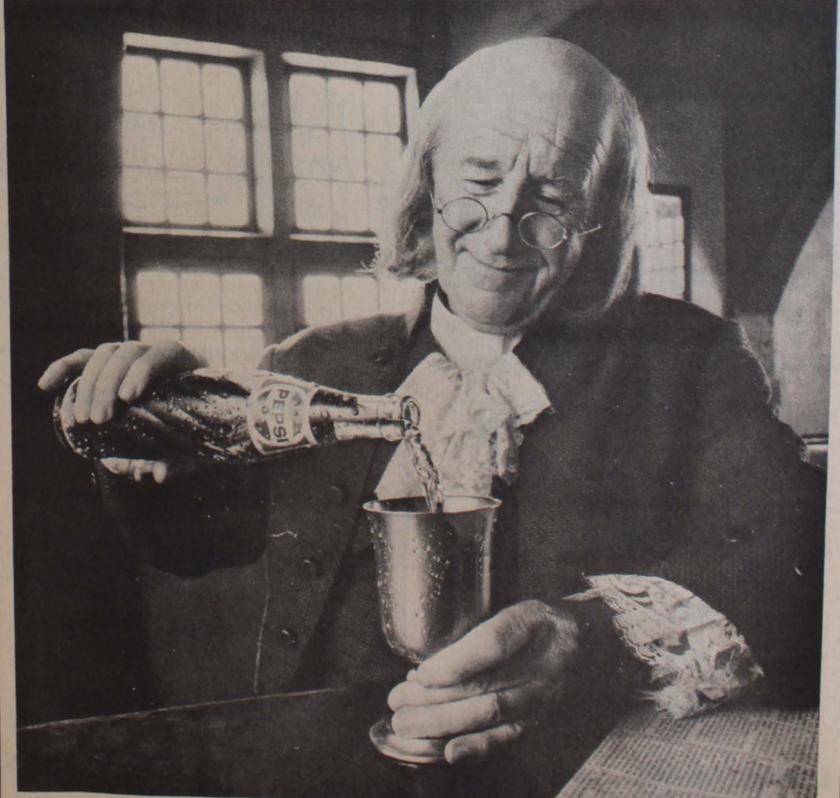
There was gold in them hills! And gold was used in place of money. Today, a good bank is worth its weight in gold. By making loans and all banking services available when needed.

S B T Security Bank & Trust Co.
Complete Banking Service
Maysville, Ky. Member FDIC

200 years of feelin' free... HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AMERICA from your Pepsi-Cola Bottler.

This is one birthday party the whole country's invited to. Happy Birthday, America. Two hundred years of feelin' free... years that have given this country a great thirst for livin'!

The thirst that ice-cold Pepsi-Cola was made for. C'mon. Get into the spirit of '76 with your friends and neighbors. And join the Pepsi People... feelin' free.



BOTTLED BY PEPSI COLA BOTTLING CO., RIPLEY, OHIO UNDER APPOINTMENT FROM PepsiCo, INC., PURCHASE, N.Y.

Your newspaper today and yesterday

Today's newspaper -- criticism aside -- is a marvel of diversity.

There are pages for women and the sports enthusiast, classified ads by the dozens, comics, Ann Landers or Dear Abby to solve your problems, local, state, national and international news, opinion and commentary.

The papers contain news about our schools and churches about people from every walk of life, editorial comment, all sorts of pictures and advertising telling the public about the wares and goods in the community.

There is coverage of city and county government and the columns are open for letters from the reader on any subject -- including ex-coriolation of the paper itself. This wasn't always so.

For example:

The Daily Bulletin in 1882 was a representative newspaper of its day.

It was a four-page tabloid size sheet and under its logo proclaimed: "Hew To The Line, Let The Chips Fall Where They May." Rosser and McCarthy were the publishers.

The four-column front page contained two columns of advertising and a full column praising the worth of the paper itself.

The paper was published every afternoon and delivered in this city, the suburbs of Aberdeen for six cents a week. The publishers said it "is welcomed in the households of men of both political parties, for the reason that it is more of a newspaper than a political journal."

ADVERTISING

Front page advertising included The First National Bank with capital stock of \$210,000. James M. Mitchell was president and Thomas Wells the cashier; a timetable for the Covington, Flemingsburg and Pound Gap Railroad; D. M. Ferry and Company illustrated, descriptive and priced Seed Annual; the Bluegrass Route of the Kentucky Central Railroad and an announcement that the late firm of George Cox and Son will continue under the same name and style.

There were only two stories on page one. The history of small-pox, a plague that has held sway for 12 centuries; and The Old Pennsylvania Farmer, by Bayard Taylor.

THE INSIDE

Page two contained a full

column entitled "What the Republican Party has done in 20 years" and another headed News Brevities. Included in this were one sentence stories from just about everywhere.

The other two columns were filled with ads such as Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters, a sure cure for piles; skin diseases cured; A. B. Greenwood, house and sign painter; a pitch for famous \$5 watches; seven classified ads; boat schedules; 70 acres of land for sale on Cabin Creek in Lewis County for \$20 an acre.

Page three featured a column of personals, a column of County Court proceedings and four stories headlined "Midnight Murder," "Slain by Dogs," "The Washington Shooting," and "Startling News From Lexington."

The back page had three of its four columns filled with advertising. The only "news" consisted of personals from Germantown, Gas Point and Two Lick.

The newspaper said Jno. R. Walton is attending college at Augusta; Charles E. Williams sold his crop of tobacco for \$14, all around; Henry Thomas has a mare with the pink eye; Jos. I. Woodward sold his 97-acre farm to Mr. C. Williams for \$3,400; Dr. W. S. Moore, dentist on Court Street, advertised a full set of teeth for \$10; best Pomeroy coal was selling at a dime a bushel; and, finally, owing to the demand for The Daily Bulletin yesterday, "We printed and circulated in the city and county, 1,500 copies instead of 1,000 as expected -- a fact our advertisers will appreciate."

Gretna Green recalled

Information by
TOM HALL
Former Aberdeen Mayor

Anyone who has ever read an English novel set in the late 1800's is sure to come across a place called Gretna Green to which have all young couples flew to be married if the marriage was opposed by either family for whatever reason.

Few, however, are cognizant of the fact that our own Aberdeen (across the river in Ohio) gained fame as America's Gretna Green.

Squire Massie Beasley married 7,228 couples between 1870 and 1892.

In April of 1965, Tom Hall, then mayor Aberdeen, was contacted by a students' group in Aberdeen, Scotland and he sent them a sketch telling that "our" Aberdeen is one of the oldest villages along the Ohio River, having been incorporated July 5, 1816.

Matthew Campbell is said to have been the founder and to have chosen the name because of his regard and respect for his beloved "Silver City" in Scotland.

The sketch recounted that Aberdeen became famous as a Gretna Green by having two marrying squires in succession (Squire Shelton had married more than 2,000 before Squire Beasley took over). Subsequently, it continues, a river steamer was called the "Gretna Green" and Aberdeen's weekly newspaper of that era was also known by that name.

According to the Universal Postal Union's two volume directory of the world's half-million post offices, there are 15 Aberdeens listed. They are listed in this order:

- Aberdeen, Cape Province, South Africa.
- Aberdeen, Idaho.
- Aberdeen, Kentucky.
- Aberdeen, Maryland.
- Aberdeen, Mississippi.
- Aberdeen, North Carolina.
- Aberdeen, Ohio.
- Aberdeen, South Dakota.
- Aberdeen, Washington.
- Aberdeen, New South Wales, Australia (later changed to Burra North).
- Aberdeen, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- Aberdeen, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Aberdeen, Scotland.
- Aberdeen, Jamaica.
- Aberdeen, Sierra Leone.

Other places are named Aberdeen but apparently are not large enough to have post office facilities. They include Aberdeen, Lancashire; Aberdeen, California (50 miles west of Fresno); and Aberdeen, Hong Kong.



I pledge allegiance to the flag . . .

of the United States and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. During the era of the American Revolution Bicentennial, let's show our colors . . . take pride in our heritage! Let's stand by our flag and repledge ourselves to the American way of life. This is a good time to remember how privileged we are to live in a country where there is freedom for all. The Declaration of Independence set the standard for us. Through the years since 1776, we have had to struggle to uphold the meaning of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But even through times of tribulation our ideals stood solid -- strengthening the patriotism of our citizens. As we celebrate our nation's 200th birthday, let there be a Yankee Doodle song in our hearts. And when we see Old Glory, let's proudly pledge our allegiance to the land of the free.



FOREST AVENUE
564-4044

CENTRAL CENTER
564-3379



Civil War tidbits

Who fired first, Reb?

The Civil War apparently had some impact on this reading area and contained in the Maysville Weekly Bulletin published in the winter months of 1865 are many little one and two line references to the Rebels and the news bulletins concerning the conflict. Some were of a serious nature and others were in the more humorous vein.

Among them are the following:
All the rebel organs are crying aloud about the folly and iniquity of war. Who fired first, Rebs?

Sherman killed all the dogs on his line of march. A western editor wishes Sherman would march through a certain town in his neighborhood.

It is estimated at Washington that there are remaining in the Confederacy eleven million bales of cotton.

One of the rebel officer prisoners at Johnson's Island has given birth to a "bouncing Boy." So says the Sandusky Register. The Register informs us that the officer is undoubtedly a woman.

It is stated that rebel money is so plentiful in Sherman's camp that the men light their pipes with \$50 bills and kindle their fires with \$5,000 Georgia State bonds.

It is said that General Forest, the celebrated Confederate cavalry officer, has had thirty horses killed under him since the commencement of the war.

Enough men have been killed, died from disease and

disabled from wounds, to make a tier of bodies on which the Pacific railroad, could run from ocean to ocean.

The plan is now generally adopted in Grant's army, when burying the dead, to place in the grave with the body a sealed bottle, containing a paper on which is written the name and other particulars respecting the deceased.

Gen. Sherman, acting on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils, has concluded to distribute the tobacco captured at Savannah among his troops. None have a better right to it.

There is a report, not fully authenticated, that Wilmington has surrendered to Federal troops.

It is asserted that General Lee has been appointed Commander-in-chief of all the Confederate forces by Davis, and that Gen. Johnson is to command the army of Northern Virginia.

Four hundred and forty five wounded soldiers, from Fort Fisher had arrived at New York. The body of General Bell, who was killed there, also arrived in that city.

The State Senate of Kentucky has voted to lay the whole question of the Abolition of slavery in this state upon the table.

Davis, formerly keeper of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., has been condemned by a court-martial at Cincinnati to be hung as a spy. General Hooker has approved the sentence.

Beauregard has arrived in Augusta and taken charge of military operations there. We presume the forces at Branchville are also under his control.

The tickets to the inaugural ball to be given under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Club in Washington are fixed at \$10. No dead hands.

It is said that our Government has determined to effect an exchange of civilian prisoners of war.

It was stated lately in the Virginia Senate, that the rebel soldiers had been without meat for sometime.

General Palmer has issued a proclamation to Kentuckians, promising protection to all deserters from the rebel army.

A daughter of John C. Breckinridge, who has been attending school at Louisville, is to be sent through the rebel lines to her father.

Grant's terms of surrender, proposed to Lee, meet the approval of the popular men as a policy that should be adopted in disposing of rebels; but there are some fanatical Radicals who won't be satisfied short of the hanging of the last rebel.

Sixty-four thousand Union soldiers have so far, died in rebel prisons. All might have been exchanged had the Secretary of War been willing.

Hereafter all our national coin are to have the motto, "In God we trust."



Phister's Landing

The foot of Market Street

This illustration affords an excellent view of Phister's Landing, the Ohio River and Aberdeen across the water. Captain C. M. Phister was proprietor of the Wharfboat and also owned the steamer Laurance and the gasoline pleasure and business boat, "Newt Cooper."

Stockade erected in Manchester

In commemoration of the nation's 200th birthday and the town's 185th, the people of Manchester, under direction of a committee, have erected a replica of the original stockade, site of the first settlement here in 1791.

The stockade is 154 feet by 105 feet, made of 1500 logs donated by citizens.

Manchester, in Adams County, the first settlement in the Virginia Military District and the fourth settlement in the bounds of the state of Ohio, was settled in March, 1791, by Nathaniel Massie, a young surveyor from Kentucky, who with 30 families came and settled on the bank of the Ohio River opposite the island.

They erected cabins, and by the middle of March, the small village was entirely enclosed with pickets for protection from the Indians.

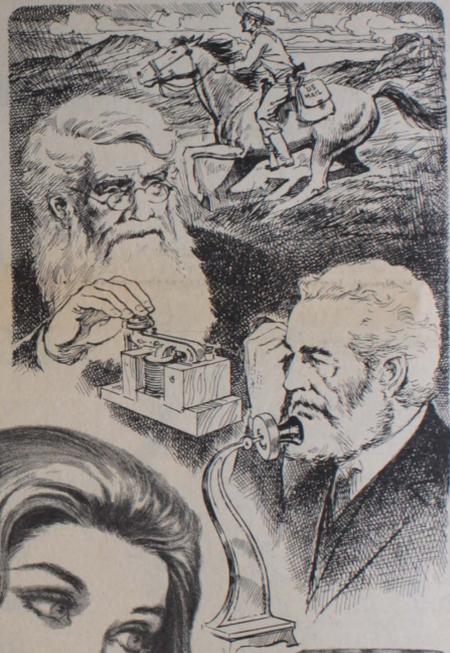
Cabins will be built inside the stockade and the plans are to make it later into an historical center. The land was given by Francis Ellison, a direct descendant of Andrew Ellison,

one of the 30 families to settle in 1791.

Manchester, when first settled, was called Massie's Station. Later Massie named it Manchester, after his home town in England.

Manchester extends a very cordial invitation for everyone to come help them celebrate.

They Helped Make Us What We Are Today



★ The pony express, Samuel Morse and Alexander Graham Bell opened up the lines of speedy communications. They knew our young nation had something to say and their inventiveness was vital in relaying important messages. They're part of our history . . . a heritage deserving of all our pride on the eve of this great country's 200th birthday.

Citizen's National Bank

Aberdeen

Ripley

Let Us Say THANKS To Our Friends And Customers For Their Business.

We At Mil-Mar Invite You In To See Our Fine Line Of Fabrics.



Martha Wilson



Mildred Applegate

Mil-Mar FABRICS

50 W. 2nd. St. Maysville, Ky.

A Bicentennial backward glance

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", today may be the best-known phrase of bedrock Americanism. But 200 years ago it carried new meaning for the founding fathers and everyday folks of 1776.

For a bicentennial backward glance, here's the way things were at the birth of the nation as reported in "We Americans," the National Geographic Society's informal history of the United States.

We were an infant nation, but a growing one. Births and immigration so outweighed the toll taken by smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, and other killers of the day that the colonial population doubled about every 25 years—much more than in the Old World.

There were 3.9 million Americans when the first census was taken in 1790. One out of five were blacks, the same percentage as in 1776, and their birthrate was about the same as for whites.

BRIDES AND BABIES
In New England, women married at about age 20, men

from 25 to 27. The first baby came in about 15 months, but one-third to a half of the brides in some communities marched to the altar pregnant.

Babies arrived about every two years, and the average family had from seven to nine offspring.

Winter courtship in frigid New England included bundling, an old custom of a couple snugly lying on a bed, but fully clothed and separated by a fence-like plank.

To some clergymen's criticism, one reply in 1781 insisted that bundling assured "ten times more chastity than sitting on a sofa."

There were widows and widowers, but in a survey of Plymouth, Massachusetts, about two-thirds of those over 50 had been married just once. Only 8 percent of the men and more than twice as many of the women were more than twice.

Deaths in the 18th century for women in their child-bearing years were no more than for men of about the same ages, according to Andover, Massachusetts.

TOLL FROM EPIDEMICS

The small town's death records also showed that through the 1700s, epidemics claimed about 30 percent of youths under 20 years old.

The air was supposed to be healthier than in the Old World, but records don't indicate that colonial children had any better chance of surviving than did youngsters in Europe and England.

When smallpox swept Boston in 1721, one doctor tried new-fangled inoculations with live smallpox virus on 240 people, and mortality rates dropped from 15 to 2 percent.

In 1776, there were 3,500 medical men in the colonies, and experience was the biggest part of their education. Qualified dentists could not be found in the New World until about 1780.

Tooth-pullers of the day set teeth from animals, especially elk, in plates for common folk. But George Washington—who regularly bought tooth-brushes, powders, and washes—had false teeth carved of the ivory of hippopotamus and walrus.

The colonial world was not much on taking baths. Sponging off satisfied most.

Liberty was on the minds of most colonists. Most men owned enough property to qualify to vote, and after the Revolutionary War six states cut down the requirements. Nobody thought of giving the vote to women.

The Colonies' first political riot was probably the one that claimed two lives in Philadelphia in 1779. Five years later the militia had to be called out to squelch a political fracas in Charleston, South Carolina.

Campaign buttons appeared in 1789 plugging Washington, the only candidate for the presidency.

"BURGOYNE'S DEFEAT"

The colonists were great for pursuing happiness: New York City one year had 24 celebrations that called for bonfires, public dinners, fireworks, and illuminations in house windows.

During the Revolution, Americans kicked up their heels to such toe-tappers as

"Burgoyne's Defeat" and "A Successful Campaign."

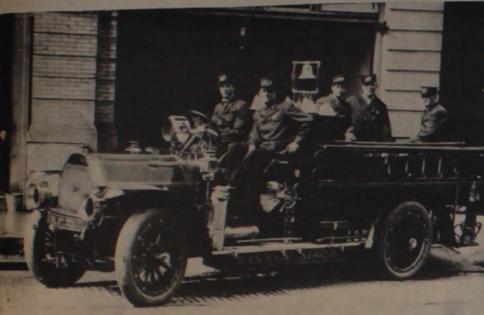
Colonial children flew kites, shot marbles, played hopscotch, leaping, and hide-and-seek, and sang "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" and "London Bridge is Falling Down."

In imitation of their mothers, little girls might stuff rags under their gowns just below their apron strings to simulate pregnancy. Kids who lived in the country often had deer and squirrels as pets, or, in Virginia, a mockingbird in a cage.

Hunting for food was widespread and took great numbers of deer, bear, elk, and wildfowl. In Virginia in 1705 so many deer were shot that hunting them was stopped for a time.

The reading of novels in 1776 was thought to be an offense to the delicate sensibilities of women.

The colonists' favorite drink was rum. Pennsylvania alone imported 526,700 gallons in 1752 and distilled another 80,000.



LOOKING BACK... Among Maysville's finest during the long ago years of 1916-17 were these firemen aboard the Kinney Mac fire engine. Among those shown here are Chief R. H. Newell, James Buckley, Russell Greenlee and Andrew Reed.

1976 travel

Millions planning trips to Bicentennial events

Out of 137 million Americans taking a vacation trip in 1976, 91 million will visit a Bicentennial site or event, according to a survey commissioned by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA).

In addition to these vacation plans, at least 55 million people will make weekend trips to Bicentennial activities during the year.

The survey also indicates that Washington, D.C., will attract 27 million tourists; Williamsburg, Virginia, 17.6 million; Philadelphia, Pa. 17.4 million; New York City 16.7 million; Boston, Mass. 15.3 million; Plymouth, Mass. 5.8 million. These city survey figures are based on vacation and weekend trip statistics which included Bicentennial and non-Bicentennial overnight or longer visits.

The survey is the second poll performed by the United States Travel Data Center under contract with the ARBA. The latest poll was conducted in October-November and was responded to by 1,545 of the original 2,943 adults from the first poll.

The information released today is preliminary. Complete survey results will be available in several weeks. As in 1975, the South will be the most frequently visited region, with 37 per cent of all travelers intending to tour this area. Vacation travel generally will be up 10 per cent over 1975.

Almost 22 million Americans will visit a National Park on their longest 1976 vacation, with another 33 million planning a weekend trip to a Park.

The area commonly referred to as George Washington country will attract the largest number of Bicentennial vacationers with 24 million. This region includes Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland,

Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Although the survey shows the largest number of Bicentennial tourists in George Washington Country, it also indicates heavy Bicentennial interest in other parts of the nation.

The findings show that 17 million will travel to the South for Bicentennial events, 14 million to the Great Lakes region, 13 million to the Eastern Gateway (New Jersey and New York), 12 million to New England, 11 million to the Far West, 7 million to the Frontier West and 4 million to the Mountain West.

Heartened by the national interest in the Bicentennial, John W. Warner, ARBA Administrator, again urged Americans to consider visiting regional activities during the Bicentennial year. For those traveling to principal Bicentennial sites and major metropolitan areas, he suggested working with the professional travel industry to minimize personal in-

convenience and disruption in the community visited.

"Make sure you have confirmed reservations before you go," he cautioned.

The survey also reveals a new seasonal trend for tourists during 1976.

In 1975, August was the month in which most people traveled. However, in 1976, June is the most popular month.

The number of travelers planning their trips in January and February has also increased significantly from 1975. Nine per cent of all travelers intend to take their trip in January and 8 per cent in February. This may indicate a trend toward avoiding crowds during the Bicentennial year.

The major reason given by those individuals not planning to take a vacation trip in 1976 was the price of gas, closely followed by beliefs that accommodations, food and transportation are too expensive.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, A PROMINENT TOBACCO GROWER OF VIRGINIA, WAS SOUGHT OUT TO LEAD THE COLONIAL FORCES IN 1776. FOLLOWING THE LOSS OF NEW YORK TO THE BRITISH HE APPEALED TO HIS COUNTRYMEN FOR AID TO THE ARMY. "I SAY, IF YOU CAN'T SEND MONEY, SEND TOBACCO."



THE LIBERTY BELL IS ONE IN THE SERIES OF COLOR REPRODUCTIONS THAT WILL APPEAR ON EACH WHITE OVAL CIGAR BOX IN A 1976 BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE. THIS SERIES WHICH MAY WELL BECOME SOUGHT AFTER AS COLLECTOR ITEMS FIRST APPEARED IN NOVEMBER, 1975.



LIBERTY BELL THAT RANG ON JULY 8TH, 1776 TO HERALD DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CRACKED IN 1835 DURING FUNERAL FOR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

OLDEST EXISTING ILLUSTRATION OF SMOKING FROM MAYAN TEMPLE OF PALENOQUE (300 A.D.) CHAPAS, MEXICO.

The Spirit of America

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political . . . peace, commerce, honest friendship with all nations . . . the support of these governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns . . . and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies . . . the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad . . . freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through revolution and reformation."

Davis

The People Who Know Paint...

Join In Saluting Our Nation's 200th Birthday !!

DAVIS DECORATING CENTER

CENTRAL CENTER MAYSVILLE



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all reference hath hitherto been made to the support of the same. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would assent to the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of obstructing them from complying with the Law. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the People. — He has refused for a long time after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of Invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Law for Naturalization of Strangers; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance. — He has kept standing Armies in times of Peace, standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power. — He has combined with us to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large Bodies of armed Troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us across the Sea to be tried for pretended Offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to extend it at one stroke and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute Tyranny into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Brethren, to become the executioners of their Friends and Brethren, to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic Violence among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction of all Age, Sex and Condition. In every Stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated Injury. A Prince whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. Not have We been wanting in attentions to our British Brethren, We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| John Hancock | John Hancock | John Hancock | John Hancock |
| John Adams | John Adams | John Adams | John Adams |
| Thomas Jefferson | Thomas Jefferson | Thomas Jefferson | Thomas Jefferson |
| Benjamin Franklin | Benjamin Franklin | Benjamin Franklin | Benjamin Franklin |
| James Wilson | James Wilson | James Wilson | James Wilson |
| George Washington | George Washington | George Washington | George Washington |
| Richard Henry Lee | Richard Henry Lee | Richard Henry Lee | Richard Henry Lee |
| John Jay | John Jay | John Jay | John Jay |
| Robert R. Livingston | Robert R. Livingston | Robert R. Livingston | Robert R. Livingston |
| Francis Pickens | Francis Pickens | Francis Pickens | Francis Pickens |
| Jefferson Davis | Jefferson Davis | Jefferson Davis | Jefferson Davis |
| Andrew Johnson | Andrew Johnson | Andrew Johnson | Andrew Johnson |
| Ulysses S. Grant | Ulysses S. Grant | Ulysses S. Grant | Ulysses S. Grant |
| Rutherford B. Hayes | Rutherford B. Hayes | Rutherford B. Hayes | Rutherford B. Hayes |
| James A. Garfield | James A. Garfield | James A. Garfield | James A. Garfield |
| Benjamin Harrison | Benjamin Harrison | Benjamin Harrison | Benjamin Harrison |
| William McKinley | William McKinley | William McKinley | William McKinley |
| Theodore Roosevelt | Theodore Roosevelt | Theodore Roosevelt | Theodore Roosevelt |
| Woodrow Wilson | Woodrow Wilson | Woodrow Wilson | Woodrow Wilson |
| Franklin D. Roosevelt | Franklin D. Roosevelt | Franklin D. Roosevelt | Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| Dwight D. Eisenhower | Dwight D. Eisenhower | Dwight D. Eisenhower | Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| John F. Kennedy | John F. Kennedy | John F. Kennedy | John F. Kennedy |
| Lyndon B. Johnson | Lyndon B. Johnson | Lyndon B. Johnson | Lyndon B. Johnson |
| Richard M. Nixon | Richard M. Nixon | Richard M. Nixon | Richard M. Nixon |
| Jimmy Carter | Jimmy Carter | Jimmy Carter | Jimmy Carter |
| Ronald Reagan | Ronald Reagan | Ronald Reagan | Ronald Reagan |
| George H. W. Bush |
| Bill Clinton | Bill Clinton | Bill Clinton | Bill Clinton |
| Barack Obama | Barack Obama | Barack Obama | Barack Obama |
| Mitchell | Mitchell | Mitchell | Mitchell |
| Carver | Carver | Carver | Carver |
| Braxton | Braxton | Braxton | Braxton |

Presented As A Public Service By All Of Your Friends At

BLUE GRASS INDUSTRIES

The Flood and Black Sunday

Black Sunday is what they called it later. Boats and boats were in great demand in Maysville on Monday, Jan. 21, 1937, following incessant weekend rains. Flood stage had been passed on Jan. 18, and the river had been playing games since the first week of the new year. Jan. 21 was only the beginning of the worst flood ever recorded in Ohio valley history.

On Jan. 22, the American Legion headquarters gave shelter to more than 30 families; long distance telephone communications were crippled; there were no trains, no buses and no telegraph service. Maysville was cut off from the world outside.

Jan. 23 - In the event of suspension of gas service, officials of the Kentucky Power & Light company said in a warning, all users are urged to turn off gas stoves and heaters.

The American Legion Hall was filled. Various welfare agencies found shelter for 150 of the homeless; the first flood fire occurred on Second and Short streets; County Judge A. G. Sulser and Mayor Duke White stopped all liquor sales; 14 boats were sent in from Lexington to be used by guardsmen as "free ferries;" guardsmen faced the added danger of a blizzard.

Jan. 25 - All women and children in Aberdeen, O., were taken to Georgetown Sunday

night as all but 25 houses in the town were under water. The Assistant Postmaster Maurice F. McNamara set up Post Office headquarters in St. Patrick's Catholic School.

Headlines screamed: "All Augusts Under Water;" "Refugees Compelled to Move for Second Time;" "Hospital Patients Suffer as Water Shortage Comes;" "National Guards Executing All Orders Issued;" "Electric Current Off Seven Hours;" and finally, in the Public Ledger's largest type—"Crest Near, 75 to 76 Feet."

TERROR

But the river wasn't finished with the town yet.

On Jan. 26, Lt. J. Arthur Kehoe, commandant of Headquarters Company, local unit of the Kentucky National Guard, proclaimed that Maysville was under Martial Law.

As the muddy water of the Ohio crept slowly but surely higher, the flood stricken community was gripped by a new terror when an ultimatum was issued that there would be no more water except for fire protection.

Pandemonium threatened a second time that day when the order went out that every resident of Maysville must be inoculated against typhoid fever.

Maysville City Commissioner Andrew Clooney was arrested for "refusing to abide by the orders of the State Department of Health

and for resisting military police." Clooney had been forcibly immunized against typhoid fever in the Police Court room where, it was reported, guardsmen had to hold him while he was given the "shot." His bond of \$1,000 was furnished by W. F. Tume. Judge Sulser did not set a date for Clooney's trial.

On Jan. 27, the river crested at 35.425.

A man was rescued from the top of a floating house by boatmen in Aberdeen. Braving "hell and high water," a young Maysville couple was married. Cablish Food Market advertised, "We have plenty of food. No need to stock up. Fresh food was coming in every day or so. No advance in prices."

CARS BANNED

In Cincinnati, all automobiles, except those bent on official business, were banned. Lexington's population increased by 1300 as prisoners from the flood swept state reformatory at Frankfort were transported there. United States Army troops moved into Louisville and the city was placed under military rule by Gov. A. B. Chandler.

In Maysville 47 cases of liquor were confiscated by guardsmen at the Merchants' Lunch room. George Nicholas was taken into custody and charged with violating military laws.

In Washington, D. C.,

congressmen from flood areas mobilized to fight for a ten year program of reservoir construction to master their destructive waterways.

It was Jan. 28 before the Public Ledger could print, "Flood Water Receding." Maysville's loss was estimated at \$2.5 million. More than 4500 were homeless. Citizens were warned against fire hazards; guardsmen were chlorinating water being brought into Maysville; clothing was available at the Presbyterian Church.

In Frankfort a story of horror unfolded as officials at the State prison announced that at least 12 prisoners were believed to have drowned when flood waters rose to a height of more than six feet in the cell blocks.

\$5 MILLION LOSS

Jan. 29 - Mayor White placed the loss here at \$5 million, doubling the previous estimate. In addition to the damage to property, stocks of merchandise and personal belongings, there was a great loss in payrolls and wages. Fortunately, the Mayor said, there were no drownings and no deaths directly attributable to the flood.

Rehabilitation plans were pushed as the various organizations, headed by the Red Cross and the federal WPA, and individuals whose property was flooded, turned their thoughts to conditions after the water recedes.

On Jan. 30, the water had dropped four feet and was receding at the rate of one tenth of a foot an hour. Boats in floodwaters were banned from sunup to sundown; all places of business serving food or drink were forbidden to re-open their establishments until they were inspected; a guardsman was struck by a Germann truck; all stray dogs and cats were ordered outside the city limits, any remaining would be shot after noon on Sunday, Jan. 31.

THE CLEAN-UP

Feb. 1 - Brooms, mops, buckets and rags were the chief instruments of work Monday in this beleaguered city as most of the citizenry struggled to clean up the mud and debris left by the yellow waters of the highest and most devastating flood of Ohio River history.

By Feb. 6, the water was almost back where it belonged; on Feb. 8 Martial law was lifted, but by Feb. 9 the river had risen five feet from heavy rains, and on Feb. 10, it was up 10 feet. But the river was only threatening, it again receded.

News of the disastrous flood and its cleanup continued into spring but in time was replaced with other stories of importance. Those who lived in Maysville in 1937 will never forget it. Black Sunday remains indelible in their memories.



WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE . . . This photograph was taken looking west on West Second Street during the height of the 1937 flood. The Ledger-Independent offices are at the right.



AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL: A Time For Re-Dedication

The 400,000 employees of Sears, Roebuck and Co. join with all Americans in the observance of the Bicentennial of our nation. It is a time to reflect—a time to recall the courageous action of those few who held out the promise of new rights and established the principle that government exists by the consent of the governed.

This is also a time to look forward—to plan for the future and to set our standards at a level that will result in an even greater America. All of us can be proud of our country's accomplishments over the past 200 years. But no matter how great our past achievements, we can do even better! We must measure up to the challenge of our times.

Each of us must set our own individual goals; for our part Sears pledges, in our 90th Anniver-

sary year, to do even better those things that have marked our progress in the past.

We will intensify our efforts to offer you real day-in and day-out value in merchandise you want; we will reaffirm our determination to furnish you the reliable service you expect when you call on us; and we will redouble our present endeavors to treat you openly and courteously on the sales floor, at the counter and over the phone.

These fundamentals have been the backbone of Sears policy for 90 years—now we pledge to meet these even more demanding standards wherever we meet you.

William E. Hoover
Chairman of the Board
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Honoring America's Bicentennial **Sears** Celebrating Our 90th Anniversary Year
Serving this area from Maysville since 1956
Central Center U. S 68 South
Daily 9-6 Fridays 9-9

1776 ★★★★★★ 1976

★ 76 ★

The Farmers are Tops With Us.

For Over 200 Years the Farmers have Surprised Us With Nutritious Food . . . and Boosted Our Standard of Living . . . Now During The Bicentennial

We Salute Their Contributions

'We Wish Them Continued Success'

Mayslick Mill
Ph 763-6602

Jabetown Mill
Ph 267-2161

Frank Hinton & Son, Inc.
Ph 876-3171

1899-1944 . . . or when a dollar went a long way

Wandering through the pages of the Evening Bulletin of December 1899, Christmas gift ideas were plentiful and oh, the prices... lower than you would believe but, of course, money was not as free flowing as it is now.

For instance, at Roseau Bros., proprietors of the Bee Hive, one could find pretty, odd shaped mirrors in silver or gilt frames from 15 cents to \$2.50. Chinaware pin trays, ash receivers, puff boxes and jewel cases could be purchased for a nickel up to \$1.50. Seal and Martin collarettes with Mouffon or Astrachan trimming were priced from \$1.39 to \$10.95.

At Lovell's grocery, it was possible to buy four pounds of their best imported mixed candy for 25 cents or four pounds each of their best New York mixed candy, homemade mixed candy, Phoenix mixed candy, assorted stick candy or gum drops.

FOR THE BOYS
Little boys of today would have been thrilled beyond words to visit the store's supply of fireworks - 20-ball Roman candles were 10 cents each, while those of four, six or eight balls were a penny each and the 10-ball and 12-ball candles were two cents for the same amount of money.

The J. T. Kackley and Co. store offered a "good" book for 10 cents, a "good" graphophone for \$5 and a "good" kodak for \$2.

At the New York Store of Hays & Co., a woman of 1899 could purchase a pair of shoes for 90 cents, a plaid skirt for \$1 and a wool waist for 50 cents. Wool plaid dress material sold for 15 cents per yard.

D. Hunt & Son offered umbrellas from 50 cents to \$5, holiday petticoats sold for \$3.50 and four yards of silk cost \$2.

The stores had something for everyone - at Poyntz Bros. one could buy seven year old whisky for \$2 per gallon.

Murphy, the jeweler, offered tooth brushes with a silver handle from 50 cents, while buttons of silver were 15 cents and a sterling silver comb and brush set sold for \$4.

And just as today the stores have after Christmas clearance sales so did the stores of this era. Feather boas were reduced to 25 cents, while buttoners were 19 cents and sugar bowls were 10 cents at the D. Hunt & Son store.

All of the other stores in the bustling city of Maysville reduced their prices some 25 per cent in order to prepare for new stock.

1925
They didn't call it inflation then, mostly because there were no economists being paid inflated salaries to come up with such words as inflation.

Prices in the Maysville area in 1925 were higher by far than at the turn of the century, but nonetheless a dollar certainly went a long way in comparison to today's standards.

For example:

M. Galanty and Son at 128 Market Street purchased a quarter page ad and trumpeted these values: Men's and young men's suits from \$12.50 to \$22.50; a guaranteed all leather wet oxford for \$3.45; straw hats from \$1.25 to \$2.99; heavy blue or khaki work shirts with two breast pockets for 69 cents.

The Stetson Store at 11 West Second Street called itself "The Home of Economy" and advertised athletic style union suits for 89 cents; girls' rajah cloth dresses for \$1.48; Gloria Swanson hats from \$1.69 to \$1.98; and an absolute clearance of all men's suits from \$10.95 to \$19.75.

The Kroger Company was in business at 218 Market Street and ran a tiny ad which featured Clifton pork and beans, 3 cans for 17 cents; Country Club flour, 12 1/2 pounds for 64 cents; one pound of crackers for 14 cents; big, ripe, luscious bananas for 7 cents a pound; 25 pounds of pure cane sugar for \$1.67, bread, any kind, 7 cents a loaf.

The Pastime Theatre was a big advertiser and on May 15 featured Monte Blue and Irene Rich in "Defying Destiny." The price of admission was a dime and 15 cents.

Keith and Keith Motor Car Company proudly announced it had been an Oldsmobile dealer since 1915 and made a pitch for these used cars: A Scripps-Booth Roadster, \$150; a 1924 Ford Touring with new tires, \$350; an Oakland "6" Touring, \$100; a Buick "8" Touring, \$150.

There may have been no air conditioners, no fancy electric kitchen appliances, none of today's modern gadgets which we take for granted. But no one can deny that a dollar was a dollar and it went a long, long way.

1944
Nineteen years later, in May of 1944, prices had continued a relentless climb - although by today's standards you could get almost anything for a piddlin' sum.

World War II was grinding to an end and the advertising business wasn't the best in the world. Nonetheless, a cursory check of the newspapers of that day showed some values:

A man could go to Startz's Shoe Store on Market Street and buy Buster Brown shoes for his kids at \$1.95 to \$4.95. They were "as young as spring" and were "famous for helping young feet grow right."

Merz Bros. had a full page ad and featured Double-duty cotton suits for women -

"fashion-fresh now thru summer" - for \$5.95. At the same store you could purchase an Odora Giant Safeway Closet for \$4.49 or "grown-up" children's dresses for \$5.95.

The Reliable Shoe Store told the consumer it had Star

Brand shoes which "like a tractor" had plenty of stamina. The price was \$5.95.

Montgomery Ward was in business here and told the public it had porch and deck paint for 97 cents a quart, moth balls for a dime a

package, 50-feet of strong sash cord for 45 cents, and enough tough, colorful hex shingles to cover 100 square feet for \$5.18.

And what about food prices? Probably outrageous for that day but nothing short of eye-popping by today's standards.

A woman could buy all the pork loin roast she wanted for 27 cents a pound; U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes sold at 15

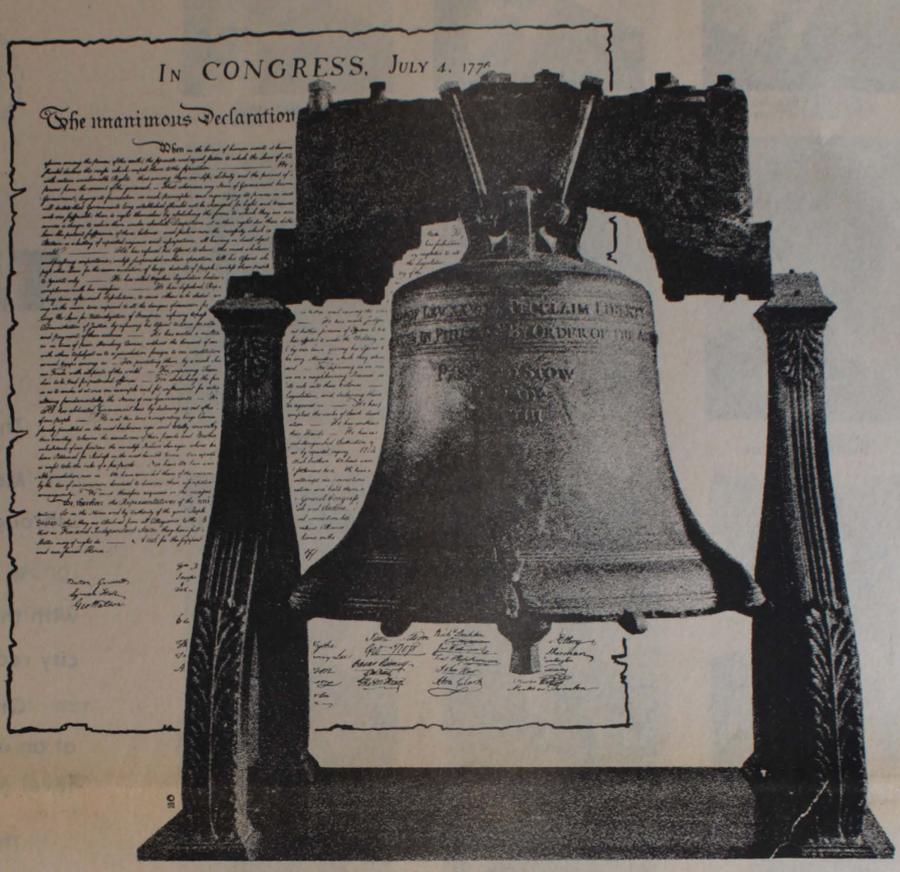
pounds for 51 cents; smoked hams were 33 cents a pound and slab bacon was six cents cheaper than that; you could

buy 3 loaves of Marvel bread for 29 cents and Pride of Indiana green beans for a dime a can.

Entertainment? Certainly. You could go to the Washington Theatre (now the

Opera House) for a midnight show Saturday. Gene Autry was featured in the "Big Show" and it cost 16 cents to get in.

The years from 1889-1944 were something else weren't they?



A AMERICA: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE HERE'S TO OUR NEXT 200!

America: Time Past and Time Present, are all contained in Time Future. We give a salute to our next 200 years. Birthdays are significant in that they afford an opportunity to celebrate and to reflect upon the example given by those who make these United States a great nation.

Although we are one of Maysville's youngest industries we are aware that the history and growth of this area have been determined by river transportation. It might be also said that we are also one of Maysville's oldest industries. It makes us proud to be a continuing part of Maysville's river heritage.

We enjoy the feeling of belonging that this community has afforded in our short seven years on the Maysville scene. Seldom do we have the occasion to tell our neighbors that we are in integral part of the business scene and that as Maysville and America grows, so too will we grow.

It is true that the future will be determined by all of us and that we must rise to the occasion. We know that as Americans we can and will be able to look to the future with confidence.

Flower talk, circa 1876

Did you know the language of flowers has been in use for more than 100 years? In the July 6, 1876 edition of the Maysville Bulletin the language was repeated for those who may have the occasion to use them.

They include:
Blue Bell - I wish to lead a single life.
Boxwood - Tell me that you love me truly.
Columbine - You are most too foolish.
Clover blossoms, red - I have a secret to tell you.
Clover blossoms, white - I love another better than you.
Dandelion - You are a smiling little flirt.
Daisy - I will share your delight sentiments.
Dahlia - Your charms I cannot resist.
Fuchsia - I am true to you, never love another as I love you.
Flags - Cold and dreary is your heart.
Geranium - I am lonely without you.
Gull - Useful but not ornamental.
Hollyhock - You are most too ambitious.
Honeysuckle - I will make you happy.
Hyalanth - Have you good faith.
Ivy - I can only be your friend and nothing more.
Lily - I am patient.
Marigold - Be very cautious.
Myrtle - I love you truly.
Mock Orange - Can you keep a secret?
Magnolia - I love none on earth better than you.
Narcissus - Your love for yourself is better than for me.
Peach blossoms - I shall love you as I love you.
Flags - Cold and dreary is you.



THE CROUNSE CORPORATION

RIVER TRANSPORTATION

HAPPY B AME



FR

THE BANK OF

"The Oldest Ba

The year was 1835 and the Bank of Maysville

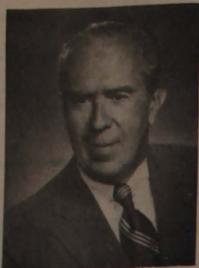
Maysvillians were excited over the fact that through Lexington and Frankfort to Louisville--

In May of that year, General Lafayette and with the Governor of Ohio, had reached Maysville city received the visitors with enthusiasm and ex

On May 24, a public dinner was planned to at an unbelievable cost of \$7 million--the first rail level grade only); and the first iron steamboat w

The Bank of Maysville was here to serve you continuous service with a combined total of 447

The Bank Of Maysville . . . No



James M. Finch, Jr.
President - 18 Years



Joseph P. Cooney,
Exec. V. P. - 30 Years



Maurice L. Dillon,
Cashier - 29 Years



Anne H. Follmer,
Trust Officer - 26 Years



Anne H. Gillespie,
Asst. V. P. - 25 Years



Trelia McHugh,
Asst. Cashier - 28 Years



Elizabeth Frogde,
Asst. Cashier - 23 Years



Arthur A. Griffin,
Asst. Cashier - 19 Years



Richard M. Kehoe,
Asst. Cashier - 14 Years



James L. Gallenstein,
Asst. Cashier - 13 Years



William Slattery,
Asst. Cashier - 11 Years



Rose Schumacher,
Loan Dept. - 25 Years



Betty Kelsch,
Teller - 22 Years



Alene Allison,
Savings Dept. - 18 Years



Sharon Stanton,
Secretary - 10 Years



Ralph Galtner,
Loan Dept. - 10 Years



Kenneth Roberson,
Branch Mgr. - 9 Years



Brenda Fussencker,
Teller - 9 Years



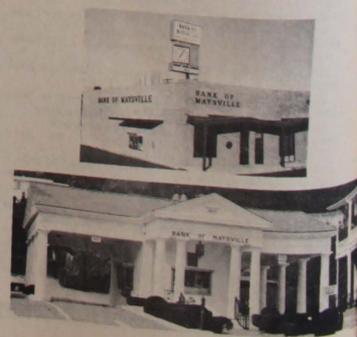
Dorothy Wilson,
Teller - 8 Years



Delores Allison,
Bookkeeper - 8 Years



Directors of the Bank of Maysville include back row: Denham, J.A. Finch, C.H. McEuen, Bill Miller, Gilbert McDowell, Dr. W.H. Cartmell, J.M. Finch, Jr., and Downing. Not present when picture was taken was C.



BIRTHDAY, ERICA



FROM MAYSVILLE

"Bank In Kentucky"

opened its doors.

a stage line had been established from Maysville,
and it only took two days.

son, Col. George Washington Lafayette, along
on the steamer, "Herald." Residents of the river
extended their best hospitality.

onor Henry Clay. The Erie Canal opened that year
and to use a steam locomotive had opened (on
built in America.

then--it is here to serve you now.--141 years of
years of experience.

In Our 141st Year Of Service



From the left, I.C. Van Meter, Dr. T. Frank Brisley, Mike
H. Nooe, C.C. Calvert, Jr.; front row, same order, Dr. J.I.
Russell, J.P. Cooney, Executive vice president; G.L.
Russell and James H. Rogers.



James Sammons,
Teller - 8 Years



Peggy Douglas,
Bookkeeper - 8 Years



Carlton Gibbs,
Custodian - 7 Years



Charles Routt,
Custodian - 7 Years



Carolyn McDonald,
Teller - 7 Years



Sharon Haughaboo,
Teller - 6 Years



Linda Crawford,
Bookkeeper - 6 Years



Bette Owens,
Teller - 5 Years



Mary Brown,
Proof Dept. - 5 Years



Elsie Beckett,
Statement Dept. - 5 Years



Holton Cartmell
Branch Mgr. - 4 Years



Kay Cobb,
Teller - 3 Years



Opal Hull
Teller - 2 Years



Roy Faul,
Bank Auditor - 2 Years



Regina McCray,
Gen. Bookkeeper - 2 Years



James Boone,
Custodian - 2 Years



Beth Gallenstein,
Bookkeeper - 2 Years



Winifred S. Wenz,
Bookkeeper - 9 Years



Bert Collins,
Farm Dept. - 2 Years



Chester Glass,
Teller - 2 Years



Member of the F.D.I.C.

Tobacco

It all started with Christopher . . .

A people that has been smoking tobacco since Christopher Columbus and his fellow Spaniards were introduced to the weed in 1492—it is likely that by the 21st Century the habit will have been broken?

As the United States in its 200th birthday year moves deeper into the last quarter of the current century, it is a time of a three-pronged challenge to the tobacco industry: doing the research to determine the link, if any, of smoking with lung cancer and with emphysema; developing filters and processes to remove the nicotine from cigarettes; finding a way to cut production costs so that for Kentucky farmers the growing of burley will be both

profitable and competitive.

Another aspect of the tobacco industry that is being questioned is: Will the tobacco auction system endure as it now operates? There are pros and cons.

Warehousemen feel that the auction system will continue as it gives the farmer the best opportunity to obtain the fair value on his crop. Should crops be sold directly from the barn to the tobacco manufacturer, the claim is that farmers may not know what is the best price unless he gets estimates.

Although there may be errors in the auctioning system, it does have the advantage of allowing farmers within a period of five to six weeks to get their money cash

on the line. In Canada, for instance, the method of sales is known as the "clock system" whereby the clock is set and bids are opened. Again, as in Rhodesia, tobacco is placed in bales for sale.

THREAT

Perhaps the greatest threat to the burley farmer is the fear that he will be priced out of a competitive world market by accelerated production, financed by manufacturers, in South Africa, South America, Mexico and numerous other countries where it is raised with cheap labor.

To this end tobacco leaders such as Congressman Carl Perkins failed to accomplish for burley growers a government support price of \$1.36 per

pound. It ended up at 96.1 cents and in the year ahead is expected to increase by 10 per cent to close to \$1.06 cents.

With Maysville having operated under the auctioning system since 1909, the tobacco market has held except for one year in the past several decades the record of ranking as No. 2 in the millions of pounds sold.

In this agricultural area, burley always has been the big cash crop—except in the off years of the Depression. The 1931 crop of 39,699,155 sold at an average of \$9.83.

The 1974 crop of 32,946,224 pounds broke all records at \$112.75. This past season the average eased to \$108.24 but volume increased to about 36.5

million pounds. The forecast is for improved prices in the coming season, weather conditions permitting.

Despite heavy pressure and legislation to decrease smoking both by individuals and in public places, the fact remains that more cigarettes are being sold than ever before.

And the smoker doesn't seem ready for the cabbage cigarette. Researchers all over the world have been seeking substitutes for tobacco. The have offered cabbage, soybeans, tomato leaves, lettuce, wild hydrangea. Recently, coca beans and wood cellulose have joined the list.

TECHNOLOGY

Can tastes acceptable to today's smokers be developed? Will the future smoker demand such new approaches as these? What new technology will have to be developed, if some revolutionary breakthrough does occur?

The answer to these questions is not known.

But most people are confident of the long-range viability of the world tobacco industry. And there is a strong sentiment that leaf tobacco always will continue to be the essential ingredient blend that the smokers of the world prefer. Burley is one of those blends.

It has taken centuries for technicians to develop processes that will make it possible for tobacco not to require the manual labor it always seems to have required. The solutions are not here yet, but if burley is to be the cash crop that Kentucky farmers count upon as essential to their economic well being, then new methods of planting, handling, cutting, curing and stripping must be developed.

History shows that tobacco was being sold at Maysville in 1787. It is altogether likely it will be available in some form to future generations who may be living in the year 2087.

. . . and has been used as money ever since

The use of tobacco as money was common in the South. As far back as 1619, it was used in Jamestown by bachelors to redeem their brides. However, it also had its difficulties. Debtors and creditors would speculate, since it was more convenient to pay when the price of tobacco was low than when it was high, and this habit led to extreme uncertainty in business matters.

1787, June. General James Wilkinson with a small cargo of tobacco and other produce (the first) descended to New Orleans and sold it at a good price. He obtained permission from the Spanish governor at New Orleans to import, on his own account, to New Orleans all the productions of Kentucky (while the Mississippi River was closed to the Americans). He was to furnish

tobacco for the king of Spain at \$9.50 per cwt., while in Kentucky it would cost him but \$2 cwt. That same year a law was passed establishing the Limestone Warehouse in Maysville—the only one of its kind on the Ohio river except one established in 1783 at Louisville.

1789-1792. John Halley was one of the first to follow General James Wilkinson as an exporter of Kentucky tobacco, and it is a well-grounded tradition that he shipped to England the first crop of tobacco exported to that country from Kentucky, and that he imported into Kentucky the first goods brought direct from England and France to the Blue Grass country.

1791. General James Wilkinson by virtue of his agreement with the Spanish

governor at New Orleans was the earliest exporter of Kentucky-grown tobacco. In one of his last consignments, in 1791, his three boats were the Royal Oak, Dreadnaught, and Union, and when loaded ready to descend the Kentucky River—they contained respectively 41 hogsheds, weighing 42,911 pounds net; 39 hogsheds, weighing 38,890 pounds net; and, 40 hogsheds, weighing 40,241 pounds net.

1790-early 1800's. On the Mississippi River most of the early shipments of tobacco, etc., were in flatboats. Known often as "Kentucky boats" the typical one was perhaps 30 or 40 feet wide, 12 feet broad, with sides five feet high. The bottom planks were two inches thick; side planks, one and a half. The draft was only about 18 inches with the load

of forty hogsheds and a crew of five. Eastern boatmen were more than matched in vigor and originality by the flat-boatmen of the Western waters.

1792. Among the first legislative acts passed by the Commonwealth's first General Assembly were laws regulating and protecting the growing, curing, grading, and marketing of tobacco. These laws were patterned after those prevailing at the time in the mother state of Virginia. Tobacco was made a legal tender. Public warehouses were to be built in specified locations. Duties of Inspectors were defined and the names of these Inspectors are still preserved in the Commonwealth's Archives now in the custody of the Kentucky Historical Society, Old State House, Frankfort.

1792, May. All of General James Wilkinson's land in Frankfort not previously disposed of was sold to Andrew Holmes for 300,000 pounds of tobacco—to be delivered in New Orleans.

1852, May 18. Tobacco manufacturers have been in operation in Louisville since 1819 and on this date the largest business in tobacco ever done in one day—to this date—was in Louisville; sales, 244 hogsheds at \$1.80 to \$7.05 per hundred pounds—the

latter figure for Mason County tobacco.

1853, September. Tobacco from Kentucky outstripped in attention that from all of the United States, as well as Russia, Austria, and Cuba, at the World's Fair at New York.

A hogshed of tobacco from Tabb, Taylor, and French, of Dover, stood bare, and some leaves were shown 3/4 feet long and 2 feet wide, excelling in appearance and quality of all others on exhibit.

1860. L. J. Bradford, of Augusta, Kentucky claimed

to have been the first to experiment with a product, Kentucky White Burley. In 1860 he commenced selecting such plants as showed a light green color, with streaks of white on the leaves, white stems and fivers. Five years later a neighbor planted six acres and produced a fine crop. This tobacco sold in the barn for ten, twenty, and thirty cents per pound. Two hogsheds sold in Cincinnati market for \$42 and \$45 per 100 pounds (The Daily Kentucky Yeoman, Frankfort, March

18, 1873). Mr. Bradford also distributed his seed in Ohio and various other places. In 1866 George Webb, a Brown County, Ohio, tobacco grower, sent an application to the U. S. Commissioner of Patents on seed from which he was said to have been the first to produce the famous White Burley of Kentucky.

1974. Highest average ever received on the Maysville tobacco market, \$112.75. The year's crop amounted to 32,946,224 pounds.

Ashland
A tradition in Maysville

HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY AMERICA!

We're proud to be a part of Maysville's Bicentennial year . . . and a part of the Mason County area! Every employee of Forest Avenue Ashland wishes the same prosperity for you that we've all enjoyed over the years. We welcome this opportunity to salute America and YOU, America's most important ingredient!

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Bill Ravencraft - Owner

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AN INVESTMENT IN OUR THIRD CENTURY

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

SERVING MAYSVILLE, BRACKEN, LEWIS, ROBERTSON COUNTIES IN KENTUCKY
AND BROWN AND ADAMS COUNTIES IN OHIO.

CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

Inasmuch as learning expands both the scope of the classroom and the campus, Maysville Community College strives to promote the intellectual activities of the community and exerts its every energy to enrich and preserve the culture of the area which it serves. Both credit and non-credit courses are offered for those individuals interested in furthering their education on a part-time basis. Information concerning current courses being offered and to request specific course offerings should be directed to David Kraemer, Coordinator of Continuing Education at Maysville Community College.

Typical Course offerings in Maysville Community College's Continuing Education Program include:

- AUTO MECHANICS FOR LADIES
- CERAMICS
- HERB GARDENING
- BASIC MATH FOR ADULTS
- CARE OF THE NEWBORN
- REAL ESTATE
- SLIM & TRIM EXERCISE
- HORSE CARE & MANAGEMENT

PRE-BACCALAUREATE DEGREE PROGRAMS

AT MAYSVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Maysville Community College provides two years (a maximum of 67 credit hours) of undergraduate study in many major fields parallel to that offered by the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, Morehead State University, and other regional state universities and colleges and other senior institutions. In certain fields, however, Maysville Community College does not offer all the courses necessary for the first two years of a major.

The student who will work toward a baccalaureate degree should consult the recommended curriculum for his field of study. Usually, however, he will be required during his

first two years to take courses which lead to an understanding of certain fundamental principles, as well as courses in his field of concentration. Students who expect to complete requirements for the baccalaureate degree in some other college or university should consult the curriculum recommended in the catalog of that institution. Maysville Community College students transfer to colleges and universities throughout the country without loss of credit.

Students who successfully complete 64 semester hours of work in major fields or professional curricula may be awarded the Associate in Arts or Associate in Science degree.

CAREER PROGRAMS

Maysville Community College is committed to an expanded program of technical career education to provide a trained corps of technicians and occupational specialists to meet the manpower needs of the Commonwealth, especially in agriculture, business, industry, engineering and health technologies. To this end, several programs leading to the Associate in Applied Science Degree are offered at Maysville Community College.

Associate in Applied Science Degree curricula, combine a foundation in general education with technical courses.

Career courses currently offered at Maysville Community College include:

- NURSING
- REAL ESTATE
- RETAIL MANAGEMENT
- BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
- AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY
- SECURITARIAL TECHNOLOGY
- FOREST AND WOOD TECHNOLOGY
- ELECTRO-MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY

No ivory tower here . . .

We often think of colleges and universities as "Ivory Tower" institutions where intellectual snobs and wierdos bury themselves away from the realities of daily life to ponder problems and suggest unreasonable solutions that would never work. Perhaps this was true once, but today's college training is taking on a new dimension. New programs of training are being developed to meet the needs and interests of the nation's young people who are just starting to develop professional and occupational goals. Programs of training to enrich the social and cultural awareness of those of us who have already committed ourselves to vocational directions are being developed too.

Maysville Community College, in our own area is a bright example of this new approach to "College." Perhaps even the title should be changed from "College" to "Center for Growth and Learning."

Of course, the traditional community college curriculum of academic work for transfer to four-year university

degree programs continues to claim much time and attention, but to add to its dimension as a "learning center," Maysville Community College is placing an ever growing emphasis on night time course offerings and continuing education programs. Night classes in accounting, Business Machines, Agricultural Policies, Psychology, English Composition, and many others help those committed to occupational goals to improve skills needed for advancement in those occupations, or just to learn something.

"We've always wanted to know, but were afraid to ask." Night classes help the young adults who must work to support families, but who have capacity for advanced positions upon completion of additional schooling. Through these courses young people may even find new motivation to select rewarding careers.

Continuing education courses provide still another dimension to the college's role. Continuing education means study, practice, or investigation of subjects that will enrich

an individual's daily life. A course in "Auto Mechanics for Ladies Only" for example, is not designed to produce a bunch of pretty grease monkeys to take over jobs in local garages. Rather, a course of this type will help the ladies find out how to protect their cars when trouble occurs or how to better appreciate the joy of driving and traveling. It also provides confidence on the highway. And what about courses in "Ceramics" or "Social Dance" or "furniture refinishing." These courses called "Continuing Education" help enrich daily life and establish new social contacts to produce a happier and more productive community.

This then, is the "New College," the new "Center for Growth and Learning." This is Maysville Community College. An institution for service to the community. Not an "Ivory Tower" for wierdos and freaks, but the best of the old and the best of the new . . . a place for enjoyment and growth. A place for you is here, in our community, at Maysville Community College. Welcome!!

FALL 1976 SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

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| <p>ACCOUNTING</p> <p>ACC 201 Principles of Accounting TTh(F) 10 BE 141 Applications of Accounting I MW(F) 11</p> <p>AGRICULTURE</p> <p>GEN 106 Agricultural Animal Science TWTh(F) 9</p> <p>ART</p> <p>A-H 100 Introduction to Art History MW(F) 2:00 A-S 102 Visual Exploration I TTh(F) 9:00-11:00 A-S 103 Visual Exploration II TTh(F) 10:00-12:00 A-S 215 Studio Art II MW(F) 10:00-12:00</p> <p>BIOLOGY</p> <p>AHS 160 Integrated Human Biology I MW(F) 1:00 Lab 1 FOR AHS 160 M 3:00-5:00 Lab 2 for AHS 160 W 3:00-5:00 Lab 3. for AHS 160 F 3:00-5:00</p> <p>BIO 103 Principles of Biology TTh(F) 10:00 BIO 104 Animal Biology MW(F) 11:00 BIO 105 Animal Biology Lab. Tu. 3:00-5:00 BIO 110 Intro. to Human Biology & Health TTh(F) 1:00</p> <p>BUSINESS & OFFICE EDUCATION</p> <p>BE 193 Buying & Merchandising TTh(F) 8:00 BE 155-91 Sales & Sales Management W(ewe) 7: 9:00 BE 160-1 Introduction to Business MW(F) 11:00 BE 160-2 Introduction to Business TTh(F) 9:00 BE 170 Office Internship Lab. TTh 2:00-4:00 BE 190-1 Principles of Retailing I MW(F) 2:00 BE 190-2 Principles of Retailing II TTh(F) 11:00 BE 271 Office Internship: Practicum TBA TBA BE 272 Office Internship: Practicum TBA TBA BE 273 Office Internship: Practicum TBA TBA BE 282 Principles of Marketing MW(F) 9:00 BE 283 Management I TTh(F) 12:00</p> <p>BUSINESS & OFFICE ED.</p> <p>BOE 112 Theory & Principles of Shorthand MW(F) Lab. for BOE 112 TTh 9:00 BOE 117 Typewriting TTh(F) 12:00 BOE 214 Secretarial Procedures MW(F) 10:00 Lab. for BOE 214 MW Lab. for BOE 214 TTh 10:00 BOE 219 Office Machines MW 2:00</p> | <p>CHEMISTRY</p> <p>CHE 110 General College Chemistry I M 9:00 CHE 230 Organic Chemistry TTh(F) 10:00 CHE 231 Organic Chemistry Lab. TTh(F) 12:00</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS</p> <p>CLA 131 Medical Terminology TTh(F) 1:00 CJO 101 Introduction to Communications TTh(F) 10:00 CMS 157-91 Photography Th (eve) 7:00-9:30 JOU 241 Communications Practicum Th (eve) TBA</p> <p>DEVELOPMENTAL COURSES</p> <p>DRE 010-1 Reading Laboratory MW 2:00 DRE 010-2 Reading Laboratory TTh 10:00 DRE 011 Reading Laboratory TTh 4:00 DRE 011 Orientation to College Math MW(F) 4:00 CMS 151 Composition for Technical Students MW(F) 10:00 CMS 185 College Reading TTh 12:00</p> <p>ECONOMICS</p> <p>ECO 160 Contemporary Economic Issues MW(F) 8:00 ECO Principles of Economics TTh(F) 8:00</p> <p>EDUCATION</p> <p>EDF 101 The Teacher in American Schools MW(F) 2:00</p> <p>ELECTRICAL-MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>ET 110 Electric Circuits & Components I MTWThF 2:00 ME 105 Basic Engineering Graphics MW 3:00-5:00</p> <p>ENGLISH COMPOSITION & LITERATURE</p> <p>CMS 151 Composition for Technical Students MW(F) 10:00</p> <p>ENGLISH COMPOSITION & LITERATURE</p> <p>ENG 101-1 Freshman Composition MW(F) 9:00 ENG 101-2 Freshman Composition TTh(F) 9:00 ENG 101-3 Freshman Composition MW(F) 11:00 ENG 101-4 Freshman Composition TTh(F) 11:00 ENG 101-5 Freshman Composition TTh(F) 1:00</p> | <p>ENG 102 Advanced Freshman Composition MW(F) 1:00 ENG 262 Survey of Western Literature MW(F) 2:00</p> <p>FOREIGN LANGUAGE & LITERATURE</p> <p>FR 111-14 Elementary French (oral approach) MW(F) 10:00 FR 200 Intermediate Grammar & Oral Practice TTh(F) 11:00 FR 201 Intermediate French MW(F) 11:00</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>ENG 152 Regional Geography of the World TTh(F) 1:00</p> <p>HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION</p> <p>HPR 112 Volleyball MW (8 wks) 4:00-6:00 HPR Tennis MW (8 wks) 5:30-7:30 HPR 114-2 Tennis TTh (8 wks) 5:30-7:30</p> <p>HOME ECONOMICS</p> <p>HF 153 Intro. to Family Development MW(F) 2:00</p> <p>HISTORY</p> <p>HIS 104 A History of Europe to 1713 MW(F) 2:00 HIS 108 History of the U. S. through 1865 MW(F) 1:00</p> <p>MATHEMATICS</p> <p>DRE 011 Orientation to College Math MW(F) 4:00 MA 108R Basic Algebra MW(F) 1:00 MA 109 College Algebra TTh(F) 11:00 MA 112 Trigonometry TTh 1:00 MA Calculus II TTh(F) plus 1 hr. 9:00 MA 122 Finite Mathematics & Its Application MW(F) 9:00 MAH 151 Applied Mathematics MW(F) 1:00</p> <p>NURSING</p> <p>NSG 160 Fundamentals of Nursing TTh 2:00-4:00 ECL-1 Extended Campus Lab. TW 7:00-11:55 ECL-2 Extended Campus Lab. THF 7:00-11:55 ECL-3 Extended Campus Lab. THF 7:00-11:55</p> <p>ATL-1 Audio-Tutorial Lab. M 10:00-11:55 ATL-2 Audio-Tutorial Lab. W 10:00-11:55 ATL-3 Audio-Tutorial Lab. W 2:00-3:55</p> | <p>NSG 161 Nursing in Mental-Physical Illness I TTh 2:00-4:00 ECL-1 Extended Campus Lab. TW 7:00-11:55 ECL-2 Extended Campus Lab. TW 7:00-11:55 ECL-3 Extended Campus Lab. THF 7:00-11:55 ATL-1 Audio-Tutorial Lab. (Discussion) M plus 2 hrs. TBA 3:00 ATL-2 Audio-Tutorial Lab. (Discussion) M plus 2 hrs. TBA 4:00</p> <p>NUTRITION & FOOD SCIENCE</p> <p>NFS 101 Food & Nutrition for Man TTh(F) plus 1 hr. TBA 12:00</p> <p>PHYSICS</p> <p>PHY 151 Introduction to Physics MW(F) 11:00 PHY 211 General Elementary Physics MTWThF 8:00 Lab. for PHY 211 PHY 231 General University Physics MWF 8:00 MW 10:00 PHY 241 General University Physics TTh 8:00 MW 10:00</p> <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE</p> <p>PS 151 American Government MW(F) 11:00 PS 201 Intro. to Political Behavior TTh(F) 12:00</p> <p>PSYCHOLOGY</p> <p>PSY 200 Developmental Psychology TTh(F) 1:00 PSY 210 General Psychology MW(F) 1:00 PY 188 Dir. Undergraduate Reading in Psychology TBA TBA</p> <p>REAL ESTATE</p> <p>RE 120-91 Real Estate Marketing I M 7:00-9:00 (eve) RE 225-91 Real Estate Finance Th 7:00-9:00 (eve)</p> <p>SOCIOLOGY</p> <p>NSG 152 Modern Social Problems TTh(F) 2:00</p> <p>SPEECH</p> <p>SP 181-1 Basic Public Speaking MW(F) 10:00 SP 181-2 Basic Public Speaking TTh(F) 1:00</p> <p>THEATRE ARTS</p> <p>TA 150 Production Practicum TBA TBA TA 151 Performance Practicum TBA TBA</p> |
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ENGRAVING OF EARLY MAYSVILLE

East Kentucky Salutes Maysville and Mason County

200 years ago, when the Mason County area was still part of Virginia, Simon Kenton (perhaps the most enterprising pioneer in the Kentucky district) had already taken planting possession of local soil and harvested the tract's first corn crop.

Within a dozen years, some of Kenton's ground would be designated by the Virginia Legislature as part of the location to be used for the establishment of the region's third town, Maysville. The rest of the set apart land belonged to John May, after whom Maysville was named. Daniel Boone was one of the six trustees chosen to lay off the land and sell it at auction. The Maysville vicinity had earlier been called "Limestone" and several years would pass before that name faded from common use.

On November 20, 1787, some three weeks before Maysville's establishment date, "Charlestown" was "established" by the Virginia Legislature. But the law didn't settle the section. In fact, no one did, so the town never came into being. But the name almost made it. To this day it is retained somewhat in the "Charleston Bottoms" designation of the area on which the recently dedicated Hugh L. Spurlock Power Station is now located.

Mason County was established in 1788, and named after George Mason, one of America's foremost founding fathers. In 1776, Mason had drafted the declaration of rights and the constitution of Virginia. He later took a leading part in framing the Constitution of the United States.

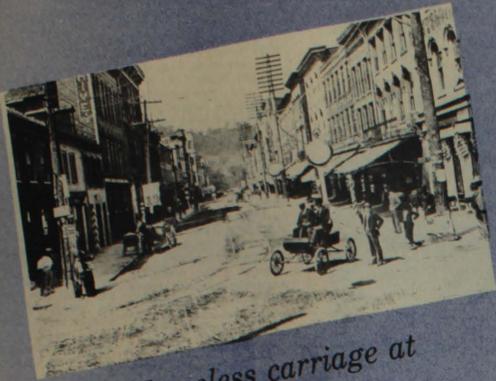
Now settled in this county of such rich heritage, East Kentucky Power looks forward to contributing to the community's prosperity as we move toward our Tricentennial.

EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE
Generating Electric Energy to Serve Kentuckians



The Ledger-Independent Bicentennial edition ... 'Horizon '76

Another world ...



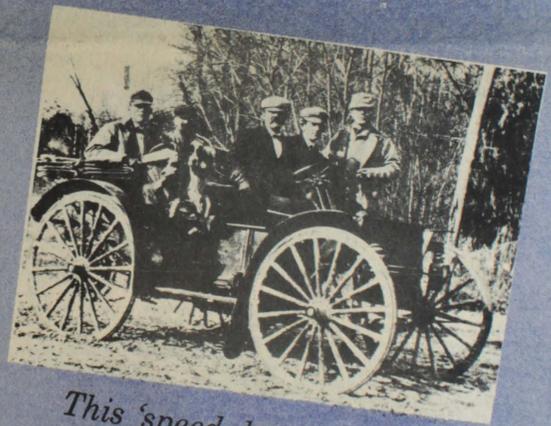
*Horseless carriage at
Market Street*



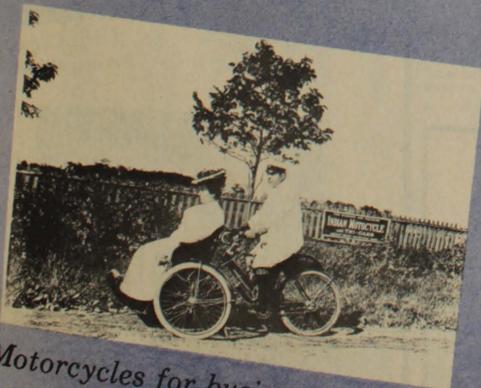
*Stage coaches also carried
the mail*



Steam engine threshing machine



*This 'speed demon' could
hit 15 mph*



Motorcycles for business, pleasure



To market by oxen

Pictures courtesy of the Mason County Museum

The paper and women, circa 1865

Women's Rights

We are aware that we cannot say much, if anything, new or startling upon such a topic as the above. From times almost immemorial, lecturers, divines, essayists, poets and authors, have spoken, preached and written of the absorbing theme.

The query arises, What are "Women's Rights?" We answer, all man's social privileges are hers, all that man aspires to in the literary and artistic world, is within her sphere, if she but stretch forth her hand and say, "I would that it were mine." In all these different fields of labor and pursuit, women have, in all ages, made themselves eminently successful and distinguished.

If the gentle manners and winning grace which so beautifully pertain to woman were banished from the social world, what would become of us and all other civilized nations?

DARKNESS

Look at those who sit in heathen darkness, and you have your reply. To woman's claim of just aspirations to greatness in the fields of literature and art, we yield our ready assent and support.

With inspired fingers a Rosa Bonheur has given to dull and meaningless canvas the life, beauty and strength, almost of nature itself. Who can gaze upon her life-like creations, and then refuse to accord to her a seat among the great of the earth?

The fertile, imaginative brain of woman has given to the world some of the brightest gems of thought which adorn our literature.

However well woman may fill some stations and pursuits, there are some from which she should keep aloof. While we would be far from seeking to belittle the noble profession of the Law, there are some things connected with its practice illly adapted to the noble sensitiveness of woman. Its chicanery, its twistings, turnings and subterfuges and above, its inseparable connection with crime, are all revolting to her nature.

Except in some isolated instances, the medical profession is not one that a woman should adopt as an avocation in life. We know that the world at large, perhaps, differ from us in this regard, but observation and experience have taught us that we are correct. Even those diseases peculiar to her sex, the eye, the hand, and the nerve of the man is the one most wanted.

Then let woman push on and persevere in these high and glorious pursuits in which she is already so distinguished. Let her keep battling with the stern cliffs of opposition and the chill snows of scorn which beset her pathway upward; let her keep the proud motto, "Excelsior," bright upon her banner; let her never waver, and many will call her blessed.



This isn't the first Maysville baseball team but it was a pretty fair "country outfit" called the Maysville Dodgers. Some of the people in the photo include Tillie Walters, Newell Breeze, Pop Treble, Jim Buckley, Orville Finch, George Duley, Cecil Holland, Harry Dice and Henry Goble. And that little fellow kneeling in the front is C.C. Calvert Jr. The photo was made in 1926 on Sutton Street.

Play ball!

'Ol Casey was part of the Maysville history

When the words "Play Ball!" were heard in Maysville some 61 years ago, the team for which the home-towners rooted was its own team which - although not in organized baseball as it is known today - played the Cincinnati Reds three times in the 1895 season and beat them twice. How about that, sports fans?

Yes, it's true. Maysville did have its own baseball team and it was an outstanding one playing such teams as those from Washington, D.C., Cleveland and Memphis, Tenn.

Manager of this winning team was Walter Watson, maternal uncle of W. B. Mathews, of East Second Street, retired publisher of the Public Ledger.

The umpire of these games with the big teams was none other than Clarence Mathews, father of W. B. Mathews, whose accuracy and impartiality in calling the games earned him the respect of

team managers and team members everywhere. The umpire was even encouraged to become a big league umpire or manager but was not interested and remained in the publishing business in his native Maysville instead.

Local sports fans will be fascinated to learn that one of the members of this 1895 club was Dennis McGann, who later became a first baseman with the New York Giants. He, with four others, holds the record of five stolen bases in one game.

In early May of this year when the Cincinnati Reds were host to the Cincinnati Cardinals, Joe Morgan stole four bases in one game and the Reds' announcer, Joe Nuxall and Marty Brenneaman, pondered on whether that was a record number of steals by one man for the same game. A look at statistics brought out the fact that Dennis McGann had a record of five. Both declared they had never heard of McGann in the annals of

baseball history but an old timer in Maysville could have answered that question. Another member of the 1895 team went on to pitch for the Pittsburgh Pirates and before the end of his career was a 20-game winning pitcher. His name is not known but his nephew at one time managed the first Leo's store opened in Maysville.

When John McGraw, New York Giants manager, was asked to name his best all-time team, McGann was named as first baseman.

Dickie VanWinkle, also a member of the team, was named the most outstanding athlete in the history of Centre College in Danville.

OL' CASEY

But McGann, VanWinkle or whoever are not Maysville's only call to baseball fame by a long shot - there is also Casey Stengel!

The team enjoyed several years of prominence and was long rated as one of the

"hottest" baseball teams in the state.

When the team, by then called the Colts, joined the Blue Grass League, the team's manager and center-fielder was the redoubtable "Casey."

It was on August 24, 1910 that a group of leading Maysville citizens headed by the late J. W. Fitzgerald and the late Preston Wells purchased the Shelbyville charter. They paid \$500 for it, and agreed also to pay a league assessment of \$100 due from the Shelby County team.

The Shelbyville club was a weak one, floundering in last place.

Old "Case" moved quickly to strengthen it. He immediately signed two local stars, the late N. C. "John" Rudy and the late Lee Dresel.

Maysville gave its new team a royal welcome. More than 1000 fans turned out for the first game, played at League Park on East Second Street where the

Frank L. Hendricks on residence now stands.

The ballplayers more than did their part to make the opening day memorable. They knocked off Paris, the league leaders, 7-1.

The lineup for the inaugural: Feber, lf; Stengel, cf; Badger, 3b; Miller, 1b; Shultz, c; Rudy, rf; Hogarty, lf; Dresel, 2b; Glenn, p.

Other teams in the loop that year besides Maysville and Paris were Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and Frankfort.

CASEY LEAVES

Manager Stengel did not return to Maysville the following year. He played with Kansas City in the American Association. He remained there for many years both as a player and manager before going to the Yankees to keep a date with destiny. Later he became manager of the New York Mets until his retirement.

How were the states named?

Maine takes its name from the Province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire - first called Loconia - from Hampshire, England.

Vermont from the Greek, mountains (French, yerd mont).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying the country about the great hills.

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut was Mohagapp spelled originally Quon-he-ta call signifying "a long river." New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II, granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carter, after the island of Jersey in the British Channel, of which he was governor.

Pennsylvania as is generally known takes its name from William Penn and the word "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia.

Virginia receives its name from Queen Elizabeth unmarried, or Virgin Queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I, and Georgia in honor of George II. Florida gets its name from Kasqus de Flores, or "Feast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word signifying "the land of reeds."

Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV. Mississippi derived its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas "smokey waters," with the French prefix "ark" - a bow.

Tennessee is an Indian name meaning "the river with a big bend." Kentucky also is an Indian name - Kain-tug-ae, signifying "at the head of the river."

Ohio is the Shawnee name for "the beautiful river." Michigan's name was derived from the lake the Indian name for fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggests.

Indiana's name came from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "illini" (men) and the French affix "ois," making "Tribes of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to

be the Indian name for a wild rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri River.

Kansas is an Indian name for smokey water.

Iowa signifies in the Indian language "the drowsy ones," and Minnesota "a cloudy water."



made history then... today it just makes sense

Times sure have changed since the days of Tom Paine. But one good thing hasn't. Insurance. Nowadays, it's far more sense than ever! A good, up-to-date policy is like having money in the bank. When you need it most, it's on hand. And you can't ask for better security than that! See us today.

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THE OLDEST PHARMACY
IN MASON COUNTY
SALUTES THE NATION'S
BICENTENNIAL!!

C. F. Kilgus
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MAYSVILLE AND MASON COUNTY'S
OLDEST PHARMACY

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P
HARMACY

NOW IN OUR 75TH YEAR



A TRADITION IN MAYSVILLE

We Know A Lot About Birthdays Too!

As the United States celebrates its 200th birthday, we should take the time to reflect on the qualities that have made this country great. Such things as honesty and hard work have made us what we are today.

At Merz Bros. we are celebrating our 75th year in Maysville and we too must look back with a great deal of pride. We have come a long way since 1901 but not without the help of Maysville area people. We are proud of our store, its merchandise as well as our tradition of personal service.

We realize without our customers that we would simply be another building in Maysville.

We are indeed proud to be a part of Maysville and proud to be a part of this country. To those who have helped us to reach our seventy-fifth year we offer a sincere "THANK YOU"!

We have changed thru the years



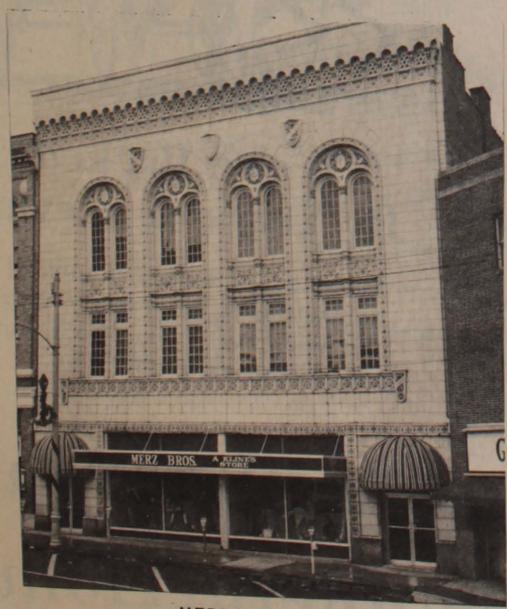
MERZ BROS. Looked Like This On Market Street In 1913.



MERZ BROS. Remodeled The Second Street Facade In 1937.



MERZ BROS. 1901



MERZ BROS. 1976 Market Street



MERZ BROS. 1976 West Second Street

The days the world stood still

FDR and JFK

At 3:35 p.m. Central War Time, on Thursday, April 12, 1935, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died suddenly of a massive cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, Ga.

Commander Howard Bruenn, Naval physician, made the announcement to reporters shortly after White House Secretary William D. Hassett called a hurried news conference to announce the death of the nation's only fourth-term Chief Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt died in the little White House on top of Pine Mountain where he had gone for a three-week rest. He was 63 years old.

Bruenn said that at about one o'clock while the president was sitting in a chair while sketches were being made of him by an artist, he suddenly complained of a very severe occipital headache (back of the head).

Within a very few minutes he lost consciousness. He was seen by Bruenn about 15 minutes after the episode had started. He did not regain consciousness and he died at 3:35 p.m.

Harry S. Truman, as Vice President of the United States at 7:30 p.m., Eastern War Time, Truman was 60. It was a moment of significance to America and a warning world. The transition in the nation's leadership came when Allie might was nearing victory in Europe and when preparations for permanent peace even then were underway.

To Truman, one-time Missouri county judge, fell the tremendous task of shaping that peace so largely patterned by Roosevelt.

SWORN IN

Truman, his hand on a small book whose pages were edged in red, repeated the

oath after Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone.

The scene was the cabinet room in the executive offices of the White House, where for more years than any other President, Mr. Roosevelt had presided over momentous meetings of his key advisors.

They were there that night to watch the slender, grey, former Senator from Missouri inducted into the highest office. President Roosevelt's death carried on an American tradition that Presidents elected at 20-year intervals die in office. This list has included 1840--William Henry Harrison; 1860--Abraham Lincoln; 1880--James A. Garfield; 1900--William McKinley; 1920--Warren G. Harding; 1940--Mr. Roosevelt, and to come after this latest tragedy was 1960--John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

And still the world continued to revolve... The German DNB news agency said the news of President Roosevelt's death had of course made a great impression in Berlin but added that Nazi officials refrained from drawing any immediate conclusions concerning any possible effect on American foreign policy.

In Mayville as elsewhere in these United States though weighed down by the terrible tragedy that had befallen the country life went on...

ENTERTAINMENT Jimmy Durante and Garry Moore went on the radio for Rexall (sponsored locally by Vance's Drug Store). The Joyland Amusement Shows were coming to Limestone

Imestone. Bill Paark for a week of rides, shows

and concessions, with a Saturday kiddies' matinee for 5 cents; Montgomery Ward was selling work shoes for \$3.98 and Tarzan and the Green Goddess was featured with Tim Holt in the Dude Cowboy at the Washington Theatre.

Brown's Super Market was featuring coffee for 29 cents a pound; Domino sugar was five pounds for 32 cents, a two-pound jar of krait cost 15 cents and a large box of Oxydol was priced at 23 cents.

Finalists were chosen for the annual city spelling bee to be held April 17 with Miss Flossie Jones as the pronouncer.

Editorially, the Daily Independent was asking if Mason County's biggest business (tobacco) was threatened. This concerned the Price Control Act.

And still the world went on.

ASSASSINATION

Again the country and the world was plunged into the bottomless pit as John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 45, was killed by an assassin's bullet as he rode in a motorcade through downtown Dallas, Tex. on Nov. 22, 1963.

The president was shot at 1:25 p.m. (EST) and died at approximately 2 p.m. (EST). Priests and doctors rushed to his side at Parkland Hospital. He was given the last rites of his church and a short time later he died.

DRAWING IT OUT!

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD WAS "DINOGRAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI" PAINTED BY JOHN BANNAARD IN 1896. IT WAS 5,000 FEET LONG, 12 FEET WIDE!



Lyndon Baynes Johnson was sworn in as the 36th President at 3:30 p.m. (EST) aboard the presidential plane, Air Force 1. Johnson had served in the senate as senior senator from Texas and as senator majority leader until he accepted the vice-presidential nomination in 1960.

While the nation mourned on Sunday President Kennedy's casket rested on a catafalque in the center of the East Room of the White House under a military guard of honor. It was then taken to the Rotunda of the Capitol where thousands upon thousands passed the catafalque all night long to pay their respects.

The caisson which carried President Kennedy's body from the White House to the Rotunda to St. Matthews Cathedral from the Pontifical Mass and then on to Arlington Cemetery was the same that had borne the body of President Roosevelt just 18 years before.

Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, was shot and killed in the basement of Dallas City Hall enroute to the Dallas jail. His slayer was Jack Ruby, who later died in prison.

STANDSTILL

Came in Mayville things came to a standstill as services were held in the nation's capital.

All banks were closed as were all federal offices. The Maysville tobacco market delayed its season opening one day and nearly all stores in this area were closed from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. Some did not re-open.

Then people began to recover from the emotional strain of this latest disaster and life continued...

The county 4-H clubs honored 236 leaders for their contribution to the organization; Maysville High School planned an open house

for the new industrial arts building; Roy Redmond was named first chairman of the Maysville-Mason County Airport Board, and plans were moving ahead for the observance of Thanksgiving. Turkeys at the A. & P. store were priced at 33 cents per

pound; semi-boneless hams were 69 cents a pound and brown n' serve rolls were two packages for 49 cents. Clyde's had cranberries for 17 cents, celery was 19 cents and bacon was three pounds for \$1. And still life goes on...

The Hindenburg and Titanic

Trapped in a flaming mass of high-explosive gas, 35 persons were listed as known dead and missing in the crash of the mammoth silver-painted Zeppelin Hindenburg at 6:23 p.m. May 6, 1937, at Lakehurst, N. J.

The tragedy, striking with lightning swiftness as the giant craft hung 200 feet aloft, preparing to moor at the end of its twenty-first voyage across the North Atlantic, left 66 survivors, many of them terribly burned and injured.

Intimations that the mystery explosion "might have been caused by sabotage" came from German dirigible experts at widely scattered points--from Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran ex-commander of the ill-fated craft, in Graz, Austria, and from Count C. Von Zeppelin, a nephew of the famed inventor of the lighter-than-air craft, in Chicago.

What happened to the airship that had made so many safe crossings to this and

other countries remained a mystery.

At the funeral of 28 of the victims, Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant of the Lakehurst naval station and a witness of the tragedy said: "From the ashes of the Hindenburg will rise safer and much better airships. May you men who sacrificed your lives rest in a peace which is well deserved."

The coffins of the German airmen were covered with Nazi flags and call lilies and most were sent to Europe on the liner Hamburg.



On April 15, 1912, more than 1500 persons sank to their deaths when within four hours after she crashed into an iceberg, the mammoth White Star Line steamer Titanic, bound from Liverpool to New York on her maiden voyage, went to the bottom off the Newfoundland coast.

Of the about 2200 persons on board the liner, some of them of world-wide prominence, only 675 of them are known to have been saved.

Eight American multimillionaires were among the passengers on the Titanic. They were Colonel John Jacob Astor, Isadore Straus, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, George D. Widener, J. Bruce Ismay, Benjamin Guggenheim, Colonel Washington Roebling, J. B. Thayer, Captain Arch W. Butt, aide to the president.

The Titanic was the world's biggest ship. These figures give some idea of her size: displacement, 66,000 tons; tons register, 46,000; beam 92 1/2 feet; length, 882 1/2 feet; depth, 94 feet; carrying capacity, 3,500 persons; crew, 860; average speed 28 miles an hour.

Insured with Lloyd's of London for \$5,000,000, the ship was fitted like a palace, with tennis courts, palm garden, Turkish and electric baths, ballroom, winter gardens and "regal" suites.

Death of Lincoln

April 29, 1865
Maysville, Ky.

Our community on Friday last wore a somewhat joyous aspect, as almost every one looked forward with a degree of hope that peace was beginning to dawn again upon our city and bleeding country. The next day was one of the deepest gloom which this country has ever known.

A more horrible and appalling announcement, that which brought news of the death of the highest officer known to our laws, by the murderous hand of an assassin, never fell upon the ears of a free people.

It was a shock to the moral sense of every one, no matter what may have been his personal or political predilections, for, or objections to Mr. Lincoln.

That the sanctity of the office was no protection to the chief magistrate of a nation deriving its powers from the people, against a crime hitherto regarded as peculiarly confined to the corrupt society of Italy or Spain, where secret assassination is regarded as the proper remedy for imaginary or real wrongs, either personal or political, was a thought scarcely to be realized, and inspired our community with feelings of horror not to be described.

It is the first instance in the history of our government, when the executive officer of either the Federal or of any state Government, has fallen a victim to assassination. The condemnation of the dastardly and barbarous deed is universal.

Whether it be the work of a single madman, or of many, all ages will unite in detestation of the transcendent wickedness of the deed.



a first step on the road to independence

With the right kind of insurance coverage, you'll be on the road to personal independence. The freedom of knowing that you, your family and your property are protected. And the peace of mind in knowing that there are many types of policies to fit all your needs. Come in and get the facts today.

CLARKE
Insurance Agency

119 Saffron St.

Maysville, Ky.



We're Backed
By Years of Service

In times of bereavement, it's comforting to know that you can put your trust in us. We'll handle all the details for you.

Brell & Son
Funeral Home

"Serving All Faiths"

The Blacks . . .

The role of the black people in the history of Kentucky from pioneer days to the present shows that in nearly 200 years those in Mason County have in modern day times provided mayors, doctors, scientists, college deans, preachers and even a Kentucky beauty queen to the world.

The black people have a fine heritage and although most of them entered the state as slaves, those slaves worked with their white masters in making this wilderness a civilization of gracious living, beauty and a productive economy.

But in the past quarter century their sharp ascent has been meteoric - and from Mason County there is going forth a remarkable group of young people who are

becoming more than athletes, outstanding in entertainment or confining their skills to teaching and technology. Not that these are not important areas - the difference is that they are daring to move into top professional ranks.

Right now the daughter of a former school principal is a pediatrician serving her internship in the Children's Hospital at Columbus. She is Dr. Olivia Whyte Thomas, daughter of the late O. W. Whyte, long-time principal of Maysville Junior High School, and Mrs. Whyte.

Maysville born Theodore Berry, a Cincinnati lawyer, has served the Queen City with distinction as mayor and councilman.

James Williams, son of Mrs. Lizzie Smith of this city, was

the first black Maysvillian to hold the office of mayor. He served in East St. Louis, Mo. Williams took his Master's at Wilberforce University in Ohio and now has his own law firm in East St. Louis. Since his mother worked, she paid a fee for Jimmy to be reared by Rev. and Mrs. Walker who loved him as their own son.

Lyda Lewis, now a model in New York City, holds the honor of having been not only homecoming queen at Morehead State University but also the 1973 beauty queen.

Dr. Matthew Smith once of Maysville is an orthopedist in Chicago.

Dr. William Cornell Lofton, once of Mayslick, is a veterinarian in Omaha, Neb. An early Maysville physician serving this community in the

first decades of the 20th Century was Dr. W. C. Patton.

ARMY OFFICER

The highest ranking black officer in the United States at the beginning of World War I was a Kentuckian. Col. Charles D. Young was born at Mayslick in 1864. After moving to Ohio, Young received an appointment from Ohio to the U. S. Military Academy in 1884. A man of many talents, Young taught military science and tactics at Wilberforce University in Ohio. He also composed music for both violin and piano.

He was proficient in Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish and Italian. During the Spanish American War, Major Young was in charge of the 9th Ohio Regiment which was made up of black

volunteers. After the war he served in the Philippines, Mexico and Haiti. When the United States entered World War I, Young was retired from service because high blood pressure presumably made him unfit for duty. To prove this was not so, Young rode his horse all the way from Wilberforce University to Washington, D.C. He was reinstated, promoted to rank of colonel and later sent to represent the United States as military attaché in Liberia. There he contracted a tropical fever and died. He was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

Remember the Franklin twins from Mayslick? Dr. Herman Franklin is dean and registrar at Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, Alabama. Dr. Herbert

Franklin is a professor at Florida State.

Now a second year student in the College of Veterinary Science at Tuskegee Institute is Miss Cheryl French, a graduate of the University of Kentucky and alumna of Mason County High. Her brother, Robert Harrison French, also an alumnus of Mason County and UK, is a second year student in UK's College of Dentistry. They are children of professional people. John French is assistant administrator of the Farmers Home Administration in Mason County.

Mrs. Gwendolyn French is a dietitian in the county system. Dr. Herman Grant Foley of Camden, N. J., is a research chemist with du Pont in Wilmington, Delaware. His brother, James A. Navy lieutenant, is a recruiter at the Naval Officers Training School in Buffalo. They are the sons of Henry Foley, who operated his shoe shop here for a number of years, and Mrs. Ethel Foley, a teacher at Maysville Junior High.

Wistfully, a black friend made the comment at a recent public meeting, "Is anyone ever going to erect a memorial to W. H. Humphrey?" he asked. Mr. Humphrey was the beloved-long-time administrator at the John G. Fee High School before integration resulted in its conversion into the Maysville Junior High School under the leadership of O. W. Whyte. The best Maysville has done for Mr. Humphrey (and nothing for O. W.) was to name Humphrey Park in his memory.

THE ATHLETES

As for the athletes, the examples abound. . . . Tommy Corde, Mason County star basketball player, was on a four-year scholarship at Ohio University at Athens. Fred Walker will be a senior at Pikeville College.

Mrs. Anita Fields, wife of the Rev. Louis Fields, retired

minister of Scott Methodist, is past president of the Kentucky Conference of the Women's Society of Christian Service of the United Methodist Church. Earlier she was secretary to the dean at Kentucky State College.

Even black women are moving up in the business world. Miss Jackie Berry of Washington recently was transferred from Maysville to become assistant manager of the G. C. Murphy Company in Indianapolis. She has her associate degree from the Maysville Community College.

Few can forget that there once was the Ida M. Ross playground at Minerva and Mrs. Ross' contribution to church and playground.

Robert S. Peters, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Peters, has been the first black salesman hired by Ashland Oil, Inc., to head the Mid-Atlantic division with offices in Buffalo. He was transferred by Ashland from Columbus where he served as the company's accountant. He is a graduate of Franklin University, Columbus, in the field of business administration.

Arthur Tipton has served as a city commissioner and he and Albert Cunningham have served on the board of directors of the Municipal Housing Authority.

John Fields now holds an administrative post with Buffalo Trace Regional Development District. Formerly he taught at Morehead University, but for a number of years was a teacher and coach at Fee High School as well as assistant coach at Maysville High. Chariton Fields, his brother, is a veteran science teacher at Mason County High.

THE TEACHERS

Blacks for a number of years have been making their mark as teachers. Only in May one of them, Edna C. Fields, was the incentive for a recent retirement dinner.

Besides teaching, there are many serving the nursing profession, health and social services, as technicians, technologists, and also as policemen, firemen and in the postal service.

He's dead now but commanding a great affection from the community was Charles Howe, who served as grand master of Kentucky Masonry. His wife, Mrs. Mary Howe, was grand matron of the Order of Eastern Star of

Kentucky. Arthur Tipton is grand treasurer of the Royal Arch Masons of Kentucky and Mrs. Clara Bass is a former grand matron of Kentucky OES. Elmer Bass is grand treasurer of Kentucky Masons and a former high priest of Royal Arch Masons.

Where once the highest post that the most qualified black people could hope for was in the service field and only the "back doors" were open to them, the same doesn't hold true today. Tokenism is still a

term that many abuse (and with a degree of truth) but as the environment, health, education and social skills prepare the blacks for jobs of leadership, their abilities are widely recognized.

How has this come about? Despite the great strides forward under Lyndon Johnson of the 1960s in the area of civil rights, the truth of the matter is that the black man has acknowledged his own responsibility to lose his sense of inferiority. With quiet pride and with determination he is telling himself, "Black is Beautiful. I know my worth and I shall prove it." Before the year 2000 ushers in the 21st century, other heights will have been scaled and more distinctions blurred. A man and woman from Mason County or anywhere else in the world, they may be known for what he is and what he contributes, and not by his color.



WE HAVE COME OUT OF THE DARK!

A Candle Lit The Way
For Our Fore Fathers.
Electricity Now Lights
The Way Today As Well
As Turning The Wheels
Of Industry And Providing
Comfort & Convenience
For All.

H. B. RIGDON Electrical Contractors

416 CENTER STREET

MAYSVILLE



There were no cars, no asphalt streets, no telephones, no radios or television sets, none of the life as most of us know it today... but business in the trades and industry went on as usual. This photo was taken on West Third Street, showing Coughlin and Brothers funeral business, livery stable, feed barn and general store. The Mason County Jail is partially hidden by the Coughlin building.



We had a celebration 100 years ago...

THE CENTENNIAL, MAYSVILLE BULLETIN, 1876

As the country approached its first birthday, residents of Maysville and Mason County took note only of the commercialism involved, one writer declaring that there was a "centennial everything for sale."

More concern was shown about the cost of vegetables in Maysville. "How is it vegetables are so high in Maysville when those obtained in Cincinnati are sold at considerably less than those grown here?"

In one of its columns dated June 30, 1876, The Maysville Bulletin noted, "There is a man in town who refuses to go to the musical part of the Centennial because he has a Thomas concert in his back yard every night."

A Bulletin correspondent who signed himself, "Nat," attempted to describe the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, but wrote, "The mind cannot grasp or form any idea of the magnitude, extent and grandeur of this stupendous enterprise. It must be seen to be appreciated. The splendor and beauty of the effect made on the eye by the display and arrangement are lost in writing."

"Nat" wrote about the Chinese exhibit of a bedstead, magnificently carved and made of a fine species of wood, for which was asked \$4,500; he described the "new" Liberty Bell which was to have been rung for the first time on July 4, at 6 a.m. with thirteen strokes for the thirteen original states, and at noon, 100 times for each year of independence; and again at 6

p.m., thirty-eight strokes for the 38 States "now in the Union."

"Nat" concluded, "The Centennial is indeed a proper and fitting celebration of our hundredth anniversary of independence. It has exceeded everybody's expectations." But the editor remarked, "It is safe now to declare everything 'centennial' except old maids."

Elsewhere 100 years ago... A Bracken County man had killed his sister's suitor because "he was distasteful to the family," in Lewis County, a woman had been tarred and feathered by a mob, and a prominent Maysville grocer was shot by his brother, but expected to live.

C. H. Crawford of 502 Cherry Street in Philadelphia was advertising "elegant rooms with board, close to the Exhibition grounds. Will meet at Depot if advised in time."



200 years and liberty still rings.

Take stock in America. Buy U.S. Savings Bonds.



Put Your Trust With The Expert

Modern science and medicine have updated pharmaceutical methods. But one thing hasn't changed... our expertly qualified pharmacists.

Medical Arts Pharmacy
Reg. Pharmacist & Owner
Fred A. Toncray
Parking in the rear

This Land is OUR Land ... Let's Cherish It!

Since the days of the first settlers, up to today... our land has served as the backbone of our prosperity, and growth as a nation. Let's care for it... preserve it.

"Serving Ohio and Kentucky, The Valley of Opportunity"

Realtor: Cecil A. Beckett
Maysville, Ky. Aberdeen, Ohio

Member: Kentucky Association of Realtors, National Association of Realtors, REALTOR® Realtor's National Marketing Institute

PEOPLE, MORE THAN REAL ESTATE, IS OUR BUSINESS

Remember when...

Remember the days when you were a youngster and the circus came to town? Not many can remember a circus coming completely in wagons but quite a few can recall when some of the bigger names like Barnum and Bailey arrived on a hot summer's day at the L. & N. depot (where city hall stands now) and the animals were unloaded with the help of the elephants.

A gigantic parade through the town wound up either at Wald Park or back where Deerfield Village is now and little boys waited around to carry water for the elephants hoping to get a free pass to the matine.

According to the advertisements in the Maysville Weekly Bulletin of 1865, these "modern-day" circuses were as nothing compared with the kind that came to town in that period of our history.

In the edition of June 8, 1865, a column-long ad tells about "The Monster Combination!" to exhibit in Maysville on June 14. The times were: "1 1/2 o'clock and 7 1/2 o'clock" with admission 50

cents for adults and children under 12, 25 cents.

This combination was to include Thayer & Noyes United States Circus AND Van Amburgh & Co.'s Mammoth Menagerie AND Egyptian Caravan.

EXHIBITS

On exhibit would be the Great Van Amburgh himself; War Elephant Hannibal, the largest animal in the world weighing 15,000 pounds; a hippopotamus; a white polar bear; an African ostrich, nine feet tall, and a pair of snow white peacocks.

Ed Parmees famed brass band was to appear in a colossal golden chariot or a mythological car of the muses.

Two other great circuses of the day were brought into town the same summer.

First to claim the attention was the George W. DeHaven & Company United Circus which visited Maysville on August 16, 1865. It was billed as "The Arenic Organization of 1865" and had as its motto: "Please all, offend none!"

The fifty-eight performing members included equestrians, hop-

dramatists, vaultiquers, gymnasts, acrobats, contortionists, equilibrists, comedians, tumblers, clowns, minstrels, musicians and equities, with the finest stud of ring, pad and entree horses.

Featured performers were M'lie de Auley, Parisian equestrienne; Madame Carroll, queen of American horsemanship; W. B. Carroll, the Achilles of the Arena; LaVerne Brothers, Athletes extraordinary and zampillostratists and the Motley Brothers.

Another circus delighting the townspeople was that of Dan Castello, billed as the largest and best appointed circus that has ever visited the county.

Arriving at 11 a.m. the show processed through the streets in which the ladies appeared on horseback, the performers dressed in Roman costumes were preceded by a splendid English hand chariot followed by a carriage that once belonged to Queen Victoria.

These featured stars included Mad'lie Carlotta D'berg, the premier Parisian equestrienne; M'lie Josephine, the young and

dashing rider, and Mrs. Dan Castello, the justly renowned mistress of the menage.

These, too, advertised that their performers were "the peer of the arena" and many, many featured acts added to the performances.

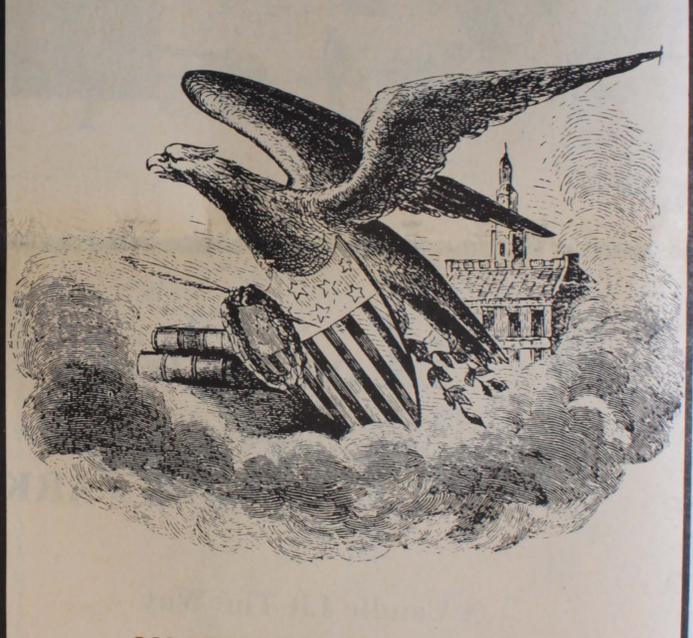
LAST ONE

Saturday, Sept. 30, 1865 saw the last and best circus of the year - the Excelsior William Lake brought the Hippothetrezomnadon Circus and the Hippolympiad to Maysville with many more talented performers. Among these stars were John Lowlow Silas D. Baldwin, the Lazelli Brothers, the Magnificen Johnster and Professo Herman Ludwig.

Then came September and The New York Champs Elysees Circus came to Brooksville, Germantown and Maysville on succeeding days.

Those were the days, my friends, when circuses came to town and the entire community turned out to see the parade and as many as possible availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing sights not before presented in this area.

SAVING -



AN IMPORTANT PART OF YOUR HERITAGE

That savings account of yours has a long and honorable history in this nation. Savings are, to a large degree, at the very foundation of this country's economic system - savings investments helped build most of the houses in the United States, and they helped keep us afloat during times of crisis. The "A Penny Saved is A Penny Earned" philosophy is one of the oldest in our heritage, and one of the most durable. Many of us wouldn't have what we have today if it hadn't been for the faithful saving done by our forefathers.

Yes savings have had an importance in your past, but they also have an important part in your future -- if you start right now to recognize the value they offer.

Citizens-Deposit Bank

Vanceburg, Ky.
606-796-3001

Tollesboro 798-4031
Member FDIC

Garrison 757-2138

It's a miracle more people weren't killed . . .

Everytime a dark cloud pops up on the horizon, somebody is certain to ask, "Are there any tornado warnings out?"

The answer almost always is no . . . and yet . . . Civil Defense is big in this area what with seminars held on occasion and a procession of materials appearing in the media.

The CD people apparently are ready . . . and yet . . . Kentucky has the most sophisticated warning system in the nation, linking all cities together in case of a natural disaster.

The system obviously is a technical marvel . . . and yet . . . When light dawned on April 23, 1968, hardly anyone gave more than a passing thought

to the weather. It was a bit cool and windy, and there probably would be rain. But so what?

People went to work as usual, kids hopped on school buses, the farmer and the family gardener began to stir into action; everyone wished it was summertime.

It was, so to speak, another day, another dollar.

Then all hell broke loose. DOVER That day's hell came in the ugly form of a tornado which all but blew away the town of Dover and inflicted heavy damage on much of the Ripley community.

Local newspaper reports read like this:

"A rubble heap is practically all that remains of the

town of Dover after a tornado struck the village shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday. There was total devastation.

"No home was left untouched. Many were completely destroyed and the majority had a roof, a porch, a room or an entire side torn away. Trees were uprooted, power lines were strewn everywhere . . ."

Another report went like this: "Yesterday's killer storm spared few in the Ripley area and took the life of 83-year-old Mrs. Hattie Schumacher when the large trailer home in which she was living was splintered by one of the several tornadoes which lashed that community."

EYEWITNESS
The late Shirley Flora was

an eyewitness to the tornado and the then club manager and the Moose Lodge said simply, "I was scared."

Flora said he stood on the front porch of his mother's house on the Bladeston Road in Bracken County and saw the tornado flatten barns, uproot trees and overturn a trailer in which a mother and child were injured.

Gene Hamm was another to see and feel the wrath of the storm. He was working for Re-nue Dry Cleaners and the wind upset his truck which he was driving near Dover.

This area suffered two dead and it's a miracle the count wasn't far higher.

That same day, another tornado slammed into a residential section of

Falmouth, killing five people, injuring more than 100 and leaving scores of homes destroyed.

Page one on April 24 told the story and words most frequently used by the headline writer were "twister," "killed," "flat-tens," "homeless," "injured," "damage," and "storm."

The clean-up and rescue operations began right away.

The American Red Cross set up disaster headquarters at the Moose Lodge to house refugees; on April 25, then Gov. Louie B. Nunn sent a telegram to then President Lyndon B. Johnson asking that Dover be made a disaster area; a call for help went out for then Lt. Gov. Wendell

Ford; the Maysville Merchants Association offered farmers tobacco canvas at costs; a clothing bank was established to assist those hit hardest.

A day later, President Johnson declared Mason-Bracken a disaster area and a small loan headquarters was put into operation.

AFTERMATH
Four days after the tornado hit, the story was still being played by the front pages of the local newspapers.

One headline read: "Dover disaster area gets help of Mennonites; clean-up work is continuing." Another blared: "173 barns lost in Bracken; 76 homes hit."

And it stayed in the news for a fifth day, too.

One story told about Charles "Vach" Meyer who saved his wife, despite having his leg broken during the storm; another said more than 10,000 people moved bumper-to-bumper through Dover over the weekend to view the wreckage; and a third said simply: "Money Needed."

The Great Tornado Story finally faded from the news.

But that fateful April day in 1968 galvanized people into action, leading ultimately to an improved Civil Defense organization and the aforementioned state warning system.

Still, a black cloud on the horizon continues to make one wonder if "there is a tornado warning out."



Rev. W.R. Wood portrays a circuit rider

He looked like he was an outlaw . . . but he really was a preacher

There are more than 400 churches in the Maysville seven-county area.

All denominations are served and many worship in splendid structures, complete with Sunday School rooms, educational facilities and Fellowship Halls.

This was not always so. Because there was a time—very long ago—when the religious man was not known so much as a "Reverend" or a "Minister" or a "Parson."

In many ways he looked like an outlaw. Perched atop his horse, clad in black, often gaunt and lean, he was a "Circuit Rider" for God.

The Circuit Rider got no salary, no travel allowance, he wrote no bulletins and made no telephone calls.

His pay merely was a place to sleep and food for his horse and himself. Many times this was meager, but he shared what there was.

Services were not always held on Sunday, either. Worship was conducted whenever the Circuit Rider appeared. Sometimes he was able to keep some sort of schedule.

Other times he was delayed a week or two, depending upon how many weddings there

were to perform, babies and others to be baptised or graveside funerals to preach.

During the Revolutionary struggle the pioneer preacher might have been seen urging his way along the war path of the Indian.

He might have been seen along the track of the backwoodsman wending his way to the desolate haunts of savage man.

The Rev. W. R. Wood, pastor of Flemingsburg First United Methodist Church in 1974, re-enacted how it could have happened in the beginning. He was asked to participate in Flemingsburg's 195th anniversary as part of the religious observance of the celebration.

Rev. Wood grew a beard, found a horse and on the appointed Sunday rode along conducting services as did the old circuit rider.

It's been a long-time since worshippers assembled in the open to pray or sat on logs to hear the preaching at an all-day meeting.

Now, for the most part, we sit in air conditioned sanctuaries, hear beautiful music, halfway listen to the sermon and silently complain if the

preacher goes a minute or two overtime.

Once religious guidance was hard to come by and greatly appreciated.

Is it too easy today?

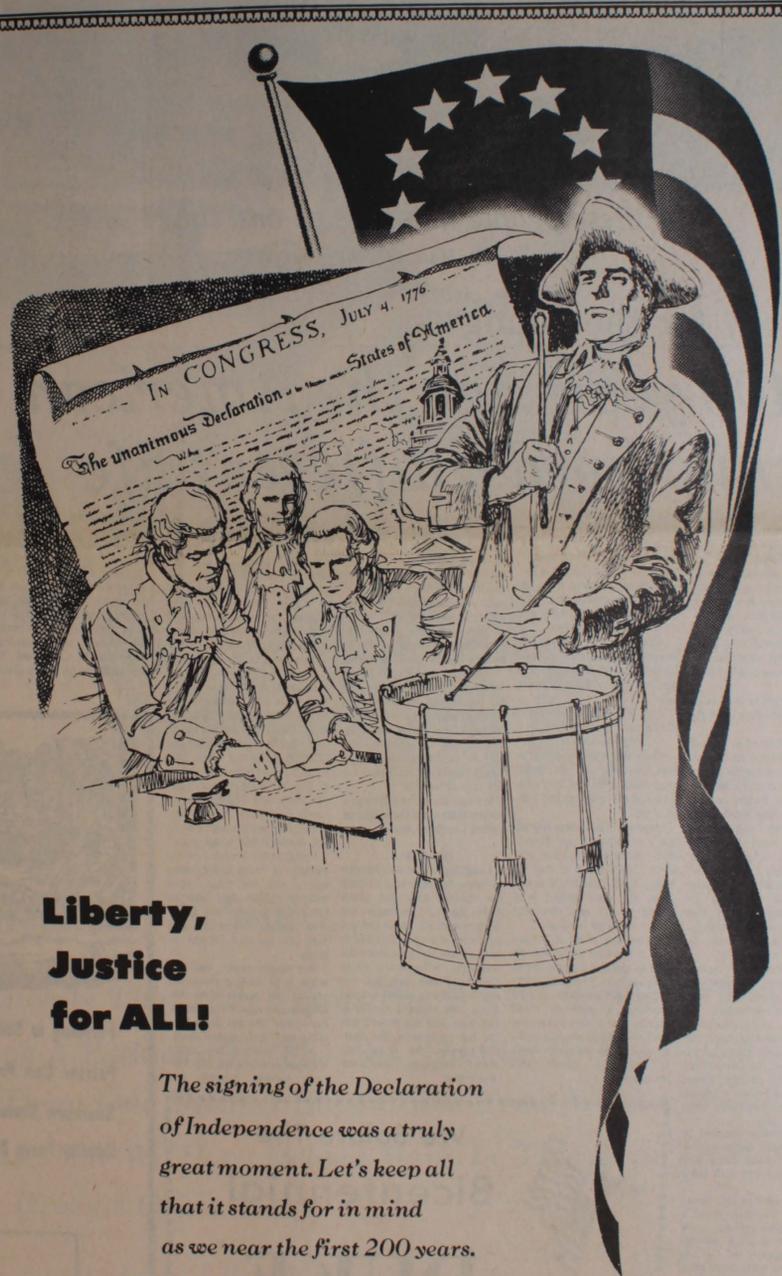
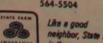


We've Earned Our Rights!

From taxation, without representation — to a nation governed by its people. We have come a long way since the historical night of the Boston Tea Party.

Today we can't see a better path of education, and one for our aggressive times that are important to us as American citizens.

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US Highway 10

Maysville, Ky.

NAME THAT TUNE!

THE MOST POPULAR SONG OF ALL TIME (IN ENGLISH) IS "HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU," COMPOSED BY MILDBRED AND PATTY HILL. IT WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1936 AND IS COPYRIGHTED UNTIL 1992

The Indian and our land...



Did these people live here at one time?
(Photo courtesy Mason County Museum)

A story for the young

400 years ago the American child lived a different life

More than 400 years ago an American boy was not white. His skin was very nearly the color of an English penny or an American one-cent piece. This American boy was tall and straight and slender. His eyes were as black as ink, his hair black as a crow's wing. He could run like a deer, swim like a fish and climb like a squirrel. He was solemn as a little owl.

When he grew to be a man he wore a head-dress of eagle feathers.

Now, you know what he was — he was an American Indian.

There still are a great many Indians in our country. Most of them live in houses or on farms, dress like other boys, speak English and go to school. But — their faces are the same as Columbus saw when he found this country.

There were about a million Indians here according to Compton's Encyclopedia. The country was so big that there was room for everybody to move about a good deal.

There were no cities, farms, railway trains, wagons, no horses or cattle. The only tamed animals were dogs.

They made long journeys on rivers and lakes in boats so light that they could carry them on their shoulders from one stream to another. These boats (canoes) were made of birch bark stretched over frames of wood.

Indians usually traveled in groups (bands) for company and safety. Each band was called a tribe and each tribe had a chief.

When a tribe of the Great Plains, for example, found a good camping place, poles were placed in a circle, brought together at the top and covered with skins from large animals such as buffalo or elk. This tent is called a teepee. Other Indians built dome-shaped houses of bark or mats called wigwams. Still others made long bark covered houses.

Our little Indian boy (we'll call him Little Eagle Heart), was born in a wigwam in a village of other wigwams in the forest. His mother put on him a long shirt of yellow deer skin. She taught him his first lesson before he was a day old. She taught him not to cry.

When he cried she put her hand over his mouth. She did this because enemies and wild animals might hear him. When he grew up he could

bear pain without complaining.

Little Eagle Heart could not even kick when he was a baby. His mother bound him to a flat piece of birch bark to make his back and legs straight. She hung "the baby, cradle and all" from her shoulders.

When it was cold she wrapped a big skin around herself and the baby, leaving his face uncovered so he could see.

Then they went "bye-bye." All babies like that.

ROCK-A-BYE

When the tribe stopped to rest, the baby and his cradle were hung from the limb of a tree and the wind rocked him to sleep.

Someone was always saying don't to Little Eagle Heart. Don't make a noise when you walk. Don't rattle a leaf or snap a twig. That might scare away the deer father was trying to kill and then the family must go hungry.

Sometimes when out hunting a boy had to lie for an hour as quiet as a pussy cat at a mouse hole. The Indian boy had to learn to make fire by twisting a pointed stick rapidly in a groove in another stick. He had to learn to make a bow and a stone arrow head, to make a canoe and snowshoes.

He practiced arrow shooting every day, speared fish and learned to use a tomahawk. He must be able to tell what kind of weather was coming and know the ways, places and calls of animals and birds. He had to be able to follow tracks of men and wild beasts. He had to learn to fight, too, or he and his family would be killed.

One sign that Little Eagle Heart had grown up was that he was given a name. The name was given for something he had done, so he was very careful not to do anything foolish or cowardly. Eagle Heart would be his name for the rest of his life.

If Eagle Heart's sister was a merry little maid she might be called Laughing Water.

THE GIRLS

Laughing Water had lessons to learn too. She had to help her mother tan the skins from the wild animals the hunters brought home and cut up the meat to cook. She had to help scrape the hair from the deerskins with sharp clam shells and rub and pull the skin until it was as soft as a kid glove. She made a needle of fish bone and her thread was the leg tendons of the deer. She sewed the skins into shirts, leggings, moccasins and robes.

Laughing Water embroidered moccasins and belts with little shells after boring holes through them. She colored porcupine quills and arranged them in patterns on the soft yellow skin. She colored long eagle feathers and made a warrior head-dress for her father. She made necklaces of shells for herself.

In summer, Indian women and girls dug holes in the fields with pointed sticks or clam shells and planted corn and beans, pumpkins and tobacco. Laughing Water had to gather the ripe corn, shell it, boil the grains in clay pots, dry them and pound them to meal in wooden bowls. She sifted the meal through a sieve she made of fine tough grass.

Laughing Water wove baskets of reeds and grasses and if she had time, wove colored figures and lines in her pretty baskets. She made clay cooking pots and water jugs and painted figures on them.

She made candy too. She made it by boiling the sweet sap of the maple tree. She dried broad tobacco leaves for her father. He put them in a stone pipe and smoked them.

In the evening the whole tribe sat around a big fire. The tired hunters smoked and

talked of the hunt or of battles.

The old men and women told stories of long ago.

Indeed, it was a hard, wild life for the Indian boy, yet, he had much fun. It was like camping out all the time.

The Indian man was proud and brave and cunning. No man could use him for a slave.

This conflict occurred in 1860 and the Ohio River, recounted the Indian narrators, ran red with the blood of slaughtered warriors. The pioneers unacquainted with all that had gone before misunderstood and thought and spoke of Kentucky as the Dark and Bloody Grounds. For the next 10 years the country

What Indian tribes inhabited the land in Maysville and Mason County? How long have they been gone?

According to tradition or legend, the first were the "White Indians" or the Welsh, a tribe of people from Wales who in the Twelfth Century sailed westward with Prince Madoc, came to the Mississippi River area and Ohio Valley and were never heard of again.

In C. Glenn Cliff's book, "History of Maysville and Mason County," the author states the race was supposed to have inhabited the country until they were at last destroyed by their enemies, presumably the Indian of the type we know.

Reportedly, hordes of Iroquois Indian tribes, descended on the white Indians until it was necessary for the Welsh to build fortifications against them.

Distinct traces of ancient fortifications were found on the Samuel Henderson farm, two miles north of Mayslick, in August of 1827. In 1823 could still be seen a council chamber of the aborigines which was located on a farm owned by Samuel Frazee, less than two miles northeast of Germantown.

THE IROQUOIS

In the middle of the Seventeenth Century the Iroquois, the most warlike and ferocious of all Indian races, swept into the Ohio Valley and drove before them all other tribal dwellers. This battle for the possession of the Ohio River valley was so bitter, so rife with bloodshed that memory of it passed down from century to century among victim and victor, so that both legendary and authentic accounts have come to us with credible accuracy.

This conflict occurred in 1690 and the Ohio River, recounted the Indian narrators, ran red with the blood of slaughtered warriors. The pioneers unacquainted with all that had gone before misunderstood and thought and spoke of Kentucky as the Dark and Bloody Grounds. For the next 10 years the country

surrounding Mason County was left in deep solitude.

The Wyandots, tribesmen of the Iroquois, were placed as guardians on the land and it was more than a century before the Indians were challenged by the white man.

A year after the American Revolution had started beyond the mountains, the Indians driven by the British and infuriated by the land-destroying white man, began to invade Kentucky. From 1777 until nearly five years later, the Redskins were Mason County's sole inhabitants. Simon Kenton crossed the Ohio as a scout in 1778 and was captured by the Indians. It was a year before he escaped.

In October of 1780 soon after Daniel Boone's brother, Edward, was killed by Indians on Grassy Lick, a party of 60 men traced the Indians across the Ohio just below the mouth of Cabin Creek, disbanded soon after, and returned southward by way of Mayslick.

Meantime the horrors of Indian warfare continued — rocking the wilderness from Limestone Creek to Walker's Gap.

Indian trouble again came down on the settlers of Limestone at the close of 1785. Tecumseh, then about 17, was with a raiding party that attacked some family boats and killed all the passengers except one captive who was burned alive. Tecumseh did not participate in the execution and later persuaded his party never again to burn a prisoner.

For the next eight years, Limestone and the settlements around were harassed by the Indians, residents were killed while in their homes, on the way to church or traveling in groups, horses were stolen by the score as were cattle and other livestock.

THE RAIDS

Compared with the counties of the state in 1791, Mason had

been sadly hit by Indian raids. At that time there were only 504 free white males, over 16 years and up, including heads of families; 771 free white males under 16 years and 229 Mason slaves. The militia of Mason on April 20, 1791 included seven captains, six lieutenants, five ensigns, 18 "sergents," and 534 rank and file for a total of 570 fighting men.

The summer of 1793 brought the last Indian incursion. Some 20 Indians were found to have sunk their canoes in the mouth of Holt's Creek in Ohio across from Limestone. After waiting four days, the Mason County Indian fighters were able to kill nearly all of the Indians and the rest were scattered so that pursuit was impossible.

Near the close of 1794 came news of first magnitude from Wayne's Army. At the battle of Fallen Timbers the Indians had been defeated and driven under the walls of the British Fort. The end of the 20 year war was in sight. On the 19th day of November, 1794, the King of England at his palace signed the treaty of peace between his country and the United States of America.

"His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines agreed by the treaty of peace. This evacuation shall take place on or before the first day of June, 1796. . . . All settlers and traders within the precincts of jurisdiction of said posts shall continue to enjoy unmolested all their property. . . ."

History continues: "Kingdoms have been won and lost through conflicts not half so bloody as that endured by the inhabitants of frontier Mason County. Dynasties had been created with loss of life not a drop in the battlefield compared with the hundreds who had fallen victims to the Indians' fiendish warfare. Truly had Mason County been the Dark and Bloody Ground."



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Some things about farming have not changed

Farming is Still Hard Work, But Thanks To Modern Farming Methods The Farmer Can Produce Even Greater Yields Than He Ever Dreamed Possible.

Southern States Is Proud To Serve Mason County Farmers With Top Quality Farm Products. Our Modern Facilities Are Just One Way Of Saying "We're Always Here To Serve You"

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Maysville Kentucky

Do you believe?

Cox's goat

Vanceburg, Feb. 18, 1882 - John Cox's goat has been transported for willful destruction of property and other misdemeanors. As a kid, it was the pet and companion of all the children in the Westend and was a welcome guest in most households. But age and bad associations of late barred his goatship from his former walks and youthful relations.

Last Sunday while the family of W. H. Fitch were at church, his goatship made his way into the house through the parlor window and after making way with and overturning choice flowers and devouring artificial grasses, a large quantity of bric-a-brac was demolished. Becoming nervous of his own reflection

he went through the parlor mirror, and not satisfied with the destruction made seeing a country picture on the wall representing sheep, he turned his battery upon it and mounting the piano with a run and jump planted his horns through the picture. When discovered by the family he was on the mantel piece taking distances to the suspended lamp, the only article in the apartment that escaped destruction.

The last seen of this domestic disturber he was roped down in a Kinny wagon, belonging to Sam Bate who was taking him to improve a cross in the mountain sheep. The product will be mule mutton a dish much relished by Scotch Highlanders.



Jesse James

The Daily Evening Bulletin - Thursday, Jan. 5, 1882 - A report comes from Mt. Olivet, that Jesse James and one of his brothers are in that neighborhood and have been for more than a week past.

Two gentlemen who left Mt. Olivet yesterday, are the authority for the statement that they are seen on the streets of that place almost

every day and that none of the residents of the town seem to doubt their identity. They are described as handsome men of gentlemanly bearing who favorably impress all who meet them.

Whether they are the veritable James brothers or not many persons certainly believe them to be those persons.



Drivin' Woman

Everyone remembers Elizabeth Pickett Chevalier's novel 'Drivin' Woman' which was published in the early 1940's but few can recall that before she hit the best seller list with this she was a screen writer and director.

The July 5, 1929 edition of The Daily Independent carries an advertisement for "Redskin" starring Richard Dix, the photoplay for which was written by Mrs. Chevalier who at one time lived in Maysville.

This movie was advertised as one of the greatest productions ever filmed, one which should appeal to all theater goers in this section because it is a spendid film

and more so, for it was written and directed by Mrs. Chevalier.

The matinee was 25 cents and the night performances were 35 cents. Music was on the Music-Vox.

Wife of Stewart Chevalier, she was the daughter of Montgomery Pickett and her mother was the daughter of Scott Osborne. The early years of the screen writer and novelist were spent in Chicago.

During the family's residence in Maysville, their home was at Rosemont, the former home of Mrs. Virginia Watkins Kress.



1875 firsts

The year 1875 was one of significant firsts:

The first Kentucky Derby, Ben a mile and a half course, was run at Churchill Downs at Louisville on May 17, Aristides, ridden by O. Lewis, took home the \$2,850 purse.

Equipped with "richly upholstered" adjustable chairs that revolved on swivels, the "Maritana," the first railroad parlor car, built by George Mortimer Pullman, went into operation.

Consecrated as Bishop of Portland, Bishop James Augustine Healey became the U.S.'s first black Catholic bishop. In another first for the

Catholic church, John McCloskey, archbishop of New York, became the first American cardinal.

The collaboration of numerous printers, notably Andrew Campbell and Stephen D. Tucker, both Americans, produced the rotary perfecting press. The press made possible printing on both sides of a sheet at once and delivery of cut and folded newspapers in one operation.

Also in 1875, Madame Blavatsky founded the Theosophical Society. George Bizet wrote "Carmen"; Mark Twain published the "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and Mary Baker Eddy's "Science and Health" appeared.



Flood in '13

In 1913 the Ohio River reached 66.04 feet before coming to a stand around 7 p.m. on March 31 of that year.

The Tuesday, April 1, 1913 edition of The Daily Bulletin stated, "The Ohio River is falling! The flood tide reached its greatest height about dark on Monday evening and the water remained on a stand until about midnight, or shortly thereafter, when the recession commenced, and by 9 a.m. the fall was about one inch.

"By night the drop very likely will be quite noticeable and by morning the decline should be considerable.

"The present flood stage reached the unprecedented high mark of 66.04 feet, being about eight and one-half to ten inches higher than the river rose in 1884, that for 29 years holding the record.

"Henceforth you want to forget all about the previous period in high river annals and pass the pennant on to 1913."

If Man Was Meant To Fly; He Would Have Been Born

With Wings!



That's What They All Said . . .

But Luckily That Didn't Stop The Wright Brothers From Finding A Pathway To The Sky. Thanks To Them And Men Like Them Our Dreams Have Come True. We Are Proud To Say That We Have Helped Many In This Area To Make Their Dreams Come True.

EAST END

CONSTRUCTION CO.

Kenton Station Road

Maysville



A legacy from people who cared . . .

The College

The Community College Act was passed by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1962. This act established the Community College System. In 1966 House Bill 238 approved creating various Community Colleges within the state and one of these colleges was to be at Maysville.

Less than one month later the Licking Valley College Development Corporation was

chartered for the purpose of acquiring land and as an agent for fund raising. In a remarkably short, but energetic campaign (May 15, 1966 - July 2, 1966) which was characterized by generosity and dedication, an overwhelming base of support composed of industrial, business, civic organizations and private citizens contributed over \$220,000 to secure the present site for construction.

Their dedicated efforts were realized, when on September 22, 1966, Dr. John S. Oswald, President of the University of Kentucky, accepted the deed of the present college site presented by Mrs. Charles C. Calvert, Jr. in behalf of T. Frank Jones, fund raising chairman. After the presentation of the deed, Mrs. Charles C. Calvert, Jr., T. Frank Jones, Mrs. Martha Comer, Judge John P. Loyd, William B. Wallin, Arthur

Taylor, and William C. Bertram were appointed to serve on Maysville Community College's first advisory board.

A short time later, on May 3, 1967, Dr. Charles T. Wethington, Jr. was named Director of Maysville Community College by the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees.

The groundbreaking ceremony was officially

conducted November 15, 1967, by Governor Edward T. Breathitt and Dr. John S. Oswald. Hundreds of civic-minded citizens turned out for the ceremony in bitterly cold weather to watch spadefuls of dirt being turned at 5:15 p.m.

While construction of the present complex was underway, Maysville Community College officially opened in the fall semester of 1968, holding classes in temporary quarters in the

Presbyterian and Trinity Methodist Churches in downtown Maysville.

THE FACILITY

Now in its permanent facilities on a beautiful 120-acre site three miles south of Maysville near Washington, Maysville Community College is constantly striving to meet the expanding needs of the community. Dr. James C. Shires now directs the college,

replacing Dr. Charles T. Wethington, who was promoted to the post of Assistant to the Vice President for Community Colleges in June of 1971.

Enrollment at the college has continued to increase with the 1976 spring enrollment reaching a head count total of 396 and 1976 summer students totaling 132. Part of the increase in enrollment is the result of new occupational

preparation programs. The Associate Degree Nursing program was begun in the fall of 1972, with the Retail Management getting started in the fall of 1973. A new Electro-Mechanical Technology program is scheduled to begin in the fall

of 1976. Maysville Community College enters the nation's third century preparing tomorrow's leaders.

The Hospital

It didn't have a fourth floor then. Nor did it have wings stretching in every direction. For one thing, wings weren't needed and, for another, probably there weren't any parking meters either. But it was only 1925 and that particular form of progress hadn't been thought of yet.

It was an imposing looking structure, perched atop a hill on East Fourth Street and literally surrounded by grass and trees. The Daily Independent devoted its entire front page to the big story and its banner read: New Hospital Will Be Dedicated Today.

The newspaper used a seven-column format for that in those

days and featured with the hospital story was a five-column by seven-inch picture. Some excerpts from that story read like this:

"Approaching the new hospital you may either drive up to the front door and park your car in ample space provided for that purpose, or you may walk up the massive steps which ascend from the sidewalk a short distance to the driveway."

"The first floor is constructed of native limestone, resting on a concrete foundation. The two floors above are built of wire cut brick in a rich red color, laid in white mortar. The use of these splendid brick was made possible thru the generosity of

the Sphar Brick Company. Over the front entrance are four stone columns extending to the cornice.

"The whole effect is impressive as the design is a pure colonial type of architecture, particularly suited to its surroundings."

"On the second floor, there are fifteen patient's rooms, delivery room, nursery, diet kitchen, laboratory, utility room and bed pan room, separate toilet and bath rooms for men and women, linen storage room and a ward for white patients."

"There should never be any necessity for anyone to leave Maysville to seek modern hospital services, and, on the

contrary, this new hospital will undoubtedly draw patients from far and near."

"Serving on the board of trustees are J. Potter Barbour, Mike Brannen, S. P. Browning, Edwin Byan, N. S. Calhoun, John I. Claybrooke, Judge A. M. J. Cochran, Horace J. Cochran, J. M. Collins, L. M. Collis, C. P. Dieterich, George H. Fitzgerald, W. Holten Key, E. T. Kirk, A. L. Merz, Judge H. P. Purnell, Stanley Reed, W. H. Rees, S. M. Roff, Mayor J. H. Samuel, Harry D. Smoot, E. L. Worthington.

"In describing the present magnificent hospital building

which is now completed, it will look backward for the moment and relate a little of the past history of this institution.

"The property on which this building stands was purchased by Mrs. May V. Wilson, at public auction on Aug. 14, 1907 she conveyed it to four trustees. In 1908 the trustees incorporated Haywood Hospital as a charitable corporation to which they conveyed the property. Mrs. Wilson died in 1909 and from her estate the Trustees received about \$20,000 more.

In 1911, Mrs. Fannie A. Hays conveyed a farm to Haywood Hospital, which was af-

terward sold at public auction for slightly more than \$23,000."

"The funds have been kept invested by the Trustees and the income used to pay the running expenses of the hospital and for charity. Many are the cases on the hospital book where patients have received all the care and attention which the institution could give and were unable to pay the customary charges the entire expense of the cases being borne by the hospital. Hardly a month passes that some unfortunate person doesn't receive the benefit of charity dispensed by Haywood Hospital."

"We all remember the campaign of the week of April 6-13, 1923, in which approximately 2,000 generous public spirited people and organizations subscribed the sum of more than \$100,000 to erect a building which would meet the needs of the community."

"The new building was designed by the firm of Samuel Hannaford and Sons, Architects of Cincinnati, O., who have taken the best of their professional skill and knowledge in making Haywood Hospital a model which could well be copied by other cities. Mr. J. C. Simons is the general contractor and can well point with pride to a

wonderful piece of work."

Particular attention was paid to the elevator in the new structure and the writer said:

"The elevator has a capacity of 1,500 pounds and moves at a speed of 75 feet per minute. The car is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity."

July 11, 1925 was a memorable day for Maysville and this seven-county area. Since that day countless tens of thousands of people have been cared for in the institution and today it continues to offer its services to the community.

The price of construction in 1925? All of \$115,000.

The Bridge

Nov. 26, 1831 Daily Bulletin

After months of eager anticipation, residents in both communities joined by the Maysville-Aberdeen Bridge this morning realize the greatest ambition of their lives when the fine new span will be opened to traffic with appropriate ceremonies attending the formal opening and dedication.

Autos began to pour into the city at an early hour and by 8:30 this morning hundreds of persons were milling about the business section and in and around the bridge. There is every indication that the number of visitors may exceed the 10,000 expected.

The streets of our city are beautifully decorated for the occasion, with var-colored electric lights being suspended across the streets overhead and small holly trees bedecked with colorful light bulbs adorn the standards of the street lights. Nothing has been done to provide a pretty setting for the event.

Hon. James N. Kehoe, chairman of the General Committee for the bridge dedication, was informed Tuesday that Governor-Elect Ruby Laffoon would be unable to attend this dedication.

NOISE

One of the greatest demonstrations ever in this city is expected when the fire bell tolls about 11 o'clock, following the cutting of the ribbon, which will mark the formal opening of the bridge.

Factory whistles, locomotive whistles, sirens, auto horns and other noise making devices will send forth their message up and down the valley, announcing the long-awaited tidings. The force and volume of the demonstration will undoubtedly surpass anything of its kind ever heard in this section, but will be for a friendly, peaceable nature.

The question as to how long the bridge will be opened free to traffic and the toll rates to be charged will probably be determined today by the State Highway Commission, which will attend the opening in a body. These two matters have caused many inquiries from many sources as the public is anxious to know for just what length of time they may enjoy free passage, and what tolls will be charged for passenger cars, trucks and pedestrians.

After the program at Hardyman Looesleaf House, speakers, members of the various Bridge Committees, members of the press

and honored guests will go to the Maysville High School gymnasium, where luncheon will be served. Two dances are planned, one at the American Legion Post, and the other by a committee of private individuals. The three local movie houses have booked feature talkies for this afternoon and tonight and the visitors should experience no difficulty in finding amusements.

By B. F. POLLITT

The dedication of the magnificent suspension Bridge, November 25, 1831, linking Maysville with Aberdeen, marks the second great event in the history of the two towns and country adjacent thereto.

The first great event took place in May, 1775, when Simon Kenton, for whom the bridge was named, and Thomas Williams, landed at the mouth of Limestone Creek and proceeded to build a hut at or near the spot where the present High School Building is now located.

It will be interesting to note that the ground on the Kentucky side over which the bridge is erected, was granted as a patent issued therefore, to Kenton, James Douglas,

surveyor, and John May, from whom the City derived its name.

Kenton was the son of Mark Kenton, Irish, and Mary Miller, Scotch, born in Faquier county, Virginia, April 13, 1755, and married to Martha Dowden, for his first wife, Feb. 15, 1787. She died Dec. 13, 1796. To this union there were born four children.

The marriage register of Mason County shows that Kenton was married to Elizabeth Jarboe on March 27, 1798, she being a cousin to his first wife.

LOVE AFFAIR

It might be well to note that Kenton's first love affair which ended so abruptly by beating his rival into insensibility and leaving him for dead, was responsible for his seeking the solitude of the great western wilderness.

In 1775, he built Kenton's Station, located on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, which became the stopping place for all subsequent travelers coming down the Ohio and making their way to the interior.

Kenton was a companion of Daniel Boone and they were in many Indian fights together, having saved Boone's life

from the wrath of Indians on more than one occasion.

He joined the expedition of General Rogers Clark in the Great Northwest territory and

in 1820, moved to Logan county, Ohio, where he died April 29, 1836, at the age of 81 years.

We therefore, pay tribute to

the courage, perseverance and endurance exhibited in his life of privation and danger and acknowledge him a man of no ordinary mould in giving

us a peaceable field for the new bridge and other kindred enterprises which may follow and not anticipated by the Great Pioneer.

200 Years Of Freedom

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.



We're Proud Of Our Heritage

Case's Mens Wear

17 EAST SECOND

MAYSVILLE



Happy Birthday, America!
We Salute Your Bicentennial!
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Thanks, King George

We might be celebrating the Bicentennial of our status as a British commonwealth nation instead of our independence this July — if it had not been for an infinitesimal mistake in an obscure gene of King George III.

The true medical story is the flip side of the psychobiographies, like Doris Kearns' new book on Lyndon Johnson, which try to explain the actions of historic leaders in terms of psychological influences in their early life. The difference is that the King George story is genetic fact, not psychological speculation.

It is historic fact that during pre-Revolutionary days, when the American colonists were beginning to discuss rebellion because of the oppressive policies of England, King George's actions were not helping the British cause. He was obstinate, unpredictable, tactless, unable to compromise or bend. And much of the American anger and rebelliousness focused on him.

As early as 1765, George III had the first of a series of

mysterious attacks described as "madness" or "lunacy." Later, during his long reign, he was often so severely deranged mentally that his ability to rule was seriously questioned. Parliament considered setting up a regency as early as 1789 and finally did so later one, when George was acknowledged to be violently insane.

It's easy to make the excuse that had George III been more rational and intelligent — had his brain been functioning more effectively — he could have found ways to compromise with the colonists to avert the Revolution. The war was not widely popular in the colonies. Some gestures from the King might have defused enough of the American opposition to make outright war unfeasible. And the United States then surely would have taken the same path as other British colonies toward commonwealth status within the British sphere.

Several books have been written giving elaborate psychoanalytic explanations

of how George III's intransigent behavior and eventual insanity traced back to disturbed family relationships in his early life. But so sure were the writers of these psychobiographies that the usual psychiatric villains were to blame that they overlooked the King's physical symptoms — particularly the well-documented fact that his urine was the color of dark-red wine.

Physicians who have recently studied his doctors' journals are now convinced that George III suffered from almost a textbook case of porphyria — a defect in body metabolism caused by a mistake in the coding of a gene.

Because of the genetic error, the body does not produce an enzyme necessary to metabolize a pigment called porphyrin in the hemoglobin of the blood. This substance piles up in the body and can cause damage to the central nervous system and abnormal functioning of the brain. It also spills over into the urine

to cause the telltale wine color.

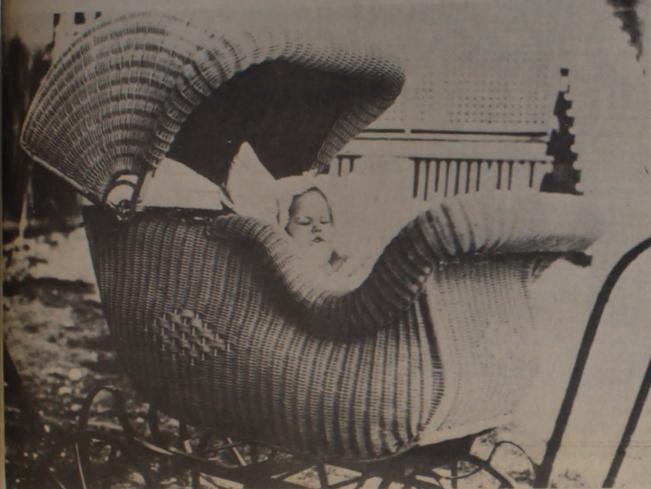
If George III had had modern medical diagnosis and treatment, if he had had the necessary special diet, and if he had avoided the alcohol and drugs that aggravate the disease, he probably could have escaped the worst of the symptoms — and history might have been different.

You get a choice of morals for this Bicentennial minute. The first goes like the parable about the kingdom lost for want of a nail and it starts like a modern medical picture of some forms of insanity: For want of a gene, an enzyme was lost. For want of a normal mind, 13 colonies were lost — all for want of a gene. But there's also another moral: You can't understand the workings of the mind without considering the functioning of the brain, which is the organ of the mind, what is physical and what is mental are inextricably linked, and a human being is far more than just the sum of his early experiences.



Miss Alice Clutter, third from left, is shown in 1886 in the open landau in which she rode to her marriage to Frank Workman. This bride of 90 years ago is the

paternal grandmother of Mrs. R. Earl Gilbert, of the Germantown Road. The women accompanying her to the ceremony are not identified.



This sweet little miss lounges comfortably in a carriage of wicker, its lush interior of feather pillows made for pleasure for the wee one to nap in

or be taken around the neighborhood where friends and relatives could admire both the baby and its luxurious accommodations.

Santa Anna

Did he live here?

Mexican general Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has had many legends written about him, including the possibility that he was a native of Kentucky, and that his real parents were Nathaniel Saunders and an Indian girl.

Those who have heard of Santa Anna only from history books will be interested in learning that he was also somewhat of a legend in Mason County.

According to "legend," Santa Anna was an overnight visitor at Abraham Drake's Tavern at Mayslick while the Mexican general or Kentucky native, whichever you prefer to call him, was a prisoner and being taken on his journey to trial in Washington, D. C.

The Drake Tavern is now the home of Mrs. Preston Parker.

In "O. B.'s Reminiscences" — Memories of old Maysville of the years 1832-1846, the Maysville author (whose identity still remains a mystery) told of being an escort to Santa Anna in 1836. Published in Maysville by the New Republican Press in 1883, the account reads:

"In 1836 I was one of the escorts to accompany the emperor of Mexico across the Ohio River at Maysville. Santa Anna was then a prisoner and was being sent to the city. We crossed on ice and the escort performed its duties well and I thought the general experience was, as we returned, that further honor would attend them. Two years after I was in company of a small and important guard in the emperor's domain. I cannot say what the consequences would have been had we met on that occasion. I bore him no personal ill will."

known as "Bull" because of his strength and violent temper and was sent to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he excelled in military strategy but failed in discipline.

After he was accused of killing the father of a girl who claimed that "Bull" (or Santa Anna) had violated her, Saunders (or Santa Anna) fled to Mexico, where he adopted the name, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

The self-styled "Napoleon of the West" won a celebrated victory against Texan insurgents at the Alamo, but his Mexican army was routed and he was captured at the battle of San Jacinto in 1836.

Gen. Sam Houston of Texas arranged for Santa Anna to visit President Jackson, and Saunders purportedly could not resist going through his native Kentucky. A mob, many of whose relatives had

died at the Alamo, tried to lynch him, but Santa Anna cried out his Kentucky name and told of his flight from Kentucky, and his life was spared.

It is said that when Santa Anna's forces clashed with the U. S. Army at the battle of Cerro Gordo 11 years later, the Kentucky regiment seized "El President's" gold-fringed epaulets. They are still on display at the Kentucky State Museum in Frankfort.

Happy Birthday, America

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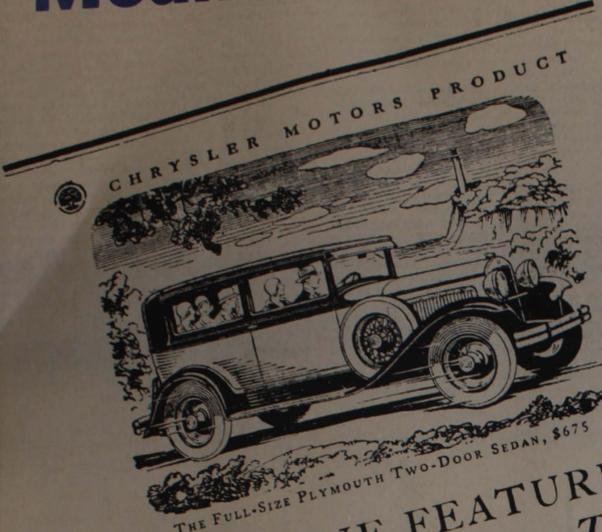
Women. Of the past. Present. And Future.

Betsy Ross and Old Glory. Dolly Madison in the White House. Dorothy Dix gaining better treatment of the insane. Elizabeth Stanton and the campaign for Women's Suffrage. Amelia Earhart's solo flights. Women. They've helped make our nation great... by taking their places in the Legislature, Congress, and in history.

Even in our community, quite often the people who can be counted on time after time to get the job done are women.

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- Ann's Magic Mirror
34 E. 3rd 564-5136
- Charolette's Beauty Shop
139 W. 2nd 564-6632
- Ruth's Beauty Shop
105 Main 564-5241
- Karen's Kreative Kurls
931 Forest Ave. 564-5238
- Maggie's Coiffures
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MAYSVILLE





The Ledger-Independent

Bicentennial edition . . . 'Horizon '76

People's actions throughout history linked to the times

By **MARTHA COMER**

Editor

The Ledger-Independent



Martha Comer

The study of history proves that man was ever venial, governments often corrupt and the actions of the people influenced by the social, scientific and economic conditions of their times. And a glance at the past 200 years in Mason County bears out this correlation between man and "the times."

When the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, the young scout, Simon Kenton, already had discovered Limestone and the verdant meadowland of Kentucky. The year before the signing he had planted the first crop of corn here. Had Kenton not feared that he was wanted for murder back in Virginia, the clearing of the land of both trees and Indian might have lagged another decade.

Even frontier life afforded its irony. In the rural, agricultural environment of the young country, communications were sadly lacking. This is why men died on the battlefield at Blue Licks in what has been called the last Battle of the Revolution. But the war between England and the colonists already was over — and so blood was shed needlessly. True, the Indians were fighting on the side of the British but had they got the message in time, there could have been no battle.

As settlers poured in after the war, they proved themselves a stout if untutored people. And here another of life's "little jokes" was played upon those who first claimed and cleared the land. The frontiersman found he had no plan in a scheme that developed a class system modeled in limited fashion upon the "planter's life in Virginia." Kenton and others like him moved first to Ohio, then to Missouri; still others kept going westward.

PHENOMENA

In the 19th century as the age kept pace with the industrial revolution, such phenomena occurred here as that houses of brick were constructed, steamboats plied the Ohio River to encourage a trade that caused to be developed in Maysville (once Limestone) a strong mercantile class. This is why historic Third Street is known as Mechanics Row. And wherever there was a community, schools were opened, a church was erected. Laws were enacted, a courthouse built and even a jail provided.

With the steamboat and the stage coach came the itinerant painter who visited affluent households to paint the portraits of the well-to-do-merchant or to tour the countryside to do portrait work at the houses of slave owners.

Before the nation had experienced its first centennial, the world had witnessed the spanning of this great continent by the iron engine, marking the era of the railroad. This was as early as 1869. Communications had developed via the telegraph, the telephone and a generation earlier the first macadamized road between here and Paris was constructed. Coal already had replaced burning logs, in turn to be replaced by something called the "gas works." Soon there would be electricity.

Man's intellectual and social "progress," if such a term can be used, was impeded by that great conflict, the

War Between the States. But once this was over and the black man freed, people found themselves in a changing world. Agriculture became less important as factories sprang up. Especially was there a growing interest in science; witness the fact that Maysville's first public library was not just a place to read and store books but also "a historical and scientific" association.

Why scientific? For one thing, even in places as remote as Maysville, people were hearing about the new "Origin of the Species" written by Charles Darwin, who was dead by the year 1882, yet it was not until the "Roarin' 20s" that Darwin's theory of man's descent from the ape was to be tested in the courtroom.

100TH YEAR

The year 1876 saw America celebrating its 100th birthday. What did people read, talk about and how did they spend their time? The Maysville Bulletin, quoting The Louisville Courier Journal on Jan. 6 of that year, talked about "a condition of things which would make our forefathers ashamed of their children. Corruption exists in office and out of it, one half of the union men fought for and founded has been plundered; and the other half gorged with plunder, high tariff and hard times press heavily upon us; and the devil and Gen. Grant are ruling over us."

"Where will our republic be one hundred years hence unless we bring better elements to the top? This is a young country and even fraud may not be fully grown. . . Will the republic be strong enough in all the necessary moral elements of reform to purge itself of the impure humors that are eating at its heart? Is the body politic sufficiently healthy and vigorous to throw off all the bad blood and to cure the gnawing sores fastened upon it? These are pertinent and serious questions for the philosopher and the statesman. . . It is important that the humblest of us reflect upon it and resolve to do what we can to save our country and ourselves from the disorders which caused the Roman republic to topple and fall and become as dust."

Thoreau, Poe, Hawthorne already had died by the first Centennial but it can be presumed men were reading their works just as the writing of Longfellow and Emerson and Walt Whitman had permeated the minds of men here. When the Englishman, James Wormald, gave the city in 1876 a deed to the Sutton Street building to be used as a library, specified the trustees be the librarian, and Billy Hixson emerged as the librarian, who books do you suppose were on the shelves? Well, the Bible of course, and certainly the books of Charles Dickens and James Fenimore Cooper would be found there.

The year 1876 was remembered too as the first when a Maysville public high school graduated its first class of high school seniors. Up to then, the "upper classes" had preferred to educate their children at the Maysville Seminary where Grant went to school as a boy or to Miss Hayes' Seminary. And so the nation's centennial birthday is

significant to the emergence of the modern public school.

Adorning the finest homes in Maysville were furnishings to which a queen had given a name. She was Queen Victoria who ruled England from 1837 to 1901 and left her imprint in the styles and manners of the people both in fashion and architecture. For what the first quarter of the new century was like, people must turn to writers such as Edith Wharton who delighted thousands of readers with her "fin de siecle" stories.

ASSASSINATION

On a more narrow scene, Mayor Tom Russell had his picture taken (1902) in the first automobile in town; horse drawn street cars had been replaced with motorpowered. William Goebel ruled only a day as governor before being assassinated.

In the Commonwealth Mason County sent only one native son, Augustus E. Wilson to Frankfort as governor. He was elected in 1907 and oddly enough his fellow Maysvillian, William H. Cox, served as his lieutenant governor. He was the only Mason Countain to hold that office.

In the first decade of the 20th century, brick streets were laid and the post office built, and Teddy Roosevelt was president. People were glad so few of them had been required to fight in the Spanish American War.

But forces were at play that were forever to change the American scene from a tight little nation isolationist in its thinking, debt free and owing no man or foreign power. . . World War I erupted and "Over There" was being sung as the American Expeditionary Forces landed in France. And then before the boys got back out of uniform the Volstead Act was enacted and the era of Prohibition was upon us. Women got the vote, too. It became the "in thing" for girls to smoke. Bootleg whisky made Americans a nation of drinkers and even as the era of the jazz was born, Maysville in its own small way had its "speak easy" too. Yes, if you knew the right person, there was always somebody to provide the booze. Scandal from the Teapot Dome raked the nation in the 1920s, but it was forgotten in the Great Depression when the nation indulged in a form of hero worship of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt that was accorded in a lesser way and for different reasons to a young flier named Charles Lindbergh.

THE DEPRESSION

It would take a whole book to describe for today's generation what it was like to live through the Depression of the 1930s. There was no money. There were no jobs. A farmer could raise what he could eat and then peddle his milk in town at 15 cents a gallon. City folk got on WPA and PWA jobs, or joined something called the CCC. Nobody stopped smoking but lacking money to buy "togs," a fellow soon learned to roll his own cigarette and lick the paper with a little spit to make it stick. It was messy, unsanitary—but it was a smoke.

It was back in the 20's that most folks heard the radio for the first time and the first Gridgaires appeared on the

market. These were usually wooden boxes, but it was a miracle to have plenty of ice. It was especially good to be able to drink a cold beer, even if it were nothing else than a bottle of home brew—a brew made in the bath tub and then bottled and sealed with red sealing wax.

For those who could afford to go to college in the East, Communism became more than just a word; there were a few joiners, just as there were folks who knew enough to talk about Lenin and Trotsky. And as the era of the silent movie ended and the sound flicks appeared, the face of Adolf Hitler became a familiar one. But not too familiar. When people don't have money to afford any luxuries and can barely eke out an existence, it is not a period for reflection. It is a time for survival.

WORLD WAR II

World War II changed all that. . . True, some soldiers had died in the first world conflict, but nothing like the hundreds upon hundreds that marked World War II. To many a home went the telegram: "The War Department regrets to inform you. . ."

But war is always able to accomplish two things: It makes babies and bombs. . . and that spells jobs.

The conflict killed our sons, but it brought us out of the depression even as it led up to the era of the Atomic Age. There was that fateful day in 1945 when Harry Truman slept well all night after issuing the orders to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

As half of the 20th century became history, there came upon the "midnight clear" some of the peace of which the angels sang on that first Christmas night. The Eisenhower era of peace was upon a nation and it was deeply troublesome only at the outset by the McCarthy-ites, led by men such as Richard Nixon in determining to ferret out every Communist wherever he might be hidden. But people didn't care very much. Certainly college kids were not "bugged."

Yet the peace between the New Deal and the Great Society is looked back upon by today's generation as a time of do nothingness and its students labeled as "caring."

This is not how the men who fought in Korea felt about the situation. They got killed and gassed and came home to add to the general mood. "Let's not talk about it."

The impact was never felt until the 1960s but a couple of Supreme Court decisions in the 1960s sent the Americans spinning. One was the ruling written by Associate Justice Stanley Reed of Maysville that a black woman could sit anywhere she chose on a city bus. Another was the decision of the Court ordering desegregation in the schools. Still another decision that came a little earlier was one forbidding prayer in the classroom.

These were decisions that changed everybody's lives, both those alive today and those still unborn.

INTEGRATION

Maysville surprisingly enough—or maybe not too surprising in view of the fact that it once helped runaway slaves

to safety—did a great job of facing up to the problem of desegregation. A previously all black school became an integrated Junior High. A Human Rights Commission worked up hill to build a little more tolerance. True, many whites fled to the suburbs, causing the City of Maysville to shrink in population.

The Maysville scene became accustomed to peace marches and spoke with satisfaction that there had been no rioting here. This great social experiment to make education equal for all peoples suffered many blows, but in Maysville there were forces of leadership that may not have led the tide but at least went along with it. It got so that blacks and whites were comfortable in each other's presence without Uncle "Tomism" crowding the scene.

Were there other forces at work in the quarter century before the nation's 200th birthday?

Of course. There was the "telly." A whole generation in essence stopped reading or even conversing in order to experience mass entertainment before the tube.

There was inflation. There was money in the pocket as blue collar workers became white collar workers, or in turn made so much money they no longer envied the other fellow's job.

THERE WAS MORE

There was crime. There was dope. There was alcoholism.

There was Lyndon Johnson with his Great Society and the switch in public consciousness that demanded that people become the wards of the government, not of their own families.

Food stamps and welfare became a way of life.

There was Vietnam.

There were assassinations and bombings.

There was Watergate.

There is Woman's Lib.

There is immorality.

There is technology. Man did the impossible. He walked on the moon.

In this Bicentennial Year with Maysville and the nation having less than 25 years to go before the year 2000 is upon us, people are having to deal with an entirely different set of problems—some forced upon them by the changing social pattern of access to the pill, legalized abortion, euthanasia, increasing divorces, working mothers, free sexuality; payola in high places, and "nothing's wrong if everybody else is doing it and you don't get caught."

As the nation looks ahead to another century, surely the message of the 20th Century will be that there must be an end to the profigacity with which Americans have squandered their resources. The problems facing them in 1976 are related to energy, to conservation, to pollution, to the use of nuclear power as well as to private and public morality.

As the writer wrote in 1876, we too must reflect and resolve to do what we can to save our country and ourselves from the disorders which cause the Roman republic to topple and fall and become as dust.

The Civil War, World War I,
World War II and . . .

Korea and Vietnam

The Republic of Korea was invaded June 25, 1950 by more than 60,000 North Korean troops spearheaded by over 100 Russian-built tanks.

UN Security Council demanded cessation of hostilities and withdrawal to the 38th parallel and on June 27, the Council asked UN members to help carry out its demand. That same day President Truman ordered General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to aid South Korea and the U. S. 7th Fleet to protect Formosa against possible aggression and keep the Chinese Nationalist forces from attacking the mainland.

North Korean forces took Seoul, South Korean capital on June 29 and the following day the U. S. ground forces en-

tered the conflict with Truman termed "A police action."

This war had three phases: (1) The North Korean drive as checked by U. S. and allied troops, with help of a brilliant landing by U. S. Marines at Inchon on Sept. 15. The North Korean capital, Pyongyang, was taken Oct. 20 and the U. S. 7th Division reached the Manchurian border on Nov. 20.

(2) Counter-attack by 200,000 Chinese Communists "volunteers" who crossed the Yalu River on Nov. 26 forced evacuation of 105,000 UN troops and 91,000 Korean civilians at Hungnam on Dec. 24. The Chinese pushed across the 38th parallel, drove 70 miles into South Korea and on Feb. 1, 1951, the UN General Assembly named Communist China the aggressor in Korea.

UN troops pushed the Chinese back across the parallel on April 3 and on April 22-30 stopped an offensive by 600,000 Chinese.

(3) Gen. MacArthur was removed from command Apr. 11, 1951 by Truman and negotiations for truce along the 38th parallel were started July 10, 1951.

MacArthur had wished to pursue Chinese forces across the Yalu River to their air depots in Manchuria and on March 25 had threatened Communist China with air and naval attack. He had been unable to clear all announcements of policy through Washington. MacArthur was replaced by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway, commander of the 8th Army. Cease fire and armistice talks began July 1951 and continued until the armistice was signed July 27, 1953. Fighting ended 12 hours later. Prisoner repatriation began

Aug. 6, 1953 at Panmunjom and ended a month later. The UN turned over 75,790 prisoners (70,150 North Koreans and 5,640 Chinese). Communists released 12,760, including 7,850 South Koreans, 3,397 Americans, 945 Britons, and 228 Turks.

VIETNAM

The American combat involvement in Vietnam for about 12 years made the Vietnam War the longest in U. S. history. U. S. interest in the area began when President Truman on June 27, 1950 sent a 350 man military advisory team to aid the French in their fight against communist forces in North Vietnam.

The major American commitment in Vietnam began after the U. S. destroyers Maddox and C. Turner Joy were reportedly attacked Aug. 2, 1964 by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The U. S.

Congress on Aug. 7 passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving President Johnson power to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the U. S. and to prevent further aggression."

In Feb. of 1965, President Johnson ordered continuous bombing raids over North Vietnam below the 20th parallel.

By the end of 1965 there were 184,390 men in Vietnam from the United States and bombing strikes in the Hanoi-Haiphong area were started June 29, 1966. By December 31, 1966, U. S. forces had reached 385,390 not including some 60,000 men in the U. S. Fleet and some 30,000 men stationed in Thailand.

Despite the march on the Pentagon in October of 1967 by thousands of war protesters, American troop strength climbed to 474,300 by December of that year which was 1,500 more than peak U. S.

strength in Korea during the Korean War just a few years before.

TET

In the "Tet offensive" of Jan. 30, 1968, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese attacked 30 provincial capitals in South Vietnam. The city of Hue was held by the Vietcong for 25 days.

By April of 1969 there were 543,400 men in South Vietnam. U. S. battle deaths on April 3 totaled 33,641 men, surpassing by 12 those killed in Korea. Withdrawal of U. S. combat troops began July 6, 1969 and on Nov. 3 President Nixon announced a Vietnamization policy which would transfer the fighting to South Vietnamese forces.

U. S. and South Vietnamese forces invaded neutral Cambodia on April 30, 1970 to destroy communist supply bases in border area sanctuaries. On May 4 at Kent

State University in Ohio, four students were slain and nine wounded when National Guardsmen opened fire during a demonstration against the Cambodian incursion.

A year later, during massive anti-war protests in Washington, D. C. between May 3-5, police arrested some 12,614 people, at least 7,000 of them on the first day—a record high for arrests in a civil disturbance in U. S. history.

Quang Tri, capital city of South Vietnam's northernmost province, fell to Hanoi Troops on May 1, 1972. The mining of Haiphong and other ports was ordered by Nixon on May 8 and after initial setbacks, South Vietnamese troops brought the invasion to a halt.

THE LAST

The last U. S. combat troops left Vietnam on Aug. 11, 1972. Hanoi announced Oct. 26

that secret talks had achieved a tentative agreement but the peace talks broke down and Nixon ordered the heaviest bombing of the war against North Vietnam on Dec. 18. B-52 bombers were used for the first time against targets in Hanoi; some 15 were shot down by Hanoi's surface-to-air missiles.

Peace talks resumed Jan. 8, 1973 and all offensive military operations were halted Jan. 15, 1973. Peace pacts were formally signed in Paris on Jan. 27.

Between Feb. 12 and Apr. 1, 590 American POWs were released by North Vietnam. Some 1,359 Americans were reported missing in Indochina. The last American troops left Vietnam March 29, 1973, officially ending any direct U. S. military role. U. S. combat deaths were counted at 46,079 as of Aug. 25, 1973. Total dead were estimated at some 2 million.

A history in capsule form

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Col. Bennett H. Young and other authors believed Welshmen may have been the first white men to visit the territory which is now Kentucky, centuries before Daniel Boone came to the area in 1769.

Archaeologists have investigated reports of Welsh Indian forts on the Ohio River near Louisville and in Nelson County.

1654
LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — French, English and Spanish traders and explorers visited the territory the Indians called "Kentucke," in the mid 17th century.

Lewis Collins' "History of Kentucky" notes a "Col. Wood, an Englishman," explored the area in 1654.

1749
BARBOURVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Dr. Thomas Walker of Virginia is credited with building the first home in Kentucky.

The cabin was constructed near present day Barbourville, probably when Walker was exploring the southeastern Kentucky mountains in 1749.

1754
CARROLLTON, Ky. (AP) — John Filson noted in his "Discovery, Purchase and Settlement of Kentucke" that James M'Bride (McBride) "in company with some others, in the year 1754, passing down the Ohio (River) in Canoes, landed

at the mouth of Kentucke river and there marked a tree."

M'Bride Lewis Collins' "History of Kentucky" noted, was "the first white man we have certain accounts of, who discovered the province," (Kentucky).

1767
LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Indian trader John Finley penetrated the interior of "Kentucke" in 1767.

Historian John Filson wrote in the "discovery, Purchase and Settlement of Kentucke" that the territory had "remained concealed" to the rest of the world prior to Finley's expedition.

1769
LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — Landscout Daniel Boone, working for Judge Richard Henderson's Transylvania Land Co., led a party of hunters and explorers into Kentucky in 1769. Boone and a companion were captured by Indians during the adventure, but escaped.

1772
HARRODSBURG, Ky. (AP) — Capt. Thomas Bullitt's land surveying team which explored Kentucky in 1772 included James Harrod.

Indian attacks drove the group from the "dark and bloody ground," and little success was reported in the effort to survey virgin land.

EXPLORATION . . .

IT'S THE SPIRIT OF '76!



The Spirit of Discovery is still alive. We are always uncovering new worlds: the ocean floor, the moon...and beyond! In the same way that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out on their expedition in 1804, we have set out to make our country rich in modern day discoveries.

While we become immersed in recognitions of our American past, we should be aware that tomorrow offers us the chance to make more discoveries. Today we farm the land; tomorrow, the depths of the sea. For as long as the Spirit of Discovery is alive...the Spirit of '76 will live.

We at Parker Plant Company and Parker Tobacco Company are constantly exploring new ideas in all phases of the tobacco industry. Whether it's in the field...or in harvesting or in virtually any other stage of tobacco production, you can be sure that our experts are at work trying new methods.

No one is more aware than we of the importance of not only tobacco but the entire agricultural industry in this country.

Our farmers, both large and small can be proud of their production when compared with the rest of the world.

Agriculture as well as industry have contributed significantly to our rich heritage.

We are proud to be a part.

Books Were Expensive



At one time only the wealthy could afford books. Today, a wealth of popular priced books is available to all. Read for fun!

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This is not a Norman Rockwell painting but a photograph (courtesy of the Mason County Museum) showing a doctor treating a lad obviously in distress. They say a picture is worth a thousand words and this photo certainly proves that point.

Now it's our turn

John Adams set tone for marking Independence Day

Two hundred years ago, John Adams set the tone for marking the observance of Independence Day.

As one who had figured prominently in the struggle for independence and the birth of our magnificent Declaration of Independence, Adams could see vividly the importance of that document's approval by the Continental Congress to America's future.

His early description of the celebration of independence has in large part characterized July 4th observances throughout our nation's 200-year history.

"I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure it will cost us to maintain this Declaration," said Adams. And he continued: "Yet, throughout all the gloom I see the rays of ravishing light and glory. This is our day of deliverance. With solemn acts of devotion we ought to commemorate it. With pomp and show, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forth forevermore."

Americans everywhere are gearing up for the kind of Bicentennial celebration of Independence Day that would have made John Adams proud. The occasion is worthy of all the lavish attention it is certain to receive in a year filled with historic and meaningful anniversary observances.

After all, independence is what our Bicentennial is all about. John Adams could speak first-hand of the unbelievable hardships, suf-

fering, and loss of life and property which characterized the struggle for independence in colonial America.

BONDS SEVERED
In signing the Declaration of Independence, representatives of the 13 colonies severed our political bonds with England and its oppressive rule. The vows on paper were then backed up with hard-won victories on the battlefield. Because that blow for independence and freedom from tyranny was successful, we are able to gather on this July 4th for appropriate celebrations across the land.

Yet, we must never forget that attainment of independence was but the first step. The Founding Fathers knew that freedoms won would soon mean freedoms challenged, if not again by Mother England, certainly by some force.

John Adams talked of "toil and blood and treasure" as the costs of maintaining our independence. Even in the formative days of our new government, Benjamin Franklin, when asked what kind of government had been formed, cautioned, "A republic, if you can keep it."

Over the course of 200 years, our republic has been assaulted from without and within. And while our system has suffered occasional setbacks, it has survived essentially intact, so that it stands strong today amid the totalitarianism which characterizes so many world governments.

Our federal union is now the oldest continuously existing republic on earth operating

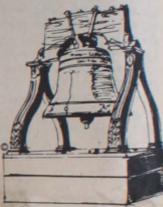
under its original Constitution. It will continue only if we can regenerate and rekindle the kind of national spirit which gained us our independence—precious commodity in the turbulent age—and his enable us to grow and prosper.

THE SPIRIT
We need to recapture the spirit of pioneer Americans who conquered seemingly impenetrable frontiers with a courage and determination which viewed obstacles as challenges.

We are, in a sense, the "pioneers" of America's third century. More than a physical challenge, ours is one of will. Are we going to make the commitment necessary to preserve and build on these successes achieved over the past 200 years?

Will we be equal to the hard questions which may need to be answered and the difficult steps which may be required in the years ahead?

As we celebrate America's Bicentennial and spotlight her grand achievements, we will never have a better opportunity to resolve that the next century will see an even greater America.



George wouldn't believe this

George Washington would hang onto his powdered wig in astonishment or the way they're celebrating his country's 200th birthday.

The Father Of Our Country would be amazed and delighted that thousands of towns he had never even dreamed of are getting into the act this 4th of July weekend, the National Geographic Society says.

But to his eyes, some of the enthusiastic hoopla would scare horses as much as make the heart pound patriotically. Between Virginia, and Oregon, bicycle riders have set off on a new coast-to-coast bike trail. ("What's a bicycle?" the general might wonder). Savannah, Georgia, that weekend will be visited by a Heritage Train. ("A train?" Think of an iron horse, George).

SEEN IN NEW LIGHT
Some events would stir memories. A sunrise service on July 4 at Valley Forge, where strong will survived the suffering of a Pennsylvania winter. A spectacular sound and light show against the backdrop of Mount Vernon, which welcomed him home from the presidency. ("The old place never looked better!")

At dusk on the 4th, a new lighting system will seem to bring new life to the four huge statues carved into Mount Rushmore, South Dakota. ("That's me, and there's Tom Jefferson. But who are those other two?" Answer: Abe Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt).

As a one-time man-on-horseback, General Washington would probably be a cheering spectator of the Pony Express ride in the mountains above Sacramento,

California. And as a strong-armed tosser of silver dollars, he might admire skill shown at the Salido, Colorado, World's Championship Buffalo Chip Throwing Contest this July 4th.

A witness of the first celebrations, he might be bemused by the "Old Fashioned Fourth's" being reenacted across the country, and by the day's several ceremonies of swearing in new citizens. ("In my day, we were all new citizens.")

"WHAT'S A SPACE SHIP?"
The contents of the new Air and Space Museum to be opened July 1 in the Nation's Capital, and the expected landing that weekend of the Viking space ship on Mars—these events would take some explaining to this man of the 18th century.

With countless present-day visitors, George Washington might well be awed by some of the major 4th of July weekend events being readied in the

city named after him, and those he knew in the days of the American Revolution: Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

In Washington, D.C., the nation's most treasured documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution—will be available to visitors' gazes as always. But during the birthday weekend—for 76 hours, from 6 p.m., July 2, until 10 p.m., July 5—the National Archives will remain open so that they may be seen night or day.

The night of July 4, an expected two million spectators will watch the Capital's Mall, scene of what is billed as the biggest fireworks display in American history.

New York on July 4 will welcome a flotilla of some 60 international warships and 15 square riggers, all of them sailing into the harbor just as did the British fleet 200 Julys ago to help drive General

Washington north toward Boston.

Music will echo in Boston where patriots once thrilled to "Yankee Doodle." At City Hall Maestro Arthur Fiedler will present a program of patriotic tunes, conducting a band of 1,776 musicians.

That night, on the banks of the Charles River, which the redcoats crossed to storm Bunker Hill, Fiedler will conduct the Boston Pops Orchestra playing the 1812 Overture, complete with fireworks, churchbells, and 200 howitzers.

BELLS WILL RING
Philadelphia, home of the Liberty Bell that heaped ring in the Declaration of Independence, will chime in with the entire nation on July 4th. At exactly 2 p.m., EST, bells across the city will be rung—churchbells, streetcar bells, fire engine bells, cowbells, bells of any kind—for two minutes as a salute to the holiday.

At the same moment—1 p.m. local time in Chicago, 11 a.m. in San Francisco, 5 a.m., July 5, on Guam—bells will be rung everywhere Americans live.

This is the one July 4th celebration that the entire nation—anyone with a bell—can join in a united gesture of ringing in the 200th birthday.

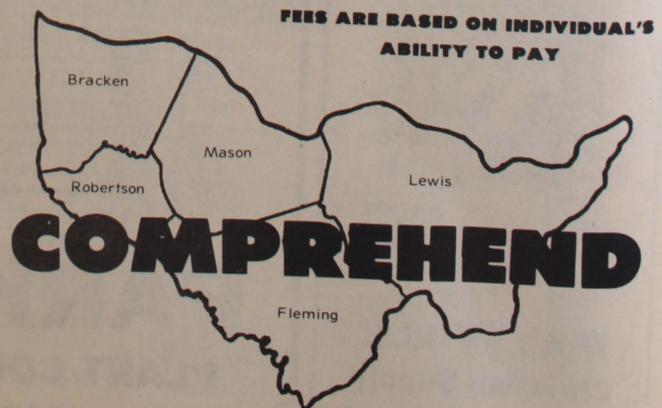
Philadelphia also will go into the record books this July 4 with history's biggest edible birthday cake, five stories high and weighing 55,000 pounds.

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FEES ARE BASED ON INDIVIDUAL'S ABILITY TO PAY

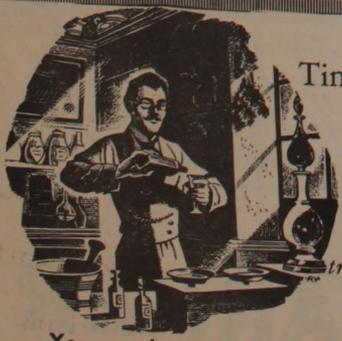
Thank Heaven Times Have Changed

And we, as your pharmacists, keep up with those changes through professional training for careful, accurate prescription service.

You can depend on us to help your doctor help you.

GREENWELL PHARMACY

Joe Greenwell, Pharmacist



People, 1900...

(Photos courtesy Mason County Museum)



A bootmaker ...



Blacksmiths ...

THE POLICE FORCE.



Officer Resser. Officer Wallace. Chief of Police Donovan. Officer Ort. Officer Thompson.

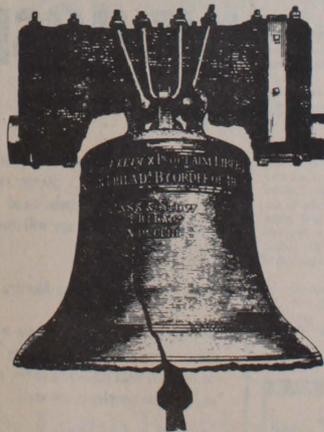
Turn of the century law in Maysville



Teachers, students, parents

WE LOVE YOU AMERICA!

1776  1976



LET FREEDOM RING FOR MANY MORE CENTURIES!

Let us commemorate our Nation's bicentennial by visiting the shrines of our historic beginning if possible; and above all, let us resolve to keep their message emblazoned in our hearts to govern our thoughts and actions; so that the true meaning of our American heritage of liberty may endure forever.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



Know Your History



The Bennington Flag, which displays the oldest Stars and Stripes design in existence, was carried by the Vermont Militia at the battle of Bennington in 1777. It was the first Stars and Stripes to lead American armed forces on land.

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839 Forest Ave.

World War II... and life went on

Banner headlines across one third of the front page of the Aug. 14, 1945 extra edition of the Public Ledger confirmed what Maysville had waited to hear for years.

"President Truman announced at 7 p.m. EWT Japan's full acceptance of the Allies' unconditional terms. The Emperor of Japan has just specified full acceptance of the Potsdam Ultimatum. President Truman told newspaper men and women arrangements now are being made for consummation of surrender of the Japanese military arrangements with the United States, Great Britain, China and Russia acting in concert.

"The announcement set off tremendous jubilation and a wildly joyous celebration in the city."

The Public Ledger's regular edition, printed only hours earlier, said, "Note on Way to U.S. Via Swiss," "Allied Terms are Believed Acceptable," followed by a bulletin which read, "In approximately two hours from now the White House will have the complete transcription of the latest message to the Allies in relation to their latest demand for surrender."

Everyone was ready. The next day's newspaper read:

"With varied emotions and a great outpouring of the citizenry, Maysville's observance of the end of World War II Tuesday evening was the greatest public demonstration in the city's history.

"Hardly had the epochal news been received when whistles, bells and sirens shrieked forth to touch off the celebration, and, appearing as if by magic, hundreds of automobiles, their horns adding to the din and excitement of the glorious occasion, crowded the city's streets.

"Pleasure cars, public vehicles, trucks, autos of ancient vintage and ambulances all participated in the seemingly endless procession that began shortly after 6 o'clock and continued until almost midnight.

SHUTDOWN

"All of the city's beer and liquor dispensaries closed their doors immediately after receipt of the news of the Japanese surrender. All of Maysville's business establishments were closed for the day as were all three banks. Both local newspapers suspended publication for the day and there was no local or rural mail deliveries."

Life went on. Even during periods of war, followed by peace, towns and communities across this nation went on with the everyday, pedestrian tasks of living.

Mason Fiscal Court pledged \$1,000 to the contagious hospital fund of St. Elizabeth Hospital. Henley's advertised mink dyed muskrat furs on sale; a Brooksville man appealed a \$50 fine on a charge of reckless driving; and the Sisters of St. Francis returned from Iowa to prepare for the new school year.

Mason County recorded its first polo case that August and J. L. Halfhill, chief toll collector at the Maysville-Aberdeen bridge announced that about 1,000 more passenger cars passed over the bridge during the past

weekend, which was the first after the lifting on the ban gasoline. Gov. Simon Willis formally lifted the 35-mile an hour speed limit in Kentucky; and the temperature soared to 92 degrees.

BACK TO NORMAL

"Park chops, pay checks and 'Play ball,' were the one-two-three highlights in the rushing switchover from war to peace. Meat rationing was to end in September; Unions wanted wage boost right away and all bans on sports travel ended. The World Series, horse racing, and football games would go full tilt.

At the Russell Theatre Abbott and Costello were appearing in "Naughty Nineties;" a praying mantis was found in Sardis and brought to the newspaper; watermelons were selling for 4 cents a pound, and coffee at three pounds for 59 cents.

The city enacted an ordinance providing for the annexation of Eastland, a subdivision described as having a population of 2,500 with an assessed value of \$3,000,000. Earlier the Daily Independent, in a front page editorial, noted that, "Mayor James M. Collins and his 'Yes-Man' Commissioner Homer Cablish are determined to annex Eastland." It went on, in italics, "The plan to annex Eastland is one hundred per cent politics. It is fraught with danger for the city of Maysville and it bodes not a nickel's worth of good for the people of Eastland."

The veterans were returning home and the city was ready for them.

"Help Wanted at Once," Modern Laundry; "Wanted Immediately, men and women for factory and office," Wald Manufacturing Co.; "Wanted: experienced mechanic and experienced car washer," Gibson Motor Sales; "Wanted Immediately! 99 Workers,"

Wald Manufacturing Co.; "Work Available, Steady Peace Time Employment for men and women, boys over 16, girls over 18," January & Wood Co.

SCHOOLS

While nationally there were rumors of closing thousands of schools because of the lack of qualified teachers, the Maysville City Schools prepared to open Sept. 4 with a complete fully qualified staff.

The first workshop ever planned for teachers in the Mason County system took place at Woodlee Junior high school. St. Patrick was to register 212 students, "slightly better than normal," the city enrolled 928, and the county, 1,914.

In Lewis County there was a diphtheria epidemic that reached 28 cases on Aug. 31 and continued to rise; and at the Maysville County Club the tenth renewal of the Chippewas tournament was held.

On Sept. 10, State Highway Commissioner Watkins announced that the Maysville-Aberdeen bridge would become toll free within 30 days; an all-time record was expected in the 1945 tobacco crop; former Japanese Premier Tojo attempted suicide, but the gun was slightly misaimed; and the Senate authorized a program which included an appropriation of \$305,000 for construction of a Class 2 airfield for Maysville.

St. Patrick High school announced plans to enter basketball on the largest scale in the history of the school; the world failed to end on Sept. 22, 1945, although the end was predicted by a Pasadena prophet and a plague of grasshoppers descended on Maysville and Mason County. That's how it was when "the war to end all wars" ended.

A history of the Ohio River

It was the great basin, the Ohio Valley, that stood between the English and the French, between the Colonies and the Wild West, and was the key to control of the mid-American continent-American's first western frontier.

The Ohio River flows 981 miles from its source, the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh, to the Mississippi, its tributaries draining parts of 14 states, reaching as far as Maryland and Illinois, Alabama and western New York State.

During a crucial fifty years, it was wrested first from the French, then from the British, and finally from the Indian himself, the ultimate victor being that new breed of man, the young Colonial who had put down his quill and powdered wig to take up the flintlock and deerskin of the American frontiersman.

French trappers knew the "Oyo" of the Indians, and understood it to mean, "La Belle Riviere," the beautiful river.

But there was dissatisfaction with so simple a translation, for there are implications in the word not only of beauty, but of heritage, power, even violence. Indians held the river in awe

and endowed it with a spirit of its own. Few ever lived along its immediate banks, and those who did were soon discouraged by the wrath of floods and ice gores.

The "Oho" was a great boundary, and they would only live north of it. South was the Happy Hunting Ground, where only their dead could dwell, buried with possessions used in the after-life. They called this place "Ken-Taw-Teh," or "Land of Tomorrow" from when Kentucky derives its name.

It was not difficult for the Indian to be hospitable to the strange new creatures that suddenly showed up in his well-ordered world. Discoverers and explorers had few problems, and French trappers were easily allied by trade.

But the French pitted Indians against British in the French and Indian War, and the British incited the Indians against the Americans in the Revolution. More and more whites came to the valley, and with every move, the Indian saw his grass on his homelands slipping.

The warpath became his last trail, ending with the defeat of Chief Tecumseh at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1793 near Toledo.

The struggle over Ft. Pitt in

the Ohio Valley brought on the French and Indian War, and what Congress has recognized as the first battle of the American Revolution occurred on the Ohio's banks at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Indian menace at an end, communities sprang up everywhere. Flatboats brought rowdies and outlaws as well as farmers and merchants. The Steamboat Age had its birth on the Ohio

and the valley participated lustily in its heyday, and soon was producing much of what a young nation needed in its drive farther west and in its struggle for unity in the Civil War.

ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE.....

Today it is fashionable for many to insist on fundamental changes in political organization... changes only in the name of change... only because change is the popular trend. But a question asking for the specific direction of change will leave most of the dissenters without specific reason.

Where is the 'despotism' in America today that dissenters talk about?

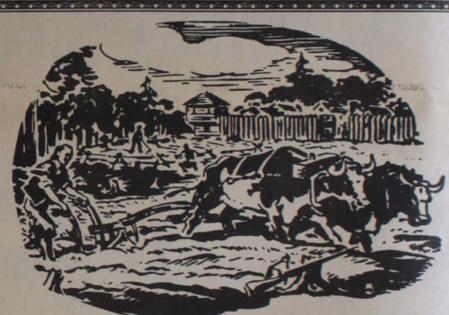
No people in the world enjoy more affluence... no people enjoy greater individual freedom to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness... no nation is more protective of the cause of freedom for our citizens and for other peoples of the world.

The signers at Philadelphia perceived far beyond the horizon they actually saw... they were mature and thoughtful men. Their thinking was orderly, mature, and remarkably far-sighted.

Surely, it behooves all Americans on this day to refresh our memories of what the men at Philadelphia declared for and against. And, in retrospect, survey the progress of nearly two centuries under the system of government that lets no one starve... that endeavors to educate all... that sends men to the moon. What system of government could better assure to each of its citizens the rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

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In The Old Days Farming Was A Difficult Task.

The Old Wing Plow, drawn by Steady Oxen, Has Been Displaced By Modern Facilities-Tractors, Tractor Plows.

Farmers Have Seen A Lot Of Changes In The Past 200 Years And We Strive To Keep Up With The Many Changes.

See Us For All Your Farming Needs.

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Builders of fine **KINGSBERRY HOMES**

32 East Third Street
LARRY F. BRAMMER **ROBERT V. HORCH**

Scouting

Boys and girls in program have served the world for 66 years

When Lord Baden-Powell organized the first Boy Scout Troop in 1908, little did he know that he was preparing the way for a world-wide program of scouting. Neither did he know that the program would include girls as well as boys.

Scouting has been going strong in the United States for 68 years. Since its inception in 1910 the program has served millions of the country's youth.

Today the scouts have a membership of more than five million. It is one of the largest youth organizations in the free world.

The Cub Scouting program which is family and neighborhood oriented, is for boys 8 to 10. It includes 114 Cub Scouts in Mason County. There are 194 boys in the county from ages 11 to 15.

The 10 Scout Units here involve 248 boys and numerous adult leaders. Joe Williams of Maysville is council president.

The Explorer program is for young men and women of high school age and is geared to various career interests as well as many general interests.

THE MOVEMENT

The Boy Scout movement had its aspiration in the Boer War of 1899-1902. During that time Robert S. S. Baden-Powell (later Baron Baden-Powell) was a colonel in the British Army and had the task of training raw recruits in South Africa.

He was impressed with their weak character and their inability to take care of themselves. So, in 1900 when he returned to England he

began to adapt his experiences with soldiers to the training of boys. In 1907 he opened his first experimental camp at Brownsea Island.

The famous book "Scouting for Boys," first appeared in 1908.

Lord Baden-Powell referred to himself as only one of several "uncles" of scouts. He borrowed many of his ideas from the older American societies such as The Sons of Daniel Boone organized by Daniel Carter Beard, and Ernest Thompson Seton's Tribe of Woodcraft Indians.

William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, was instrumental in bringing the movement to the United States. The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in Washington on Feb. 8, 1910. Congress authorized the organization in June 1916.

The scouting movement was planned to meet the need of boys of every party, creed, race or environment. It recognizes too, the importance of religious training and promotes cooperation with the churches.

Scouting makes special provisions for boys that suffer from physical handicaps - the blind, the deaf, the crippled. They are known as Achievement Scouts and pursue a program adjusted to their handicaps.

THE GIRLS

Two years after Lord Baden-Powell organized the first Boy Scout Troop, he was faced with a small but determined group of girls. They had accompanied their brothers to a meeting in London.

These girls insisted that they be scouts, too, so that they might enjoy the program of work and play. It's not that they had visions of Women's Lib, they simply did not want to be left out.

With the assistance of his sister, Miss Agnes Baden-Powell, he met the girls' demand by organizing the Girl Guides.

The organization spread to many other countries. Nearly two million girls are benefitting by the persistence of that small group of English girls who made a place for themselves in scouting, although uninvited.

All Girl Scouts and Girl Guides throughout the world follow substantially the same promise and laws. A Girl Scout's uniform is a passport of friendship in almost any country she may visit.

Girl Scouting came to the United States through Mrs. Juliette Low, a friend of Lord Baden-Powell. She organized the first Girl Scout troop in her home in Savannah, Ga., March 12, 1912.

The Girl Scout program is based on the things girls are most interested in and gives them an opportunity to learn much that they need to know if they are to live happy, useful lives.

Girl Scouting activities are planned to meet the needs and interests of three age groups: Brownies, ages 7-10; Girl Scouts, ages 10-15 and Senior Scouts for girls over 15.

There are 22 Girl Scout units in Mason County involving 324 girls and 75 adult leaders. Six new troops were added this year. Mrs. Rick Litton is neighborhood chairman of this growing, excellent program.



Celebrating Our Year In This Year



Following the origination of the formula for Coca-Cola by Atlanta pharmacist John Pemberton in 1886, the beverage was only sold in soda fountains and served in a glass until the year 1899, when two Chattanooga lawyers received a contract from the Coca-Cola Company to bottle the popular beverage for almost the entire United States.

At the turn of the century, in 1901, the first franchise to bottle Coca-Cola in Ohio resulted in the founding of the Coca-Cola Bottling Works Co. The new venture had an unsteady young life until 1916, when William O. Mashburn, age 36 resigned his position at the Coca-Cola Company in Atlanta and moved to Cincinnati as the new owner.

William Mashburn's plans were grand and successful as the plant prospered and expanded. A tribute to the value of delivering on a promise... The simple promise of refreshment.

William O. Mashburn died in 1930 leaving his daughter Emily Mashburn and sons William O. Jr. and J. Cromer to continue the business he founded.

In 1937 a new plant was built on Dana Avenue in Suburban Cincinnati. This is the current headquarters for the corporation. In 1971 William O. Mashburn Jr. died.

The ownership of the corporation is currently in the hands of the families of J. Cromer Mashburn Sr. and Emily Mashburn Coolidge. J. Cromer Mashburn Sr. is Corporate chairman of the board, and his son S. Cromer Mashburn Jr. is President and Chief Executive Officer of Coca-Cola Bottling Corporation. Mrs. Coolidge and her son, Carlton Coolidge, are directors of the corporation which now includes branches in Latonia and Maysville, Kentucky; Hamilton and Hillsboro, Ohio; and Aurora, Indiana and a franchise in Springfield, Ohio.

More than two million persons in the tri-state area enjoy the refreshing flavor of Coca-Cola in the seventy fifth year of the franchise.

Management and personnel of The Coca-Cola Bottling Works Company offer our formula cooperation with our neighbors and continued production of the world's finest soft drink COCA-COLA.

Refreshment Thru The Years.

It's the real thing

Enjoy Coca-Cola

Trade-mark ©

"I Lift My Lamp Beside the Golden Door!"

Since 1886 the Statue of Liberty has stood for freedom. It has welcomed people with its guiding torch ... offered them refuge and hope. It's symbolic of the American way of life since the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. As the Bicentennial nears let's rekindle the flame of freedom for all!

U.S. Shoe Company

Forest Avenue Maysville, Ky. 564-4708

They named a highway for sturdy pioneer girl



The way it used to be

Mary Draper was a sturdy pioneer girl, who, it was said, could leap onto a horse from a standing position without grabbing onto anything. She married Tom Ingles and they built a cabin at Draper's Meadow, W. Va.

Mary was 23 and pregnant, and was home with her two sons, Tom, four, and George, two, one July morning when the Shawnee crept up the New River gorge and attacked the settlement. Her husband was off in a distant field at the time.

The Indians killed nearly everyone. One woman was wounded in the arm by the same bullet that killed the baby she was holding. She, and Mary and the two boys were taken captive, and the cabins were burned. Tom Ingles was unaware of all this until he saw the smoke from the fires. It was too late to give chase.

The Indians took their captives down the New River and the Kanawha, camping and hunting for small game as they went. One night, along the Kanawha, Mary Ingles gave birth to a daughter. Next day, as the party reached the mouth of the Kanawha, she became the first white woman to see the Ohio River.

At the Scioto village at Portsmouth, the Shawnee decided to send the two boys and the wounded woman to another village near Chillicothe, O. They were never heard of again. Mary, her baby, and a Dutch woman captured elsewhere were brought downriver to Big Bone Lick, near the Boone-Gallatin county line, and put to work digging salt.

After many weeks, the women decided they would try to escape, but would leave the baby behind, figuring it would never be able to survive a long trek when there were no weapons or provisions. One evening, just before sundown, they quietly wandered away from camp and followed Big Bone Creek to the Ohio. The Indians, thinking they were lost fired rifle shots, but did not search for them.

For many grueling weeks, the women followed the Ohio's Kentucky shore, often struggling through heaps of driftwood, but reckoning it was the least likely route to bring them into contact with Indians. They swam creeks and rivers and finally reached the point across the Shawnee village at Portsmouth. They slept that night in an abandoned Indian hut and stole some provisions and a pony, but lost the animal later when its legs slipped through a pile of driftwood as they crossed the Big Sandy River, trapping it.

Half mad with fatigue and hunger, the Dutch woman turned on Mary and tried to kill her, but Mary eluded her and continued on her own way back up the Kanawha and the New River.

The last hundred yards—straight up a cliffside—took the last of her energy, and she was found unconscious at the edge of a field at Draper's Meadows. The Dutch woman showed up a week or so later in buckskins and on a horse, both of which she "borrowed" from a cabin she had found.

Mary Ingles was reunited with Tom and lived into her 90s. The highway that today follows part of the Kentucky shoreline, Ky. 8, is called Mary Ingles Highway in her honor.

The Homemaker of 1890 led a spartan life

Homemakers in 1894 found solutions to their various problems by looking through *The Household Guide* (or *Domestic Cyclopaedia*) which covered not only nursing, housekeeping and home adornments, but offered advice as well on etiquette and family receipts.

"Hints and Helps on Good Behavior at all Times and at all Places" advised, "When you call at any private residence, do not neglect to clean your shoes thoroughly."

"And, 'To pick the nose, finger about the ears or scratch the head or any other part of the person, in company, is decidedly vulgar.'" "It is as unbecoming for a gentleman to sit with legs crossed as it is for a lady."

"Etiquette in Your Speech," comes up with these gems: "Don't say pants for trousers;" "Don't say female for woman;" "Don't say he gave me a recommend, but say he gave me a recommendation;" "Don't say two spoonfuls; say two spoonfuls."

ETIQUETTE OF DRESS AND HABITS

Don't wear evening dress in daytime; don't use hair dye, hair oil or pomades; don't cleanse your nails, your nose or your ears in public; don't wear jewelry of a gaudy character; don't drink spirits; millions have tried it to their sorrow.

ETIQUETTE ON THE STREET

Be modest and dignified.

Ladies should carefully avoid all loud conversation or laughter and all undue liveliness in public. Do not go along reading a book or newspaper. A lady should gracefully raise her dress a little above her ankle with one hand. To raise the dress with both hands is vulgar, except where the mud is very deep.

PRACTICAL RULES ON TABLE MANNERS

Never pour gravy on a plate without permission. It spoils the meat for some persons. Do not wait till your neighbors are served—a custom that was long ago abandoned. In eating poultry, do not touch the bones with your fingers. It is very inelegant. Do not drink coffee or tea from the saucer. Should

you find a worm or insect in your food, say nothing about it. Avoid picking your teeth if possible. Should you be so unfortunate as to overture or to break anything, you would make no apology. You might let your regret appear in your face, but it would not be proper to put it in words.

BEAUTY

Cosmetics are generally good for nothing but the drug business. One merry thought, one kind word will do more for the complexion than a tableful of cold cream. Young lady, do not deceive yourself. You cannot use cosmetics without the knowledge of your gentlemen friends. Vegetables and fruits make a beautiful skin.

Blackheads are hard to get rid of, but they are not worms as some say. Tan and freckles may be removed by lemon juice and borax.

Teeth should be thoroughly cleansed every morning with a toothbrush. An eminent authority on dental science announces that the decay of teeth is contagious or transferable to others. A curious fact about teeth is that damp weather booms the dentist business.

There is nothing that adds so much to a woman's appearance as an abundance of soft, glossy hair. Cleanliness is the first requisite to a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. It should be washed with soap and water at least once a

month. Dying the hair may damage the brain.

In dress, great latitude is allowed, but the aim of the gentle sex should be simplicity and taste. If a lady is dark, blue will not look well upon her. If she be fair, pink will not become her. The most trying color is yellow. Only very pronounced brunettes can wear it. To wear much jewelry on the street is vulgar. In large cities it subjects a lady to the danger of robbery. For church the dress should be simple and plain.

A MODEL HOUSEWIFE

She is thoroughly cheerful and happy looking. She keeps a scrupulously neat home and has neither too much furniture

nor bric-a-brac. It rests with her to make the home a place where there shall be gained rest and strength for the battle of life. She must be patient, unselfish and industrious.

This very sensible woman is a loving wife and agreeable companion to her husband. She is never impatient with the baby and if there is sickness, she is willing to aid the suffering.

The importance of the art of cookery is very great; indeed from the richest to the poorest the selection and preparation of food often becomes the chief object in life. Every wife, mother or sister should be a good plain cook.

The ladies probably liked him . . .

By HELEN PRICE STACY

Jim Andrews watched the flames destroy his flour mill. His father had given him \$5,000 a sizeable sum in the early 1800s, to invest in the mill.

With his mill gone as well as the money, he wondered where he could get money for a new start.

James J. Andrews left his native West Virginia and arrived in Flemingsburg in northeastern Kentucky in 1839.

"He is described as being six feet, two inches tall, dark hair and beard, and very popular with old and young," according to Dr. William Talley, Vanceburg, in his book, *Northeastern Kentucky Papers*.

Andrews spent three years in Flemingsburg. When sides were chosen in the Civil War, Andrews, along with many of his neighbors, chose the Union. This choice of loyalty would be an all-important decision in his life.

Talley found a letter recorded in the Fleming County Courthouse written to

D. S. McGavic, Flemingsburg, by Andrews. The letter was dated June 5, 1862, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me from this place," it began, "and more surprised to hear that I am to be executed on the 7th for attempting to capture and run a train from the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Huntsville, Ala., for the use of Gen. Mitchell."

Andrews explained that he and 20 men with him had succeeded in taking the train, but were forced to abandon it when they discovered another train on the road. The men scattered into the countryside

but all were captured. Andrews was taken captive on April 14.

The Flemingsburg resident was court martialled and sentenced to be executed a week before the execution date he escaped but was recaptured the next day.

"The sentence seems a hard one for the crime proven against me," he wrote, "but I suppose the court that tried me thought otherwise."

Andrews was concerned about the outcome of the soldiers who helped him take the train and hoped the would "not share the fate of their leader."

He concluded by asking McGavic to "remember me

also to the young ladies of Flemingsburg, especially to Miss Kate Wallingford and Miss Nannie Baxter. Hoping we may meet in that better country I bid you a long and last farewell."

The Union leader is memorialized in a plaque in the Flemingsburg courthouse yard.

they made things to last in 1776 . . . It's the same with the furniture at Waldren's in 1976!! We salute our nation's bicentennial!



You'll find the same quality and workmanship in our furniture that our fore fathers prided themselves on.

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The Betsy Ross Flag is named after its alleged designer. It's become an American historical legend, even though its authenticity has often been challenged. The pattern was one of many used between 1777 to 1795.

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Maysville schools date back to 1790



Jean Calvert

By JEAN CALVERT
 Graduates of the Class of 1976 of Maysville High School formed a very special group. There has never been, nor will there ever be again, a Maysville High School class graduating during our Nation's two hundredth birthday. In this Bicentennial year, Maysville High School also celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the school.

The present high school building stands on the spot where the very first structure of any kind was erected in Maysville. Maysville was first called Limestone and Limestone Creek, the perfect landing place for the pioneers, once ran up what is now Limestone Street. In 1784, Simon Kenton was determined to build a station for protection from the Indians on a point which he had acquired about two miles from what is now Maysville, but he directed three of his friends to build a

blockhouse where the school now stands. This was a crude log building, roofless at first, and was used mainly by the settlers coming in to store their possessions until they could acquire land and build cabins of their own.

In 1790, a young man named Israel Donaldson appeared on the scene and began to teach school in another rude log cabin located very near the blockhouse. So the first teacher, the man who taught Simon Kenton to sign his name, began the history of Mason County education, within a stone's throw of the present location.

There is little written about the very early schools—just a sentence here and there, to give us a few names and locations. We do know that the church played quite a part in establishing schools, as the early ministers were often teachers, and if not teachers, were willing to lend their

church buildings to the school master.

Maysville was not incorporated into a city until 1833, but there was a form of city government from the very beginning. In fact, Daniel Boone was one of Maysville's first trustees!

The first schools were private ones and only those students whose parents could afford to pay tuition could attend them. Perhaps the most famous of the private schools was the Rand and Richeson Academy, which building still stands on West Fourth Street, and which had the distinction of having Ulysses S. Grant as one of its pupils.

THE ACADEMY

This academy was built in 1829 and it is interesting to note that it was built on city property and the city paid, along with 10 individual citizens, for its construction. This indicates that the city

fathers were aware of the need for education at a very early stage.

As soon as the city was incorporated, the new Mayor and Council named an Education Committee, which was the forerunner of the present Board of Education not required by the State of Kentucky until 1854. Talk began almost immediately in 1833 of a "free" school, and by 1835, the records show that a "Common School building" was ordered to be erected. If this was not the first public school in the state, it ran a close second and it is hoped that this fact can soon be verified.

These first public schools were not at all like the ones we have now as they permitted children to attend only up to the age of 14. Later, the rules were changed a bit and those past the age of 14 could remain two more years if they agreed to assist the teachers with the younger children.

It was not until 1865 that a "high" school was established. This school was located in the old Neptune Fire Company's building at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market Streets. Professor Andrew January Grundy was the first principal. Education was not compulsory, so although 56 students were enrolled, the average attendance was only 29, which explains why a commencement was not held until 1876, when it was felt that four pupils had completed enough work to graduate. The four were Margaret Bower, Charles D. Newell, Robert Pepper and Wood Pogue.

THE FIRST

In 1879, the fire hall building was torn down and a four-room brick building constructed on the same site, and this was the first building actually built for a high school. It lasted until 1908, when the quality of education

had progressed to such an extent that three new schools were ordered built, with a new high school having top priority.

On May 14, 1908, the basement of the new school, which is the present high school, had been completed and a flooring laid for the first floor class rooms, so a great celebration took place when the cornerstone was laid. All of the school children in the town, a band made up of older citizens, for there was as yet, no frills such as high school bands, and many of the dignitaries of the city formed a large parade. They marched past the old school at Fourth and Market, then to Second Market, and up Second to the new building. A speaker's platform had been placed on the flooring. Flags were flying, many speeches were given and it was perhaps the largest turnout of citizenry the city had ever boasted.

Bracken formed from parts of Mason, Campbell Counties

Bracken County was formed by an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky in the year 1796 out of parts of Campbell and Mason Counties.

It was named in honor of William Bracken, an early pioneer and was the 23rd county created in the state. After the creation of the county, the people of Augusta met on the 12th day of June, 1797, and entered the following order on the record book of what was thereafter the record of the Court of Quarterly sessions.

"At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the County of Bracken at the town of Augusta, on Monday, the

twelfth day of June 1797, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled an act for erecting the County of Bracken out of the Counties of Mason and Campbell, his excellency, James Garrard, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, commissioned John Blanchard, John Patty and Francis Wells, Esq., Gentlemen Justices of the Peace, for the Quarter sessions Court, and Robert Davis, Rowland Thomas, William Woodward, Richard S. Thomas, Isaac Day and Alexander Hughey, Gentlemen Justices, to keep the Peace as Magistrates of the County Court, who are all duly qualified as law directs and

having tendered their certificates were ordered to be recorded in lotation. Whereupon Robert Davis, Rowland Thomas, William Woodward, Isaac Day and Alexander Hughey, Gentlemen Justices of the County of Bracken proceeded by ballot to elect a Clerk pro tempore for said Court and on counting the ballots Simeon Walton was elected and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the oath of office and he, with Philimon Thomas, his securities, entered into and acknowledged their bond conditioning according to law, and ordered to be recorded."

At the same term of Court Reuben Young filed his commission from Gov. Garrard, as the first Sheriff of the County, and Francis Wells, who had been appointed first Surveyor of the County, qualified. John Morford and George Newlands were appointed constables by the Court. In July 1797 the Court entered an order fixing the County seat at Augusta for three years. Said order is as follows:

"Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly for fixing the seat of Justice pro tempore for three years. It is ordered that it be fixed pro tempore at the town of Augusta till 1800."

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 Dedicated To Continued
 Growth In And Service To
 The Proud Community
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“Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press”

FIRST AMENDMENT
U. S. CONSTITUTION

**What they say
about newspapers**

Thomas Jefferson
“Were it left to me to decide whether we should have government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate for a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them.”

Abraham Lincoln
“Let the people know the facts, and the country will be safe.”

Franklin D. Roosevelt
“Freedom of conscience, of education, of speed, of assembly are among the very fundamentals of democracy, and all of them would be nullified should the freedom of the press ever be successfully challenged.”

Sir Winston Churchill
“A free press is the unsleeping guardian of every other right that free men prize...”

Herbert Clark Hoover
“Absolute freedom of the press to discuss public questions is a foundation stone for American liberty.”

Dwight David Eisenhower
“Only when there is a strong, free press, with an unflinching sense of responsibility, can truth flourish and man grow to his maximum capability.”

John F. Kennedy
“...Even though we never like it, and even if we wish they didn't write it, and even if we disapprove, there isn't any doubt that we could not do the job at all in a free society without a very, very active press.”

Benjamin Franklin
“If all printers were determined not to print anything till they were sure it would offend nobody, there would be very little printed.”

The Ledger-Independent

A Daily Miracle For 161 Years

It is indeed a daily miracle that brings the newspaper to your doorstep. Raw material, in the form of newsprint and ink along with many hours work by many people are combined into a finished product. While the wheels are turning to prepare your newspaper our staff members are constantly aware of approaching deadlines.

This newspaper has continued since 1815 although not always under the same name. The Maysville Eagle, The Daily Bulletin, The Public Ledger and The Daily Independent have each contributed mightily to the welfare of this community.

We are justifiably proud of the legacy left this newspaper by the brave men and women who have preceded. Through years of adversity, economic hardship and back breaking labor; Maysville's newspaper heritage grew richer by the efforts of these people.

A tradition of service and responsibility we hope will continue to be a trade mark of this newspaper.

We hope you will share with us as we record the events of each day and commit them to history.

As you read the Ledger-Independent you share in the lives of others. You weep with them. You laugh with them. You rejoice with them. You get to know your community better.

Our goal is to make this newspaper responsive to the needs of this community and to the people who live here.

This is your newspaper...A miracle at your doorstep.

The Ledger-Independent

Now In Our Second Century Of Service

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The Ledger-Independent

Now In Our Second Century Of Service

A long time ago . . .

Adams County was the 4th organized in Ohio

To all whom it may concern.

Reproduced to every American as a priceless legacy.



Preserved to us by the rules of the Boy Scouts of America.

KNOW YE, that JOHN NELSON NO. 2.

enlisted on the 24th day of May, 1864, from Mason County, state of Kentucky, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service at Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1864, as a Private of Captain J. W. Dickin's Company K., 140TH REGIMENT United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Stone commanding.

The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 23rd Division, 23rd Corps, Army of the Ohio, under General Thomas, and participated in the following engagements, viz: Johnsonville, Murfreesboro, Overton Hills, Franklin, Nashville, and a number of minor engagements and skirmishes.

The command assisted in constructing fortifications and defenses, and performed provost and guard duty, stationed along the Northwestern Railroad, and fought almost daily to prevent the capture of trains and the destruction of the railroad, - a dangerous duty.

The said John Nelson was confined in hospital at Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, Tenn., for a time on account of mumps.

He received his HONORABLE DISCHARGE at Nashville, Tennessee December 26, 1865, by reason of close of the war.

John Nelson is a member of McKineran Post No. 166, Department of Kentucky, Grand Army of the Republic.

He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 1, 1840, and was united in marriage to Marie Bland June 5, 1880, in Mason County, Kentucky.

He had two brothers in the U. S. service during the war.

These facts are thus recorded and preserved for the benefit of all who may cherish his memory.

Adams County, named in honor of President John Adams, was the fourth county organized in Ohio. It was carved from the Northwest Territory which was part of the Virginia Military District. Boundaries were laid out in March of 1785. These boundaries included territory that in later years was divided into eight other counties. The official proclamation was signed by Governor Arthur St. Clair.

Today, it covers some 588 square miles, with Highland and Pike Counties bordering on the north, Scioto on the east and the Ohio River separating it from Kentucky on the south and Brown County on the west. Within the county are 15 townships.

While a resident of Kentucky, a courageous young man, Nathaniel Massie, who was an expert woodsman, hunter and Indian fighter, made several trips to parts of the Northwest Territory.

It was while he was surveying lands of the area that he decided to build a settlement which would enable him to be near the operation. After succeeding in securing about 20 families to join, on the condition that they would be given more than 100 acres of land, a town was laid out near the Ohio River in March of 1791.

This town was named Manchester by Massie in honor of Manchester, England, the home of his ancestors. Thus, the first permanent town in Adams County was founded. It was the third settlement in Ohio.

The history of Adams County is full and rich. The old Zane's Trace, probably the first road in Ohio, in 1797, passed through the county. Ebenezer Zane, his brother, Johathan, and son-in-law, John McIntire, opened the road from Wheeling to Limestone (now Maysville, Ky.).

THE ROUTE

In 1798 mail was carried over the route, thus it has been called the first mail route established in Ohio. At first, the Trace was only a bridle path, barely passable on horseback. Later it became a great thoroughfare through Ohio. Many southern statesmen, such as President Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and others passed through the county on their way to Washington.

Adams County was the home of Governor Thomas Kirker. The oldest Methodist

Church west of the Alleghany Mountains, Moore's Chapel, is located near Blue Creek. The oldest church in the state is the Presbyterian in West Union. It was organized in 1800. Also located in Adams County is the oldest house in Ohio. It is known as Buckeye Station and was built approximately four miles above Manchester overlooking the Ohio River.

There are numerous historic sites of former taverns and inns that served travelers in those early years.

Another attraction concerning Adams County's past is the Counterfeit House. Built in 1840 on Gilt Ridge, it is located between West Union and Manchester, but only one and one-half miles from the Ohio River. There, counterfeit \$500 bills and 50 cent pieces were made and distributed to Ohio River boats that received a light signal from the gable window.

Counterfeit plates were kept in slots in doors and the Counterfeit House contained a secret room lined with lead. A sealed tunnel led from the gulley several hundred feet downhill from the kitchen of the house.

MILLS

Many mills and furnaces of various types were built, through necessity and as business ventures, during the early years of the county. Most of them are gone now, leaving behind empty buildings or remnants of relics of once busy days. The two remaining covered bridges in the county also are reminiscent of by-gone days.

It has been said that Nathaniel Massie had an expert eye for beauty. When one surveys the natural beauty of the hills, the valleys, streams and rolling prairies, it is easy to see why Adams County captured his fancy.

Many natural and unique landmarks are prevalent throughout the county. There is the great Serpent Mound near Locust Grove which according to existing records, is where the ancient Mound Builders buried their dead. There is the Edwin H. Davis State Memorial, an 88 acre tract of near virgin wilderness along Cedar Fork near Peebles. The Lynx Prairie Preserve, a project of the Ohio Chapter of the Nature Con-

servancy, is one of the few remnants of prairie vegetation in unglaciated Southern Ohio. Another nature sanctuary in the county is Buzzards Roost Rock overlooking the Ohio Brush Creek valley only a short distance from Lynx Prairie.

Other acquisitions by the Nature Conservancy are The Wilderness and the Red Rock-Earl Farnau Preserve. They are located along Waggoner-Ripple Road off Ohio 125 east of West Union.

PAST-FUTURE

Adams County has had a proudful and historic past and the countryside portrays the existence of many reminders and landmarks of such. However, the present and future of this county looks as bright and promising to the present residents as to those who carved a new land out of wilderness.

The county always has been primarily one of rural atmosphere where agriculture was and still is one of the main sources of income.

Adams County is awakening from a prevailing apathy and progress appears to be on the upswing. Several industries now exist which provide employment for many

residents. It is hoped that the Appalachian Highway, soon will be completed in order to bring jobs and additional progress to the county.

At the education level, all schools of the county have been consolidated into one district, the Ohio Valley Local Schools. There are four high schools and 15 elementary centers. The State Department of Vocational Education has approved a plan to build a new vocational school in the county.

Adams County has its own airport, The Alexander Salomon Airport, a fine hospital and many recreational facilities.

Adams County, an outstanding historical part of Ohio with its courageous past, the enterprising and industrious present, indeed appears to be on its way to a bright and glorious future.

Perhaps the best is yet to come. Whatever the future holds for this county, one can be sure that, generally speaking, its people are hard working, energetic and interested in their county. They have a pride in Adams County that is surpassed by none.

Sources: Caldwell's Atlas Evans-Stivers History Defender Publishing Co.



"O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave"

Inspiring Words, Etched Deeply Into the Character of America, Words That Must Be Taught To Aggressors Who Fail To Understand The Meaning Of America's Heritage.

MASON COUNTY EQUIPMENT

Rt. 2 Maysville, Ky.

Ph. 759-1718

=====



Compiled from Official and Authentic Sources by the U.S. Army and Navy Historical Assoc. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the seal of the Association. Done at Washington, D.C. this 16th day of August, 1900. W. J. ...

A Union soldier got these discharge papers in '65

Editor's note: A treasured possession of Mrs. Remitha Cunningham is the Civil War record of her grandfather, John Nelson, which appears above and is one of the few copies of discharge papers. Mr. Nelson died in 1908. Mrs. Cunningham is saving the record for her own son.

Badger Cunningham Jr., who has just retired from the U. S. Army after 27 years of service with the rank of Staff Sergeant. Another valuable record Mrs. Cunningham has is a book by Worth Carnahan entitled "Manual of the Civil War and Key to the Grand Army of the Republic."

A history in capsule form

1774 HARRODSBURG, Ky. (AP) - James Harrod made his second venture into Kentucky in May, 1774 at the head of a "company of 31 men," Lewis Collins "History of Kentucky" notes.

Issac Hite and 11 more men soon joined the group and together they established "Harrodstown."

HARRODSBURG, Ky. (AP) - "Harrodstown," later to be called Harrodsburg, was "the first settlement in Kentucky," Lewis Collins "History of Kentucky" notes.

"Laid off" June 16, 1774 with four or five cabins soon established, the fort had to be abandoned July 10, 1774 due to Indian attacks.

1775 HARRODSBURG, Ky. (AP) - James Harrod and members of his original party who had established "Harrodstown" in 1774 returned to the area in March, 1775.

They built a fort and cabins, Dr. Thomas D. Clark wrote in "Frontier America," "and began anew to plant a permanent settlement."

1775 BOONESBOROUGH, (AP) - Daniel Boone and a party of explorers sent by Judge Richard Henderson to blaze a trail to the south bank of the Kentucky River, had to fight off an Indian attack March 28, 1775.

Advertisement for American Bicentennial 1776-1976. Features an eagle logo and text: "AMERICAN 1776 BICENTENNIAL 1976 The Maysville Tobacco Board Of Trade . . . THE BEST TOBACCO MARKET WITH THE BEST SERVICE WITH THE LOWEST SELLING CHARGES IN THE BURLEY BELT SELL YOUR TOBACCO IN MAYSVILLE MAYSVILLE APPRECIATES YOUR BUSINESS!"

The Extension Service . . . A friend here since 1914

"What a man hears, he may doubt; what he sees, he may possibly doubt; but what he does, he cannot doubt." The quotation from Seaman A. Knapp sums up the idea behind the birth of the Cooperative Extension Service, which has benefited Mason County since 1914.

The growth of Extension was intertwined with actions at both the national and state levels for several decades before the formal format of disseminating educational information was established by the U.S. Congress in 1915. As a matter of fact in 1856, Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, introduced a resolution to the agricultural committee suggesting that agricultural schools be established, similar to those at West Point and the Naval Academy.

In 1859, Massachusetts records an "institute" for farmers sponsored by the state board of agriculture, in 1862, President Lincoln endowed the state land-grant colleges with 11 million acres of public land; from 1904 to 1911 railroad "demonstration

trains" carried speakers discussed seed corn and other subjects.

In 1892, the cottonboll weevil sneaked across the Rio Grande River from Mexico and started chompin' on that bigger (naturally) Texas cotton. By 1903, the insect had an economic bind and ready to give up on their most profitable crop.

About this time along came an uncommonly successful agricultural teacher with the unlikely name of Seaman A. Knapp, a USDA employe since 1888. He used one farm in each Louisiana township to show farmers how following directions of USDA could help combat boll weevil damage to their cotton yields.

As such, the project grew with other agents joining, holding meetings with farmers and holding demonstrations. The first "county agents" were both appointed on the same day - Nov. 12, 1906. State directors were named as well and by 1914, extension was "legitimized."

4-H EARLY HUSTLERS
Parents and community leaders haven't changed much. They have been interested in developing their youth into responsible adults for a long time. But, about 1902, they seemed to start "putting it together" in a format that worked.

The first boys' and girls' demonstration clubs under USDA sponsorship appear to be those in Holmes County, Miss., in 1907. 4-H was not always 4-H. The first emblem designed was a three-leaf clover, standing for head, heart and hands. In 1911, it was suggested that the fourth "H" should be "hustle" and the 4-H design was adopted. Later "health" replaced "hustle."

Today, two non-government organizations coordinate private support to 4-H nationally and assist Extension Service with programs. They are the National 4-H Service Committee in Chicago, and the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, D. C. The first International

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THE STATE NATIONAL BANK SALUTES THE MAYSVILLE AREA



The Courthouse - 1844
Maysville - Kentucky

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK IS THANKFUL TO BE A PART OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY'S HISTORY

Statement Of Condition 50 Yrs. Ago

Close of Business June 30, 1926

| ASSETS | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Cash & Due from Banks | \$130,456.28 |
| U.S. Treasury Securities | 327,917.79 |
| Other Securities | 144,319.20 |
| Bank Premises & Equipment | 63,022.54 |
| Loans | 1,392,106.01 |

Total Assets \$2,057,821.82

LIABILITIES

\$1,656,822.80

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Deposits | 10,707.61 |
| Reserve for taxes & contingencies | 150,000.00 |
| Capital Stock | 110,000.00 |
| Surplus | 14,611.60 |
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| Notes Outstanding | 679.81 |
| Amount Due State Banks | |

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Total Assets \$37,930,080.04
*** Trust Securities 5,658,318.10**
TOTALS \$37,930,080.04

LIABILITIES & CAPITAL

| | |
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| Deposits | 28,301,429.30 |
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THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

The Only National Bank In Mason County



The Extension Service . . . A friend here since 1914

"What a man hears, he may doubt; what he sees, he may possibly doubt; but what he does, he cannot doubt." The quotation from Seaman A. Knapp sums up the idea behind the birth of the Cooperative Extension Service, which has benefited Mason County since 1914.

The growth of Extension was intertwined with actions at both the national and state levels for several decades before the formal format of disseminating educational information was established by the U.S. Congress in 1915.

As a matter of fact, in 1886, Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, introduced a resolution to the agricultural committee suggesting that agricultural schools be established, similar to those at West Point and the Naval Academy.

In 1859, Massachusetts records an "institute" for farmers sponsored by the state board of agriculture; in 1862, President Lincoln enacted the state land-grant colleges with 11 million acres of public land; from 1894 to 1911 railroad "demonstration

trains" carried speakers discussed seed corn and other subjects.

In 1892, the cottonboll weevil sneaked across the Rio Grande River from Mexico and started chompin' on that bigger (naturally) Texas cotton. By 1903, the insect had Texas cotton producers in an economic bind and ready to give up on their most profitable crop.

About this time along came an uncommonly successful agricultural teacher with the unlikely name of Seaman A. Knapp, a USDA employee since 1898. He used one farm in each Louisiana township to show farmers how following directions of USDA could help combat boll weevil damage to their cotton yields.

As such, the project grew with other agents joining, holding meetings with farmers and holding demonstrations. The first "county agents" were both appointed on the same day - Nov. 12, 1906. State directors were named as well and by 1914, extension was "legitimized"

4-H EARLY HUSTLERS
Parents and community leaders haven't changed much. They have been interested in developing their youth into responsible adults for a long time. But, about 1902, they seemed to start "putting it together" in a format that worked.

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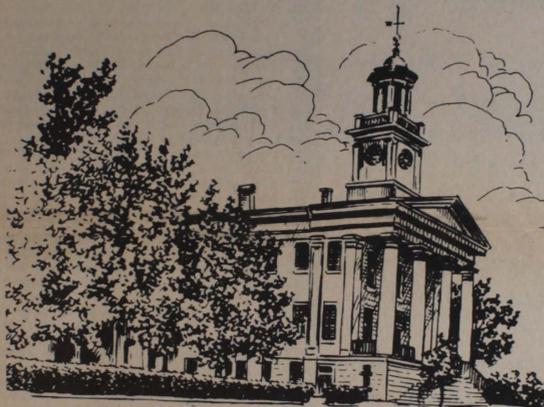
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Each depositor insured to \$40,000
FDIC
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK
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A FULL SERVICE BANK



The Ledger-Independent Bicentennial edition . . . 'Horizon '76

Out of the past . . .



Maysville parade, circa 1876, facing east on West Second Street

. . . and into the future



LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — What are Kentucky's economic prospects for the 21st Century? Will the state be vastly changed, with industry taking the place of agriculture? Will burley tobacco still be grown, and will coal still be used? Will there be enough jobs?

Economists tend to be wary of long term projections. But two University of Kentucky economists picture the Kentucky of the future as a state with bright prospects for growth that should continue to be a nice place to live.

They painted the picture with broad sweeps, since the "relative accuracy of economic projection declines almost directly with the time involved," according to Dr. Merlin Hackbart.

An economist can predict with reasonable accuracy what

will happen in a span of 10 years, but after that many variables tend to cloud the horizon, Hackbart said.

Change

He cited changing energy sources and demands as one example. "In the short term, people are locked into the existing energy structure," he said. But in the long run, changing price structures and production techniques will allow a change in energy policies.

"In the long run, say 50 years, all options are open," Hackbart said.

Muck depends on how people's values change. If conservation of natural resources becomes important to the majority of Kentuckians in the future, then we might see the use of energy resources

that we don't even consider now.

Dr. Charles W. Hultman, chairman of the UK Economics Department, said economists "spend an awful lot of time studying our system so we can get an idea of what it's going to be like in the coming years.

"So many things could be improved if we knew what was coming," he said. "On the other hand, if we could predict with a very high degree of accuracy, it would be a very dull world."

Factors

Hackbart said that while economic forecasting has become reasonably accurate, there always will be unexpected factors that will modify the most reasonable precautions.

With those disclaimers, the two economists offered their

observations on a number of aspects of Kentucky's future.

Will agricultural production decline as it has elsewhere in the nation?

Kentucky may move away from agriculture in relative terms — that is, as other industries develop — but it will still be strong. Hultman said both Kentucky and the nation already may have bottomed out in the amount by which agricultural land may be reduced, but production maintained.

Hackbart said the most rapid growth will be seen in the service industries — ranging from health services to recreation of all kinds.

Sunbelt

If the nation's population gradually shifts to the "sunbelt" states in the south, as

some are predicting, then Kentucky's location close to emerging markets will enhance its attractiveness to manufacturers considering the location of new plants, they said.

Kentucky also could benefit from foreign investment.

"It will happen more in the coming years than it has in the past," Hultman said.

He said more foreign countries have investment capital and that the American market may be as good as any — and certainly as safe.

Kentucky will attract its share of the foreign capital, particularly in the areas where it has an advantage — to industries needing water, energy and an ample supply of labor.

Neither economist would venture a guess at whether Kentucky's population would increase.

Population

"Population projections have been notoriously inaccurate," Hultman said. They also found it difficult to predict which areas of the state will experience the most growth. For example, Louisville became the largest urban area in the state partly because it is located on the Ohio River — a primary transportation route. But as inland road systems develop and transportation costs per unit of volume decrease, other areas will grow.

A new manufacturing plant might locate in a medium sized city rather than in Louisville or Lexington, because of the availability of labor or other amenities, they noted.

Kentuckians' income relative to other states will increase because of the way the economy appears headed.

Where are the cornerstones?

The mystery persists

The deeds were done in the presence of thousands of witnesses, but the mystery persists. Where are the cornerstones?

The case of the missing memorials continues to baffle Washington. Bicentennial visitors to the Nation's Capital will see the White House, Capitol, Treasury, original Smithsonian building, and the Washington Monument—but not the structures' cornerstones.

They remain somewhere in the original masonry, but no one knows exactly where. Time and rebuilding have conspired to conceal the great ceremonial blocks, the National Geographic Society says.

MINE DETECTOR FAILS
Even the complete renovation of the White House in 1948-52 did not uncover its cornerstones. A mine detector failed to locate a polished stone, though the gadget did emit a promising "zing" or two.

The White House cornerstone was laid on October 13, 1792, in the southwest corner of the building by one "brother Casanova," master

of the Masonic lodge that sponsored the ceremonies.

Afterwards, according to a contemporary account, the party repaired to "Mr. Sutter's Fountain Inn, where an elegant dinner was provided." Among the 16 toasts offered were "The President of the United States" and "The fair daughters of America."

Contrary to legend, George Washington did not preside at the White House ritual, but he laid the Capitol's cornerstone on September 18, 1793. Washington wore a Masonic apron, reportedly the "handiwork of Mrs. General Lafayette," and wielded a silver trowel and marble-headed gavel.

On the Capitol's cornerstone Washington placed an engraved silver plate marking the date as the 13th year of American independence, the first year of his second term, and the year of Masonry 5793. The memorial's exact site remains uncertain, though it may be in the southeast corner section of the Capitol's original north wing. Following custom, the entire company "retired to an extensive booth where an ox of 500 pounds' weight was barbequed."

OLD HICKORY SOFTENS
President Andrew Jackson, tough Old Hickory, waxed sentimental at the Treasury Building's cornerstone laying in 1838. He handed the mason a golden lock of hair from his adopted son's infant daughter.

"I am placing part of my heart in this building," Jackson said. Subsequent additions have hidden block-and-lock.

The Smithsonian "castle" was proclaimed as "the first edifice in the style of a twelfth century and of a character not ecclesiastical, ever erected in this country." On May 1, 1847, the cornerstone was laid.

A public holiday was declared, and six or seven thousand spectators turned out for the occasion. A mile-long procession that included military bands and Masonic delegations wound through downtown Washington to the site.

President James K. Polk was present, but the cornerstone was laid by Benjamin F. French, Masonic grand master of the District of Columbia. He wore Washington's Masonic apron

and held the gavel used at the Capitol ceremonies in 1793.

The stone contains gold and silver U. S. coins, the Constitution for the United States, the New Testament, the Declaration of Independence, the Congressional Directory of 1847, various reports of official bodies, and a plate with an engraved inscription.

Despite the copious details of the contents of the cornerstone and the description of the ceremony down to who pronounced the benediction, no one thought to say where the cornerstone was laid.

EAGLE AND FOUR PRESIDENTS

The cornerstone ceremonies for the Washington Monument were even more impressive. More than 15,000 people gathered at the monument grounds on July 4, 1848.

President Polk was present again, along with three future presidents—James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson.

A live American eagle chained to a draped arch added a touch of symbolism.

Once again the grand master of the local Masonic lodge laid the cornerstone, this time using the same silver trowel held by George Washington at the Capitol's stone-setting. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Robert C. Winthrop, gave the main address, an hour-and-a-half oration on "The Character of Washington."

A hollow in the Monument stone contained dozens of mementos, including copies of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence, a map of the Capital, Appleton's Railroad and Steamboat Companion, an American dollar from Miss Sarah Smith of Stafford, New Jersey, an 1847 report of the Commissioner of Patents, and 71 newspapers.

The 24,500-pound block of marble was set in the northeast corner of the Monument. Foundation enlargement has concealed the great stone and its cornucopia of memorabilia.

A history in capsule form

1776
HARRODSBURG, Ky. (AP)—On June 8, 1776 George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones were elected delegates to represent Kentucky before the Virginia Assembly at Williamsburg.

Dec. 7, 1776, Kentucky County was formed out of portions of Fincastle County, Va.

About a famous son . . .

Maysville and Mason County have given to the nation doctors, scientists and entertainers, but perhaps its most famous son is Stanley Forman Reed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The city paid ceremonial tribute to Reed on April 6, 1957, when Stanley Forman Reed Day was held and a bronze tablet designated Court Street as Stanley F. Reed Court.

The Public Ledger saw it this way:

The national spotlight was turned on Maysville Saturday and the Maysville spotlight was turned on Stanley Forman Reed, the Mason County-born lawyer whose practice, launched here, carried him to the pinnacle in America's legal system, a seat on the land's highest tribunal, and brought great honor to his birthplace.

The illustrious native son, who stepped down from the high court bench less than two months ago after 19 continuous years as an Associate Justice, came "home" Saturday to accept honors from a city justifiably proud of his distinguished service; to hear, on Stanley Forman Reed Day in Maysville, a community's avowal of affection.

Material honors took the form of a handsome bronze tablet, placed on the Mason County Courthouse where the star of the day's fete tried his

first case, and designation of Court Street, where his first law office still stands, as Stanley F. Reed Court.

The ceremonies were given special distinction by the presence of Chief Justice Earl Warren, the principal speaker, Associate Justice Tom C. Clark, retired Justice Sherman Minton, Governor A. B. Chandler and other dignitaries.

Speaking extemporaneously from the Courthouse steps, Chief Justice Warren said there was none among the men from Kentucky who served on the high court bench who came to it "better prepared by character and experience than Justice Stanley Reed."

Warren was introduced by Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler. He pointed out that "only recently" three Kentuckians served together on the Supreme Court. They were his predecessor, the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, of Louisiana; Justice Reed and the late Kentucky-born Justice Wiley B. Rutledge of Iowa.

REMARKABLE

Mentioning that Justice Reed had had experience in all the branches of our government, "Chief Justice Warren remarked that the former Maysville lawyer served the Supreme Court and nation to "a remarkable degree."

"No justice ever served with more sincerity, more purpose and more independence of thought and action than Justice Reed," he said.

In a concluding aside, he put grins on the faces of the spectators by telling them he was also here "to see Justice Reed's farm he talked so much about."

"He's often told us he's worked 56 years in order to maintain the dairy cows on his farm in the manner to which they have become accustomed.

The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. Leo B. Casey, pastor of St. Patrick Church. After her welcoming address, Mayor Rebekah H. Hord introduced Gov. Chandler.

Stanley F. Reed, III, of Roslyn, Long Island, not quite seven year-old grandson of the honored Justice, followed the Chief Justice on the program by unveiling the bronze plaque at the front of the Courthouse steps.

Reed is the son of the late Dr. John A. Reed and Frances Forman, born Dec. 31, 1884. Several of the Formans were representatives in the Kentucky legislature from Mason County. On May 11, 1908, he was married to the former Winifred Davis Elgin. They have two sons, John A. Reed and Stanley F. Reed, Jr., both with well known law firms in New York City.



Erin Anna Says:

You Can Look The Whole World Over And Not Find Finer Dry Cleaning Than At

BOWMAN'S

ONE HOUR MARTINIZING CLEANERS

E. 2nd St. Maysville



"to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"

We Have Served The People Of Maysville For Over 68 Years And Are Proud To Help Our Country Celebrate Its 200th Birthday.

HENDRICKSON'S

52 W. 2nd St. Maysville, Ky. Ph. 564-5734

just as it was in 1776 . . .

Quality Is A Part Of Our Heritage .

Providing Quality Shoes And Foot Comfort Service To Maysville And Mason County Since 1930!




HERB MARKELL
... owner of the Reliable

THE RELIABLE WAS FOUNDED BY JACK MARKELL IN 1930 IN DOWNTOWN MAYSVILLE

MISS MATE SERVICE...
SHOE PRESCRIPTIONS
PROFESSIONALLY FILLED . . .

EXTRA SUPPORT SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN . . .
SHOES STOCKED IN A WIDE SELECTION OF SIZES & WIDTHS . . .

**OVER 200 DIFFERENT SIZES IN STOCK
FEET MEASURED AND SHOES FITTED
PROFESSIONALLY**

RELIABLE Shoe Store
DOWNTOWN MAYSVILLE

The Maysville Area

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Is The Front Door To Your Community . . . For New Industry,
Tourists, New Comers And For Local Service And Information.

June 28, 1976

Dravo Line
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Mitchell B. Denham, President
Maysville Chamber of Commerce
115 East Third Street
Maysville, Kentucky
41056

Dear Mitch,

On behalf of Dravo Line Company I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chamber of Commerce for the support and assistance extended to us in locating and building our new site and plant near Maysville. The data and information furnished us regarding the labor market, housing, schools, medical facilities, and shopping conveniences were most helpful in making our decision to locate in the Maysville area.

As you know, many of our key people moved to Maysville from other parts of the country and were welcome they received was appreciated by all concerned. I am confident that the effort put forth by the local Chamber of Commerce will have a long lasting effect on the economic growth and well-being of Maysville and the surrounding area.

Again our sincere thanks for the fine job the Chamber is doing.

Sincerely,
W.B. Sw

WBS/sw

1000 N. AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222 412 771-1222
Secretary of State Commission

June 24, 1976

East Kentucky Power Cooperative
"A Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation"
P. O. Box 707 - Lexington Road - Winchester, Kentucky 40391 - 800-744-6812

Gilbert Nooe, Vice President
115 East Third Street
Maysville, Kentucky 41056

Dear Mr. Nooe:

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine job the Chamber is doing and has done in the past as it seeks prospects and also old friends.

In reviewing the record I was pleased to note the great amount of help provided to East Kentucky Power during 1970 and 1971 when we were attempting to locate a site for the Spurlock Power Station. As I have reviewed activities with my staff, it is very gratifying to note the excellent help that has been provided as we have brought many industrial prospects to the Maysville area.

The arrangement to allow the Chamber to utilize the tobacco money from our site for community projects has provided approximately \$20,000 per year for projects such as the new Dorsoe Security Program, tennis courts on college campus, assistance at the park, lights at the airport, scholarship assistance directed by the Chamber Office and many, many other useful endeavors directed by the Chamber Board of Directors.

Cooperation and teamwork by Maysville and Mason County led by the Chamber is making things happen.

Best wishes,
EAST KENTUCKY POWER COOPERATIVE, INC.
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Howard Pappert, Secretary-Treasurer
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Blue Grass Industries, Inc.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 11, 1976

Mr. G. R. Nooe
Vice President
Chamber of Commerce
115 East 3rd Street
Maysville, Ky 40311

Dear Gill:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the support the Chamber of Commerce has given us in establishing a new plant in your community.

It will soon be three years since you helped us to find the land on which our modern plant now stands. We also want to acknowledge the assistance you gave us in locating a suitable building in downtown Maysville for use as our training center during the past two years.

Please know that we are grateful to the Chamber for the warm welcome we have received as a new industry in your area.

Sincerely,
Donald Haney
Donald Haney
sca

East Kentucky 800-744-6812

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The early settlers

Exploits of Kentucky pioneers may have been overlooked

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — The exploits of the pioneers who explored and conquered Kentucky have been chronicled by authors of American history, but the significance of the fortitude exhibited by those early settlers of the first western frontier state may have been overlooked.

Exactly who the first white man to visit Kentucky was has been debated and remains in doubt. There are legends of Welshmen visiting the falls of the Ohio River here centuries before the first log cabin rose from the wilderness.

Lewis Collins, in his "History of Kentucky," says "Col. Wood, an Englishman," explored Kentucky in 1634.

Thomas D. Clark notes in his "Frontier America" that Dr. Thomas Walker a graduate of William and Mary College "without considerable frontiers exploring experience" explored the southeastern Kentucky mountains in 1749. There are reports which say that Walker built a cabin near present day Barbourville, which was the first home constructed within the boundaries of what is now Kentucky.

"The first white man we have certain accounts of, who discovered the province, (Kentucky) was one James M' Bride, who, in company with some others, in the year 1754, passing down the Ohio (River) in Canoes, landed at the mouth of Kentucky river, and there marked a tree, with the first letters of his name, and the date..." John Filson wrote in "The Discovery, Purchase and Settlement of Kentucky."

Filson said "Kentucky" remained concealed to the rest of the new world until John Finley and others, when trading with the Indians, penetrated the interior of what the Indians called the "Dark and Bloody Ground" or "Middle Ground" in 1767.

Lands speculators and settlers followed the hunters and trappers into Kentucky.

Daniel Boone, a land scout for Judge Richard Henderson's Transylvania Land Co., was at the head of a hunting trip to Kentucky in 1769. With him were Finley, his brother Squire Boone, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Mooney and William Cooley.

In a battle with Indians, Daniel Boone and Stuart were captured but escaped. Stuart and a late arrival from North Carolina, Alexander Neely, were later lost and presumed killed. The others returned home but Daniel Boone remained alone to hunt and explore the new frontier.

"He was taciturn," Clark wrote of Daniel Boone, "yet he left behind him a host of adventure stories. Perhaps his most pronounced personal characteristics were his great courage and leadership and the fact that he inspired his associates with confidence. He also seems to have held a great fascination for the Indians."

James Harrod was a member of Capt. Thomas Bullitt's land surveying company that explored Kentucky in 1772. The expedition "was not altogether successful," Clark wrote "because of Indian attacks along the way and because, in the end, the influential Fincastle County surveyor, William Preston (a competitor of Bullitt) refused to validate surveys made by this rival in his country."

Treaties with the Indians were generally ignored by early settlers and warnings by the Shawnee, Delaware and Cherokee Indians that the white man had no right to game which was considered to be Indian cattle were disregarded. Thus the advancing stream of pioneers continued to meet resistance from the red man.

Collins notes that in May, 1774, Harrod returned to Kentucky with a "company of adventurers of 31 men." He said Isaac Hite and a company of 11 men joined Harrod in "two or three weeks" and together they began establishment of "Harrodstown" which would later be called Harrodsburg.

Collins says Harrodstown was "the first settlement in Kentucky," having been "laid off" June 16, 1774. Nevertheless, with only four or five cabins established, Harrodstown was abandoned July 10, 1774 when Indian attacks increased.

"On March 15, 1775," Clark wrote, "James Harrod and members of the original party returned to the country south of the Kentucky River and began anew to plant a permanent settlement. A fort was built, and cabins were made ready for occupancy."

Boonesborough would soon follow Harrodstown but not without Indian resistance. Although trail rights across Cherokee land to the Cumberland Gap had been purchased, an assumption by the Transylvania Company that Indian lands could also be easily purchased did not provide accurate.

Henderson sent Daniel Boone on a scout to blaze a trail to the south bank of the Kentucky River. March 25, 1775, during the scout an Indian attack left Capt. William Tretwy and his Negro slave dead, while Felix Walker, a young Virginia journeyman, was left seriously wounded.

Henderson soon followed with reinforcements, however, and by May, 1775 Boonesborough was taking shape.

In the year 1775, Col. Benjamin Logan arrived at St. Asaph's, about a mile west of the present town of Stanford," Collins wrote, "and established a fort, called Logan's Fort."

Logan was credited with saving the life of a wounded man identified by Collins only as "Harrison" when the Indians attacked the fort May 20, 1777. After another inhabitant of the fort ran for cover, Collins and undaunted—reached, alone and alone, the spot where Harrison lay—threw him on his shoulders and, amidst a tremendous shower of rifle balls, made a safe and triumphant retreat into the fort."

Squire Boone established a station in the fall of 1779 north of present day Shelbyville and called it "Painted Stone." The station was abandoned for a time in Sept., 1781 during an Indian raid.

As the inhabitants of Painted Stone were making their way to the Beargrass Creek settle-

ments for protection after spotting Indians in the area, they were attacked by a large contingent of Indians at Long Run Creek in eastern Jefferson County at the Jefferson-Shelby County line where, Collins states, "over 100 persons, men, women and children, were killed or taken captive."

Bland Ballard and Capt. Robert Tyler, Sr., built Tyler's Station on Tick Creek east of Shelbyville Ballard, a fierce Indian fighter, saw attacking braves kill his father, sister and step-mother in 1768. Ballard killed at least six of the attackers. Ballard afterwards would boast he "killed six Indians one morning after breakfast and it wasn't a very good morning for the business."

An Indian attack on Bryan's Station near present day Lexington Aug. 14, 1782 led to one of the most significant pioneer-Indian encounters in Kentucky's history.

A pursuing force, led by Dan-

iel Boone, Hugh McGary and other veteran hunters was ambushed near the Licking River in the Battle of the Blue Licks, Aug. 19, 1782. Boone's son Israel was among the first to die as McGary charged across the river yelling "Let all who are not cowards, follow me." Boone had warned against the charge but his advice went unheeded.

Boone knew the Indians and could probably predict their actions as well as any of the pioneer leaders.

He surrendered himself and 27 men who had been gathering salt at the Lower Blue Licks on the Licking River in 1778 to turn the Indians' attention from Boonesborough. After six weeks as a captive and being adopted by Chief Black Fish, Boone escaped.

Boone rushed back to Boonesborough to warn of an impending attack, and although some of the fort's inhabitants doubted Boone's capability as a leader, they prepared for the worst.

The worst arrived the first week in September, 1778 when 450 Indians stalked the fort for 11 days before launching an attack which did not prove very successful. Despite an attempt to tunnel into the fort from the Kentucky River and flaming arrows designed to burn it down, Boonesboro stood.

Only two settlers died, while 37 Indians lost their lives. "Possibly at no other time or place in the western movement were so many able men assembled as in Kentucky," Clark wrote, as in Kentucky, Clark assumed the task of self government.

"Many of them, like George Nicholas, Caleb Wallace, David Rice, Benjamin Sebastian, Benjamin Logan, Robert Breckinridge and Samuel McDowell were endowed with knowledge of government, and some of them were conversant with the higher realms of political theory embodied in the writings of John Locke and others," Clark said.

Kentucky was admitted to the Union "as the first of the western frontier states," Clark noted, June 1, 1792.

Isaac Shelby was a member of the convention that met April 2-19, 1792 to draw up the state's first constitution. He was elected Kentucky first governor June 4, 1792.

Shelby served for four years as governor then declined to be re-elected and retired to his Lincoln County Farm called "Traveler's Rest."

In later years, Kentucky would continue to produce men of leadership character including the presidents of the Union and the Confederacy—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Lexington gave the south Gen. John Hunt Morgan.

Stephen Collins Foster shared his music with Kentucky and John James Audubon gave of his art. Dr. Ephraim McDowell performed successful ovarian surgery at Danville and Gideon Shryock designed buildings like the Old State Capitol; Old Mor-

risson Building on the Transylvania University campus, Lexington and the Jefferson County Courthouse.

There were great statesmen like Zachary Taylor, the old "Rough and Ready" soldier elected President of the United States in 1849; vice presidents David R. Atchison, Jesse D. Bright, John C. Breckinridge, Richard M. Johnson and in later years Alben Barkley; the first Kentucky congressman John Brown plus Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie and newspaperman-abolitionist Cassius Marcellus Clay, known as "the lion of Whitehall" (the name of his homestead near Richmond, Ky.).

In his conclusion, John Filson said of Kentucky:

"This fertile region, abounding with all the luxuries of nature, stored with all the principal materials for art and industry, inhabited by virtuous and ingenious citizens, must universally attract the attention of mankind..."

"We pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor..."

The Declaration of Independence heralds the birth of our nation—and backs it up with something more than noble sentiment. The document ends with a mutual pledge, in which the 56 signers made a sweeping commitment—putting everything they had on the line . . . reputations, property, even life itself . . . in support of justice and freedom as God-given rights . . . the guiding principles of a new American way of life: "We hold these truths to be

self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." It's 200 years now since those words were written, and men of each generation have given their lives to protect them. Others have lived their lives to affirm them . . . and to renew the pledge: that freedom is worth taking risks for, since nothing is safe without it.



The Moultrie Flag was the banner of a Charleston, S.C. harbor fort of the same name, during an unsuccessful attack by the British on June 28, 1776. It is now a part of the present day South Carolina state flag.

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It has been a very long time since gasoline was transported from bulk plants in trucks such as these. This plant still is located on KY 8, then known as the Blue Run Road. At far left is the late

Emmitt Wilson whose children are Mrs. Howard Slack and Mrs. Clarence Ingram of Route 1, Howard Wilson of Maysville and Marvin Wilson of Richmond, Va.

In 1865 Maysville was a . . .

Beehive of activity

THE BULLETIN, July 6, 1865

Readers of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" would be disappointed to read The Bulletin, Maysville's newspaper of 1865. The Great War ended, with no mention of its passing; the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln in April, 1865, was noted in detail in black-bordered columns, on page 2.

Maysvillians were much concerned with state politics and with the possible demise of the Democratic party. Front page stories were just that—stories, such as "How I Court'd Sal," or "Clara Willis," or the "Diamond Ring."

Poetry was a daily offering as well as columns of jokes, one-paragraph stories of state

and local happenings, and a full page of advertisements on page 4.

Groceries and Liquors led the ads. W. L. and J. L. Pearce, wholesale grocers of Sutton Street (opposite Lee House) boasted "family groceries" including Rio, Java and Lagmyia coffee; choice island sugars; Baltimore syrups, choice green and black teas; washboards, brooms, buckets and tubs; fancy toilet and bar soaps; star and tallow candles; shot, raisins, figs, almonds and sardines; chewing tobacco, indigo, something called Madder; alum, salt and starch.

The next paragraph was headed Liquors and listed were choice old Bourbon, fine French brandy; champagne wine, ginger ale and native

and in capital letters, rectified whisky.

Goddard House was operating opposite the steamboat landing on the corner of Market and Front streets, with Mrs. E. F. Fleming as proprietress. "Stages leave this house daily for all points in the interior."

Attorneys using the classified page were E. C. Phister, W. P. Coons, W. S. Frank, J. K. Sumrall, A. E. Cole and Stanton and Throop, all of Court Street with the exception of Cole, who was on Flemingburg. George W. Wroten, homeopathic physician, advertised offices on Second Street.

Second Street, selling "hats, caps and notions—strictly on cash principle." Ralph C. McCracken operated a shirt manufactory and New York steam laundry, "fully prepared to do Steamboat washing at very low rates and expeditiously."

The Merchants Hotel (formerly Dennison House) was in operation in Cincinnati, but advertising in Maysville. G. A. & J. E. McCarthy were wholesaling and retailing china, glass and queensware, coal oil lamps and tea sets on the South Side of Second Street.

McReynolds Art Gallery was located on the north side of Second Street and George Arthur, baker and confectioner and dealer in fruits, nuts, toys and fancy goods announced he had removed his stock to Second Street.

A new carriage factory was going up on Second Street; John Zech was selling "the best collar in town"; James Smith advertised new books, including "Moods" by Louisa Alcott; "Nothing But Money," by T. S. Arthur; "Strathmoore" by Ouida.

Costumes; a splendid English Band Chariot, John Barclay, the India Rubber Man and the Horse Czar. Three lady riders and a corps of auxiliaries would participate.

The whole town was talking about the wife of a "Bohemian carpenter" who mutilated her husband in the middle of the night and ran off with \$350. Jealousy was suspected.

As September approached the Visitation Academy was ready to take boarding students into its convent school, and Prospectus of Nativity Hall was ready to open its first 20 week session.

The Gas Company was promising to remove "The Stygian Darkness of our city with the light to burst upon us in all the fullness of its splendor."

Christmas, 1865, found merchants receiving quantities of venison, bear meat, wild geese, prairie chickens, wild turkeys; public high school students were to entertain with recitations in the Court House; a bazaar was planned for City Hall.

Editors Ross and Rosser "take pleasure in extending to our readers and fellow citizens a good hope for the coming holidays, and for the New Year upon whose threshold we are standing."

DRY GOODS
Mullins & Hunt operated a wholesale dry goods store on

Sweet cakes

While our American appetite for sweet cakes is as hearty as it was two centuries ago, the cake ingredients and methods of baking them have changed greatly since 1776. Everything that is, except the rich aroma of sweet spices. Cakes baked in Martha Washington's day would have little in common with our modern cakes. No cake flour, no baking powder, no granulated sugar, no layer cake pans. No ground spices. These precious aromatics were always bought in their whole forms and bruised, cracked or ground at home.

Spices retain their flavor much better when they are whole and transportation in the late 18th century was so poor that if the spices had been factory-ground they would have lost their value before they reached the householder. Rosewater was much used with spices, especially nutmeg, vanilla was not as yet available in this country, although it was all the rage in France and England.

The 76 Spice Cake recipe

which follows is a modernization of the Colonial Beefsteak Cake, called that because it was a great favorite at the Beefsteak Club of 18th century Philadelphia. The spicing of the delicious 76 Spice Cake is comparable to that of its early ancestor, although otherwise it is an easily-made "from scratch" cake which is an ideal dessert for this year's patriotic holidays.

76 SPICE CAKE

3 cups all-purpose flour (unsifted)
1 tablespoon baking powder
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon ground allspice
1/4 teaspoon ground cloves
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup butter or margarine, softened
2 cups sugar
4 eggs
3 tablespoons unshredded molasses
1 teaspoon pure vanilla extract
1 cup milk
3/4 cup apricot preserves, at room temperature

Creamy Cinnamon Frosting

Sliced strawberries and blueberries

In a medium bowl combine flour, baking powder, cinnamon, allspice, cloves and salt; set aside. In the large bowl of an electric mixer cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy, about 5 minutes. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat in molasses and vanilla extract. With electric mixer set at low speed alternately stir in flour mixture and milk, beginning and ending with flour; mix just until blended. Four batter into a greased and floured 13 x 9 x 2-inch cake pan; spread smooth. Bake in a preheated moderate oven (350 F.) until a cake tester inserted in the center comes out clean, about 45 minutes. Cool in pan on a wire rack for 10 minutes. Remove cake from pan; cool completely. Cut cake in half lengthwise. Spread apricot preserves over one layer. Sandwich cake together.

1776 — 1878

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, U.S.A.!

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Patrick J. Murphy Founded This Business In Downtown Maysville The Third Generation Of Murphy's Still Operate The Business Downtown!

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15 West Second Street 564-5649

PIC-NIC

In the Aug. 3 newspaper, a picnic was advertised in John Keith's Woods, Charleston Bottom, a splendid band is engaged for the occasion, and everyone is invited; a columnist remarked that "horse thieving is not so fashionable here now;" mildew had ruined the grape crop; the Cincinnati Enquirer said that during the past 56 hours, there were no less than a dozen suicides . . . several accomplished.

Residents looked forward to Aug. 15 when Dan Castello's Great Circus Show would visit. The ad promised performers dressed in Roman

Bank of May's Lick

"Helping You Change Things For The Better"

NEW TRUST DEPARTMENT

We would like to announce the opening of our Trust Department and inform the people of this area that we are now qualified to serve as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee and agent.

Robert A. Palmer will serve as Trust Officer. Mrs. Rosemary S. Pfeffer will serve as Assistant Trust Officer.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AMERICA 1776-1976

From The

OFFICERS, DIRECTORS & EMPLOYEES

| | | |
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Located In The Asparagus Bed Of Mason County

Fleming County . . . A rich past and a bright future

(Editor's note: This article was written by Carey Crowder, daughter of Mrs. Martha H. Day Royle.)

Fleming County, the 26th in order of formation, was once a part of Mason County. It was one of the counties established in 1798.

Located in the northeast corner of the state on the Licking River, the county is bounded on the north by our neighbor county, Mason, and by Lewis; on the east by Lewis and Carter, while Rowan and Bath border to the southeast and south and to the west lie Nicholas and Robertson. The Licking River, Fleming, Fox, Triplett and Allison Creeks and their tributaries water this county well. The area of Fleming is about 350 square miles.

Col. John Fleming, the settler of Fleming's station and for whom the county was named, was born in Virginia. He and George Stockton came to Kentucky in 1787 and were first at Stroud's Station before coming to Fleming in 1790. Fleming resided here until his death in 1794.

FORTS

Two other forts or stations were built and were Stockton's and Cassidy's. Major George Stockton, the father of Capt. George Stockton Jr., came to Fleming County with his family in 1787 although some say he made an earlier visit in 1778 with his half-brother, John Fleming, and his brother-in-law, William McCleary.

The Williams and Barnes families were in Stockton's Station. Zedoc Williams was killed there.

Michael Cassidy, born in 1755 and a brave leader, was the son of the Emerald Isle. He came to America when he was young. He, too, stopped at Strode's Station and later came to Fleming where he spent the remainder of his life—dying near his station in 1829.

His body now rests in the Flemingburg Cemetery along with his wife, Mary Evans Cassidy.

Cassidy's Station was situated two and a half miles west of Stockton's and the same distance from Fleming's, near the rise of Cassidy's Creek and just north of the old Cassidy residence which is on the dirt road leading from the Flemingburg and Elizaville pike to the Blue Licks pike.

The Fleming area was by no means safe from Indian attack even with the block houses for the protection of the people. Cassidy was in more than thirty Indian attacks. Once he was made prisoner by them but escaped after a short time.

Cassidy with two friends had gone hunting and had had an exhausting day so decided to make camp. They soon fell asleep and three Indians crept up on them. They killed his companions and captured Cassidy. One of the smallest of the Indians took a butcher's knife and attempted to dissect Cassidy but he watched for his opportunity and just as the Indian came closer, Cassidy gave the savage a blow that sent him to the ground. The other Indians clubbed Cassidy, throwing him to the ground. He quickly arose, armed with the knife of the fallen Indian, charged his other two enemies so violently that they drew back and instantly he escaped to the dark woods. He finally found shelter in a deep pool of water where he remained concealed until the Indians gave up in despair. He carried to his grave the marks of the Indian clubs.

Eight men were chosen to vote in 1799 on a place for the permanent seat of Justice. Five were in favor of Flemingburg being the county seat and three were in favor of a place on Allison Creek. It was decided that a court house be built in the center of the Public Square of the town of Flemingburg. In the November Court of 1801, the sheriff of Fleming County was advertised that a Court House was to be built by the lowest bidder. The mason and carpenter work to be separate (Feb. Court 1802). The sheriff was to pay the undertakers of the Court House for an addition of one foot in height of the wall for building and a stone wall under the sleepers of the Court House; also an addition of one window with twelve panes in each of the clerk's rooms. It was to be constructed of logs and completed in 1803. Previous to the building of this first Court House, the court had met in the woods of Flemingburg in the homes of John Paris, William Robinson and Robert Barnes.

COURTHOUSE

This was the only courthouse in Kentucky with a fan doorway. The clock was also handmade and had been built by a man named Feamster, who went to England to learn the trade. (He also built the clock on the Mason County Court House.) The walls were twenty one inches in thickness and the columns in the court room were solid walnut. The style was almost pure Georgian. It had a thirty six inch foundation of native limestone. The floors were supported by hewn logs of poplar boards. The second floor was supported by only four circular columns rising through the court room below.

The plaster was relatively soft, of lime mortar and hair, applied over split laths of hickory and oak. The clock tower and spire were identical with the one on the cathedral at Hardstown.

At the October term of court in 1835, Thomas Porter, Wilson P. Boyd and D. K. Stockton were appointed as a committee to erect a portico and steps at the front door and to alter the construction of the bar and inner part of the house as they thought best and put up in the cupola of the court house a bell not to exceed \$300.

occupied one room of the Court House, the Masons, Sons of Temperance and other Societies could use a room one night each. Another room was occupied by Joseph Alexander as an office and one by W. O. Fant. Finally, this had to be excluded as the court had no insurance on the courthouse.

In 1862, Thomas Newton Cooper covered the portico and repaired the copper elbows and et cetera for \$105.38. There are other records that prove the costs and upkeep of the Court House until the year 1934 when Nelson Fant died. It was stated in his will that a sum of money, on the death of his sister, was to be left for the purpose of building, in Fleming County, on the Court House Square, a new Court House. This brick Court House was demolished in 1951 and our third and present building erected.

In the year 1840, the county clerk and the circuit clerk papers and books were examined and also the office itself. The records, and paper were in good condition and that they were regularly recorded. There were 15 order books lettered A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, two complete record books, records, and four land books lettered A, B, C, D, and five execution books lettered A, B, C, D, and E.

"Sufficient indices were made out since some of the early ones were 'not pleasant' to the eye, but whatever they lacked in modern polish, there was (and is) nothing wanting in ancient correctness. The office stands detached from other buildings and considering the proportions which the town of Flemingburg had made in case of fire may be safe, but the office is insufficient, the papers now on hand are many, the presses are nearly full of books and it is necessary to have a larger and more convenient building. From June 1839 to June 1840 there were 382 common law suits, 77 chancery suits, 10 Commonwealth suits, and some suits dismissed." This report was signed by James E. Shepard and John A. Cavan.

LAND GRANTS

Many land grant papers have been recorded in our files, some signed by Patrick Henry, Beverly Randolph, Edward Randolph and many others. Jacob Myres (in 1787) was one who received a large grant on the Licking River.

Adams Barvard, S.F.C. Fleming County SCT. in 1798 certified that the list of delinquent tax returns. There were many reasons for a delinquent return; some men or women were too old and were not required to do so, many moved to other parts of the country and were not present to pay any taxes and some were unable to be reached by the collectors.

This list included: William Bennett, North West Territory; Robert Daugherty, Mason County; John Downs, Mason; Stephen Furr, Mason; Robert Gray, Bourbon; Joseph Horner, Mason; Vachel Hinton, now known; John Harrison, Mason; James Hannah, North West Territory; Samuel Hillis, Mason; Valentine Kennett,

North West Territory; William Murphy, Mason; James Manly, North West Territory; Lazurus Maddox, Mason; Elizabeth Nash, not known; Abraham Plunkett, Mason; George Busby, Mason; Joseph Reed, not known; Joseph Rollins, Mason; Benedict Shody, Mason; Ebenezer Sutherland, North West Territory; Matthew Thompson, Mason; Benjamin Whaleman, North West Territory; John Wilson, Mason; Lettis Wilson, Fayette, and Edward Wilcock, Mason.

The log meeting houses of Fleming County were accepted as houses of worship by the courts. The order books, deed books and road books inform us where they were located. The pioneer church was most always a log structure. It was usually succeeded by a stone building or by a brick one.

There seems to be some foginess as to the first Methodist Church here whether it was at Stockton's Station at the burying ground since a deposition was given that it was a Methodist burial ground. Perhaps it was the Locust Meeting House which was mentioned in a very early paper and that it too was surrounded by an extensive burial ground in which the lettering on some of the headstones is quite ancient.

The Methodists seem to have penetrated the whole of the county as the quarterly meeting records book names the many churches. The first Sunday School Society was formed in 1831. The officers were Richard Corvine, president; Joseph D. Paris, vice president; Henry Robertson, secretary, and managers—George Maddon, John G. Hicks, John B. Clark,

John McCord and William Northcutt. As early as 1796 Flemingburg had a Presbyterian Church which was built at the eastern approach of what is now the cemetery. This was one of the two first, if not the first brick church building to be built in Kentucky. It was called the Fleming Church.

The present house began under the pastorate of Rev. John T. Edgar, D.D., who built the walls and covered it. It was completed in 1825 under the pastorate of Rev. James K. Burch. Many important pastors served this church and it is worthy of mention. For want of means many of the old meeting houses of the county have fallen into decay and are no longer in use. The lovely old New Hope Presbyterian Church, the Bethel Baptist, the Episcopal, and numerous other churches have interesting histories.

Religious services were heavily represented in our early churches and it was because of this that our churches of today are successful.

SCHOOLS

The mention of schools in the public records, for our early years, is meager and incidental. The training of the young was left mostly to private effort and wherever indifference ruled illiteracy was the result; however, by the late thirties schools were beginning to be built by several families but it was not until the 1840's that great improvement was noted.

We find in Order Book G that the Clerk of the Court was to make a report of the Commissioners who had laid off the county into Common School Districts, it having

been omitted by the former clerk. Seminars were soon "springing up" over our county and even Poplar Plains bragged about its "college."

In the last several decades the progress of education in our county shows the growth of the public school system and reveals an amazing development of educational progress. We, in Fleming County, like to think of our county as one of the most fortunate in having had numerous authors, newspaper editors, and journalists born and reared here. Namely: Eliza A. Dupuy, whose mother and brother were operators of hotels in Augusta, Mayslick and Maysville (the Beverly House and Goddard House). She wrote fictional stories and books for 30 years for New York. "Mr. Bonner"—Eliza was very wealthy and left a portion to her relatives. Funeral invitations were sent to friends, the funeral being held at the home of her brother-in-law, William H. Cord, in Flemingburg at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 4, 1881.

William H. Cord, Jr., Eliza A. Dupuy's nephew, was also an educated young man who spoke several languages and was the author of "A Knight Templar Abroad." He died very young and his grave is in the family plot in Flemingburg.

J. J. Dickey and Henry Clay Northcutt were each skilled in writing and compiled much important history. Iolene Hawkins, whose memory was stored with interesting facts which she used in her writing. Ben Story always adds color to our history. John F. Day, who is currently living in England, has written several books and is no stranger to Fleming County as

a prolific author. The local newspapers, too, have yielded much valuable material.

SERVICE

Our country, in every war, gave its best to the nation. It is significant that the people of Fleming County felt no general enthusiasm in the doctrine of secession; that their affection for the Union was sincere, and that many took up arms against the federal government with regret. Their conclusion was that there was only one thing to do and that was to take their stand individually.

Thus homes were divided, brother against brother and father against son. The situation before 1861, and even before 1830 were somewhat frequent instances where land owners wished to free their slaves. American slavery was doomed in 1861, no matter which side won.

The slave was commonly known by a single name. One effect of emancipation was to ensure him a surname, which was often that of the family in which he had worked. An example is found in the Bible belonging to Elisha A. Robertson, son of Rev. Henry and Martha Robertson and of John A. Lee, who gave the name of Richard, the name Richard Lee.

Emily Fleming, daughter of William Goddard and daughter of Emily Fleming, who ran Fox's rings, tells in one of her depositions in a county lawsuit: Thomas W. Fleming had purchased a slave named Flora. She gave birth to a dwarf female child who was retarded and a hopeless, deformed creature who lived to be about 15 years old, and strange to say she gave birth to a son who weighed 2 pounds. The

mother, unable to care for the infant died in 2 weeks. No one seemed to want the little boy except Emily, daughter of Emily and Thomas W. Fleming. Thomas W. Fleming, told his daughter, Emily, that she could have the little two pound boy, whom they called Beverly only if she herself would care for him and try to keep him alive. She took him when he was 2 days old. Thomas W. Fleming failed in business and was forced to sell many of his slaves and his property. In a law suit which followed Beverly was supposed to be sold according to the plaintiff but Emily took her stand, even though little Beverly was a dwarf but adored and loved by her. He had freedom of all she owned. Needless to say the kind judge awarded Beverly to Emily with whom he lived the remainder of his life.

Our many modern conveniences, in this push-button age, unknown in the early years of the period of Fleming County, are deeply modifying the habits of the people. Yet, it does not take a wealth of imagination to transfer our knowledge of the past to this age because the patriotism of our people is really deep.

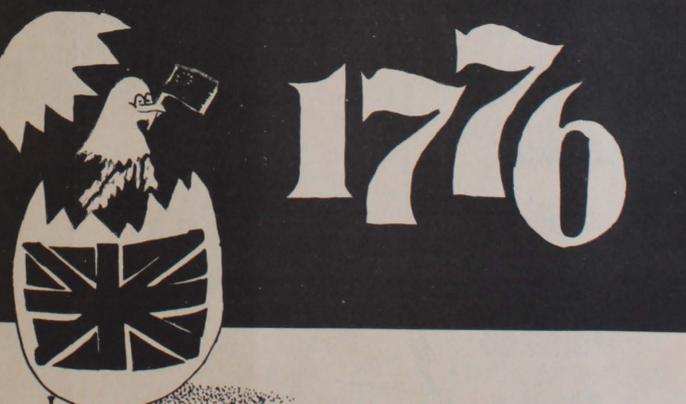
If we have colossal vanity it is because our mother county, Mason, gave us "a place in the sun" offering us the God-given mission to grow in spirit, which we have accepted and are now in full flight for its Bicentennial Parade.

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RECORDS
From our records we find this document in the Mason County Court of December 1798 in the motion of George Stockton: "It is ordered that two hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred and sixty eight acres of which said Stockton purchased of John Fields heir to Benjamin Roberts, the balance being part of said Stockton's preemption beginning at the lower corner of a tract purchased of Fields and to north and west in a square for quantity be established as a town by the name of Flemingburg and Hugh Lowe, Richard Tilton, Hugh Fulton, Michael Cassidy, Adam Barvard, John Keith, and William Murphy are appointed trustees thereof

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The dealership operates under the Golden Rule of "Treating our customer as we would want to be treated" realizing that its customers are the most important asset that a dealership can have. Rick Litton, along with the entire staff at Rick's Ford take pride in our great country and congratulate the people of Mason County and its surrounding area for making our country what it is today.



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