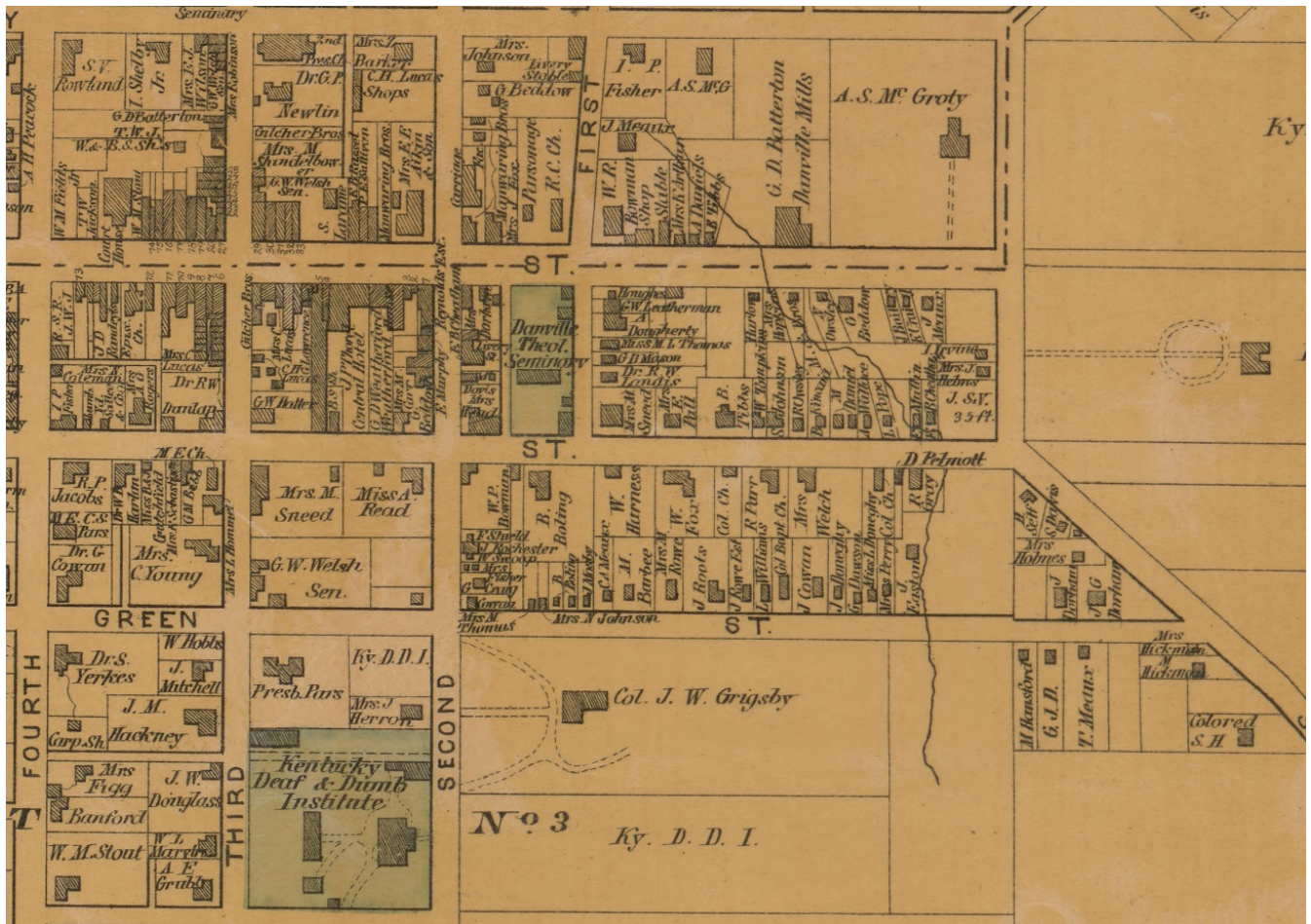


We Were Here

African Americans in Danville and Boyle County, Kentucky



Downtown Danville 1876
(D G Beers & Co, 1876)

Michael J Denis
Danville, Boyle County, KY

2023

Preface.....	4	World War I, 1917-1918.....	117
Early Danville	6	World War II, 1941-1945	125
African American History.....	7	After World War II	128
The First African Americans in Kentucky.....	7	Korea.....	128
Population Statistics.....	7	Viet Nam.....	128
1792-1842--Mercer and Lincoln Counties Prior to 1842 ...	8	Churches	129
1842-1865, Boyle County:.....	11	“Concord” Presbyterian Church, 1841	130
1861-1865, The War	17	First Baptist Church, 1846.....	131
1865-1880	18	First Baptist Church, Perryville, 1867	132
1880s.....	25	St James AME Church, 1867.....	132
1890s.....	28	Second Street Christian Church, 1869.....	134
1900s.....	33	Junction City Baptist Church, 1872.....	136
1910s.....	38	Wilson Chapel AME Church, about 1875.....	136
1920s.....	43	Colored Christian Church, 1884?	137
1930s.....	50	Clifton Baptist Church, 1886.....	137
1940s.....	57	Stoney Point Predestinarian Baptist Church, by 1898....	138
1950s.....	61	Mount Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, after	
1960s.....	64	1901	138
1970s.....	65	Junction City Colored Christian Church, 1907.....	138
1980s.....	70	Atoka Baptist Church, 1914.....	138
1990s.....	71	Church of God of America, 1919	139
2000s.....	72	Bethel Baptist Church (Little Bethel), 1925	139
2010s.....	73	Duncan and Randolph Hill Mission, 1943.....	140
2020s.....	78	St John AME Church, now Junction City Church of God,	
Integration and Urban Renewal	79	before 1952	140
Desegregation of schools	79	Christ the Head Missionary Church, East Main St, 1997	
Integration	81	141
Bate-Wood Homes.....	82	Vision Church of Holiness, 2002.....	141
Urban Renewal in Danville.....	83	Hope Full Gospel Church, Duncan Hill, 2004.....	141
Urban Renewal in General.....	83	New Birth Temple of Deliverance, 2011	142
Urban Renewal – In other Kentucky cities	85	Tucker Chapel Baptist Church, Lebanon.....	142
Urban Renewal – 7 th Street	86	Churches Needing More Research	142
Urban Renewal – South 2 nd Street area.....	86	Cemeteries.....	143
Urban Renewal – Cowan St, Fairview area.....	89	African American Cemeteries in general.....	143
Urban Renewal –Fackler, Dillehay, Oak Streets, Duncan		African American Cemeteries in Boyle County	144
Hill and areas	93	African Americans Born Into Slavery, Buried in Boyle	
Communities	94	County, Kentucky	144
South Second Street and Beyond.....	94	Aliceton.....	149
Development of African American settlements.....	96	Andrews Graveyard	149
Aliceton.....	97	Atoka.....	149
Atoka (or Needmore).....	97	Christopher Burial Place.....	149
Clifton	98	Clifton	149
Meauxtown	98	Hilldale.....	149
Mitchellsburg.....	98	Little Needmore	152
Needmore.....	99	Meadow Lane	152
Shelby City	100	Meauxtown	153
Sleettown	101	Meigs Lane	153
Wells Landing.....	102	Mitchellsburg.....	153
West Danville	102	Old Crow Inn	153
Wilsonville.....	104	Perryville Springhill.....	153
Zion Hill.....	105	Shelby City	153
Other Outlying Communities.....	105	Sleettown	154
Davistown	105	Stoney Point.....	154
A Gallery of Photos – in no particular order.....	106	Wilsonville.....	154
Military	115	Worldstown / Baker.....	155
Civil War, 1861-1865	115	Zion Hill / Persimmon Knob	155
Buffalo Soldiers, 1865-1900.....	116	Schools.....	156
Spanish-American War, 1898.....	116	Early Schools	156
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	117	Schools in Nearby Counties.....	157

Boyle County Schools	158	NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of	
Perryville (Amelia Sleet Burton) Colored School	164	Colored People), 1945	219
Danville Schools	165	Wallace Fisher Post, American Legion, 1946	221
KSD “Colored Department”	192	Girl Scout Troop 4, 1945	222
Businesses and Buildings.....	194	Woman’s Auxiliary, Wallace Fisher Post, American	
Barbers	198	Legion, 1948	222
Clubs:	201	Jollyettes, 1961	222
Organizations	211	Danville Human Relations Council, 1963	222
Women’s Clubs.....	211	Boyle County Human Rights Commission, 1984.....	223
International Order of Odd Fellows, 1871	212	Sports and Recreation	224
Boyle County Colored Fair, 1871	212	Baseball and Softball:	224
Williams’ Cornet Band, 1876	213	Basketball.....	233
United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the		Football	234
Mysterious Ten, 1883	213	Swimming	235
Doric Lodge #18, 1888	215	Other Sports	237
Colored Teachers’ Association of Boyle, Lincoln and		Prominent People	238
Garrard Counties, 1891	216	Epilogue	266
The Oral Club, 1898	216	Appendices.....	267
Knights of Pythias, Court of Calantha, 1902	216	Registration of Free Blacks in Boyle County, Kentucky,	
Colored Men’s Business League, 1905	216	1852	267
Paul Dunbar Branch Library, 1919	217	Danville people who attended or graduated from Knoxville	
Belle of Boyle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 1924	217	(Colored) College:	275
Banneker Lodge No 582, IBPOE of W (Elks), 1927.....	217	Delinquent Tax Lists.....	275
Princess Court No 31, Order of Calanthe, 1931	218	1952 – Boyle County:	285
Boy Scout Troops 153 and 154, 1932.....	218	Poll Tax List, 1903.....	286
Jolly Three Club, 1935.....	219	Maps and Aerial Photos	289
Red Cross, 1936	219	References.....	301
		Notes	304

Preface

African Americans in Boyle County, and especially Danville, have a long and varied history that nearly disappeared as urban renewal literally ripped the heart and soul out of several of the Black neighborhoods in the city. Business and homes on South Second Street (pictured right), East Main Street, Seventh Street, and portions of West Danville were destroyed in the 1960s to “renew” and replace “slum” neighborhoods in the city. With urban renewal and integration in the 1960s, the closely-knit Black communities became splintered and fractured, with many moving out of traditional “Black” neighborhoods to other areas of the city and county. Black culture and traditions became threatened as the community dispersed throughout the region.



African American settlements, formed by former slaves after the Civil War, flourished (as much as they could) until older residents died off, and younger residents sought a better life elsewhere, usually in the north – Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, among other places. Over the years, we have lost the African American communities of Aliceton, Atoka, Meauxtown, Mitchellsburg, Needmore, Shelby City (which merged with Junction City), Sleettown, Wilsonville, Worldstown, and Zion Hill, along with the rich history those settlements must have had. Little is known of most of these settlements except that some had schools and cemeteries, and stores. We are on the verge of losing Clifton.

The need for a written history of African Americans in and around Danville and Boyle County has become obvious. As members of the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society, many of us have collected literally thousands of bits and pieces of information and hundreds of photographs. This is my small contribution to the history of African Americans in Danville and Boyle County, Kentucky.



Yet, we have little place to either store or display the vast and varied documentary and historical wealth of the African American community, so we have created some online repositories to house our materials. Our internet presence is at <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~kydaahs/index.htm>. Our Facebook page is at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/421608304638551/>. In addition to our new “home” at 108 North Second Street, we have members and friends in both the Black and white communities, who have information and stories, photos, and memories, all of which need to be preserved.

This book is one small step in that direction. It is done so those who have gone before will not be forgotten, nor shall their stories be lost to time. It is not a complete history, in that much of the research has yet to be done, or yet to be discovered, but it is a start.

It is impossible to recognize or to thank all who have contributed photos, files, stories, and memories.

But a few people stand out and must be recognized for their contributions. Mary Ashby, assistant reference librarian at the Boyle County Public Library, who has contributed much research particularly in the form of newspaper articles; Charles Grey, historian of the Bate School, and author of several books on that institution, as well as the Doric Lodge; Michael Hughes, who had a vision years ago about preserving Second Street’s history, and became the main organizer of the “Soul of Second Street Festival”; Cindy Peck, director of the Danville Campus of Eastern Kentucky University, who spearheaded the effort to restore the historic Shelby City African American Cemetery; Bill Stocker, a diligent researcher, and the main maintenance person for

Shelby City and Wilsonville Cemeteries, an inveterate collector of Black history; and Barry Sanborn, member of both the DBCAAHS and the BCGHS, avid researcher and collector of vital records and newspaper articles; and the many people who shared their stories and photos with us, notably Guy Ingram, Linda Raines Warren, Betty Caldwell White, and Marthetta Smith Clark.

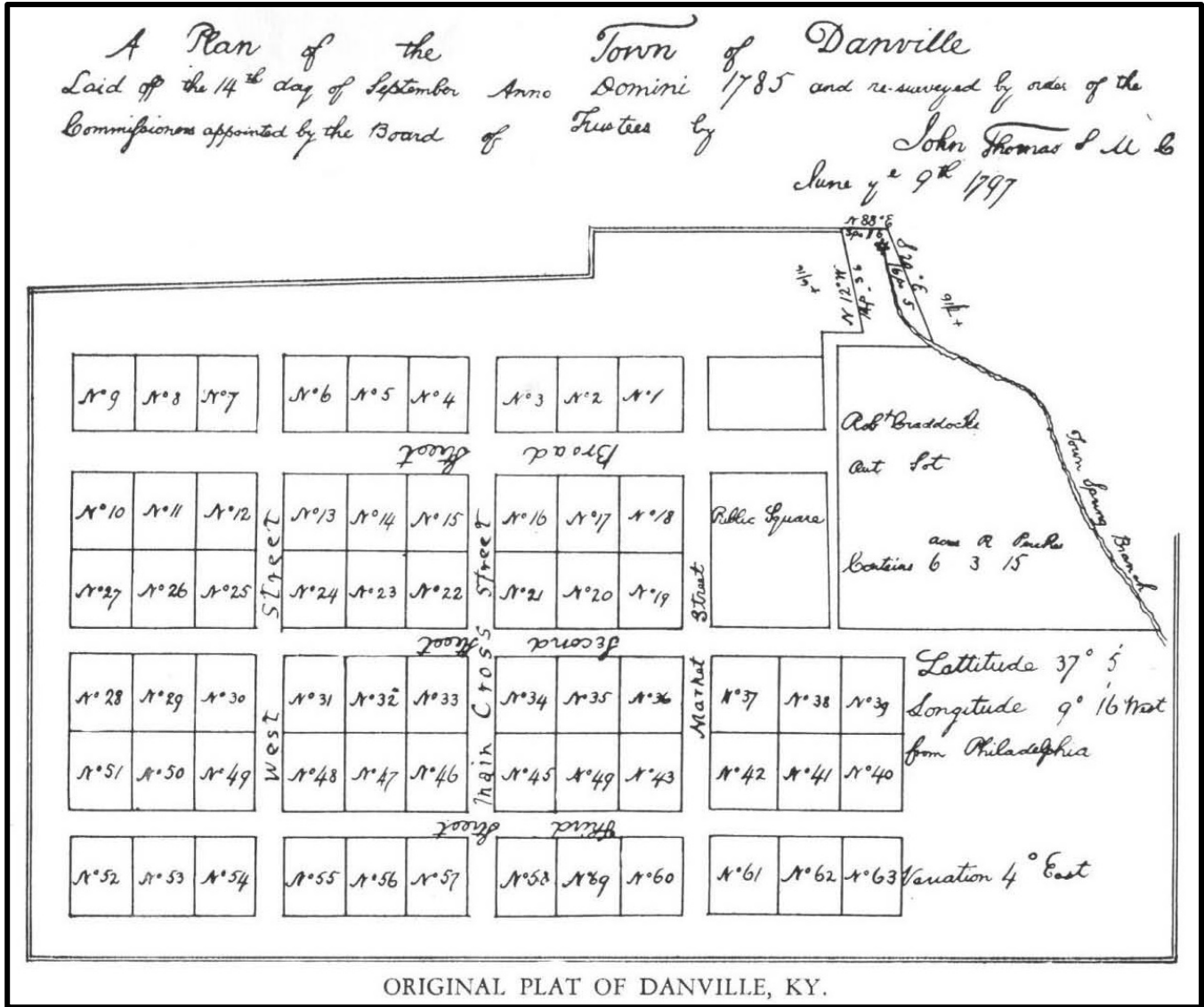
Several items must be kept in mind. First, references to the *Advocate-Messenger* prior to February 1940 may well be referring to the Danville *Messenger* or the Kentucky *Advocate*, which merged in that year. If the reference is simply the *Messenger*, it refers to the former paper, and *Advocate*, refers to the latter.

Also, due to the lack of provenance, and the many people who allowed members of the DBCAAHS to scan their photos, it is seldom possible to discern the original owners. If those owners wish me to remove certain photos, I will certainly comply.

To minimize endnotes, many paragraphs begin with the date of the newspaper reference. I have not been consistent here but am working on making all entries a similar format.

Danville, KY
Michael J Denis
July 2023

Early



Danville

The African American community in Boyle County, Kentucky, was centered in the county seat, the city of Danville.

In the early days of Danville, the settled area of the town was located around or near present-day Constitution Square. The original "Public Square," laid out by 1785, was bounded by present-day South Second, West Main, South First and West Walnut streets.¹

Referring to the map above, the first streets were called Broad (now Main), Second (now Walnut), and Third (formerly Green, now Martin Luther King), all running east and west; and Market (now Second), Main Cross (now Third) and West (now Fourth) streets. First was originally called "Craddock" but was not shown on the Walker Daniel plat. So, we can see that the African American "business district" that flourished between about 1900 and 1970 was in the heart of the original settlement of Danville.

African American History

The First African Americans in Kentucky

Though it is not known who or when African Americans first arrived in Kentucky, it is documented that a black “servant” in 1751 accompanied explorer Christopher Gist along the Ohio River nearly to present-day Louisville; when they arrived at a Native American settlement on the Scioto River, there was another black man living there.

When Daniel Boone made his first foray across the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1760, he was accompanied by Burrell, a slave. Two slaves, Adam and Charles, were captured by Indians in the early 1770s. By the time Boone returned on his 1775 expedition, a number of slaves cut the “Wilderness Road” and were captured and killed by Indians. By 1777, between 10 and 15 slaves were living in Boonesborough. ²

Lucas describes well the role of African Americans in early Kentucky:

“White farmers from Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere migrated by the thousands to Kentucky. Freeman and slaves worked with these white pioneers clearing paths through the wilderness, over mountain passes, and constructing rafts to ford streams. African Americans also built and loaded flatboats that deposited thousands of settlers on the southern bank of the Ohio River. Some slaves actually preceded pioneer families, thereby significantly easing their white owners’ transition to frontier Kentucky. Upon reaching Kentucky, slave labor began the process of turning a wilderness into a civilized agricultural community. Blacks went to work clearing forests, erecting cabins, cultivating gardens, planting orchards, and building fences. When it came to hard labor, blacks had plenty of experience, and their general knowledge also proved beneficial to the communities that grew up around the early forts. ³

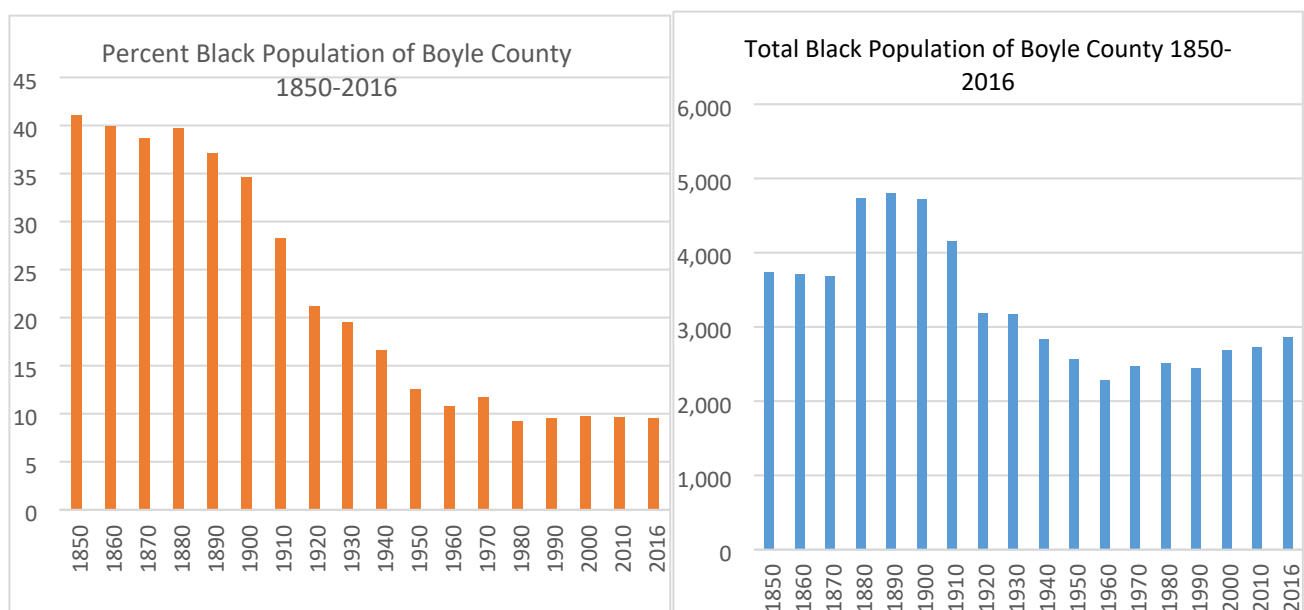
Lucas (p131-132) estimates of black populations before 1790. Harrod’s Fort contained 19 blacks; Filson estimated about 4,000 in 1784; by 1790, the first census, there were 11,830 slaves and 114 freemen making about 16 percent of the population; by 1800, blacks numbered 19 percent, or 41,084, and reached 24.7% by 1830, declining after that.

Population Statistics

Brown, 1992, p95, gives an interesting chart showing the change in the Black population of Boyle County from 1890 to 1920 (with earlier and later figures added). 1850, 1860 and 1870 figures taken from “Boyle County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870,” *Notable Kentucky African Americans Database*, accessed August 16, 2018, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2285>.

Year	Total Population	Number of Blacks	Percent of Blacks		Year	Total Population	Number of Blacks	Percent of Blacks
1850	9,116	3,742 ⁴	41.04		1940	17,075	2,831	16.58
1860	9,304	3,693	39.69		1950	20,532	2,567	12.50
1870	9,515	3,652	38.38		1960	21,257	2,287	10.76
1880	11,930	4,737	39.71		1970	21,090	2,468	11.70
1890	12,948	4,809	37.14		1980	25,066	2,506	10.00
1900	13,817	4,718	34.15		1990	25,641	2,444	9.53
1910	14,668	4,153	28.31		2000	27,697	2,681	9.68
1920	14,998	3,190	21.27		2010	28,432	2,724	9.58
1930	16,282	3,171	19.48		2018	30,816	2,877	9.33

Recent figures for the Black population are based on different criteria than numbers from 2000 and earlier. The 2010 Census included a category, “Two or more races” which in previous years would probably have been included in the Black figures. I have combined figures for “Black” and “Two or More Races” in this chart and the two graphs below, as I believe that is a more representative figure. Not including “Two or More Races” drops the numbers to 2,132 and 7.49% in 2010, and 2,073 and 6.91% in 2016.



The dramatic decrease in Black population between 1910 and 1920 was an indication of “The Great Migration,” during which hundreds of thousands of Blacks from the South, migrated north for jobs in the urban areas of Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, and other industrial areas. Many moved for war work during World War I, and at first mostly men left, only sending for their families later. I have documented many married women with no husband present in the census records from 1910 through 1940.

Several topics must be considered throughout this section. Slave versus free, Jim Crow, segregation and finally integration have all played major parts in the lives of Boyle County Blacks. In the very early years of settlement, numerous enslaved persons were brought to Kentucky by their white owners. Due to the conditions on the primitive frontier, in many cases, Black and white people were subject to a close bond, as they both needed to survive. Escape from slavery could have meant death by starvation, hostile Indians, or wild animals, so few attempted to flee.

By the Constitution of 1792, which established Kentucky as a state, all the laws of Virginia relating to slavery were applied to Kentucky, and a slave code was established shortly after, in 1798.⁵

By 1800, Harrodsburg and Danville were about 40% Black, and in Danville the Black population increased by five times between 1840 and 1860, with Danville having the third largest Black population percentage in the Bluegrass region.⁶

Other laws relating to slavery mention that marriage between free Blacks and slaves became legal in 1825; however, any marriages between slaves were still illegal.⁷

The *Kentucky Tribune* of Danville reported letters in the post office as of 1 October 1844, addressed to colored residents, John Dedarick and Hercules Jenkins; similarly, the *Tribune* reported that Guy Fleece, colored, had a letter there on 1 October 1854.

Boyle County had a large percentage of free Blacks prior to the Civil War, and most of the adult Blacks living in the county in 1852 were registered, along with physical descriptions and proof of their freedom, whether born free or emancipated. These registrations are extremely important to the family histories of many Blacks and are almost unique records. They have been transcribed, on the DBCAAHS website at <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~kydaahs/index.htm>.

Not found often in Danville newspapers, the *Kentucky Tribune* of 6 Oct 1854, p3, carried a “For Sale” auction, 10 October 1854, by J W Light. The sale included land, farming stock, and “2 Likely Negroes, A Man and Woman.” Terms of the sale were a third in hand, and the balance over 2 years interest-free, but for the “Negroes”, credit 9 months for all sums over \$5.00. Light also advertised that he had a negro man, a good blacksmith, who would be hired out until December 25.

1792-1842--Mercer and Lincoln Counties Prior to 1842

As Boyle County was created in 1842 from Lincoln and Mercer counties, one must refer to those counties to develop a list of free Blacks in each county.

Lincoln County:

The first notice I find of a runaway in Danville newspapers, was in the *Olive Branch and Western Union*, 15 December 1825, and it concerned “Tom,” an enslaved person owned by Robert T Gilmore of Lincoln County:

\$20 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, on the Knob Lick road, two miles from Stanford, a negro man named TOM, about thirty-seven years old, mulatto complexion, has gray eyes and a wen on the of his forehead; he is of common stature, being about five feet nine inches high and rather slender made than otherwise. Had on a dark jeans roundabout and pantaloons, together with an old brown surtout coat and wool hat. It is thought that he will aim to get to the state of Ohio or Indiana. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him; or the same, and all reasonable expenses, if brought home.

ROBERT T GILMORE
December 15, 1825

In Lincoln County in 1830, the only “Free Persons of Color” (FPC) listed were Gabriel Street (1 free colored male, FCM, 3 free colored females, FCF), Esther Gunn (3 FCM, and 3 female slaves); Jack Hock, (6 FCM and 5 FCF); Nancy Gray (3 FCM and 3 FCF); A? Cannon (2 FCM and 6 FCF), Peter Jonathan (3 FCM and 5 FCF); and Violet Owsley (1 FCF).

In 1840, Lincoln County names included Edmund Gunn, Humphrey Mukes, Gabael Sleet, Clem Thompson, Shadrick Hutcherson, Milley Owsley, Henry Pilman, William Riffe, Hezekiah Robinson, Sandy Richardson, Peter Johnathan, Clark Dooley, Sampson Brown, Mary Feiland, Robert Feiland, Louisa Carter, and Patrick Hickman. Entries for whites Martin A Stemanins and William S Campbell show 1 FCM each.

Though Boyle had been established by 1850, so many families originated from Lincoln, it is important to list those we can identify. The Lincoln 1850 Census, the first to list every person, showed heads of households as John Wilhoyt, John Doolly, Billy Riffe, Maria Wilkerson, James Bruce, Viney Hart, Nelson Childs, George Morton, Benjamin Carter, Davidson Williams, Nelson Carter, Peter Spears, Billy Conrad, Nelson Gurr, H Dooley, Willis Helm, Harriet Stewart, Prisy Gill, Fleming Young, Jim Farrow, and William Nick. Free persons of color living with white heads of families included the individuals or families of Dally Fieldan, William Morton, Frank Morrison, Sally Shanklin, Margaret Helm, John Bowen, Susan Stephenson, Benjamin Stingus, and Malinda Nick.

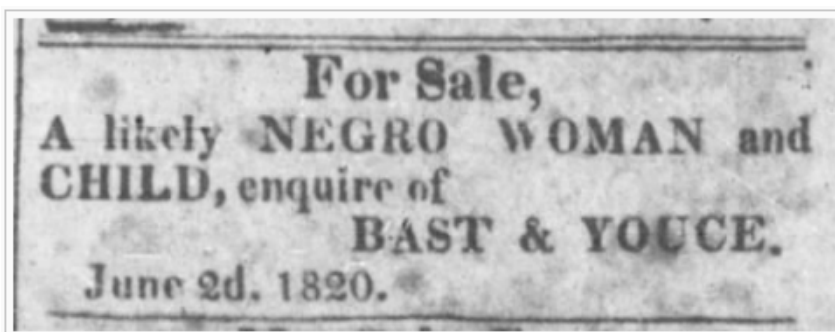
Though many free Blacks are listed for Stanford, Hustonville, and Crab Orchard in 1860, families with close Boyle connections included in the Hustonville precinct (northwest Lincoln County), Silva Hart, Louisa Williams, Nelson Childs, and Sally Taylor. Rural Lincoln County (outside the Stanford and Crab Orchard precincts) included the families of Ferris Young, Felix Bruce, Henry Palman, Patrick Hackman, Hiram Hickman, Anthony Wither, Enoch Scott, James Scott, Mary Katharine Bright, John Wilbrite, Benjamin Richardson, Sally Gutliffe, Judy Cushshaw, Caleb Collier, Robert World, Hilliard Dooley, James Bruce, Frank Morrison, Conrod Carpenter, Sally Gunn, George Moreton, Jane Peach, Charles Bailey, Elizabeth Garman, Lewis Patton, Jane Riffe, and John Jackman.

Mercer County:

The first mention I can find of the word “Negro” in Danville newspapers occurred in the *Olive Branch and Western Union*, 2 June 1820. Unfortunately, the notice (right) is for a sale of an enslaved woman and her child.

Another notice in the same newspaper, 1 December 1825, offers for sale “a Likely Negro Woman about 23 years of age, with two children.”

Numerous other ads appear in the *Olive Branch*:



- 12 Apr 1828, p4 -- For Sale, A negro girl, about 13 years of age, and well acquainted with the duties of a house servant. Danville March 22d, 1828
- 5 Jul 1828, p4 – For Sale, A LIKELY young negro woman with one child. F. Yeiser, Danville, June 14, 1828
- 19 Jul 1828, p4 – Wanted to Hire. THE Trustees of the town of Danville want to hire about Ten able bodied Negro Men to labor on the streets. They also wish to hire three wagons and three Ox Carts, to be employed in the same work. Apply to CHARLES HENDERSON, President of the Board, June 28, 1828

- 31 Jan 1829, p4 – For Sale. A LIKELY Negro Woman and Child, the woman is a first rate house Servant 4 or 5 years old, the child between 2 and 3 years old, they will be sold on a short credit – for particulars enquire at this Office, Danville 7th Jan. 1829
- 4 Dec 1829, p3 – For Sale. THERE will be sold to the highest bidder before Wood’s Inn on the 1st day of Jan. next a NEGRO WOMAN, healthy and stout made, about 34 years of age. Likewise TWO LIKELY CHILDREN, both boys, one 5 years of age, the other 3. Nine months credit will be given, purchaser giving bond with approved security. They will be sold on that day, if not disposed of before at private sale. ROBT. BROWN, Agent, Dec., 4, 1829
- 9 Jan 1830, p3 – (*Right*) Negroes for Sale, THE subscriber has a negro woman and two children for sale. The woman is 26 years of age, stout and healthy, she is a first rate cook, washer, spinner and weaver. The children healthy and fine of their age, the oldest two years, the other an infant. The woman has two children older than the two named, which will be sold with her if the purchaser wishes to have the whole family. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand the balance in nine months. JOHN SANDRIDGE. Jan. 9, 1830

Negroes for Sale,
THE subscriber has a negro woman and two children for sale. The woman is 26 years of age, stout and healthy; she is a first rate cook, washer, spinner and weaver. The children healthy and fine of their age, the oldest two years, the other an infant. The woman has two children older than the two named, which will be sold with her if the purchaser wishes to have the whole family. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand the balance in nine months.
JOHN SANDIDGE.
 Jan. 9, 1830-41-3t

The *Wednesday Mercury*, 9 Nov 1842, has an ad for a tan-yard for sale in Mount Vernon, but the owner, J. McCall, was also selling his house and land in Danville along with a young negro woman and boy child. I find few other instances of sales of enslaved persons in the *Mercury*.

One of the few free African Americans of whom we have much record in the first few years of Danville’s settlement was “Free Frank” McWhorter, born in Union Co, SC 1777, and died New Philadelphia, IL 1854. While living in Danville in 1810, and using earned money, he purchased first his wife in 1817, then himself in 1819, being listed in 1820 Census as “Free Frank”. He built and operated a saltpeter factory here and used the profits to purchase their children. He argued in court that money lent to his wife while she was a slave did not need to be repaid as slaves were not legally allowed to enter into contracts, and the Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled in his favor, 1829.⁸ Through judicious purchases and sales of land over 40 years, “Free Frank” managed to buy not only his own and his wife’s freedom, but the freedom of sixteen family members at a cost of \$14,000 – and this was well before the Civil War. (LaRoche, 2014)

The idea of colonizing African Americans in Liberia began shortly after the colony was founded on the west coast of Africa. The *Mississippi Free Trader*, Natchez, MS, 5 Apr 1833, noted that “A number of coloured emigrants recently left Frankfort, (Kentucky) for Louisville, on their way to New Orleans, with a view to embark for Liberia. ... On the 13th ult. thirteen emigrants left Danville, (Kentucky,) for New Orleans, to join the expedition. The expenses of them have been provided for by the Colonization Society of Danville.”

In the Mercer County census records for 1830 and 1840, numerous free Blacks are listed simply under “Mercer County”. Given this restriction, many of those Blacks (including many Meaux families) would have lived in rural areas of what is now Boyle County, but it is difficult at this date to determine which residents were in present-day Boyle County. Of course, any listing of free Blacks in 1850 would only be in present-day Mercer County.

In 1830, the name given may well NOT be the name of the free person of color, as in many cases they were living within white families, many of which also owned slaves. For example, William Tinsney is listed as having one FPC in his household, but the FPC is a female aged 55 to 100. If the person named IS the FPC, I have printed his or her name in bold caps. Numbers are Total Free Persons, Slaves, Free People of Color.

1830, Danville: Charles Grey, 2, 0, 1; P G Rice, 8, 6, 3; Thomas H Smith, 9, 2, 1; James Trumbull, 4, 0, 1; **DINAH BODY**, 0, 4; **EDWARD JOHNSON**, 0, 0, 2

1830, Perryville: **MARIA DYE**, 0, 0, 4

1830, Mercer Co: **JOSEPH ANDERSON**, 0, 0, 7; William Armstrong, 5, 5, 1; Peter Banta, 12, 8, 1; John Black, 0, 0, 7; John Bosley, 6, 7, 1; John Bruck, 11, 2, 1; Lane Burton, 5, 3, 2; Sarah Cardwell, 7, 1, 1; Frances Clark, 7, 13, 1; Thomas Cleland, 8, 6, 1; James Currens, 4, 0, 1; Richl Davis, 2, 1, 2; William Ellis, 6, 0, 3; Baker Emery, 8, 0, 1; **NANCY FANNLY**, 0, 0, 4; John M Gabbert, 6, 0, 1; A C Hall, 4, 0, 1; Robert Holeman, 5, 0, 1; Robert Jones, 4, 0, 1; Samuel Keller, 6, 2, 1; James T Lillard, 3, 4, 1; Mary McAfee, 10, 5, 1; David McGee, 4, 8, 1; Sand Meaux, 0, 0, 5; Reuben Meaux, 0, 0, 7; Humphrey Meaux, 0, 0, 4; Joseph Meaux, 0, 0, 10; Elijah Peck, 6, 3, 1; Ben Ransdall, 8, 0, 1; Israel Robinson, 6, 0, 1; **SANKE ROBINSON**, 0, 2, 4; William Robistson, 9, 10, 3; **EDWARD SHAKESPEARE**, 0, 0, 2; Thomas Smithey, 6, 0, 1; Pompey Standiford, 0, 0, 2; William Tinsney, 10, 2, 1; John Trench, 7, 0, 1; Garrett Vandike, 11, 0, 2; Abraham Voris, 9, 0, 1; Sand W Hamilton, 4, 7, 1;

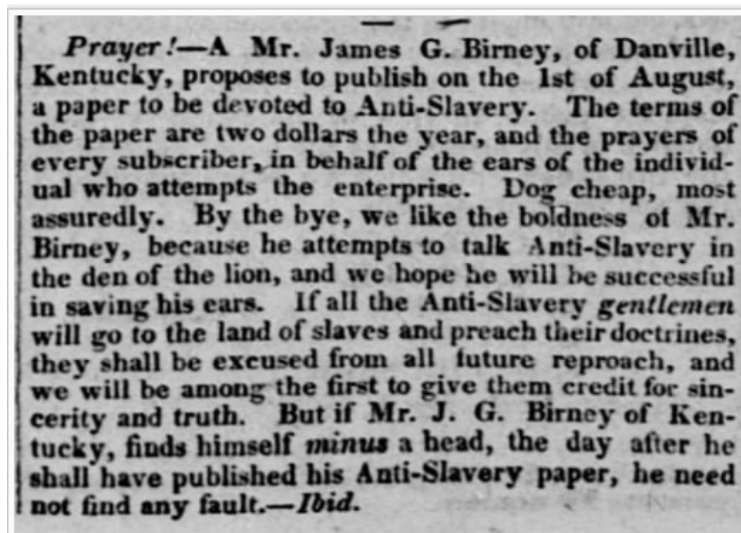
Phel Walker, 4, 0, 4; George T Waugh, 6, 1, 1; William Williams, 1, 2, 1; John Woods, 3, 0, 1; Mary Woods, 5, 4, 1; Archd Woods, 11, 0, 1; Sharlotte (illegible), 5, 6, 1

Blacks living in “Mercer County” in 1840 included Nellie (free), Sampson (free), Candace (free), Pompey (free), Minny ?????, ????? Adams, Joseph Anderson, Mastire Battese, Stephen Berryman, Jno Bessey, Jno B Blayk, Jacob Carter, Coml Coyine, John Doggett, Geo Downing, Spencer Easton, Jno Epps, John Freeman, Sol French, Randall Goring, Jno Gray, Joshua Harrison, Earl Hays, Friday Hope, Dick Huff, Elizabeth Hunt, Wm Jenkins, Sarah Jones, Temperance Light, Alford Meaux, Catherine Meaux, Gideon Meaux, Humphrey Meaux, Joseph Meaux, Julius Meaux, Lauey Meaux, Patrick Meaux, Rob Meaux, Rob Meaux, Silla Meaux, Solomon Meaux, T S Meaux, B P McAfee, J P Mitchell, Henry Payor, Nancy Poor, J C Ransdale, Tho Renfrow, Carss Roe, Thomas Scott, Noah Sharpe, Sam Shields, Perley Shy, Leah Smith, Nancy Thomas, Jno Thompson, ????? Trujy, Jno Valentine, Jesse Walker, Jno White, Jno Young, Jno Young

The town of Danville in the Mercer County Census of 1840 lists Derrick Brown, Daniel Doran, Rob Gray, Eliza Hughes, John Hughs, Hannah Meaux, John Miller, Darby Pelleman, Benjamin Penman, Willis Russell, Stephen Thomas, and John Williams.

In Perryville, in 1840, only Patrick Rochester is listed.

The Liberator, Boston, issue of 15 Aug 1835, had this notice (right) concerning anti-slavery and James G Birney of Danville: The paper didn’t work out, as Birney was hounded out of town, and never returned to live here.



Prayer!—A Mr. James G. Birney, of Danville, Kentucky, proposes to publish on the 1st of August, a paper to be devoted to Anti-Slavery. The terms of the paper are two dollars the year, and the prayers of every subscriber, in behalf of the ears of the individual who attempts the enterprise. Dog cheap, most assuredly. By the bye, we like the boldness of Mr. Birney, because he attempts to talk Anti-Slavery in the den of the lion, and we hope he will be successful in saving his ears. If all the Anti-Slavery gentlemen will go to the land of slaves and preach their doctrines, they shall be excused from all future reproach, and we will be among the first to give them credit for sincerity and truth. But if Mr. J. G. Birney of Kentucky, finds himself *minus* a head, the day after he shall have published his Anti-Slavery paper, he need not find any fault.—*Ibid.*

1842-1865, Boyle County:

In the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, smaller cities tended to be more heavily Black. Versailles (Woodford Co) was consistently more than half Black in the period before the Civil War; Danville was nearly 40 percent Black at the same time. Lucas reaches the conclusion that slavery was more important to the economies of the smaller towns than it was to Lexington, or even Louisville, where slavery was dying out prior to 1860.⁹

Emancipation became an issue by 1849 when the repeal of a law prohibiting importation of slaves into Kentucky was being discussed. A public meeting at the Court House in Danville was to select delegates to the state emancipation convention that year.

Free Blacks in the Boyle County 1850 Census include in District 1 (the western half of the county) the families of Eve Crow, John Eppes, Mariah D Rochester, and George Warden. District 2 in 1850 (the eastern half of the county including Danville itself) showed among others, George Akers, Jane Bright, Cyrus Cowan, Harriet Cowan, John Davis, Mary Doneghy, Dennis Doram, Jane Fry, Amanda Gates, John Gray, Mary A Gray, Robert Gray, Thomas Green, M Gunn, Maurice Gunn, Harriet Hickman, David Langford, Robert Mayes, John Miller, Addison Mukes, Isaac Mukes, Jesse Mukes, Skatefield Mukes, Thomas J Mukes, Willis Mukes, Spotswood Penman, Joseph Reed, James Rochester, Willis Russell, Andrew Thomas, and Catherine Thomas. There were about 320 individuals listed, of whom about 20 were living in white families.

In metropolitan areas like Louisville or Lexington, many free Blacks congregated with, and settled alongside whites. But more often, they chose to segregate themselves into Black neighborhoods. In Louisville, this area was between Ninth, Chestnut, Eleventh, and Walnut and the surrounding area. In Danville, it was primarily along South Second Street, Walnut (both east and west), Green, now Martin Luther King Blvd (both east and west), as well as in the 5th, 6th, and 7th street area. Later, Russel, Bate, Fackler Streets became predominantly Black neighborhoods, and even later, West Danville became a large Black neighborhood.

Documenting Free Status, 1852

In addition, the Kentucky Constitution of 1850 declared that any slaves freed after the ratification of that document had to leave the Commonwealth. Accordingly, in 1852, over 200 free Blacks came to the Boyle County Courthouse, to attempt to document the fact that they were free prior to the ratification of the new Constitution. These transcripts are found in the Appendices section of this work. Elizabeth Cowan had enslaved thirty-eight people, but she emancipated eighteen just before the Constitution of 1850 went into effect, thus allowing those freed to stay in Boyle County.¹⁰

The Boyle County Order Book, Volume 2 beginning at page 367 contains many surnames which became extremely common in Danville and Boyle County. Those listed include: Alice Acres, Gilbert Acres, Moses Barbee, Emeline Bates, Humphry Black, Charles Cowan, Ellen Cowan, Harriett Ann Cowan, Isham Cowan, James Cowan, John Cowan, Lucinda Cowan, Maria Cowan, Mary Cowan, Nancy Cowan, Nancy Cowan, Patsey Cowan, Rubin Cowan, Samuel Cowan, Sarah Cowan, Stephen Cowan, Wallace Cowan, William Cowan, Jack Davis, Peachy Davis, Alecy (Green) Dawson, George Dawson (Alias Lee), Diadama Doram, George Doram, Nancy Doram, Sucky Freeland, Henry Gray, John Gray, Mary (Alias Polly) Gray, Mary Jane Gray, Minerva Gray, Robert Gray, Elizabeth Green, Henry Green, Jane Green, Leroy Green, Lucinda Green, Madison Green, Malinda Green, Margaret Green, Minerva Green, Mitchell Green, Rebecca Green, Richard Green, Samuel Green, Susan Green, William Green, Louisa (Wilkerson) Henderson, Henry Monroe Hick, Emily Jane Hickman, Logan Huston, Indy Johnson, Thomas Logan, Robert Mayho, Sally Mayho, Adison Meaux, Caroline Meaux, Chesterfield Meaux, Jordan Meaux, Joseph Meaux, Keziah Meaux, Lydia Meaux, Morgan Meaux, Tabitha Meaux, Daniel Penman, Davy Penman, Sally Penman, Thomas Penman, ?Marcy J Pennman, Annie Reed, Celia Ann Robinson, Mary Jane Robinson, John Rowe, Mariam Rowe, Permelia (Eastman) Russell, Cain Slaughter, ?Genia Ann Thomas, Austin Thomas, Cassandra Thomas, Celia Ann Thomas, Jeff Thomas, Josephine Thomas, Pendleton Thomas, Thursday Thomas, Lydia Thompson, Dennis Valentine, Elizabeth Williams, and Ely Williams.

PUBLIC MEETING!

Since the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of negroes into our state has been modified, and virtually repealed, and believing that the large importation of refuse negroes which will follow this virtual repeal of the law of 1833, will prove disastrous to the best interests of the State AND BELIEVING THAT SLAVERY IS, IN ITS BEST FORM, A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CURSE TO THE COUNTRY, AND SHOULD NOT BE MADE PERPETUAL, but should be removed gradually, so as to least interfere with the rights of present slaveholders, we, the undersigned citizens of the County of Boyle, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, being in favor of some system of gradual emancipation with colonization, invite our fellow citizens, friendly to the cause of emancipation, to meet with us at the court-house, in Danville, on Saturday, 17th day of March, 1849, to consult together upon what course should be pursued by the friends of the Cause in the present emergency and to appoint delegates to the State Emancipation Convention, proposed to be held in Frankfort, on the 25th of April next.

University of Kentucky Special Collections

Black Deaths, 1852-57

From Tipple, Gwendolyn. *Afro-American Deaths of Boone thru Boyle County, Kentucky, 1852 – 1862*, this list of Blacks who died in Boyle County is in many cases the only record we have of these nearly nameless human beings.

In 1852, the Kentucky General Assembly passed a law requiring the registration of deaths in all counties of Kentucky. The death records were to show time and place of death, sex, color, marital status, name of parents or owner of slave, residence, and place of birth of deceased. Under pressures of war time and the need for funds for other purposes, the General Assembly repealed this registration law in 1862.

Last Name, First Name, Age, Sex, Born, Parent or Owner, Year, Mo, Day, Comment

Thomas, Nancy, 100, F, VA, Free, 1852, 3, 9
 Joee, 3, M, Boyle, Dr Smith, 1852, 12, 23
 Jake, 80, M, VA, Free, 1852, 12, 20
 Tibbs, Mary, 18, F, Boyle, Free, 1852, 8, 24, Married
 William, 1, M, Clay, Jas H Garrard, 1852, 11, 25
 Horace, 1, M, Boyle, Nathaniel Street, 1852, 10, 10
 Caroline, 15, F, Boyle, John Kincaid, 1852, 3, 25
 Roads, 16, M, Boyle, John F Warren, 1852, 8, 0
 Frances, 6m, F, Boyle, John Yeiser, 1852, 9, 0
 Margaret, 9m, F, Boyle, John F Warren, 1852, 7, 0
 Fayette, 7, M, Boyle, J R Lyle, 1852, 4, 0
 Silla, 16, F, VA, John Yeiser, 1852, 9, 0
 Eliza, 35, F, Unknown, Charles Caldwell, 1852, 12, 0

Nancy, 17, F, Unknown, J R Fera, 1852, 10, 15
 Nelson, ?, M, Boyle, Willis Grimes, 1852, 2, 10
 Ruper, Willis, 49, M, Unknown, Free, 1852, 2, 10, Married
 Gunn, Eliza, 33, F, Unknown, Free, 1852, 3, 20
 Nancy, 63, F, Mercer, S W Miller, 1852, 4, 0
 Jane, 2, F, Boyle, James Fields Sr, 1852, 7, 15
 Betsy, 80, F, VA, Leny Doneghy, 1852, 6, 0
 George, 11, M, Boyle, J C Brown, 1852, 6, 0
 America, 13, F, Boyle, Betty Logan, 1852, 9, 0
 Louisa, 38, F, Mercer, Edward Hughs, 1852, 12, 0
 Clara, 4, F, Boyle, J M Nichols, 1852, 7, 7
 Lee, 18, M, Boyle, C Gore, 1852, 12, 27
 George, 2, M, Boyle, Silas Teris, 1852, 1, 7
 Thomas, 1, M, Boyle, Robert Gray, 1852, 5, 0
 Emiline, 15, F, Boyle, Silas Taylor, 1852, 10, 16

Ambrose, 35, M, Mercer, John S?, 1852, 10, 12
Edward, 35, M, Mercer, John S?, 1852, 10, 20
Maria, 30, M, Mercer, D H Harts Est, 1852, 5, 30
Elizabeth, 28, F, Boyle, C Tallock, 1852, 4, 24
Louisa, 4, F, Boyle, J P Mitchell, 1852, 0, 0
Jordan, 1, M, Boyle, J P Mitchell, 1852, 0, 0
Charlotte, 16, F, Mercer, Jordan Peters, 1853, 8, 20
Sarah, 22, F, Clark, Richard Hickman, 1853, 7, 17
Joseph, 1w, M, Boyle, Thomas Crawford, 1853, 7, 1
Rob, 22, M, Mercer, Samuel Crawford, 1853, 8, 25
Charles, 44, M, Mercer, Robert Walker, 1853, 1, 7
Tom, 14, M, MS, Robert Walker, 1853, 4, 7
Martha, 20, F, Boyle, William Rains, 1853, 4, 14
Jefferson, 7w, F, Boyle, H C Williamson, 1853, 3, 11
Ned, 35, M, Jessamine, J H Rochester, 1853, 12, 5
Elizabeth, 8, F, Boyle, Nathan Douglass, 1853, 10, 10
Martha, 3, F, Boyle, James Williams, 1853, 1, 20
Phillis, 65, F, VA, Nancy Brumfield, 1853, 8, 4
Jerimiah, 5w, M, Boyle, Amy Gash, 1853, 12, 24
Harriet, 20, F, Garrard, James G Phillips, 1853, 3, 2
Edward, 18, M, Mercer, Eliza Harlan, 1853, 3, 27
Nancy, 20, F, Mercer, John Harlan, 1853, 11, 20
Pheba, 3, F, Boyle, Eliza Harlan, 1853, 4, 26
George, 7, M, Boyle, Eliza Harlan, 1853, 10, 23
Taylor, 3, M, Boyle, H Harlan, 1853, 6, 14
George, 4, M, ?, H Harlan, 1853, 5, 30
Phebe, 13, F, Mercer, John Harlan, 1853, 4, 26
Harriet, 21, F, Lincoln, ?, 1853, 5, 15
Caroline, 59, F, ?, James Barbour, Dec'd, 1853, 6, 20
Peter, 55, M, ?, William Crail, 1853, ?, ?
Henry, 38, M, Scott, Asa Smith, 1853, 4, 15
Samy, 70, M, ?, William Owsley, 1853, 3, 0
Jim, 24, M, Fayette, J C Banford, 1853, 9, 0
Mead, 50, M, ?, A C D, 1853, 6, 20
Lucinda, 50, F, ?, Mrs Green, 1853, 9, 6
Mary, 30, F, Boyle, T C Shouse, 1853, 7, 9
Milton, 21, M, Boyle, John R Ford, 1853, 8, 10, Died Garrard
Nancy, 17, F, Danville, John R Ford, 1853, 5, 0
Porter, 26, M, Fayette, Catharine McGrath, 1853, 0, 0
Charles, 10, M, Boyle, Catharine McGrath, 1853, 10, 10
Simon, 60, M, VA, Lawson Moore, 1853, 8, 10
Tom, 70, M, VA, Thomas Barbee, 1853, 10, 15
Hixy, 8, F, Boyle, Charles Clark, 1853, 0, 0
Melvina, 50, F, ?, R J Waggoner, 1853, 1, 0
John, 60, M, VA, Daniel Yeiser, 1853, 0, 0
John, 24, M, Danville, Obadiah Garnett, 1853, 12, 27
Tom, 21, M, Boyle, Edward Hughes, 1853, 5, 0
Gibson, 23, M, Boyle, John J Mock, 1854, 7, 25
Durinda, 45, F, Lincoln, F S Fisher, 1854, 4, 15
Jenny, 24, F, Montgomery, R B Mason, 1854, 6, 25
Milly, 90, F, VA, Robert Compton, 1854, 12, 19
Joshua, 75, M, VA, Lucy Doneghy, 1854, 9, 6
Sarah, 52, F, VA, James Fields Sr, 1854, 7, 20
Tom, 21, M, Mercer, A J Wilson, 1854, 3, 11
Flora, 25, F, Garrard, E B Russett, 1854, 10, 18
Milly, 15, F, Garrard, E B Russett, 1854, 10, 18
Mary, 2m, F, Boyle, Martha Irvine, 1854, 6, 10
Ann, 30, F, Boyle, Martha Irvine, 1854, 6, 20
Harry, 0.18, M, Boyle, A E Gill, 1854, 7, 22
Mary, 12, F, Boyle, W C Anderson, 1854, 2, 0
Isaac, 4, M, Boyle, G T Kirkland, 1854, 6, 3
Monroe, 1, M, Boyle, David Myers, 1855, 3, 0
Ritter, 20, F, Fayette, George Spears, 1855, 7, 0
Jacob, 2, M, Boyle, Samuel Miller, 1855, 10, 0
Ann, 55, F, Boyle, N Harris, 1855, 8, 0
Jean?, 22, M, Boyle, Charles Clark, 1855, 4, 0
Ellen, 2, F, Boyle, Charles Clark, 1855, 3, 0
Margaret, 3, F, Boyle, Joseph Clark, 1855, 4, 0
Joshua, 2, M, Boyle, Joseph Clark, 1855, 5, 0
Ned, 10d, M, Boyle, Charles Worthington, 1855, 5, 0
Mariah, 3m, F, Boyle, Robert Gray, 1855, 6, 0
Mary Ann, 32, F, Mercer, Sarah Harbenson, 1855, 4, 0
Wesley, 10d, M, Boyle, W L Caldwell, 1855, 11, 0
Green, 50, M, ?, Benjamin Crow, 1857, 3, 0
Lucy Jane, 20, F, Lincoln, Matthew Slaughter, 1857, 3, 5
Meaux, Peter, 73, M, PA, Free, 1857, 3, 17, Farmer
Willis, 50, M, Danville, James Barbour, 1857, 7, 30
Green, Minerva, 50, F, Danville, Free, 1857, 8, 3
Ben, 12, M, Clark, J V Kenick, 1857, 8, 27
Jack, 10, M, ?, ?, 1857, 11, 10
Thomas, 3, M, Boyle, Mrs Nancy Spears, 1858, 2, 28
Ambrose, 7, M, Boyle, Mrs Nancy Spears, 1858, 3, 15
Green, Green, 14, M, ?, Jackson Green, father, 1858, 6, 26
Louisa, 25, F, Boyle, Mrs Nancy Spears, 1858, 7, 4, Married
Withers, Caroline, 16, F, Boyle, Adam Withers, father, 1858,
7, 10
Benjamin, 3, M, VA, Rev M F Maury, 1858, 12, 31

There is little mention of “colored” residents in Boyle County prior to the Civil War, but the *Kentucky Tribune*, 15 July 1853, noted “ ‘Squire Woods,’ a colored dandy well known to most of our citizens showed us a few days ago, several beans raised by him during the present season, the pod of the longest of which measured two feet in length.” “

In the chart below, in the counties surrounding Boyle, as well as Jefferson (Louisville), Fayette (Lexington) and Franklin (Frankfort), I have listed the total population, the number of slaves, the percent of the total population enslaved, the number of free blacks, and the percentage of free blacks compared with the number of enslaved persons.

Many people believe that many slaves fled their masters in the years prior to 1860. The figures for 1850 and 1860 do not seem to bear this out, however. In 1850, 96 out of 210,981 were fugitives; in 1860, 119 of 225, 483 slaves were fugitives.¹¹ In 1860, Boyle County had 435 free blacks, more than any county in the state but Jefferson (2,007), Fayette (685) and Franklin (450) counties.¹²

County	Pop	Slaves	% of Total	Free Blacks	% of Blacks
Jefferson	89,404	10,304	12%	2,007	19%

Fayette	22,599	10,015	44%	685	7%
Franklin	12,694	3,384	27%	450	13%
Boyle	9,304	3,279	35%	435	13%
Mercer	13,700	3,270	24%	278	9%
Lincoln	10,647	3,430	32%	158	5%
Garrard	10,531	3,578	34%	96	3%
Casey	6,466	666	10%	57	9%

The list of Free Blacks in the Boyle County 1860_Census contains over 460 individual names, of whom about 30 were living with white families. The Census also breaks the county down into Danville, Perryville, Mitchellsburg, Parksville, and then the remainder of the county. Forty-two free Blacks owned property consisting of 569 farm acres, 31 town lots, 35 horses and mules, and a handful of slaves.¹³

Living in the county in 1860 were the families of Josephine Barbee, Moses Barbee, Hannah Bates, Isham Crawford, Hall Cowan, James Cowan, John Cowan, Rosa Cowan, Jack Davis, Dennis Doram, George Doram, Jane Easters, Maria Glenn, Henry Green, Matthew Green, Samuel Green, Elizabeth Gunn, Mary Helms, Martha Hunter, Martha A Hunter, Nancy Johnson, David Langford, Thomas Logan, Caroline Meekes, Chesterfield Meekes, Hannah Meekes, Mary E Mitchell, Sarah Morrow, Joe Mukes, John Nelson, Darby Pellman, David Pellman, Nancy Pennman, Spot Pennman, James Ripperson, Monroe Robertson, Cam Row, Smith Rowe, and Harrison Wickliffe

Living in Danville, 1860, were the families of Reuben Cowan, George Doneghy, Gil Doram, Hatty Hickman, Monroe Hickman, Robert Mayes, Susan McKee, John Rogers, Althea Thomas, Austin Thomas, Osbourn Thomas, and Nancy Williams.

In Perryville, 1860 the list includes the families of Garret Buster, Frank Cowan, Patsey Cowan (with 12 family members), J Crawford, 1 year old, living in the house of James Penny (white), Julian Daugherty. John Epps, J Harlan, Simon Sleet, and Preston Valentine, 32, living in the house of Stephen Lanham.

In Mitchellsburg, 1860, the census shows only Will and Martha Gates.

The one free Black in Parksville, 1860 was Evan Shanklin, 13, living in the house of Aaron Blakeman.

In the 1860 Census, records show five blacksmiths, three plasterers, two shoemakers, two carpenters, two rope spinners, two painters and one manufacturer. Other occupations included barbers, horse trainers, stock drivers, jobbers, janitors, stock managers, and hostlers.¹⁴

Slave owning in Kentucky and Boyle County 1860

Although technically, some would say Kentucky was in the “South” in reality it was in the “West” and, except for slavery, it was more like Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois than it was like South Carolina or Mississippi. Many Kentuckians were ambivalent about slavery, and indeed there were several movements from 1792 on to end slavery. None succeeded.

Plantation agriculture as in much of the south was not practiced in Kentucky on a large scale. Indeed, the most important agricultural pursuits were livestock raising and hemp growing, which centered in the Bluegrass, including Boyle County. However, as more slaves were desired in the Deep South, a market for Kentucky’s burgeoning slave population arose. Sadly, as many as 75,000 enslaved persons may have been “sold down the river” between 1830 and 1860. (Matthews, 2009, pp. 16-17)

It is difficult to document the day-to-day life of enslaved African Americans due to their status as property, and the fact that so few could read or write, though teaching slaves to do so was not illegal in Kentucky. The only evidence to show how they lived comes from archaeological excavations elsewhere, as I know of no such work done in Boyle County.

However, excavation at Locust Grove, Louisville, focusing on the slave quarters, offers some suggestions, particularly for those who were enslaved by large slaveholders like the Cowans, the Meaux families, the Caldwells, the McDowells, the Cecils, or the Harlans. One such slave house measured about sixteen by twenty feet and was built on a continuous limestone foundation. It had a chimney, a hearth, and a pit, in which many artifacts were discovered. Different types of pottery shards were found, dating from three different periods, right up until the

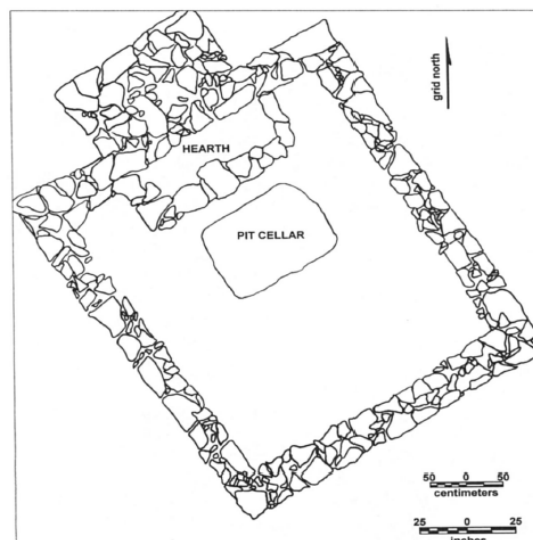


Figure 3. Foundation of South Slave House, Locust Grove.

1920s, which indicated that at least one of the slave quarters was inhabited sixty years after the end of slavery. The diagram (right) is a schematic of one of the three slave houses at Locust Grove and is probably typical of the slave houses owned by well-to-do planters.¹⁵

Boyle County still has several buildings that were used as slave quarters. Sunrise Children's Home on Perryville Road, once the home of James G. Birney, still has its stone slave quarters. Melrose, on Harrodsburg Road, reportedly still has a slave house. The Samuel McDowell house had recognizable slave quarters in 1982. The former home of Elijah Harlan, on Salt River Road, still has an ell off the main house which served as slave quarters – in fact, just a few years ago, the slave quarters were in better physical shape than the main house.



The Elijah Harlan House, c1822, Salt River Road; the stone portion to the right was where slaves lived. (Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory photo, 1982)



Elijah Harlan House, Interior of the slave quarters, upstairs (Photo by the Author).



Slave quarters at Melrose, 1856-1865 (National Register nomination form, 1986)



Slave quarters at Pleasant Vale, Samuel McDowell (National Register nomination form, 1970)

How slaves were treated and how they lived, however, is a matter of dispute. J Winston Coleman Jr, in his 1940 book, *Slavery Times in Kentucky* (Chapel Hill, NC, 1940, p51-52) suggests that it was in the planters' interest to take good care of their slaves; he noted that quarters were large enough to avoid overcrowding, and that they were built in healthy areas. Marion B Lucas disputes that, (Lucas M. B., *African Americans on the Kentucky Frontier*, Spring 1997) saying that most buildings were made of logs with fireplaces of brick or stone, with few windows, and almost always on dirt floors. In any event, what quarters have survived to this day tend to be the stone ones, the wooden ones having rotted away.

In the 1860 Census, Boyle County is reported as having 3,279 slaves and 503 slave holders. Owning 1 slave, 102 people; 2 slaves, 68; 3 slaves, 46; 4 slaves, 28; 5 slaves, 37; 6-9 slaves, 112; 10-15 slaves, 58; 16-20 slaves, 28; 21-30 slaves, 20; 31-40 slaves, 3; 41 or more slaves, 1.¹⁶ In the five-county area around Boyle County, almost no owners owned enough slaves to pursue traditional "plantation" agriculture.

Large owners included the Caldwell family, with 112 slaves, the Harlans, with 42 in Boyle and more in Mercer.¹⁷

Fifty-seven percent of Blacks were under the age of 20. One Black woman was over 100 years old.¹⁸

The Boyle and Mercer County wills show numerous references to "servants," "slaves," and other terms that indicate involuntary servitude. These wills have been transcribed on the DBCAHS website at <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~kydaahs/index.htm>.

Prior to the Civil War, as well as for many years after, the main occupations for free Blacks included the ministry, barbering, food services, and skilled trades such as painting and plastering.¹⁹ However, a fair number of Blacks were shoemakers or shoe repairers:²⁰

“In Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, there were at least nine African American shoemakers when the census was taken in 1880. Though nine was a small number, the African American shoemakers were the majority of the 14 or so shoemakers in the city. There may have also been African American shoe shiners, but they are not noted as such in the census records; shoe shinning was often a secondary job that did not get listed in the census records. The making of shoes as a business by African Americans in Danville, KY, was documented a little earlier than in many other Kentucky towns due to shoemaker Reuben Cowan being a free man in 1860. His wife and children are listed as free persons in the 1850 U.S. Census, and they were among the 13 or more free African Americans in Danville with the last name Cowan. There were also 48 slaves in Danville owned by Elisabeth Cowan, Mary Cowan, and Henry Cowan. It is not known at this time if Reuben Cowan was among the 48 slaves own by the Cowans; his name does not appear in the census until 1860. In the next census, 1870, when African Americans in Danville were free, three of them were shoemakers with the last name Cowan; there was Reuben and his two sons, Edward and Stephen Cowan, and Timothy Masterson, Sr. When the next census was taken in 1880, the Cowan shoemakers were not among those counted in Danville; Reuben and Stephen Cowan had moved to Louisville, KY, along with shoemaker Allen Cowan who may have been a relative or he may have only carried the same last name. Allen Cowan was not in the business very long in Louisville, he died of consumption in the fall of 1880. Sometime after the year 1880, Timothy Masterson, Sr. would also take his shoemaking business to Louisville. By 1910, there were few African American shoemakers left in Danville, KY, and among them were Addison C. Jenkins and his father Joshua Jenkins, and Simeon Thomas. Of note is Joshua Jenkins who made a living making and repairing shoes in Danville, KY longer than any other African American. Just prior to Joshua Jenkins death in 1931, African American Charles Scott was also a shoemaker in Danville. By 1945, Silas T. Vivion was the sole African American shoe repairer noted in the business section of the Danville city directory. Below are the names of African American shoemakers and shoe repairers in Danville, KY, from 1860-1945.

John Baughman (b.1849), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1880, U.S. Census

Samuel W. Brumfield (b.1827), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1880, U.S. Census

Anthony Burnside (b.1830), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1880, U.S. Census

Alex Burton (b.1832), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1880, U.S. Census

William Caldwell (b.1830), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1880, U.S. Census

Roy L. Calhoun (1902-1950), Cleaner, Shoe Shop - Danville, 1920, U.S. Census, Died in Lexington, KY.

Allen Cowan (1844-1880), Shoemaker, From Danville, KY. Lived in Louisville - 7th Street, 1875, pp.167 in *Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville, for 1875*, Family listed in 1860 U.S. Census as free and living in Danville, KY. Birth year estimated as 1844. Allen Cowan (1844-1880), Shoemaker, From Danville, KY. Lived in Louisville -243 54th Street, 1876, p.169 in *Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville, for 1876*; Allen Cowan (1844-1880), Shoemaker, From Danville, KY. Lived in Louisville - 33 Center Street, 1877, p.159 in *Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville, for 1877*; Allen Cowan (1844-1880), Boot and Shoemaker, From Danville, KY. Lived in Louisville - 33 Center Street, 1878, p.175 in *Caron's Directory of the City of Louisville, for 1878*; Allen Cowan (1844-1880), Shoemaker, From Danville, KY. Lived in Louisville, KY - 33 Center Street, 1880, Kentucky Death Records, Died of consumption in Louisville, 09/09/1880. Birth year est. 1853 on Kentucky Death Record.

Edward Cowan (b.1844), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1870, U.S. Census, Son of Reuben and Harriet Cowan. Family listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as free. Rueben Cowan (b.1820), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1860, U.S. Census, Family listed in the 1860 U.S. Census as free. Father of Edward and Stephen Cowan. Reuben Cowan (b.1820), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1870, U.S. Census; Reuben Cowan (b.1820), Shoemaker, Moved to Louisville, KY; 143 5th Street, 1875; Reuben Cowan (b.1820), Shoemaker, Still lived in Louisville, KY; 342 1/2 Walnut Street, 1876; Reuben Cowan (b.1820), Shoe Cobbler, Danville, KY, 1880, U.S. Census,

Stephen Cowan (b.1849), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1870, U.S. Census, Son of Reuben and Harriet Cowan. Family listed in 1850 U.S. Census as free. Stephen Cowan (b.1849), Shoemaker, Moved to Louisville, KY, 33 Center Street, 1873, p.155 in *Caron's Annual Directory of the City of Louisville, for 1873*, Stephen Cowan (b.1849), Shoemaker, Worked with Allen Cowan Shoemaker in Louisville at 243 5th Street, 1876.

Anderson Guthrie (b.1820), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1880, U.S. Census, Born in Missouri.

Addison Cheek Jenkins (1887-1965), Cobbler, Joshua Jenkins Shoe Shop. 118 West Walnut Street, 1910, U.S. Census, Son of Joshua Jenkins and Fannie Knox. Left Danville and lived in Indianapolis, IN

Joshua Jenkins (1855-1934), Shoemaker, Danville, KY, 1900; Joshua Jenkins (1855-1934), Cobbler, Owns Shop-Danville, 1910, U.S. Census; Joshua Jenkins (1855-1934), Shoemaker, Owns Shop-Danville, 1920, U.S. Census; Joshua Jenkins (1855-1934), Shoemaker, Owns Shop-Danville, 1930, U.S. Census; Joshua Jenkins (1855-1934), Shoe Repairer, Owns Shop-118 West Walnut, 1931

Henry Mack (b.1833), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1880, U.S. Census,

Timothy Masterson, Sr. (1827-1910), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1870, U.S. Census; Timothy Masterson, Sr. (1827-1910), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1880, U.S. Census; Timothy Masterson, Sr. (1827-1910), Shoemaker, Louisville, KY, 1884

Charles Scott (b.1913), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1930, U.S. Census,

Simeon Thomas (1842-1922), Shoemaker, Boyle County, KY, 1910, ,

Silas T. Vivion, Shoe Repairer, McGurk's Shoe Shop, 114 S. 3rd Street, 1945

Runaway slaves, if caught, were lodged in the county jail, and if they were not claimed within six months, they were sold at auction. Jinny Taylor was one such runaway, and in August 1862, she was sold for \$400. On the other hand, emancipation certificates were relatively common during the Civil War, the county granting over 60 such documents.

Blacks seldom made news in the local newspapers unless it was for committing a crime. But on Friday, 20 April 1860, the *Louisville Daily Journal* (p3) reported: "HOMICIDE IN DANVILLE. – We learn that a free colored man named Henry Smith was shot by Hou Hughes, a white man, at Danville on Sunday night last, and that he died on Monday morning. Hughes had a pistol out and was showing it to some friends when it went off accidentally, the load taking effect on Smith, who happened to be passing.

Again, the *Louisville Daily Journal*, Wednesday 31 Oct 1860, p3, reported that "Jeff, a well-known slave, who belonged to a Mr. Garr of Lexington, fell dead in the streets of Danville on Tuesday morning last. He was for a number of years the town crier, and made himself a general favorite by his industry and good nature."

1861-1865, The War

When researching the numbers of men fighting on either side, statistics vary widely. One source says 75,760 Union and approximately 30,000 Confederates from Kentucky engaged in the war. Other sources give significantly greater numbers on both sides; but in any event, the Union was supported by a ratio of more than 2 to 1

Kentucky seceded from the Union not in 1861, but after 1865, after the "official" fighting ended. As a slave state, the Commonwealth was treated badly by both the Union army and the federal government. Being considered like a conquered province, as was South Carolina, for example, while Kentucky remained loyal to the Union, caused many in the state to wonder to what point had they stayed loyal if they were going to be treated the way they were being treated. Violence after the war, with feuds and raids, continued for years, and indeed, some vestiges of the anti-law attitudes still prevail to the present day in parts of the Commonwealth 150 years after the end of "The War."²¹

Fighting came to Danville several times. In one skirmish, 24 Mar 1863, Mary Tompkins, a slave of Mrs Mildred A Mitchell, were watching the fighting on Main Street out the third-story window of the Bank of Kentucky (later the Bluegrass Garage). Mitchell's husband was a cashier in the bank. Legend has it that as Mrs. Mitchell "had made a joyful demonstration at the advance of the Confederate forces." Maude Miller McKee, daughter of Mary Tompkins, remembers that she was told by her mother as Mrs Mitchell waved to the Southern soldiers pursuing fleeing Union soldiers through the heart of Danville. Apparently, Boyle County Clerk John B Nichols said that Mrs. Mitchell said "Hurrah for Jefferson Davis" as her last words.

This is where Diademia Rowe comes in. She was a friend of Mary Tompkins, and, at the time of the *Courier-Journal* article, was living at 155 Green Street. She stated, "I lived right here on [the southeast corner of] this street then. See that hill? Well, the Confederates came right through there. We watched them from the front porch until they got too close and mama made me come inside. Some of them were on horses and the others ran along. Several had what looked to me like women's red petticoats tied around their heads and shoulders. They broke down a fence right there at the foot of the street" – indicating an area several hundred yards below where she was living. Rowe continued, "Mary was with me, but when they started toward town she grabbed her coat and told us that she was going in to be with Mrs Mitchell."

Mrs. Mitchell had taught Mary Tompkins to read and write, and after the war she taught near Gunnison, MS. At the age of 24, she returned to Danville and married John Isaacs, who took his name from his former owner. She and John had children, Mandel and Maude, Mandel dying soon after her marriage; Maude married, second, Butler McKee. After twelve years of marriage, John died, and Mary was married to George Thompkins, and they moved to Louisville, where George died a few years prior to the article's printing. ²²

The *New York Times* reported 18 Aug 1863, that in August 1863, 6,000 black laborers were impressed into federal service by Gen. Burnside. They were used to construct military railroads from Covington to Danville, and from Louisville to Danville, and ultimately on to Knoxville, TN.

1865-1880

Reconstruction

When the Civil War ended, the era called “Reconstruction” began. This was an effort to put the country back together, but there were two differing views on how to do that. One was the plan of Lincoln, and after his assassination, Johnson, often called “moderate Reconstruction” in which the seceded states would be welcomed back into the Union, very much as if they had never left. The other was called “radical Reconstruction” which sought to punish the former Confederate states for attempting to destroy the Union.

After the Civil War, during a period of unrest throughout Boyle County and Kentucky in General, a series of laws were passed restricting the rights of the newly-free slaves as well as the already-free Blacks. In the fall of 1865, R E Farwell, Superintendent of the Refugee Home at Camp Nelson, attempted to return refugees to Boyle County, but was informed that the citizens of Danville had passed a law that “no Colored people should come into or pass through the City.” His men noted that they dare not go to Danville again, and that many of the families were simply left by the side of the road. Farwell noted that “Satan is loose in Ky.”²³ Indeed, moving refugees from Camp Nelson was met with opposition by the operators of the railroads, to the point where refugees would only be taken if accompanied by armed soldiers.²⁴

Migration north began just as the war ended. Many southerners, such as the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, noted that freedmen presented a compound problem. Their labor was needed; their knowledge of southern crops was desirable; but politically, they were not welcome to stay in the south. Indeed, a call went out to the many young Irish girls recently arrived in New York, to come down south as servants, to replace many newly freed Blacks. The Blacks migrating north were often more welcome than the Irish immigrants “because of the insolence and impudence of the Irish laborers there employed.”²⁵

Many parts of the South passed “Black Codes” in 1865 and 1866, that restricted the rights of newly freed slaves; the “Civil Rights Amendments” guaranteeing the rights of freed Blacks were a direct result of this action; and consequently, “Jim Crow” laws were a direct result of the amendments.²⁶

The *Louisville Daily Courier*, Friday, 11 Oct 1867, re-published articles from the “devilish malignity that controls the action of leading and influential representatives of the Jacobin conspirators.” Articles from the *Chicago Post*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *New York Tribune* were reprinted as if to counter reconstruction movements in the North and in Washington, DC. The *Post* article, describes the horror that was Kentucky at the time, noting that the irresistible racial “conflict seems to be raging in Kentucky with greater fierceness than in any other portion of the country. It then goes on to note numerous acts of violence against Blacks. All the articles, however, point out numerous examples of “murders and outrages on Union men and Negroes”. Those acts in just Boyle and neighboring counties include:

- Harrison Benton, in Mercer county, 12 August 1866, shot and killed in his own house by William Clark, white.
- About 30 armed men robbed, beat, and maltreated many Blacks in and near Camp Nelson, 9 Sep 1867
- Some white men in Marion county cut a Black man’s ears off, and near Cornishville, another had his ears slit
- Two Blacks were hung by white men near Danville and one near Lebanon
- David Bergan was visited by Dr Jerry Donovan near Johnsonville, Mercer county; Bergan was chased, kicked, beaten while trying to run away.
- Anderson Hackley was arrested in Mercer county, but was bailed out by Dr John Witherspoon on the condition that Hackley agreed to work for him for life.
- In Danville, Levoy Towbridge met a poor lame Black man on the street, took his cane, and when the man hobbled into a store, Towbridge followed him and shot him dead.
- Richard Shindlebowers, in Danville, shot and killed a “poor feeble—minded negro boy.”

The *New York Post* article says:

“There is a mob in Boyle county, Ky., that has shot, outraged or hung nearly fifty persons, among others Major Bridgewater, late of the Union Army. Some of the most noticeable of these acts are thus set down: Hanging of John Taylor until he was almost dead; hanging of William Taylor until he was dead; attack on the negroes of Lebanon, gutting stores and shooting at the terror-stricken and fleeing citizens; hanging of William Goode, Clem Crowdus and Tom Stevens; hanging in a grave-yard of a negro named Al McRoberts; attempt to capture Ed. Brown, the Regulators being driven off and two of their number wounded and one killed; the next night they burned Brown’s house; in April last they hung Jerry Trowbridge and Alred? Jennings. Thomas Carrier was taken

from jail, in Danville, and hung, and an attempt was made to hang Lewis Halligan, but he escaped. The same night the Regulators fired on a negro but he got away, and they then took out Thomas Carrier and hung him in sight of his agonized family. They next attempted to hang William Bennington, near Perryville, but he got away. . . . The Regulators of Boyle county are over 100 strong, well armed and mounted. They give their orders and law to some four counties, and Gov. Bramlette lately said “that part of Kentucky has set up for itself, and will not obey the Governor.” . . . An officer writing from near Danville says: “We have a reign of terror here. A number of persons have been hung by mobs, the laws are defied, and the country under the control of a band of Regulators.”

Those reports, originally out of Louisville, made headlines not just in New York and Chicago, but into the Honolulu *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, 11 Jan 1868; *Newcastle Weekly Courant*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, 25 Oct 1867; *Courier and Argus*, Dundee, Tayside, Scotland, 10 Jun 1867; *Glasgow Herald*, Glasgow, Scotland 10 Jun 1867, as well as US papers in Portland, OR, Brooklyn, NY, and Hillsboro, OH.

Sam Proctor was reportedly the first Black to vote in Danville, on 11 Nov 1870,²⁷ and voting was guaranteed to Black males in 1870, but by 1900, that right had been restricted in most of the South. That does not seem to have happened in Boyle County to as great an extent, and indeed through many of those years, Blacks made up at least some of the members of the local government for much of Danville’s history since the Civil War.

Adam Gopnik, in “How the South Won the Civil War”, April 1, 2019, *The New Yorker*, explains. The radicals prevailed. And ultimately, the effect of that radicalism was that, according to Henry Louis Gates, Jr, in “Stony the Road: Reconstruction, white Supremacy, and the Rise of Jim Crow”, the granting of political power to African American at the expense of the former Confederates, only brought forward the Ku Klux Klan and Jim Crow laws.

By 1872, seven Black men were members of Congress; yet by 1877, when northern armies were removed from the South (often called “The Great Betrayal”), the heyday of Black political power was passing. Black codes began to limit Black rights throughout the South. North Carolina was the last southern state to have a Black representative – forced out in 1901, with no new Black representative until 1991.

The mistake that Reconstruction made was that political reform of white leaders was not part of the plan. Lincoln, in his Second Inaugural Address, called for charity and healing, but not political “re-education”. That made defense of slavery, and of “The Lost Cause” defensible if not honorable among whites. The evil of white supremacy and slavery were not pointed out as evil, were not rooted out of society, and instead allowed to continue, and have to this day.²⁸

How much of “Jim Crow” as these laws were called, were actual laws, or whether they were simply observed customs, I don’t know – again another area that needs more research. Black children had to learn, growing up, what they could and could not do, even if the rules were not specifically spelled out.

There were segregated schools, notably the Bate School, and churches were segregated as well, though not by law but rather by custom. Businesses in Danville generally did not cater to Blacks, and even within the lifetime of those still alive, clothing stores would let Blacks purchase, but not let them try on, clothing. Theaters required Blacks to sit in the balcony, and they were not allowed to purchase food and drink there, nor were they allowed to use the restrooms. The local hospital had a separate section for Blacks, and until the 1960s, few Blacks were born in the hospital. Even cemeteries and funeral homes were segregated, in Danville, Bellevue being the main “white” cemetery, and Hilldale being the main “colored” cemetery. Other cemeteries accommodating Blacks were located throughout the county however and are profiled later in this book.

Housing does not seem to have been as segregated until the 1950s as elsewhere in the South. Blacks lived all over Boyle County and Danville, though there were pockets of more-heavily Black homes. There never was “the colored neighborhood” as in many other cities. When public housing came to Danville in the 1950s, it was segregated, the result being the “colored” Bate-Wood Homes on South Second Street. But after the Civil Rights Act of 1964, even segregated housing became illegal.

As was the custom at the time, the words “colored,” “Negro,” or “Negress” were used in newspaper reports, and those reports, no matter how minor the “crime,” often appeared on page one – one more sign of racism of the era.

By the 1960s, the situation was beginning to change. Danville High School had admitted Black students as far back as 1956 but Bate was still the school where Blacks generally attended. When Bate closed in 1964, the Danville and Boyle County school systems had been fully integrated, with many of the Bate teachers taking positions in the formerly white schools. By this time, many of the Black-owned businesses in and around South Second Street, were falling on hard times, as patrons were no longer restricted to shopping there. Urban renewal put an end to the activities on South Second, as the area was taken over by Constitution Square and Black residents were relocated.

The main source of “crime” in Danville, and especially in the African American district seems to be alcoholic beverages. As Danville and Boyle county went from “wet” to “dry” then back and forth, at least until 2010, illegal sales and distribution of liquor was a major cause of minor crime. Raids on clubs, and even private homes which often served as “speakeasies” were frequent, and of course, such raids made news, particularly if the perpetrators were African American. One commenter, speaking on a raid on Club 2000, noted that the police seldom raided private white country clubs, but always seemed to be at the Black private clubs.²⁹

Though many of the reports here were of “crime” it is just another indication that prohibition, either on a national, a state, or local level, simply doesn’t work. If people see nothing wrong with consuming alcohol, they will do it. That technically makes them “criminals”, but such acts were not seen as necessarily bad within the African American community. Many of the most respectable residents “bootlegged” at one time or another. One wonders how many local, state, and federal tax dollars were spent trying to eliminate bootlegging in and around Boyle County!

The County Fair

Immediately after the end of the Civil War, Danville held its annual county fair. However, this time, the fair brought to the surface the tensions over the war, with African Americans for the first time in the history of the county, being able to gather without restrictions from whites. The fair organizers segregated Black fairgoers from whites and established a separate area in which Blacks could congregate.

A mixture of Black soldiers, returning rebels and conservative whites exploded when African Americans challenged the boundaries within which they were supposed to stay. Major Bowen wrote Brig. Gen Brisbin on 25 Sep 1865, that several Blacks attempted to move out of the area that was restricted for them. Two white men, a conservative parade marshal, Thomas Moore, and a Confederate soldier, Thomas Tadlock, tried to force Blacks back into the section assigned to them. According to Major Bowen, Moore “fancied” that he saw a gun displayed by a Black soldier, and that Moore shot the soldier. Other Blacks fired back at Moore and Tadlock.

Thirty white citizens then chased the entire African American population out of the fairgrounds, causing a general riot. Moore caught a Black sergeant and threatened to “blow his brains out” if the sergeant did not give up his weapon. Blacks regrouped outside the fairgrounds, and many insisted on returning there with reinforcements. But by then the incident was over, at least at the fairgrounds.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, a conservative paper, quoted in the Paris *True Kentuckian*, said

Four negro soldiers were promenading in a careless manner among the gentlemen and ladies when the Marshal, named Moore, told them to go around and occupy a place amongst other negroes. Three of the four started willingly but the fourth grew somewhat stubborn and was being pushed along by Moore and another gentleman, when he drew his pistol and fired, shooting Mr. Thomas Tadlock of Perryville.³⁰

After Tadlock was shot, Blacks ran into Danville, and declared that they would return to the fairgrounds to shoot every white person they saw. They apparently shot at people coming from the fair and shot a Black woman in Danville.

The different reports of the “Danville Shooting Affray” as it came to be called, reflect the points of view of the reporters. They showed the tensions within Kentucky, a border state, and the contradictions against the social order. Major Bowen laid the blame primarily on the marshal and his rebel friend. He described Tadlock as a rebel, thus assuming that his loyalty lay elsewhere, and that he would have had an inkling toward violence against Black soldiers, and Blacks in general. White conservatives, on the other hand, would have shown disdain for Blacks in general, most union officers accepted African Americans as “courageous and effective soldiers.

Conservatives, both unionists and confederates, often led episodes of violence against Blacks. Most people would think it was only former confederates. For a white officer to describe Tadlock as a “Rebel soldier”, the blame was placed on him, and Moore’s retelling that he saw a Black soldier pull out a gun was denigrated. Blacks, according to many, had no basis to testify in court, and had no claim to civil rights, as whites did. When Major Bowen took the word of a Black over whites, he revealed the difference in values between himself and many white Kentuckians.³¹

PLEASE NOTE:

Aside from “Colored Notes” – the segregated social column which appeared from about 1940 to 1968, little mention is ever made of African Americans in any setting other than negative ones. The listing of events that follows appears to show a violent, law-breaking community – the image that many whites wished (and still wish) to portray. As such, the impression is exaggerated and unfair to African Americans, who were often, it seems, more highly scrutinized for minor misdeeds.

After all, when one only reports the negative, the positive obviously is ignored. Such is the rampant racism that most people don’t even notice nowadays.

Most importantly, Major Bowen, after taking evidence from many witnesses at the fair, said, “I can see nothing in the conduct of the negroes that is deserving of censure.” The Black soldiers were protecting themselves, in his mind, but even more significantly, the fact that a white man believed that African Americans even had honor to defend is surprising. Conservative papers, such as the *Lexington Observer and Reporter* and the *Danville Advocate*, generally placed the blame for the incident on Blacks. They assumed that Blacks were not respectable soldiers, but rather a hell-bent mob bent on race war and anarchy.³²

The Buffalo (NY) *Commercial*, 26 Sep 1865, p2, and the *Wheeling Daily Register* (WV), 28 Sep 1865, p1, are the only newspapers I can find online which mention this incident:

“During the fair at Danville, Ky., recently, an affray occurred between some negro soldiers and the citizens, which for a time created a great deal of excitement. At the amphitheatre, on the fairgrounds, four negro soldiers were promenading around among the white people. The marshal, named Moore, a returned Confederate, went to them and told them to go around and occupy a place amongst the negroes on the premises. Three of the four started willingly, but the fourth grew somewhat stubborn, and was being pushed downstairs by Moore and another gentleman, when the negro drew his pistol and fired, shooting the gentleman in the breast. The negro got with the other three, and by this time the citizens grew excited, and hunted up the negroes. They found them, and a general fight took place. The negroes emptied their pistols at the citizens, but they were each of them shot, and it is said all were dangerously wounded.”

Though few details are available, mention is made of two murders in Danville in the period after the Civil War. In one, an elderly Black man was badgered by a Danville bully, who took his cane then shot him to death in a store. In another incident a white person murdered a mentally retarded Black on the streets of Danville.³³

Between 1860 and 1870, Kentucky was one of only two states to lose Black population Missouri being the other, large numbers moving to Switzerland Co, IN, and Hamilton Co (Cincinnati) OH.³⁴

The book, Proceedings of the First Convention of Colored Men of Kentucky, held in Lexington, March the 22d, 23d, 24th and 26th, 1866, Louisville: Civill & Calvert, 1866, has a great deal to say about the condition and the hopes of Blacks in Kentucky less than a year after the end of the Civil War. Danville’s Dennis Doram and Benjamin Tibbs were representatives to this convention.³⁵

A resolution was proposed which read, “We the Colored People of Kentucky, . . . That while we claim each and every right and power guaranteed to any and all other American Citizens, including even that of suffrage, as naturally belonging to us today, waiving for the time being the ballot box and the doctrine of equality before the law . . .” A proposed amendment would have stricken “while” in the first sentence, and all after “to day”, so the resolution would have read, “That we claim each and every right and power guaranteed to any and all other American Citizens, including even that of suffrage, as naturally belonging to us to day”, thus making the resolution more forceful, and engendering much discussion about how it would be seen and perceived by whites. The Amendment was hotly debated, Doram speaking against the amendment saying “it was calculated to incense the people amongst whom we live and will be productive of ill feeling. On a vote, the amendment lost 16 to 23, and the resolution was then passed, 33 to 6.”³⁶

We hold these truths to be incontrovertible; God hath made of one blood all the people of the earth and implanted in their bosoms the desire for elevation and a higher order of existence.

We are not unmindful of the fact, that we have just been released from bondage; that we are just stepping out of the dark, into the full beauty of God's bright day; that Freedom does not mean idleness, nor exemption from labor; that with all its blessings, it confers upon us new duties, new obligations, new responsibilities, and we trust new energies and new purposes. We realize and accept the fact, that, we have no wealth save horny hands, no skill but what untaught nature gives; that we must *work*, must acquire property, must educate our people, and make for ourselves and our posterity undying characters—reputations which will grow brighter as time with rapid whirl rolls on the ages.

We know the position we occupy in Kentucky; we know that we do not stand upon the same legal platform with the whites: we do not desire nor do we expect social equality; we know that there is a social barrier which we cannot overstep even if we would. We know that some of the best friends we now have, lately held our brothers in bondage, and when the chain was snapped asunder, by no consent on their part—acquiesced in the new order of things.

We have faith in the intelligence and integrity of the great mass of the American People, as well the people of Kentucky as the other states, and are fully persuaded, that they will yet do us justice. We believe that when they have settled down to a realization of the change which does exist in our relations, they will rather help than retard us in our desire and efforts to elevate ourselves.

We see in the earnest endeavor of some of our late largest slaveholders, now foremost in the cause of humanity in efforts for the amelioration of our condition, a bright omen, a happy augury of the future.

We do not believe that the great commonwealth of Kentucky can afford to let us live and drag out a miserable existence amongst her people, steeped in ignorance and degradation; we can see in the enactments of the past Legislature even, a faint glimmer of the coming day, and believe firmly that they will grant us ere long our just and natural rights.

We will inculcate in the minds of our people a desire to become landholders; to own a little spot which they may call their own, around which they can gather all the comforts of a home, and have a spot upon which their bones and the ashes of their fathers may be laid away in peace.

We are "native and to the manner born;" we are part and parcel of the Great American body politic ; we love our country and her institutions; we are proud of her greatness and glory}r in her might; we are intensely American, allied to the free institutions of our country by the sacrifices, the deaths and the slumbering ashes of our sons, our brothers and our fathers, whose patriotism, whose daring and devotion, led them to pledge their lives, their property and their sacred honor, to the maintenance of her freedom, and the majesty of her laws. Here we intend to remain, and while we seek to cultivate all those virtues that shall distinguish us as good and useful citizens, our destiny shall be that of earnest and faithful Americans, and we will recognize no principle, we will allow no doctrine that would make our destiny, other, than the destiny of our native land and our fellow country-men.³⁷

1868, 8 Jul, p4 – The Louisville *Courier* reported in United States Court news that:

United States vs. David T Phillips, W J Gritton, W H Norton, and Wm. Cunningham. These defendants were convicted by the jury upon four separate indictments, charging them with assault and battery, etc., upon Thomas Meaux [sic] and his wife and Joshua B. Doran [sic] and his wife, all persons of color, and residing at Shelby City, in Boyle county, Kentucky. The testimony before the jury showed that these defendants, with others, went to the house of Doran and Meaux, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at night, took out the men, and, having stripped them naked, administered to each of them thirty-nine lashes upon their bare-backs. A few nights afterwards they visited the same house, and, one of the men having left, they took out the other, and stripping him again, repeated the lashing.

The persons of color were very respectable, quiet, unoffending, and industrious people. The father of one of them owns property estimated to be worth \$40,000.

On yesterday they were each sentenced by the court to be imprisoned in the county jail eleven months, and each to pay a fine of \$80 and the costs of suit.

1870, 19 Aug, p2 – The *Advocate* noted that a Republican convention of the congressional district allotted one delegate per every hundred party members. Boyle had nine slots, and if representation was fairly apportioned and proportional to color, then eight of the nine delegates would be Black. The Boyle committee (the Radicals) met on 20 August, and among the delegates were an equal number of Blacks and whites, including G J Doram, Rowan Wickliffe, Malcolm Ayers (who taught at the Danville Freedman's School in 1868), and E B Cheatham. In attendance were probably 12 to 15 whites and 15 to 20 Blacks. Sixteen white and seventeen Blacks were delegates to the district convention. Editor James Marrs noted that the Republicans (or Radicals) were so dispirited by their recent defeat, the whole event seemed more like a funeral than a convention.

1870, 2 Sep, p3 – Two Black men took prizes at the white county fair at the end of August. The names John Harris, blacksmith, and John Lucas, of the "West End" were given, but whether they were the two is uncertain, as papers back then almost always appended "colored" to the name of Blacks. The main point of the article was to describe an upcoming "colored" fair, on the 21st-24th of September.

1870. 30 Sep, p3 - G J Doram, President of the colored fair association, and people working with him made the fair a great success. It was noted, however, that most of the livestock was owned by white farmers and was loaned to "their employees" for the fair.

1871, 23 Feb, the social event of the season was the marriage between Eliza Belle Mitchell, daughter of Monroe Mitchell, to Mr. Jordan C Jackson, cashier of the Lexington Freedman's Bank.³⁸

1872, 10 March, New York *Times*: CRIME – A Terrible Murder in Kentucky – Danger of an Encounter between the white Men and Negroes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 9. – Early yesterday morning three negroes broke into the house of an old man, aged eighty, named JAMES McNEILL, near Shelby City, Boyle County, and brutally murdered him, splitting his head open with an axe and stabbing him in several places. Their purpose was evidently robbery, as there was a large amount of money in the house, but the villains were frightened away by the screams of the wife of the murdered man. Great excitement arose in the community and immediately on the crime becoming known a search for the murderers was promptly organized. Two negroes were arrested in the jail at Danville. They had marks of blood on their hands and clothing, and had a bloody knife

which corresponded with the wounds on the body of the murdered man. Last night's account reported an intention to take the negroes out and lynch them. A large number of negroes, armed, gathered in Danville and paraded the streets, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt to lynch the murderers, but saying they were willing the men should be hung if found guilty on a fair trial. The greatest excitement prevails in the town and vicinity. One of the negroes arrested is named BOB ISAACS, and both have been identified by the wife of the murdered man.

1872, 11 Mar, Wheeling, WV, *Intelligencer* -- Carried a story of the murder of James McNeil near Shelby City. The murderers were captured shortly and jailed in Danville, but a crowd of whites attempted to take the men out of jail to lynch them. They were prevented from doing so by many armed Blacks, who declared that anyone attempting to take the accused Black men out of jail would be shot, and that the three men were entitled to a fair trial, and to be hung if they were found guilty.

1872, 15 Mar, Stanford *Interior-Journal*, p3, carried the story of the murder of Joseph McNeil, and did so in such lurid detail as most newspapers currently would never consider doing. The "negro" was never named in the article, but rather described as having the "countenance of an incarnate fiend".

1872, 5 July -- Tom Guthrie was hanged in Boyle County 5 July 1872 for the murder of a Mr. McNeil near Junction City. This apparently was one of only two legal executions in the history of the county.³⁹

1872, 12 Jul, Stanford *Interior-Journal*, p3, reported more details on the Guthrie hanging. Tom Guthrie was hanged near the toll gate "this side of Danville" in Boyle County 5 July 1872 for the murder of Mr. McNeil near Junction City. The *I-J* reported that nearly "2,000 people, principally negroes" watched. This apparently was one of only two legal executions in the history of the county.⁴⁰ The hanging was not covered by any of the Danville papers, that I can find.

1873, 12 Feb, Lebanon *Weekly Standard* -- reported on a robbery that took place in Shelby City. William Timberlake of Lincoln County withdrew \$135 from a Danville bank. Accompanied by George Gooch of Milledgeville, he started home. But he and Gooch had been drinking and Timberlake was intoxicated. They stopped at Shelby City, about 7 o'clock, then headed down Hustonville Road. Shortly, two Black men who had been hiding, robbed Timberlake of his money and other papers. Timberlake, however, recognized the robbers -- John McElroy of Marion County and Marshall Wright. It seems that while in Shelby City, Gooch approached McElroy and Wright and staged the robbery, offering the robbers \$30 each. Gooch was arrested, and some of the money was found in his stable.

1874. 10 Apr - Erasmus Ree(? , name cut off) of Duncan Hill apparently raided the hog pen of Sam Warren near Shelby City. After an investigation, remains of two pigs in a sack were found. His wife said Moses Owsly and Bob Taylor were also implicated in the crime.

1876, 23 Jun -- The *Advocate*, 23 Jun 1876, posted a thank you note by the colored people of Danville, thanking those who had assisted in fencing and otherwise improving Hilldale Cemetery. The list included Rev I Slaughter, Rev A Burton, Rev Wm Green, G J Doram, John Cowan, Thomas McAlister, Caesar Gentry, Charles Wilson, Green Johnson, Enoch Marshal, George Bundy, Nelson Cooper, Isaac Doneghy, James Doneghy, James Hickman, peter Emery, Anderson Wallace, Claton Denny, Henry Shelby, Josh Slaughter Jr, Davy Lankford, John Isaacs, Spencer Henderson, Tim Masterson, Moses Yeiser, Malcolm Davis, George Tibbs, Leslie Williams, E B Cheatham, Fleming Murphy, George Tompkins, and Rev William Compton.

1876, 12 May, p1 -- At a meeting of the Republicans in Boyle County on 6 May 1876, E B Cheatham was appointed chair, G J Doram, secretary. Members of the integrated nominating committee included, among others, Gen. S S Fry, W I Moore, J B Doram, Fleming Murphy, William Goodloe, G P Newlin, G W Taylor, J S Linney, David Lankfort, John Toliver, Harrison Wickliffe, Isaac Slaughter, Ben Tibbs, E B Cheatham, John Cowan, and J H Rowe. Members of the committee to reorganize the county committee included, among others, Squire Goodloe, William Goodloe, G J Doram, E B Cheatham, Flem Murphy, and Harrison Wickliffe. The Republican party in Boyle County was clearly bi-racial in its makeup.

1877, 26 Jan, p3 -- Anderson Wallace went to Lebanon yesterday to marry Belle Robinson. He was the older brother of Jordan Wallace.

1877, 14 Sep, p3 -- Abe Williams was arrested for stealing a red hog, but he got off on a technicality, by proving he had instead stolen a black hog. He was delighted to learn that the hog had saved "his bacon."

1877, 19 Oct, p3 -- Martin Clark was arrested and tried this week for cutting Smith Weisiger. He was fined \$50 and costs for the incident which took place in August.

1877-78 -- Supposedly, several families from Boyle County joined the 1877-78



migration from Kentucky to Nicodemus, Kansas⁴¹ but a search of Nicodemus census records from 1880 to 1940 fail to show any families with known Boyle County connections. No mention of this migration is found in Kentucky newspapers that have been digitized. The *Commercial Advertiser*, 22 Apr 1877, p4, notes that “A charter has also been filed for the Nicodemus Town Company, also in Graham County. We failed to get the names of the officers, but can say this much: the President is a colored man, and already over two hundred families have joined the colony.”

1879, 14 Nov, p3, Stanford *Interior Journal* - On 8 Nov 1879, a murder took place at the “colored” Baptist Church in Shelby City. Billy McFerran, old and faithful servant of over fifty years to the McFerran family, was killed by Berry Hickman. Other comments in the news clipping are typical of the times but are so highly offensive nowadays it is best not to print them.

Lynching

Al McRoberts: 24 Dec 1866. Though infrequent, lynchings of Blacks have occurred in Boyle County. In 1866, Richard Brown notes that three took place, including the murder of Al McRoberts, who was hanged from a tree in present-day McDowell Park.⁴² on Christmas Eve, 1866.⁴³ near the Presbyterian Church, where “Father David Rice” preached his anti-slavery sermons in the late 18th Century. McRoberts apparently was a violent man in the first place, his alleged offense being firing a pistol at a white police officer who tried to arrest him. But the men and women who lynched him probably were afraid of general Black emancipation, and believed that only outside the law, could the standing and honor of whites be restored, as it had been beset by emancipation, enlistment of Blacks into the military, and the possibility of equal citizenship for Blacks.⁴⁴

Jim Turpin: 1876, 11 Apr, p1, Louisville *Courier-Journal* – Jim Turpin, age about 16, was brought from Perryville to Danville on 10 Apr, accused of attempted rape on the seven-year-old daughter of Mr Lee Irvine. Turpin was held in lieu of \$2,500 bail. A second article was printed six days later. 1876, 17 Apr, p1, Louisville *Courier-Journal* – Masked men took Jim Turpin from the Danville jail and lynched him. The description of the break-in noted: “This morning [15 Apr] about one o’clock the jailer was awakened by a loud knocking at his front door, and on inquiring the cause was told that it was a policeman with a prisoner. As soon as the door was opened he was confronted by four masked men with drawn revolvers, two of whom seized him, while the other two, taking his key from him, proceeded to the cell where the boy was confined and took him out, and in company with their comrades, who remained outside, proceeded in the direction of Perryville. ... The whole affair was managed quietly, the mob having taken the preparation to capture Officer Simpson, the night policeman, and put him under guard. A coroner’s jury has been investigating the case all the morning, but up to this time nothing has been developed that would lead to the identification of the parties engaged in the hanging.” The lynching was reported in the *Advocate* on 21 Apr 1876, p3 – On 15 April 1876, Jim Turpin, accused of “attempting to commit a nameless crime on a little seven-year-old white girl” was taken out of the Boyle County jail by about 25 masked men, and hung on a walnut tree in Mrs. C O Moore’s “avenue” on Perryville Pike, about 1-1/4 miles from town (this is today the area across Perryville Road from Millennium Park). The whole affair was so quiet that no one in town knew what was going on until after it was over. 1876, 14 Apr, p3 –The editor of the *Advocate* apparently was saddened that “the brute [Turpin] was permitted to leave the scene of his attempted outrage with summary punishment at the end of a halter.”

Politics

The 1870 elections for Danville showed 59 whites and 217 Blacks voting Republican, with 198 white and 5 Blacks voting Democratic. Black support would give the Republican party virtual control of the city until 1890.⁴⁵ Sam Proctor is recorded as the first Black resident to vote, 11 Nov 1870.⁴⁶

One great fear of conservative Democrats, who had the most power in Boyle County in the years immediately after the Civil War, was that Blacks if given the vote would vote Republican. The first election after the Fifteenth Amendment (which gave Black men the vote) was won overwhelmingly by Democrats. Yet by April 1871, there were so many Black voters, that the Republican party became in effect the “negro party” – a point, which was driven home frequently by the *Advocate*, a then fairly new newspaper in Danville, and its editor, James R Marrs.⁴⁷

Though Blacks could vote after 1870, and though many prominent Boyle County Blacks attended the Republican state convention in 1871, not one was chosen for any office. Delegates included such men as Gibeon J Doram, J B Stansberry, John Cowan and J B Doram.⁴⁸

The *Advocate* noted that although half to two-thirds of Kentucky’s Republican vote was Black, none received any significant recognition. Fewer than half of Boyle’s Black delegates were even mentioned in the *Advocate* – Ben Tibbs, Isaac Slaughter, E B Cheatham, Joe Meaux, Anderson Wallace, and Harrison Wickliffe being the only ones listed.⁴⁹

In 1876, so many Black voters turned out that prohibition was voted in.⁵⁰ The net effect of this vote was to turn consumers to the bootleggers – a problem that would remain in the Black community for decades to come.⁵¹

Unlike much of the South, the loss of slave labor in Kentucky was less critical to the economy of the area in the immediate post-war years. Consequently, some have argued that there was less violence against Blacks for that very reason.⁵² Much of

that lost labor went into the military. The number of slaves who enlisted in Kentucky far exceeded any other state; of 41,935 of military age, nearly 60% enlisted in the union army. The percentage was even higher in the Bluegrass region.⁵³

After the Civil War, numerous groups vied for the allegiance of Danville's Black population – including the Freedman's Bureau, Radical Republicans, Union Democrats, and former Confederates. However, through an organization called the "Loyal Leagues," the Republicans garnered most of the Black support.⁵⁴

The Freedman's Bureau, operating in Tennessee in 1866, was extended into Kentucky, which caused many Kentuckians to object vocally and forcefully, as Kentucky, a loyal state, was being treated the same way as Tennessee, a disloyal rebellious state. Gen. Clinton B Fisk, said of Kentuckians, "There are some of the meanest, unsubjected, and unreconstructed rascally rebellious revolutionists in Kentucky that curse the soil of the country." No mistaking how he felt about Kentuckians. He was somewhat correct however, as bands of armed guerillas (White Caps or Regulators, precursors to the Ku Klux Klan) terrorized the countryside, black and white, pillaging, burning, shooting, raping, and lynching.⁵⁵ Nonetheless, the Freedman's Bureau did establish refugee camps for the sick and needy, and schools and banks in many Kentucky cities.

Maj. Benjamin P Runkle became head of the Bureau in November 1867, and reported on lawlessness in Lincoln, Mercer, Boyle, and Jessamine counties, but found that few blacks would confide in the Bureau, and wouldn't tell him about whippings, hangings or shootings that had taken place out of fear.⁵⁶

The large number of Black voters in Danville were able to turn the city into a Republican stronghold; the Black vote was so strong that editor of the *Kentucky Advocate*, James Marrs, advised city residents to forget city politics, because the Republicans ("Radicals" as he called them) would always win.⁵⁷

Federal census records for 1880 and 1900 give an interesting perspective on Black farmers in Boyle County. In 1880, 25% of the county's farms were cultivated by tenant farmers either paying rent, or a share of the crop. By 1900, more than 35% were cultivated by tenants, and of the 86 Black-owned farms, 31 or about 36% were tenanted.⁵⁸

Though many Blacks were Republican, there was still some skepticism of that party. Believing that Republicans were not necessarily to be trusted, nonetheless, they were better than the Democrats. In 1872, one Boyle County Republican said, "Our vote is all they want." Some Blacks bolted to other parties but found them also to be unsupportive of Black needs.⁵⁹

1880s

1880, 2 Jul, p2, *Interior Journal* -- The population of Danville is about 3,500, including Duncan's Hill. The enumerator in the county recorded one colored woman aged 128 and another 108 years old.

1882, 21 Mar, p3 – The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reported that Robert Woods, blacksmith of Shelby City, had beat his wife two weeks ago, and that she died 19 Mar.

1882, 14 Jul, p2, *Stanford Interior Journal* – Jim Newyear and Andy Yates got into a fracas in Shelby City. Knives, razors, spades, and axes were involved, and "Yates was used up terribly." In the same column, it was reported that a fire was discovered on 14 Jul in th grocery and beer saloon of Phil Woods, Shelby City. Some goods were saved but the building, owned by D H Yeiser, was destroyed.

1882, 6 Oct, p2, *Stanford Interior Journal* – A grand jury in Danville returned an indictment for murder against Bob Woods, colored, of Shelby City. The case, being heard 28 Sep 1883, was continued at the request of the defendant.

1883, 10 Aug, p3 – "Professor" James Hughes was stabbed by Jerry Williams last Wednesday evening (Aug 8) and died shortly; they had been in a boxing match which caused some bad feelings. Hughes was married, lived in Danville for a time, but was killed in Perryville.

1883, 31 Aug, p5 – A large crowd went to the burial in Shelby City of Green Engleman, a well-known colored blacksmith, who died last Saturday, 25 August.

1883, 31 Aug, p8 – Elisha Lay, alias "Parson" was shot during the colored festival at Phil Wood's in Shelby City. The assailant is unknown.

1883, 28 Sep, p5 – Charles Cowan sued the Cincinnati Southern Railway for damages, having been injured in falling from a handcar. The compromise had the company paying him \$1,200 cash and guaranteeing him a job for the rest of his life at \$25 per month. In the same court news, Jane Mason, charged with grand larceny, stealing some \$20 from James Launch, was acquitted.

1884, 15 Feb, p5 – Two old cases came up in Circuit Court, the case of Bob Woods for murder in May 1882; and Jerry Williams, for murder of Jim Hughes at Perryville in the summer of 1883.

1884, 18 Apr, p1 – Marshall G. T. Helm of Junction City, captured John Jones and brought him to Stanford Friday morning; Jones was accused of robbing a mill, and was held under \$100 bond, which he failed to pay and was remanded to jail.

1884, 29 Aug, p5 – Joe Goings and Bob Taylor were to be charged with assault on Louis Faulconer, while he was out buggy riding with a girl companion last Saturday (23 Aug). This case caused quite a stir, as Faulconer was married, and his wife was the manager of “the new brick hotel on the corner of Main and Second streets.” Goings managed \$100 bail, but Taylor was sent to jail.

1885, 1 Jan, p14, *Chicago Tribune* – Lists 181 lynchings that took place just in 1884: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 12; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Dakota Territory, 2; Florida, 5; Georgia, 8; Idaho, 6. Illinois, 1; Indian Territory, 7; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 3; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 10; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 2; New Mexico, 3; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 3; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 43; Virginia, 4; Washington, 2; and West Virginia, 2. The number included 78 “colored”, 97 white, and 6 Chinese. The only lynching of a Black man in Kentucky that year was Richard Scales, Burlington, KY, 10 Sep 1884.

1885, 13 Jan, p3 – A “negro dancehouse” located at “Hell’s Half-acre” erected about a year prior in the suburbs of Shelby City, was the location of the murder of Will Woods by George Ball. It was the second murder in Shelby City in two weeks. Apparently, “Hell’s Half-acre” was located between the incorporated areas of Junction City and Shelby City, so neither city had jurisdiction. The building was located within a few hundred yards of two Baptist churches, one white, one colored, is the scene “especially on Saturday nights, of a large crowd of the most vicious, drunken and disorderly element of the negro race in this and surrounding towns and country, and often, as in this case, their lascivious and disorderly orgies are prolonged until daylight Sunday morning.” The *Advocate* called for “the swift and speedy execution of the law, including a few cases of its extreme penalty” as being the only salvation. Later research has shown that the dance house was on what is now Mitchell Street, in the southern part of Junction City, near Cemetery Street.

1885, 15 May, p5 – Belle Green, about 35 years old, fell dead while standing in her yard last Friday (8 May), from heart disease. She was, that day, preparing to go to Louisville.

1885, 29 Sep, p2 – The Stanford *Interior-Journal* and the *Advocate* of 2 Oct reported the killing of George Warren by Tom Williams at Shelby City on 26 Sep. Williams was drunk, and they were good friends, so there was no good reason for this to have happened. Mr. A Tribble of Junction City says that Tom had been in his employ for three years as a porter at the Tribble House and was unusually honest and trustworthy; Warren was also of good character.

1885, 11 Dec, p2 – The *Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian*, out of Hopkinsville, this date, reported that Turner Baker shot and killed Dan Lewis, both colored, at Shelby City, because Lewis would not refund 20 cents, for a dozen eggs. The same column also indicated that “Reconstruction” had run its course, and “Jim Crow” was taking over, as the paper noted that there were only two negro members in the 49th Congress.

1886, 24 Sep, p3 – The wife of Green Clay eloped to Shelby City with a man named Rose and was married a few days ago. “Clay takes the matter easy and says Rose can have the woman after he gets through with him.” The article was in the Stanford *Interior Journal*, so one may assume that Mrs. Clay was “of this place”, Stanford.

1886, 17 Sep -- The *Advocate* had two articles in 1886 concerning Joe Goings and his “saloon”. On 17 September, the house on Second Street was raided by Officer Helm. He had been attracted by a disorderly crowd, and once inside, he found two colored prostitutes hiding under the floor. They were arrested for disorderly conduct and sent to the workhouse to pay off a fine of \$10 each. Goings next appears in the *Advocate* for beating his mistress, Lizzie Shelby, with a baseball bat; she struck him back with a pitcher, and when Deputy Sheriff Bailey investigated, Goings was arrested, released on \$100 bail, awaiting trial at which he was bonded for \$300. Apparently, the row started because Goings had attended church with another woman.

1886, 24 Sep, p2 -- The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reported the acquittal of Leslie Sharp in the murder, 25 Dec 1884, of Elisha Lay. They had gotten into a scuffle “over a trivial matter”. Sharp was defended by, among others, Robert Breckinridge. The same court proceedings, as reported in the *Advocate*, of the same date, told of 14-year-old Hattie Carter being acquitted of grand larceny.

1886, 29 Oct, p3 – In the 1886 version of today’s “Police Notes”, numerous events are recounted. At the Second Street barber shop of Jo(hn?) Goings, a fight broke out between Willis Wright and Archie Rochester. The words the *Advocate* used to describe Wright would bring a major lawsuit today, noting that Rochester “is a peaceable, inoffensive citizen, and has the sympathy of the better class of his people.” In another section of the column, “Castle Shumate”, a.k.a., the city jail, hosted thirty-five residents, exceeding by six, the previous highest count. Hiram Pelman was arrested on 27 Oct and fined \$5 for drunkenness. The gambling hall on Second Street operated by Phil Mason was raided. It was described as a brick building between Main and Walnut and was owned by Fleming Murphy. The entire “gang” of gamblers was arrested: Phil Mason, proprietor, Willis Ingram, John Tolliver Jr, Henry Smith, Charles Gash, Robert Woods, Dan Thomas and Henry Davis. Cards, dice, and other gambling equipment “used by the slick-fingered gentry, were captured.” Participating in the raid was Sheriff W B Moore, Marshal E S Mill, Jailor F M Shumate, and officers Thomas Helm, John Ballard and George Tucker.

1886, 3 Dec, p6 – Alice Madison stabbed her husband, William Madison, in the back with a barlow knife (a small folding pocket knife), at Shelby City. She was committed to the county jail in lieu of \$100 bond.

1886, 12 Dec, p3 – Note is made of numerous homes constructed or remodeled during the past year. J W Bate and John Smith were the only “colored” builders listed.

1887, 11 Feb – Today is the last day to file suits in the Circuit Court. Cases already filed include George Ball for the murder of Woods at Shelby City about two years ago; Charles Baker, for the murder of Dan Lewis in the knobs; and Sam Green for the murder of a child at Mitchellsburg. Apparently, all the principals have fled the country, as none have ever been found.

1887, 18 Feb, p5 – Frank Burns was shot by David Graham. Graham had started to Mr. Boyle Reed’s to purchase flour, when he met David and Alfred Graham and Mark Crittenden at Mock’s distillery. A dispute arose, and all went home for guns. The Grahams and Crittenden lived in one household about 300 yards from Burns on opposite sides of a stream. Shots were fired, and eventually the parties closed the distance, with Graham striking Burns, instantly killing him. Several individuals tried to stop the fight, but none succeeded.

1887, 18 Feb, p3 – The Stanford *Interior Journal* reported that Martha Johnson was tried for stealing bed clothes from John Cox at Shelby City. She was acquitted when she accounted for the possessions.

1887, 25 Feb, p5 – E B Cheatham was fined \$60 for selling liquor unlawfully.

1887, 19 Mar, p3, *Cleveland Gazette* – In the case of State v. Tom Elmore, Elmore was charged with shooting and wounding John Forris. A black attorney from Nicholasville, James Schooler, represented Elmore. But what was unusual was that the jury was all black, the first such jury ever convened in Boyle County. However, Elmore lost, and was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary. I find no mention of this trial in any of the available Danville newspapers.

1887, 10 May, p2, Stanford *Semi-weekly Interior Journal* – “Jack Barbor cut and slashed Sam White, another colored person, in rather a severe manner at Parksville a few days ago. White is an inoffensive person and has a wife that Barbor has been paying some attention to. They met at White’s house, when Barber cut White twice in the back and once in the calf of the leg and then left for parts unknown. He was magnanimous not to take Mrs. White with him.” The same newspaper, on 17 May 1887, p2, reported that :”Sam White, the negro who was so badly cut by John Barbor near Parksville, is now able to move about on crutches. Barbor has not been arrested and is supposed to be hiding in an adjoining county.” This was also recorded in the West End News, Parksville, 5 May 1887, noting that both lived about a mile and a half from town.

1887, 1 Jul, p5 – Two cases of criminal activity were reported – Stephen Scott, tried at Shelby City, charged with “shooting at another negro with intent to kill”, \$100 bond and sent to jail; and Annie Baker, sentenced to 30 days in the work house for stealing a pair of shoes from Mrs. McCarty at Mrs Dodd’s on Third Street, 23 June.

1887, 8 Jul, p5 – A report was received that Sam Moore and John Hays were attending a festival at Wilsonville and returning home on the Lebanon Pike between Salt River and Parksville, they got into an altercation. Moore had a shot gun and Hays had a pistol. Both men apparently were under the influence of liquor, and it was expected that Hays would not survive. Another article on the same page noted that Hays was improving, and that Moore had not yet been arrested, and was supposedly hiding in the knobs near Parksville. The Stanford *Semi-weekly Interior Journal* reported on 5 July, p2, that: “Sam Moore, who lives on the Lebanon road between Danville and Parksville, and a young man named Hayes, who lives near Junction City, had a quarrel Saturday evening when Moore shot Hayes with a shot gun, badly shattering his hip. Moore is expected to surrender himself to the authorities this (Monday) morning” and on 8 Jul, p2, that: “John Hayes, the young man shot a few days ago by Sam Moore, is reported by his physician, Dr. W. A. Brown, to be progressing favorably. The shooting was done with squirrel shot. The top of the hip bone was shot off.”

1888, 27 Jan, p5 – George Miller, aka “Bowling Green”, Jim Carroll and Mat Withers were arrested 21 Jan for the murder of William Whitecotton. Their examining trial 25 Jan filled the courtroom. The defendants were aged 17 to 19 years. Witnesses called included Joe Johnston, who lived at Mary Robertson’s on Lebanon Pike, but none of the witnesses were identified as “colored” so Johnston’s race is in question. Johnston was near the turkey pen the night of the murder.

1888, 3 Feb, p3 – Jim Pole, from the West End, was tried before Judge Lee, and the jury found him of unsound mind; he was taken to the asylum in Lexington. In the same paper, same page, Bob Jones, a “defiant witness” in the Whitecotton murder trial, together with Maria Tucker, were arrested and brought before the court for using violent and abusive language, and each find five dollars.

1888, 17 Jul, p2 – Stanford *Semi-weekly Interior Journal*: “Mary Ellen Owens, a colored woman, came to town this morning with a small infant in her arms and swore out a bastardy warrant. She claims that Charles Wilson is the infant’s “PA.” All the parties live at Wilsonville, a city situated near Parksville. Mary Ellen says Charles married another woman after the baby was born.”

1888, 7 Aug, p3 – John Sims, colored, and a white man named Blackerby were involved in a fight at the all-night eating house of Sam Woods, on Second Street. Blackerby “half cut Sims’ head off” and is considered a dangerous character, having shot Cage Rowsey some years ago at Junction City.

1888, 10 Aug, p2, Stanford *Semi-weekly Interior Journal*: George Parks, Rousaw Phillips, Arch Cook, Henry Carpenter, Eb Hays, Spencer Holmes, Josh Knox, all negroes, and all living about Parksville, were put in jail Wednesday evening, charged with abusing Nat Crockett, an old negro who didn’t want to vote. They are said to have gone to Crockett’s house and to have driven him to the polls and were about to make him vote anyhow, when some white men interfered for the old man’s protection.

In 1888, Ed Lewis formed a band, with himself conducting and playing first cornet; William Dunham, 2nd cornet; Thomas Hays, solo alto; P C Kincaid 1st alto; Walker Scott, 2nd alto; Isaac Fry, solo tenor; William Thomas, 1st tenor; Joe Stodghill, 2nd tenor; Sam Owsley, bass drum; and Tom Owsley, snare drum.⁶⁰

1888, 9 Oct, p2 – The Stanford *Interior Journal* reported that Tom Williams had been paroled under a new law passed last winter. Williams had been sent to the penitentiary for ten years for the killing of George Wearren about three years ago.

1888, 7 Dec, p5 – A dispute at the turkey pen on 4 December involving Jim Aleck Lee, Wes Withers and Rosa Withers resulted in a “free for all combat.” Withers struck Rosa with a rock, then attacked Lee with a knife, making him look “like he had been monkeying with a buzz saw.” In another article this day, Bob Pepper, alias Withers, Bud Garret, and Harrison Elmore got 20 days for carrying concealed weapons and breach of the peace, while Jim Clark, for cutting Eugene Wheelen’s wife, was held over until the next court term.

1889, 15 Jan, p3 – Police notes and incidents abound. Ann and Rosa Barker, “two colored courtesans” were charged with breach of the peace and were fined \$10 each. A warrant was issued for Logan Powell, for being drunk and disorderly. Jim Aleck Lee apparently was tried and found guilty for using his knife at “the turkey pen” and injuring one of his associates, as well as knocking a woman down.

1889, 8 Mar, p5 – Evidently the keeper of the workhouse was having difficulty with one of the “residents.” Jim Baughman, 14, described as “a very small darkey” escaped and caused more trouble for keeper Harvey French than any other inmates. “The little rascal” escaped 7 March by slipping the ball and chain. He may be the same Jim Baughman who was in trouble with the law over the next few years (1889, 8 Mar and 1906, 5 Nov).

1889, 23 Jul, p3 – On Monday, 22 July Beatty Wickliffe allegedly shot Evan Warren, but was in turn shot by Warren. The incident took place about 3:30 pm, at the C&S Depot. The two men had evidently had a previous altercation that day. Beatty was taken from his father’s residence on North Fourth to the jail Wednesday afternoon. The examining trial was to be held on Friday, 26 July (26 Jul 1889, p3). That examining trial was postponed to 3 August due to the need for more preparation time for the defense (30 Jul 1889, p3). All witnesses were to have been in court on 3 August, including Hon. George Denny, of Lexington, one of Wickliffe’s attorneys. The *Kentucky Advocate*, of 6 August (p3) reported much of the testimony in the 3 August examination trial. The actual criminal trial was set for Thursday, 26 September (*Advocate*, 24 Sep 1889, p3), but by February, the trial had not yet been held. On Tuesday 25 Feb 1890, Beatty’s lawyers asked for a continuance, which was granted, until the following Tuesday. However, by 19 Sep 1890 (p5), the trial had not yet commenced. Finally, on Tuesday 23 Sep 1890, the trial ended, the jury deliberating and returning a verdict of guilty, fixing punishment at two years in the penitentiary. In June 1892 (24 Jun 1892, p5), Wickliffe’s wife, Lucy, was granted a divorce in Cincinnati, on the grounds of his incarceration, so he was still in jail at that point.

1889, 6 Dec, p5 – Jordan McGoodwin, Allen McRoberts and Matt Brooks, “highly colored”, were arrested for running a crap game at Mr. John Haas’s turkey pens. They were fined \$20 each, and Judge Young noted if the boys came before him again, he would fine them to the limit of the law.

1889, 27 Dec, p5 – Benjamin Tibbs and his wife, Mary R Langford Tibbs celebrated their silver wedding anniversary with guests from Danville, Louisville, and Lexington. The *Advocate* says, “...He is probably the richest colored man in town and is a good citizen.”

1890s

Jim Crow

In the 1840s and 1840s, Thomas “Daddy” Rice portrayed the Black-face minstrel, “Jim Crow.”⁶¹ That character gave its name to a series of laws or restrictions on African Americans in the late 1800s, most notably after the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896. “Jim Crow” laws were restrictions on Blacks that were established after slavery ended and were intended to keep the newly freed Blacks in subservient positions. From the end of the Civil War, through the 19th Century into the 20th Century, for over a hundred years, these “laws” defined many everyday activities of Blacks.

In Danville, efforts to restrict Black voting rights resulted in a somewhat ridiculous scenario. City officials announced that henceforth, any residents of the county who had local bank stock, or owned lots in Bellevue Cemetery, would qualify as city voters. After the Kentucky Court of Appeals struck this down, Democrats in the city bought a “lot which they divided into four-inch-wide strips and sold to white county residents” thus making them city voters.⁶²

In his study of African American Churches in Danville and Boyle County, Brown cites the 1897 City Directory, observing that there were 1600 people over the age of 18 in Danville, of which 40% were African American. An area of the city south of Main and centered on Second Street, grew into Danville’s African American business district. This district contained restaurants, barber and beauty shops, medical and dental offices, and retail shops. Many African Americans lived in this area of the city in numerous shotgun type dwellings and small one- and two-story houses along South Second, South Third, and Walnut and Green Streets.⁶³

By 1909, laws assigning passengers to separate coaches, compartments, or seats based on their race had been enacted in 14 states, Kentucky’s separate coach law being passed in May 1892, over the protests of hundreds of African Americans filling the Capitol, the vote barely making it out of committee.⁶⁴ Separate coach laws would remain legal, despite Kentuckian and Boyle Countian John Marshall Harlan, opposing them in the *Plessy* case.

Perhaps because of its location between north and south, segregation in Kentucky was not as extreme as in other southern states. In 1891, the legislature prohibited racial distinction when awarding school funding; and there was no overt widely planned effort to restrict black voting. And though blacks could avoid white-owned hotels, restaurants, and stores, trains were another matter, blacks having no choice but to put up with segregation on the cars.⁶⁵

In opposing the separate coach law, Chapman C Monroe of Scott County, one of the first professors at the black normal school (now Kentucky State University), noted that separate coach laws would impede the progress that blacks had made since the end of the Civil War – they owned \$10.5 million in property, and most black businesses earned \$1,500 to \$3,00 per year; blacks were educating over 114,000 children with 1,225 teachers, three colleges, a normal school, an industrial school, a law school, a medical school, a seminary, and eight high schools. A separate coach law would necessarily stop this progress, and force “the better class of colored Kentuckians to seek homes in a more congenial clime, where their civil rights and their manhood respected.”⁶⁶

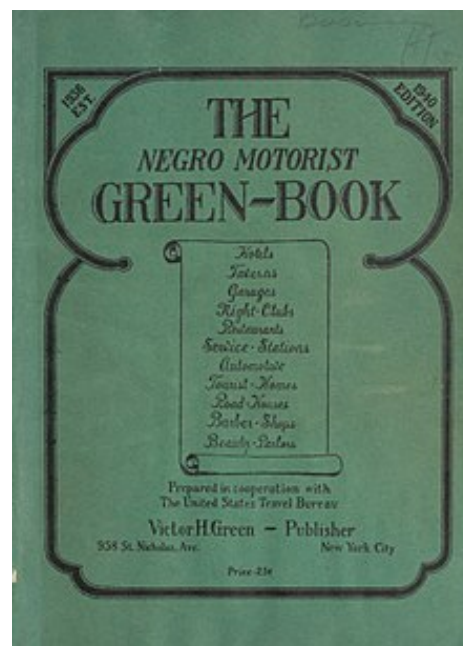
The “Separate Coach” law remained in effect in Kentucky until 1966.

Soon after, segregation entered the fields of housing, education, marriage, recreation and sports, and health care, by law now instead of simply by convention.⁶⁷ Some cities and towns had “colored” shopping days, when whites would avoid downtown so African Americans could shop. Travel was especially onerous, as many restaurants, hotels and motels, and filling stations would not do business with Blacks – hence the creation of “The Negro Motorist Green Book” by 1937, editions published into the 1960s.

Indeed, the publisher, Victor H Green & Company wrote in the preface to the 1949 edition, “There will be a day sometime in the near future when this guide will not have to be published. That is when we as a race will have equal opportunities and privileges in the United States. It will be a great day for us to suspend this publication for then we can go wherever we please, and without embarrassment. But until that time comes we shall continue to publish this information for your convenience each year.”⁶⁸ The 1949 edition, pp31-32, lists only 23 places in Kentucky outside Louisville, where Black patrons were welcome – two tourist homes and one night club in Lexington, and in Lancaster, two tourist homes, one restaurant, one barber shop, one beauty parlor, all of which were on Buford St, and a garage on North Campbell St. African Americans had to be on guard, constantly, for fear of violating either custom, mores, or laws. And now, we even have a Hollywood film called “The Green Book” which describes the effects of traveling in the segregated parts of the US.

By the 1940s, however, African Americans had begun to rebel against the “Whites Only” and “Coloreds Only” signs, sometimes at their own peril or even death, as with Robert Taylor, a military veteran from Ohio who used a Whites-only restroom in Tennessee – his body was found the next day beside the tracks.⁶⁹

World War II proved to be a catalyst in many ways. As African Americans fled the South for wartime jobs, they began to see that Jim Crow laws were not nation-wide by any means, and that there was much more freedom in the North. Gradual advances in civil rights became more common and more obvious. Though segregation and “Jim Crow” were breaking down, it seemed ironic to Black soldiers coming home from World War II that German prisoners of war could eat in restaurants where Black soldiers were barred.⁷⁰ Yet as these advances came, in many parts of the South, resistance grew, even to the point of



constructing separate “colored” state parks, or separate “colored” sections, little of which had happened prior to World War II or the Brown decision in 1954.⁷¹ In Kentucky only one park gave African Americans access, Cherokee State Park, in Western Kentucky, prior to the integration of the entire park system in 1957.⁷²

As early as 1939, African Americans in Kentucky were testing the Day Law, which precluded Black and white students from attending schools with one another. Alfred Carroll, in that year, applied to the University of Kentucky Law School, but was denied based on his undergraduate degree from a non-accredited school. However, in 1941, Charles Eubanks applied to the civil engineering program, and was refused; this time, a legal case ensued, but failed.⁷³

Though I do not believe “Jim Crow” laws were as restrictive in Boyle County as elsewhere, they were here, nonetheless. For instance, Blacks could not eat in white-owned restaurants, or if at all, they would be served from the back door. The “Bun Boy” on Stanford Avenue as late as the 1950s and 1960s, was the prime example of this.

The new Danville city charter in 1890 grouped most Black voters into one ward, thus minimizing their effect on city politics.⁷⁴ When Danville’s city charter was changed, Black voters saw their power severely limited. In the following election only one new member of the city council was Black.⁷⁵

1890, 10 Jan, p3 – County assessments noted 1,927 white males over 21, 986 black males over 21; 1,921 white and 985 black legal voters; 1,314 whites and 709 blacks enrolled in the militia; 1,719 white and 527 black school children aged 6 through 20.⁷⁶

1890, 4 Apr, p5 – Several “gay and festive coons” disrupted Isaac Slaughter’s meeting house, prompting him to call the police. Arrested were John Toliver, Mat Lankfort, Pete Golden, Hub Hickman, Will Georgia and Bunk Raum. Lankfort and Georgia fled the state, but the other were sent to the workhouse.

1890, 4 Apr, p5 – Marshall Hayden attempted to kill his wife, shooting her twice in the head, and once in the side. He then turned a hatchet on her and tried to kill himself with it. Both lived, however.

1890, 30 May, p5 – Alonzo Gibson, “The Zulu”, entertained the colored population with a lecture on the “Nature and Habits of the Zulu.” Wearing rings in his ears, and speaking in a peculiar accent, he passed around a hat for donations. But on 28 May, he was in Lexington, in jail, on a charge of immoral practices, and being an impostor.⁷⁷

1891, 1 May, p5 – John Tilford, about 18, was arraigned on charges of using vile and abusive language toward Mrs Henry Lenier. He received 23 days in the work house, while the *Advocate* noted “there are several other young negroes who seem to take delight in tormenting some Jews residing here, who attend to their own business and are quiet citizens, and the workhouse will probably have some more material if the trouble goes on.”

1891, 10 Nov, p1 – Typhoid fever is epidemic at the colored settlement near Parksville known as Needmore (aka Atoka). Two had died this month.⁷⁸

1891, 10 Nov, p3 – Danville’s local option law was being vigorously enforced, as demonstrated on 6 Nov, when undercover operators from the city police department apprehended seventeen perpetrators and issued forty-six warrants. Arrested were E B Cheatham, Second street, eleven cases; Mrs George Helm, Second street, three cases; Armp Bruce, clerk for Josh Slaughter, three cases; Mrs John Billy Talbott, aka Emma Ewing, Smokey Row, one case; George Stevenson, Second street, three cases; Mrs Tom Slaughter, South Fourth street, seven cases; Tom Slaughter, South Fourth street, one case; Kate Lee, South Fourth street, one case; Joe Johnson, white, one case; Josh Slaughter, Second street, four cases; Mame Harris, South Fourth street, one case; Milfred Smith, clerk for Mame Harris, one case; and John Fisher, Smokey Row, one case.

1891, 13 Nov, p3 – Apparently Durham & Durham’s grocery store was burned on 9 Nov 1891 over issues with illegal liquor-selling, and a group of citizens declared that they had nothing to do with it. The list included E B Cheatham, J R G Slaughter, Milfred Smith, Joe Johnson, Armp Bruce, America Shelby, Mamie Harris, Diadamia Slaughter, Thomas Slaughter, George Stephens and Kaye Lee. B J and T F Durham were offering a \$500 reward for the arrest and conviction of those who burned the store.

1893, 24 Mar -- The Stanford *Interior Journal* noted this date, that Danville had two colored doctors. Dr. Edward R Gaddie graduated from Louisville National Medical College, and Dr. Benjamin F Jones graduated from Howard University in Washington, DC.⁷⁹ By the 1920 Census, however, Gaddie is listed as Edmund R, and was a general practice physician, born about 1874 in Kentucky, living on West First St in New Albany, IN, with his wife, Martha⁸⁰. Jones was living at 116 E Walnut, married, in the 1897 Danville City Directory; he is in the 1909 City Directory, same address, with wife Matilda W, and son, B F Jones Jr, a student, as well as the 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 Census. He was living here on 116 East Walnut Street, married, in the 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 Census. His wife, Matilda, is listed as a widow in 1940, as he had died in 1939. His death certificate notes that he was born in Sussex Co, VA in 1859. Dr. Edward S Miller, formerly a barber in Danville, returned to town as a homeopathic physician in 1893, having graduated from a college in Chicago.⁸¹

1893, 9 May, p3 – The name of “Bunk” Raum first appeared in the Advocate. He “accidentally” fired a pistol at Harry Barbee on Second Street; the court, however, didn’t conclude it was an accident, and Raum was fined \$25 and court costs. From about 1900 on, for many years, Nash “Bunk” Raum’s name would be in the papers for bootlegging.

1893, 9 May, p3 – “Uncle” Wash Hunn dropped dead in his garden on Duncan Hill on 2 May. The body was taken to Harrodsburg on 6 May.

1893, 9 May, p3 – The sixth annual commencement of the Danville Colored School (“which, by the way, is one of the largest and best conducted in the State”) will be held at the Opera House on 12 May. Graduates were Sarah Denny and Alberta Cheatham. Teachers are Prof J W Bates, Miss S D Henry, Miss N B Smith and Miss L B Tibbs, assistants. The board consists of Henry Owsley, Orange Tinsley and Fleming Robinson.

1893, 1 Jun, p2 – “Colored” citizens honored the late Judge James B McFerran at a meeting at their Hall on Walnut Street. On motion of Anderson Wallace, E B Cheatham was called to chair the meeting, and Harrison Shelby was chosen secretary. Cheatham explained the purpose of the meeting was for colored people to testify their respect for the late Judge McFerran. A committee comprising Archie Denny, Robert Jones, Jacob Warren, and Anderson Wallace, authorized a resolution honoring the judge, to be printed in the county newspapers:

Resolved, 1. That in the death of Hon. James B McFerran, Judge of the Boyle County Court, the colored people of Danville and Boyle county recognize a public calamity. In him they saw embodied the affable and courteous gentleman, and the upright, impartial Judge. In his official conduct, nothing of race prejudice or aught unworthy of his honorable position could be discerned. The poor, the humble, and the lowly stood on a plane with the rich and powerful.

Resolved, 2. We tender our respectful sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, 3. We ask that these proceedings be published in the county papers.

1893, 6 Nov, p2 – The house of Major Pruitt, colored, in Shelby City was burned to the ground “Monday night” – this would have been 30 Oct, as the paper only came out three times a week. The house was occupied by Irvine Andrews, colored. Most of the furniture was saved, but the building loss was about \$300.

1894, Mar 2, p4 – A commissioner’s sale of the property of the late John Haas defines the “Turkey Pen” lot, which played a great part in the history of West Danville: “being that certain lot lying and fronting on the Danville and Lebanon turnpike road, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the court house, and opposite Mrs. Quisenberry’s property, and formerly belonging to Joseph Haas and F W Handman jointly and commonly known as the turkey pens and contains 3 roods.”

1894, 14 Sep, p3 – While digging a well at Russel’s slaughterhouse on Clark’s run, William Lax, white, and Tom English, black, were nearly overcome by carbonic acid gas. They both went down into the 30-35-foot-deep hole, when about 2 o’clock, a boy passing by heard English calling for help. The boy went for help, and while he was gone, English tied a rope to Lax who was unconscious. Once Lax was rescued, English was unable to help himself, when a young man who called himself General Washington, was lowered into the well and rescued English, who almost didn’t survive.

1895, 30 Jan, p3 – Henry Higgins, former cook at the Gilcher House in Danville and the Tribble House in Junction City, was buried last week in Hilldale Cemetery. His relatives heard rumors that the body had been removed from the grave, so they went out into a blinding snowstorm to check. They found a hole had been dug at the head of the grave, the coffin knocked in and the body stolen. It was speculated that the crime was the work of medical students living in another town.

1895, 11 Mar, p3 – Jim Baughman was captured in Lawrenceburg, and plead guilty to resisting arrest. He was suspected of assisting in the assault of officer French (keeper of the workhouse? See 1889, 8 Mar and 1906, 5 Nov).

1895, 10 Jun, p3 – The first mention we find in the Danville newspapers of “blind tigers” was this day. These were illegal liquor sellers, and the Black community apparently didn’t believe that trading liquor was wrong, so many were arrested and fined for illegal sales. On this occasion, Irvine Fife and his wife were running a “blind tiger” on the creek (possibly Clark’s Run) and were bragging that they could not be caught. They were. Officers Helm and Moore slipped into their home and crawled into a loft over the room where the liquor was sold. Irve was convicted and sentenced to 284 days in the workhouse, and his wife got 84 days.

1895, 19 April, p3, *Advocate Messenger*, p5, *Interior Journal* -- Though most people have heard of the “separate coach” court case, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896, Danville had its own similar situation. Miss Mary Tibbs, daughter of Benjamin Tibbs, a wealthy barber of Danville, and Prof. J W Bates’ wife, got on a train in Nicholasville headed for Danville. They were both told by conductor McGraw, that they were required to enter the “colored” coach, to which request, the ladies objected. Mrs. Bate left, but Miss Tibbs resisted, and was carried out “bodily into the car she belonged”⁸² causing great commotion on the train.⁸³

1896, 16 Mar, p1, *Louisville Courier-Journal* – “Jockey Row” and the horse-trading activity that took place there on court day were described in detail by the *Louisville Courier-Journal* on 15 March 1896. “Someone wants the Legislature to wipe out ‘Jockey Row’ and forbid the horse-swapper the privilege of the highway,” the article noted. Apparently by this time, the horse trading done largely by African Americans had become annoying to some people, and indeed there was occasional illegal

activity going on there. Every Kentucky town had an area where horse-swappers could operate, called “Jockey Row” and Danville’s was near the corner of West Main and South Second streets, in the present-day Constitution Square. Quick sales and small profits were the rule, and often men would come to town with a horse and leave with a much better horse and a few dollars in their pockets. There were the usual machinations whereby a “ringer” would bid up the price of a sale and the buyer would not suspect that the ringer and the seller were working together. But often, both the seller and the buyer knew the rules, and knew that lies and deceit were simply part of the game.⁸⁴

Just before the elections of 1896, Prof. H W Bate created several small maps showing election districts, so voters could identify their ward “without employing a private detective to tell him.”⁸⁵

Emancipation Day, 1896, was a huge celebration, including a parade and numerous speeches; while in 1899, the Green Street Baptists had begun plans for their new church on Walnut Street.⁸⁶

1897, 26 Apr, p3 – During the progress of the fire on the creek (Clark’s Run?), Saturday, Louis Ray was shot and killed by Berry Graves. Apparently, they had quarreled over a woman. Ray was arrested by Dan Thomas and Wesley Withers, and his trial was set for Monday, date not given.

1897, 24 May, p3 – At a convention of the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats in Boyle County, both Prof. J W Bate and Victor Cheatham were nominated as secretary; Bate was chosen.

1897, 24 May, p3 – A ghost riding a bicycle on Clark’s Run has excited a number of “cullud” gentlemen. One man said he saw the apparition on the creek on the South Fourth Street bridge. The ghost had no head, and the bicycle seemed phosphorescent. But the crowing of a rooster caused the strange apparition to disappear. Many believed that the ghost was the spirit of a boy who was shot during a recent fire along the creek.

1897, 22 Oct, p3 – The old one-story building on Second Street occupied by Sam Woods, restaurant keeper, was damaged by fire. The location of the fire was serious, as it could have reached the corner of Main Street and worked its way to the Gilcher Hotel. Fast work by John French, of the fire department, assisted the “colored fire department” in extinguishing the fire. Sam Woods died 29 June 1925, having been in the restaurant and boarding house business for 45 years. (Advocate, 30 Jun 1925, p3) The “colored fire department at that time had a small metal shed behind the Goldsmith House, at the southwest corner of Constitution Square. Their equipment included a single hand pulled hose reel and some fire extinguishers. The “colored department” was disbanded sometime in the 1920s.⁸⁷

1897, 22 Oct, p3 – The ballots for the November elections are being printed and are larger than ever. Parties include Republican, Democratic, People’s, National Democratic and Prohibitionist. In some precincts, another column, for Independents, is printed, with the Junction and Shelby City precincts listing James H Wilson, colored, running for magistrate against Democrat W E Grubbs and Republican G A Dunn.

1898, 19 Jan, p3, The Owensboro (KY) *Daily Inquirer*, noted that Benjamin Tibbs, one of the wealthiest colored men in Kentucky is dead at Danville, aged 72.

In 1898, Susan Davis began the Domestic Economy Club, consisting of all married women; the purpose of the club was to encourage women to use money wisely, do charitable work, and improve its members morally and culturally. The group took on many local causes, including upkeep of Hilldale Cemetery, which was not taken over by the city until 1949; they established a kindergarten for Black children in 1904, and a home for the elderly and indigent in 1912.⁸⁸

1898, 20 Apr, p3 – Tom Raum, older brother of Nash “Bunk” Raum, was arrested on charges of breach of the peace and cruelty to animals. Raum was driving Batterton’s freight wagon when the horse pulling the wagon balked near the Depot. Raum managed to wrap a chain around the horse and made a second horse pull at it. A student, George Gray, asked Raum not to do that, at which Raum charged Gray with a hammer.

1898, 29 Apr, p3 – S H Toole and E B Cheatham were taking names of 18 to 45-year-old volunteers for a colored company to serve in the Spanish American War. This was one of many articles concerning the war in this issue of the Advocate.

1898, 4 Jul, p3 – John Jenkins, who supposedly tried to kill chief of police Helm on 1 Jul, was captured. Jenkins was also charged with robbing the L E Rue residence, but was located in Coopertown, “a negro settlement in West Lincoln”.⁸⁹

1899, 6 Jul, p3 -- More violence at “Hell’s Half Acre” between Junction City and Shelby City took place on 6 Jul 1899 when James Engleman was “charged with making threatening demonstrations with a pistol” toward a Mr. Pigg. Both men come from “Hell’s Half Acre”.⁹⁰

1899, 7 Jul, p3 -- The State Colored Teachers’ Association met in Danville in July 1899 and attracted interested audiences. The session noted that “colored teachers are progressive in their work and ambitious.” Speakers came from all over the state, with “the colored people of Danville ... maintaining the town’s reputation for hospitality.”⁹¹

1899, 19 Jul, p3 – On Monday 17 Jul, Brent Cox, colored, of Shelby City, stabbed James Mitchell, teamster. The trial was to be held on 19 July, but Mitchell was not able to attend.

By the end of the 19th Century, expanding economic opportunities (despite less political opportunity) resulted in complaints to the *Advocate* that women could not find enough servants, and suggesting that a domestic help employment agency be organized.⁹²

1900s

As the 19th Century turned into the 20th Century, conditions for African Americans generally worsened. Economically, they may have been better off than they were since the Civil War, but segregation increased, voting participation decreased, Jim Crow laws abounded, and violence against them increased. Few of these situations are reported in any depth in anything written about Danville and Boyle County, and indeed if one were to depend on newspapers and histories for accuracy, one would be sorely disappointed.

“As the last generation of former slaves and Black Civil War veterans aged and passed away, African American elders lamented what seemed to be a tendency of younger people to forget the sacrifices of earlier generations. In addition, memories of slavery were often too painful to share with skeptical youths and those who had not experienced the institution firsthand. Still, African Americans tried to preserve their history by means of oral traditions that most Americans are only now beginning to understand.”⁹³

In an interview for the *Advocate-Messenger*, 23 Jun 1991, pB11, 100-year-old Lula (Bottoms) Thompson talked about growing up at Atoka around the turn of the 20th Century. She was the daughter of Moses and Minnie (____) Bottoms, had five brothers and a sister, and worked in Cincinnati and Detroit before returning to Danville to work for Miss Bea Devine, which she did for 30 years. Her only daughter died at age 30. She notes the Atoka schoolhouse which was down hill from the Atoka Baptist Church, where Jim Adams was the preacher, and his wife, June, was a midwife. The school only had about 25 students, and school was not held when the weather was bad. Her mother and grandmother were enslaved, purchased at Atoka by a white family then taken to Harrodsburg where her parents met.

1900, 10 Jan, p3 – Trustees for Hilldale Cemetery were elected, including V H Cheatham, John Bridgewater, Ashby Jackson, and Heber McGrath.

1900, 25 Jun, p3 – Henry Yowell was given 82 days in Judge McDowell’s court; another Yowell got 152 days, and Charles Gash, 132 days, for “promiscuous concealing and firing of weapons.”

1900, 7 Aug, p5, *Danville News* – Nash Raum was fined \$200 in police court yesterday for illegal sale of whisky.

1901, 6 Mar, p4 – E B Cheatham was the agent for the Twentieth Century Literary Digest, whose March issue contained features of special interest to Danville’s “colored” residents.

1901, 25 Mar, p3 – Mary and Bob Lee were charged with conducting a blind tiger on Walnut Street. Officer John Crum, hearing about several parties going on, and stationed himself under a serving table. When the orders were placed and consumed, Crum showed himself, and made the arrest.

1901, 26 Jun, p3 – John Austin was operating a smooth blind tiger. Officer Helm arranged with Jim Coleman of Lexington to operate a sting. Austin got wind of the sting and skipped town, being arrested in Lexington. He was sentenced to 491 days in the workhouse.

1901, 29 Jul, p3 – M C Turpin, white, a traveling salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine company, was thirsty, and stopped at Hicks Woods’ “blind tiger” on Lebanon Pike. A brick came whizzing through the air, striking him on the left ear, and knocked him senseless. Woods and Josie Carpenter were both arrested and fined. Who threw the brick at Turpin was unknown.

1901, 1 Oct, p1 – Government officials were precluded from arresting “blind tigers” in Danville unless they had two creditable witnesses, according to federal law. The *Advocate* had called for arrests based on one creditable witness.

1901, 11 Dec, p3 – George Duncan and wife, who lived on “Smoky Row”, were arrested on charges of whipping their niece and illegal sales of liquor, fines, \$127 and \$100, suspended on condition that they leave Danville, which they agreed to do. Also, Charley McKinney was fined \$51.60 for running a blind tiger in the McDowell building. Luther Yowell was fined \$74.40 and sent to the workhouse for running a liquor business over Henry Lerner’s store, corner of Second and Main; Kittie Bell Weatherford was fined \$51.40 for liquor selling, and Hetty Burdette was fined \$21.40 for “suffering liquor sold on her premises.” The cases were brought by a detective from North Carolina, who was still working on more cases.

1901, 20 Dec, p1, *Danville News* – Reuben Quinn was hanged in the yard behind the Courthouse on 20 December 1901 and buried in Hilldale Cemetery that afternoon. He was found guilty of the murder of policeman John Crum on 10 April 1901.

Quinn, apparently a good worker, and well-thought of, seemed to be a respectable man. But in 1899, he took a vacation, and began selling liquor, for which he was fined \$280 in court.

Contemporary newspaper accounts in the *Danville News* noted that Quinn was able to make twelve dollars a week, which he could not acquire doing anything other than selling liquor. The “dive” he ran, just west of the UBF Hall on West Walnut St, consisted of three rooms, each about 12 by 12; the front was a bogus restaurant; the second had a cooking stove; and the back was used as the “dispensary.” The building was next to Rev. Wood’s “Torchlight” printing shop. There was a signal system using a lookout and a string connected to a bell, to warn Quinn of trouble.

Quinn, in an interview with the *Advocate*, 15 April 1901, p3, stated:

“I had closed up my place on Walnut street and had gotten a short distance away when I met four white men, who asked me to go back and let them have some beer. I refused at first but at their urgent request, returned, went in through the front door and lighted a lamp in the rear room. I don’t remember which door they came through. Just as I was opening the beer, Mr. Crum walked in, threw down a dollar and said, “Boys, it’s my treat, come, take one with me.” At this juncture the boys left the house, preceded by Nathan Gill. Mr. Crum went to the ice box in the rear room and tried to open it, but I refused to let him do this. Then he arrested me.

There was no one in the house except Mr. Crum and myself. I wanted to close up my house, but he said come on and let the house alone. Mr. Crum had a knife in his hand and caught me and told me to come with him. At this we got into a scuffle and before he knew what I was doing I drew my pistol and shot him in the breast. As he fell, he turned around and I shot him in the back before he struck the floor. I was cut on the left arm during the scuffle. He did not say anything when I fired. I immediately left town, going through Otter Addition. Reached Hickman Thursday morning and stayed in a field in that neighborhood until night. Met John Foley late Thursday afternoon I was going toward Nicholasville. I had gotten to Georgetown Saturday morning, where I boarded a freight train. Hadn’t had anything to eat but some cheese and crackers when I was arrested in Ludlow. I was on my way to Indian Territory”.

After the murder, he fled Danville, being sighted near Nicholasville, and finally captured at Ludlow. Policeman Crum had been to Quinn’s house to arrest him on an old charge, when the shooting occurred.⁹⁴

As was the custom of newspapers in those days, the 12 Apr 1901 *Danville News* account on pages 1 and 5 contained lurid descriptions of Crum’s condition and the wounds, in addition to the facts of the case. Other details added were that on 11 April, Governor Beckham authorized a \$300 reward for Quinn’s arrest; that the killing took place in Quinn’s establishment on West Walnut St, behind Mannini’s restaurant, which was located at 218 W Main Street; that Quinn returned home early on the morning of 11 April but left shortly thereafter; and that Crum was 50 years old, leaving a wife and ten children, having been an officer for about four years.

The *Stanford Interior Journal* reported on 16 April, p3, that Quinn was indicted on 15 April, that his trial was set for Wednesday, 17 Apr, and that they expect to see Boyle County’s first legal hanging in years. It was with some difficulty that the court obtained defense counsel, but C Bagby and A C VanWinkle were ultimately appointed; Judge Saufley ordered Sheriff Coulter to call 60 men for jury duty for Thursday, 17 April (p3).

Sadly, the 20 Dec 1901 issue of the *Danville News*, p8, noted that “had the murder occurred at any other time the county would never have been put to the expense of a trial – implying that Quinn would have been lynched in an earlier time. News of the hanging was reported in newspapers in Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and of course numerous papers in Kentucky.

1901, 27 Dec, p5 – The “colored [fire] company” deserves thanks for their prompt arrival and effective work in extinguishing a fire at Fox & Logan’s livery stable business, which ran from Main to Walnut. Had the segregated company not done such a good job, an entire city block might have been burned.

1902 -- Rev. J Edmund Wood began publishing a newspaper called the *Torch Light* in 1902; in 1912, publication moved to Lexington and ran until 1932. Until the move to Lexington, subscribers could pay with meat or eggs, or even other items.⁹⁵

1902, 12 Feb, p3 – Roy Levingston, recently returned from fighting in the Philippine Insurrection, was involved along with 25 or 30 others in a brawl on Main Street. Levingston was arrested in Harrodsburg, where he anticipated returning to the Philippines as a volunteer. Jacob Rowe, Leslie Graves, and others became involved, as Levingston apparently broke off an engagement with Josephine Graves, sister of Leslie.

1902, 19 Feb, p3 – Roy Levingston, charged with breaking his engagement to Josephine Graves, was released on bond after last week’s altercation. However, when the time for the trial came, it was learned that he and his friend, Jacob Rowe both joined the US army and were en route to the Philippines.

1902, 7 Mar, p5 – The Farris Bill passed both houses of the General Assembly. The purpose of the bill was to increase punishments for running “blind tigers,” including heavy fines and jail sentences, among other things. The *Advocate* noted that, “The days of the ‘blind tiger’ in Kentucky are numbered.” It was not the first *Advocate* prediction that was wrong.

1902, 17 Mar, p3 – Frank Sanders and John Crowdus were arrested at Wilsonville yesterday, charged with shooting Abe Abernethy, also of Wilsonville, who it was believed was mortally wounded.

1902, 21 May, p3 – John Crowdus and James Frye were found guilty of selling liquor illegally. Crowdus was given 318 days in the workhouse, whereas Frye was released due to lack of evidence. Both men had been in jail several months, “but other cases more important took up all of the time.”

1902, 22 Sep, p3 – Smith Terrance on one side, and Rob and Huston Terrance, his sons, on the other side, were engaged in an argument on Green Street 21 Sep. Rob pulled a razor, Huston pulled a gun, and a neighbor went to police headquarters and notified Chief Helm. By the time Helm arrived, the Terrances had escaped, Huston being captured on Stanford Pike, and Robert in “a small colored settlement near the waterworks plant.” All were arraigned, fined \$100, and a compromise reached.

1902-29 Dec, p3 – Cliff Clark and Henry Andrews, of Wilsonville, were charged with firing a deadly weapon on the highway. No case could be made, however, and the warrant was dismissed.

1902, 31 Dec, p3 – Arthur Turner and Tom Owens were tried on a charge of breaking into a store at Wilsonville; charges against accomplice Horton White were dismissed. Owens was probably the Thomas, born 1888, who married Harriet Turner, 18 Jan 1906, and lived on the Junction City Road in 1910. Turner was probably the Arthur, born 1886, who married (1) 1907 Nannie Higgins, mar (2) Silva Bottom, and lived on Junction City Road as well.

1903, 16 Jan, p3 – Dr Pitman of Parksville issued a guard at Wilsonville to prevent the spread of smallpox. Residents there, and in Mitchellsburg as well, were being vaccinated. Anyone going into homes where smallpox existed was subject to a \$500 fine and up to 6 months in prison; those who fail to be vaccinated could be fined between \$10 and \$100 per day.

1903, 18 Mar, p3 -- Mr. J E Wright, the monument man, has just completed a marble slab to mark the last resting place of Jane Hocker, the aged negro, who lived and died in Danville. She was 108 years of age and the mother of James Hocker, the well-known mail carrier. This slab will mark the grave of probably the oldest resident in this section at the time of her death. Mr. Wright says that not during his many years of business in Danville has he made a stone on which was inscribed such an old age.

1903, 20 Mar, p2 – *Stanford Interior Journal* – John Durham, a brakeman on the L&N shot and severely wounded Holton White, colored, while the train was stopped in Parksville.

1903, 1 Jun, p2 – Free delivery of mail was celebrated in Danville this day. Carriers in the city included William Kendrick, Ebbie Henson, and Victor Cheatham. Special note was made of the fact that Victor Cheatham was “colored” and will deliver mail to the colored section of town. Cheatham was the son of E B Cheatham (see Prominent People)

1903, 24 Jun, p3 – Joe Crowdus of Wilsonville was fined \$20 for breach of the peace.

1904 –The Kentucky General Assembly passed the “Day Law” which segregated all schools and colleges in the Commonwealth. There were not many integrated schools in the first place, and the integrated and co-educational Berea College sued the Commonwealth over the law. However, the US Supreme Court upheld the Day Law in the 1908 ruling.⁹⁶

1904, 18 Jul, p1 -- The *Tri-Weekly Kentucky Advocate* carried three interesting articles on page 2.

First, Jim Thompkins who was arrested last week and charged with burglarizing Thomas Doneghy’s residence on Duncan Hill, was released due to lack of testimony.

Second, a notice that Mildred Storms of Danville, dropped dead at the home of a Harrodsburg relative, originally noted that she had been dancing, but that was not the case. She left Danville 16 Jul, intending to go to Lawrenceburg, but stopped for a few days with relatives in Harrodsburg. She had made her home on Second Street with Hetty Burdette for the past ten years and was buried in the “colored cemetery”.

Third, a former Danville barber, Felix R Tillman, employed at Green’s Shaving Parlor, fell into the Kentucky River while on an outing at Shaker Ferry. At about the same time, his mother in Hendersonville, NC, had a premonition that he was in danger. The mother was relieved finally to hear his voice over the telephone from 700 miles away. Tillman had worked in Duncan’s barber shop, and had been accused, and almost convicted, of false swearing.

1904. 12 Aug, p3 – Mollie Gray was adjudged mentally incompetent, and taken to the Eastern Kentucky Asylum in Lexington. She formerly was in that institution but was discharged about 1900.

1904, 10 Oct, p3 – Jim Frye, Walter White and Horton White, all of Wilsonville, were arrested for disturbing a lawful assembly. While awaiting trial, they were confined to the county jail.

1904, 4 Nov, p5 – Wood Cobb of Wilsonville, was arrested, charged with malicious shooting. Henry Andrews, also of Wilsonville, was charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons.

1905, 3 Feb, p3 -- Funeral director Joseph S Bright, 102 East Walnut St, submitted to the *Louisville Courier -- Journal* some suggestions on how to improve the city of Danville, many of which are still apropos today:

- First – Build good churches, schools and charitable institutions.
- Second – Stand for a free ballot and a fair count and equal rights to all.
- Third – Elect good and honest men, regardless of political views, to administer the city Government and control the funds of the city. See that the police force is made up of good, honest men; not looking for what they can get from the place, but men who are willing to protect property, life and the peace of the city.
- Fourth – Let the business men place their goods and products on every market in this country and others. That is one of the many ways I would suggest to make the city better known.
- Fifth – Use every available inch of space for buildings and keep sites open for prospective business men.
- Sixth – Forever stand with outstretched arms inviting people to locate in the city for business purposes.
- Seventh – Let the city's streets and sidewalks always look inviting to the home-seeker or business man looking for a location.
- Eighth – Let all the citizens become involved in the city's welfare and let them improve and advocate improvement along all lines.
- Ninth – Encourage the building of inter-urban lines, railroads, factories, foundries, mills and all industries that tend to help the city.
- Tenth – Discourage low-class saloons, poolrooms and turf exchanges.
- Eleventh – Improve the city's buildings and the city parks and public driveways.
- Twelfth – Elect a Mayor full of business and who will further improvement of the up-to-date kind.

1905, 15 Sep, p5 – A small fire in Sam Woods' restaurant was put out by the Danville fire department. He died 29 Jun 1925 and had been in the restaurant and boarding business since about 1880.

1906, 1 Jan, p3 -- Emancipation Day was celebrated with a street parade and speeches at the UBF Hall on Walnut St. The parade was directed by Wallace Fisher and was one of the most unique in Danville's history. The floats included every colored industry in Danville, coon hunting with dogs, blasting rock, dressmaking by students of the Polytechnic school, and was headed by the Camp Nelson Band.

1906, 3 Jan, p3 -- The City Council created the "Colored Cemetery Committee" which would have charge of the management of the "colored cemetery." Half the revenue from the sale of lots there would go to maintenance of the cemetery.

1906, 16 Apr -- "Jockey Row," was moved 16 April 1906 from First Street between Broadway and Main, to South Third near Clark's Run. Complaints by residents of the crowds over the previous six months caused the move. Four days later, two members of "Jockey Row" were arrested for running a crap game in a spring wagon on one of the main streets of Danville on 20 August 1906. William Jones and Charles Mays were fined "\$20 and the trimmings."

1906, 8 Aug, p3 – The funeral of "Uncle" Lafayette Walker was held at Wilsonville on 5 August. He was 78, and died at his home near Parksville, respected among white people, of whom many attended his funeral.

1906, 3 Sep, p3 – George Bailey was shot to death in Lexington on 31 August by John Gibbs. Bailey had left Danville about 1904 to work with trotting horses, being employed by W Evans, trainer. The killing was an altercation over harnesses. Bailey was buried in Hilldale Cemetery 2 Sep.

1906, 1 Oct, p3 –George Tompkins, colored, mail carrier, was dismissed from his job for insubordination. Tompkins was a carrier for four years and was replaced by Thomas Shelton. Inspector Soshong of the post office department investigated charges against Tompkins. Tompkins will make the paper again on 13 Mar 1908.

1906, 15 Oct, p3 – At Wilsonville, John Crowdus was severely cut, Fred Frye was shot, and James Frye received a bruise from a rock, in a general altercation between two Wilsonville residents and one from Lebanon.

1906, 5 Nov, p3 – Jim Baughman was stabbed to death by Bud Hawkins, a friend of his. The men apparently were gambling, and a fight arose over ownership of money. Hawkins was still at large as of press time, but his brother Anthony tried to stop the fight. Baughman was the son of Lizzie Baughman, and both he and Hawkins were well-known to Danville police.

1907, 18 Mar, p3 – J E Wright, "the monument man," had just finished carving a gravestone for Jane Hocker, mother of James Hocker, letter carrier. Jane was supposedly 108 years old at her death, and Wright noted he had never carved a stone with an age that large on it. The 1900 Census, however, reported Jane's birth at April 1810, indicating that she was 97 years old at her death.

1907, 7 Aug, p1 – Spencer Holmes, a gardener on South Second Street, has been breeding tomatoes for many years. This year, he grew one “the size of an ordinary candy bucket”, but when he went to check on it, it was gone. A group of boys had invaded his garden, stole the prized fruit, ate part of it, and threw the rest of it away.

1907, 7 Aug, p4 -- The Danville City Council met on 6 August and ordered a map to be made of “the colored cemetery”. This was probably Hilldale, though there was no “colored cemetery” located within city limits at that time.

1907, 21 Aug, p3 – Moving picture shows were being presented at the Danville Theatorium in the Clemens House – for white people only – and at the Lincoln Theatorium on Walnut Street – for colored people only.

1908, 26 Feb, p1 – John Rags, employee of Oliver Brothers, was working in the railroad camp between Danville and Junction City, when he shot Jesse Bacon with a shotgun, leaving many small shot wounds, none serious. Rags apparently escaped by freight train into the eastern mountains.

1908, 13 Mar, p1 – George Tompkins, former mail carrier (see 1906, 1 Oct), committed suicide. He was living with his parents on South Third Street at the time he swallowed a bottle of carbolic acid and cut his throat. His father was William Tompkins, a respected servant at Kentucky School for the Deaf for over 40 years. Friends say that George was despondent from being idle, as he was unable to find a job.

1908, 25 Mar, p1 – Sam Farris and Bud Hawkins were convicted of robbing mail sacks five or six years ago. Hawkins was released, but committed another crime, murdering Jim Baughman (see 1906, 5 Nov).

1908, 31 Aug, p1 – Thomas Fiffe was judged insane on 28 August, the cause apparently being drinking adulterated whiskey. Fiffe said that three men with daggers burst into his room and threatened him, whereupon he ran to a neighbor’s house, got a shotgun and fired both loads into the wall. He apparently was hallucinating, the second case this week, blamed on bad liquor.

1908, 23 Oct, p5 – Eddie Baughman, a student at the “Colored Public School” got his head skinned in a football game on 22 Oct. He was bandaged properly and will be able to skate at the Rink tomorrow.

1908, 11 Nov, p4 – The US Supreme Court upheld the “Day Law”, in the case of Berea College vs. Kentucky. The Day Law prohibited inter-racial education in the state. However, Danville-born Justice John Marshall Harlan dissented.

1909, 15 Jan, p1 – The *Kentucky Advocate* reported that Fanny Graves was shot by her son-in-law, Sam Johnson on 10 January in Lexington. Both were highly respected, Johnson as a barber, and Graves as a maternity nurse for many of the best families in Lexington. Graves was the mother of barber Heber McGrath.

1909, 3 Feb, p1 -- Dr. Jones and Rev. Wood asked the City Council for \$50 to build a fence around the “colored cemetery”, the request being granted.

1909, 26 Feb, p2 – Shelbyville has six open saloons, Danville has none. Yet the amount of beer funneled into Danville is three times that consumed in Shelbyville. But the *Advocate* still believes that shutting down the open saloons has made the community safer overall, despite the blind tigers who continue to operate.

1909, 9 Apr, p1 – Residents of East Green Street beyond the property of the AME Parsonage, petitioned for the water company to extend water lines this way. The petitioners noted that “Many of our women in this section do laundry work for a living, and in the summer time have much trouble in securing water for laundry work. We voted for the bond issue last November that we might have this extension made to us. Our street is rough and we have no sidewalks, all of which makes hauling or carrying of water in pails a troublesome and expensive affair. ... Signed by George Jones, R H Jones, Henry Fish, Joe Chenault, William Nichols, T J Irven, Kate Glover, Sallie Doneghy, J J Rowe, F B Jones, Carrie Caldwell, G T Doram, J J More, Didamia Phillips (per D TO Doram, agent) and Lillie Welch.

1909, 16 Aug, p3 – Raids on blind tigers continue. James Hocker of Russel Street (five gallons of liquor and half a barrel of beer found), and Henry McCormick, whereabouts unknown, were named.

1909, 4 Oct, p1 – “Bunk Raum was fined \$1200 for operating a “blind tiger” on North Second Street between Lexington and Broadway. The newspaper wondered if he would be sent to the workhouse for four years, or pay the fine, which fines apparently were paid. Raum paid \$1,234.80 and promised he would never engage in bootlegging again (see 20 Sep 1912). E W Lillard was also served with several warrants for the same infractions.

1909, 4 Oct, p1 – Burley Johnson fatally shot Al McRoberts near Ann Chenault’s place “in the Lebanon pike settlement.” McRoberts was 20, son of Flem Robinson, former alleged blind tiger. Here also, Bud Hawkins killed Jim Baughman, along with another killing over the past few years. The *Advocate* noted, “The place is becoming notorious for murders and ought to have a general cleaning out.”

1909, 7 Oct, p4, Paducah *Sun* -- “Bunk” Raum’s fines for bootlegging reportedly totaled \$1,800 in the previous month. At the same time, Col. Eph W Lillard, white, and Boyle County’s representative in the legislature, was also fined, but all but \$300 of his fines were withdrawn.

1910s

The Great Migration

In the years after Reconstruction, white southerners were regaining control in much of the region where Blacks lived. As they increased their control and their power, rights and privileges which were legally granted to African Americans began to wane, and “Jim Crow” laws increased. Beginning in the 1870s, but increasing by the 1890s, more and more African Americans left the south, and Boyle County, for the Northeast but more often, the Midwest – Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, and later, Gary, IN. This migration doubled by 1910 and doubled again by 1920. By the end of the 1920s, three quarters of a million African Americans had left the South, even as the South remained dependent on Black labor. Immigrants coming to the US generally avoided the South, with 84% going to the North, 9.7% to the West, and only 5.4% to the South.⁹⁷

Moving north did not solve all, or even most, of the problems African Americans faced here in Boyle County. Indeed, housing was difficult to find, and many northern cities were strictly segregated, pushing African Americans into the most undesirable parts of town. Many from Boyle County had to learn new trades, generally at lower pay than whites received, and oftentimes, tensions between longtime residents and newly arrived Blacks erupted in race riots, nationwide, including Springfield, IL, Rosewood, FL, New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Tulsa.⁹⁸

Indianapolis by 1880 was a major meat-processing center, third in the world behind Chicago and Cincinnati, and it was the second largest railroad center in the US. By 1900 it rivalled Detroit in electric and gasoline automobile productions; however, it produced many expensive models featured in the new Hollywood movies, including the Deussenberg. Willys (of later “Jeep” fame) produced the Overland, the only popularly priced model, which is one reason that Detroit overtook Indianapolis as the center of the automobile industry.⁹⁹

Detroit was already a major shipping, shipbuilding, and manufacturing center before 1900; By 1896, Henry Ford had built his first automobile, and Ford Motor Company was founded in 1903.

Blacks as a percent of Detroit’s population: 1910, 1.2%; 1920, 4.1%; 1930, 7.7%; 1940, 9.2%; 1950, 16.2%; 1970, 43.7%; 1990, 75.7%; 2010, 82.7%.¹⁰⁰

In general, the Great Migration is considered as occurring in two waves, between about 1915 and 1940, and again from 1940 to 1975 yet in Boyle County, the total Black population began to dwindle by 1900, though as a percentage of the total population, the decline began by 1890. The drop continued until 1960, where after the percent remained about the same, hovering around 10%, but the total numbers increased.

Even in the North, however, after the 1890s, more and more restrictions were placed on African Americans. Early on, many factories which would not even allow Blacks to visit, began hiring them because of the severe labor shortages.¹⁰¹ But as soon as the labor market grew, many Blacks who were members of skilled trades were driven out of those occupations in both the North and the South. Even in formerly abolitionist Boston, many restaurants and hotels banned Blacks, and many towns in Illinois and Indiana were “sundown towns”, prohibiting Blacks from living there at all. Boyle County’s own Robby Henson produced a documentary on the “sundown town” of Corbin, KY, in 1990. Indeed, Rockcastle County had a sundown sign up as late as the 1990s and had 24 Black residents or 0.14% of the county population of 16,850 (2000), 1 Black in Brodhead, population 1,193 (2000), no Blacks in Livingston, population 226 (2000), and 17 Blacks in Mount Vernon, population 2,592 (2000).¹⁰²

There was also early migration to smaller towns and cities in the north prior to 1915. When we think only of migration to the larger cities, we tend to overlook a great part of this migration. Jack S Blocker, Jr, writes in “Black Migration to Muncie, 1860-1930 (*Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol 92, No 4, December 1996, pp297-320) that since Indiana had only one metropolis (Indianapolis), many Black migrants went to smaller towns and cities like Muncie. Before 1890, most Blacks migrated to smaller towns (43%) or rural areas (36%) than in Indianapolis (20%). (Blocker, December 1996, p. 300), with many Blacks working for the Ball glass jar manufacturing company or making glass insulators for telephone poles. Most migrants to Muncie came from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina as opposed to the Lower South, and they often came as families, as opposed to having the husband migrate first, then bringing his family later, which was more characteristic of the Great Migration. Indeed, by 1920, fully 29.3% of the Black population of Muncie came from Kentucky. (Blocker, December 1996, p. 308)

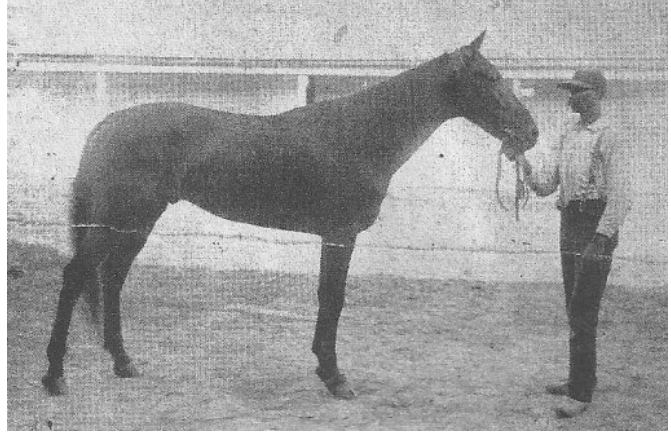
By the 1970s, however, the tables had turned, with more African Americans moving to the South than away from it. Conditions in the North, with the decline of heavy industry, coupled with improving conditions in the South caused many who had moved north to reverse course, and many who were born in the north, to move south. (Tolnay, 2003, p. 210)

1910, 11 Apr, p5 – The *Kentucky Advocate* notes the passing of two elderly “colored” residents of Seventh Street. Milton Garnett died at about age 80 from apoplexy, and Harvey Ison, also about 80, died of pneumonia. Ison had worked for Mr. B G Fox for years, and at the stable of Mr. D F Logan for several months.

1910, 8 Jul, p2 – At the trial of Walter Phillips, the accused slayer of Thomas Vermillion of Parksville at Wilson’s Store, Will White was called as the first witness, stating that Vermillion was upset by parties teasing him, and that Phillips said to him that he had never taunted Vermillion. When Phillips was not around, Vermillion told him that he would have struck Vermillion, had others not been around. Vermillion raised his cane to strike a second blow to Phillips, a shot was fired, and Vermillion fell dead.

1910, 23 August, p1 -- Gambetta Wilkes, the famous racehorse, died at 29 years of age. A direct descendant of the famous Justin Morgan, he was owned by Charles and Granville Cecil. The horse was not only a great racehorse, but his offspring, 212 of them, were, as well.¹⁰³ He was buried in his stall on the grounds of the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

His long-time trainer was Paul Helm, of whom it is said that if Gambetta ever trailed the sound of Helm’s voice made him speed up and win the race.¹⁰⁴ As Gambetta’s chief mourner, Helm trained the horse for 25 years, and “is desolate for he loved this horse and was his companion in his youth, in his prime and in his equine dotage.



Helm was from Stanford, born about 1857 (1870 Census) or April 1850 (1900 Census), son of Isaac Crow and Charlotte Craig. The 1900 Census for Boyle County says he had been married 16 years to Nannie Helm. They had three children, of whom Georgia, born 1887, and Katie, born 1893, are named.

He is listed as a “hostter” in 1900, and a horse groomer in 1910. His marriage record says that he married Norma Doneghy at the home of W W Givens in Lincoln County, 19 Jan 1883. He died 3 Jan 1929 in Danville and was buried at Hilldale Cemetery. Photo from the *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 June 1965.

1910, 23 August, p1 – Henry Denny stabbed Ben Titus on 18 August, and faced a trial in September. Both men had been drinking in West Danville, Titus drinking only beer, but Denny drinking both beer and whiskey, the paper noting “as any one knows it is bad form to mix them.” The whisky may have come “from that now famous resort of the militant population, the Lebanon pike.”

1910, 10 Oct, p1 – Tevis Mullins, “the well-known colored detective who helped land the ‘blind tiger keepers’ last spring” was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, on complaint of John Harlan. Mullins was released but has had a hard time since the tiger raid, several shots having been fired at him several months ago.

1910, 14 Oct, p1 – The home of Dink Jarmon, near Danville, was destroyed by fire on 13 Oct. Jarmin had left to attend church services, and the home was left in the care of a teacher at the “colored school” by the name of Green. The entire building was destroyed, the loss being about \$1000. Rev. Dickerson, a boarder there, lost \$51 in cash.

1910, 18 Nov, p1 – Reflecting society’s racial prejudice, the *Advocate* called Jack Hall “a good country negro” and Isaiah Rogers “a bad city negro.” Hall and Rogers got into an altercation on 13 November where Hall swung a three-inch knife nearly decapitating Rogers. The *Advocate* noted “it seemed to be a case of the town negro bullying the country negro at the cost of his life.

1910, 17 Dec, p1 – Detective Earle Simmons, “the expert blind tiger catcher”, raided the train from Louisville and seized fifteen gallons of liquor. Alonzo Fields, carrying a gallon under his coat, and Frank Jones, carrying his load in a basket, were both arrested.

1910, 21 Dec, p1 – Arrested were nine blind tigers, though another dozen “smelt a mouse and skipped out of town”. Arrested were South Fourth Street residents James Banks, Josie Embry, Enoch Ragland, Lucille Norwood, Cornelia Smith, and Mary Hansford; also, Carrie Simpson, Landy House on First Street, Frederick Wilson, White, and John Brown, Second Street. The paper noted that with Danville going “dry” now, money and workhouse penalties face the blind tigers when caught. Also, the authorities were now using old blind tiger patrons to purchase liquor to entrap the blind tigers.

1910, 29 Dec, p3 – Willie Simpson, of Wilsonville, was arrested and charged with committing a breach of the peace. Two days later, the *Advocate* reported he had been fined \$15 plus court costs.

1910, 31 Dec, p3 – Henry Simpson of Wilsonville was tried on 30 Dec, and fined \$15 and costs for breach of the peace.

1911, 21 Feb, p1 -- Doing his civic duty, John Carpenter found a “pair of teeth” which he turned in to the Messenger newspaper. The editor noted that the owner may retrieve the teeth by leaving the price of a drink for John.

1911, 10 Apr, p3 – James Brown, better known as “Blind Jim,” soliciting alms with his tin cup and cane, died on Second Street, and was buried in “the colored cemetery.” He was totally blind but had little difficulty getting around and nearly everyone in Danville knew him.

1911, 29 May, p1 – Kid McRoberts shot and killed Burl Bradshaw at Kitty Bell’s place in the McDowell House on Second Street on 27 May. The Lancaster *Record* commented on the Boyle County shooting of Burl Bradshaw by Kid McRoberts, noting this was the sixth killing in the past six months. The *Record* called for a few more to be sent to the electric chair “which would probably teach them to place a higher value on human life. The *Advocate* noted that chicken thieves receive shorter sentences than murderers, and the headline read “Human Blood Again Begins to Flow Freely in Boyle County. – Lax Justice Must be Responsible”. McRoberts was later indicted by the Grand Jury in 20 Sep 1911.

1911, 25 Jul, p1, *Messenger* – On Monday, 24 July, a shooting took place on Second Street between Louis Fuller and Ernest McGill, fuller apparently being the aggressor. Elijah Frye, an innocent bystander, was shot in the head, but the wound was not serious. Fuller disappeared, McGill was arrested, but there was not enough evidence to charge him.

1911, 4 Aug, p1, *Messenger* – Logan Lee and Harrison Andrews, both of Wilsonville, were involved in a fight the previous Sunday, with no serious injuries. Lee was jailed, but Andrews made bond.

1911, 12 Aug, p3 – Thomas Slaughter was arrested for vagrancy on 11 Aug.

1911, 7 Sep, p3 – Sam Woods’ restaurant was the scene of the death of Robert Cole. Cole died of typhoid fever, and received very poor care, resulting in a call for the board of health to see that the restaurant is thoroughly disinfected.

1912, 2 Feb, p1 – George Baldock shot his wife, Lucinda Barbee Baldock. Lucinda apparently took Nevada Burdett to a local picture show and bought her ticket, which was given as the reason for Baldock killing his wife. After this murder, he tried to kill Burdett, but she was saved by her husband, Sherley Burdett.

1912, 5 April – By April 1912, the “hoss swappers” congregating at “Jockey Row” at Second and Main, had once again become a nuisance to area residents. The swappers come to Danville every court day, and must have some place to transact business, but at a recent City Council meeting, no action was taken.

1912, 7 May, p4, *Messenger* – “Logan Lee and Patrick Doneghy engaged in a difficulty” in Wilsonville, “ordinarily a very quiet place.” Lee threw a stone at Doneghy, resulting in a wound on the cheek – the “difficulty” resulting from liquor shipped from another state.

1912, 13 Aug, p1, *Advocate* and *Messenger* – Fifteen blind tigers landed in the workhouse, including “Bunk” Raum, who, the *Advocate* noted, had purchased a touring automobile and a blue grass farm from liquor profits. This was one of the largest raids since the “great raid of March, 1907”, which netted over 20 blind tigers.

1912, 13 Aug, p3 – Lee Grimes was arrested for false swearing. Railroad records show he did not receive liquor by express, but the express messenger swore that he did. The *Advocate* noted that “he stands a good chance for a free ride to [the state penitentiary at] Frankfort.”

1912, 4 Sep, p2 – There was apparently a trust of blind tigers operating, with one leader telling the rest what to do. Prices for a half pint of liquor was 35 cents but has gone up to 40 cents after heavy raids. Beer, too, went from two bottles for 25 cents to 15 cents each. The profit margin was said to work “a decided hardship upon the drinking population” as the liquor cost \$2 per gallon, but was sold at \$6.40 a gallon, one blind tiger selling sixteen barrels in three weeks.

1912, 20 Sep, p2, Stanford *Interior Journal* – Nash “Bunk” Raum was fined \$100 and sentenced to forty days in the workhouse for selling liquor in local option territory. He did appeal the case. Three other charges were brought, but a jury failed to agree

on those. The news article noted that Raum owned a livery stable, a bluegrass farm, and an automobile, and was said to be very wealthy.

1912, 6 Nov, p4, *Advocate* -- In the 1912 election, third-party candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, who wanted his Progressive Party to be “all white,” received 726 votes, Woodrow Wilson received 1798, and William Howard Taft, 701. But in Precinct 14, where most Blacks in Danville lived, Roosevelt received 103, Taft 107 and Wilson, 68. Clearly Boyle’s Black voters saw Wilson as a segregationist, but mostly ignored Roosevelt’s racist statements.¹⁰⁵ The *Advocate* however, showed its Democratic leaning when discussing bond issues that were passed. Two of them, one for sewer repair, and the other for county workhouse repair, were passed overwhelmingly by the residents of Precinct 14, 130 to 10, the paper saying “It is hinted that many desire the workhouse to be improved as they sometimes visit Keeper Timoney and like to see everything in tip-top shape.”

1913, 17 Jan, p4, *Messenger* – An altercation between John Baker and Wharton White, both of Wilsonville, resulted in the serious wounding of Baker. He evidently was trying to take the gun away from White when he was shot.

1913, 12 Mar, p1 – The grave of Levia Raum, wife of Bunk Raum, was apparently looted by ghouls. On closer examination, the digging was apparently the work of dogs going after moles. However, the family decided to place the body in a steel vault anyway.

1913, 22 Aug, p4 – William Letcher, son of Reed “Knox” Letcher, was buried in Wilsonville on 20 Aug. He allegedly was killed by Jennie Trice in Lawrenceburg on 19 Aug, and both were performers in the “Old Plantation” show, which played during the Perryville fair.

1914, 23 Jan, p4 – Lancaster *Central Record* – Nash “Bunk” Raum, having paid a fortune in fines for many years, and having been arrested and convicted time and time again, was “at last” placed behind bars for 150 days. It was noted that he owns nice residence property and a well-equipped livery stable.

1914, 12 Feb, p1 – US Deputy Marshal Coleman, of Somerset County, has arrested in all Kentucky’s 120 counties almost 2,400 liquor violators since taking office in 1897, and rates Boyle County with the highest number, over 300. Most people arrested failed to hold government licenses to sell liquor legally.

1914, 9 Mar, p1 – Leo Smith was cleaning brick at the Gilcher Hotel ruins on 7 Mar, when a thirty-foot-tall wall began to topple. Smith had the presence of mind to run back and look for an opening in the wall. As the wall collapsed, he found himself in a window opening, and was not hurt.

1914, 17 Mar, p1 – Walter Smith shot and killed Al Harlan with a shot gun. The newspaper noted that “the circumstances are along the usual line of Saturday night disturbances in that locality [the creek]”. Three days later, 20 Mar, Smith’s examining trial said he was charged with the murder of Al Harlan and Jess Banks.

1914, 24 Apr, p1 – Lebanon Road residents received quite a scare when about fifty monkeys belonging to Howe’s Great London Shows managed to escape, scampering over the grass, climbing trees, and running in the roads. It took several hours for hundreds of people to capture all the chimps in time for the street parade.

1914, 20 Oct, p9 – Cincinnati *Enquirer* – Moneta Sleet of Boyle County, father of the Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer, Moneta Sleet, Jr, was a student at Kentucky Normal Institute (now Kentucky State University). He and several other students were charged with carrying concealed and deadly weapons and inciting a riot. They apparently were trying to force the faculty to reinstate James S Dean of Jefferson County, who had been expelled for insubordination. Others charged included Andrew Goodloe, Boyle Co; William D Brook, Taylor Co; Clarence Washington, Woodford Co; James S Dean, Jefferson Co; James S Ward, Mason Co, and Clark Alexander, Mason Co.

1914, 13 Nov, p1 – Great excitement on East Green when early in the morning, George Jones, the well-known hack driver, called police to report a dead man in the street. Chief Thurmond and several officers reported there. Upon investigation they found a large log and a hat beside it. Peace was restored.

1915, 3 Feb, p3 – Forgeries resulted in Alfred Holmes being arrested. He supposedly forged fifteen or twenty checks and pass them on to Danville merchants, including Parks & Hendren, The Hub, John Magee, and others.

1915, 25 May, p3 – Charley Coates, “the handless negro” pled guilty to taking money from Cutsinger’s store and was held over to September’s grand jury.

1915, 1 Nov, p1 – On 31 Oct at Wilsonville, Gerald Bruce, 19, was shot to death by Robert Carpenter, about 30, who was in jail pending first degree murder charges. The article incorrectly had switched names, and a correction was printed on 2 November.

1915, 19 Nov, p1 – Jim Miller was shot by Willie Jones on 13 Nov. James Robert Miller, born about 1897, died at the city hospital on 18 November. At the time of the shooting, the wound was considered fatal “as the lad’s intestines were perforated in about fifteen places.” Miller was the son of Greene and Anne (Boner) Miller of 516 Russell St, 1910 Census.

1916, 21 Feb, p1 – In a confusingly-written story about a pistol duel near the turkey pen on Lebanon Road, Eddie Wells ended up in the hospital and Willie Berry ended up in jail in a fracas over a woman who was accompanying Wells. The *Advocate* headlined the notice with two racial slurs which were commonly used at the time: “Resulted When One Shine Tried To Cop Dusky Damsel From Another”.

1916, 23 Jun, p3 – Charles Stull, of Stoney Point, was quite the farmer. Last fall, when coming to town with raspberries, he brought strawberries the size of hen’s eggs. But yesterday, he displayed the results of hundreds of experiments with blackberries – white blackberries, that taste the same, and have the same formation and size of ordinary blackberries. The *Messenger* probably exaggerated by saying his blackberries “will doubtless give him national fame” noting that he was experimenting with growing berries in all colors of the rainbow.

1916, 9 Aug, p1 – The 47th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of United Brothers of Friendship opened its session in Danville with 500 members present. They had an encampment at the Boyle County Fairgrounds.

1916, 8 Nov, p3, *Advocate* – Blacks in Precinct 14 (Foxstable) went overwhelmingly for Republican, Charles Evan Hughes, over Woodrow Wilson, 205 to 91, as did Shelby City Precinct 10, 59-46. In the Congressional race, both precincts went for the Republican, Neat, instead of the Democrat, Helm. By that fall, it was evident that the Black population was declining, as Democrats outnumbered Republicans for the first time.¹⁰⁶

1917, 2 Nov, p1 – A fight between Josh B Adams Jr (white) and Thomas Doneghy at a “negro dance” at the Walnut Street tobacco warehouse, resulted in Adams’s death. Apparently, Adams knocked Doneghy into the driveway, unconscious, then Monroe Doneghy, Tom’s cousin, stabbed Adams twice. Adams was carried to Dr. Jackson’s office, where he died. Monroe is the son of Edward and Mollie Doneghy, Adams, the son of Mr and Mrs Josh B Adams, Sr, and was buried in Bellevue Cemetery.

1918, 7 Jan, p4 – The annual sexton’s report noted that in Perryville there were several burials in Spring Hill Cemetery, and twenty-nine in the “colored cemetery”.

1918, 9 Apr, p3 – Circuit court was engaged in the trial of Edward Kenley, charged with the killing of Charles Baughman, of Shelby City.

1918, 21 May, p5 – “Baby testing” was not what it seemed. Doctors in Boyle County, including “the colored doctors of Danville” were weighing and measuring babies was one indication of how well children were being cared for. A specific call went out – “Please urge your colored people to take their babies to the office of one of the colored doctors this week ...”

1918, 13 Jun, p2 – Sheriff Polk Critchfield arrested a woman in Wilsonville who was charged with stealing meat from Cozatt’s Parksville store.

1918, 5 Jul, p1 – Dogs from the Wilsonville settlement attacked and killed eight ewes worth \$160, belonging to Louis and Clarence Tucker, of Parksville.

Jere Clemens Caldwell, age 73, in an interview with the *Advocate-Messenger*, 23 Jun 1991, pB11, noted that when he was born in 1918, few babies were born in hospitals; instead, he said, “ You just had a colored woman who attended. There were midwives that were used to taking care of babies; in fact, the same woman borned, I’d say, at least six children on this [Harrodsburg] road. Her name was Mag Toliver. She would go and stay with the woman through delivery, and maybe a month or two months after that to get the child started.”

1919, 4 Jan – The death certificate of 33-year-old Lewis Jackson of Danville, son of Lewis Jackson, was filed. He was killed in Danville by a gunshot wound to the spinal column and was buried in Lexington. Neither Danville newspaper had any mention of this, and it is only through the death certificate that we know anything.

1919, 27 Jun, p1 -- Apparently, in June 1919, the Doric Lodge hosted a picnic for “colored people”, along with a parade in town by the Bardstown Military Band. The band escorted the Bardstown and Danville baseball teams to Centre College’s Cheek Field, where after the game, King Swope, Republican running for Congress, and Rev B L Monday of Henderson, will speak. Monday was considered the leading “negro orator” in the state. After the speech, the group moved back to town where the new Masonic Hall on Second Street was dedicated. The article concluded with a quotation from Billie Wade of the Elks Club: “Spring chicken is goner see a hard time.”¹⁰⁷

1919, 16 Dec, p1, Richmond *Daily Register* – Ella Murphy, wife of Herman Murphy, and daughter-in-law of Flem Murphy of Danville, was just awarded ownership of 2,000 acres of valuable farmland at Las Positas, Alameda County.

World War I and the Postwar Period

Support for World War I was general among the African American population as many believed they would win support for civil rights by supporting the war effort. Such was not to be the case, however. The period after the Armistice was one of aggressive hostility to labor unions, Socialist, immigrants, and African Americans, anyone or anything that did not conform to “100 percent Americanism.”¹⁰⁸

Along with the Great Migration, racial unrest spread across the country. Soldiers returning from the war competed for jobs, thus increasing racial tensions. Many African Americans were employed as strikebreakers particularly in the steel, packing, mining, and maritime fields,¹⁰⁹ which just made things worse, and in several cases, resulted in race riots – the worst of which happened from May to December 1919, in Texas, Chicago, and Washington, DC, as well as Charleston, SC.¹¹⁰

Along with race riots, lynching increased, with seventy-six victims in just the year 1919; an anti-lynching bill was introduced and passed in the House of Representatives in 1922; as of 2018, such a law has yet to be passed. Ominously, the race riots and lynchings are closely related, at least timewise, with the second rising of the Ku Klux Klan nationally.¹¹¹

1920s

The Ku Klux Klan in Danville and Boyle County, 1922-1926

As reported by Danville’s two newspapers, the *Daily Messenger* and the *Kentucky Advocate*

Any history of African Americans in Danville and Boyle County would not be complete without some account of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the county. The Klan was active, or at least was making news, only from 1922 to 1925, though there probably have been activities or members since then.

In the 1920s, Danville’s two newspapers, the *Daily Messenger*, and the *Kentucky Advocate* both covered activities of the Ku Klux Klan in Boyle County. However, reading their reports, one might conclude that there were two different Klans – one which was “American” and positive, and one which was illegal and violent. I have tried to research every article I can find from 1870 to 1939 in the *Advocate* and from 1910 to 1939 in the *Messenger*. Below are excerpts from the articles that concern Danville and Boyle County during that time, all from 1922 to 1925. IF the Klan were active in Danville prior to 1922 and after 1925, I have not found newspaper accounts of its activities.

Dr. C Lewis Fowler was scheduled to speak in Danville on 29 April 1922. The *Advocate* believed this was an attempt to organize a Klan chapter in Danville. And indeed, when Dr Fowler spoke, he noted that Somerset had a new chapter with 600 members, and Danville was next.¹¹²

Dr. Fowler’s address in Danville emphasized that the Klan’s purposes were (1) making America safe for Protestant Christians, (2) saving our American free schools, (3) the separation of the Church and State, (4) securing free speech and (5) free press, and (6) the restriction of foreign immigration.” He then went on noting the Negroes can’t belong because “this is a white man’s organization”, Jews can’t belong because they are not Protestant Christians, and Catholics can’t belong because they are subjects of the Pope. Several men challenged Dr. Fowler’s statements, and several then left the room during the speech.¹¹³

Apparently, the reputation of the Klan, somewhat different from Dr. Fowler’s assessment, caused the *Advocate* to call for enforcement of laws, and breaking up of lawlessness. Cited as being “lawless” were the Ku Klux Klan, moonshiners, liquor venders, holdup men, bagmen, and others.¹¹⁴

By the date of the first state meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Lexington, Sunday, 10 June 1923, Danville reportedly had a Klan organization of about two hundred members.¹¹⁵

The *Messenger* first noted Klan activity in Danville with an article on Rev. Ferrell who spoke at the Courthouse on 26 Jul, insisting that the Klan had been “misrepresented, that it was not a tar and feather or lynching organization.” The KKK stood for enforcement of laws, honest politics, and honest voting. They also opposed unlimited immigration and favored the laws that were then passing through Congress limiting immigration but basing it on racist grounds. He noted that the Klan was not open to Catholics, Jews, foreigners, or negroes. He then invited those who were interested, to join him at a meeting place, whereupon about a hundred men followed him. Ferrell finally noted that a woman Klan organizer would be coming to Danville shortly to organize the women.¹¹⁶

Shortly after that, the *Advocate* had several items about Klan leaders being arrested and the Klan being investigated. Rev. E L Lougher, who spoke in Danville in late summer 1923, was arrested in Louisville, having been previously arrested in Lexington, Owensboro, and Richmond, for disturbing the peace. In addition, on 24 Sep 1923, p1, the *Advocate* reported that Hopkins

Circuit Court judge, Ruby Lafoon (later to be governor of Kentucky), called for the grand jury in the county to investigate activities of the Klan.

Mr. W L Neal, of Hustonville Pike, three miles from Danville, must have been somewhat surprised when he returned home from the Danville Exposition late in the evening, Friday, 19 Oct 1923. It seems that a Ku Klux Klan rally was held on his farm, without his knowledge, between 7 and 9 pm, and one of his tenants counted 180 automobiles full of men, and two large crosses burned. Most of the vehicles came from the southern direction. ¹¹⁷

Spring 1924 was an active time for the Klan. Evidently Perryville also had some sort of Ku Klux Klan organization, as Mr. Leslie Whitehouse and Mr. T D Harris attended a Klan meeting there. That news was reported on Saturday, 15 Mar, so the Perryville meeting was probably the previous Saturday, 8 March. ¹¹⁸

Two large crosses, which could be seen at a great distance, lit up the night sky on Thursday, 27 Mar 1924. The crosses were burned on Cecil Hill on the Lexington pike near city limits (probably in the vicinity of the present-day water treatment plant), and another was burned on Lebanon pike, just past the railroad crossing. ¹¹⁹

Members of the Ku Klux Klan visited two area churches in April 1924, the Christian Church in Junction City, and the Methodist Church in Perryville. The fourteen members, full regalia “gave a thrill to the large audiences at both churches, according to witnesses.” The men entered the churches, carrying the American flag, prayed a bit, then made donations of money to each of the pastors. Note how the reports in the *Messenger* show the Klan in a positive light. ¹²⁰

On Monday, 21 April, at the West Danville Chapel, once more, fourteen KKK members entered the church, and a speaker once more noted the goals of the Klan – the church, law and order, morality – then the principles of the organization, and finally noted that “they were not guilty of the terrible charges made against them. Again, the *Messenger* highlights the positive aspects of the Klan – I have not found any negative reporting about the Klan from that paper. ¹²¹

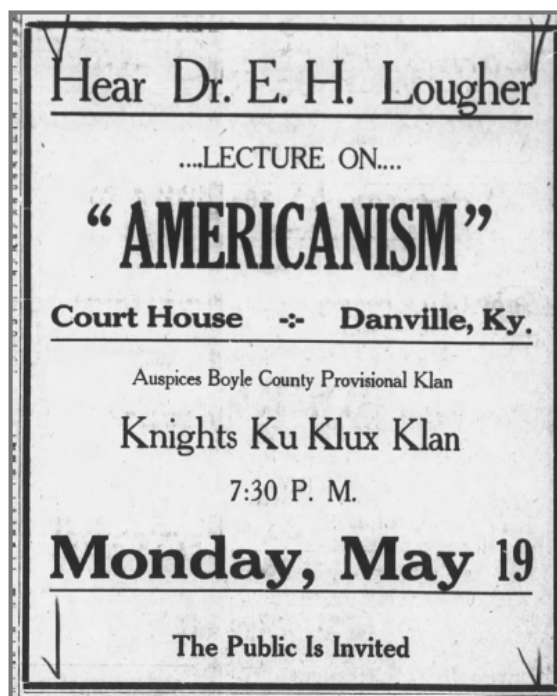
Dr. E H Lougher, lecturer on “Americanism”, would be speaking in front of the courthouse on Monday evening, 19 May. The *Messenger* noted that he was arrested last fall in Owensboro for speaking on this same topic but was cheered by thousands when he returned to give the same address. The meeting was under the auspices of the “Boyle County Provisional Klan”. Again, even though the paper did report Lougher’s arrest, the story was “spun” to end up in a positive light. ¹²²

At a large crowd at the Boyle County Courthouse on Monday, 19 May 1924, Dr. E H Lougher, noted that opposition to the Ku Klux Klan is unjust, and that the Klan “is not an organization of lawlessness or night riding, but stands for real Americanism.” The Klan has about nine million members, of whom 70,000 are ministers. Newspapers fighting against the Klan don’t know anything about the Klan. He further stated that he “did not condemn the Catholics, Jews and Negroes” but saying the Klan was the best friend they have because the Klan stands for freedom of speech, church, press, and American ideals. He believed Catholics control the politics of the US, while Jews control the finances. The Klan opposes race mixing and marital and social intercourse, and that ten million immigrants who do not speak English are “undesirables” and should all be sent back to Europe. ¹²³

The giant rally planned for the coming weekend should see 25,000 people attending. The Klan in Somerset will have four or five cars on the evening train to Danville. The Klan in Lexington has hired an entire train, and heavy traffic was expected on the Lexington Road from Nicholasville to Danville. The parade beginning at 8:30 will be held in West Danville, as Danville has a prohibition on masked parades within city limits. A giant electric cross, about 50 feet high, with many 150-watt light bulbs on it, is being erected by the local Ku Klux Klan, at the fairgrounds. Work was being done by B C Ingels, and plans were to light it Friday, 30 May. However, the *Messenger* lamented that this fact will seriously handicap the effectiveness and beauty of the parade for hundreds are coming from all of Central Kentucky to participate in it. . . . Many of the big floats which were to be used have had to be abandoned. Since the refusal by the Council to permit this parade, many of the adjoining counties have invited the Boyle County Klan to hold its celebration in their county seats.” ¹²⁴ While the *Messenger* gave extensive coverage to the rally, the *Advocate* merely reported that a crowd estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 attended the meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in West Danville. More than five hundred members, in full regalia, were at the meeting, and the large electric cross was always visible. ¹²⁵

A special agent from the Pension Bureau in Washington was in Danville on 8 July 1924 looking through the back issues of the *Advocate* for information regarding the lynching of William Gibson and his nephew, John Gibson, which occurred about 1868 near the Boyle-Mercer County Line. The story goes that the men, both residents of Washington County, had been attending a circus at Harrodsburg, and were returning to Danville. John Gibson had been courting a young woman whose parents objected; it was understood that the woman's father was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and hanged Gibson to prevent the marriage, and that Gibson's father was hanged to destroy any other evidence, the elder Gibson apparently recognizing some of the Klan members. The elder Gibson was a war veteran, and that his death might have some effect on pending pensions. Once more, it was the *Advocate* that wrote negatively about the Klan. ¹²⁶

Dr. E H Lougher spoke again in front of the Court House on 23 July 1924. His remarks, covered at length in the *Messenger* but not at all in the *Advocate*, noted a great positive acceptance of the Klan in Kentucky, whereas a short while ago, communities which would not allow him to speak are now inviting him to speak. The Klan is cleaning up the ills of society in a decent, legal way, and is a positive purifying and cleansing power. He noted that the Klan stands for the Protestant Christian religion but believes in religious freedom. The Klan also advocates that all American children should have a public school education, and that "thousands of ignorant foreigners are coming to the United States every year and are not trained" in American ideals. Foreigners make up three-quarters of the population of New York, and they attempted to control the Democratic presidential convention. He went on to explain why the hoods and secrecy are part of the Klan's beliefs – they are a reform organization, and it would be more difficult to reform if they were persecuted by their enemies. Interestingly, many other articles regarding the Klan at the time noted the illegalities and violence of the organization. ¹²⁷



On 22 Aug 1924, the *Advocate* noted that Democratic Presidential nominee, John W Davis, denounced the Ku Klux Klan, and any other organizations espousing racial or religious prejudice. He also called for President Calvin Coolidge to do the same and remove the Klan from the political debate. On the following day, 23 Aug 1924, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, Charles G Dawes, declared that the Klan encouraged lawlessness, recounting numerous reports of Klan-inspired violence in many parts of the country. He said the Klan was "opposed to the welfare of all peaceful, civilized communities." ¹²⁸

The editor of the *Messenger* pointed out that the paper is committed to "fight the common 'enemy,' the Republican Party." The Democrats stand for the masses, while the GOP stands for the classes. Coverage of the news, including that of the Ku Klux Klan, will be done as news not taking a stand one way or the other. How well-balanced *Messenger* coverage of the Klan was, however, is debatable. ¹²⁹

15 August 1924 was to be "Ku Klux Klan Day" at the county fair. Thousands of Klansmen were expected to attend, wearing full regalia. Women were to put on a drill, and there was to be an address on "America for Americans." "Robed men will be in charge of the traffic." ¹³⁰

The Boyle County Provisional Klan enclosed six new ten-dollar bills in a letter to Mr and Mrs James Harris in their hour of need, saying that the Klan was founded on the principles of Jesus Christ, who always helped those in need. The Harrises noted to the *Messenger* (7 Aug 1924, p1) that they knew no one who was a member of the Klan, so they told their story to the paper.

There was no disorder at "Ku Klux Klan Day" at the county fair, as Klansmen handled traffic, and were stationed around the grounds, unmasked. ¹³¹

A real estate sign on Hustonville Pike was vandalized by someone signing it, "K.K.K." A reward of \$25 was offered in the *Messenger* on 21 Aug 1924, p3, for the arrest and conviction of the party responsible.

Rev. Frank Richardson, Perryville Methodist Church pastor, represented the Ku Klux Klan at the funeral services of Mr Henry Stone at Bellevue Cemetery. The widow requested a Klan funeral, but owing to city ordinances, masked Klansmen could not

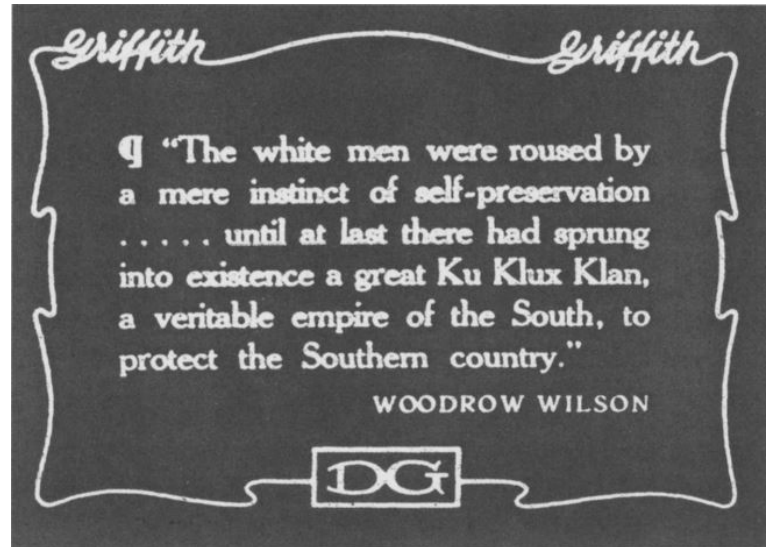
participate within city limits. The Klan, in the end, observed the law, and did not attempt to hold the service as their members would have to be unmasked. ¹³²

Legal action was taken in Fayette Circuit Court against the Ku Klux Klan for misrepresenting facts to its members, paying the Grand Dragon \$60,000 a year, and misappropriating funds, hiding firearms in meeting rooms to intimidate disagreeing members. Interestingly, just below this article was a notice that “Many persons are planning to see the ‘*The Birth of a Nation*,’ the greatest motion picture ever made, coming to the Colonial Theatre.” *The Birth of a Nation* extolled the goodness of the Klan and totally denigrated African Americans and the Union Army after the Civil War. It was one of the most racist films ever made, and the fact that the notice appeared at all indicates the racist attitude of the *Messenger* at the time. ¹³³ President Woodrow Wilson, a southern white supremacist and segregationist, purportedly said of the film, “It’s like writing history with lightning. My only regret is that it is all so terribly true.” There is, however, little real evidence that Wilson ever said that. D. W. Griffith, producer of the film, used some of Wilson’s own writing as captions in the silent film. ¹³⁴

About two to three thousand Klansmen attended a meeting near Atoka on 19 June 1925 with Rev J W Hardee of Lexington speaking, and a large cross being burned. At the time, Atoka was one of the main African American communities in Boyle County. Note was made that the Klan has not been very active lately, but this indicates that the organization is “taking on new life” and that another big meeting is planned for the Perryville area. ¹³⁵

The Danville City Commission heard three women representing the Ku Klux Klan on 3 Aug 1926. The women requested that the city consider repeal of the anti-mask ordinance. The women noted that the hoods are required regalia at Klan funerals, and that permission should be given to members to be masked

at such events. The Klan, represented by Mrs. Ott of the state KKK, explained that the Klan favors observing the law, and pure Americanism. No action was taken. This is the last mention I find in either the *Advocate* or the *Messenger* of Klan activities in Danville until after 1939. ¹³⁶



1920, 5 Jun, p1 – In order to settle the estate of John C Tibbs and others, a master commissioner’s sale of property was scheduled for 21 June 1920. The first parcel was the “Tibbs Homestead” on Walnut Street between First and Stanford Ave, bounded by Williams, Neeley, Bruce, Tompkins, Hamilton, Weisiger, and others, the original property being conveyed to Ben Tibbs by Thomas Cochran 2 May 1867 (Deed Book 10, p94) and to Tibbs by Reed Welsh, 1 May 1868 (Deed Book 10, p449). A second parcel consisted of a brick building and lot on the south side of Main Street, fronting 30 ft 9 inches, on the east by an alley 53 ft, on the south by property of Sarah Perkins, 30 ft 9 inches, and on the west by Sarah Perkins, being conveyed to Tibbs by T J Doram, and recorded in Deed Book 23, p318, Deed Book 30, p61, and Deed Book 39, p446.

1920, 1 Oct, p1 – Sheriff M J Farris Jr arrested Ed Smalley on 1 Oct and charged him with drawing a gun on Ernest McGill. The following day, the *Messenger* reported that Smalley was fined ten dollars and costs for the incident.

1920, 2 Nov, p1 – The *Advocate* reported that “Negro women were refused ballots at the voting places” in Savannah, GA. Apparently having women voting in Boyle County quieted down the men – “the new voters have cast that particular spell upon the gentlemen and there was nothing but the greatest respect shown . . .” In the presidential election, Shelby City, Lebanon Pike, Stanford Pike, and the neighborhood around South Second both went for the Republican, Harding, as opposed to the Democrat Cox.

1921, 11 Jul, p4 -- Reconstruction of Second Street from Broadway to Walnut resulted in assessments of property owners. Those on South Second from Main to Walnut were listed, along with their road frontage and assessment:

East Side, Sarah C Perkins, 90.30 feet; Mary Jones, 35.64 feet; V H Cheatham, 70.90 feet; Doric Lodge, 27.15 feet; M G Weisiger, 21.08 feet; John Tibbs, 30.55 feet, and Mary E Jones, 61.60 feet; on the West Side, John G Weisiger, 110.50 feet; Nash and Rosa Raum, 55.45 feet; and John G Weisiger, 171.75 feet.

1922, 14 Apr, p3 – Charley Coates, “the handless negro” was charged with receiving stolen goods but defended himself and won in open court.

1922, 27 Apr, p2 -- In late April, Mr. John Allen, White, of South Third Street was robbed of \$10 by Eddie Lee Lapsley; Lapsley told Allen that his mother resided on Second Street, and that he could get change for the \$10. He went around the corner of the house, but ran, and was not seen again until apprehended by Sheriff Logan Wood on 27 April.

1922, 3 Jul, p3 – George Duncan, carpenter, of Danville, was killed in Lexington by his brother, Martin, formerly of Danville. He was employed for the past year by Ashby Jackson.

1923, 6 Jan, p1 – Last November, Oscar Letcher, John Eddie Doneghy, and Campbell Graham, supposedly robbed and shot Mitchell Neal of Oneida, TN. Their trial began this day. The victim had been walking toward Junction City where it was believed he had a jug of whiskey hidden. His body was found on the railroad track just this side of Junction City. Before he died, Neal said that “three colored men robbed him of twenty-seven dollars and then shot him.”

1923, 5 Feb, p3 – Paralee Walker is ill with a severe attack of the flu at her home on Seventh Street. “Paralee is one of the most faithful and devoted friends of the white people she has lived with, and they all love and honor her...”

1923, 23 Apr, p4 – A liquor party on 21 Apr was raided. Ed Ingram, probably white, was given 60 days in jail and fined \$220; William Wade, colored, received 30 days in jail and a fine of \$137. Members of the visiting carnival were fined between \$28.50 and \$52.50 each.

1923, 2 May, p1 – An expansion of the city water works was requested for Seventh Street by City Councilman Givens. At the present time, people are using water out of barrels placed at St Mildred’s Court.

1923, 25 Jul, p1 – Notice was given that a representative of the national headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan would be speaking on 26 Jul at the courthouse at 7:30 p.m. This is the first mention, by that name at least, of the Ku Klux Klan in the Danville area. For the next two years, the Klan would be active in the area.

1923, 10 Sep, p2 – Rev. J E Wood was elected President of the National Baptist Convention last week in Fort Worth, TX.

1924, 5 Jan, p2 -- Even as a religious convention in Indiana was advocating an end to white superiority, the descendant of a slave, Churchill White, had invented, patented, and built a hemp break, a machine which softens the fibers of hemp so that they can be woven. The machine was to be demonstrated at Junction City on 6 Feb at "the old Sassafras Oil Distillery plant in the west end."

1924, 8 Jan, p1, Advocate and Messenger -- A sensational shooting took place between Lee Grimes and Newton Jones. Jones operated Dreamland, a colored confectionery, also described as "a swell cafe for colored citizens" next to the Royal Palm, operated by William Duncan. Grimes appeared outside with a shotgun and pulled the trigger. The blast caused a wild commotion on Second Street, and in the melee, Mrs W D Meece of Harding Street was injured by a stray shot. There was, however, confusion as to who fired the shot that injured Mrs Meece. Jones was also hit in the hand and cheek. Jones was later charged with malicious shooting but was cleared on 19 January.

1924, 6 May, p1 – A shooting near the Dreamland Café on South Second Street resulted in the killing of Herman Miller. Apparently, Palmer Hedges, of Ashland, shot Miller shortly after Miller exited the café. Hedges, an employee of the Dix River Dam, apparently tried to flee, having purchased a train ticket to Lexington. At trial on 12 May, the case apparently was continued over to the September term of the court. Joseph Bright, undertaker, was called to the witness stand as the undertaker who performed the autopsy on Miller.

1924, 31 May, p3 -- Frank Montgomery, sexton of Hilldale – “the Colored Cemetery on Duncan Hill”, noted that trespassing is becoming a problem with youngsters breaking tombstones with hammers; he called for interested parties to help clean out the honeysuckles which had almost taken over the cemetery.

1924, 12 Aug, p1 – Aaron Hicks was returning home from Lebanon Road to Persimmon Knob after a storm, when his horse stepped on a fallen electrical wire, and was instantly killed. Hicks got out of his carriage and tried to get the horse up, but when he took hold of the bit, he was himself shocked, but not seriously injured.

1924, 26 Aug, p2, Messenger – Harrison Andrews was charged with murder at Wilsonville of Joe Crowdus on 3 August. He claimed self-defense, but evidence failed to bear out that conclusion. He had disappeared after the shooting, but was captured two days later, and spent the time in between the arrest and the hearing on 26 August in jail.

1924, 5 Nov, p1, Advocate – Black dominated precincts continued to vote Republican – Turkey Pen (9), The Fort (12), Shelby City (13), Engine House (18) and Frye’s Lane (19) and Manninni’s (22) all voted for Calvin Coolidge. Every other precinct in the county voted for Democrat John Davis.

1924, 14 Nov, *Harrodsburg Herald* – an incident at the then-under-construction Dix Dam was reminiscent of the forced removal of Blacks from Corbin, KY, in 1919. The segregated work camp noted an increase in theft, and two Black men allegedly killed Edward Winkle, who was also stabbed and robbed. Law enforcement protected the accused from lynching, but the white mob instead raided the black camp and forced the workers to walk to Burgin overnight. Many suffered from exposure, but conditions improved when the sheriff convinced the mob to turn the 300-400 black workers over to law enforcement. They were then gathered in a rock quarry, where at least they had some protection from the elements. In February 1925, the two Black men were convicted of murder. The *Advocate* also reported the riot on 10 November, p1, but the Harrodsburg article was more legible than the microfilm copy of the *Advocate*.

1925, 8 Jan, p1 – Harrison Andrews was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary in the murder of John Crowdus in Wilsonville last year.

1925, 3 Feb, p1 -- The *Advocate* reported that “Aunt America Thurmond” of Shelby City was the oldest woman in the civilized world, that she remembered Gov. Isaac Shelby’s funeral in 1826 and the Mexican War, and that her children were all grown and married before the Civil War. It also reported that she grew three complete sets of teeth during her lifetime. Unfortunately, no other details are given about her family.

1925, 20 Jul, p4 – The Ford owned by Clarence and London Bruce of Parksville, went over the bank on Chenault Bridge’s east end yesterday. Clarence was trying to turn the car around when it backed off the road. A large rock stopped the car from falling about fifty feet. In the car were Bruce, his sister-in-law, London’s wife, and two-year-old baby, and two small girls. The baby was thrown out but suffered no injuries, while other injuries were only minor.

1925, 23 Jul, p1 -- The Danville Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Company’s employee picnic was held on 22 June 1925 at King’s Mill, with about 80 people present, enjoying a lunch, and swimming. However, the “colored” employees were hosted in Clifton on the Dix River.

1926, 3 Apr, p2, *Messenger* – Simon Sleet was driving his car containing several Bate students when it collided near J T Bonaa’s residence, with a produce truck belonging to William and Rupley. The sedan was demolished, but no one was injured.

1926, 21 Jul, p1 -- Bessie Frye, South Fourth Street, was convicted on 21 July of possessing liquor, and was sentenced to 60 days in the workhouse and fined \$300. Officers found four gallons of liquor near her house.

1926, 5 Aug, p1 -- The Masonic Grand Lodge hosted 600 guests in Bunk Rum’s Hall Wednesday, 4 August 1926. The meeting included a parade on Thursday, a prize drill, and other features. All officers were re-elected, and the next annual meeting was set for Louisville in 1927. The Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, also re-elected all their officers. The Grand Lodge complimented Danville in high terms for the considerations accorded its representatives.

1926, 18 Sep, p2 -- Tom Reveley (“Revelry” in error in the article), died today at his East Main Street home, having been ill for several weeks, and will be buried in Hilldale Cemetery. He was a 25-year employee of the Danville Gas Light Company, and “[T]here are few gas users in Danville, who were not acquainted with Tom Reveley. His efficient service and courteous manner will be missed.”

1926, 20 Sep, p2, *Messenger* – George Caldwell, one of the oldest citizens in the county, met his death at Wilsonville. He was drawing water from a well, when he fell in, and drowned before help could reach him. In an interview with an *Advocate* reporter, he recounted how he had helped build the Louisville and Nashville line from Brumfield to Junction City.

1926, 8 Dec, p1 -- About April 1926, the Danville City Council had voted \$500 for repair of the road from Hustonville Road to the Duncan Hill cemetery, even though that road was outside city limits. The question arose in December as to why the Boyle County Fiscal Court had done nothing toward the rebuilding of the road, which “is almost impassable and the colored people have difficulty reaching the cemetery to bury their dead.” The situation was to be investigated.

1927, 17 Feb, p4 – On 15 Feb, James Sallee was found murdered about 500 yards from Danville city limits on the Stanford Pike. Two Centre College students, Morelle Beckwith, and Ben Smith, were walking when they heard shots about 8:30 pm, but paid little attention. Shortly, they found Sallee’s body with two gunshot wounds. Sallee had been attending a lodge meeting and was on his way home. On 23 Feb, p4, Dallas Jones and Joseph S Bright posted a notice of a reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of those who murdered Bro. James Sallee recently. The State Lodge, GUOFF, provided the reward. As was reported in the *Advocate*, 25 Feb 1927, p1, and the Stanford *Interior Journal*, 11 Mar 1927, p2, even the Boyle County Fiscal Court, and the governor of Kentucky, William J Fields, offered rewards. I have found no mention of any convictions, or even trials, for this murder.

1927, 27 May, p1 – James Doneghy, First Ward councilman, was instructed by the council to award Taylor Brothers a contract to repair driveways in Hilldale Cemetery. Also, the county Fiscal Court a year ago, agreed to rebuild Duncan Hill Road if the city of Danville donated \$500 to the fund, which he city did. The question now is why hasn’t the work been done?

1928, 31 Jan, p1 – Two “rum runners” driving a big Hudson model were spotted by prohibition officers having made a run “to the lower counties”. When the two saw the police, they took off on the Lebanon pike toward Brumfield, the officers in hot pursuit. The Hudson struck two fence posts and two telephone poles and was badly damaged. Inside the wreck, officers found forty-three gallons of moonshine, which was poured out. The “two colored boys” were in jail in Danville, and though they are from Danville, they were not well known.

1928, 12 Sep, p3 -- West Danville witnessed the shotgun shooting of Alberta Hoskins by William Logan on 12 September; she was not seriously hurt, but he was arrested and jailed.

1928, 5 Oct, p1 -- More street violence was reported on 5 October, the *Advocate* noting that there had been two shootings in less than a week and two killings in less than a year on Second Street. “More than fifty of the high-class colored citizens” have asked the street to be cleaned up, the pool halls closed, and idlers and loafers put to work on the streets. The city council was to meet 19 October to attempt to accomplish all of that. Witnesses also were reluctant to come forward for fear of being “knocked off”.

1928, 7 Nov, p1, *Advocate* – Black voters in Boyle County went overwhelmingly for Herbert Hoover, despite “the appearance here of a Negro Democrat”.

1928, 21 Dec, p1 -- Bootlegging was seen as the main cause of the crime wave plaguing Second Street, resulting in at least six deaths in the county in the previous year. The article, published on 21 December, noted that not even in Chicago, with its rampant crime, is there an area the size of Second Street that is as violent. Add to all this, the fact that bootleggers escape with only light punishment when caught, and the situation had become critical. Solutions to the problem, however, would certainly not have passed constitutional muster: rid Second Street of loafing places; clear the street of idlers; indict and try owners and renters of property used for bootlegging; declare martial law and search anyone entering Second Street. The killing of Oscar Richardson, the pistol being found behind the “old McDowell House,” did not even result in an indictment.

1929, 16 Feb, p2 -- Walter Pope was stabbed about 10:30 p.m. on 16 Feb 1929, by Lillian Hardin, on Second Street, his condition considered serious. At her trial on 27 Feb, p1, she was found not guilty due to self-defense.

1929, 25 Feb, p1 – Willie J Taylor allegedly shot Hardin Kinley at Kinley’s mother’s home in Junction City. Taylor said that Kinley was drunk and had been abusing Taylor’s sister.

1929, 19 Apr, p1 -- Doc and Dave Sinkhorn were jailed following their arrest at Wilsonville for illegal manufacture of liquor. They had a 40 gallon still and about 130 gallons of corn mash, but no liquor on the premises

1929, 28 May, p1 – William Wheat, well-known rum runner from Lexington, arrived this morning in Danville in a high-powered Cadillac. Authorities got wind of his delivery, but Wheat sighted the officers, and headed toward Lexington, reaching speeds of 70 mph, astonishing travelers on the Lexington Pike. Wheat sped through Chenault Bridge, but officers noticed a smoky trail following him. His speed had burned out the bearings in the car, and he was arrested, and sixty-five gallons of “rare old moonshine” was removed.

1929, 26 Jun, p1 -- Rev. J E Wood, longtime publisher of the “Torch Light” newspaper, suffered a blaze in his printing establishment, thus ending publication of the paper. Other buildings on Walnut Street that were damaged in the fire included the Colored Odd Fellows Hall and threatened the rear end of the Blue Grass Garage, Woods Motor Company, H E Roy Grocery, Danville Bakery, the Gilcher Hotel, and the Old Central House. G F Carpenter’s meat store in the Odd Fellows Hall was also damaged, along with a small building next to the Torch Light’s building. The building which burned was the same building in which Danville policeman John Crum was shot and killed in 1901.

1929, 5 Dec, p1 – Archie Caldwell, lifelong resident of Danville, died of injuries sustained in a railroad accident, and was buried in Duncan Hill Cemetery today.

1929, 19 Dec, p4 – A group of Danville “colored singers” performed at Berea College, the concert being broadcast over Louisville’s WHAS radio. Participants included James Ball, Edward Caldwell, Joseph Carpenter, Herod Chitterson, Archie Doneghy, Ednon Fields, Thomas Francis, Lucien Holmes, Thomas Irvine, Addison Jenkins, Newton Jones, David Logan, James McKittrick, Samuel Montgomery, George Parr, Either One Richardson, James Sneed, Thomas Turner, Allie Wade, William Wade, Rev William Young, and Louis Carpenter, director. Solos were sung by Allie Wade (“In The Garden of My Heart”), Samuel Montgomery (“Deep River”), and George Parr (“Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses”). The article said the performance “elicited the unanimous applause of the great audience of radio listeners” but I’m not sure how they figured that out.

1930s*The Second Great Migration*

During the 1930s and 1940s, a second wave of Black migration north began (and continued into the 1970s), but this time much of the movement was caused by agricultural conditions in the South. The Great Depression and the New Deal resulted in many farmers being paid not to grow crops, which lessened the need for farm workers. As many as 2 million people left the rural South during this second great migration, many moving to larger cities in the South such as Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, or Louisville.¹³⁷

In the period from 1920 to 1930, 125,000 African Americans moved into Ohio, twice as many as had migrated in any comparable time period. The main reasons for this migration was the boll weevil infestation, the development of new machinery, and changes in immigration law that severely limited foreign immigration.¹³⁸

By 1970, the vast majority of African Americans no longer lived in the rural South – only about 18% did; the rest were largely in northern, midwestern or western cities; or of those who stayed in the South, many moved to urban areas there.

In many cases, this migration resulted in African Americans threatening what many whites hoped would be a “free soil, free labor” all-white region. Indeed, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa made illegal Black migration there in the years following the Civil War. Right down to the present time, there are counties, cities, and neighborhoods in the north known as “sundown towns” where African Americans are not welcome, towns which 100 years ago had significant Black populations, where now they have nearly none. (Loewen, Spring 2009)

And though many African Americans left the South in hopes of better jobs and pay, and improved living conditions, recent research has shown that the migrants often did not fare as well as those who moved within the South, or those who did not migrate at all. As time passed, later migrants north found less and less advantage, as compared with earlier migrants. In the 1940 Census, many Blacks who moved north fared less well economically than those who migrated within the South, or even than those who didn’t move at all. Similar results were found in 1970 with those moving west doing less well economically than the other two groups. Although Black incomes were greater in the North and in the West, the cost of living there was also higher, thus negating or even reversing some of the economic gains. (Eichenlaub, 2010)

The “New Deal” had mixed effects on Black communities. In Louisville, for example, the requirement of a minimum wage for all hotel workers resulted in all the Blacks being fired because the *maitre d’* said he would never pay those wages for Black waiters. Indeed, many Blacks said that the National Recovery Act (NRA) stood for “Negro Run Around,” “Negroes Ruined Again,” “Negroes Robbed Again,” or even “Negro Removal Act.” Similarly, the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) put a great deal of money into mechanizing agriculture in the South, resulting in many Blacks being forced off the land to be replaced by machinery, and thus to be forced to leave the South.¹³⁹

1930, 1 May, p1 – Elzie Teal and his wife Fannie were arrested and charged with malicious shooting and carrying a concealed deadly weapon in the shooting of Bessie Fields. The incident occurred at the carnival grounds on the Perryville Pike. Fields apparently was not seriously injured, having been wounded in the hand and leg.

1930, 19 Sep, p1 – The body of Lowell Smith, 20, of Davistown, disappeared in mid-June, was discovered in Lake Herrington near Davistown by W H Garner who lives near the area, and Hall Bourne and Orva Tucker of Nicholasville. Smith’s family said he had disappeared about three months ago. Bruises on the body indicated that he had probably fallen over a cliff. In a coincidence, the body was found nearby where George Embry’s body was found in August; he had drowned attempting to swim the lake.¹⁴⁰

1931, 22 Mar -- Octavius Doram, son of Thomas Anderson Doram, and brother of Thomas Madison Doram, was erecting a large dance hall near the end of Clifton Road at Lake Herrington, and he noticed “the boiling in the lake”, a sign of the “Herrington Lake monster”. A descendant, Tai D Doram, wrote to me that his father told him about this story. It seems that twice a year, as the river “turned”, a giant catfish would surface for days or even weeks.¹⁴¹ A month later, however, a 50-pound gar was caught, and the “Herrington Monster” sightings ended.

1931, 11 Apr, p1 – “Gyp” Thomas was arrested on 10 Apr for running a red light at Third and Walnut, striking Carry Beatty (*Photo right, probably her high school*



graduation in 1898), fracturing her leg. Police found liquor in the car and detected whiskey on his breath. “The Beatty woman” is at the Danville and Boyle County Hospital. She was the owner of Beatty’s Dry-Cleaning service, and was the widow of Eugene Adams Beatty, and were married in 1905.

1931, 16 Apr, p1 – Effie Faulconer was jailed on 15 Apr for shooting Les Duncan at her home on Green Street. Though Duncan said the shooting was accidental, Faulconer said she shot him when he attacked her with a butcher knife.

1931, 11 Jun, p8 – Howard Marshall, 16, of Wilsonville, was killed accidentally by Edward Cowan on 10 June.

1931, 14 Jul – Instead of having a street parade in 1931, several acts took place at the “show grounds” on South Second Street at the old racetrack (just north of Clark’s Run). Included in the “Big Show” was Miss Helen McLaughlin, who would be teaching three local children to ride bareback.¹⁴²

1931, 14 Sep, p1 -- The “Old Turkey Pens” on the Lebanon Road, West Danville, burned on 12 Sep 1931. These pens raised turkeys which were shipped all over the world (often served with Danville-distilled Old Mock Whiskey), including Buckingham Palace in London, Queen Lydia Liliuokalani in Hawaii, and in India. The country home of Mr. E P Faulconer (for whom the Faulconer settlement was named, formerly Bishopton) was leased for turkey raising beginning about 1891. Many Danville residents would go out to the Faulconer farm to see up to twenty thousand large fat turkeys strutting or roosting. Thousands of people watched the Turkey Pens burn, hampering firefighters who were trying to run hose along Lebanon Road. Mention is made of two African Americans who were prominent in this business. One of many Black “Turkey Pickers”, William Embry always won first honors in picking contests. Hillie Jones, probably the Hillard Jones born 1869, son of James and Mary (_____) Jones, another Black picker, was an expert at killing the birds. Note was also made of the many “little homes” which were occupied by “very substantial colored citizens known as Turkey Pickers.” Every Saturday night, a hundred of them would come into Danville to purchase their family’s needs. After this fire, in January 1933, jailer Shelby Best built a filling station on the site, which was run by John Powell, and sold in 1934 to Mr. M L Leber.

1931, 14 Sep, p1 -- Alex Skinner was killed when the car he was driving on Shakertown Pike turned over; passengers Mary Vinson, her son William were badly injured, but a fourth person, Sally Searight was uninjured. This accident prompted calls for the state highway department to provide traffic patrolmen on public roads.

1931, 14 Sep, p2 – Pattie Middleton, about 75, suffered a broken leg when stepping in front of Manuel Turpin’s car in front of the Presbyterian Church on East Main. She was taken to her house and the leg was set by County Health Doctor, W F Lamb who tried to have her admitted to the hospital, an indication that Black residents often were not admitted.

1931, 26 Sep, p1 – Two men from Lexington were arrested just beyond Chenault Bridge for rum-running. The men were jailed, and their Chevrolet sedan was confiscated. A crowd gathered in front of city hall while prohibition officers poured out 45 gallons of moonshine. The crowd” stood there and whiffed the odors of the disappearing moonshine.

1931, 9 Oct, p1 – Mr. James Nevius, chief county executive for the Kentucky Highway Commission reports that two boys from Wilsonville took a blind horse for a ride; a freight train approached, the horse dashed in front of the train and was killed, but the boys were “hurled away clear of the train or track” and were basically uninjured.

1931, 27 Oct, p1 -- Bunk Raum’s former dance pavilion on Clark’s Run was leased as a factory site for the manufacture of tobacco hogsheads, giving employment to six experienced men.

1932, 22 Jan, p1 – Dan Pope, son of Mary Rice (though some records say she was his wife), reportedly the oldest man in Kentucky, has died (Death Cert 21 Jan 1932). He was supposedly born in 1822, married late in life, and his oldest child is “only” seventy-two. He was born near the area where Boyle, Marion and Washington Counties join, but later moved to Perryville, and finally to his daughter, Sallie’s house on Lebanon pike, where he died 21 Jan.

1932, 16 Jun, p1 -- Telitha Lee Fox, 102 (born about 1830), of Denver, CO, told Denver newspapermen of her harrowing escape from the Frank Lee plantation near Danville. On hearing of Lincoln’s assassination, in April 1865, she grabbed her five children, took her master’s fastest horse and a buggy, and fled toward Camp Nelson, arriving there at dawn. Many slaves were fearful that Lincoln’s assassination meant that their freedom would not be permanent, and thus they fled plantations and farms. She has lived in Denver now for about 25 years.

1932, 31 Aug, p2 – Miss Leota Thatcher of Harrodsburg visited her mother, Mrs Frances Roach. Mrs Roach was the manager of the Royal Palm Café.

1932, 8 Sep – “Colored” news could be left for the newspaper at Beatty’s Dry Cleaning. This may be evidence of lack of telephones in the Black community.

1933, 18 Jan, p1 – Josh Fields was charged with the death of Oscar Ganns who was fatally shot on Second Street in December. Fields’ mother, Lucinda Fields, was also charged with furnishing the weapon to her son and was indicted on a charge of carrying a deadly weapon. Josh fields pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

1933, 13 Feb, p1 -- In an unusual non-violent crime, not involving liquor, the *Advocate* reported that church services in Wilsonville were cut short, so church members could steal coal from passing Louisville & Nashville trains. According to one man arrested in a "sting" operation, the pastor would dismiss services early, and as a coal train slowed, several men would board the cars, shove coal to one side of the car, then kick the coal off, succeeding in stealing eight to ten tons of coal. Several days later, 16 Feb, p1, V B Polk, pastor of "a church in the settlement [Wilsonville]" stated that he denied dismissing prayer meetings, and that there was not one word of truth to the accusations in the earlier newspaper article. He went on to point out "that there are several preachers in Wilsonville and the article in Monday's *Messenger* did not specify any particular minister or church." "Every place has its hoodlums, white and colored, and the church is not to be blamed for their misdeeds."

1933, 17 May, p1 -- At an annual meeting of the Colored Elks of Kentucky, Harry Fields, senior at Bate High School, and son of Alonzo Fields, won the oratorical contest, and the honor to represent Kentucky at the regional convention in Indianapolis in August. Fields was a paper carrier for the *Advocate*, and his route included south McGrorty, Green, Walnut, and Second Streets. ¹⁴³

1933, 6 Jul, p1 -- Henry Ray was held on a charge of grand larceny, auto theft, in which George Gray and William Duncan, both of Meauxtown, were implicated,. The vehicle was stolen on Second Street and recovered at Chenault Bridge.

1934, 18 Jan, p1 -- Police looking for thieves who broke into Harold Baker's dry goods store at the corner of Main and Second, investigated the home of Tom Scruggs, 60, of Walnut St adjoining the Standard Oil station, finding 23 gallons of whisky in his house. No trace of the robbers was found.

1934, 20 Feb, p1 -- Two men, "Specs" Walker, 25, and Will Claxton, 31, were arrested for a robbery of two white men, Jim Collins, 30, of Danville, and Max Dailey, 32 of Lincoln County, on Frye's Lane 19 Feb. The victims were beaten and robbed of about \$40 in cash.

1934, 25 Apr, p1 -- Nannie Laura Meaux, 35, of Frye's Lane, raised the ire of Police Judge Jay W Harlan when she defied the word of several witnesses by saying she wasn't at a certain place. Harlan noted "I may be lenient in some cases where I think it is deserving, but they've got to tell the truth in my court."

1934, 7 Aug, p1 -- The trial of Mrs. Mattie Johnson, 48, wife of Rev. A G Johnson, preacher, was continued until 20 August. She is accused of apparent voting bribery at "Turkey Pen number nine poll."

1934, 31 Oct, p1 -- Henry Wood, 27, died at the Danville Boyle County Hospital on 27 Oct, having been shot at 130 East Main Street. A dragnet throughout central Kentucky apprehended Herbert Davis, 25, who was wanted in that shooting. "The Wood negro, who had a police record, was wounded in the thigh. Death was caused by gangrene."

1935, 25 Feb, p1 -- Leonard Mitchell, night attendant at a Second street garage, was charged with "malicious shooting but not wounding" on 23 February of Dalton Cull, White, of Harrodsburg, who was employed at the Louisville Store.

1935, 19 Nov, p1 -- Bud "Rainey" Bridgewater was jailed following his arrest for robbery on 16 Nov. He allegedly accosted Marvin Laurey and Matt Scott in the Hustonville Pike area. Laurey said that three negroes hit him in the face, and stole a quarter from him, the group being led by Bridgewater. There were two Rainey Bridgewaters in Danville, this one born 20 May 1914, son of Erma Bridgewater.

1935, 25 Nov, p4 -- A shooting at the Royal Palm Café resulted in John Thomas Smith being arrested for the shooting of Herschel Anderson. Anderson's condition was not listed, but Smith's bond was set at \$1000.

1935, 10 Dec, p4 -- "Student Prince" beer, distributed by S D Martin of Danville, was being served at the Royal Palm Café, among 14 other establishments in the area. Boyle and other counties apparently see-sawed between being "wet" and "dry", as both before this time and after, beer was not sold.

1936, 20 Jan, p1 -- In an altercation at a crap game at George Alford Moore's house on Frye's Lane, Archie Dean Huffman, 32, was shot with a shotgun allegedly by Moore, about 25. Apparently, Huffman had taken a dime away from John Evans, white, when Moore and Huffman began quarreling. Huffman was removed, knife in hand, by others, but came back and Moore was waiting with a shotgun. Huffman charged Moore, and had his knife at Moore's throat when the shotgun went off, killing him instantly. Also in the house at the time were Julius Green, Frank Pope, John Craig, Edgar Marshall, Georgit Weathers (female) and John Evans. At a grand jury two days later, Moore was not indicted.

1936, 7 Feb, p1 -- The Harlem Grill on Second Street, "a restaurant and beer bar", was reported broken in several times recently. Carl Jackson, Iva Hardin and Ben Hamilton were arrested and jailed in the break-ins. The grill, which has been closed for some time, was vandalized as well, with copper fixtures being taken to a junk yard, and marble counters and chairs being smashed beyond repair.

1936, 25 Feb, p1 – Robert McFerran was sentenced to 50 days in jail and fined \$100 for an altercation in a Second Street restaurant.

1936, 20 Mar 20, p1, 4 -- “Aunt Tillie” Matilda King burned to death in a fire at her home, the second cottage beyond Jacob Street, on South Second. She had been a slave of the father of Dr John Jackson, and her husband, Milton, had served in the Civil War, dying some 30 or 40 years before her. The fire also killed her dog, still tied to her Matilda’s bed, and a hen and two roosters in the house died as well.

1936, 8 Apr, p1 – Notice was given of a play, “When Sin Redeems”, to be performed by the Frankfort Theatre Guild at Bate Auditorium, 9 Apr. Tickets were \$.20 and available at Spoonamore’s, the Royal Palm Café, churches and schools.

1936, 14 May, p1 – Jim Baughman was arrested in the Second Street shooting of Jesse Smith on 10 May. Smith was recuperating, and the case was not dismissed, but rather continued. One Jim Baughman was murdered in 1906, having been in trouble with the law since at least 1889; this is not the same person.

1936, 13 Jul, p1 – Jefferson Cunningham, 45, was held over to the September term of the Boyle Circuit Court, following an axe and razor attack on Kate Magill, on the Lebanon Pike 21 June.

1936, 8 Aug, p1 -- Horace Ross, 25, employee of Danville Laundry and Dry Cleaning, was involved in an accident near Crab Orchard, which resulted in his left arm being amputated. He had left a party at the Crab Orchard area home of Millie Welsh, and trying to pass another car, his vehicle skidded and turned over. Others in the vehicle were Jinnie May Stevenson of Louisville; Walter McPherson, John McRoberts, Amanda McPherson and Geneva McRoberts, all of whom escaped serious injury.

1936, 15 Aug, p4 – Robert Frye was fined \$.01 plus \$2.50 in costs for picking up a rock and hitting another person. Another person charged with using a broomstick on another person was fined \$5 plus costs by the same city judge. One wonders why Frye was only fined one cent.

1936, 31 Aug, p1 – A crap game at the “Negro baseball park” was broken up by officers, who surprised a group of about 25 people. As no proof was available that money was exchanged, the group were brought before Judge Farris in county court, receiving only a reprimand.

1936, Sep 5, p1 -- A large oil basin containing 10,000 gallons of asphalt exploded, seriously injured Carl Bailey, 23, and Tom Routt. The blast was apparently caused by gas that was created in the tank, which was located between Russell and Dillehay streets.

1936, 2 Oct, p3 -- Susie Withers, 35, died from a heart attack on 1 Oct, at a restaurant on Frye’s Lane operated by John Craig Withers, “local police character”. He had been fined \$10 earlier in the week as a result of moonshine being found at his place.

1936, 16 Nov, p1 – Birdie Lee Thurmond was fined \$30 plus costs in police court 16 Nov, for drunkenness.

1937 -- When the Palm Beach clothing factory built its plant on Stanford Avenue in 1937, its workers were exclusively women and exclusively white. When the plant began producing clothing for World War II, however, some Black women began working there, as the Federal government had prohibited racial discrimination in companies supplying material for the war.¹⁴⁴

1937, 21 Jan, p1 – Bee Alcorn, charged with the murder at the Southern Railway Depot, of Robert Frye, on 16 Jan, was found guilty and sentenced on 26 Jan to twelve years in prison, the jury only taking ten minutes to come to a verdict. This was the first murder trial in more than a year, and all were amazed at the swiftness of the trial. Background to the case was reported in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 January, p1. Frye had been a porter at the railway station in the “colored waiting room”, and lived at Lexington and Sixth. Alcorn apparently followed him to the station about 7 o’clock, where she stabbed him.

1937, 26 Jan, p1, *Advocate* -- The massive Ohio River flood had an effect on Danville. The “colored” First Baptist Church raised \$34.20 for relief at a meeting featuring Judge Jay W Harlan as speaker. The Boy Scouts raised \$15, and Johnnie Smith by himself, raised another \$15.00. The Boyle-Humphrey gymnasium at Centre College as offering baths “for registered masculine refugees”, and Dr. Heman Humphrey who brought his family from Louisville for safe-keeping, went back to Louisville loaded with medical supplies from Spoonamore Drug Store.

1937, 5 Mar, p4 – Joe Fry of Wilsonville, was fined \$10 and costs on charges of being drunk in a public place.

1937, 27 Mar, p1 – After an altercation at the Royal Palm Café, Aresa Gash, 30, was in the hospital, and Herman Garr, 27, was in jail. Gash apparently stepped on Garr’s foot, apologized, but was still challenged to a fight. “The wounded negro” was in critical condition.

1937, 10 May – Walter Owens, owner of the Royal Palm Café on South Second Street, failed to appear in police court this day. Police chief, J L McCarter stated to Judge Jay W Harlan, that he walked into the restaurant on Sunday, 9 May, and observed customers drinking beer.

1937, 2 Oct, p1 – Maggie Lillie Turner was apparently murdered in Junction City in late September. Her body was found in a deep well west of Junction City, but a grand jury found insufficient evidence for an indictment. I find nothing else in the Danville newspapers about this apparent murder; however, an issue of the Stanford *Interior Journal*, 1 Oct 1937, p1, says that she was a housemaid employed by Sam Burke of Junction City, and that there was no water in her lungs, but a bruise on her forehead led to a coroner's jury verdict of murder by persons unknown. Her death certificate, dated 30 September says she died 29 September, was 21 years old, single, of Worldstown, daughter of Charlie and Annie (Oliver) Turner of Lincoln Co, and she was buried in the Worldstown Cemetery.¹⁴⁵

1938, 8 Feb, p1 – Jewell Jones reported a dead woman in his automobile, which was stranded in Clark's Run near the "Negro baseball park." He and Gilbert White and Ed Williams had driven the car there Sunday night (6 February). There were two women with the men, and Jones believed that one of the women had been shot. Williams was found the following morning with the two women stranded in the creek, apparently unharmed.

1938, 11 Feb, p1 – Two men, William Owsley and Leo Pope, were fined \$5 each plus court costs, for getting into an altercation at "a beer hall on Duncan's Hill, Negro settlement" on 5 Feb. Being unable to pay the fine, both were sentenced to the workhouse at hard labor.

1938, 28 Apr, p1 – Son Hale, employee at Bryant Hardware Company, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny. Apparently, the merchandise was received by William Bradshaw, about 25, of Green and Second Streets, who was charged with receiving stolen property and having possession of untaxed liquor – a gallon and a half of moonshine. The merchandise included five oil stoves, coffee pots, pans, electric lamps, skates, fishing tackle and money.

1938, 5 Jul, p2 – Though not directly related to African American history, Weisiger Memorial Park, now Constitution Square, was the subject of debate with the *Messenger* pointing out that both the Park and the McDowell House, state-owned, could be fixed up and improved, and both could become major tourist attractions. The following day, the Messenger posted a photo of "Danville House ... where Kentucky had its beginning", noting that the multi-story brick building could be improved and preserved. From about 1910 on, the building is listed on maps as the "Old Negro tenement building".

1938, 15 Aug, p1 – While officers were investigating a housebreaking report, they went to Hobart Royal's home, looking for stolen articles, supposedly from the home of George Owsley, on Second Street. There, they found Lucille Lewis, wife of C B Lewis, emptying moonshine out of a bucket. Mr. Lewis took all the blame for possession and was fined \$100 and costs.

1938, 25 Aug, p1 – In a continuing, but relatively unsuccessful, drive to end bootlegging, police raided the homes of Lee Vanhorn and John Craig Withers, both of Frye's Lane. Both men were allegedly trading moonshine for clothes.

1938, 19 Sep, p4 – Liquor raids throughout the county included one at the Red Top Inn, a dance hall, in Duncan Hill section. Rosa Lee Green was arrested, and a gallon of moonshine was confiscated. Also, the home of George Coates, Seventh Street, resulted in the arrest of George Coates and Maggie Lunsford, both for possessing moonshine. Scott Jones, 36, of Stanford, was stopped near the Danville city limits with a load of moonshine and was overtaken near the intersection of Stanford and Green Streets.

1938, 27 Sep -- Two criminal cases coming before the Boyle Circuit Court on 27 September, resulted in different outcomes. The first, a murder case of Lorenzo Anderson, accused of killing Ernest Napier on Seventh Street on 11 Sep, found Anderson not guilty by reason of self-defense. The other, Ben Jenkins being accused in the killing of a "Negro girl" on 9 June was scheduled for the following day.¹⁴⁶

1938, 19 Oct, p1 – Police used a "marked" dollar to catch Joe Stodghill selling untaxed liquor. He was accused of selling two and a half pints of moonshine for \$.60 on Duncan Hill. A hole had been punched in the mouth of Washington's picture, and when arrested, Stodghill possessed the marked bill.

1938, 7 Nov, p1, 4 – Numerous raids and arrests were made on 5 and 6 November. Nineteen people were arrested in bootlegging and gambling operations, including William Tolbut, charged with breach of the peace for fighting with his wife, fined \$28.55; Sherdon Smith's place on Frye's Lane had a quantity of moonshine and he and Frank Pope, Dap Moore, Jim Hansford, and Jake Peters all were fined \$21.55. No moonshine was found in several other locations, however, because of the "grapevine" system of early warning. In another raid on Second Street, C M Lewis jumped from a second story window and escaped police, but police found 1-1/2 gallons of untaxed whisky at his house. Others charged with drunkenness in a public place and fined \$11.55 included (race not indicated) Edgar Worthington; Charlie Clark; Jessie Helbert; Jerry Phillips; Rainey Bridgewater, J D Green, William Brown, and Will Russell.

1938, 12 Dec, p1 – Charles Hamilton, 25, was arrested for allegedly committing a series of petty housebreakings in Danville. Chief McCarter's gloves "disappeared" two weeks prior and were found on the person of Hamilton when he was arrested at a local tobacco warehouse. On being fingerprinted, Hamilton tried to grab the officer's gun, but the fire chief prevented him from doing so. Apparently, Hamilton moved to Danville "last summer" from Macon, GA, and lived on Seventh St.

1938, 27 Dec, p1 – On Christmas Eve, 24 December, volunteer fireman Levi Nelson died. The fire alarm sounded late in the afternoon, Christmas Eve, for a fire at the 463 South Third St "home of Tom Lafferty, negro". Nelson was in the *Advocate* offices when the alarm sounded. He ran in the direction of the engine on West Main Street, and when trying to jump onto the engine, he slipped, fell, and was run over by it. On leaving the *Advocate* office, he was heard to say, "there's where I make another dollar for Christmas." He was taken from the scene on a passing S. J. Martin Beer truck to the Danville and Boyle County Hospital, where he died. He was then from the hospital to his home, 149 Seventh St, where funeral services were scheduled at Zion Church on Persimmon Knob. He was survived by his wife, two daughters, his parents Mr and Mrs Sheridan Nelson, and a brother, Clarence Nelson. At the age of 24, he was nonetheless an 8-year volunteer veteran of the fire department.

1938, 28 Dec, p1,4 – A fire at the Green Pastures restaurant on South Second Street and its second floor apartment cost Bunk Raum and John Bess a total of \$23.10 for trying to get closer to the fire, driving over a fire hose, and parking within 200 feet. The fire apparently started between the ceiling of the restaurant and the floor of the apartment, giving firefighters a difficult time. Michael Hughes, president of the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society, told me that "I never knew there was a restaurant there until my friend the late Mrs. Mayme Davis told me and Victoria [DiMartile] about it in our interview several years ago. She worked there and met her husband there. It may have been established before the directory was printed. Or after the 31 printing. Or for other reasons. She told me it was named after the Green family who owned it. She left there somewhere around 1939 to work at the Red Top restaurant on Duncan Hill.

1939, 10 Jan, p3 -- The property of the late John C Tibbs went up for absolute auction. The property included a house on North Sixth, a lot on West Lexington Ave, two lots on South Fourth, a building 36 by 44 feet on South Second, east side, with two good storerooms downstairs, and two good 3-room apartments upstairs, and a lot of 12 by 84 feet on South Second extending back to a public alley.

1939, 30 Jan, p4 -- Three persons escaped drowning when their car stalled in Clark's Run near Foag's Park and was later overturned. The motorists started across the creek which runs across the road leading from Stanford Road to Duncan Hill when the car stalled.

1939, 31 Jan, p2 – An ad in the Messenger notes that the J C Teeter New and Secondhand Furniture Store has moved from a place between Henson Hotel and the Catholic Church, where it was located for 9 years, to the UBF Hall on Walnut Street.

1939, 20 Feb, p1 – A ring of counterfeiter were being sought by FBI men while attempting to pass "bogus" half dollars. Three arrested included James Meaux, 15, John Cowan, 12, and Robert Burdette, 12. The youths had allegedly passed to fake half dollars at City Bakery, Kroger's, and Mrs A B Marsall's restaurant. They were in possession of \$6 in counterfeit coins when arrested. Law enforcement believed, however, that the young men were only the distributors, and that someone put them up to it.

1939, 20 Mar, p1 – Joe Stodghill Sr, of Randolph Hill, was found with a half-gallon of moonshine in a bed at his home.

1939, 21 Mar, p2 – WPA funds and a \$12,500 contribution by the Chamber of Commerce, are available for working on the John G Weisiger Memorial Park; the land formerly known as Constitution Square, had been donated to the state by Miss Emma Weisiger in memory of her brother.

1939, 28 Mar – The volunteer fire department in Danville was reorganized, and "colored" volunteers were given badges – Clyde Smith, Robert "Frog" Jackson, Felbert Marshall (resided 722 Grimes), Elmer Gash, Cecil Napier (resided Lebanon Road) and John Doneghy.

1939, 24 Apr, p1 – Federal agents from Lexington seized five half-gallon jars of moonshine on Randolph Hill on 22 April. They noticed two women carrying a chip basket covered by a newspaper. Once stopped, the women revealed two half-gallon jars of moonshine, and directed officers to the house where they obtained the moonshine. Authorities then arrested John Ashley Green and his wife, Queen Green. Mildred E Jones, who was carrying the basket, was also arrested.

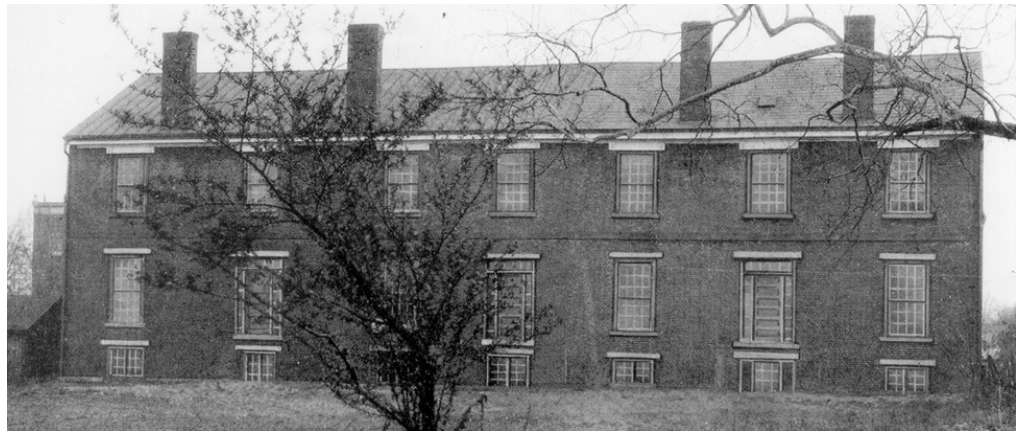
RIGHT: African Americans sitting across So Second St during the dedication of the McDowell House.

1939, 17 May, p1, 2 – Both the newly renovated McDowell House and the Weisiger Memorial Tablet were dedicated this day. The McDowell House renovation meant that the property, was no longer used by African Americans, either as residences or as businesses, beginning a trend that would ultimately result in the removal of African Americans from the South Second Street area. Until the mid-1960s, however, adjacent buildings contained Black businesses.

1939, 22 May – Fines were levied against Jerry Phillips, drunk in a public place, \$10; Jim Baughman, breach of peace, \$10; and William Harlan, drunk in a public place, \$10. Unusually, the news article did not indicate the race of the men, so they may have been white as at that time, if the named persons were African American, they were listed as “colored” or “Negro”.



1939, 24 May, p1 – Plans for Weisiger Memorial Park include the rebuilding of the old log courthouse, log jail, and log church. Laura Garrett, Centre College graduate, wrote a “blog” called “Early Days, Early Struggles: Danville Theological Seminary During the Civil War”, 18 Nov 2013,¹⁴⁷ in which the photo below was published. The photo must have been taken about 1900 and shows the north face of the building. Just barely visible on the left would be the UBF Hall on Walnut Street. Garrett adds:



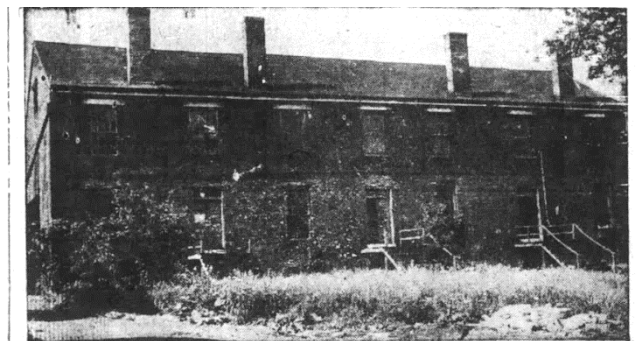
The seminary's founder, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, was an outspoken gradual emancipationist. While he believed that slavery was a sinful practice, he also thought that it would be a greater sin to abolish slavery immediately, and that it was the duty of benevolent owners of enslaved people to train African Americans to live on their own before entrusting them with their freedom.

Breckinridge owned more than 21 enslaved people who worked on his hemp plantation near Danville. Other constituents of the seminary were also owners of enslaved people who believed in gradual emancipation. One such person was the Rev. John C. Young, president of Centre College, close friend of Breckinridge and moderator of the General Assembly in 1853. Young followed the trend of many gradual emancipationists in sending the enslaved people whom he freed to Liberia.

1939, 25 May, p1 – The photo to the right appeared on the front page. Note how the building had deteriorated since the previous photo.

1939, 29 May, p1, *Messenger* – William Harlan, manager of the Red Top restaurant on Second Street, asked the *Messenger* to note that he was not the William Harlan who was arrested the previous week.

1939, 21 Jun, p1 – Ivory Hardin was tried in County Court for possessing untaxed whiskey. “Three and one half pints is too much whiskey for one man to have when he goes to a party,”



The Western portion of the building pictured above was erected in 1838 as the Episcopal Female Academy. The East portion was added in 1854 when the Danville Theological Seminary was established and later incorporated in the Southern Theological Seminary at Louisville.

On the site of the new Weisiger Park, which will feature reconstruction of buildings identified with the inception and early history of the Commonwealth, this building, long a landmark in Danville, will be razed.

Judge M J Farris said. Hardin said he was just going to a party and wanted to be “well fixed.” It cost him \$50 and time in the workhouse.

1939, 28 Jun, p1 – Harrison Hoffman was charged with bootlegging, for selling a half pint of moonshine on Walnut Street for \$.50. Hoffman was sentenced to the workhouse until the fine of \$50 plus costs was paid.

1939, 6 Jul, p2 – Harry Ely, 26, of Smith St, was hurt in an accident involving Lillian Spalding near the Evans estate. The car was soon ditched turning onto the Blue Grass Road, and officers found a half-pint bottle of “moonshine” in it. Spaulding was fined \$150 each on two charges, failing to render aid, and assault and battery. Witnesses said the car contained, besides Lillian Spalding, Elizabeth Spalding and William Brand.

1939-25 Jul, p2 – Crawford Taylor, 26, was held on a charge of murdering his common-law wife, Amelia Carpenter on June 25. Pete Gordon, who lived in the upstairs apartment, testified about noise he heard downstairs., and Cindarella Pope, operator of a sewing shop in the front of the apartment, identified a chair that had been completely broken up.

1939, 15 Aug, p1 – Earl “Snowball” Kinley, 22, an employee of the *Danville Messenger*, was shot and killed today on Frye’s Lane in what was believed to be an accidental shooting. Hozie Foster, 26, had fired his gun into the ground, whereupon Kinley shouted, “You’ve shot me.” Witnesses interviewed included Frank Pope, Robert Brown, Charles Pope, William Russell, and Willie Foster, brother of Hozie. Kinley was highly praised for his skills at the *Messenger*, and his willingness to do whatever was expected of him. He was the son of Guy Kinley, of South Third St, and was survived by a number of brothers and sisters. Sadly, the newspaper article, in typical fashion of the day, referred to both Kinley and Foster as “boys.”

1939, 21 Aug, p1, 4 – Abe Olvison, retired blacksmith, between 65 and 70 years old, was killed at Wilsonville when struck by a freight train at near Wilsonville at 11:45 today. He was apparently sitting on the track near the Parksville station at the time, even though someone warned him to get off the track. His shop was located on the Danville-Lebanon Road (KY-34) near Parksville.

1939, 7 Dec, p1 – Representatives of the white churches were to assist some of the colored churches in a missionary social union meeting. Although not common, both white and Black churches did work together for specific purposes.

1940s

1940, 2 May, p1, 6 – At Weisiger Park, work will begin on 6 May on a seven-foot-high wall to run from Main to Walnut Streets, just behind the buildings on Second Street. This wall “will be a shield to hide the Park from the rear end of buildings jutting from Second Street down to the alleyway.” Work on the wall, as well as grading of the park would be done by inmates from the Shakertown prison camp.

1940, 14 Jun, p1 -- Liquor licenses were issued by the City to six people, including Craig Toliver, “the latter being a Negro dispenser.” Objections were made by several businessmen that Nick London and A Tymbanas failed to get a license.

1940, 1 Jul, p1 – A car belonging to George Givens was confiscated after a state highway patrol chase from South Second Street to Fourth and Green. Givens, along with James Goode, T L Gooch, Lewis Hunt, George Jones and Raymond Logan, were all charged with transporting distilled spirits. Givens and Jones pleaded guilty, but the others said they knew nothing about the whiskey.

Also, on the same page, a warrant had been issued for Archie McFerrin, about 21, wanted in connection with the shotgun shooting of Jesse Smith, about 24. The shooting took place on 30 June on Second Street a few feet from Main. McFerrin rushed into a poolroom, took a shotgun and aimed it at Smith. The fragments of the shot also broke glass in the window of the Royal Palm Café.

1940, 26 Jul – Three cars of the Southern Railroad burning attracted a large crowd. At the fire, Robert Jackson, Black volunteer, was injured by scalding spray from the rail yard’s engine boilers which were used to fight the fire.

1940, 29 Jul, p6 – A raid on a gambling house 28 July on Seventh Street resulted in the arrest of six men, five charged with gambling, and one with permitting gambling. Charged with gambling and fined \$22.11 each, were James Caldwell, Clarence Smith, William Edwards, Clyde Hudson, and Marshall Lee. William Pittman was fined \$201.45 for allowing gambling. Charges against Clinton Levell were dismissed.

1940, 5 Aug, p1 – A raid on 3 August on the home of William Owsley and his wife at the corner of Second and Green streets netted officers five one-gallon jugs of moonshine and two pints of home brew beer. The moonshine was hidden underneath a wood pile in the basement.

1940, 4 Sep, p6 – George Robinson was found guilty and fined \$100 for breach of the peace; in lieu of the fine he served time in the workhouse. Oscar Lee was also found guilty of breach of the peace and fined \$30; his sister had filed the complaint, noting that he pulled a butcher knife on her after she refused to fix eggs for his supper.

1940, 18 Sep, p1 – Rainey Bridgewater, Jr, was arrested on a charge of chicken stealing. He was arrested at 1:00 AM, 18 Sep, on the corner of Walnut and Second Street, carrying several chickens in his arms. A report from Ernest Bridgewater noted that he had 11 chickens stolen when his henhouse was raided.

1940, 28 Oct, p1 – Two Green Street residences were raided on 26 Oct, and Robert Carpenter was arrested for storing five gallons of distilled spirits; Dick Ingram had poured out all the moonshine before police arrived but was fined \$103.45 and sentenced to ten days in the workhouse anyway. Carpenter was taken to Richmond to be tried in Federal Court.

1940, 30 Oct, p1 and 2 and 31 Oct, p2 – The World War draft lottery, drawn 29 and 30 Oct included a number of Boyle County men: African Americans drawn included: From Aliceton, Tom Bottoms; from Danville, Herbert Andrews, Howard Franklin Bailey, John Hayes Ball, Eddie Ball, Herman Bradshaw, Winfried Bridgewaters, Roy Kermit Brigance, James Sallee Caldwell, Robert Oscar Calhoun, William Thomas Cecil, George H Chenault Jr, Harvey E Chenault, William F Cooper, Rufus Cowan, Preston Crowders, Logan Crowdus, Lloyd Pete Davis Jr, Richard A L Doneghy, Horace Clayton Epperson, Matthew Fisher, Willie Foster, Richard Thomas Frye, Andrew Garr, Wesley Garr, Hermit Loyal Gash, William G Glover, John Paul Gray, George Douglas Grey, Robert William Guest, Olus Lee Haynes, Carl Jackson, Benjamin Alford Jenkins, Henry Johnson Jr, James Edward Johnson, Raymond L Johnson, Herman Johnson, Frank Lancaster, Gail Lar, Gilbert L Lee, Alfred Lewis Jr, William P Livingston, James Lancaster, Sledge Russell Locket, Allison Palmer Logan, Eugene Marshall, Oliver McWhorter, Russell Moore, Porter B Napier, Cecil Thomas Napier, Clifford Paxton, Jake Peters, William Perry Pope, Coleman Rice, Leon Richardson, David Robinson, Detroit Ross, William Faulkner Rowe, Henry Logan Salter, Francis Johnson Sanders, Richard Lee Saunders, Charles Edwin Searight, Roy Seawright, Philip Seawright, Thomas Simmons, Lovell Simpson, Joseph Allen Smith, Morris Smith, Kurney Robert Thurman, John Benjamin Tibbs, Henry Clay Walker, David Russell Walker, William Clarence Whitley, George Wickliffe, Bosley Williams; from Gravel Switch, James Charles Epps; from Harrodsburg, George William Adams; from Junction City, Robert Henry Avery, James Edward Baldock, and Bennie Thomas Taylor; from Parksville, Carl Simpson; and from Perryville, Willie Robert Bell, Johnnie Williams Bottom, and Edward Briscoe Sleet.

1940, 30 Oct, p1 – The liquor raids shifted to Parksville and Wilsonville on 29 Oct when Robert Letcher, Coleman Simpson and Roman Cowan were fined \$100 plus costs each, to be paid with hard labor at the workhouse.

1940, 29 Nov, p1 – Walter Faulkner, 36, an employee of the Burke florist shop, was shot in the right leg about 1:15 o'clock, 29 Nov 1940 at the UBF Lodge Hall on Walnut St. Leonard Bradshaw was being sought as the assailant.

1940, 19 Dec, p6 – James Johnson of Stanford, and two other unidentified men were being sought by local officers. Hustonville Road and Stanford Road were being patrolled, looking for the men. A car believed to be carrying whiskey pulled off a side road after an 80 mile per hour chase, the liquor being thrown away, after Revenue Agent W A Rambo fired several shots at the bootleggers.

1940, 26 Dec, p1 – A Christmas Day raid in Wilsonville resulted in the arrest of Ernest Simpson, Carl Simpson and his brother Clyde Simpson. A search of Horace McKinney's house failed to find moonshine or any evidence of any illegal activity; the following day, charges were dropped in Danville court. In the same paper, p1, Leroy Brown of Stanford was held over to the January term of the Boyle County Grand Jury accused of theft of a radio from the Bryant Hardware store. Brown said he had purchased the radio from another man.

1941, 3 Jan, p1 – Fines were handed out and five Boyle County men were sent to the workhouse in lieu of those fines. Cecil Napier and Bud Harris were arrested 2 Jan for illegally transporting moonshine, \$100 and costs each; they were spotted on Lexington Avenue and sped through Danville to the Lebanon Road when stopped. Clyde Simpson, Wilsonville, arrested on Christmas Day 1940, was fined \$100 for two pints and four half-pints of moonshine. The case against Carl Simpson, arrested the same day, was dismissed.

1941, 23 Feb, p1 – Dudley Doneghy, a trainer at Centre College, lost the tip of a finger on his left hand in an altercation at the UBF Hall, Friday, 21 February. He was attempting to stop a scuffle between the doorman and J T Higgins, 19, of Danville, who was trying to enter the lodge hall. The *A-M* noted that, "Doneghy, minus the tip of his finger, was given medical treatment and was able to be out Saturday."

1941, 3 Mar, p1 – Dick Ingram of Stanford Avenue, was arrested 1 Mar on possessing a quart of moonshine. In lieu of the \$50 fine plus costs, he was sent to the workhouse.

1941, 4 Jun, p1 – For a change of pace from all the liquor raids, a fight on Frye’s Lane over a barking dog resulted in Arthur Holmes being fined \$10 for breach of the peace. Holmes threatened to kill next-door neighbor, John Davis’s dog, for keeping him awake. Holmes had been acquitted recently on a charge of shooting Frank Pope.

1941, 12 Jun, p6 – Monroe Marshall of Wilsonville, was fined \$20 plus costs for breach of the peace; in lieu of the fine, he was sent to the workhouse.

1941, 23 Jun, p4 -- The property of John Benjamin Tibbs on Meauxtown Pike, was sold to Dan Donahue, Thomas Donahue, Stephen Donahue, Hugh Donahue, and “Agnes,” for about \$6000. The property contained about 83 acres of land. At least some of this land may have been conveyed to Benjamin Tibbs by J C Caldwell, Deed Book 23, p144.

1941, 29 Jun, p5 – Charley Andrews of Wilsonville was charged with shooting at another without wounding. Witnesses said he was shooting at a tree under which several people were sitting. He was released on \$50 bond.

1941, 18 Jul, p1, 8 – With war raging in Europe, the second peacetime draft took place, with the following “colored” men among the 97 total being drafted: Wallace Hines Jr, 228 East St; Moneta Sleet, 138 West Walnut St; Carlyle Letcher, 203 Green St; Joe Smith, RFD 1, Junction City; Samuel Miller, 149 East Walnut St; Benjamin Simpson, Gilcher Hotel; John Johnson, Duncan Hill; James Edward Singleton, So Second St; Franklin Taylor, Junction City; James Carpenter, Harrodsburg; Hubert Cecil Lee, 141 7th St; William Brown Jr, 220 East Walnut St.

1941, 15 Dec, p1 – Untaxed whiskey possession resulted in John Taylor’s committal to the workhouse in lieu of a \$100 fine. He was arrested at his South Third Street home after officers found a gallon of moonshine hidden in the ashes in his yard.

1941, 15 Dec, p3 -- Segregation was everywhere. The Christmas Decorating Contest in December 1941 had several categories for whites, most outstanding doorway at night, most outstanding doorway for day, most outstanding house for day, and most outstanding house for night. But for “colored residents” there were only two classes, most outstanding doorway for night, and for day.

1942, 19 Jan – Walter Owens was fined \$100 and costs for transporting illegal whiskey. Five years earlier (1937) he was proprietor of the Royal Palm Café.

1942, 26 Jan, p3 – The Royal Palm Café was burglarized on 25 Jan after 11:30; a small amount of change was taken from the cash register and the nickelodeon.

1942, 9 Feb, p6 – Arrested for cutting and wounding another was Sang Houston. The incident occurred when Houston apparently attacked David Warren at a South Second Street restaurant.

1942, 1 Mar – L D Parker was fined \$20 for keeping a roadhouse open after midnight. Parker operated the Red Top Inn on Duncan Hill.

1942, 24 Mar, p1—Leonard Cowan was committed to the workhouse, in lieu of \$10 and costs. He pled guilty to a charge of drunkenness.

1942, 27 May, p1 -- Liquor licenses were approved for six people, again, including Craig Toliver.

1942, 31 Aug, p2 – An absolute auction was held for Ashby Jackson for the heirs of Harriet Owens. Property included Hollywood on South Second Street, with a large building, and four lots, as well as three tracts of land in Wilsonville. The Wilsonville tracts included the Abe Arberson tract (Deed book 51, p335; 48: 316; 46: 323; 46: 223); the Alice Staff Tract (Deed book 28: 480); and the Turner Tract, about 9 acres between Sid Frye and Guy Johnson’s land.

1943, 2 Mar, p5 – The breach of the peace charge against King Compton was dismissed. Compton slashed Homer Johnson’s coat at the Royal Palm Café, over an argument concerning a small amount of money.

1943, 24 Aug, p1 – Cleo Sallee, 53, of West Danville, was burning trash in her yard when her clothing caught fire. Coroner J W Edwards stated that a rumor had been started indicating murder, but no evidence of such was found.

1943, 2 Nov, p6 – Clyde Hudson was fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor without a license. He supposedly sold the liquor to Roy Greer on South Second Street. “The Negro went to the workhouse.”

1943, 2 Dec, p5 – Attendance and interest are increasing every week at the Duncan and Randolph Hill Mission. Milford Gray was elected superintendent, Miss Johnetta Cooper, organist, and Miss Ruth Gray, secretary. Rev. Louis Faulkner spoke on the text, “Ye are the Salt of the Earth.”

1944, 5 Mar, p5 – Mrs Hettie Montgomery Pope will reach the age of 100 on Mar 7. She will be the honored guest at the Duncan and Randolph Hill Mission today. All her neighbors are urged to attend.

1944, 8 Mar, p1 – The home of John McGuire, Junction City, burned on 7 Mar. The cause was apparently an overheated stove pipe. McGuire had lived there for thirteen years. His daughter, Mrs Lucille Coulter (Mrs Charles E Coulter), and two of her children, Barbara Ann, 2 and Lucille 4, escaped before the building collapsed. McGuire was in Danville with two of Lucille's other children, Charie Burton, 9, and George Lee, 6, at the time.

1944, 10 Mar, p1 – Classes in how to grow a better “Victory Garden” were scheduled throughout the county, with, of course, separate classes for “colored people” – Bate on 14 Mar, Atoka 15 Mar, Wilsonville 17 Mar and Perryville 13 Mar.

1944, 26 Jun, p1 -- Herbert “Fushie” Smith, owner of the Danville Cab Company, Second and Walnut, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Donald Leigh of Mitchellsburg. Leigh was accused of stealing one of Smith's cabs on 20 June and crashing and abandoning it north of Nicholasville.

1944, 11 Jul, p1, 6 – Mandy Johnson, 26, of Duncan Hill, was stabbed and died late afternoon on 10 July. Her assailant was Private Henry D Lewis, stationed at Louisville's Bowman Field, a former resident of Boyle County. Lewis was driving a group of officers from Bowman to Darnell General Hospital, and later went to the Johnson home, where there was some sort of altercation. Miss Johnson died before reaching the hospital. She is survived by brothers John, US Army, and Raymond; and four sisters, Mrs. Odessa Johnson Green, Mrs. Betty Johnson Lankford, and Effie and Lillie Johnson.

1945, 4 May, p1 – “Colored” residents were given information on the 7th War Loan at the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Tom Irvine, 238 East Green St, was chair of the drive. The massive drive would be run by Mrs. Tom Revely on Main St; Mrs. Katie Beard, McGrorty area; Mrs. Lou Green, Walnut; Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Walnut south side; J W Smith, Second St; Mrs. Edith Irvine, Green; Mrs. Sally Barnes, Russell, Mrs. Lizzie McKitrick South Third and South Fourth; Mrs. Lillie Baxter, Lexington, Fifth and Rowe; Mrs. G L Prewitt, Seventh and Grimes; Mrs. Helen Fisher and Mrs. Hattie Frances Robinson, Lebanon Road and Fairview; Miss Irene Pope, Duncan and Randolph Hills; Mrs. Lola T Dale, Bate School; Miss Lucy Jones, Atoka; Miss Alice Goodloe, Perryville; Miss Willie Scott, Stoney Point; Miss Hortense Rowe, Clifton; Miss Ella Mae Marshall, Wilsonville, and Miss Jeanette Cowan, Junction City. A second drive in September, included many of the same women and areas.

1945, 1 Jun, p1 -- A food handling course was planned for 4 June at the State Theatre, continuing for four days. “Colored” people would have a separate course after white classes dismissed. The course was offered in conjunction with Darnall General Hospital, to educate people in the food handling industry to the dangers of improper cleanliness. An article the following day noted participation by numerous local restaurants including The Park, Royal Palm Café, and others.

1946, 23 Apr – L D Parker, operator of the Royal Palm Café, Second Street, was arrested for transporting liquor in dry local option territory. Much of the illegal whiskey was found in the rear of the restaurant.

1946, 23 Oct, p5 – Funeral services were held for Rev. George William Hughes, of Clifton, who died 19 Oct when the horses pulling his wagon bolted and crashed his wagon into a tree near Herrington Lake, Rev. Hughes, known as William Hughes, had a large family, most of whom were living in Detroit, MI at the time of his death.

1946, 9 Sep, p1 – Charlie Allen, 83, died on Sep 8. He was a drayman for many years, working with Will Dunlap, when Dunlap was engaged in the furniture business. Allen was born 31 Jan 1865 and had been ill for about a year.

1946, 1 Dec, p1 – George Marshall of Wilsonville was arrested for possessing illegal intoxicants in a dry county and was bonded out for \$300. Many empty bottles on the premises apparently was the tip-off. Two days later, the newspaper noted he possessed the alcohol for the purpose of selling it, and was fined \$20, costs of \$11.50, and sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse. Officials found six bottles of beer, and ten half-pints of whiskey.

1947, 10 Mar – L D Parker was listed in an advertisement as the owner and manager of “It's Your Cab”, which only charged \$.25 for four people, anywhere in Danville. Parker was also the owner of the Royal Palm Café. Unfortunately, there was an absolute auction of three taxicab permits, a 1942 Ford sedan and a 1941 Chevrolet sedan on 27 Dec 1947, so evidently the taxi business was not that profitable for Parker. This is also the last mention I can find of the Royal Palm Café in local newspapers.

1948, 12 Apr, p1 – Danville had just voted “dry” and Judge Alcorn asked for the public's help in stopping bootlegging and noted that disregarding bootlegging tends to breed disrespect for the law.

1948, 23 Apr, p7 – E B Henson advertised property for sale – a house and lot on Duncan Hill near the cemetery; and the “Red Top House” on Duncan Hill.

1948, 27 Oct, p1 – The “Colored” Community Chest drive was begun, under directorship of John Smith, with a meeting, dinner, and film at Smith-Jackson Funeral Home. Smith was assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Jones and Mrs. Josie Irvine. Canvassers and their regions were listed: Mrs. Gertrude Yowell and Mrs. Beatrice Bogle, Walnut St; Mrs. Nellie Atlas and Mrs. Nina Jenkins, Russell St; Miss Hattie Harris, South Third; Mrs. Charles Fields, Stanford and McGrorty Aves; Miss Freddie Hubble, Rowe and Fifth Streets; Mrs. Ezra Montgomery, Bate, Fackler Lane, Fries Lane and South Fourth St; Mrs.

Lillie Baxter, Lexington, Seventh and Grimes Streets; Mrs. Sophia Craig, Green St; Mrs. Thomas Revely, East Main and First Streets; Mrs. Matthew Fisher, Second St; Mrs. Olivia Jones, Duncan Hill and Randolph Hill; Miss Bernice Faulkner and Mrs. Willie Mae Ball, West Danville; Miss Ella Pryor, Bate School; Miss Ella Mae Marshall, Parksville; Miss Alma Penman, Stoney Point; Mrs. Jenetta Cowan, Junction City; Mrs. Josephine Adams, Clifton; Atoka and Perryville; Mrs. Alice Goodloe, Mrs. Amelia Burton, Mrs. Janie Warner and Mrs. Sleet.

1948, 7 Dec, p1 – Four children died in a fire on Lancaster Road, about three miles from downtown Danville. The victims, all daughters of Arthur and Lucille (Chenault) Edelen were Hazel, 6; Ruth, 4; Zelma, 3 and Lenda, 2. Arthur Chenault was in Cincinnati, a patient in an asylum; Lucille and the children lived with her parents, Mr and Mrs George Chenault, tenant farmers on Mrs W. O. Martin's farm. Sadly, Mrs George (Zelma) Chenault, died on 15 December. Because the farm was outside city limits, the fire department needed special permission to fight the fire.

1948, 8 Dec, p1 – Ada Strange, operator of the Hollywood night club on South Second Street, was held under \$5000 bond in the 26 November murder of Pete Crowdus. He was killed at the club the day after Thanksgiving. On 18 Jan 1949, the case resulted in a “not guilty” verdict, due to self-defense.

1949, 22 Feb, p1 – Lillian Hardin is in jail after allegedly shooting John Taylor, of 193 East Green St. They were apparently arguing outside Hardin's house at 175 East Green St, when she told him to get off her porch. A witness, Lucille Fry Hale, said she heard three shots fired, and then Lillian asked her to call police. Lillian was indicted during the April term of the Grand Jury, and held on \$5000 bail.¹⁴⁸ The trial, in September, found her not guilty. She had been found guilty on 21 April, but she appealed for a new trial, which was granted.¹⁴⁹

1949, 7 Apr, p1 – \$20 and 30 days in the workhouse was the result of Henry Anderson and Henry “Son” Hale selling legal whiskey in a dry territory.

1949, 12 Sep, p1, 13 Sep, p7 – James Hayden, 17, was killed on 11 Sep when the car in which he was riding went over an embankment about 1-1/2 miles north of Liberty. He and others in the car, Clifford Napier, said to have been the driver, Guy Kinley, and Albert Neal, were headed for a church in Liberty where they were to be guests at a basket dinner. He was the son of John Hayden of Danville, and Mrs Elizabeth Meaux of 647 West Lexington. He was survived by a sister, Elizabeth Meaux, a brother, John Raum of New York, and his grandmother, Mrs Liza Hayden.

1949, 1 Nov, p4 – In a campaign ad sponsored by the (Mayor Henry L) Nichols for Mayor Committee, Mayor Nichols's achievements were touted, including the advisory recreation committee, consisting of William Summers, Florine Ingram, Either Richardson, Josie Irvine, and John W Smith. The city planned to develop a park for “the colored people” on land it owns on South Second Street. The ad also notes that the local housing commission is “requesting 90 white units and 60 colored units” to be built in the city.

1949, 7 Nov, p1 – Mrs. Lucille Walker McCormick, of Grubbs Lane, Junction City, was arrested for the murder of her husband, Alonzo McCormick. She was a maid in the home of a Junction City teacher, and her husband was a former railroad employee. Survivors listed include a daughter, Mrs. Helen Steele, of Danville.

1950s

1950, 26 Mar, p1 -- Two Duncan Hill men were interrupted in the process of bottling moonshine, 18 gallons worth, which was buried in the back yard of Paul Elliott and Raymond Huston, who lived in the house where the “stuff” was found.

1950, 11 Apr, p1 – The Young People's organization of the First Baptist Church had scheduled a recital with Danville-born Todd Duncan in May, but that performance was cancelled. His overwhelming success in Broadway's “Lost in the Stars” meant his contract was renewed and he would be unable to come to Danville in May. He would appear, however, in October.

1950, 19 Dec, p1 – Napier's Restaurant was robbed on 18 Dec by two men wearing sacks over their faces and firing a shotgun into the ceiling. Owner, Arthur Napier complied with their demand that he hand over the bag containing the money, estimated at between \$3000 and \$4000 dollars. Seven or eight people were in the restaurant at the time. Police noted that wearing the masks and gloves, it was not known whether or not they were Negroes, but it was presumed they were.

1950, 22 Dec, p1, 4 – Stolen goods from the Whitehouse-Humphrey motor company on East Main were recovered in Crab Orchard. Two men were arrested on 22 Dec for the thefts, L T Haggard and David Wade, and a third man, George Miller was apparently their buyer. In addition, two other young men, aged 14 and 19, were arrested on 27 November in connection with a break-in at Chesnut-Salter-Best Hardware and Stephen's Grocery. The arrests culminated after a string of break-ins all over the city, including at Napier's Restaurant on Second Street.

1951, 5 Mar, p1 – The newspaper announced a Todd Duncan concert at Centre College for 15 October. This would be the first integrated performance at Centre. Duncan originated the role of Porgy in Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*, and he seldom performed in a theater that was segregated.

1951, 3 Jun, p1 – A large quantity of liquor was confiscated, and a moonshine still was destroyed on 1 and 2 June. All the bootleggers, two whites, five Black men were arrested and held under \$500 bond. One Black woman was charged with breach of the peace and was bonded at \$100. Ed Francis, 59, Randolph Hill; Anderson Seawright, 58, West Danville; By Cohen, 55, Duncan Hill; Paul Elliott, 50, Duncan Hill; and T Willie Huston, 55, Duncan Hill were arrested, as well as Helen Buttram, 39, of Fairview St in West Danville. The owner of the still, "Peanut" Collins, was transferred to Lexington where it was expected he would face federal charges. The liquor was found in various quantities at six sites, some hidden in a field. All six sites were just outside Danville city limits.¹⁵⁰

1951, 27 Aug, p1 – Bronston Hale was arrested for shooting on 26 Aug at about 11 P.M., on South Second Street.

1951, 15 Oct, p1 – Todd Duncan's concert, postponed from May, was finally held at the Alumni Memorial Gymnasium at Centre College, sponsored by the Young People's group of First Baptist Church. Governor Wetherby and other white officials attended the concert along with about 1100 other concertgoers of both races. Duncan performed songs in English, French and German, along with spirituals and numbers from *Porgy and Bess*.

1952, 28 Feb, p1 – Bronston Hale, 124 South 2nd St, was found guilty of having two half-gallons of moonshine in his rooms. He was fined \$20 and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

1952, 4 Mar, p1 – T Willie Huston, 55, of Duncan Hill, was being held on a charge of willful murder in the killing of Ernest Jarber, 19, of Randolph Hill, who was killed at the Huston residence on 2 Mar.

1952, 6 Mar, p1 – Speeding on the Junction City road near Paula Heights on 5 March ended badly for Lee VanHorn, 61, of Frye's Lane. The steering on his car was defective causing the car to weave from side to side, which, in addition to the speed, alerted police. On stopping him, police found 12 gallons of moonshine and \$94. Van Horn was fined \$20 and sentenced to 30 days.

1952, 11 Nov, p4 – "City Teachers Honored in Local Chain Stores Banquet" – but the banquet did not include anyone at Bate School. Bate teachers Susie B Fish, whose career began in 1910, Florene Ingram, 1910, Gertrude Sledd, 1915, apparently weren't worthy of being honored, as were teachers at Danville High, Maple Avenue and Jennie Rogers. Thus, the celebration was a celebration of white teachers only.

1953, 5 Apr, p1 – Three liquor raids on 4 April netted three arrests. Ephraim "Cap" Dawson, of Lebanon Road, William Taylor, Cowan St, and William Raines, also of Cowan St, all were arrested on liquor charges.

1953, 23 Aug, p1 -- Arrested on 22 Aug for four and a half gallons of moonshine, one pint and two half-pints of bottled moonshine, four and a half cases of beer, was I D Scott, of Frye's Lane. At the time of his arrest, two white customers were there, one leaving with a half-pint of whiskey.

1953, 30 Nov, p1 – George Cohen, 67, of Meggs Lane, Junction City, was shot by neighbor Lucien Wilhite, 38. The two men were demonstrating their .38 specials when Wilhite claimed his accidentally discharged. Cohen's gun had not been fired, but Wilhite's had been, twice. Cohen was shot twice.

1954, 26 Jul, p1 – A large quantity of whiskey and marijuana was confiscated on the north side of Fairview Street at a house occupied by Leo Harris and James Lee Hill and their wives. Officials found 43 gallons of moonshine and a quantity of marijuana "all ready for 'rolling' ". Federal narcotics agents were notified due to the size of the find.

1954, 10 Nov, p1, 4 – Leads in the murder of LeRoy Van Horn, of 428 Frye's Lane, have been thoroughly checked. The body was discovered about 11:30 a.m., 5 November. He reportedly kept considerable amounts of cash on hand. Neighbor Avery Bowling (white) talked with Van Horne earlier that morning and he was well and fully dressed at the time. Authorities had already spent considerable time and effort tracking down leads.

1955, 12 May, p1 – "The badly mangled body" of George "Spot" Penman, 57, of Duncan Hill, was discovered on the Southern Railway tracks near Rosemont Garden in Lexington. Penman frequently "hopped trains" from Danville to Lexington, according to a friend, Clarence Harvey, of Lexington.

1955, 7 Jun, p1 – Verlana Spaulding, 17, was killed about 3:30 am about three miles east of Perryville on the Danville Perryville Road. The driver, Charles Spaulding, who was not related, was injured, but the car was demolished, killing Verlana instantly. Her mother (next article) was killed less than two months later. Mr. Spaulding was later (23 Jun, p1) charged with negligence contributing to the death of a person, and was sentenced to six months in the county workhouse.

1955, 3 Aug, p7 – Mrs Mary Willie (Patton) Spaulding was an innocent bystander when she was shot by a bartender in a Cincinnati area café at about 3 AM 31 July. She had lost a daughter, Verlana, age 17, in a car wreck (previous article) on 7 June.

1955, 23 Sep, p1 – Emma Turner, operator of a Second Street restaurant, was fined \$20 plus court costs, following a raid on her restaurant on 19 Sep. Officers confiscated 12 half-pints of whiskey and a half-pint of gin.

1955, 30 Sep, p1 – Nash Raum's estate was auctioned off, settling the estate for his heirs. Ten houses and a lot sold for \$25,970. The sale took all afternoon and took place in seven different locations. Property sold included: land on South Second Street across from Batewood Homes, \$2,505; three room house, 428 Russell St, Carlie Rice, \$2,535; three room house, 430 Russell, Sue Bowman, \$2,200; four room house and two room house at 118 North Seventh, John Miller, \$2,800; four room house with half bath, 209 East Walnut, Florine Ingram, \$3,000; four room house at 334 Stanford Ave and three room house at 335 Green St, Bailey Wilder, \$5,400; two apartment house at 453 and 455 So Second St, E O Richardson, \$3,470; five room house at 529 So Second with two room house in rear, Josh Shannon, \$3,010; and house on Clark St, Raymond Shewmaker, \$1,050.

1955, 20 Nov, p6 – A fire on Duncan Hill destroyed the uninsured Johnson place, damage between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and damaged neighboring houses, owned by Ernest McGill (\$500) and Coleman Singleton (\$300). As Duncan Hill was outside city limits at the time, the county fire department responded, being assisted by city apparatus. The Johnson house was owned by Mrs. Sallie Johnson, and was rented to her daughter, Miss Mary Johnson. At almost the same time, a house owned by Hubert Carpenter on Worldstown Road also went up in flames.

1955, 28 Nov, p1 – Thomas Harris, 21, of Junction City, was injured and died as a result of an auto accident on South Fourth Street at Clark's Run. The car was driven by 16-year-old Donald Allen Hill. Officers investigating said Harris may have stepped in front of the car, and that the accident was probably unavoidable.

1957, 14 Mar, p1 – Clarence Smith, 30, of 419 Frye's Lane, pleaded guilty to breaking and entering at the Crossroads Restaurant. He was held on \$1,000 bond. He was arrested near the Varsity Shop on Stanford Road, after Craig McCormack, owner and operator of the Crossroads Restaurant, reported that he had surprised a man in his restaurant.

1957, 5 Aug, p1 – Charles Ross was fined \$100 and costs, and given 60 days in the workhouse, for possessing whiskey for the purpose of sale. Officers found a gallon and three half-pints of untaxed liquor in his home.

1958, 25 Feb, p6 – Mrs. Ella C Carpenter, late 70s, was found dead on the floor at her home, 110 East Walnut Street. She had been ill the previous day and was on her way to a local physician but fell twice, on First and Walnut, and again on West Main. Police were summoned but she insisted on being taken home, refusing offers of neighbors to stay with her.

1958, 24 Sep, p1 – Paul Turner and David Faulkner Wade were arrested on 23 Sep for making deliveries of liquor. The men were stopped in front of a house on East Green Street, with 12 gallons of moonshine. The liquor and Turner's 1953 Oldsmobile were confiscated by authorities.

1958, 23 Nov, pp1, 8 -- A liquor raid on 22 November behind the restaurant owned by Mrs. Lillian Lancaster McKinney at 126-1/2 South Second St resulted in the largest liquor raid thus far on Second Street; her 1952 Dodge contained a case of Heaven Hill whiskey, and 12 half-pints of Gordon gin, and the vehicle was confiscated along with the liquor. Sheriff Howard Overstreet noted that "this is just the beginning of our efforts to rid Boyle county of bootlegging: -- an effort that would last for years.

1958, 24 Nov, p6 – Mrs. Lillian Lancaster McKinney, 33, of 118 North Seventh Street, was charged with possession of alcoholic beverages, in a raid on Saturday, 22 Nov. She was fined \$20 and costs and was sentenced to 30 days in jail. In addition to the liquor, her 1952 Dodge was confiscated, and the liquor was taken to Sheriff Howard Overstreet's office "for inventory, recording, and proper disposition."

1959, 18 Jan, p4 – Willie Mack Garr, 39, formerly of Stanford, operator of a South Second Street restaurant, was charged with possession of whiskey and for interfering with officers. She was arrested 17 Jan after attempting to pour out the moonshine, but enough of the liquor remained as evidence.

1959, 20 Jan, p4 – A jury on 20 January found Willie Mack Garr not guilty of possessing untaxed liquor at her South Second Street restaurant.

1959, 19 Mar, p1 – George Huston of Danville, and two men from Lexington were fined \$10 and costs for parking and drinking intoxicating liquor in Hilldale Cemetery.

1959, 20 Mar, p1 – Grass fires threatened homes and barns in the Parksville-Wilsonville area; firefighters were on the scene for ten hours.

1959, 12 Aug, p1 – John Arthur “Jack” Barnes, 50, burned to death when a fire destroyed the small building in which he was sleeping. The building was behind a house on South Fourth Street just across the bridge, and belonged to W B Martin, but was rented to Aileen Bell. Barnes was survived by two sisters, Mrs Mary Bennett, Ypsilanti, MI, and Mrs Sara McGhee, Cincinnati.

1959, 27 Aug, p1 – Mrs Eva Ann Evans, 54, was killed when she stepped into the path of 26-year-old Clyde Sinkhorn’s car, near the intersection of Stanford and Lancaster Roads. She was on her way to work at the Baugh and Garner store, where she had worked for about seven years.

1959, 30 Aug, p1 – Police were alerted on 29 August by a citizen near Perryville that James Cummins, 24, of Junction City, and Ronald Ray, 16, of Bowen, near Moreland, had possession of 31 gallons of moonshine “described as of poor quality”. The suspect vehicle was tracked through Gravel Switch, KY-37, to the White Oak Road, then to the top of Burger Knob, where the liquor was found stashed in the woods. The 1954 Mercury in which the whiskey was being carried was also confiscated. In another case, officers went to the home of John Craig Withers, 65, of Duncan Hill, where they found moonshine and beer.

1959, 18 Oct – As the 1920 Ahrens Fox fire department engine was being retired, it was noted that at one time the engine pumped seven days and nights at the city dump on Randolph Hill.

1960s

1960, 14 Apr, p1 – Mrs Ella Lee was burning trash on her place, when flames spread to the woods on a hill at the side of her house, near the Wilsonville School. About two acres were burned.

1961, 4 May, p1 – Edward Huff was burned to death when the house where he was living burned. The house was owned by Craig Toliver. Unfortunately, a crowd of onlookers severely hampered firefighting efforts, first blocking the road not allowing a tanker truck to resupply its water, then blocking it from returning to the scene of the fire, a delay of over 20 minutes. People even exited their cars and crowded up to the burning house after word got out that Huff was still inside. License plate numbers were being recorded by firefighters, in case charges were to be filed against the drivers.

1961, 16 May, p3 – Henry Key, 16, of Shakertown Road, was coming out of the driveway of the Hollywood Café when he struck the left side of the 1949 Chevrolet being driven north on Second Street by Steve Gary Carrico, 16, of 123 Circle Drive. Though both cars were damaged, there were no driver injuries.

1962, 1 Jun, p1 – Jay Henry Walker, 18, of Lebanon Road, was charged with hitting and injuring Martha Ann Leavell of 486 Bate St, as he was driving a car in the Bate schoolyard. Walker was also charged with leaving the scene of an accident without stopping to render aid, and he also pleaded guilty to drunken driving. Leavell was transported to the hospital where she was reported in good condition after surgery.

1962, 9 Aug, p4 – Boyle Circuit Court held over to September the case of Jones Berry, 35, of Lebanon Road, who pled guilty to shooting with intent to kill with death not ensuing and carrying a deadly weapon. He was alleged to have shot Billy Thomas Jackson, also known as Billy Peaks, 27, of 131 North Seventh Street, where the incident occurred during an argument between the two men.

1963, 17 Apr, p1 – William G Glover, 57, of 193 East Green St (MLK Blvd) was arrested for fatally wounding Harold Helm, 48. Glover stated that Helm accused him of stealing a \$10 bill and threatened to kill him. Glover was inside his house when Helm tried to enter, whereupon the shooting occurred.

1963, 19 Sep, p7 – Police Judge Jack May dismissed a case against Mrs. Mary Logan of Oak Street, who was charged with cutting and wounding with intent to kill John Buford of Danville, on 9 Sep. On the other hand, George “Shotgun” Carpenter, 31, of Junction City was charged with cutting and wounding with intent to kill Billy Peaks in an incident at 151 North Seventh Street. Peaks, of 136 North Seventh Street, was cut on the right shoulder with a butcher knife.

1965, 4 Oct, p2 – A stabbing took place at Swingland on 2 Oct 1965 just before midnight; Jonas Berry of Lebanon Road was accused of stabbing James Andrews, of South Fourth St. The case would be continued on 4 Oct.

1965, 21 Oct, p7 -- Charles W Walker died 20 Oct. He was the founder of the first and oldest fishing camp on Herrington Lake, beginning when the lake was first created in 1925 or 1926. He was the son of Henry and Elvira (Lankford) Walker of Garrard Co, and the husband of Alice Walker, and the father of Marjorie (Walker) Cohen, wife of Cecil Cohen.

1966, 22 Mar, p1, 23 Mar, p1 – Jesse Clay, Cowan St, was charged on 22 Mar with killing his wife, Bertie Mae Clay. Clay himself was cut on the front of his head, a wound he said was inflicted by his wife. He said she cut him first, then slashed her own arm. But in the April term of Circuit Court, 11 April (reported 19 Apr 1986, p8), he was acquitted.

1966, 27 Dec, p1, 8 -- On 26 December 1966, the church building burned. On 27 Dec the *Advocate-Messenger*, pp 1, 8, noted that the fire started from unknown causes, and was discovered about 7:30 a.m., burning until after 12:30 p.m. (Photo right from the Thomas Collection at Boyle County Public Library) Destroyed or ruined in the “handsome, two-story brick structure with tall steeple” were the sanctuary section, organ, piano, chairs, pulpit, and altar area, as well as choir items including robes and music. The fire left ten inches of water in the undamaged basement. The church was remodeled about five years prior, including ten classrooms in the basement, a new choir, improvements to the kitchen, and hardwood floors were laid throughout. “For many years, First Baptist Church of Danville was considered the finest church building in Kentucky, from a structural and appointment standpoint.” In the meantime, prayer meetings were held at the Second Street Christian Church.¹⁵¹ Officers and members of the Church set up a financial committee to receive funds for the rebuilding of the church. Members were Cecil Cohen, chair, Miss Helen Fisher, Mrs. Theora Coates, Mrs. Estelle Jefferson and William “Bunny” Davis. No amount for rebuilding had been set at this point.¹⁵² By July 1967, plans and action were under way to rebuild, in the same location, at an estimated cost of \$146,000.¹⁵³



1967, 20 Oct, p1 – Eugene McGill received the highest grade in a competitive exam to select new police officers in the city. A resident of 622 Oak Street, he reported for work on 1 November, a pay rate of \$373 per month for a 6-day, 48-hour work week. McGill is mentioned in the *Advocate-Messenger* at least 491 times after this point. By 1977, he was a sergeant on the force.

1968, 17 Mar, p1 – Margie Andrews, 22, of 215 Duncan Hill, was jailed on \$25,000 bond for the murder of her husband, George Melvin Andrews.

1968, 6 Sep, p3 – Among the finalists in television station WHAS’s “Crusade For Children” were eight combos, including “Meadowlark and the Mystics” of Danville. The Combo included 1968 Danville High Graduate Michael Hughes, Debbie Kay McCowan, senior, Ben Kenley, Jimmy Simpson, Tommy Coats, Jimmy Jones, Charles Chenault, all juniors at DHS. As of 2021, Michael “Fly” Hughes is still performing in the Danville area on a regular basis.

1968, 29 Sep, p1 – Gertrude (Spillman) Sledd, long-time educator who retired from teaching in 1961, is running for election to the city Board of Education. She had taught at Bate from 1915 to 1917, at Lincoln High, in Paducah, 1917-1919, and finally Bate, from 1919 until her retirement. She completed the normal course at Wayman Institute in Harrodsburg in 1911, earned her BS degree from Wilberforce University in 1915, and took her master’s degree from the University of Cincinnati in 1943. She noted “Education is more than books – it includes other factors, common sense or good judgment and a respect for the rights of others. The administration has a part in creating a school environment in which boys and girls will receive an education or training which will make them helpful participants in society.”

1970s

Civil Rights Test Case Comes to Danville

At some point shortly before April 1969, the Danville Human Relations Council sent out a letter to city barber shops stating that “service had been denied Negroes in some of the barber shops in the city” and asking what the shops planned to do about that situation. A letter to the *Advocate*, 16 April 1969, p4, noted that barber shops should ignore the questionnaire, and that the inquiry “can serve no purpose other than causing bad feelings where none now exist, and the instigators could be of more service to the city and their employment if they would devote their talents to more constructive ideas.” The writer obviously had negative feelings about the Council, as he referred to “the inner-most secrets of the so-called Human Relations Council. Dr Rex Knowles responded to that letter on 18 April 1969 saying that racism has no place in an “All-American” city, and that

the Council had responded to complaints about discrimination and was simply trying to discern what the policies of the various barber shops were. Either the matter was dropped or simply not reported for another year or so.



Students who were concerned with barber shop discrimination met on Centre's campus on 6 May 1970 to discuss the situation. Ollie Lee Taylor, head of the Black Unity group, James Mason, Wilton Brown, Raymond Burse, Tom Amann, college president Dr Thomas Spragens, Dr Max Cavnes, William Schmidt, Danville's city manager, members of the City Commission, several barber shop owners, all participated in the discussion. Picketing was planned for Saturday, 9 May at those barber shops that did discriminate -- Bluegrass Barber Shop, South Third; Lester's, North Fourth; Third Street Barber Shop; Walnut Street Barber Shop, and City Barber Shop on Main Street. The Second Street Barber Shop would NOT be picketed, as it does not discriminate. Taylor noted that any barber shops would be eliminated from picketing if they act to end discrimination.¹⁵⁴

A silent protest march was held on Saturday, 9 May, which included many people associated with Centre, as well as Dr. Calvin Sydnor (*Photo left*), past pastor of St. James AME Church. Sydnor now lives in Virginia.¹⁵⁵

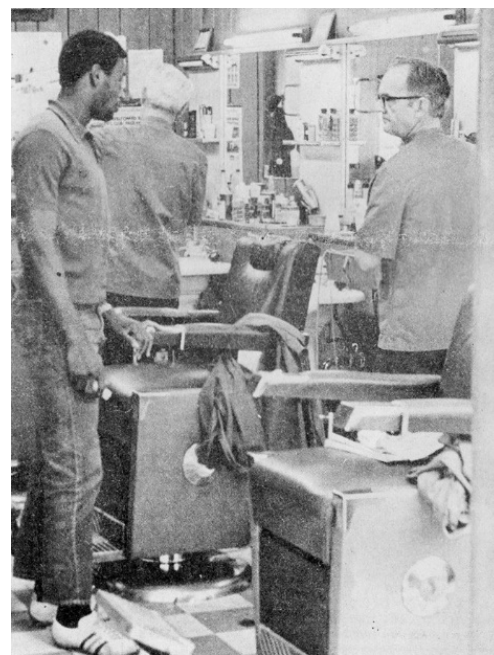
At its 12 May 1970 meeting, the Danville City Commission

discussed a resolution presented by Dr Eric Mount, supported by Dr. Max Cavnes and Dr. Thomas Spragens, regarding discrimination by barber shops – which was legal by Kentucky law. The resolution called on Danville to forbid discrimination by barber shops and beauty shops. However, the city was advised that it cannot, by state law eliminate the exemption for barber shops. The resolution, with its first paragraph stricken, was approved by a vote of 3-2. Dr Spragens only intended to express appreciation to the city and the police department for their cooperation during a student silent march in the city on Saturday, 9 May 1970.¹⁵⁶

Another letter to the editor, page 4, 27 Jan 1971, said that barbers were refusing to cut Black hair “not because of their color but because of the lack of training to cut the Black man's hair. ... Has the Mafia invaded our town? Is it no longer possible for a small businessman to conduct his business in the way he was trained – or must be continually be harassed by a group of people who don't really care ... where they get their hair cut.”

[Photo right – Raymond Burse in the North Third Street Barber Shop requesting a haircut]

Centre College athlete Raymond Burse (Centre, 1973), from Hopkinsville, along with Tommy Lee Smith of New Orleans, LA, Ollie Taylor of Mobile, AL and professors Dr Max Cavnes, Dr Charles Lee and Dr Eric Mount (who at the time was chairman of the Danville Human Relations Council,¹⁵⁷) tested seven Danville barbers to see if they could get a haircut. They were refused,¹⁵⁸



Ray Burse requests and is refused a haircut in one of the local barber shops. Burse was participating in a test case of the local shops. Staff photo by Richard Proudfoot

Matters finally came to a head on Wednesday, 21 April 1971, as reported by the Danville *Advocate-Messenger*:

Several barbershops in Danville were visited this morning by a group including a Black who requested that he be given a haircut.

In the group were Dean of Men Max Cavnes, and history professor Charles R Lee, both of Centre College, Allen Reeves, editor of the news staff of the Centre College newspaper, “The Cento,” three or four Blacks and about an equal number of other boys one of whom the barbers [sic] said carried a camera.

The barbers reported that the group was orderly and quiet and that when the request for a haircut by a Black man had been refused with the statement by the barber, “I don't know how,” the members left the shops after taking notes of the conversations that had transpired.¹⁵⁹



[Photo left – (l-r) Dr Eric Mount, Raymond Burse, Charles Lee, Tommie Smith, Max P Cavnes]

The Summer 1971 lawsuit that resulted from the "test" of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 included: City Barber Shop and Either One Richardson; Sanitary Barber Shop and Prentice D Shewmaker; Corner Barber Shop and Paul E Bowling; Coulter's Barber Shop and William L Coulter; Lester's Barber Shop and J L Lester; Manor Barber Shop and Stan Hodkins, and Third Street Shop and Edward M Playforth.¹⁶⁰ The lawsuit was filed on behalf of Ollie Taylor, Tommie Smith, and Raymond Burse, in the Eastern District Federal Court, Lexington, by ACLU attorney Elwood Rosebaum out of Lexington, with Henry Pennington of Danville representing the barber shop owners.¹⁶¹

In the ruling handed down 18 Feb 1972, Judge Mac Swinford noted that under "Kentucky law, barber shops and beauty parlors were exempted from the list of "public accommodations." This lawsuit defined barber shops as "public accommodations" and integrated them. Judge Mac Swinford, of the federal Eastern District court of Kentucky said, "The court feels that such an exemption is not based on sound reason and only serves to encourage or enable barbers to discriminate between their prospective customers for impermissible reasons." Adding that because the state is involved in barbering, that puts barbering "in the public domain and prevents practitioners of the trade from discriminating against prospective patrons on account of race."¹⁶²

Some of the photos were published in the Centre College newspaper, the "Cento", date unknown, but sometime about

1971, and were taken by staff photographer Richard Proudfoot, who is now a physician in Lexington or Morehead.

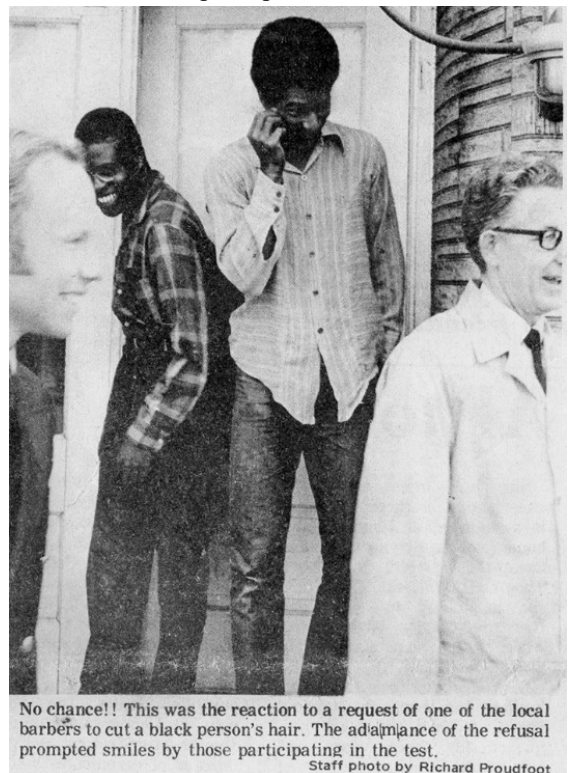
Though labeled in the ruling as "officious intermeddlers" and "troublemakers",¹⁶³ the three principals went on to successful careers.

Raymond Burse graduated from Centre in 1973, where he was active in student government, and president of the Black Student Union. He was named to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; won the Fred M Vinson Honor Award, and later went on to become a Rhodes Scholar. At Oxford University, he majored in organic chemistry, and became the first Black American to earn a "Blue" in rugby. He attended Harvard Law School and earned his JD. He was vice president and general counsel for GE Appliances from 2002 to 2012, in between two tenures as President of Kentucky State University. He is currently (2018) a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville.

Tommie Smith was teaching in New Orleans as late as 1988.

Ollie Taylor has had numerous careers; graduating Centre in 1973, he went on Florida State University, 1975-77, with a master's degree in American Government and Politics, then to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for a M.S. in political science (1979); his positions later included a Medicaid specialist, and at present, a clerk in the Miami-Dade County Department of Elections.

[Photo right (l-r) Dr Eric Mount, Ollie Taylor, Tommie Smith, Max P Cavnes]



No chance!! This was the reaction to a request of one of the local barbers to cut a black person's hair. The adamantness of the refusal prompted smiles by those participating in the test.

Staff photo by Richard Proudfoot

The New Great Migration

After the Civil War, Africans began to migrate north and west. This trend increased in numbers in the years before World War I here in Boyle County, though it was later in some other areas. In the 1920s through the 1940s, even more moved to northern industrial cities, oftentimes with the married men going north and leaving families here.

In 1910, 90% of African Americans lived in the southeast, in rural areas. Yet by 1970, 90% lived in cities outside the South.
164

Trends however, by 1970, were reversing themselves. With the “New South” becoming more modern, with a decline in the Black/white wage gap, and improved education, more and more Blacks are moving back to the South, and presumably Kentucky as well. (Hunt, 2008)

In 1970, the General Assembly passed a resolution to have African American history integrated with other studies in all Commonwealth schools. The next year, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights produced *Kentucky's Black Heritage*, which was designed for middle schools. Dr Gerald Smith notes the movement to publish more serious and scholarly works on African American life in Kentucky, ranging from Black history to the Civil Rights Movement and beyond. To that end, the Kentucky Historical Society presented a special issue dealing with African American history. (Smith G. L., 2011)

1970, 1 Dec, p7 – George Coffey, of Junction City, was killed on KY Route 300 at the Pumpkin Run crossing of the L&N tracks. His truck, used for trash hauling, was struck and dragged 92 feet along the tracks before coming to rest in an embankment at the north side of the track. His death was one of the last fatalities on the railroads in Boyle County.

1970, 2 Dec, p1 – Three Danville residents perished in an early morning fire at 217 McGrath Street, Mrs Susie Fitzgerald, Floyd Mills, and Mrs Helen Raisco.

1971, 9 January, p1: A fire in an apartment building at the corner of South Second and West Green, just to the south of the Second Street Christian Church, resulted in the death of a child, four-year-old Timmy Emmanuel Porter, son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Porter. The Porter family rented the upstairs apartment. Survivors were Thomas Porter Jr, Richard Eugene Porter, and Rachel Lanier Porter, as well as grandparents and a great-grandparents. The building was scheduled for demolition by urban renewal.



(Photos of fire at apartment house, 9 Jan 1971)

1971, 26 Jul, p1 – Russell Christie, 73 was killed, and “Doodle” Jackson, 51, was seriously injured after a gunfight between 450 and 451 Fackler Street. Jackson later pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter (*A-M*, 18 Jan 1972, p1).

1971, Oct 4, p1 – Paul Harmon Cook, of Lancaster, was held in the shooting death of Robert Fitzgerald Jr, 54, of Persimmon Knob. The shooting occurred on the grounds of the Whirlpool factory on Lebanon Road. Fitzgerald is survived by a son, Leonard of Danville; a sister, Mrs Mary (Rev G I) Walker of Parksville, brothers Obie of Clifton Road and Pat of Junction City. Cook was indicted the following day for murder, and bond was set at \$25,000. Fitzgerald had been custodian at the First Christian Church since September 1968.

1972, 1 Aug, p1 – The Danville Bike Shop was hit by fire about 11:20 am this day. The shop apparently had already gone out of business and was then owned by the Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency, and was scheduled to be torn down shortly, along with surrounding property.

1972, 10 Nov, p1 – Mrs. Ella (Frye) Lee, 84, died in a house fire in Parksville. She was the daughter of Joe and Sarah (____) Frye, and was survived by her son Bentley Lee, Ralph Lee, and a stepdaughter, Mrs. Catherine Hopkins of Louisville.

1973, 27 Feb, p12 – Five persons pleaded innocent in police court on 14 charges of sale or possession of intoxicating liquor; trials were set for 15 and 22 March. Those arrested were Mrs. Shirley L Owsley, 518 So 3rd st; William Jenkins, 606 Dillehay St; Obie Slater, 224 Duncan Hill; Carl Ray Wiser, Lebanon; and John D Turner, 303 Highland Court. The newspaper report noted that one of the raids took place at the American Legion Post on So 2nd St, today known as Swingland, which had not been a post since 1961 when its charter expired.

1973, 29 Aug, p1 -- Carl Ray Wiser reported that on Tuesday, 28 August 1973, someone pried open the side door of the Ponderosa Club and stole 13 cartons of cigarettes, a telephone, and two rolls of bologna.

1973, 28 Oct, p1 – A series of raids netted two pickup truckloads of beer and whiskey, and enough gambling equipment to fill several automobile trunks. Arrested for liquor violations were Carl Ray Wiser, 36, of Danville, arrested at the Ponderosa Club on Duncan Hill, and George Washington Huston, 54, of Duncan Hill, arrested at Swingland on South Second St at Clark's Run. The Swingland raid netted 237 cans of beer and 27 half-pints of whiskey and vodka; at the Ponderosa, 806 cans of beer, 23 containers of wine, and 64 pints and half-pints of whiskey.

1973, 18 Nov, p1 – Norman Letcher, a Danville High School star athlete who was named to the UPI all-Kentucky Class AA football team, was shot at Swingland about 10:30 pm, on 16 Nov by Harvey Yocum, of 529-1/2 So 3rd St.

1974, 26 Feb, p3 -- The Ponderosa Club, a private, members-only club, had noted in 1972, that police visit the club any time they choose, and that whites have two country clubs that are never bothered by police. The club was the subject of a police raid in February 1974, in which officials confiscated a large amount of liquor.

1974, 7 Jul, p47 – A new city garage on Terrell Drive was under construction in April 1974, replacing the concrete block building on Sixth Street (now home for the Great American Dollhouse Museum). The Sixth Street building, originally built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, was supposedly where Dr. Thomas Madison Doram practiced veterinary medicine.

1975, 25 Aug, p1 -- Yet another police raid on 24 August 1975 resulted in the arrest of Carl Ray Wiser and Marion Randolph; confiscated were 312 cans of beer, 35 half pints of bourbon, 19 half pints of vodka and 15 four-fifths bottles of whiskey.

1975, 30 Aug -- The first Miss Black Danville Beauty Pageant, sponsored by Danville Brotherhood, Inc, included dinner and a dance on 30 August 1975. Contestants were Michelle Baker (daughter of Eugene and Doris Owsley), Larita Carroll Bartleson (Norman M and Agnes Neal Bartleson), Patricia A Baughman (Mollie Baughman), Gwen Renae Buffington (Jr. and Mrs. June Christy and Clarence E Daugherty), Victoria Ford (Cecil and Nancy R Ford, winner), Teresa Ann Harris (the late William Harris and Juanita Harris, 2nd runner-up), Ann Catherine Jones (the late James E Jones and Ophelia F Jones, 1st runner up), Cecila LaVonna Napier (Monroe and Catharine Napier); Cynthia Owsley (James and Shirley Owsley), Marguerite "Rita" Phillips (Bennie and Doris Phillips); Kathryn Renee-Richardson (Lawrence G Robinson and Mrs. Doris Wilhite), Rita Snodgrass (Claude and Lucille Snodgrass), and Janet Leigh Turner (Paul and Audrey Turner).¹⁶⁵

1975, 1 Dec, p10, Dec 2, p5 – Vivian Ann (Turner) Elmore, of 212 Campbell St, Lancaster, was shot and killed by her husband, Richard Johnson Elmore. She was the daughter of Lovell and Emma Rose (Turner) Turner.

1976, 16 Aug, p1 – The second Miss Black Danville pageant saw Theresa Ann Harris (the late William Harris and Juanita Harris) crowned the winner; first runner-up was Janet Leigh Turner (Paul and Audrey Turner), second runner-up was Margaret Rose Clark (Mr. and Mrs. Howard Clark). There is no mention of the pageant after this date.

1976, Apr 27, p3 – Former Danville resident, Green Andrew "Sang" Huston, 66, died 26 Apr at Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington, as a result of a gunshot wound in the back on 17 April. His only survivors were three brothers, and a number of nieces and nephews.

1977, 18 May, p5 -- Not to be outdone by the teens, a "Little Miss Black Danville" contest was held in May 1977. Seven-year-old Whiletta Renee Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Patrick Fitzgerald, won, with Sonya Ruth Neal (Mrs. Joan Neal and Burgin Neal), runner-up.

1977, 22 Aug, p1 – In a renamed pageant, formerly "Miss Black Danville", now "Miss Danville Brotherhood", Laticha Marie Walker, 16, a junior at Danville High School, was the winner. She was the daughter of Joe and Rose Walker. She was also named "Miss Congeniality" by her fellow contestants. Runners up were Glenda Faulkner, daughter of Mrs Lacey Woods; and Rachel Marie Baughman, daughter of Mollie Baughman. Other competitors included Sandra Renee Cohen, Sherlene Durham,

Roxie Faulkner, Diane Miller, Teresa Jean Miller, Kathryn Richardson, and Mildred Tompkins The pageant was coordinated by Mrs Lucy Stephens.

1979, 23 Jan, p1 – Sgt. Eugene McGill, the first African American on the Danville Police Force, suffered a stroke, and resigned about 6 weeks later.

1980s

1980, 17 Feb, p1 – In a complicated lawsuit, the first woman hired on the Boyle County highway maintenance crew, sued numerous county and state highway officials for discrimination. Lydia Mitchell, of 428 Russell St, contended that she was unfairly assumed to be an FBI undercover agent, that she was expected to perform tasks that normally require several days' training, and was told to hand-cut brush and weeds along Stewart's Lane in 95-degree weather – a task that had not been done before, or since, by hand. She also alleged that the assistant foreman of the county department told her while she was cutting brush in December 1979, to “get her black ass in the truck so she could keep warm.” She refused to do so because she knew she would be fired if she complied. There were also allegations of “sexual jokes and sexual remarks in a direct attempt to embarrass and humiliate” her. The case was dismissed by Spring, 1981 due to lack of evidence.

1982, 18 Mar, p2 – The home of Ella Mae Marshall in Wilsonville, was burglarized on 16 Mar. Drawers in a chest and dresser were opened, and a jewelry box was broken into. Miss Marshall lost a 1930 class ring from Bate School, plus a birthstone ring among other valuables.

1982, 9 and 10 Sep, p1 – Archie Ford was stabbed last night after an argument on Duncan Hill. Glenn Grey, 38, of Danville, was charged with first degree assault at the home of Carnell Foy and Bertha Lancaster, 245 Duncan Hill. Ford later died at Central Baptist Hospital in Lexington. I can find no further information on this case.

1982, 10 Dec, p2 -- Pete Gordon, 82, died in a vacant house on Frye's Lane sometime during the evening or early morning of 6 or 7 Dec. He was found by a person who notified Michael Smith of Smith-Jackson Funeral Home, who then informed police.

1983, 18 Sep, p1, 10 – The Red Barn in Junction City was shut down 13 Aug 1983 due to numerous alcohol-related complaints. Apparently, Danville had a similar ordinance, but it had never been enforced. One club on Duncan Hill, Club 2000, formerly the Ponderosa, was “being watched” after receiving a license as a new business on 10 August. Danville's dance ordinance says “no person, association or corporation shall conduct any dance within” Danville without a license; the ordinance also requires “open inspection of the dance by police, and forbids serving, selling, displaying or consuming alcohol on the premises. The city manager, Ed Music, noted that since he has been employed no one has asked for such a license, and that he believed the ordinance would apply to both private clubs, the high school, and Centre College, and that it would be unenforceable. Club 2000 manager Stuart Siler noted that the club does not have dances, so the ordinance does not apply to his club, going further to note that the *Advocate-Messenger* was racially motivated with all the attention Club 2000 has been given by the paper.

1984, 20 Feb, p2 – Large quantities of alcohol were confiscated at Club 2000 on Duncan Hill, resulting in the arrest of manager Stewart C Siler, 38, of Duncan Hill. Confiscated were several empty half-pint bottles, paper sacks, disposable cups, 26 half pints of gin, 62 cans of beer, 2 half-pints of whiskey, a 1.75-liter bottle of gin, 9 empty half-pint bottles of gin, and 3 empty half-pint bottles of whiskey. In another raid, James Fleming Houston, 46, of 254 Randolph Hill, operator of the former Swingland club on South Second Street, was arrested, and confiscated were 70 cans of beer, a 1.75 liter bottle of vodka, a 1.75 liter bottle of gin, and an empty 1.75 liter bottle of whiskey. In yet another raid, Steve Houston, 24, of Duncan Hill, and G Houston Randolph, 45, of Highland Court were arrested; Houston had 29 quarts of beer, a 1.75-liter bottle of whiskey, and a half-pint of whiskey, while Randolph had 48 cans of beer. And in yet another raid, Olza Johnson, 62, of Junction City was arrested, but no details of confiscations were available.

1985, 16 Dec, p1 – James William Bright, a resident at Autumnfield Nursing Home, Bruce Court, wandered away from the home. A search of the area involving over 2 dozen searchers, as well as others in the Atoka area, failed to turn up any clues as to Bright's whereabouts. The body was not found until 23 Feb 1986, in a field off Goggin Road behind the Danville Country Club.

AUCTION

**SATURDAY,
MARCH 22
AT 11 A.M.**



WHITEHEAD POOL HALL & LARGE LOT
LOCATION: Duncan Hill, Danville, Kentucky.
OWNERS: Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Whitehead

We have been authorized by Mr. & Mrs. Whitehead, to sell at auction their pool hall, at the above time and date.

This is a new two story frame building with bar & restroom downstairs. 2 rooms and bath upstairs. It has its own water supply and is situated on a large lot 420'x100', with an old house on it that could be renovated.

Mr. & Mrs. Whitehead said "SELL" so come on out sale day & buy yourself a piece of property that has a lot of potential for future development.

TERMS: 10% Down day of sale, balance with deed & possession on or before 30 days.

TAXES: Prorated as of day of sale.

1986, 24 Feb, p1 – On 22 Feb, Thomas Allen Ganns, 33, of 138 W Jefferson Ave, died from a shotgun blast to the chest fired by Sammy Whitehead, 43, of 646 Shakertown Road. Whitehead, owner of a pool hall and game room on Duncan Hill, was charged with murder. Later ads for an auction of the pool hall were placed in the newspaper on 16 and 20 March 1987 (photo left), and again by a different auction company on 12 and 16 July 1987. Whitehead was charged with first-degree manslaughter, but was found guilty of reckless homicide instead, for which the jury recommended a one year sentence.¹⁶⁶

1987, 29 Apr, p3 -- City commissioners toured the two abandoned landfills and noted that cleanup of the Terrell Drive landfill would cost \$1.1 million, but that after cleanup, it would be graded and used for ball fields. Also, mention was made of putting a footpath along Clark's Run.

1988, 15 Feb, p1 – A request by the NAACP to rename South Second Street for Dr. Martin Luther

King was causing some controversy as city commissioners didn't want to rename one of the numbered streets. They would reconsider, however, if those living on South Second favored the change. The residents apparently were quite divided. At the same time, officials from the Kentucky School for the Deaf were hoping to have South Second renamed for Thomas Gallaudet or Laurent Clerk, pioneers of deaf education in the US. Ultimately, as Lurlene Grey suggested, another street with more Black residents would be more acceptable, and Green Street eventually was renamed MLK Boulevard.

1990s

1990, 26 Jan, p2 – Eugene McGill died of an apparent heart attack. He was the first police officer in the Danville force, beginning as a patrolman, then being promoted to sergeant in August 1978; a stroke in 1979 forced him to resign from police work – although the *Advocate-Messenger* noted that he did police work for more than 21 years. He was born in Boyle Co 2 Aug 1931, son of Charlie and Christine (Johnson) McGill, and was survived by his wife, Margaret Gray McGill, three sons, Eugene and Norman McGill of Danville and Jeffrey McGill of Dayton, OH, daughters Jean Ann Pennington of Stanford, and Patricia Ann McGill, as well as several step-children.

1990, 28 Jan, p1 – Leonard Emanuel Fitzgerald Sr, 50, was found lying next to his car in the front yard of his home at the end of Fitzgerald Road, off Persimmon Knob road. He had been shot in the head once, sometime before midnight, on 24 Jan. The apparent motive was robbery, though no gun had yet been found. However, on 12 Feb the *Advocate-Messenger* announced the arrest in Wytheville, VA of three people from Boyle County. In early August (3 Aug 1990, p2), Arthur Bastine was arrested for hiding the gun used in Fitzgerald's killing. The paper reported on 23 Aug, p1, that Anthony Paul Johnson, one of the three accused of the murder, had escaped from the county jail and was still at large. Both Johnson and Bastine pleaded guilty in Boyle Circuit Court in early January 1991 (11 Jan 1991, p6). Ironically, Fitzgerald's father, Robert, was also murdered on Lebanon Road.

1991, 11 Apr, p1 – City officials said that 2,000 loads of dirt would be needed to cover both the Frye's Lane and the Terrell Drive landfills; Terrell Drive was to be closed to all but local traffic.

1991, 2 Dec, p1, 7 – Danville lost a treasure on 1 December, when Gertrude (Spillman) Sledd died. It was said she taught every single Bate graduate who is over the age of 45. She was 101 years old and was born in Salvisa 20 July 1890. She began teaching in Shakertown and Salvisa, using a teaching certificate she earned by taking a test. She later went on to Wilberforce University (BS), the University of Cincinnati (MS), and was working on a doctorate from the University of Kentucky. She taught all subjects at Bate from chemistry to French.



1992-05-12-p3 – Terrell Drive was renamed J E Woods Drive, and Batewood Circle was renamed Toombs Court, for long-time housing authority member Edwin Toombs.

1992, 11 Sep, pA8 – At the annual Constitution Square Festival, 19 Sep, a new Black choir will perform from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. The program will be Black religious music. “We picked the ones we liked,” noted Lucy Stephens, retired teacher from Bate School. Local ministers, including Rev. Benjamin Carter of Second Street Christian Church will give an overview of spirituals, churches, and Black culture. The 40-member choir will sing “Amazing Grace,” “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” and “Victory,” among others, with Rosetta Marshall and Minnie Divine playing organ, and Pete McCowan on guitar. In typical “call-response” Rev. Everhart Walker of the AME church in Moreland, will speak the hymns line by line, and then the chorus will sing the lines.

1995, 17 Sep, p8 -- The first historical marker commemorating the African American presence in Danville was unveiled at Constitution Square on South Second Street 16 Sep 1995. The marker read, in part, “AFRICAN AMERICAN BUSINESS DISTRICT – In this block a thriving African American business district stood for over 100 years. Restaurants, barber and beauty shops, medical and dental offices, and retail shops drew patrons from Boyle and nearby counties. Until razed by urban renewal in 1973, the district was a center of local African American social and economic life.”¹⁶⁷ The other side of the marker reads, “DORIC LODGE NO. 18 – Danville’s Doric Lodge No. 18 was founded in 1888 as the Boyle association moved to this site in 1920. For 50 years, the lodge was a cultural and social center of the African American community in Boyle County. Donations of \$1,000 by each of the 10 members of the brotherhood secured a loan, enabling construction of the building in 1920.” The Black “district” was necessitated by segregation and racism, but people responsible for the marker noted “that the Black commercial district was not officially recognized while white historic areas in Danville had been.

1996, 18 Jul, p2 -- Rev. Keith Mayes, pastor of St James AME Church, reported a burglary on 15 July 1996. Nothing was taken, apparently. Five days later, the *Advocate-Messenger* noted that the police department has visited and surveyed all black churches in Danville as a result of burnings of black churches in the south. Rev. Mayes had come from Columbia, TN, where his home church, Canaan AME, had been burned by two white men in June 1995.

Originally sponsored by an organization called Citizens Concerned for Human Relations, several “Heritage Festival” events were held beginning in 1992 as an African American festival, but from its second year, it became more of a multi-cultural festival. The sixth Festival in 1999 featured displays of the African American past, including ethnic food, and displays of African American art and history including a history of Camp Nelson and its history.¹⁶⁸ The Heritage Festival in 2005 was facing financial problems, organizer James H Atkins noted. Donations were asked of several African American churches in the community, but only two donated any money.¹⁶⁹

Several rehabilitation grants were announced in September 1996¹⁷⁰, to be applied to the Clifton Baptist Church, the Doram-Sledd House, and the Walnut Street home of the Doric Lodge No. 18. Funds in the amount of \$13,500, were to be matched locally, and projects included refurbishing the copper ceiling in the Doric Lodge, repairing the roof, walls, chimneys, and windows, as well as refurbishing the exterior. Clifton Baptist Church will receive roof and interior repairs, and, if funds hold out, the Doram residence near the church would be upgraded. The Doram-Sledd House would have all the windows replaced, and the foundation, floors, and porch would be repaired.

2000s

In 1839, Patrick Davenport of Danville painted portraits of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram. The paintings lay undiscovered in a barn in the Clifton community until they were discovered in 1995 by antiques dealer Albert Hawkins. The paintings were fragile and damaged, but they were the only two portraits of an African American couple known in the US. The paintings went on display at the Kentucky Historical Society in February 2002 and are now in the permanent collection. The paintings, damaged and yellowed from years of neglect, were preserved by The McKay Lodge of Oberlin, OH, and now showed Diademia wearing a gold watch and a lace collar. Many Doram descendants at the unveiling marveled at the resemblances of present-day family with the Doram portraits.¹⁷¹

The Kentucky Historical Society unveiled an historical marker commemorating John William Bate on 10 Sep 2005 (**Photos below**). The marker was sponsored jointly by the Danville Board of Education and the Bate Alumni Association. Speakers for the event included Betty Sue Griffin, ’61, Helen Fisher Frye, ’27, and Charles Grey, ’60 among others. The event was attended by many former Bate students, and even members of the Bate family, notably Monroe Peeler of Cleveland, OH.¹⁷²



Speaking of Helen Fisher Frye, she was awarded the 2006 Torch of Excellence by the Lyman T Johnson Alumni Constituent Group on 3 November 2006. Frye's accomplishments included: being the first Black graduate of the University of Kentucky's Library Science program, MLS, 1963; a librarian in Danville's middle and high schools; a civil rights activist; one of the interviewees in Kentucky Historical Society's "Civil Rights Movement in Kentucky Oral History Project"; a member of the NAACP, Public Housing Commission, and Salvation Army; organized Centre College's first integrated performance, featuring Danville's Todd Duncan; contributed to Centre College's Oral History interviews; and helped secure the Kentucky Historical Society highway marker at Bate School.¹⁷³

Black History Month in 2008 produced a series of articles in the *Advocate-Messenger* discussing the state of race relations, and integration within the city and the county. Danville, with a population of about 17,000 was about 13 percent African American, but no members of the City Commission were Black, though there had been some Black representation in the past, notably William "Bunny" Davis; the mayor was, and always has been white. In Boyle County, with 28,000 people, and 10 percent African American, has no Blacks as magistrates, never has had, and county judge-executive was and always has been white. The article did note, however, that Anne Sleet was the African American mayor of Perryville.¹⁷⁴

City and county schools also were profiled. Danville had 1,157 or 65.5 percent white students, 342, or 19.5 percent Blacks, with 262 "other," including Hispanics, Asian and Native American. One of the five members of the Danville Board of Education, Troy McCowan, was Black, almost exactly reflecting the percentage of Black students in Danville schools. Marvin Swann previously served on the Board for 17 years.¹⁷⁵

Boyle County schools, on the other hand, were a different story. Of the 2,700 students in county schools (which included Boyle County High School, Boyle County Middle School, Woodlawn Elementary, Perryville Elementary and Junction City Elementary, only 36 Black students were enrolled, just over 1 percent.¹⁷⁶

2010s

Many positive changes in Black lives from 1970 to 2015 were evident. Statistics from the US Census Bureau noted: (Frey, 2018)

	1970	2015
High School Graduation	Blacks 51% (whites 74%)	Blacks 89% (whites 94%)
Some College	Blacks 17% (whites 35%)	Blacks 59% (whites 73%)
College Graduate	Blacks 6% (whites 16%)	Blacks 21% (whites 40%)
Median Income	Blacks \$34,648 (whites \$56,482)	Blacks \$46,360 (whites \$81,545)
Poverty rate	Blacks 34% (whites 10%)	Blacks 24% (whites 10%)
Children in Poverty	Blacks 42% (whites 11%)	Blacks 33% (whites 12%)

Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society

The DBCAAHS was organized on 18 December 2013, at St James AME Church, the first such organization in the history of Danville or Boyle County to recognize and preserve the history of the African American communities in Danville, and surrounding areas of Boyle County. Since its organization, it has held a celebration of “Juneteenth,” the commemoration of Black emancipation following the Civil War; and has organized three celebrations of Black history, called the Soul of Second Street (see below). It has a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/421608304638551/?ref=bookmarks>) and a website (<http://sites.rootsweb.com/~kydaahs/index.htm>) where all sorts of photos and records of African Americans in and around Danville, are preserved and which are free for all to use.

The African American business district was remembered in 2013-2014, when the DBCAAHS coordinated with Centre College and the Heart of Danville Main Street Program to put out an award-winning brochure on the district, called “Danville’s African American Business District: A Retrospective Guide.” The production was celebrated on 28 January 2014 with a reception at Grayson’s Tavern. Center college junior, Victoria DiMartile, researched the district, and conducted interviews with many who remembered Second Street in its heyday. Assisted by DBCAAHS President, Michael Hughes, Marthetta Clark, Charles Grey, Ella Johnson, Lucinda Wheat, Robert Trumbo, Mayme Davis, William Richardson, Michael Smith, James Daugherty, and Mary Girard of the Boyle County Public Library, the project was guided by Dr. Andrea Abrams, professor of anthropology at Centre College. But DiMartile spearheaded the production of the brochure which was the first attempt to document the business district and the many businesses, organizations, and people who lived, worked, shopped, and worshipped there.¹⁷⁷

A Kentucky Historical Society roadside marker number 2388, in honor of the first African Americans to enlist in the Union Army, was dedicated on 4 Feb 2013. The marker is located on South Second Street at Constitution Square. Soldiers, 250 in number, initially marched to Danville, and on to Camp Nelson. On the way they were refused, and some Danville residents threw stones and shot pistols at the group. These men were among the first of thousands to enlist at Camp Nelson.¹⁷⁸

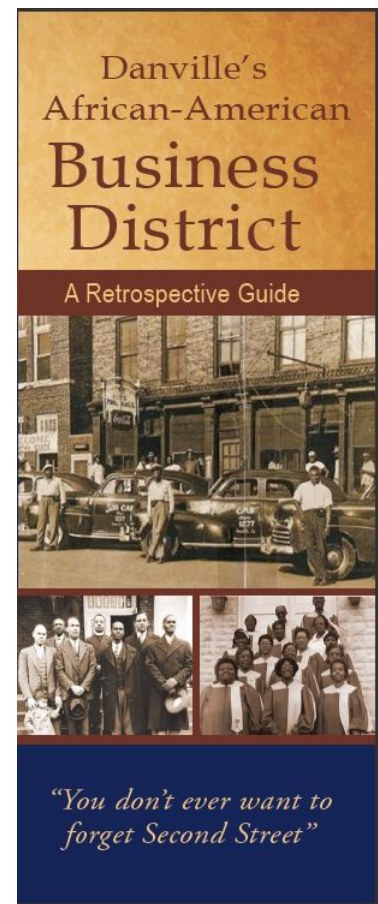

The DBCAAHS, in conjunction with Boyle Landmark Trust, presented “Reflections from the Past” at Grayson’s Tavern, with participants James Adkins, Danville City Commissioner; Rev William Jenkins, St James AME Church, Dr Betty Sue Caldwell Griffin, and DBCAAHS president Michael Hughes. Featured were talks on the Danville “Colored” Fair, and a program honoring local baseball greats, Matthew “Pistol Pete” McCowan and the late William E “Bunny” Davis.¹⁷⁹

On 13 June 2015, the DBCAAHS sponsored Danville’s first ever “Juneteenth” celebration. “Juneteenth” is the anniversary of when former slaves in Galveston, TX, first heard about emancipation, and this day is celebrated nation-wide. Speakers included Rev. Dr. Gerald Smith of the University of Kentucky, as well as local speakers on the background of “Juneteenth”, the history of Smith-Jackson Funeral Home, and African American cemeteries in the area.

As of summer, 2020, the DBCAAHS has begun renting a room in the former Henson Hotel, which was being fitted as a History Center. The group held meetings there (with masks and social distancing due to COVID) from June on and has received great support from both the Black and white community.

Soul of Second Street

One of the major projects of the African American historical society was a festival celebrating that history at Constitution Square, in August 2015. Music, history, and food drew thousands of visitors from all over Kentucky and other states to Danville. Many people who grew up in the area and moved away, returned, resulting in many reunions of old friends and neighbors.

Sankofa – “Go Back And Get It”
Come celebrate “Juneteenth” with the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society!
 The 150th Anniversary of this nation-wide celebration of Emancipation will be observed on Saturday, June 13, 2015, from 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM at Danville High School. ¶
 Our featured speaker will be **Rev. Dr. Gerald Smith**, associate professor of history and the Martin Luther King Center Scholar-In-Residence at the University of Kentucky. ¶
 Others will speak on the history of the Smith-Jackson Funeral Home, the history of Juneteenth, area African-American cemeteries, the purpose of the DBCAAHS, and a tour of the DBCAAHS website. ¶
 A “Silent Auction” will also be held, featuring donations from individuals and area businesses. ¶

The Soul of Second Street festival was repeated in August 2016, and August 2017, and has been recognized by the Commonwealth as one of the best festivals in Kentucky. The festival in 2017 and 2018 separated the history portion into a program at the Boyle County Public Library on the Friday before, with various speakers on topics related to African American history.

The History Conference, on Friday, 3 August 2018, local Black athletes and others were honored. The Boyle County Public Library's community room and conference rooms were filled to capacity and over, one of the first times the Library's meeting rooms were ever overflowing. Fortunately, the DBCAAHS was able to honor and recognize several athletes from the past 60-70 years before several of them passed away. Due to the number of recognitions, and family members of the recipients attending, the conference was considered a rousing success by all who attended. Speakers included "My Experiences in Sporting Competitions", Mary A Sleet; "Two Owners, A Horse and His Trainer," Mike Denis; "Hall of Fame," Johnny Raines; "From Bate High to Danville High," Eugene Johnson; "My Centre Experience," Gordon Benning; and "Covering the Sports Page," Billy Reed.

The History Conference in 2018 was so well attended that a sign had to be made for upstairs at the Boyle County Public Library that said, "Conference Full" – maybe the first time that happened since the library was enlarged several years ago. Attendance was so large that the 2019 History Conference was moved to St James AME Church, where attendance again, was over 130.

At the 2018 Soul of Second Street Festival, Saturday, 4 August 2018, one of the attractions was the spray-paint artist, ARCY, who painted a dramatic portrait of baseball great William "Bunny" Davis. This portrait can be seen today on a brick wall near Janet Hamner's business on South Second Street just off West Main Street.



At the 2017, 2018 and 2019 History Conferences, awards were given out to people who have been important to African American history in Boyle County. In 2019, awards went to Smith-Jackson Funeral home, Johnson Cabinets, Barbara Hulette, Sara Lamb, Mary Girard, Martha Gray, Albert Taylor, Mamie Davis, Mike Denis, Dr. Andrea Abrams, and Frank X Walker. Community Service Awards were presented to Leon Gooch and Rev. Everhart Walker.

The Soul of Second Street Festival, on 10 August 2019, was again successful, with several thousand people visiting, and enjoying music ranging from gospel to rap, to soul, to motown. Pictured right, the Davis Sisters.



Good Blues Tonight

Danville's famous Pioneer Playhouse was the scene of one of the most successful African American-themed events in the summer of 2016. The playhouse normally produces one play per season set in Kentucky. In 2016, that play, written by the Playhouse's artistic director, Robby Henson, was called "Good Blues Tonight" and focused on the Second Street experience in the 1950s.

Working closely with members of the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society, Henson's play brought together the "feel" of Second Street, with some of its history and pageantry, the pool halls, social clubs, and of course, music.

The play starred Miss Kentucky 2015, Clark Janell Davis, and recent Centre College graduate, Joshua Jerome (pictured left, courtesy of Pioneer Playhouse), and other ensemble cast members. Members of the DBCAAHS erected numerous displays of life in and around Second Street.



Henson later reported that some of the highest attendance figures in the more than 60 years of the history of the Playhouse records were broken during the week that "Good Blues Tonight" played.



The play itself could easily be adapted to describe nearly any African American community within a larger city during the 1950s, and in fact, the play was re-created in Lexington at the Lyric Theatre in May 2017. Many people attending that performance noted the similarities between African American communities in Danville and Lexington, attesting to the universality of the play.

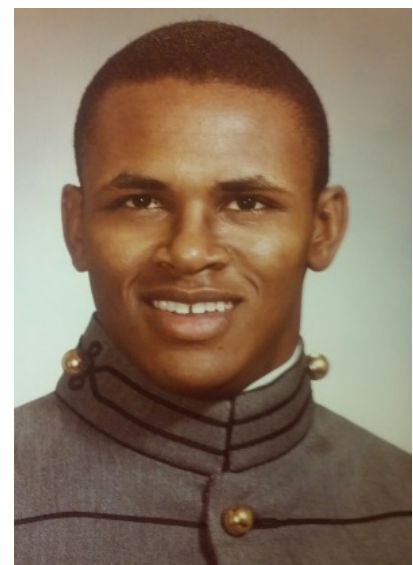
In an interview with the Lexington Herald Leader's "Lexgo" entertainment supplement¹⁸⁰, Davis noted of the play, "One of the biggest takeaways from the show is understanding that everything we do has a consequence," Davis says. "I want people to see the show, love and appreciate it, and then realize it was someone's choice to tear down that history."

In an interview with the Lexington Herald

Black History Month, 2017



In February 2017, a program sponsored by the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society, celebrated the accomplishments of two Danvillians, one born here who moved away, and one born away who moved here. Both Dwayne Anthony "Tony" Walker and Dr. Michelle Carter epitomized what can be accomplished in life after high school. Both served in the military, Walker at West Point and in the US Army, and Carter in the US Army. Both participated in programs at the Boyle County Public Library, and at Boyle County and Danville High Schools, encouraging students to be the best they can be.



Walker was born and raised in Danville and excelled in both learning and athletics through his school years. He was the first from Danville High School to attend and graduate from the US Military Academy at West Point, NY. He then spent the next 6 years with the 101st Airborne, leaving the

military as a captain. He entered the business world and became sales and distribution manager for southern California and Hawaii for a wireless monitoring company.

Carter, a native of Lexington, spent eight years active duty as a Personnel Actions Specialist, at Ft Dix, NJ, Ft Jackson, SC, Ft Knox, KY and Ft Gordon, GA, as well as tours in Korea and Germany. As a non-traditional student with a family, she plunged into further education at Bluegrass Community and Technical College, a bachelor's and master's degree from Lindsey-Wilson, Columbia, and is now pursuing a doctoral degree at Eastern Kentucky University. She was the director of student support services on the Danville campus of BCTC, and after taking her Doctor of Education from Eastern Kentucky University, she was named head of the BCTC Danville Campus in May 2019¹⁸¹.

Danville renames Batewood Park after Michael M Smith

Batewood Park, along South Second Street, was renamed "Michael J Smith Memorial Park" by the Danville City Commission on 13 Nov 2017. That move honored the long-time funeral director who died 29 August. A proposal to rename Fackler Street was defeated, for several reasons; however, the street was not named for Calvin Fackler, Danville's unofficial historian, as "Fackler Lane" is shown on maps as early as 1888.

Bobby Trumbo, a lifelong Danville resident and retired teacher, said "Michael Smith buried both Black and white people," "... And a lot of times, he helped the families out financially himself."

Commissioner J.H. Atkins proposed renaming Batewood Park instead. "I don't think Michael would want to be part of a controversy, OK?" Atkins said. "So, I would like to suggest that the city consider ... going from Batewood Park to Michael M. Smith Memorial Park. Because Batewood Homes is still going to be there, so we're not taking anything away."¹⁸²

African American Driving Tour

Working with students at Centre College, as well as several staff members, the DBCAAHS developed a driving tour of over 60 sites in Boyle County associated with African Americans. The brochure, called "Forgotten Landmarks: African American Sites in Boyle County", listed homes, businesses, churches, schools, cemeteries, and communities all over the county. The Heart of Danville produced the brochure, one more piece of African American history put out to the public.

Boyle Landmarks to Watch – Meadow Lane

During 2018, the DBCAAHS continued to work with the Central Kentucky African American Cemetery Association, Centre College, and Boyle Landmarks Trust to attempt to record and preserve historic African American sites in Boyle County.

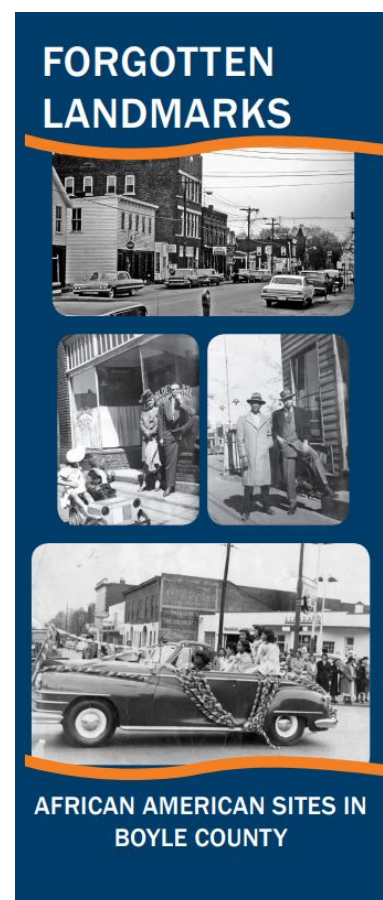
BLT produces a pamphlet every year called, "Landmarks To Watch" – a listing of endangered historic sites. In 2018, Meadow Lane African American Cemetery was included in that brochure. This listing brought to public attention what is arguably the oldest African American burial ground in the county, which can still be located (a reported cemetery near the Old Crow Inn has not been fully documented yet).

Several groups of Centre College students, working with members of the Central Kentucky African American Cemetery Association, LLC, began in April to clean up the cemetery. Working consistently, rather than a day a year, brought results. In December, the CKAACA took ownership of the Cemetery, and began making plans to turn it over to the City of Danville.

In March 2019, after nearly 30 years of wrangling and arguing over who owned what, the City finally (though tentatively) accepted the cemetery. Hopes are that the Boyle County Jail inmates will be able to maintain the cemetery. Kilby Lane, which leads to it, has now been paved by the City – ending an argument that had been going on since at least 1992.

Historical marker for African American teacher and doctor – Dr. Mary Ellen Britton

On Sunday afternoon, 24 March 2019, an historical marker was dedicated in front of St James AME Church. This marker was to honor a trailblazer in the field of women's suffrage, Dr Mary Ellen Britton. Prior to her obtaining a medical degree, Miss Mary E. Britton addressed the state association of colored teacher's convention at St James on the topic of women's suffrage. Her speech was widely reprinted, and she became a leader in the suffrage movement in Kentucky.



Though she was from Lexington, only visiting Danville twice, that we know of, the speech she gave here was important enough for the National Collaborative for Women's History Sites, and the William G Pomeroy Foundation, to pay for and erect the memorial plaque to her.

In her speech, she said "that women would bring a strong moral influence to politics if given the franchise and allowed to serve in elected offices. She emphasized Black women's right to vote since they were taxpayers too, and that men of honor should change the laws that denied 'wives and mothers their just rights.' "



"The voting of woman will be the safety of men throughout the nation. If men are selected for office whose election depend as much upon the votes of woman as upon those of men, not one bad man will be put up where there are 50 now. ... When woman becomes a voter, lawmakers will stop spending the public money for cigars and fine drinks. They will no longer vote upon questions of public interest in an insensible state of



mind." Commenting on polling locations, she added that they are "no more than going to the post office and dropping off a letter. Some argue that polls are not decent places. As soon as woman suffrage is general they will be made decent for gentlemen a well as for ladies. ... No movement of any great importance has ever taken place in the world, in which woman has not taken a prominent part as a worker, then most assuredly is woman suffrage a potent agency in public reform." ¹⁸³

2020s

Film Festival celebrating Black History Month

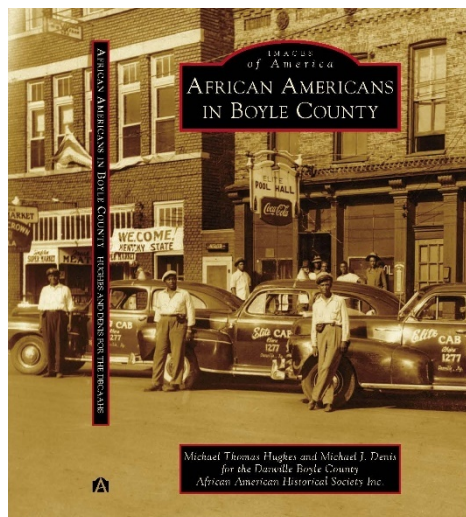
In February 2020, in cooperation with the Boyle County Public Library, and the Friends of the Library, the DBCAAHS screened four films revealing various aspects of the Black experience in the US. The films (and the themes portrayed) included "42: The Jackie Robinson Story" (2013, Blacks in sports); "Barbershop" (2002, Black social life); "Red Tails" (2012, The Tuskegee Airmen and Blacks in the Military) and "A Raisin In The Sun" (1961, Blacks facing housing discrimination). A discussion of the main issues of each film was held after the showing, and attendance was impressive, including both Black and white attendees.

Opening of the "History Center"

In July 2020, just as the COVID-19 pandemic set in, the DBCAAHS was fortunate enough to be able to rent a room on the first floor of the Henson Hotel, at 108 North Second Street. Hundreds of hours of volunteer time, and the work and dedication of members and friends resulted in the opening of the "History Center" by fall. Since its opening, meetings have been held there, and dozens of school groups and other community organizations have met there. It has provided a "home" for the DBCAAHS collections, which were growing weekly through the generous donations of members and friends. The "before" and "after" photos show quite a transformation from a sad-looking room to an inviting public space.



Publication of “African Americans in Boyle County”



Published by Arcadia Press in its “Images of America” series, “African Americans in Boyle County” was the culmination of months of work, scanning photographs, editing and re-scanning, trying to identify people, writing the text, and in general, a huge project made easier by the work of many people. Authors listed are Michael Thomas Hughes and Michael J Denis, Hughes being the main information source for people in the photos, and Denis being the main author. The book has preserved much of the lost Black history of Danville and Boyle County, but spawned another major event ...

“We Were Here” exhibit and programs at Norton Center

As part of the 10th anniversary of the organization of the DBCAAHS, Norton Center for the Arts at Centre College hosted a year-long exhibit in its lobby. Several African American-oriented programs were held during the year, including talks by prominent Black literary figures, and a concert by a major Black operatic star.

Consisting

of a timeline of urban renewal, and 150 photographs dealing with every aspect of African American life in Boyle County, the exhibit itself was based on “African Americans in Boyle County” and took the phrase, “We Were Here” from the 2016 play, “Good Blues Tonight”. Originally planned for exhibition from August to December 2022, the exhibit was so popular it was extended until June 2023. Thousands of people attending events at the Norton Center thus viewed and were educated by it. In addition, for nearly two years, dozens of anthropology students in Dr. Jeff Shenton’s classes participated in research and interviews for the exhibit.



Danville elects its first African American mayor

James Hunn Jr, and J H Atkins were the two final contenders for the mayoral race in Danville. What was so historic about this is that both candidates were African American. For the first time in Danville’s 240-year history, the mayor would be African American. J H Atkins, longtime educator, principal, professor, and member of the City Commission won the vote.

Integration and Urban Renewal

This section relies extremely heavily on newspaper accounts of urban renewal in particular. The two main published books, though they are full of detail on many subjects, tell little of the story of integration, or of the renewal, the destruction, the optimism, or the heartbreak of urban renewal and its effects, more than 50 years later, on the African American community.

Much space must be spent on urban renewal, in particular, because of the serious and usually negative effects it had on the Black community. It is important to note that what often seems a positive idea, also has negative effects. In this case, the positives are usually seen by white members of the community; the negative effects, by Blacks.

It is not possible to understand the African American community in Danville in particular, nowadays, without having a solid understanding of both desegregation / integration and urban renewal, and the interconnection between both.

Interviewed in 1985, both Mrs. Gertrude Sledd and Mrs. Lucy Stephens, former teachers at Bate School, commented on integration. Sledd said, “It hasn’t been too good for the South. Our children, they don’t aspire to lead. They don’t aspire to excel as they did at Bate school.” Stephens echoed that, saying “With integration, I think you have some negative and positive aspects. I think Black students have lost their initiative to be leaders.”¹⁸⁴

Desegregation of schools

The US Supreme Court decided *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) in May 1954. Some school systems began ending segregation almost immediately; others fought it, some for years. Centre College alumnus, Fred Vinson

would have been the chief justice deciding this case, but he died before it was decided, and has been viewed as obstructive, believing that Congress, not the Supreme Court, should deal with the issue.

In June 1955, the Danville Board of Education formed a committee to make recommendations concerning integration¹⁸⁵ and Danville High School hosted a panel on “Are White Teachers Ready for Integration” on 7 Nov 1955.

The committee formed in June 1955 presented its report in March 1956. It offered two solutions. The first was the integrating of the entire school system all at once in September 1956, using Bate as a district junior high for 7th, 8th, and 9th graders, using Danville High School for 10th, 11th, and 12th graders, and having other students attending elementary schools in their own neighborhoods. The second option would gradually integrate, starting at Danville High School, and then working down to other schools. The report also recommended that teachers be assigned to integrated schools on a non-discriminatory basis, and that interference by parents of either race would not be tolerated.¹⁸⁶

Dueling letters to the editor appeared in January 1956. On 27 Jan (p4), Rev. P A Carter commented on a meeting of “pro-segregationists” at Bate School, of whom he questioned their respect for the principles of democracy, and their regard for the decisions of the US Supreme Court. Carter cited Romans 13:1-7, calling for respect of law.

However, on 30 Jan (p4), Mrs. Virginia Blevins, citing Matthew 6:25-31 (God made us as he did), noted that mixing children will handicap them, and disagreeable situations will arise regardless of the efforts of adults. Black children would be much happier and better educated if, instead of integrating, Danville would invest in improving the Bate School.

At the Board of Education meeting on 26 Mar 1956, school board voted, 3-2, to integrate both Danville and Bate in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades, giving students in those grades a choice of schools. Superintendent Robinson noted that whatever the board decided he would implement, but he also noted that there are whites who don’t want their children attending Bate, and don’t “want a negro teaching them” and vice-versa, that “negro teachers do not want to teach classes and will do it only when they are out of a job.”¹⁸⁷

For the remainder of the 1950s, the *Advocate-Messenger* was filled with stories about integration, but few, if any, concerned Danville or Boyle County. By the beginning of the school year 1958-1959, integration in Kentucky in general had stagnated, with only about ¼ of Black students attending integrated schools, and most of them being in Louisville and Paducah.¹⁸⁸

Danville High School began admitting some Black students as far back as 1956, but by 1961, only two were in the graduating class.

As late as February 1961, it appears that little had been done to integrate Danville schools. At a joint PTA meeting of Jennie Rogers and Edna Toliver schools on 9 Feb 1961 (*A-M*, 10 Feb 1961, p2), the groups were urged to “consider seriously and to make plans for integration in our new high school.”

Indeed, the proposed plan for full integration continued to be discussed as late as September 1963, eight years after the first plan was drafted.¹⁸⁹

The Danville city school plan for desegregation relied heavily on completion of the new Danville High School in the fall of 1964. All Bate students in grades eight through twelve would be moved to the new high school at that time, but the seventh grade would remain at Bate until they could be merged. The plan also included grade one children attending one of the three elementary schools, and no new grades would enter Bate. Over several years, as Bate enrollment decreased, the school would become a junior high school for all Danville students in grades seven and eight.¹⁹⁰

All was not well, however, with everyone in the community. A letter, 22 October 1963, to the editor signed, “An Outraged Taxpayer” noted several objections to integration. Saying “My cook does not WANT integration” one wonders if she ASKED her cook. She then criticizes the minister of the First Presbyterian Church and the minister and wife of First Christian Church, noting that none of them are native Danvillians. He or she goes on to say that “small Negro children who would much rather stay where they are” should be allowed to do so. Again, did she ASK those children? But finally, she notes correctly that many Blacks are displeased and upset at the taking away of “their fine school”.¹⁹¹

This letter, however, was countered five days later, by “A Fellow Negro Taxpayer.” “Oh yes, dear fellow taxpayer: the Negro DOES want integration, and the ministers want to obey the laws of the land, and God’s law.” The same day, “A Student of Bate” wrote, calling for the retention of “Bate” in the name of the school, pointing out that the elementary schools are named in honor of great educators, and that the Bate School is at least as deserving.¹⁹²

At a meeting of the Danville Committee on Human Rights, Rev. George Chauncey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, reported on the progress of desegregation in city schools, and on integration in other areas of the city. In the field of public accommodations, he noted that nine out of twelve restaurants are now open to all races, and that theaters and bowling lanes are

as well. However, there had been no progress in the area of accommodations, noting that one motel would accept Negroes if they were delegates to meetings of church groups.¹⁹³

With the closing of the Bate School as a high school, grades 9 through 12 were discontinued there, and moved to the new Danville High School in the fall of 1964. Grade one students at that time would attend the elementary school in the district where they live, and no new grades would enter Bate. As new additions can be added to the elementary schools, integration can proceed faster. When all grades at Bate have been integrated, the building will become Danville's junior high school. Finally, Negro teachers will be given consideration in available teaching positions.¹⁹⁴

In August 1965, the newspaper noted that Danville schools would be completely desegregated by the time schools opened in the fall of 1966. Progress had been made in that there were 385 Black students in the Danville city schools; 13 Black teachers work in city schools, and no teacher was dismissed because of race, color, or national origin; transportation and all school facilities were fully desegregated. But elementary schools were not fully desegregated due to the need for more classrooms, which were to be complete by September 1966. The new Danville High School was integrated with three Black teachers; two white teachers were working at Bate, which was to become the city wide junior high in September 1966; and elementary schools already have equal percentages of Blacks compared to city population figures.¹⁹⁵

The City of Danville, on 10 March 1967, noted that desegregation was now complete, and that Danville had eliminated its dual school system, and was now in full compliance with the federal Civil Rights Law.¹⁹⁶

Integration

Throughout the years since the Civil War, various Black leaders have dealt with the issue of integration. Booker T Washington believed that Blacks would achieve equality by becoming master tradesman, and thus earn the respect of whites. W E B DuBois, on the other hand, believed that Blacks must be educated in the professions, and only then would they earn equality and respect. Marcus Garvey eschewed integration and argued for a separate Black nation within the US. The policies of these men were never fully realized, but parts of each still exists today.

Integration or desegregation appear to be synonyms. However, integration means the inclusion of previously underprivileged societies into the mainstream, whereas desegregation means the ending of separation between societies. The terms are, however, often interchanged.

The *Atlanta Black Star*, in its issue of 9 December 2013¹⁹⁷ summarized some of the harms of integration, an idea which many people, Black and white, supported. Dealing with integration's effects on family structure, unemployment, dependence and the "myth of a colorblind society," the article points out that after integration:

- Black businesses declined as their customers were able to patronize any businesses, not just those in Black communities
- Society did NOT become color-blind; skin color was, and still is, a determining factor in the economic condition of Black men. White privilege still exists.
- Black communities became dependent on white communities, and in many cases, continues to be oppressed. This is particularly true within the criminal justice system. A very small number of Blacks work for other Blacks nationwide.

In Danville and Boyle County, there has been a "death spiral" of sorts, especially in the business district of South Second Street, but also extending to other predominantly Black areas of the city and county. Integration and urban renewal, both looked upon as positive at first, have combined to harm very seriously, Black communities within and outside of Danville. As integration meant that Blacks could patronize formerly white businesses, Black businesses saw incomes drop. When income dropped, there was less money available to renovate or improve the physical structure of Black businesses, and by extension, the homes in which business people and their employees lived. As the properties became more and more shabby, just about the time that urban renewal became increasingly used to renovate cities, neighborhoods in Danville came under scrutiny as "blighted" or "slum" areas. As Blacks in outlying communities found it necessary to move to Danville, or further north to Lexington, Cincinnati, or Cleveland, those outlying communities withered and died, and today, only a small vestige of Wilsonville and Clifton remain, but probably not for many more years.

The 1931 Danville City Directory, when analyzed by street and race, shows some interesting statistics. Though most streets in West Danville are not listed as they were not within city limits, some were. There were Black residents on 34 of the 82 streets listed in the directory, and 9 streets were totally Black. In descending order of percentage of Black residents, we show for example, 100%, Duncan Hill, 40 households.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 100% - Duncan Hill, 40 | 4. 100% - Grimes, 4 | 7. 100% - Rowe, 10 |
| 2. 100% - Fish Court, 2 | 5. 100% - McGrorty S, 2 | 8. 100% - Seventh, 24 |
| 3. 100% - Green E, 47 | 6. 100% - Randolph Hill, 8 | 9. 100% - Walnut E, 43 |

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 10. 87% - Green W, 23 | 20. 50% - First S, 6 | 28. 18% - Lexington W, 93 (All between 600 and 720) |
| 11. 79% - Fackler Av, 14 | 21. 50% - Sixth, 4 | 29. 18% - Main E, 95 (All between 106 and 228) |
| 12. 75% - Cecil, 8 (All from 266 to 386) | 22. 48% - McGrorty N, 29 (Mostly 202 to 241) | 30. 17% - College, 12 |
| 13. 71% - Stanford Pike, 7 | 23. 43% - Hustonville Pike, 7 | 31. 15% - Fifth N, 52 (All between 219 and 243) |
| 14. 65% - Stanford Av, 20 | 24. 39% - Third S, 56 (All from 450 on) | 32. 11% - Third N, 66 |
| 15. 61% - Lebanon Rd, 33 | 25. 30% - Walnut W, 64 | 33. 7% - Main W, 44 |
| 16. 59% - Second S, 34 | 26. 27% - Fourth S, 94 (All after 508) | 34. 3% - First N, 37 |
| 17. 58% - Frye's La, 12 | 27. 20% - Quisenberry, 5 | |
| 18. 52% - Walnut W Danville, 33 | | |
| 19. 50% - Bate, 16 | | |

Note that the streets with Black residents were virtually all over the city, indicating that there was no rigid system of segregated housing in Danville. Certain neighborhoods were more heavily Black than others (Duncan Hill, East Green), and on certain other streets, certain sections seem to be all Black (North Fifth, North McGrorty, South Third).

Danville has had a "Human Relations Council" since at least 1963, but in that year Miss Helen Fisher (later Helen Fisher Frye), became the first female to chair the group.

In a test case of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, several Black Centre College students attempted to get haircuts in each of the city barber shops. Kentucky law had exempted barber shops from the "public accommodation" portion of the Civil Rights Act. When the students were refused, they filed suit, and won, thus changing state law and opening all barber shops and beauty salons to all people (see more at [1970s – Civil Rights Test](#))

Bate-Wood Homes

Near the end of World War II, Danville noted the need for some sort of public housing, and city officials hoped to do it with private builders, but too many families had low incomes and would require some form of help. A survey showed that 26% of voters and 92% of Blacks lived in substandard housing, even though only ten new houses had been built over the last four years, creating housing shortage. City officials noted that private industry can only do so much until it begins to take a loss on construction, then state and federal assistance is needed.¹⁹⁸

John W Bate and James E Wood, prominent African Americans in Danville, were honored with their surnames were joined together as "Batewood", the name for the segregated housing project on South Second Street. Bate was a 59-year teacher and principal at the Bate school, basically creating the school from almost nothing; Wood was a long-time minister at First Baptist Church, an author, and one of the most prominent Black Baptist ministers in the state.

Construction began on new low-income housing units in Danville in 1951. The Danville Municipal Housing Commission had two projects in mind, one a 34-unit neighborhood for whites only, on Queen Street, and a 36-unit for Blacks, off Second Street on Terrell Drive, to be named Bate-Wood Homes. Prior to completion of the Bate-Wood project, the city agreed to move the city dump which was located on Terrell Drive.

In May 1952, the Municipal Housing Authority announced that two new low-rent segregated housing units would be available for occupancy by 1 January 1953. The units included 34 apartments for whites on Queen Street (*pictured right, 2012, from Google Maps*), and 36 apartments for Blacks at Bate-Wood Homes, off South Second Street (*pictured below 2013, from Google Maps*). Rent for both would be determined by family income (under \$2,700 a year) and family size.¹⁹⁹ The



apartment complexes were formally dedicated on 12 November 1953, and at that time it was noted that both projects were fully occupied, and contained 75-80 children in each complex.²⁰⁰ Interestingly, though not surprising, both projects were dedicated at the all-white project site. The cost of both projects was \$800,000, which was bonded for a 40-year period.

By February 1955, Batewood Park “development was started, with the grading and hauling of fill dirt, and 15 trees donated by The Advocate-Messenger,” according to a newspaper article at the time. After completion of Batewood Homes, construction began on Batewood Park in the same area around 1954, according to Advocate-Messenger archives.²⁰¹

By 1960, the need for a swimming pool for Black residents was evident. More on that will be found under “Sports: Swimming”.

In the summer of 1991, 36 of the 44 apartments along Terrell Drive were renovated, at the same time the old Terrell Drive landfill was being cleaned of hazardous waste.²⁰²



Urban Renewal in Danville

Urban Renewal in General

After World War II, city planners, particularly in the north and west, developed plans to rebuild cities, increase tourism, and encourage further investment in urban areas. Robert Moses, of New York, architect of the 1939 New York World’s Fair, indeed, created or managed building and road projects that frequently harmed the poor and nonwhite populations. Yet his approach became a model for urban renewal, nationwide.²⁰³ As far back as the 1940s in Miami, Blacks were forced out of “colored” neighborhoods in the name of “urban renewal,” a pattern that repeated itself nationwide over the next 40 or so years.

The federal Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954 were originally designed to clear slums and enable urban renewal, and incidentally barred restrictive covenants (preventing Blacks from purchasing homes and land in “white” areas) and encouraged school desegregation. The bills were hailed by the National Urban League and the NAACP to clear slums and bring innumerable benefits to Black neighborhoods.²⁰⁴

Throughout much of the South, “urban renewal” however, became a code word for “get the Blacks out of town.” Indeed James Baldwin said that urban renewal should be called “Negro Removal”²⁰⁵ Another code word was “blight” which signified property that had little value, and by extension, the people who lived in “blighted” areas.²⁰⁶ Over the years from 1950 to 1980, through urban renewal, the Black population of one Black section of Miami dropped from 60% to less than 5%.²⁰⁷ Often, Black residents were sent a letter and a check, and believed they had to move, whereas white residents often hired lawyers and fought the government buyout, often succeeding whereas Blacks failed.²⁰⁸ I mention this only because of a lawsuit brought by Black residents of the Cowan Street area of Danville in the 1980s, which is discussed below. As the block grants for urban renewal were used instead for the building of prisons, instead of renewal, the whole process of “urban renewal” became one of increased incarceration of Blacks in a “war on crime” under both the Johnson and Nixon administrations.²⁰⁹

Although we focus here on urban renewal in Danville, it is instructive to know what was happening elsewhere. Mary L McGee’s reply when asked what she missed about the pre-urban renewal days in Frankfort, said:

“The togetherness ... then, everybody was door, by door, by door, by door. Okay, when they started taking these houses, today I don’t know where some of the people that lived next door to me live now. And you don’t have that togetherness because you scattered. You know, and people were there for you if you needed somebody.”²¹⁰

In the same book, Margaret Berry described the destruction of “Crawfish Bottom” in Frankfort, lost to urban renewal. She noted a sense of helplessness and loss of control of peoples’ lives, and the unfairness and lack of concern for Black families and the Black community:

“They mistreated the people...took the school away [Mayo-Underwood]. ... If they’d let us alone, left our teachers alone, the school would have been there and our children would have learned something. Now they go to school. ... Those

people don't care nothing about them. They don't push them. We got some [smart children] come out of Mayo-Underwood as lawyers and doctors and everything."

Other comments from Boyd's book, "Crawfish Bottom: Recovering a Lost Kentucky Community (Kentucky Remembered: An Oral History Series)" by Douglas A. Boyd, W. Fitzhugh Brundage, may equally apply to Danville's experience with urban renewal:

"There's so much that has not been written down that is only in the memories of people. . . . The few things that I've read about Bottom were mostly written by white people who did not live there who maybe heard some anecdotes or stories from friends. . . . And, so, they wrote about it as if the whole place was sort of a hedonistic kind of . . . red-light district.

"The first thing that comes to mind is neighborliness, closeness. And this seems strange, but we were Black and white together. Next door to me was a white couple. And in the same house with them lived a Black couple. If I lived next door to you and I didn't see you come out and put something on your clothesline or something, the first thing I did was wonder, "What's wrong with them today, I haven't seen them today. . . ." The first thing we did was go and knock on the door, we checked on them. And, then, we shared. If I had food and my next-door neighbor didn't, I shared what I had because we were all poor together. There were some that had a little more than others, but being Black, most of us were poor. . . . But there was a closeness that you don't find. . . .

". . . [N]eighborhoods like Craw are created and continuously re-created in what Erving Goffman calls the "replaying" of memories that reify the insider and outsider elements of the resultant, narrative-based community. But public memory is infused with multitudes of individual memories and is therefore inherently complex, malleable, and polyvalent. The concept of a community as a homogeneous human group bound together in time, space, and identity is not helpful and is, in fact, false. No predictable relationship among place, memory, community, identity, and meaning exists. Geographer Yi-Fu Tuan tells us that "place is an organized world of meaning." Shared identity based on the organization of meaning draws its nourishment from a single body of traditional knowledge; however, when a variety of spatial identities emerges, contested terrain results.

When urban renewal forced the church to move in 1966—ninety-eight years after it was first consecrated—the loss of the organ was a particular blow. It had been purchased by the congregation for \$6,000, but it appraised for only \$3,360, and the estimated cost to move it to a new location was \$10,000. Unable to sell its most beloved instrument of praise, the church had to leave it behind. The loss of that organ was a memorable tragedy to the congregation's members even in 1991, a powerful symbol of the gross injustices perpetrated on poor people by urban renewal."

The interviews that Boyd used in writing "Crawfish Bottom" almost uniformly noted that Craw was safe for them and their families. It was a community where all looked out for each other, and the neighborhood was not as violent as the public image would portray.

I have heard similar comments from African Americans in Boyle County, and I would suspect, these comments would be heard in almost any city where urban renewal displaced Black residents.

In actuality, the process of urban renewal in Danville began before World War II. Emma Weisiger gave property to the state which would become Weisiger Memorial Park, now Constitution Square. The state constructed several replica buildings on the site in the late 1930s and early 1940s, and opened the park in time for Kentucky's Sesquicentennial, in 1942. As part of the park construction, an historic building was torn down that had once housed the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. By 1914 however, the building was shown on fire insurance maps as "Negro Tenements." By 1939, the building had deteriorated to the point where it was an eyesore and was razed. What happened to the Black families living there I have not yet been able to figure out, but thus began a pattern in Danville and many other cities nationwide, of removing African Americans from "substandard" or "slum" areas.

The first mention of "urban renewal" was in December 1960, when Mr. Walter T Edelen addressed the Optimist Club of Danville, regarding urban renewal of Seventh Street between Main and Lexington Avenue.²¹¹ The proposed 1961 expansion of Centre College into the Seventh Street area meant that the college was investing \$4.5 million in new facilities, an additional \$1 million revenue to Danville businesses, and a \$300,000 urban renewal grant that the city would not have to pay.²¹² Indeed, as of Spring 2019, Centre was completing the "revitalization" of the old Seventh-Rowe area with a new dormitory.

One of the goals of the Housing Commission, and by extension, urban renewal, was to set up better housing for residents in the North 7th Street area, and to provide an additional 60 units of local low-income housing; it was also stressed that Centre's \$180,000 investment would be leveraged to provide an additional \$360,000 for the city.²¹³

An editorial in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 19 Apr 1962 (p4) was somewhat critical of the process up to this point. Questions about fairness and justice were raised in the way the Urban Renewal Commission was doing business. The editorial noted that some people will ask loaded questions in the spirit of "obstructionism", and that urban renewal is not cooked up to benefit "get-richers" or money barons. But the editorial then goes on to suggest that maybe some "Negro" residents should be on the

Commission, then defensively says that it would be wise to select several, but care needed to be taken so that they would not let their personal feelings get in the way of the good of the project. It is interesting to note that no such requirement was apparently expected of white members of the Commission.

This editorial was answered by barber Dallas Jones, who said that Negroes are not trying to impede progress, but instead, when Seventh Street is bulldozed, they will have no place to go where (1) they can afford to live; or (2) they are wanted. But when it comes to taxes, the city will certainly be standing with its hand out. Jones then notes that “renewal” is only in the Negro neighborhoods, then asks why they can’t get good jobs doing work other than mopping and raking yards. He ends by asking after Seventh and Rowe Streets, what areas are to fall to the wrecking ball next – Walnut St, Stanford Avenue, Green St?²¹⁴

In fact, Rowe Street did fall to the wrecking ball. Of the 15 families living there in 1960, only one was there in 1971, Mrs Essie Cunningham, at 139 Rowe (125 in 1960). Mrs Ethel Seawright had moved to 110 E Walnut; Mrs Georgia Marshall was at 448 Crescent Dr; Florence Elkins was at 607 Oak; and Robert Yocum was at 460 So 3rd. Eleven families had moved out of Danville or Boyle County.

The pros and cons of urban renewal were summarized in an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* by Bob Cooper of the Associated Press, 29 December 1963.²¹⁵

The “pros” included

- Fair market value will be paid for the property
- Owners can take the matter to court if they are dissatisfied
- Federal requirements that housing be provided for those displaced are in the controlling law
- Property values are determined through assessment, supposedly in a fair and judicial manner

The “cons” included

- Those who own property in the area but don’t live there, and are worried they won’t get what the property is worth
- Those who live in the area, and want to know where they will go after
- Businesses owners in the area, who believe that moving will cost them customers, and possibly their businesses
- Those Blacks who won’t move unless they can move into integrated neighborhoods
- Some who hold out hoping that prices to be offered will increase

An analysis of Danville City Directories for 1960 and 1971, years before and after the 7th Street renewal project show interesting and disturbing changes in those neighborhoods. On Seventh Street, of the 20 households on the street, five families had relocated elsewhere in Danville, but 14 families had left the city. On Grimes St, both families living there had moved to other parts of Danville; on Rowe Street, of the 15 families there in 1960, only 1 was still there in 1971; four had relocated elsewhere in Danville, but 10 had left the city.

It seems obvious from this analysis that urban renewal destroyed neighborhoods, and the connections people in those neighborhoods had with one another. The sense of “community” was destroyed as former neighbors spread-out all-over Danville, or even left the city or county. white families did not face that disaster.

Urban Renewal – In other Kentucky cities

Douglas A Boyd, in his study of a Black neighborhood in Frankfort, Kentucky, “Crawfish Bottom: Recovering a Lost Kentucky Community (University Press of Kentucky, 2011), notes that:

In many ways, the story of this neighborhood, in the lowlands of Frankfort, Kentucky, fits into a larger, national context of community struggles before, during, and after the social, economic, and psychological devastations of urban renewal. Labeled “slums” by city officials, countless poor, urban, and usually African American neighborhoods were systematically destroyed, scattering their inhabitants and replacing old dwellings and small businesses with commercial, industrial, and government buildings. Many of these areas were also working-class neighborhoods situated on flood-prone, low-lying land adjacent to a river and often referred to as “bottoms.” Kansas City’s “West Bottoms,” an industrial neighborhood situated along the Missouri, Cincinnati’s “Bottoms” district on the Ohio River, Alexandria’s “Bottoms” neighborhood on the Potomac, Columbus’s Franklinton (otherwise known as “The Bottoms”) situated on the Scioto and Olentangy rivers—all were also once working-class communities labeled “slums” by proponents of urban renewal and subsequently cleared . . . Frankfort city officials urged neighborhood residents to trust the process and “put your faith in your elected officials.” Alice Simpson, Black resident of “Craw,” noted “the people think something is being done to them, not for them.”

The experiences of Frankfort, and other Black neighborhoods were repeated in Danville as well.

Urban Renewal – 7th Street

In an article in 1991, discussing the history of urban renewal, Centre College president Thomas A Spragens spearheaded the project that would provide space for dormitories, and cleared away the “Smoky Bottom” section of Lexington Avenue.²¹⁶

An editorial published on 19 April is almost an attempt to justify the Seventh Street project to counter “some misgivings on the part of some people, both Negro and white, concerning the aims and objectives of the program” pointing out that most of the guidelines on urban renewal are set by the Federal government. Members of the Commission “were not prepared to answer some of the obviously loaded questions asked more in a spirit of obstructionism than by any desire to learn about the project.” And finally, the editorial admits that since the project concerns “Negro” residences, maybe it would be a good idea to have Black representation on the Commission – though it cautions that members must have at heart the overall good of the city, not a narrow point of view.²¹⁷

As it turns out, those “misgivings” were only the beginning of problems with urban renewal.

Mr. Dallas Jones wrote to the *Advocate-Messenger* (22 Apr 1961), in effect, pointing out racism, saying that the only areas that are to be “renewed” are Black-owned residences, and that African Americans can find no decent jobs in Danville that would help them provide for their families and upgrading and maintaining their homes, thus making the Black-owned areas susceptible to urban renewal.²¹⁸ His concerns could be replicated in virtually every city in the US with a sizable Black population.



Little further is mentioned of the Seventh Street project until the Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency (URCDA) called for a meeting of all Seventh Street residents for 19 Nov 1963²¹⁹ but by then the destruction of Seventh Street was all but accomplished, with Centre College building a new dormitory and parking lots in what was once a Black neighborhood, the first such neighborhood taken by urban renewal.

A brief notice in May 1969²²⁰ mentioned that the families of Robert Pennington, Alonzo McGuire, and Charles Lewis, were moving into new homes, taking advantage of low interest loans and 40-year mortgages. Construction had started or been completed on 14 of the 29 lots in that area, and that 12 are being reserved for Seventh Street residents who were displaced initially.

Cecil Cohen addressed a letter to the *Advocate-Messenger*, 8 Dec 1969, noting that an agreement to renew the 7th Street area included “somewhere in small print” that Centre College would be able to buy about 65% of the land in the area for recreational purposes. Cohen noted that this agreement short-changed the black people in the 7th Street area. Building of sidewalks and nice streets, with water, gas, sewers, electricity, and landscaping, then only allowing one side of the street to be utilized didn’t make sense to Cohen.

Urban Renewal – South 2nd Street area

Just prior to urban renewal on South Second Street, a fire on 27 August 1963, destroyed a shed structure behind and attached to Tibbs Pool Hall, 218 South Second Street. The fire was put out, and the main building was saved.²²¹

Second Street as a possible urban renewal area is first mentioned in September 1965, at a meeting of the Retail Merchants Division of the Chamber of Commerce. Chair Larry Boos pointed out that an additional urban renewal project would benefit

the city greatly and mean “only one thing: more cash customers.” He suggested that the area from Bluegrass Garage on West Main Street to Second Street from Main to Green Streets should be included. He also admitted that “some demolition” would be needed in joining Constitution Square and the McDowell House as one park, and that “all new construction would be in colonial architecture design” but that the plans were only in the thinking stage at that time.²²²

As of August 1968, with the Seventh Street project nearing completion, attention once again turned to Second Street. Zano Vannoni, representative of City Planning Associates, described quite in detail, the extent of the Second Street project.²²³

“... the project begins with the Louisville Store building on West Main Street. The buildings east of Louisville store will be removed to the corner of Second and Main. The Second and Main Street corner will be reused for commercial purposes. The area behind the present Bluegrass Garage building and running behind McDowell House all of the way to Walnut Street will be reserved for parking. ... the corner of Second and Walnut was also reserved for commercial.

“All of the west side of Second Street (NOTE: Did he mean the EAST side as the Goldsmith house is on the east?) will be purchased and demolished, except that the Adam Gold Smith house at the corner of Second and Walnut will be restored and retained. Two other buildings, the old Grayson Tavern and the old residence near the corner of Main and First [the Fisher Row and Watts/Bell buildings (*photo right*)], will be restored along with the Gold Smith House and all of these will be taken over by the State in a new and enlarged “Constitution Square.”



The article further noted that the plan

“calls for closing First Street between Main and Walnut. This should allow for enlarging the park to an area all of the way from Second Street to about 100 feet east of the present First Street. This would throw the three houses, which the commission proposes to save and restore, inside of the new Constitution Square.”

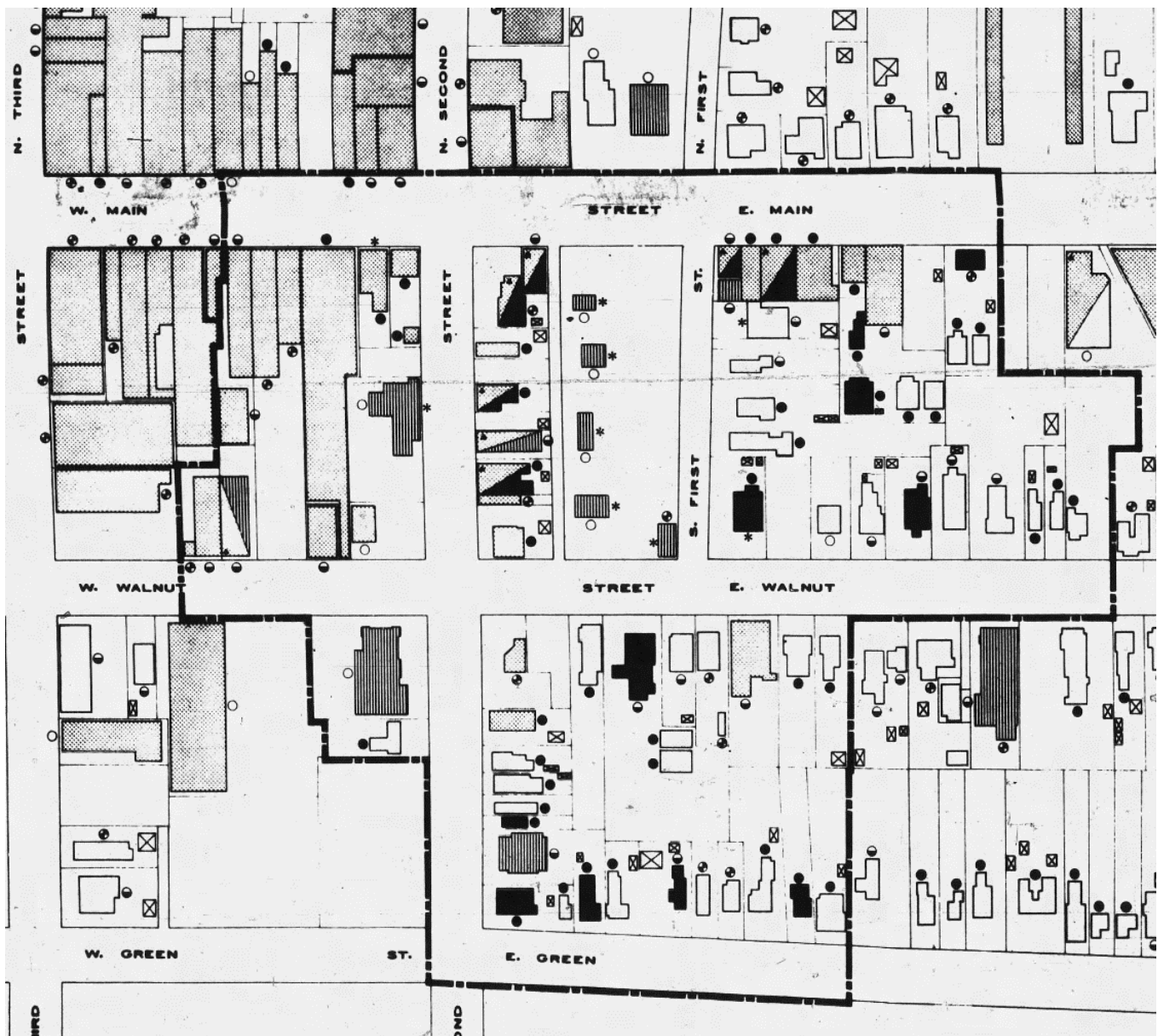
The Main Street side of the remaining area would be zoned commercial and the Walnut street side would be reserved for residential. On the South side of Walnut Street, the proposals call for commercial use in the area facing Walnut and calls for residential use in the area facing on Green Street. The Church building on the corner of Second and Green would not be included.

These plans suggest that 67 substandard houses are located here in the project area and wishes to assure the public that substitute housing will be available to residents who are displaced, that enough of the area will be available for those residents to return to the area if they so choose, and that low interest government loans and grants would also be available.

Urban Renewal funding, \$479,000 now, and ultimately \$1.5 million, along with 11.4 acres of land, would constitute the plan for South Second Street. Twenty-five business buildings, 17 operating businesses, 45 families, and 14 individuals would be displaced. \$148,000 had been set aside for restoration of the Goldsmith House, Grayson Tavern, and the Fisher Row – Watts/Bell house complex.²²⁴

Urban renewal in the 1960s called for the destruction of 63 buildings in or around South Second Street (marked with a Black dot on the map on the following page).

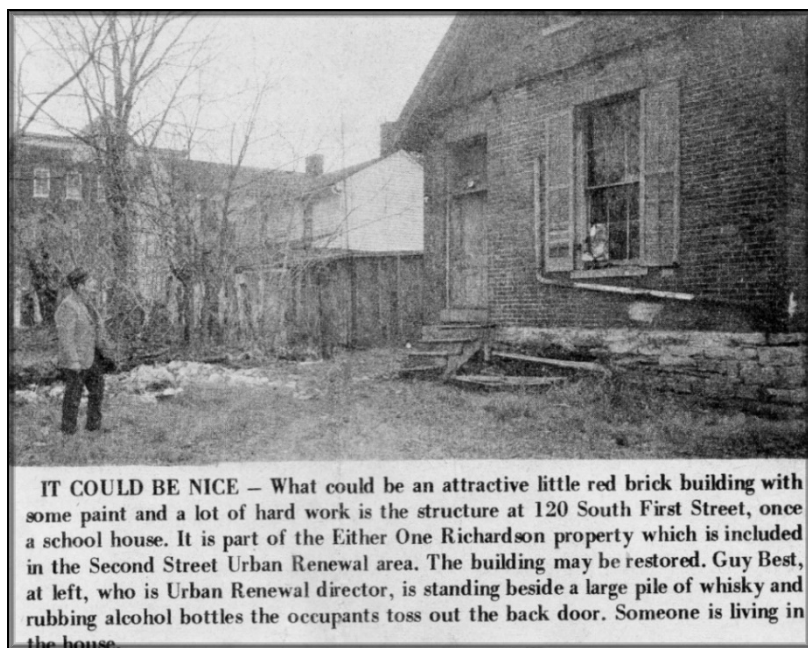
An article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 22 November 1970, well-illustrated the run-down condition of many buildings in the urban renewal area. One photo (below) shows three historic buildings together – the “little red schoolhouse (now the McKinney Conference Center), Grayson’s Tavern, and the UBF Hall on Walnut Street.:



Over the next few years, legal notices of property transfers and other notifications would mention many property transfers to the URDCA. One such notice saw James M and Mabel Tarrance selling a lot on the south side of East Walnut St to the Agency. Two legal notices note civil judgments in favor of the Agency against the heirs of Essix Fisher, Hannah Dunn, Jennie Fisher and Grant Fisher; heirs of Susie Fish and Lola Dale, both judgments for land on the east side of South Second Street. In a final notice, the Boyle Court appointed commissioners to appraise property belonging to W Herman and Hattie Sue Miller, on the north and south sides of Walnut Street.²²⁵

Though outside the Second Street urban renewal boundaries, the Urban Renewal and the City of Danville merged resources to rebuild Green Street from Second to Stanford Avenue, to alleviate the narrow, high-crowned, and bumpy street, and provide an artery from near the city center to Danville Bate Middle School, the Palm Beach factory, and the Armory. Guy Best, head of urban renewal, said that bidding on the restoration of Grayson Tavern and the Fisher Row Houses would be done soon, and that restoration could start early in 1973. Specifically, he pointed out the Masonic Building on Walnut Street was to be torn down, when the lodge moved to a new building on the east side of Second Street between Walnut and Green; two frame houses owned by the Coomers between Main and Second would be torn down; and the old Tibbs poolroom would come down shortly, which it did on 1 Mar 1973. Completion date for the entire Second Street project was set for May 1974.²²⁶

The Doric Lodge No 18, however, turned down the initial offer, but eventually accepted an offer for \$34,000 plus \$2,500 for displacement. Luckily, the Odd Fellows Lodge building was for sale at that time, so the Doric Lodge purchased that building at 215 West Walnut and moved there. The Doric Lodge building was torn down.



As part of urban renewal, South First Street was closed, and all buildings on the west side of that street were razed. Thus, by 1974, the block between West Main, South Second, West Walnut and South First became the present Constitution Square Historic Site, and much of the Black history of the area had been destroyed.²²⁷

Urban Renewal – Cowan St, Fairview area

Why the homes on “Meadows Lane”, now Kilby Lane, disappeared between 1960 and 1971, well before urban renewal reared its ugly head in West Danville, is not known at this time. But of the 8 households living there in 1960, all had left by 1971. Hattie Harris had moved to 327 Cowan St. The other 7 families evidently left Danville.

As the Second Street Urban Renewal project neared completion, developers began to look to other areas of the city that could be “rehabilitated.” By 1975, areas being investigated included West Danville, West Green Street, McGrath Street, and Randolph Hill. In West Danville, a city-county partnership to upgrade sewer lines along Lebanon Road and Cowan Street looked as though it would receive funding. The plans called for removal of five houses on West Green Street, and that a high-rise apartment building could be built on West Green. Randolph Hill contained nine properties that would be impacted, and McGrath had one house which would be acquired.²²⁸

A public hearing on plans for renewal in 1976 was held 9 December 1975. The area under discussion this time included in general, the area from South Third and West Walnut, over to South Second, down to Clark’s Run, then up South Fourth to Russell and back to West Green. Plans called for renewed sidewalks, rehabilitation in the Grant-Russell Street area, acquisition in the Randolph Hill, West Green Street, West Danville, and McGrath Street areas, and redeveloping Lebanon Road from West Walnut Street to Cowan Street.²²⁹

This seemingly simple plan would eventually do more harm, cause more bitterness, result in more lawsuits and problems, and in general prove more of a failure than any other urban renewal plan Danville had, and the issues would last well into the late 1980s, with bitterness still lasting another 40 years after that.

Beginning about 1976, the “Property Transfers” column in the *Advocate-Messenger* contained numerous listings of land transferred to URDCA. The first two that I have found, concerning redevelopment outside the Second Street area, include Craig and Ola Toliver’s transfer of property on Russell Street, and J Paul and Mildred Benedict’s transfer of property on Green Street.²³⁰ There would be many more such transfers, and there would be many significant issues with many of those transfers in the future.

Another public meeting was to be held on 15 July 1977, this time to consider work in West Danville, roughly between Perryville Road and the Quisenberry Street area, then down Lebanon Road to Cowan Street. The proposal was to acquire land in the area, demolish or remove buildings, rehabilitate when feasible, install or upgrade streets and utilities, and to sell the area land for redevelopment to either a private or a public party.²³¹

Applications for funding from the federal Housing and Urban Development agency were being prepared in April 1978. Projects all over the city were included, even though not all would be funded. The proposed work included rehabilitation in the Lebanon Road and Cowan Street area; work on Earl Street and Shakertown Road; a mid-rise building for the elderly on West Green Street behind the post office; providing storm sewers on Fifth Street; work on Cecil Street, and the creation of a new subdivision on East Green St.²³²

Another legal notice²³³ further described the Cowan Street project. It would include acquiring 65 parcels of land, relocating families who lived in housing that could not be rehabilitated and demolishing those structures, rehabilitation grants for those houses which could be rehabilitated; improvement to the sewer system, storm sewers and roads in the area; creation of a

neighborhood park; allotting 10 acres for multi-family housing; designating some of the land on Lebanon Road as commercial property; and reusing the remaining land for single-family residences. The project budgeted \$1,500,000.

A public meeting on 21 August 1978, revealed that the West Green Street area would include three parcels to construct housing for the elderly; On Walnut and Green, more single-family housing would be constructed after other buildings had been torn down or repaired; on Cecil Street, seven houses would be removed in the area of the water plant. Rev. Richard Hill asked if people of the area would be given first choice to purchase the land back and rebuild and was told that was the plan. Hill however, pointed out that did not happen on the South Second Street project, that many residents were forced to leave the area, and was told that laws have changed since that project. Hill did not seem convinced, saying that “he wants to get what the people want and not what the city wants.”²³⁴

October 1978 saw the issue of annexation of the Duncan Hill and Fairview areas brought up by Danville commissioner, Cecil Cohen, noting that more federal money might be available if those mostly Black areas were annexed to the city. Mayor Roy Arnold countered, however, noting that the city would have to offer city services to those areas if they were annexed, to which Cohen responded, “We almost give them services now.”²³⁵

By November 1978, Guy Best, head of urban renewal, reported that Danville has been guaranteed \$2,435,000 over the next three years, money which would be used on Lebanon Road-Cowan Street, Green Street, Walnut Street, Cecil Street and Earl Street. Other areas needing work once these projects were completed include the area near the stockyards, and on Duncan Hill.²³⁶

Guy Best, executive director of the URDCDA listed in the summer of 1979, the accomplishments of the agency. Since beginning in 1962, the agency has²³⁷

- Completed the Seventh Street project, part of the area used by Centre College, and the remainder developed into residences
- Relocated to improved housing, 166 families including 62 families on Seventh Street, 58 families in the Second Street area, 15 families on Carr St, 7 on Russell Street, 14 on Grant Street, 2 in West Danville (that project had barely begun), 1 in North Danville, 5 on Lebanon Road, and 11 on Green Street.
- Added to Constitution Square
- Restored historic buildings on the Square
- Changed the appearance of the two-block downtown area
- Prepared to remake the Lebanon Road-Cowan Street area of West Danville into a more attractive business area and a large park
- Constructed Arnold Towers
- Assisted in providing space on Green and South Third Streets for Ephraim McDowell Memorial Hospital expansion

In newspaper accounts of property transfers, January 1980 reports many to the URDCDA including Margie H and William A McElroy, Earl St; Donald and Sarah H Ellis, Fifth and High Streets; Robert and Christine Gilliam, Earl St; Frances Tombs Brant, Smith and Fifth Streets; William E and Ida B Johnson, Earl St; Clyde and Naomi Simpson, Cowan St; Roger A and Pamela N Jayne, Earl and Fifth Streets; Crit and Joeann Barnes, Cowan St; John A and Ramona Sewell, Earl St.²³⁸

Flames seen on Lebanon Road in March 1980 were only the final demolition of several houses in the renewal area. They included homes of the Fisher, Richards, and Turner families, and another five or six buildings were next on the list as an area was cleared from Cowan Street to Davis Implements, 215 feet along the road.²³⁹

The properties in the Cowan Street-Lebanon Road junction belonging to Sherman and Eula Stockton, John and Flossie Moore, and Frank Wells, were taken by the URDCDA in July 1980.²⁴⁰ Property belonging to the heirs of Frances and William Taylor, at Cowan Street, was taken in August 1980.²⁴¹

The Boyle Fiscal Court approved an arrangement between the Court and the URDCDA to install sewer and water lines, repair or repave streets, and build a park in the Cowan Street area.²⁴²

The URDCDA was hopeful in 1981 that all these projects could be completed, and that there would be little to no more substandard housing in the city. But there were clouds on the horizon, as federal money began to dry up. Money was granted in the fall of 1981, to help on the Cowan Street and Dillehay Street projects, but the amount was not the full amount the URDCDA had anticipated. Guy Best had requested \$3 Million, but the grant was cut to \$1.3 Million. Best noted that funding for the second and third years of the projects could be endangered due to President Ronald Reagan’s budget cuts.²⁴³

Noting that the county would be responsible for any over-budgeted or unapproved expenses, Jim Rankin of the URDCDA discussed the issue with the Fiscal Court. Edwin Kubale objected to giving URDCDA in effect, a blank check. Evidently, the fact that the Cowan Street properties were not selling, put a crimp in the URDCDA’s budget, and the remote possibility that the

county could be “on the hook” for possibly unlimited funds, made magistrates nervous. Magistrate John C Davis moved to adopt the URCDCA proposal, but the motion died for lack of a second. Almost presaging the future, Rankin said, “We’ll keep coming back to get this resolution passed. We have to or we’re dead.”²⁴⁴

A loan from the city to the URCDCA had not been repaid according to terms of the loan, Guy Best said, because the agency has had a difficult time selling the property it had acquired, the sale of which could fund URCDCA until the next federal grant came through.²⁴⁵

The Fiscal Court meeting of 9 Feb 1982 resulted in approval of the URCDCA’s proposal for the Cowan Street redevelopment project. Magistrate Edwin Kubale once again noted that if anything goes wrong, the county would be liable for up to \$500,000 in expenses. Sale of property in the area had been an issue, but a buyer had come forward and indicated that he would develop 20 to 40 lots with brick houses, costing about \$36,000 each. And for the first time, at least in newspaper reports, J P Connor, who represented the Fairview-Cowan area on the Court, noted that residents “don’t want the project. They believe it was forced on them,” to which Guy Best of the URCDCA disagreed. Magistrate Barnett noted that negative publicity in the newspapers (which the *Advocate-Messenger* countered a few days later) could lead people to believe that Boyle County is no longer interested in community development, saying that the publicity “is about to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.”²⁴⁶

Magistrate Connor was blasted in a letter to the editor on 14 February 1982, saying that he had not investigated, nor talked to enough people, to correctly represent the people in the area. The letter was signed by Mrs. Rosetta F Ford, Aaron E Johnson, Charles B Ford Sr, Georgia H Faulkner, Gary Ford, Cecil Ford Sr, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gooch Sr, James E Johnson Sr, Michael Johnson, John Etta Chenault, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ford, Miss Brenda Ford, Thomas Ford, Bill Harris, Olivia Harris, Mrs. James E Jones, Mrs. Clo Eva Ball, Clyde Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kinley, Rev J L Buckner, Mr. Otis Walter Ford, Vermont Johnson Sr, James H Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Harris, and Estella F Jones. The paper noted that they almost never publish a letter signed by many people, but an exception was made in this case due to the importance of the topic.²⁴⁷

Zoning changes were the next issue with the Fairview-Cowan project. The URCDCA was requesting a zoning change from agricultural to medium density residential, to allow for duplexes on the land. Residents opposed the change, led by Rev. Richard Hill, pastor of First Baptist Church. “We oppose this R-2 rezoning even if it means fighting it in court”. Jim Rankin, the engineer for the URCDCA, noted that the area contains 51 residential units in the area; 25 of those houses are dilapidated, 10 are abandoned, and only 5 are in good condition. Minnie Frye, of 200 East Broadway, owns an “interest” in property in the area, and said “Urban Renewal (under the eminent domain doctrine) takes what it wants and a lot of property has been taken when the owners didn’t want to give it to you all ... Why haven’t you included some property that’s vacant ...”²⁴⁸. Questions about the zoning change would remain for months.

By Fall of 1986, the County decided to fix up the Fairview-Cowan area, and to send the bill to the Urban Renewal project. The project was halted in October 1983, because URCDCA ran out of money. Residents complained since then about conditions in the area with partly demolished buildings, and rat-infested refuse dumps. James E Johnson Sr, 428 Fairview St, noted, “The city doesn’t want to take care of the problems. The county doesn’t want to take care of the problems. Urban Renewal walked off and left the problems, and we’re left holding the bag.” Joe Troxler, 501 Russell St, noted that the unfinished sewer line is not in a condition for residents to hook onto it. Because lots were not connected to the sewer lines, they weren’t selling, and the URCDCA was hoping that the county would take over the project. The question arose as to what the \$631,000 went for.²⁴⁹

The Fiscal Court was angered by December 1986, that Urban Renewal had an obligation to maintain the area even if it was not able to complete the project, after running out of money,²⁵⁰ but in January 1987, URCDCA was close to signing an agreement with a partnership of businessmen to take over the project, and to finish the work needed, paying \$40,000 for 55 lots, and to complete street, water, and sewer systems at a cost of \$250,000 to \$300,000.²⁵¹

Urban Renewal was urged to turn over its property in West Danville to the county, so that sewer lines could be completed, as the former organization ran out of money and was not able to complete the project. The county was not obligated to finish the project but agreed to do so anyway. In the meantime, one of three developers pulled out of negotiations for the properties, though negotiations were continuing with the other two. Magistrate Debbie Jenkins Cook did not understand why the URCDCA could meet its other obligations, but not this one, and magistrate Edwin Kubale wished “we hadn’t gotten involved with this in the first place.”²⁵²

The Fiscal Court hoped to recoup \$15,000 of its investment in the project by selling 3 lots in the area in September 1987. The county cleaned up debris and cut grass in the area, after the failure of the project.²⁵³

In the fall of 1987, the URCDCA finally began to make progress selling lots in the Fairview-Cowan area. In August, 8 lots were sold at public auction, and businessman Harold Kilby, owner of Boyle Heating and Air Conditioning, offered \$27,000 for all 31 remaining lots, though he had no plans to develop them. “One of the main reasons I want to buy the property is to make

sure it is cleaned up. The property is not worth what it would take to develop it. It's not really a good investment. I bought it to protect and enhance my commercial property, that's all there is to it," Kilby said.²⁵⁴

But other problems arose, not the least of which was a charge that Guy Best, the URCDCA's director, attempted to prevent residents of the neighborhood from purchasing vacant lots in the area. James E Johnson, James H Johnson, and Fred Troxler, claimed that Best's actions were racially motivated, and the three men had filed complaints with the Kentucky Human Rights Commission. Those parties were told that they would have to put in sewer lines and do other improvements, but then Best sold 31 lots to Harold Kilby without those requirements. James E Johnson said, "I can't understand how (Kilby) can buy those lots for less than \$900 each and Urban Renewal says the \$1,200 I offered for the two lots next to me is too low." Best responded, "it sounds like they're trying to get up some sort of discrimination complaint, but it won't work." Troxler added that, "we sold Urban Renewal our land with the promise that houses and sewer lines would be built, but all we got was a lot of rubble, grown-up grass and broken promises. Unlike in other projects where residents are moved out when the work is being done, we've had to live with this mess. Now, we aren't even given a chance at getting our land back."²⁵⁵

Plaintiffs sued the URCDCA in October 1987. Their argument was that when they sold property to the agency, the URCDCA sold it back to whites at a lower price than Blacks had offered. The plaintiffs asked that they be able to regain possession of the property which was later sold to whites at a significantly lower price than Blacks were quoted, and they sought an injunction against the agency selling any more lots in the area. The plaintiffs included James E and Opal Johnson, James H and Ella Johnson and Leonard J and Rita Bates. The lawsuit would continue for months²⁵⁶ and a protest occurred outside Guy Best's South Fourth Street office on 10 December 1987.²⁵⁷

When the federal judge in Lexington ruled on a temporary injunction in the lawsuit in January 1988, Urban Renewal was ordered to sell five lots to the plaintiffs at fair market value. Of the 55 lots in the area, the injunction sought would cover 16 lots. Five were sold in 1987, three were donated to the Boyle County Fiscal Court, and 31 were sold to Harold and Paulette Kilby – the sale that sparked the lawsuit in the first place.²⁵⁸ The discrimination case itself was continued to July 1989.²⁵⁹

A plan to develop a town house project in the area was backed by the Danville Boyle County Planning and Zoning Commission on 16 August 1989. The project would involve rezoning the neighborhood from medium density (R-2) to multi-density (R-3) which would allow for 12 town houses in addition to the 12 that had already been approved. J R Patten, of Wiseman Development Corp, Danville, had purchased four lots from Urban Renewal, and three from the Fiscal Court. Some residents opposed the move, however, citing dropping property values, increased traffic, and general destruction of the neighborhood's character.²⁶⁰

"Meadows Lane" in 1960 contained 8 households. By 1971, long before urban renewal hit this area, all families had left, Hattie Harris moving to 327 Cowan Street, and the other 7 families evidently leaving Danville or Boyle County. Another neighborhood had been destroyed, though urban renewal was not the cause this time.

Even cemeteries were caught up in the failed Cowan Street project. During that project, Meadow Lane (now Kilby Lane) and Caulters Lane were supposedly closed by the county, the area not being annexed to Danville until May 1983. Residents disagreed, however, and commissioner Bunny Davis said that the city needed to straighten out the situation. Harold Kilby, owner of property on both sides of Meadow Lane, and the defendant in the long-simmering lawsuit, did say that he would allow people to go down a gravel path which is shown as Meadow Lane on some maps. Ida Johnson, of the cemetery committee, noted that the main issue was access to the cemetery, that rock should be put on Meadow Lane, and the lane should be widened enough that two cars could pass, to which Kilby agreed, and the city voted to put rock on the lane. The original plat for the Cowan Street project showed the width of Meadow Lane as 45 feet.

During a contentious meeting of the city commission, city attorney Edward D Hays determined that Meadow Lane was a public right of way, and city engineer Luther Galloway explained that the urban renewal plat "is not worth the paper it is written on. Urban Renewal dedicated rights of way it did not own" and that the city would have to research original deeds going back 200 years, at great expense. At that point, commissioner Bunny Davis called for ownership to be cleared up by the city, a motion that was defeated. Davis then took issue with the way that Mayor John Bowling handled the entire issue, giving Kilby a chance to give his side, without hearing from others. Davis noted "I resent the fact that this commission voted down looking into the width of the property out there. I felt like there was discrimination in that vote. ... I have a feeling that I've been aggrieved more today than ever."²⁶¹

One final event took place in 2002. The *Advocate-Messenger* reported on 28 Sep, p3, that "Meadow Lane" was changed on 25 Sep by the City Commission to "Kilby Lane." Harold Kilby was planning to build on that street, "which runs back to an old cemetery" and there is another street in Danville called "Meadow Lane."

Urban Renewal –Fackler, Dillehay, Oak Streets, Duncan Hill and areas

By 1979, Danville had a plan to annex large portions of Boyle County south of the then city limits, but not Duncan Hill. Much back-and-forth discussion over the reasons for not annexing that area apparently was quite heated. Mayor Roy Arnold told Duncan Hill resident James Frye, that the Duncan Hill area was not connected to the sewer system, and that he doubted residents could afford to connect. Frye contended that the plan would make Duncan Hill an “oasis” surrounded on three sides by the city. Commissioner Cecil Cohen noted, “It looks like the criteria is that no Black areas are going to be taken in (into the city) unless they have sewers.”²⁶²

A grant to rehabilitate the Dillehay Street area was submitted in July 1981 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a project that was widely criticized because it would have removed the Boyle County Stockyard. The request for funding on the Fairview-Cowan Street project was expected to be approved by HUD – a case of counting one’s chickens before they hatched.²⁶³ The Dillehay Street project was to clear 117 houses and replace them with a subdivision of low to moderate income housing, as well as to rehabilitate two commercial structures. This project is also tied to construction of a road connecting the southern end of Third Street with Fourth Street.²⁶⁴

Guy Best, of the Urban Renewal agency, said he would be applying for federal funds to rehabilitate Duncan Hill, but that the application wouldn’t go in for another 18 months, until the Dillehay Street and Fairview-Cowan projects are finished.²⁶⁵

Even while the city and county were wrestling with the fallout from the failed Cowan Street project, a new project on South Third Street was being considered. This time, the rules were different, in that if most of the people living in the area want to participate, everyone must participate. The proposed grant of \$500,000 would cover the east side of South Third from the Health Department to Fackler St, down Fackler and up Clark Court. It would not involve both sides of Third Street, however, causing opposition from some residents. Guy Best, of CDA, noted that another grant next year would cover the west side. Unfortunately, Will Linder who was proposing the Community Development Block Grant, for the Urban Renewal agency, could not explain exactly how the program would work, and there was significant confusion among residents.²⁶⁶

As URCDAs head, Guy Best, looked back on 30 years of the agency’s activities, he noted that many successes meant that Danville and Boyle County could not look forward to many more grants, because URCDAs had done such a good job rehabilitating certain areas. Despite the successes, he noted that there are still areas that need work, notably McGrath Street off South Second, and Duncan Hill.²⁶⁷

The Oak Street project finally resulted in the closing of that street by the city in 2005, the city saying that Urban Renewal owns all the land on both sides, that there is now no need of a street in that area, and that the city would issue a quit claim deed for the area to Urban Renewal.²⁶⁸

Communities

South Second Street and Beyond

Richard Brown authored an article South Second Street and the Black community in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 27 February 1994, p22. He notes that by 1994, both the good and bad are now gone, and can only be seen in newspaper clippings and memories. He then gives a general look at South Second Street from 1897 on.

Of the 38 households listed on South Second Street in the 1897 City Directory, Brown notes that all but two were Blacks. A Baptist church and three restaurateurs, Sam Cook at 109 South Second, Carrie McKee, and Jacob Warren, are listed. As people moved in from the countryside, the Black community expanded from South Second to South First, Main, Walnut, Green (now MLK Boulevard), and other streets.

By the 1909 City Directory, there were eight businesses in the two-block area from Maine to Green (MLK) Street. William Perkins had a barber shop at 108, Sam Woods a restaurant at 117, Robert Henry Jones, a restaurant at 124, William Drye, blacksmith at 125 (now the McDowell House); Doneghy Brothers, barbers, at 126; Joseph Bright, undertaking at 130; with O T Frye Jr, attorney upstairs at 130; and the Princess Moving Picture Theater at 236.

There are no city directories between 1909 and 1931 that I can find.

The 1931 City Directory shows a significant increase in businesses, 13 in all: Refiner's Oil Co at 101; Paul Griffin, restaurant at 117; Dallas Jones, barber, at 119; William M Wade's restaurant at 121; Jones and Rum billiards at 123; Stanley M Davis, barber at 124; Frances Griffin, insurance at 126; James L Doneghy, barber, at 126-1/2; George Roach and Son, restaurant, at 128; Harriet Bottom's restaurant at 130; John Tibbs, billiards at 132; Dr John Frye, 216; and Marie Shields, second hand goods, 218.

Businesses and professions in the 1942 Directory included Stigall's Service Station, 104; Dallas Jones, barber, William Perkins, barber, and Craig Toliver, liquors, at 121; Either One Richardson, billiards at 123; David Hale's restaurant, at 124; Manlius Neal's restaurant at 126; Horace F Ross's restaurant at 126-1/2; Samuel Miller, restaurant, and Madeleine Brown's beauty shop, at 128; Akin Broths filling station on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut, Ernest Kirkland's on the southeast corner; Fred Pierce's novelty company at 218; Marie Shields's second hand shop at 220; and Dr John Frye at 226.

The 1945 Directory shows Curd's Service Station at 104; Dallas Jones, barber, 121; Ephraim McDowell Memorial at 125-127, and across the street, three restaurants, David Hale (124), Lloyd Parker (126), and Horace Ross (126-1/2), George W O'Neal, barber (126) and Madeline Childs' beauty shop (128), along with E O Richardson's billiard parlor and taxi service at 130-132; Kirkland was still on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut; Dr Frye was now at 216; Fred Pierce was at 218, and Marie Shields was at 220.

Obie Slater, of Obie's Record Shop, 131 West Main, noted that Richardson also owned a skating rink bordering on Second Street.

The heyday of businesses on South Second Street seems however to be in 1948. The area had more businesses in that year than any year before or since, 17. Restaurants – David Hale, 124; Mrs Obie Clark, 126; Napier's Café, 126-1/2; Golden Gate Café, 128; Barbers and Beauty Shops – Dallas Jones, 119; Richardson & Harlan, 121-1/2; Madeleine's, 128; Taxis – Your Cab,



126; Danville Cab, 130-132; Billiards – Richardson Brothers, 130-132; Kirkland’s Service Station and Kirkland and Weaver Trucking, southeast corner of Second and Walnut; Dr John Frye at 216; and P&N Amusement Co at 218.

After 1948, there was a significant decline in businesses, beginning slowly, but increasingly until urban renewal.

The 1951 directory shows 13 businesses: Dallas Jones, barber at 119; the Chicken Shack (*photo previous page*) at 121; Bronston Hale, restaurant, 126; Delmont Inn restaurant, 126-1/2; Singleton’s Supermarket and Napier’s Café, 128; Richardson Brothers Billiards and Elite Cab at 130; Deluxe Barber Shop at 132; Kirkland’s Service Station and Kirland and Weaver Trucking, se corner Second and Walnut; and P&N Amusement at 218.

Businesses (12) in 1954 include Larry’s Dairy Freeze, 117; the Chicken Shack, 121; Lovell Turner’s restaurant, 126; Horace Ross, restaurant, 126-1/2 (photo right, though probably taken in the 1940s); Singleton’s Supermarket at 128; Richardson Brothers Billiards and Elite Cab at 130; Deluxe Barber Shop at 132; Kirkland’s Service Station and Kirland and Weaver Trucking, se corner Second and Walnut; and Central Music Company at 218.

The Directory for 1956 shows 10 businesses: Larry’s Dairy Freeze, 117; Coomer & Sons storage, 124; Lovell Turner, restaurant, 126; Horace Ross, restaurant, 126-1/2; Richardson Brothers billiards and Elite Cab, 130; Deluxe Barber Shop, 132; Kirkland & Cooper Trucking, se corner Second and Walnut and Central Music Company at 218.



The 1960 Directory lists 8 businesses, the fewest since the build-up of South Second Street began in 1909: Checker Cab, 122; Sink’s place, shoeshine, 125; Yellow Cab, 124-1/2; Turner’s Grill, 126; Elite Pool Hall, 130; Deluxe Barber Shop, 132; Cooper Service, se corner Second and Walnut; and Modern Music Company at 218.

By 1971 most of the buildings on South Second Street were empty, the only exceptions being Bud’s Pawn Shop, 117; Danville Bike Shop, 126; Deluxe Barber Shop, 132, and Tibbs Pool Room, 218. All the restaurants had disappeared, the last one being Harlan and Ross, 124, which went out sometime between 1965 and 1968. Though the three-story Masonic Building which housed, as well, Doric Lodge No 18, was still there, it would soon be gone.

In 1973, the only business left on Second Street was the Deluxe Barber Shop, at 132. It would remain another two years at least, disappearing by 1976.

However, beginning in 1974, as urban renewal had taken down many of the buildings on the street, white physicians and other white-owned medical offices began to appear. In 1974, 1976, or 1976, those included Dr. Don Hamner, 101, Dr. Michael Glover, 103, Harper Pharmacy, 131, Tinder Krauss Tinder opticians, 135; Dr Harry Caldwell, 201; Dr James Ramey, 212. Also appearing was Reuben M Alcorn, contractor, 208.

With the demise of the Deluxe Barber Shop by 1976, Black businesses ceased on South Second Street. Thus, a vibrant component of Danville from the early 1900s to the 1970s, ended. All that remains is an historical sign commemorating the African American business district.

Many people probably believe that urban renewal destroyed the business section along South Second Street. But in fact, the area was in serious decline even by 1960, well before urban renewal.

Brown ends the article by noting that after decades of being the Black business district, visitors to downtown today would never know of that history, but only of the McDowell House and Constitution Square.

Development of African American settlements

Outlying Black communities were numerous. Some settlements have been fairly well researched, others not. Those needing more research include Aliceton, Atoka (or Needmore), Hedgeville, Meauxtown, Mitchellsburg, Stoney Point, Worldstown, and West Danville.

After the Civil War, many freed men and families moved to cities and towns, while others sought work and homes in rural areas. In "Negro Hamlets and Agricultural Estates in Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass" (Smith and Raitz, 1974), the Negro hamlet is identified as a rural phenomenon of the post-bellum era. Most Negro hamlets studied were created when large estate owners, in need of labor forces, deeded or sold groups of lots to former slaves who then established communities. Less commonly, white entrepreneurs purchased rural land, divided it into lots, and sold the lots exclusively to Blacks.

Along with large estate owners, the Freedmen's Bureau also aided freed men and women in obtaining land, starting schools and building churches following the Civil War. Established in March 1865, the Bureau sought to "protect and care for ex-slaves and others set adrift by the war in the former slave states."²⁶⁹ One of the most significant efforts put forth by the Bureau involved the establishment of educational facilities for African Americans in southern states. In Kentucky, the Education Division of the Freedmen's Bureau was established in 1866. The Bureau felt it was crucial for ex-slaves to obtain an education in order to move forward as most had been denied formal schooling. Using money allocated from taxes paid by African Americans, the Bureau was able to establish 219 schools throughout Kentucky for 10,422 students by 1870.²⁷⁰ After the disintegration of the Bureau in 1874, Kentucky's African Americans were not assured accessibility to public funding for education until 1882 when the Kentucky legislature allotted monies for both African American and white schools from the same financial sources.²⁷¹

As schools gained stature as important institutions within newly developed African American communities of the late nineteenth century, so too did religious facilities assume prominent positions within the hamlets. Since the eighteenth century, African American religion was influenced by the integration of traditions and beliefs belonging to both Protestant and African American religious doctrines. Prior to Emancipation, slaves, freedmen, and whites regularly attended racially integrated church services, the whites believing it was important that slaves learn to practice religion and good morals.²⁷² Although services were integrated, seating remained segregated with African Americans generally occupying balcony seats or rear aisles. Church social activities likewise remained segregated as African Americans were seldom allowed to take part in church decisions or social affairs, except in the role of servant or cook.²⁷³

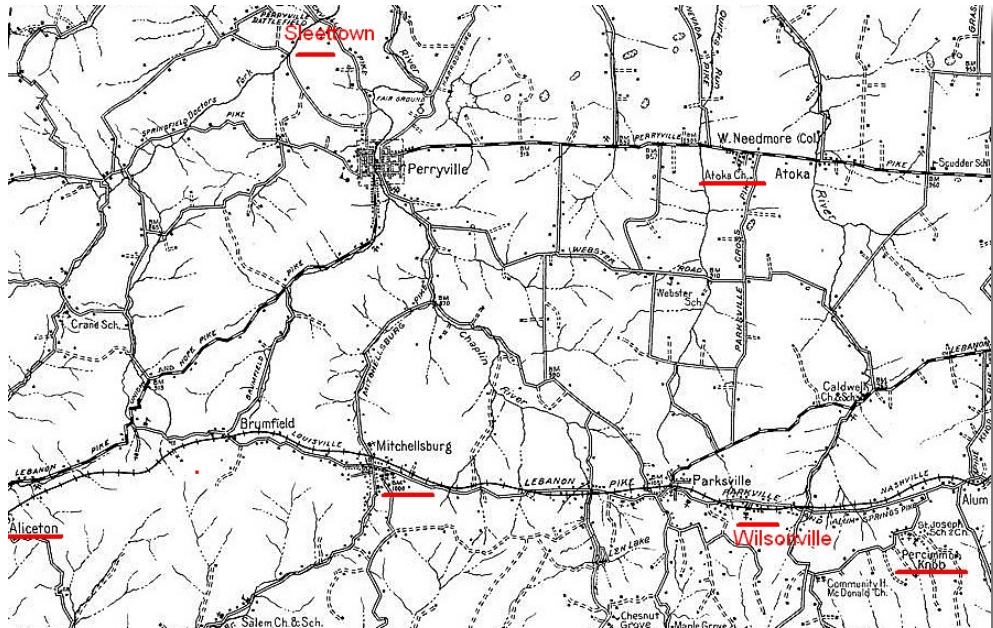
In Kentucky, some African Americans organized their own churches prior to Emancipation. In Boyle County, for example, the first segregated African American church formed in 1846 in Danville, called the Green Street Church. Members of the church met in various homes but were only allowed to congregate occasionally as many whites felt the meetings allowed for the planning of revolts. Because of this distrust, African Americans deeply desired a freedom to control their own religious organizations. The opportunity occurred at the end of the Civil War.²⁷⁴

Writing about the history of African American religion, Marion Brunson Lucas maintains that the church, almost single-handedly, shaped rural African American communities formed after 1865. Within such communities, churches were segregated from white institutions, allowing the creation of a non-, white-influenced African American religion.²⁷⁵ Baptists led the way in the rapid establishment of African American churches in Kentucky following the Civil War, with the help of the General Association of Colored Baptists in Kentucky, formed in 1865. The organization, through the creation of a constitution and numerous committees, faced issues plaguing African American communities such as education, missions and memberships within the church. Convention leaders focused on the church as the sole institution that could reach and educate the majority of African Americans, most of whom could not read nor write even their names.

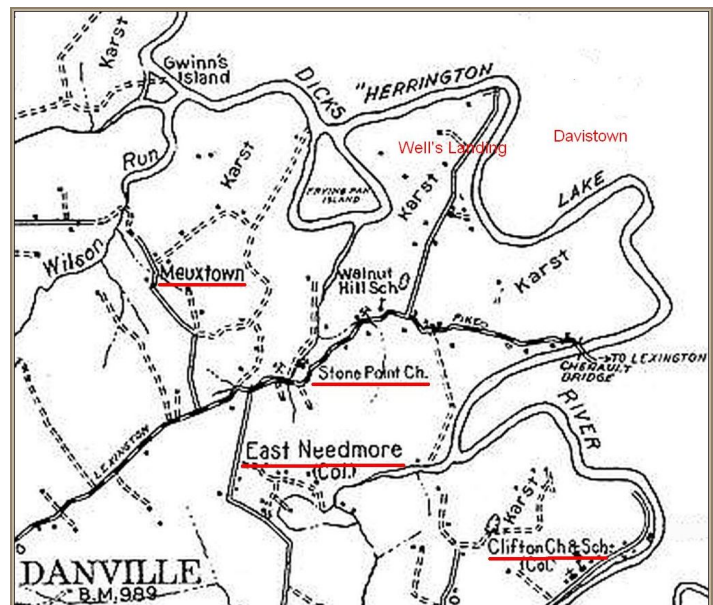
Because of the decisions and actions taken by the Convention's leaders, the Baptist doctrine soon became that most widely followed by African American worshipers in Kentucky. Several reasons account for the popularity of the Baptist religion at that time. First, the Baptist philosophy was simple to understand. Second, the drama of outdoor baptisms held a large appeal for converts.

And finally, rural, African American communities in Kentucky were uniquely well-suited to independent congregations where all took part in all aspects of church services.²⁷⁶ The success of the Baptists in establishing Kentucky church congregations was followed by the Methodists, led by the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) and by the Christian Church.

In Boyle County, numerous African American communities were established during the post-Civil War era, including Aliceton, Atoka (aka Needmore), Clifton, Meauxtown, (Little) Needmore, Sleettown, Stoney Point, and Wilsonville.²⁷⁷ with Aliceton, Mitchellsburg, and Shelby City having Black communities within a majority white settlement. The hamlets developed on land donated or sold by farmers and laid into small lots for residences and various other buildings. A large percentage of male residents farmed as sharecroppers while others worked as blacksmiths, carpenters, and in other trades. Most hamlets were created along well-traveled, secondary roads with few having any commercial businesses or post offices. Of those Boyle County hamlets established in the late nineteenth century, only Clifton and Wilsonville retain physical evidence of historic community structures.



In the west end of the county, (*map above*) African Americans seemed to congregate in distinct communities, like Aliceton, Atoka, Mitchellsburg, Sleettown, or Wilsonville. While in the eastern portion of the county (*map right*) there were the settlements of Clifton, (Little) Needmore, Stoney Point and Meauxtown, many Black families were spread out over the whole area, such as Well's Landing, rather than in distinct communities. The 1926 road map of Boyle County shows the settlements in the east end of the county, including Clifton, East Needmore, Meauxtown, Stoney Point, and Wells Landing. The map also indicates the location of Davistown, in Garrard County, which had close ties to African Americans in Boyle County.



Aliceton

Although there was a colored church, school, and cemetery here, nothing remains today. The cemetery has five burials of which we are aware (Tabby Calvert, 1866-1915; Amanda Crowds Colbert Pope, 1841-1916; John Alfred Pope, 1883-1917; Hattie Gray Russell, 1907-1934; and George Taylor, 1860-1939), but the Aliceton Black community probably was just African Americans settling in a predominantly white area of the county, rather than a distinct Black settlement as some of the others were. Families living at Aliceton included Baker, Bottoms, Burton, Collect, Gray, Kinsey, Pope, Southern, Taylor,

Atoka (or Needmore)

Atoka (or Needmore), not to be confused with another Needmore (aka "Little Needmore" off the Lexington Road), is located between Danville and Perryville on US Route 150, between Quirk's Run and the Salt River, and at the northern end of the

Parksville Crosspike. Herb Brock, staff writer for the *Advocate-Messenger*, interviewed Marshall Graves, of Atoka, in 1993. Graves' remembrances form the basis for this brief history of Atoka.

Atoka once contained a lodge hall, a school housing grades 1 through 8, a Baptist church, over two dozen houses, and several stores, as well as a cemetery. The UBF Lodge, was listed in the unpaid taxes list for 1913, owning 1 lot, with \$2.00 tax owed.²⁷⁸ By 1993, only two Black families remained, Graves, with his wife and two daughters, and the family of David Hayden. Other families living there in the past were the Livingston, Adams, Scott, Reed, Bailey, and Parr families among others. The Atoka Baptist Church burned many years ago, and the school located on Old Schoolhouse Road, had been converted to a barn (no longer standing in 2016).

Graves' father, Oscar, and his mother, Mary (Burdette) Graves, did typical work for Blacks at the time, sharecropping, laundry, cooking, and house cleaning. His mother spent most of her time caring for Graves and his sister, Georgia (Graves) Bright, who has since died.

The store in Atoka was run by Graves' uncle, Eddie, in a four-room house, which held Graves' father and his 12 brothers and sisters as well. Atoka apparently had little racism, as children and adults associated with one another, until it was time for school, where Blacks and whites attended segregated facilities. His wife, Nan (Ewing) Graves, noted that "We were all friends and played together – until the school bell rang."

While most of his neighbors were moving north for jobs, he and his wife stayed in Atoka, raising their two daughters, Marsha and Martha, in a house built in the early 1960s on the original Graves family homestead, while Graves worked for the Danville School Department.²⁷⁹

Families living at Atoka at one time, or another include Adams, Andrews, Bailey, Bottoms, Burdette, Carpenter, Doneghy, Ewing, Graves, Harris, Hawkins, Herrigan, Johnson, Lewis, Lytle, Penix, Quisenberry, Raines, Reed, Rogers, Sleet, Walker and Wells,

Clifton

Clifton, one of the rural hamlets established after the Civil War, was historically significant from about 1885 to about 1945, when the community had a school and a church, serving as a nucleus and gathering place for nearby residents. The buildings which remain have been recognized by the National Register of Historic Places, including the Clifton Baptist Church (1886 on), the school (1886-1930) and the cemetery (1899 on).²⁸⁰

The community was established near the Dix River and was named for its location near the cliffs of Dix River. To allow for a transportation route through the northeast part of the county, the Clifton Road was soon established, and it remains a main road for river (now Herrington Lake) access. The main activity in Clifton was farming, consisting of tobacco and hemp growing. As Clifton had no businesses, families had to travel south to the Hedgeville community which had a store and a post office.

Meauxtown

About 1830, about 800 acres of the original Samuel McDowell tract was sold to a man from Haiti named Meaux. He fled from Haiti with his slaves to New Orleans, and eventually made his way up the river system to Maysville, and then to central Kentucky. This land was on and around present-day Waterworks Road, northeast of Danville. When Meaux died, he left much of his property in 13 parcels to his slaves, who thus named the settlement "Meauxtown." Today, nothing, including the cemetery, is left of that settlement, save a few scattered mentions in newspapers and death records. Burials there include Mitchell "Uncle Mitch" Gunn, unknown-1893; William B Meaux, 1846-1912, and Ben Tubble, unknown-1927. General Jefferson Meaux, ca 1879 – 1964, was one of the last residents, working on the Johnsonia Farm, later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joe J Blankenship. This farm was originally created by the families of Dr Joseph Weisiger, J E Lee about 1884, and Mr. W Johnson families about 1895, by purchasing most of the land from Black settlers there. The present house, at the right turn is built of native limestone and the heavy timbers came from the annex of the old Crab Orchard Springs hotel.²⁸¹ Other landowners in the area in 1942 included Leslie O and Ida A Harber, who owned land formerly owned by Benjamin Tibbs, conveyed to him by J C Caldwell (Deed Book 23, p144).²⁸² Tom Leavell, 1887-1964, was the last Black resident in Meauxtown. Other families living here include Boner, Coffey, Griffin, Leavell, Rogers, Simpson, Simpson, Tubble and Williams.

Mitchellsburg

Jackson Caldwell, interviewed by the *Advocate-Messenger's* Brenda Edwards in 1983, recalled earlier days in Mitchellsburg.²⁸³ As with most Black settlements, time has taken its toll with people moving to cities like Danville, or north to industrial jobs, or simply passing away.

The settlement, never officially incorporated, once contained a school, a church, and a cemetery. As of 1983, Caldwell and his wife, Mary Francis were the only Blacks left in Mitchellsburg. Most of the settlement was located along present-day Scrubgrass Road. The school was located on land owned in 1983 by Johnny Renner. The AME Church was on the late Edna Worthington Alsip's property, and the cemetery was to the south. Caldwell's father was buried there, though his mother, Florence, is buried at Wilsonville. It was long thought that there were no memorials in the cemetery, only fieldstones, but recent research shows at least four engraved headstones, one dating from 1876 (Ellen Harlan), a Civil War stone (Isaac Carson) and one in 1959 (J C Sinkhorn).

Caldwell, a licensed minister, remembers families in Mitchellsburg: "Aunt" Ella Carson, known for her home-cooked food and wedding cakes; Will and Ethel Harlan, a Sunday school teacher living near the church; Jim Dan and Liza Pope; George Mitchell; John Sinkhorn; Bud Fleece, Link and David Sinkhorn; Robert Mitchell; Quilla Moore; Dock and Emma Sinkhorn were others living there at one time.

His first wife, Mabel Lee Calvert, had children Charles, Rosa, John Henry, Jimmy, and Catherine; Jackson Lee died at age 3, and two other children, as well as his wife, died during childbirth. He married second Mary Francis in 1942, and had Joe Willie, Mae Delle, Betty Margaret, Robert, and two others who have died.

Families living at Mitchellsburg over time include Adams, Al(t)ford, Arnold, Barlow, Bobbitt, Bosley, Brown, Brumfield, Buchanan, Buckner, Burdette, Caldwell, Calhoun, Calvert, Carpenter, Carson, Catton, Chambers, Chenault, Cobb, Coffee, Colton, Comodere, Copenhaver, Cotton, Cowan, Crawford, Dodd, Doneghy, Dunn, Eckles, Engleman, Epperson, Eppes, Fleece, Fugett, Gay, Gentry, Gray, Guthrie, Hardin, Harlan, Harris, Hawkins, Higgins, Hocker, Mayes, Mayfield, McDowell, McElroy, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Owens, Paris, Phillips, Pipes, Pittman, Pope, Prewitt, Pruitt, Rochester, Sinkhorn, Sleet, Smith, Sneed, Stigall, Sweeney, Tyler and Walker.

Needmore

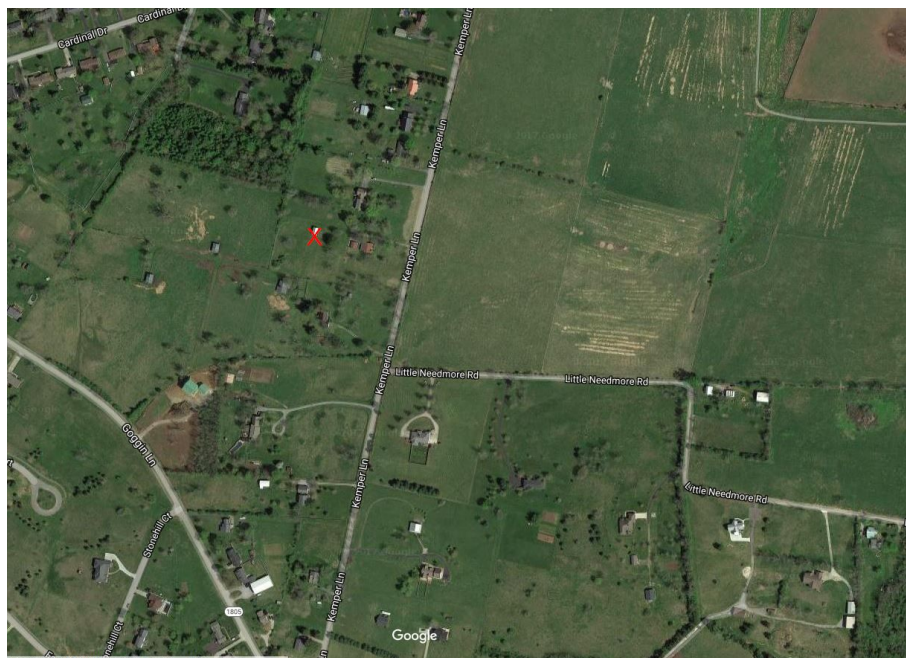
Needmore, sometimes called "Little Needmore," is in eastern Boyle County (another settlement called "Needmore" is located on US-150 near the Salt River). Almost nothing is left of the Black community. The settlement off Kemper Lane was established after the Civil War by several Black families. Some of the names in the settlement, as remembered by Gary Ginter, were Berry, Bowman, Franklin, Gray, Meaux, Mullins, Penman, Sears and Stallworth. Ginter also remembers "Jumbo" Gray, "Poodle" Penman, Lena Berry, Stoney Bowman and Johnny Trumbo.

Oscar Butler grew up in Needmore, and noted that as people moved away, families sold off their property, many selling to Ben Bright. He also mentioned that the Christian Hill Baptist Church, not too soundly built, was served by a minister who would come in every other Sunday, staying at different homes. Charlie Stull, a truck gardener, had about four acres; when he died, his widow, Lucy, had a little neighborhood store, where people could get some of the staples they needed.²⁸⁴

There are few reminders of the once thriving community. It had a church (Christian Hill or Crescent Hill Baptist), a general store, and, at least until the 1970s, several residences. The only reminders left are several dug wells, brick- or fieldstone-lined, several rock fences, and several foundations made of limestone. There is no sign of the large cemetery (its possible location is marked by the "X" on the aerial photo), the church which once existed. The settlement was located between the Bright and Underwood properties and encompassed between 20-25 acres.

Ginter grew up on the farm his grandfather, Worth Mansfield, owned.

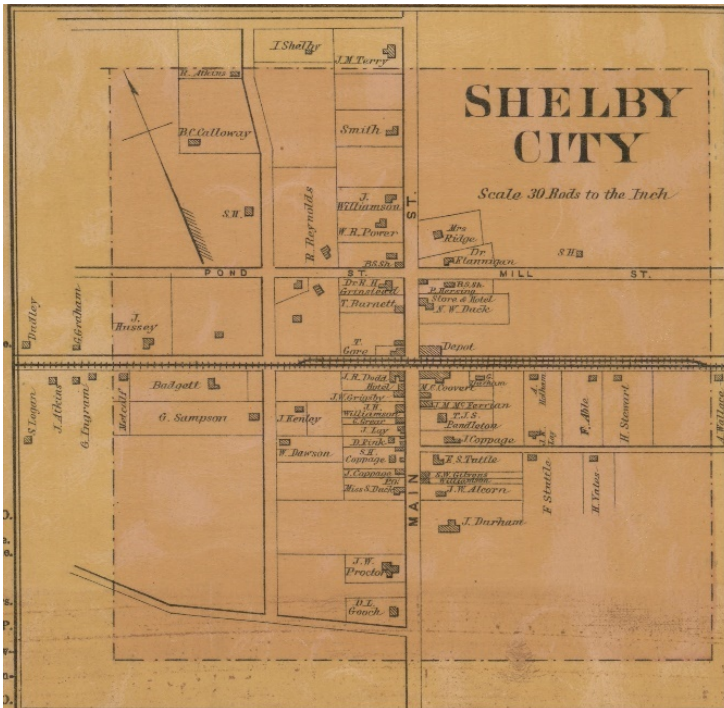
He believed the rock foundations came from a rock quarry on a hillside nearby. He remembers a two-story log cabin, with the roof falling down, that was once located in an open field at the top of a hill. Stoney Bowman once lived in that house. When



Ginter was 13, he found a hermit who had moved into the Bowman house. "The kids were afraid of him. We thought he was an old man, but the man was about 25." He lived there for about a year, then disappeared.

Children once played in the woods running between Clark's Run and Needmore Lane. The creek was once crossed by a swinging bridge. The first television in Needmore belonged to Ginter's grandfather, Worth Mansfield. Everyone came to their house to watch it. Much of the community came to help when his grandfather Mansfield killed chickens and hogs. R. L. Stodemayer, Ginter's stepfather, moved to Needmore in 1955. Stodemayer said that families carried water from a spring house near the house that Gintner built a few years ago. The spring has never run dry and is covered by a house. The mid-1960s saw most families beginning to move away, and most had moved by 1970. Jumbo Gray and the Franklin family, however, stayed there for the rest of their lives, in the only house currently (2007) standing in the settlement.²⁸⁵

Shelby City



Shelby City was incorporated in 1867,²⁸⁶ but had been settled for several years by then. It was named after former Kentucky governor Isaac Shelby, whose home was located a short distance south of Shelby City.

The *Advocate*, 2 Dec 1870, noted that Shelby City was full of life and energy, and a great deal of business was being done at the train depot, namely large numbers of hog, and coal being unloaded. There were 224 inhabitants, 54 voters, 43 homes, 43 families, 83 white males, 79 white females, 33 colored males and 31 colored females residing there.

David T Phillips, W J Gritton, W H Norton and William Cunningham, white, were convicted in Federal Court of assault and battery upon Thomas Meaux, his wife, and Joshua B, Doram, persons of color, living in Shelby City. The men were taken out between midnight and 1:00 a.m., stripped, and lashed; the convicted returned a few nights later, and repeated the offense. All were sentenced to eleven months in county jail and fined \$80 and court costs.²⁸⁷

Shelby City was one of the first towns in Boyle County to have railroad service in the 1860s; every month, large quantities of dry goods, groceries, feed, coal, livestock, and other items were delivered there by rail. When it was incorporated, the town limits were a 1/4-mile circle, centered on the Danville and Hustonville Turnpike and the L&N Railroad. In July 1916,

mention is made of a "negro tailor and dry cleaning shop" that had opened in J C Minor's former store room on Shelby Street.

At one time it had a post office, hotel, depot, flour mill, several general stores, several whiskey stores, and a blacksmith shop. A hotel was located on the west side of the highway and served as a post office; the Depot was across the road. Several gas stations sold beer, including the iconic Coffee Pot, near the railroad, which was torn down in the 1950s. An airport was built on what was once called "Lovers Lane," consisting only of a field, with no runway. In 1993, this became Stewart Powell Field, the Danville-Boyle County airport.²⁸⁸

By the early 1900s, Shelby City was mostly a Black community, served by two churches, an AME church and a Baptist church. At one point in the mid-1900s, Lucien Clark Walker (1923-1988) was pastor at St Andrews AME Church. The Shelby City African American Cemetery, which was opened prior to 1890 and served the community until the 1960s, contains at least 178 named burials, and several hundred unnamed graves, marked only by fieldstones.



Picture No. 2

This photo of old Shelby City shows, from left, the Maggie Caldwell house, a store building operated by Henry Rogers, and the old Hotel is partially visible at the intersection of Shelby City and Junction City roads. George Arons had a store on the southwest corner and George Simpson has a store on the northwest corner. At the extreme right, a white frame house was where Chip Dunn lived in 1930. It burned about 1932-34. The L&N Depot is left of the Dunn house. The small frame building behind the Caldwell house and Reynolds Store was the office and perhaps apothecary shop of Dr. Hammonds who practiced medicine in Shelby City and later in Junction City.

Maggie (Oliver) Caldwell, born 1866, apparently owned a hotel once located on the southwest corner of the Danville-Houstonville Turnpike and the L&N Railroad tracks. She and husband Green are buried in the Shelby City cemetery. (Photo right from A-M, 23 Feb 1992, pC2)

Sleettown

Sleettown, (in Perryville), originated when descendants of Warner Sleet returned to Boyle County after the Civil War. Warner was given by Reubin Sleet to his daughter Lucy Ann Peter in 1836, and he and his wife Octavia had sons Henry, Preston and George. During the Jim Crow era, Sleettown was a self-contained community, having stores, a restaurant, churches and cemeteries. Most male residents were sharecroppers, but the community thrived for many years, until beginning to decline by 1931.

At one time, it contained a restaurant, a cemetery (no longer extant), a store and taxi service. Kerbaugh said, "Sleettown had its own Jones store, a honky-tonk restaurant, homes and the cemetery." ... "The men worked as sharecroppers and the women tended to household duties. Sleettown was largely self-sufficient during its years of existence." Sleettown was located near the H. P. Bottom House, near Perryville Battlefield, between land owned by H. P. Bottom and John Dye, on the Hays Mays Road. In 1880, the Boyle County commissioner vested the land between the Bottom and Dye farms to Preston and Henry Sleet, according to a lawsuit filed 3 January 1880. Apparently, the Sleets had been living on that land since 1865. Other African American families, including the Patterson and Pope families, settled nearby, and by 1880, they had purchased much of the land.

In 1881, Preston and Henry Sleet purchased 14 acres on Doctor's Fork Creek from T W Bottom for \$300. They purchased another two acres from Samuel D Bottom in 1883, and the family continued buying land until the 1930s. Henry Sleet's heirs sold much of the land in 1931, parcels going to Simon and Lucinda Sleet, Emma Sleet Bottoms, Rachel and Herbert Peters, Mary Bell and C.E. Elliott, Howard and Sadie Sleet Clark. They sold the land to Octavius Sleet Copeland, Amanda Anthony, Lot Sleet, Sam Sleet and Henry Sleet Jr.

Once many Sleettown residents moved into Perryville after about 1900, the children attended a one-room school. Kerbaugh adds, "For Raymond Sleet, school was a one-room schoolhouse with classes taught by his cousin Amelia Burton." The building had one small classroom and often contained about 30 children from kindergarten to grade 8. Descendants of the Sleets are still prominent in Perryville and elsewhere, in business, civil rights, education, and politics.²⁸⁹

In 2007, the Commonwealth purchased 96 acres of land adjacent to the Perryville Battlefield for \$390,000. The land that originally included much of the former Sleettown community, which was purchased by Henry and Preston Sleet from H. P. Bottom, a few years after the Civil War. The only building extant at the time, the Chatham House, was to be preserved by the Battlefield.²⁹⁰

A 2016 program on Kentucky Educational Television (KET) profiled Sleettown. James Sleet, a descendant of the Perryville Sleets who died in August 2021, documented the community in a half-hour film by filmmaker Eli Scarr of Lexington.

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was used in 2008 at the supposed site of the Sleettown cemetery.²⁹¹

“Remembering Perryville: History and Memory at a Civil War Battlefield”. Kenneth W. Noe, Dept. of History, Auburn University, Auburn AL 36830. Popular Culture Association and American Culture Association Conference, Apr. 14, 2001

Worried about partisans as well as suspicious of Kentucky's loyalties, Federal authorities maintained a heavy hand on the community and the commonwealth throughout the remainder of the conflict. The result was a crucial shift among whites from their pre-war Whiggery toward the postwar Democratic party, a redirection largely occasioned by Lincoln appointees' treatment of Kentucky as an almost-conquered province coupled with an unrealistic hope to hang onto their slave property. The sight of Black men in blue uniforms, some local residents, particularly galled local whites and stimulated a violent reaction. In the bitter years immediately following the war, county "Regulators" lynched three Blacks. Some wags eventually opined that Kentucky had finally joined the Confederacy, only four years too late.

In the face of such violence, Perryville's African Americans struggled to build a viable and self-sustaining community in the aftermath of emancipation and the Thirteenth Amendment. In 1865, a group of three extended families led by Preston Sleet, a former Boyle County slave who took up arms during the battle and left with the Federal army, occupied about 150 acres of battlefield land. For several years, the male residents of Sleettown, as it came to be called, toiled as sharecroppers. They apparently worked hard and lived frugally, for in 1880 Preston and Henry Sleet purchased the property from the financially strapped Henry Bottom and a neighbor. During the years that followed, they added additional, smaller tracts purchased from the Bottoms. Sleettown survived as a different monument to the Civil War's legacy well into a new century, its restaurant,

general store, and taxi service providing a brief prosperity, while its church and one-room school otherwise enriched the lives of the hamlet's populace.

Since the initial battlefield movement [in the early 1900s] culminated in completing the Confederate cemetery, Perryville's residents had continued hoping that they could persuade the federal government or the state to purchase the forty or fifty acres surrounding the site, essentially the locale of the battle's initial clashes, for a battlefield park. The new commission was no exception. The all-Black settlement of Sleettown, lay squarely in the middle of their proposed battlefield. Sleettown actually disappeared in these years of proposed park expansion, its residents abandoning the area for homes in town. The Depression usually is cited as the cause of Sleettown's demise, but a recently undertaken oral history project should provide more information on the town's demise. As David Blight has noted, reminders of slavery and Black freedom did not mesh with the national trend toward white reconciliation and memory of the war as a whites-only affair unconnected to slavery. One cannot help but wonder if Sleettown simply was in the way.

By the mid-1970s, Perryville Battlefield had grown over time to ninety-eight acres, including the now unmarked Sleettown site.

In 2007, the Kentucky Parks Department purchased the land where Sleettown had existed. The site will be used to tell the history of both the Battle of Perryville and Sleettown.



Location of Sleettown, 1905



Chatham House, only remaining building in Sleettown

Wells Landing

Wells Landing, into the 1950s and 1960s was a predominantly Black settlement, but it was not a community similar to others in the county, as it had no "center", churches, stores, or other features that define a community. Many residents used boats to cross Herrington Lake to the Garrard County community of Davistown which can be seen from much of the Wells Landing Road.

This house (**photo right**), built in 1929, is one of the oldest houses on Wells Landing Road.



West Danville

Much of the land that now comprises West Danville was owned from the late 1700s on by Lawson Moore or his son Charles Moore. By the late 1800s, the land was owned by the Quisenberry family, and much of it that remains farmland is still referred to as the Quisenberry property, even though Moore's original plantation home still stands, though in a rapidly deteriorating condition. "Westmoreland" is visible from the western bypass just south of Stuart Powell Ford on the east side of the road. The farmland is now owned by the Davis family.

In the early 1900s, the former hemp field along Perryville Road was sold at auction, and the first development of West Danville began. Fifty-five lots “Facing One of the Grandest Estates in Central Kentucky”²⁹² (the Birney Plantation) were to be sold beginning on 24 October 1908. These lots fronted on Perryville Road, just to the west of the Cincinnati Southern railroad tracks. The street itself was to be widened to sixty feet, and other streets were to be constructed in the area, with Walnut Street being extended to the west.

By April 1909²⁹³ West Danville was being populated more quickly than expected, in that a dozen new houses were built during the winter of 1908-1909, when only half a dozen had been expected. West Danville being just outside city limits, it was noted in the ads that no city taxes would be paid. Very shortly after the announcement of the auction, the area was being billed as a perfect residential area for the many railroad employees who already spend much time in Danville.²⁹⁴

The first lots sold in the “colored addition” in West Danville were put on the market in August 1911²⁹⁵ and by summer 1912, other streets had been added, Nichols being named in particular. Electric service was sought in West Danville by December 1913²⁹⁶ and had been accomplished by January 1914. Water lines, costing over \$100,000, were discussed, to serve an area of 73 residences,²⁹⁷ and the first mention of any business in West Danville was made when Guthrie & Penn, of West Walnut St, erected a grocery store on Nichols Street.²⁹⁸

By fall 1914, some were discussing making West Danville an incorporated town; the proposed town, including the Lebanon Pike area, would have contained over 1,000 people, in an area that was almost all farmland just six years before.²⁹⁹

Sycamore and Nicholls Streets were paved with brick by 1921 and talk of annexation was growing.

Much of this area was known as the “Turkey Pen Precinct”, named for a turkey producing operation that was in business form the 1880s until a fire in 1931 burned down the turkey pen. It was also known as a “floater” precinct, known for vote-buying in the 1920s. Also, the “Lebanon Road Precinct” nearby, witnessed a murder on election day; an election worker noted a bystander entering the voting booth, a shot rang out, and the intruder fell dead against the side of the voting booth.³⁰⁰

As the city of Danville grew, annexation of West Danville was on the agenda. A petition was submitted to the City Council on 14 Feb 1939³⁰¹ to accomplish that, but by April nothing had happened. Eight years later, another attempt was being made,³⁰² and by December 1947, several areas were being considered – West Danville, Caldwell Manor, Baughman Heights, East Main, and North Third were mentioned as possible candidates for annexation.³⁰³

A city ordinance in April 1949³⁰⁴ finally lists West Danville as being annexed and gives the new boundaries of the city in that direction. Beginning on the west side of the intersection of Southern Railroad with Lebanon Road, then following Lebanon Road 2360 feet to Cowan Ave, then following the west side of Cowan 1013 feet to West Walnut, then 474 feet to the line of the old race track on Quisenberry property; then on to the north line of Perryville Road, then east 1846 feet to the Southern Railroad. This annexation was still being proposed and published in the *Advocate-Messenger* as late as May 1949. It had been annexed prior to August 1950.³⁰⁵

A petition from over 100 West Danville residents was presented to the City Council on 14 Sep 1954; it called for (1) a careful study of conditions in West Danville; (2) sewer lines to be built throughout West Danville, and open toilets and other nuisances be eliminated; (3) adequate street lighting; (4) alleys being named and street signs erected; (5) alleys be cleared of weeds and refuse; (6) pavements be built equal to other sections of Danville; (7) city services to maintain the area; and (8) West Danville enjoy other city services enjoyed by other sections.³⁰⁶

Sanitary sewer work was to be done on Beech St from West Walnut to Perryville; Nichols from West Walnut to Perryville; Sycamore from Beech to Quisenberry; West Walnut from Cowan to Nichols; and the south side of Perryville from Quisenberry to the city limits,³⁰⁷ and was well under way and ahead of schedule by November 1956.³⁰⁸

The “Fairview” section of West Danville, that area to the southwest of Cowan Street, came up for annexation when City Commissioner Cecil Cohen broached the subject. Cecil noted a lack of building lots for Blacks, but Mayor Arnold seemed reluctant to consider annexation.³⁰⁹ By July 1979, the issue had come to a head, and by then annexation also included the area around Duncan Hill, but not Duncan Hill itself. Commissioner Cohen said, “it looks like the criteria is that no Black areas are going to be taken (into the city) unless they have sewers.”³¹⁰

By the 1980s, urban renewal, after it largely destroyed Black settlements and neighborhoods in the rest of Danville, set its sights on West Danville. For a detailed discussion of what transpired, see the section on Integration and Urban Renewal.

In the 1830s or 1840s, the Moores, as original owners of most of West Danville, apparently established a cemetery for their slaves which is now the Meadow Lane African American Cemetery, at the end of the road formerly known as Meadow Lane, now Kilby Lane. Several efforts to clean up and restore the cemetery have been attempted, notably Earth Day 1995, but none have been ongoing, and thus need to be repeated every few years. The question of ownership has always been an issue, with the city of Danville claiming it can do nothing with the cemetery until it knows who owns it. In addition, whether the road

leading to the cemetery is a public or private road has never been resolved and remains so to this day. Those issues were supposedly solved in 2019 when the city agreed to take over the cemetery, and declare Kilby Lane (formerly Meadow Lane) a public road.

Wilsonville

Wilsonville developed in the south-central portion of Boyle County between Parksville and Alum Springs, along the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad. Residents of the community were likely employed by the railroad, helping with the construction and maintenance of the line.

In 1867, the newly incorporated town of Parksville was a ¼ -mile circle around W D Latimer's storehouse the post office, then located where it is at the present. A tax list of "colored" taxpayers in Parksville in 1868 likely includes many who lived in what became Wilsonville:

Name	Lots	Value	Surrey	Paid	Amt
Slunett, Jas		0	1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.50
Wilson, Charles	1 lot	value \$400	1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.70
Dunahi, Jas	1 lot	value \$400	1 surrey		\$ 0.70
Anderson, Sim			1 surrey		\$ 0.50
Mukes, Richard	1 lot	value \$200	1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.60
Knox, Martin			1 surrey		\$ 0.50
Culter, Jck			1 surrey		\$ 0.50
Marshall, Henry			1 surrey		\$ 0.50
Walker, Henry			1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.50
Knox, Jas			1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.50
Walker, Lafayette	1 lot	value \$800	1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.90
Walker, Moses	1 lot	value \$500		Pd	\$ 0.25
Caldwell, George			1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.50
Cook, Arch			1 surrey	Pd	\$ 0.50
Baker, Abner			1 surrey		\$ 0.50

The community made news (under Parksville) in the 20 Jan 1871 issue of the *Advocate*, when three Black girls were brought before police judge G S Caldwell, on a charge of molesting religious exercises at the "colored" church. They were sentenced by Judge Caldwell to 15 days in "Minor's Castle", on prosecution by Rev J Doneghy, Elder Charles Wilson and Deacon Nash Cook.

In 1933, the Rosebud Quartet sang at the Wilsonville church on 23 Sep, and was requested to return on 30 Sep; Rev Henry Simpson preached there on 1 October.³¹¹

In a nearly full-page feature article, Miss Ella Mae Marshall was interviewed by the *Advocate-Messenger*. Much of what follows, including the photo of Miss Marshall on the porch of the



Ella Mae Marshall stands on the front porch of her house in Wilsonville. The property has been in her family since her grandfather, an ex-slave, settled in Boyle County after the Civil War. Staff Photo by Herb Brock

family home, came from that interview, 20 October 1992, p3.

Although the vitality of this African American hamlet has declined and in fact, the settlement no longer exists, two important features remain, the Wilsonville A.M.E. Church and the Wilsonville School. The church, having undergone extensive alterations in the twentieth century, remained in operation until about 2012 with weekly services performed by visiting pastors but now (2017) appears all but abandoned. Ella Mae Marshall noted in 1992 that the church had 17 members who became AME ministers, and once had 110 members, falling to 10 by 1992.³¹²

The school building has been vacant for a number of years and faces deterioration from neglect. Ella Mae Marshall lived in Wilsonville all her life, was the second youngest of 17 children, and taught at the school from 1932 to 1962; she remembered when the school had more than 60 children; it closed in the early 1960s, when county schools were integrated. Now nearly nothing is left of the building.³¹³

But before closing, Wilsonville students traveled to the Cincinnati Zoo with Miss Marshall. Accompanying her were Mr. and Mrs. London Bruce, Agnes and Clarence Bruce, Mrs. Lucille Coulter and Barbara Coulter, Mrs. Ethel Frye, Mrs. Mary Simpson, Mrs. Ella Lee, Mary Lizzie Simpson, Kathryn Lewis, Buster and Wallace Lewis, George and Lenora Wilhite, Ann Faulkner, Martha Ann Level, Eloise Turner, Sara, Amelia and Edith Lewis, Michael Hughes, Ralph Coulter, George Hamilton, Robbie Frye, Bill Marshall, Linda Coulter, John H and Florence Marshall. Mrs. Estelle Lee contributed liberally to make the trip possible.³¹⁴

In 1992, Marshall listed all the residents of Wilsonville – herself, Jordan and Estelle Lee, Bentley Lee and Agnes Bruce. Her father, J H Marshall, came from Virginia to Garrard County, and finally to Wilsonville, where he found a community whose land mostly belonged to Charlie Wilson, a former slave who had supposedly been given the land by his former owner – though we now know that Wilson, who enlisted in a “colored” heavy artillery unit, almost certainly bought many acres of land in the area. Marshall’s grandfather purchased a 6-acre farm from Wilson.

The Wilsonville complex is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places due to loss of physical integrity. The Wilsonville cemetery has been in use until at least 2016 and may still accept further burials.

As with many other Black communities, Wilsonville has suffered from what Marshall called, the “unholy trinity” – residents moving to Danville, migrating to northern cities for jobs, and “meeting their maker”.

Zion Hill

Zion Hill, a community located on Persimmon Knob, at one time had a sawmill run by the Fitzgerald family, a country store (located near the present-day fire tower), a restaurant run by Evan Hicks, a school, and an AME Church established sometime after 1901 when Charlie Taylor sold land to the Mount Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The church closed in the 1950s, after many families left Zion Hill, and the land was sold to William and Viola Engle in 1962, then to Steve Douglas in 1962. Many of the early residents are buried in the Zion Hill cemetery or in the Jones Cemetery (white).³¹⁵ Some family names found here include Avery, Baker, Baughman, Caldwell, (Mc)Cowan, Estis, Faulkner, Griffin, Harlan, Harley, Harris, Hicks, James, Lancaster, Lee, Mo(o)re, Nelson, Parks, Ray, Roseborough, Ross, Seawright, Smith, Southern, Southers, Sutherland, Taylor, Walker and White.

Other Outlying Communities

The settlements of Hedgeville, Stoney Point, and Worldstown, all need more research.

Davistown

Davistown, although in Garrard County, had many family connections with Danville and Boyle County. Named for the owner of most of the land, W M Davis, Davistown was established after the Civil War by former slaves. A school was established in 1896 under the leadership of C F Anderson and Miss S B Kincaid. A new building was built in 1898, costing \$430, and named the Anderson School House. Davistown was the scene of brass bands, picnics and dances in the 1890s, and hosted several church conventions including the Green River Sunday School Convention, the Western Green Valley Sunday School Convention, the Howard Creek Association, and the South District Sunday School Convention. The Davistown Baptist Church hired a new minister, Rev. William Hocker of Hodgenville, in 1914. The nearby Dix River was the scene of many new baptisms under his pastorate.³¹⁶

A Gallery of Photos – in no particular order



Elite Cab Company, owners Leon and Orestes “Tiny” Richardson. Drivers, l-r, George Lee Harlan, William “Buster” Letcher, Calvin Bedinger, unknown



Fire at the bike shop next to the Doric Lodge building, 1 August 1972

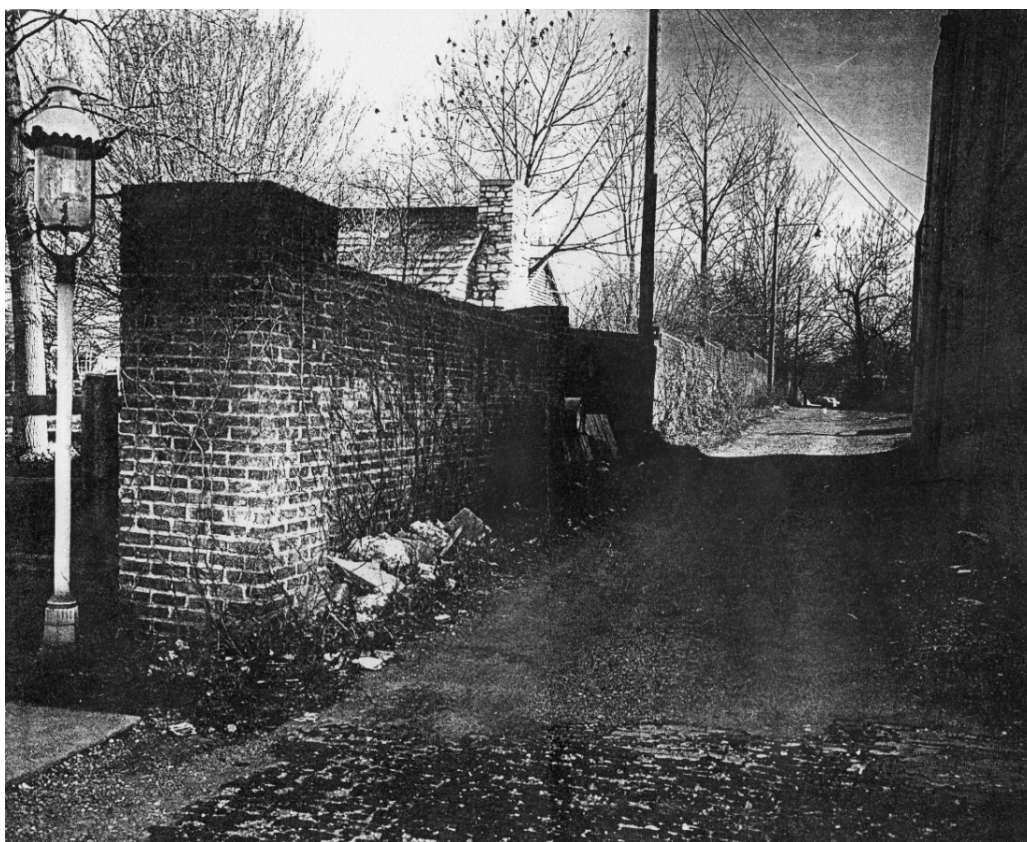


2nd St. business district, across from the McDowell House Museum

East side of South Second Street, 1966' the flat roofed white building was the Bike Shop



West side of South Second Street, after 1939, when the McDowell House was restored. Dallas Jones had his barber shop in the upstairs of the two-story brick building. The small brick building between the two is today the site of the Apothecary Shop, attached to the McDowell House.



After Weisiger Memorial Park (now Constitution Square) was created in the 1930s, a wall was built on the western side of the park. This wall created an alleyway behind the buildings on the east side of South Second Street.



The Elite Pool Room, about 1970, with the Goldsmith House at extreme right.



From West Main looking down South Second. The two-story building near the McDowell House is gone, but the Doric Lodge, across the street, was still standing.



Doric Lodge



The Fisher Row Houses undergoing renovation. Either One Richardson's house is on the right, and that may be his automobile parked in front.



Either One Richardson's House, 108 South First St, before renovation



The McDowell House prior to renovation, 1939



West Side, South Second Street, now part of Constitution Square Park



West Side, South Second Street, , now part of Constitution Square Park



South Second Street looking toward First Baptist Church



You Name It Shop, 1952, located just east of the Goldsmith House on West Walnut



South Second Street, 17 May 1939, at the dedication of the McDowell House, across the street.



Shave and a haircut

This photo was taken in 1943 at the Coates and McCowan Barber Shop on South Second Street. From left to right, people in the photo are: James Coates, Orestes “Tiny” Richardson, George Leo Harlan, Mitchell Bailey, Frank Bright, Thomas Lewis and seated in the chair, Willie “Daddy Boone” James. When asked why so many people had gathered, the photo’s owner, Theora T. Coates of 250 E. Martin Luther King Blvd., explained that in those days a barber shop was a “meeting place. A place you went and played checkers.” The shop had three barbers. In addition to Coates and Dowell McCowan, the Rev. C. W. O’Neal was a barber there. The sign in the back advertises: haircuts for 50 cents; a shave for 25 cents; eyebrows arched for 15 cents; and hair wash for 35 cents. *Advocate-Messenger*, 18 July 1993, p22

Military

I am not pursuing African Americans who may have served in the military prior to the Civil War, as that was when Black troops were actually recognized as combatants. Prior to that, Blacks in general would have had subservient roles as cooks, butlers, baggage handlers, and similar non-combatant roles. There is no doubt that Blacks did serve in combat in virtually all conflicts in which the country has found itself, however, from the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War on.

It is ironic and depressing, however, to note that Black veterans have often faced discrimination, hatred, murder, and lynching, beginning at least in the Civil War, continuing through World War I and World War II, and even to the present day. A good source of information is, “Lynching in America: Targeting Black Veterans” (2016), compiled by the Equal Justice Initiative of Montgomery, AL, found online at <http://eji.org/reports/lynching-in-america-targeting-black-veterans>. This fifty-three page addendum to their 2005 publication, *Lynching in America*” adds much to the story of Black veterans and their treatment. One mention is made of a veteran in Bardstown, Nelson County, where a mob “stripped him of his clothes, beat him, and then cut off his sexual organs. He was then forced to run half a mile to a bridge outside of town, where he was shot and killed.”

Civil War, 1861-1865

Early in the Civil War, runaway slaves were used to construct forts and railroads, but Kentucky at least, objected to their recruitment into the military. Indeed, President Lincoln avoided enlisting Blacks in Kentucky for fear that Kentuckians would turn against the Union if he did so. And several prominent Kentuckians on both the state and federal level, including both Kentucky senators, and editor of the *Louisville Journal*, George D Prentice, strongly opposed such enlistments. Some even objected to the enlistment of free Blacks, Boyle County’s General Jeremiah T Boyle going so far as to threaten resignation from the army if enlistments proceeded. Boyle noted that such action “will revolutionize the state and do infinite and inconceivable harm. ... There is not an honest, loyal man in the state in favor of it.”³¹⁷

Nonetheless, a recruiting station was established at Paducah in January 1864; but protests to Washington continued and increased after this. Yet by March 1864, provost marshals in Lexington and Danville had begun enrollments of soldiers.³¹⁸

Rumors that the army would remove all remaining barriers to enlistment reached the slaves of the Bluegrass in the next few months. In late May 1864, a provost marshal in Boyle County, Kentucky, reported to his superior officer, “It became known to these negroes that they could enlist without the consent of their masters, whereupon they thronged the office of the Dep[uty] Pro[vost] Mar[shal] clamoring to be enlisted.” In response, whites in nearby Danville “commenced abusing and threatening them,” trying to prevent the slaves from enlisting at all.³¹⁹ The provost marshal was surprised at the “stampede” of Blacks to Camp Nelson and imagined, erroneously, that enlistment would continue “singly and in squads” as it had up to then. But the rumors reflected reality. The army removed all remaining obstacles to enlistment two weeks after the incident.³²⁰

All restrictions against Black soldiers were removed in June 1864, causing a flood of Black volunteers to join the Union army, thronging to the Danville enlistment office the day it opened.³²¹ In the summer of 1864, 14,000 volunteered, and 24,000 had taken up arms by May 1865. Not all of these were from Boyle County, of course, but a significant proportion were.³²²

Many Boyle Blacks enlisted at nearby Camp Nelson, and their families joined them. This caused the camp to be overrun with civilians, who were ordered out in November 1864, resulting in the deaths of many family members. Finally, in March 1865, Congress passed a joint resolution freeing the families of Black soldiers, thus causing additional thousands to enlist.³²³ Two sets of records document most of the Black soldiers – USCT Muster (nearly 800 names), and Musters by Capt. N C Kinney at Camp Nelson (nearly 3800 names). These muster lists often give a description of the soldiers, and often, list whether they were free or gives the names of their owners.

On 23 May 1864, about 250 men, left Boyle County to march to Camp Nelson. While passing through Danville, some residents threw stones, and shot pistols at the group. When they arrived at Camp Nelson, Union policy did not allow slaves to enlist, but most of the men insisted that they were “free men of color,” and thus could enlist. That event is commemorated with an historical marker (Kentucky Historical Society Marker 2388), which was installed in February 2013.³²⁴ There was great opposition to arming former slaves, and even President Lincoln was hesitant to anger white Kentuckians by doing so. Photo right shows dedication of Historical Marker 2388.³²⁵



Tim Talbott, formerly of the Kentucky Historical Society, writes:

“Historian John David Smith explains the fear-induced white opposition to African American recruitment. ‘In 1863 the mention of armed Negroes frightened many white Kentuckians,’ Smith wrote. ‘Envisioning possible insurrection, they also recognized the implications of social change which the use of Blacks as troops implied. The fears of editors, politicians, soldiers, and private citizens were justified. They felt uneasy supporting the Union when victory meant the destruction of a key feature of their ante-bellum social and economic fabric. Colored soldiers failed to usher in a reign of terror against the whites. Yet their enlistment helped seal the fate of slavery in the Commonwealth.’”³²⁶

In the years after the Civil War, Union policies during the war caused many white Kentuckians to resent the North, and the Republican party to such an extent that many say Kentucky seceded from the Union AFTER the Civil War. Those who supported the Union and Republicans were in many cases overwhelmed and outvoted by those who supported the Confederacy and the Democrats.

Buffalo Soldiers, 1865-1900

Several men from Boyle County served in the famous “Buffalo Soldiers” who fought in the west between 1865 and 1900. They may have been nicknamed that because apparently Native Americans said their hair looked like the hair of the buffalo. Boyle men serving included:

Caleb Bright, occupation musician, age 22, enlisted 1 March 1867 at Greenville, LA; he was a private in Co H, 5th US Colored Cavalry, enlisting at Camp Nelson 19 September 1864, his owner being Henry Bright of Lincoln Co; he was pensioned 20 September 1888, and died at Stanford 25 December 1924.

Joshua Byus or Byass, occupation farmer, age 22, enlisted 24 April 1867 at Lexington; he was a corporal in Co G, 9th US Cavalry, discharged 24 April 1872, also in Co E, 1st US Colored Heavy Artillery, died 15 April 1928 in Victoria, TX.

Jessie Christopher, occupation laborer, age 21, enlisted 7 August 1867 at Danville

Charles Colwell or Caldwell, occupation laborer, age 28, enlisted 16 March 1867 at Indianapolis, IN; he was a member of Co K, 38th USCI, transferred to Company D, 13th USCI 7 December 1869; he also served in the US Navy on the USS Gazelle in Cuba; he was pensioned 18 July 1890, and his widow’s pension began 3 July 1919, after he died 16 May 1919 in Mound City, IL.

John Gill, occupation farmer, age 21, enlisted 10 October 1867 at Lexington.

James Hawker or Hocker, occupation laborer, age 22, enlisted 7 August 1867 at Danville; he served in the 9th US Cavalry; his military headstone was delivered to Mrs. Alice Hocker at 126 7th St on 6 June 1932, for placement in Hilldale Cemetery.

Robert Hood, occupation laborer, age 21, enlisted 7 August 1867 at Danville; he served in Co H, 123rd US Colored Infantry, was pensioned 5 April 1882, and his widow, Ellen Hood received her widow’s pension 24 April 1891.

John W Nevett, occupation soldier, age 23, enlisted 17 December 1866 at Santa Fe, NM.

Spanish-American War, 1898

War fever spread after the battleship “Maine” was blown up in Havana harbor, 15 February 1898. After the declaration of war, a barber in Lexington reportedly was raising a “colored company”³²⁷

S H Toole and E B Cheatham, both barbers, were in Danville in April recruiting a “colored company”, accepting able-bodied men from any county.³²⁸ The following month, S H Toole and Sam Shelby were enlisting for the proposed “Negro Regiment.” Shelby is Sergeant Major of the Sons of Veterans of Kentucky, and Toole has had military experience.³²⁹

However, among many Black communities, there was resistance to the war. An editorial in the *Indianapolis Freeman*, 18 Mar 1898, quoted on the National Park Service’s Presidio of San Francisco website³³⁰, said, If the government wants our support and services, let us demand and get a guarantee for our safety and protection at



home....When we are guaranteed freedom and equality before the law, as other American citizens, then we will have the right, as such, to take up arms in defense of our country. Nonetheless, the 24th and 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry, participated, and many authorities believe that the “colored companies” saved the charge up San Juan Hill that made Teddy Roosevelt a hero, from certain disaster. Lt. John J Pershing’s admiration for Black soldiers earned him the nickname, “N.....r Jack: later changed to “Black Jack”.

The battle of San Juan Hill resulted in several Black troops receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor and 25 others were awarded the Certificate of Merit. ³³¹

Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902

After the Spanish-American War, American troops were tasked with putting down a rebellion among residents in the Philippines who expected that the US would grant them immediate independence, which territory the US acquired in 1898. About 125,000 Americans served there, the conflict cost \$400 million, and killed 4,200 and wounded 2,900. ³³²

Several area African Americans served in what came to be called the Philippine Insurrection. The *Advocate*, 8 Jul 1901, reported, “Roy Levingston, Henry Yowell and Nathan Masterson, colored soldiers, who have been serving Uncle Sam in the Philippine Islands for the past two years, returned home Saturday (6 Jul). They relate some thrilling experiences with the natives and were welcomed as conquering heroes by their colored friends. Levingston later re-enlisted (see 1902, 12 and 19 Feb), as did others, including James Hill, Nathan Masterson, Hayward Griffin, George Griffin, Joe Hagan, Andy McKinney, Wade Montgomery, Will James and Jacob Rowe.

World War I, 1917-1918

World War I, which the US entered in April 1917, saw several draft registrations. The first one, which took place in July 1917, required men between the ages of 21 and 31 to register; these men would have been born between about 1886 and 1896, and thus these records can help fill in for the missing US Federal 1890 Census. The second registration took place in two sections, the first on 5 June 1918, for men who turned 21 after 5 June 1917 (a small number), and a larger registration, for men age 18 through 45, on 12 September 1918.

Ultimately, over 350,000 African Americans served in the military during World War I.

The war also produced other records of men in the military. Dr. Fayette Dunlap in 1917 compiled “Boyle County, Kentucky in the World War, 1917-1919,” a mostly typescript book containing nearly all the records of men from Boyle County who enlisted or were drafted into the war. As usual, African Americans were listed separately from whites. In addition, there are records of Boyle County men as they were called to report for mobilization.

The 369th Infantry – The Harlem Hellfighters.

No mention of World War I would be complete without reference to one unit, the 369th Infantry, also known as the “Harlem Hellfighters.” These men were originally part of the 15th New York National Guard, who, when sent to France, were not allowed to fight alongside or within American military units. So, they were “loaned” to the French Army, where they became the 369th Infantry. They saw combat longer than any other Americans in World War I, and their history is such that they were awarded the “Croix de Guerre,” the highest military award the French



give for their operations in Champagne in September and October 1918 – at one time they were the only unit standing between the German army and Paris.³³³ They returned to a hero’s welcome, but soon found that not even their service in the army provided them with any semblance of equality once they returned home. Indeed, many men were murdered, as some Southerners could not stand the idea of a Black man in a US Army uniform.

National Public Radio’s “Codeswitch” web page discusses the racism the Hellfighters faced.

“ ‘The French called them the 'Men of Bronze' out of respect, and the Germans called them the 'Harlem Hellfighters' out of fear,'” explains Max Brooks, author of *The Harlem Hellfighters*, a new graphic novel about the first African American infantry unit to fight in World War I.

" 'They came home to some of the worst racial violence in American history, the Red Summer of 1919," Brooks explains. "I don't think there's been that level of race riots that we've seen in American history."

"Brooks adds there was a tremendous amount of pushback against African American soldiers once they returned to civilian life."³³⁴ Indeed, this was the period which saw the greatest number of lynchings of African Americans. One soldier,

Despite the fact that tens of thousands of Blacks enlisted or were drafted, once they returned home, people like Mississippi Senator James K Vardaman said that accepting the return of Black soldiers will "inevitably lead to disaster." Once you "impress the negro with the fact that he is defending the flag" and "inflate his untutored soul with military airs," it is a short step to the conclusion that "his political rights must be respected."³³⁵

In another NPR article, an interview with Rawn James Jr, author of "Double V" The Fight For Civil Rights In The US Military, James notes: "They believed that by making the world safe for democracy abroad, that they would prove their mettle at long last and come back and ... have democracy here at home. They returned in 1919 to what became known as the 'Red Summer.' There were so many race riots up in the Northern states, and the brutal, terrible lynchings that occurred in the South. And the lynchings became endemic, so much so that they began to almost to become a separate judicial system in the Southern states. So, what these soldiers returned to really was a situation ... even worse than when they had left. Soldiers were lynched and burned while wearing their military uniforms."³³⁶

As the 15th New York, this unit was stationed near Spartanburg, SC, when racial tensions erupted. The army had three choices: (1) keep the regiment in racially-charged Spartanburg and make the situation worse; (2) move the regiment, thus saying that whenever a community complained loudly enough about Black troops, the troops would be removed; or (3) send the regiment overseas. The Army chose the latter, thus sending the 15th on its way to becoming the glorious and victorious 369th.³³⁷



With the Centennial of World War I coming up, the United States World War One Centennial Commission was established in 2013. On its website, at <https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/our-goals.html>, it is noted that minorities were discriminated against when it came to awards and medals:

"For every US conflict after 1941, Congress and the Department of Defense have reviewed the military's process for awarding valor medals to ensure minority veterans were treated justly. No such review has occurred for World War One.

"While the United States military has studied Medal of Honor awards to minority servicemembers in WWII, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and subsequent American conflicts, no such systematic review has ever been conducted for minority veterans of the First World War.

“Under current law, the exact same act of heroism completed by the exact same veteran would be eligible for review if it occurred in 1941, 1951, 1971, 1991, or 2001, but not 1918.

“The only comprehensive review was done in 1919 and made demonstrable mistakes. For example, it recommended no African Americans from World War I receive the Medal of Honor; subsequently two have.

“Consequently, a group of volunteers convened the Valor Medals Review Task Force to advocate for a systematic investigation into veterans of the First World War who, despite deserving deeds, may have been unjustly denied high-level valor awards owing to the circumstances of their birth. In

particular, servicemembers worthy of a Medal of Honor may have been downgraded to a Distinguished Service Cross, or received no American recognition at all despite receiving a French Croix de Guerre with Palms.”



One little-known fact about the 369th is that an assemblage of their troops who were musicians introduced ragtime and jazz music to France. At one point, Gen. John Pershing borrowed the 369th Band for a month but the French insisted he return it.³³⁸ The 369th was also the first allied unit to reach the Rhine River in Germany.³³⁹

Several men from Boyle County (or with Boyle connections) fought in the 369th Infantry, including: Leslie Camper (or Kemper), Wallace Gaines, Garrett G Helm, Justin R Hughes, Frank B Jenkins, Gatewood Lewis, Harry C Moore, and Hubert B Walker.

- **Camper (Kemper), A Leslie.** His service record shows he was a member of the 159 Depot Brigade to Aug 9, 1918; Camp Taylor Aug Aut Repl Draft to Sep 21, 1918; Co I 369 Inf to Nov 15, 1918; MG Co 369 Inf to discharge. He was a private, serving overseas 22 Aug 1918 to 12 Feb 1919, and was discharged 3 Mar 1919. He was the son of Jordan and Aria or April (Mullins) Kemper and was born in Danville Nov 1887; married 28 Jul 1906 (Boyle Marrs Bk 9C p637) Emma D ANDERSON, born Danville 1887, by J R G Slaughter, 0 children 0 living, resided at 515 So 3rd St, in 1910 Census. He and Emma are buried in Hilldale Cem, but there is no evident stone for him.
- **Gaines, Wallace Allen.** His service record shows that in August 1918, he embarked from Hoboken, NJ on the President Grant from Camp Taylor, KY as a member of Company 2, Infantry, Replacement Draft. “Gaines, Wallace, 3708709, Pvt, Inf, emergency contact Mrs. Lizzie B Gaines, mother, of Junction City, KY.” On 3 Feb 1919, he embarked on the Regina from Brest, France to New York City, this time listed as a private, Company F, 369th Infantry, with contact Mrs. Lizzie B Gaines, mother, of “Gundin” City, Kentucky. The ship’s manifest says, Pvt, Co F, p7, contact Mrs. Lizzie B Gaines, Mother, resides Gundin City, Junction City, Boyle Co. Census records show in 1920, he resided with parents, as a widower; in 1940C, as a widower, he resided with widowed mother, Elizabeth; on Jail St, now So Lucas St, Junction City. He was born in August 1894, son of Ed and Lizzie B (Walker) Gaines; he married first 15 April 1918 Bertha Singleton, who died 22 Nov 1918; he married second 25 Apr 1922 Edna Davis, who died before 1940. His obituary, in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 7 Aug 1945, p2: Funeral services will be held at 2 o’clock tomorrow afternoon at Junction City Methodist Church for Wallace Gaines, colored, 50 years old, who died Friday at the Veteran’s hospital, Dayton, Ohio. The Rev. P A Carter of Danville and the Rev Elizabeth Smith will officiate. Burial will be in Shelby



City cemetery. Mr. Gaines was the son of Mrs. L B Gaines of Junction City. He is survived also by a sister and niece of Cincinnati, Ohio, and one foster-brother. Jackson funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

- Helm, Garrett G.** His service record and ship's manifest say he was a private in Co M, his contact was his mother, Mrs. Betty Helm of Shelby City. He was born 15 June 1894 and is shown in the 1920 Census of Hustonville as "Garnette" Helm, age 25, as a roomer with Bettie Helm. He died 15 May 1971 and is buried in Hilldale Cemetery.
- Hughes, Justin Rowe(eander)**'s service record says he was inducted at Boyle Co on 17 Jul 1918, born Danville; age 24. He served in Co E 801 Pioneer Infantry to Sep 21, 1918; Co I 369th Infantry to discharge; grade Pvt. He served overseas 21 Aug 1918 to 28 Feb 1919 and was discharged 14 Apr 1919. The ship's manifest says, Pvt, Co G, p5, contact Mrs. Mattie R Hughes, Mother, resides (Evacuated to camp hospital), Hedgeville, Boyle Co. He was the son of William and Martha or Mattie (____) Hughes and was 15 in the 1910 Census of Garrard Co; in 1920, he was living in Cleveland, OH with his wife, Beatrice; by 1930, he was living, single, in Detroit, MI, with several of his siblings. He died 3 Apr 1959, and a request for a military gravestone by Willie Mae Hughes, 10218 Dexter Blvd, Detroit, MI, 16 Apr 1959, was approved May 17, 1961, for placement at Westlawn Cemetery, Wayne Co, MI. The gravestone states that he served in Co G, 369th Inf, 93rd Division
- Jenkins, Frank Boggle.** His service record says he resided 515 Russell St, was inducted at Boyle Co on 17 Jul 1918. He served in Co E 801 Pion Inf to Aug 14, 1918; Camp Taylor Aug Aut Repl Draft to Sept 21, 1918; MG Co 369 Inf to discharge; grade Pvt. He served overseas from 2 Apr 1919 to his discharge 29 Apr 1919. The ship's manifest says, Jenkins, Frank, Pvt, Mach Gun, p4, contact Mrs. Fannie Jenkins, Mother, resides 515 Russel St (Evac to hospital), Danville, Boyle Co. He was living in Lexington when he registered during WW2, died at 466 So 3rd St 22 Feb 1957, and buried at Camp Nelson. He was the son of Joshua and Fannie (Knox) Jenkins and was born in July 1888; he married Zelma Ross of Hubble in 1910.
- Lewis, Gatewood.** He resided at Hedgeville, was inducted at Danville on 17 Jul 1918, born Hyttsville, age 24 7/12. He served in 70 Co 18 Tr Bn 159 Dep Brig to 8 Aug 1918, Co E 801 Pion Inf to 24 Sep 1918, Co I Repl 369 Inf to Oct 24/18 Co F 369 Inf to discharge; grade Pvt. He served overseas 22 Aug 1918 to 12 Feb 1919 and was discharged 3 Mar 1919. Ship's manifest says, Pvt, Co F, p3, contact Mrs. Mattie Jett, Sister, Point Lick, TX (from Hedgeville). The 1900 Census of Garrard Co says he was born Aug 1895, grandson of John and Bettie (____) Maret. Mar rec says he mar Mollie Letcher 5 Oct 1920, and was son of George and Mary (____) Lewis. Draft record in Boyle Co says he was born Garrard Co 27 Dec 1895; one Gaitwood Lewis, widower, died Detroit, Wayne Co, MI 9 Nov 1950.
- Moore, Harry Cowan.** He resided on Lebanon Pike, and was inducted at Boyle Co on 19 Jun 1918, born Danville; age 30 10/12. He served in the 159 Dep Brig to 30 July 1918; Co C 801 Pion Inf to 21 Sep 1918; Co I 369 Inf to 17 Oct 1918; Co D 369 Inf to discharge; grade Pvt. He served overseas 22 Aug 1918 to 23 Mar 1919; discharged 14 Apr 1919. He was the son of Isaac and Mary (Southern) Moore, born July 1889 or 22 Aug 1895, died Alum Springs Rd 5 Mar 1946, a painter, res Lebanon Rd, supposedly buried at Hilldale Cemetery, though his death notice says Lebanon Road, where other members of his family are buried. He suffered a heart attack while painting a church in Alum Springs and left six young children.³⁴⁰ We have yet (Nov 2019) to locate his specific gravesite, so we are unable to mark it properly.
- Walker, Hubert B.** He was inducted at Boyle Co on 19 Jun 1918, born Parksville; age 22 3/12. He served in Co A 801 Pion Inf to 13 Aug 1918; Co I 369 Inf to 4 Nov 1918; MG Co 369 Inf to discharge; grade Pvt. He served overseas 22 Aug 1918 to 12 Feb 1919; discharged 3 Mar 1919. Ship's manifest says, Pvt, Mach Gun, p6, contact Mrs. Mary Walker, Mother, resides, Parksville, Boyle Co. He was the son of Johnson and Mary (Andrews) Walker, (called Dee H in 1910C), born Boyle Co Mar 1896, resided Parksville; mar at the AME Church Parksville 1 Mar 1922 (Boyle Marrs Bk 15C p72) Katie Jane Caldwell, born Boyle Co Oct 1899, who resided on Persimmon Knob, daughter of James and Lena (Baughman) Caldwell, by Rev E Moore, died Danville 30 Oct 1958, informant Hubert Walker, buried Wilsonville Cem.



The *History of the American Negro in the Great World War*, by W Allison Sweeney, 1919, mentions as one of the officers in African American regiments, one **John William Rowe**, (photo right, from the Howard University Law School yearbook, *Initium*, 1922), First Lieutenant, from Danville – apparently the only African American officer from Boyle County to serve in World War I. He was the second son of John C and Elizabeth B (Frye) Rowe, who lived at 129 Rowe Place in 1910. His draft record from 1918 shows he resided at 129 Rowe, and was born 19 Jan 1893, in Danville. He was a student, employed by Howard University, Washington, DC. He is described as, no dependents, single, signed form, height tall, build slender, eyes Br, hair Blk, registered 5 Jun 1917 (WW1 Draft Reg). After returning from the war, he re-attended Howard University, where he graduated with an A. B. degree, having previously attended Kentucky State Normal School. The Law School Yearbook, *Initium*, says he was a member of Tau Delta Sigma, class treasurer, commissioned First Lieutenant at Des Moines, IA in 1917, served with the 317th Engineers and the 365th Infantry. Serving on the Alsace front as a 1st Lieutenant in Company F of the 365th Infantry (“The Buffalo Division”) beginning 26 Sep 1918, he returned to the US, sailing on the SS Olympic, 18 Feb 1919 from Brest, France. His World War II draft registration shows him living at Douglas Park, or 180 Deweese St, Lexington, where he was self-employed, living with Mrs. H. H. Rowe. He is described in 1942 as 6’1,” 212 pounds, brown eyes, mixed gray hair, and light brown complexion. He married Harriet _____, and by 1930, was a lawyer practicing in Lexington, being the only African American attorney there in 1938. Also, in 1938, Harriet was the director of Douglas Park in Lexington. As an attorney, he was instrumental in the Johnson case, which integrated the University of Kentucky in 1949. The Lexington Chapter of the National Bar Association was named for him in 1978. He died 24 Mar 1978, she 16 Oct 1976 (born 15 Nov 1893), and both are buried at Camp Nelson.



The only African American I can find who died in World War I was Archie Brown. He was 26 at registration, born Junction City, a farmer with Evans Durham of Danville; he had a dependent mother, but was single, tall, of medium build, brown eyes and Black hair. He died of disease. (Haulsee, W M, et al. “Soldiers of the Great War: Fallen Kentucky Soldiers in WWI. Soldiers Record Publishing Association, Washington, 1920)

Boyle County African Americans Inducted or Enlisted during World War I

Ables, Lee S, res Danville
 Adams, Clarence E, res Middleburg
 Adams, Ethel G, res Junction City
 Adams, James, res Danville
 Adams, Montacue Rosevelt, res Danville
 Alford, Levi, res Cecil St
 Ball, George Frank, res Danville
 Basey, Ira Julian, res 101 McGroarty Ave
 Bate, Clarence White, res 509 Russell St
 Bate, Langston F, res 509 Russell St
 Berry, Edward S, res Danville
 Berry, Richard, res Danville
 Berry, Will, res Danville
 Black, Silas, res Perryville
 Boatright, John Henry, res Danville
 Bobbitt, James Major, res 225 N 5th St
 Bottom, Wallace, res Perryville
 Bottoms, George W, res Perryville
 Broadus, Ulysses S, res Hedgeville
 Broadus, William O B, res Hedgeville
 Brown, Archie, res RR1, Junction City
 Brown, John Henry, res 101 Stanford Ave
 Bruce, Fred, res 120 So 2nd St
 Bruce, Robert, res Danville
 Brunson, William B, res Danville

Buford, John Sam, res 445 W Green St
 Burchett, Charley, res Danville
 Burdette, William, res 215 E Main St
 Burke, Wesley, res Junction City
 Burns, Logan, res 386 Cecil St
 Buttram, Dan, res Danville
 Cal, Joseph, res RFD#4, Harrisburg
 Caldwell, Coy, res Bluegrass Pike
 Caldwell, Robert, res Danville
 Caldwell, Thomas J, res 455 W Green St
 Camper, Leslie, res 517 S 3rd St
 Carpenter, Lee Harris, res Parksville
 Carpenter, Lewis, res Parksville
 Carpenter, Robert, res Junction City
 Chenault, Arthur C, res Danville
 Claybrook, Dave, res Brumfield
 Coats, Edmund, res 461 W Walnut St
 Coffey, George, res Shelby City
 Coffey, Robert, res 204 Larrimores Lane
 Coffey, William, res Junction City
 Combs, Henry Clay, res 141 E Green St
 Cooper, Robert, res 141 E Green St
 Copenhagen, Nathan, res Danville
 Copenhagen, Raymond, res Danville
 Crowdus, Albert, res Parksville

Daugherty, Charlie, res Danville
 David, John, res Danville
 Davis, Accie M, res 221 E Walnut St
 Dawson, Arthur, res So 2nd St
 Doneghy, Charles J, res 2nd St
 Doneghy, Dudley, res 100 E Walnut St
 Doneghy, Ernest, res 129 7th St
 Duncan, Printus, res 474 W Green St
 Dunn, Isaac M, res Danville
 Elkins, Forrest Dudley, res 207 1st St
 Estis, Mosby, res 201 East Walnut St
 Ewing, Albert, res Danville
 Ewing, James, res 725 W Lexington Ave
 Farris, Freeman, res 519 S 3rd St
 Faulkner, Richard, res Danville
 Fife, Robert L, res 324 N 5th St
 Fisher, John, born Danville
 Forest, James H, res 210 E Walnut St
 Frye, Albert, res 124 E Main St
 Frye, Brady, res E Main St
 Frye, Richard, res Danville
 Frye, William B, res 716 W Lexington, Ave
 Gabert, George, res Danville
 Gann, George, res Danville
 Gans, Rufus, res Danville
 Gates, William, res W Lexington Ave
 Gray, James, res 216 E Main St
 Griffin, David, res Lebanon Pike
 Griffin, Marion or Marn, res 142 7th St
 Griffin, Paul, res Danville
 Grimes, Lee, res So 2nd St
 Hagan, Ernest, res Danville
 Hamilton, John Henry, res 442 Fackler St
 Harlan, Jack, res 118 East Main St
 Harlan, John Bruce, res 111 McGrorty Ave
 Harlan, Lucien, res Danville
 Harlan, Robert, res Danville
 Harlan, William F, res 162 No 7th St
 Harris, Henry Clay, res Junction City
 Harris, James L, res Danville
 Hawkins, Rozenia Alex, res 523 So 4th St
 Hayes, Eddie B, res Junction City
 Higgins, Richard, res 600 W Lexington Ave
 Hines, John, res 2nd St
 Hocker, Edward, res McGrorty Ave
 Hudson, Robert, res 110 3rd St
 Hughes, Justin R, res Hedgeville
 Hutchison, Howard, res Danville
 Ingram, James, res Danville
 Ingram, James Edward, res 6th St
 Jabar, Hillry, res Danville
 Jackson, Henry, res 104 1st St
 Jackson, Marion H, res 210 E Walnut St
 Jenkins, Frank B, res 515 Russell St
 Johnson, John Henry, res 433 So 4th St
 Johnson, Leslie, res Duncan Hill
 Jones, Charles T, res Danville
 Jones, Elwood, res 461 E 2nd
 Jones, Harry, res 218 McGrorty St
 Jones, Will A, res Danville
 Kenley, Joseph, res Shelby City
 Kenley, Oscar, res Shelby City
 Kennedy, Peter, res Danville
 Langford, Everhart, res Danville
 Langford, Taylor, res Danville
 Lapsley, Matt H, res Danville
 Lee, George William, res Lebanon Pike
 Lee, Logan, res Parksville
 Lewis, Gatewood, res Hedgeville
 Lewis, Leonard, born Danville
 Lovelace, Will, res 120 Walnut St
 Madison, William Harrison, res 456 So 3rd
 Marshall, Ellis, res Danville
 Marshall, George, res Parksville
 Marshall, Luther Owen, res Danville
 Mayfield, Newland, born Boyle Co
 McCoy, Christopher C, res 350 E Green St
 McRoberts, Eugene, res Danville
 Mitchell, George, res Mitchellsburg
 Montgomery, Ezra, res Danville
 Moore, Harry L, res Lebanon Pike
 Moore, Walter Hamilton, res 309 Fackler St
 Moppins, Roy Edward, res Danville
 Moran, Irvin, res Danville
 Mullins, Henry, res 120 7th St
 Murphy, Julian, res 108 1st St
 Neal, Albert Thomas, res Danville
 Owens, Ed, res 304 Stanford Ave
 Owens, Isaac, res 203 E Green St
 Owens, Thomas, res Parksville
 Owsley, Thomas, res Danville
 Parr, George Robert, res 138 E Walnut St
 Patton, Louis, res Danville
 Payne, Walter, res Danville
 Penman, James Lee, res Danville
 Penman, Lionel, res Danville
 Penman, Matthew, res Danville
 Penman, Tom E, res Danville
 Peters, Albert, res Perryville
 Pittman, Warren, res Danville
 Pope, Leo, res Parksville
 Prewitt, John L, res 129 Green St
 Prince, James E, res 372 Cecil St
 Purce, Paris Sinkler, res 220 W Walnut St
 Quinn, Ollie, res 505 So 4th St
 Raum, Clinton D, res 114 7th St
 Riley, Horace, res 510 So 4th St
 Robinson, Thomas Dudley, res Shelby City
 Rowe, Allie D, res 129 Rowe St
 Samuels, Chris, res Danville
 Scott, Frank, res Danville
 Scott, James R, res 226 McGrorty St
 Segar, John, res Danville
 Shannon, Joshua Collins, res 112 1st St
 Shelby, Joseph, res 350 N 3rd St
 Shelby, Robert Lee, res Danville
 Simpson, Jesse, res Rte 4, Fulton Sta
 Skinner, Alex, res 513 So 1st

Skinner, Owsley, res 513 4th,
 Smith, Albert, res Junction City
 Smith, Arthur, res Junction City
 Stodghill, Joe, res Randolph Hill
 Stokes, Jessie, res Junction City
 Swan, Peter, res 116 So 1st St
 Taylor, James Charles, res Aliceton
 Thomas, William Penn, res 242 E Walnut
 Thompson, Sylvester, res 469 N [sic] Green
 Tolbert, John Samuel, res Danville,
 Toliver, Owsley C, res 360 6th
 Tompkins, James, res Danville
 Trotter, Charles McK, res Mitchellsburg
 Trumbo, James, res Danville
 Trumbo, Robert, res Hedgeville

Wade, John, res 241 McGrorty Ave
 Walker, Charles W, res Hedgeville
 Walker, Hubert B, res RR 1 Parksville
 Walker, Lawrence, res 452 Factory St
 Walker, Lucien, res Parksville
 Warren, Detroit, res 437 Fries Ln
 Wells, Eddie, res Danville
 White, Henry, res Shelby City
 White, Robert, res Danville
 Whitfield, George J, res 450 Factory St
 Willis, Nicholas, res 468 So 3rd St
 Wood, John E F, res 220 W Walnut St
 Woods, Mack, res Danville
 Wright, Fred F, res So 4th St

John Henry (“Papa Skeets”) Brown

John Henry Brown was born in Stanford, Lincoln Co, in 1895. His World War I draft registration card, 17 June 1917, shows he was living in Lockland, OH, an employee of CHD Railroad at registration. He was single and listed an exemption because he was the support of his mother.

He was inducted 1 Jul 1918. He served in the 158th Dep Brig to 26 Aug 1918, Co I 813th Pioneer Infantry to 29 Sep 1918, and Co E 813th Pioneer Infantry to his discharge, 23 July 1919. The 813th was organized August 1918 at Camp Sherman, OH, and went overseas in September, returning in July, and demobilizing at Camp Dix, NJ.

On the ship passenger list for the USS Freedom, sailing from Brest, France 2 July 1919, his mother is listed as Mrs. Marie Hunn of 101 Stanford Ave, Danville. He served overseas from 15 Sep 1918 to 16 Jul 1919.

In the 1920 Census at 101 McGrorty Ave, Mrs. Maria Hunn, 69, widow, is listed living with Charles Brown, 26, coal company teamster, and his wife Alice, 23. Charles’s father was born in Tennessee.

In the 1940 Census of Ward 1, Danville, he is listed at 123 East Main, as 50 years old, widowed, a baker, with Emma (Owsley) Hayden, 49, widow, listed as a private home cook.

During World War II, his draft registration card, dated 27 April 1942, notes that he resided at 110 East Main St, Danville, that he was 47 years old, had been born in Stanford 3 March 1895, the person who would know his address was Mrs. Emma Hayden, 110 East Main St, and that he worked at Darnell General Hospital, in Danville. He is described as being 5’3”, 135 lbs, brown eyes, Black hair, and dark brown complexion, with scars on his left forearm.

He died Tuesday, 10 July 1973, at the home of Mrs. Sonora Jones in Danville, and was buried in the Lebanon National Cemetery.

But the bare facts of Brown’s life, meager as they are, don’t tell the whole story.



Remembrances by Charles DeRoy Grey, 2017

REGISTRATION CARD		No.
1	Name in full <i>John H. Brown</i> <small>(Given name) (Family name)</small>	Age, in yrs <i>22</i>
2	Home address <i>C. H. D. 2nd Street, Cleveland Ohio</i> <small>(No.) (Street) (City) (State)</small>	
3	Date of birth <i>not known</i> <i>1895</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	
4	Are you—(1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	
5	Where were you born? <i>Stansford Ky.</i> <small>(Town) (State) (Nation)</small>	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <i>Labour</i>	
8	By whom employed? <i>C. H. D. P.P.</i>	
9	Where employed? <i>Cleveland Ohio</i>	
10	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>Mother</i>	
11	Married or single (which)? <i>single</i> Race (specify which)? <i>Negro</i>	
12	What military service have you had? Rank <i>not</i> branch <i>not</i> year <i>not</i> ; Nation or State <i>not</i>	
13	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>yes, support of Mother</i>	
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.		
<i>John H. Brown</i> <small>(Signature or mark)</small>		

REGISTRAR'S REPORT	
1	Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? <i>short</i> Slender, medium, or stout (which)? <i>slender</i>
2	Color of eyes? <i>Brown</i> Color of hair? <i>Black</i> Bald? <i>not</i>
3	Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? <i>not</i>
I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
<i>Stewart Corbin</i> <small>(Signature of registrar)</small>	
Precinct	<i>West</i>
City or County	<i>Hamilton</i>
State	<i>Ohio</i>
	<i>June 5, 1917</i> <small>(Date of registration)</small>
<i>Charles DeRoy Grey, Jr.</i> <small>(Signature)</small>	

Someone who had a constant presence on 2nd Street was a World War I veteran named John Henry Brown. As teenage boys and older men, we witnessed "Papa Skeets" daily in the Pool Hall. He almost always wore several layers of clothes—winter and summer. He clearly had Alzheimer's or dementia, and he would talk to us and talk to himself. As kids, sometimes we thought that he was just talking and walking to entertain himself. Sometimes he would say some funny things and we got a big kick out of that. But none of us boys ever made fun of him. He was a part of the Black community, and we felt protective of him.

Quite often, though, he would talk about his service in World War I. We listened and laughed at him and wondered about the strange-sounding place names he mentioned and the events he described. "What was he talking about?" He repeated his stories so often that I remembered a lot of it even after 50 years. Two years ago, I heard a lady at the Soul of 2nd Street Festival mention the Battle of Chateau Thierry. I said to myself and to her that I had heard these places mentioned before, but I had never realized that these were actual places where battles had occurred. The two places I remembered Papa Skeets talking about over and over were "Meuse-Argonne Forest" and "Chateau Thierry." He may have mentioned other battles too, but I did not understand his pronunciation clearly: "What were 'Cantigny,' Belleau Wood," and St. Mihiel?"

Papa Skeets made it clear that he had participated in World War I in France. He would state, "We were in the

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)		
SERIAL NUMBER <i>U. 1377</i>	1. NAME (Print) <i>John HENRY BROWN</i> <small>(First) (Middle) (Last)</small>	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) <i>110 E. Main St., DANVILLE Boyle Ky.</i> <small>(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)</small> <small>(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL)</small>		
3. MAILING ADDRESS <i>SAME</i> <small>(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)</small>		
4. TELEPHONE <i>None</i>	5. AGE IN YEARS <i>47</i>	6. PLACE OF BIRTH <i>STANFORD Ky.</i> <small>(Town or county) (State)</small>
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS <i>Mrs. Emma Hayden, 110 E. Main St., Danville, Ky.</i>		
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS <i>U. S. Army, DARNALL Gen'l Hosp., Boyle Co. Ky.</i>		
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS <i>DARNALL Gen'l Hospital Danville Boyle Ky.</i> <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.		
<i>John H. Brown</i> <small>(Registrant's signature)</small>		
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-1-42)	(over)	16-21630-2

battles in Meuse-Argonne Forest and Chateau Thierry, never lost a man captured, a trench, or a foot of ground.” As a teenager I heard that history lecture from him, and at the age of 74 it still rings in my ears loud and clear.

After seeing the PBS series, “The History of World War I,” hearing the battles being described, and being enlightened on the roles and history of Black troops in the war, I feel very proud and honored to have known Papa Skeets, a man from Danville, Kentucky, who participated. I hope that one day the history of our local African American veterans will find a permanent home for preservation.

As Mr. John Henry (“Papa Skeets”) Brown would say at the conclusion of his lectures, “I’M JUST TALKING ABOUT, WHAT I’M TALKING ABOUT.” He meant simply that, “I have lived and experienced what I have stated, and I know it to be factual.” Rest in Peace, Mr. John Henry Brown. You fought the good fight, finished your course, and you kept the faith.

World War II, 1941-1945

World War II, which the US entered in December 1941, also produced several important records of Boyle County African Americans serving in the military. These include about 130 [Boyle County African American Enlistments](#), and numerous records of Boyle County African American [Draft Registrations outside Kentucky](#), mostly in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. These records are interesting in that they give a picture of many Boyle County men who were living in the north as part of the “Great Migration,” which cut Danville’s Black population nearly in half. Ages, addresses, employers, nearest relative, and other information is given in this list, which does NOT include men living in Kentucky, as those records are not available, or have been destroyed.

I find three, possibly four, African Americans who died in World War II.

- Conner, Pete, born, 1923, enlisted, 4/16/1942 at Louisville, KY, branch, RA, rank, Pvt, term, Dur + 6 Mos, component, Selectees, source, Civil Life, education, Grammar, civil occupation, Semiskilled warehousing, storekeeping, handling, loading, unloading, marital status, S w/o Dep, height, 68, weight, 150, killed in action The death notice of Raymond E Conner, 17 Dec 1951, p4, mentions a brother, Othella Conner, of Danville, who was killed in England in World War II. Might this be “Pete Conner”?
- Gray, George H, born 1922, enlisted, 2-Jun-41 at Louisville, KY, branch, RA, rank, Pvt, component, Selectees, source, Civil Life, education, Grammar, civil occupation, Architects, marital status, S w/o Dep, height, 68, weight, 141, DNB (World War II Honor List of Dead and Missing. State of Kentucky, War Department, June 1946)
- Cohen, James Marshall, born Lincoln Co 18 Nov 1918 (Gravestone) or Jul 1919 (1920 Census), died 12 Apr 1945, Italy, bur Shelby City African American Cem. He served in Kentucky Tec 4 Engineers, killed in a mine explosion in Northern Italy, burial 18 Mar 1949, applicant for headstone by Mr. Sam Cohen, Junction City, 19 Mar 1949, for burial in Shelby City. He was the son of Sam Joe and Carrie A (Gilbert) Cohen, grandson of Samuel and Julia (Warren) Cohen, and great-grandson of Josh and Amanda (Adams) Cohen. In an *Advocate-Messenger* article covering the dedication of Boyle County’s War Memorial, James’ brother, Cecil was interviewed: ³⁴¹



“Cecil Cohen wanted to be like his older brothers, so when it came time for him to go fight in World War II, he went happily, perhaps remembering when James and William Howard had left Danville for places Cecil had never seen.

“ ‘It was almost like a carnival (when the brothers left). People would gather uptown to see them off. It was an honor to be going, to do your part.’

“By the time Cecil left for the war in 1944, James had been killed [NOTE: James died in 1945]. That didn’t change Cecil’s mind.

“ ‘We weren’t scared,’ he recalls. ‘It was for your country. Death, you didn’t think about it. If you got scared, you’d go crazy.’

“A member of the 92nd ‘Buffalo’ Division, James M Cohen had been an infantryman. Cecil, who lives in Danville, still keeps a picture of his brother and Purple Heart James was awarded.

“ ‘He was very likeable,’ he says. ‘I was crazy about him. And he was very ambitious. You see some people: you just know they’re going to go far. He would have come back, gone to school, maybe become a teacher.’

“Like the other six children of Carrie and Sam Joe Cohen, James had graduated from Bate School. He had helped his father on the George McRoberts farm for a while but, unlike his other brothers, had decided to try for a different career and had attended a couple of technical schools, Cecil says.

“A corporal in the infantry, James was such a go-getter that Cecil feels sure he was going above and beyond the call of duty when he died.

“ ‘I’d guess he volunteered for a job and got killed.’ “

In February 2014, Heritage Hospice of Danville honored several World War II African American veterans.³⁴² The following information on veterans from Boyle County is provided by Heritage Hospice and is used with their permission.

June Thomas Cristy. June Thomas Christy was born August 29, 1927 in Boyle County KY, died November 2018. He was inducted into the United States Army Air Corps at the age of 18 for service during WWII. He was trained as an electrician and awarded the WWII Victory Medal. After 11 months and 6 days, Mr. Christy was honorably discharged at the Rank of Private First Class on April 4, 1947. After Separation, Mr. Christy returned home to finish at Bate High School where he received his Diploma in June 1950. On November 24, 1950, Mr. Christy was inducted into the United States Army for Service during the Korean Conflict. For his service in Korea, Mr. Christy was awarded The United Nations Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal with 4 Bronze Stars. After 11 Months and 5 days in Korea, Mr. Christy was transferred from Active Duty to a Guard Unit for the remainder of his service. He was Honorably Discharged at the rank of Corporal on August 23, 1952. After leaving the military, he retired from the Danville Youth Development Center which is now known as North Point. He loved to play baseball before and after the military for The Danville Yankees as a short stop. Mr. Christy is married to June Daugherty Christy and is the proud father of three children, grandfather to three grandchildren, and great grandfather of 5.

Raymond Bolden Hall. Mr. Hall is a WWII veteran who served in the Air Force from 1943-1946. He was first stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Air Force Hardin Field. Mr. Hall was a part of the 437 Aviation Squadron. He was sent to Mobile and Bates, Alabama, and New Guinea, Tokyo, Japan, and the Philippines. He was there when the atomic bomb was dropped, and war was declared. He finally arrived back in the states. He received a medal for sharp shooting. After he was discharged from the Air Force he worked for the Southern Railroad. He married in 1946 to the late Lillie Mae Sleet. They had two children, Phyllis Newby and Gary Hall. He has four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. He resides in Perryville and still drives and attends First Baptist Church Perryville. He is always the first to arrive to the Heritage Hospice Veterans Appreciation Day event.

Eugene Jones. May be the Eugene E Jones, born about 1916, son of James A and Stella (Perkins) Jones, of Duncan Hill, 1930 Census. A photo of Mr. Jones was not available.

James Arthur Simpson. Mr. Simpson was born on May 23, 1926. He served his country in WWII and entered the Army in September 1944 as a supply clerk. He was honorably discharged on January 3, 1947. After leaving the military, he worked as a plasterer and drywaller for many years. In 1966, he started working for Trane Air Conditioning in Lexington and retired from there in 1997. He married his beautiful wife and soul mate, Joy Caldwell. They have enjoyed 64 years together with two children, James Clifford Simpson and daughter Wenda S. Higgins. He lives in Danville and has been a deacon at Second Street Christian Church for 34 years where he serves as an elder.



June Christy



Raymond Hall



James Simpson



Honored along with several World War II veterans, listed above, were Korean War veterans, Albert Taylor (pictured left) and Matthew McCowan (pictured right). No biography of Mr. Taylor is available.

Matthew McCowan was born in Boyle County, Ky to the late Clarence and Ella (Ray) McCowan. He was educated at Bate School where he graduated in 1950. McCowan was a musician and participated in football, basketball, and baseball. He excelled in baseball and his pitching style earned him the nickname "Pistol Pete." He played, for the most part, from 1945 to the mid-1960s, and was called by the Advocate-Messenger, the "Satchel Paige of Danville" in 1965, and prior to entering the military,

he played with the Elmwood Giants, a Canadian league baseball team. He entered the Army during the Korean Conflict on October 25, 1951, serving in the 180th Infantry Regiment.

While enlisted, McCowan earned the Korean Service Medal with one Bronze Camp Star, the United Nations Service Medal, and the Purple Heart for injuries received in battle on June 14, 1952. McCowan received an honorable discharge from the army on July 24, 1953. After returning to the states, McCowan enrolled in college at Kentucky State College (now University). There, he was a pitcher on the baseball team, a football player and played guitar in the college dance band. He received his bachelor's degree in 1958 and went on to a rewarding career of service in Kentucky State Government. During his tenure in state government, he worked at the Kentucky State Hospital, the Danville Youth Development Center and the Department of Social Services, Adult Protective Services. He retired in 1992 with 32 years of service. Always an excellent athlete, McCowan played baseball for the Danville Yankees and the Lexington Hustlers. In 1961, McCowan married Ima Jean Tinsley McCowan and they have four children, Priscilla, Carla, Mavis and Meredith (deceased); and two grandchildren, David and Daniel. He is a loving family man who has devoted his life to



being a wonderful father, grandfather, and husband. Currently, McCowan is enjoying retirement and playing guitar for his church. (Heritage Hospice of Danville, Feb 2014, used with permission)

Matthew “Pistol Pete” McCowan died 9 July 2020.

After World War II

Since military records are not any longer segregated, it is difficult to discern those African Americans from Boyle County who served in later wars – Korea, Viet Nam, Iraq, Afghanistan. A newspaper search of the list of those killed turns up a few names.

Korea

- Conner, Raymond E, USA, Pvt, born 1927, died 1 Nov 1951. Mrs. Stevia Conner, widow residing on the Robert Quisenberry farm on Perryville road, has received a telegram from the Defense Department informing her that her son, Raymond Conner, is missing in action in Korea as of Nov. 1. Conner served 19 months in World War II during which he was on duty in Italy. He is a former student of Bate High School. He arrived in Korea around the first of October. A brother, Othella Conner, of Danville, was killed in England in World War II. The boys have two more brothers and two sisters.³⁴³
- Cook, Howard D, USA Pvt, born 1933, died 6 Nov 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooke received a telegram last Friday night telling of the death of their son, Pvt Howard Cook, on Nov 6. He was 18 years old and volunteered his services to the US Army last summer and had only one furlough home.³⁴⁴ Funeral services were set for Friday, June 8 at Camp Nelson,³⁴⁵ but were postponed until Monday, 11 June at 2:00 CST.³⁴⁶

(U.S. Military Fatal Casualties of the Korean War for Home-State-of-Record: Kentucky at <http://www.archives.gov/research/military/korean-war/casualty-lists/ky-alpha.pdf>)

Viet Nam

Though many served, I could find no African Americans from Boyle County who died in this conflict. However, I don't want to miss anyone, so below is the casualty list for men from Boyle County who were killed in Viet Nam:

NAME	BRANCH	RANK	DOB	HOME	DOD
Hilbert, Charles Allen	Army	PFC	1949-Jan-30	Parksville	1969-May-22
Kelley, Virgil Kinnaird Jr	Air Force	Cpt	1937-Jan-22	Junction City	1967-Sep-04
Million, Ronald Lee	Army	PFC	1943-Mar-14	Danville	1968-Dec-06
Pike, Donald Cleaver	Marines	Sgt	1944-Nov-11	Danville	1967-Jul-06
Robertson, Roy Allen Jr	Army	PFC	1947-Jan-01	Danville	1967-May-02
Stephens, Clyde J	Army	Sgt	1939-May-07	Junction City	1967-Jul-20

(Source: Vietnam Conflict Extract Data File, as of April 29, 2008, of the Defense Casualty Analysis System (DCAS) Files, part of Record Group 330: Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.)

Churches

Numerous Black churches existed, and still exist in Boyle County. Several of them include the Clifton Baptist Church Complex (Part 1, Part 2), St James AME Church, and Second Street Christian Church, all the above having National Historic Register status. Other churches in the County included Atoka Baptist Church, Bethel Church (Old and New), Christ the Head Church, Christian or Crescent Hill Baptist (in Needmore), First Baptist Church, Hope Full Gospel Church, Junction City AME Church (in Shelby City), Junction City Baptist Church (in Shelby City), New Birth Temple of Deliverance, Perryville Baptist Church, Stoney Point Baptist Church, Vision Church of Holiness, and Wilsonville AME Church.

In the summer of 1915, a group of people on the VanWinkle Lot near Turner Court (now St Mildred's Court) began a religious meeting, with many fine voices, attracting white and Black people. They are said to be "Sanctified Methodists" but other than that, nothing seems to be known about the choral group.³⁴⁷

The most exhaustive research on African American church history in Boyle County is found in a series of four newspaper articles in the *Kentucky Advocate*, in February 1993 by Richard C Brown, called "Black Churches in Boyle County." Much of this information is adapted from those articles.

Brown notes in the 21 Feb 1993 article, p22, that Kentucky preservationists have become concerned about recording the physical and family histories of the rural Black churches while there are still some people alive who can tell the story. They are disappearing rapidly, and Brown notes that where there used to be Black churches in Perryville, Wilsonville, Clifton Needmore, and Atoka, as well as three in Danville, there were only five in 1993. That number has increased to nine as of 2021 but all are within Danville city limits except Perryville's First Baptist Church, and the nearly extinct Clifton Baptist Church.

Other information on the Clifton, St James AME and Second Street Christian churches is adapted from the applications to the National Register for those churches.

Although it was mostly a white church, the Danville Methodists organized in 1823, the founders including Rachel McElvoy and Sarah Carter, both African Americans.³⁴⁸

Historical Context

In the African American community nationwide, church, next to family, was the most important institution during the ante-bellum period. The church's approach to God offered individuals held in bondage a self-respect and equality in worship that was lacking in everyday life. Spiritual release through sermon and song made subtle attacks on slavery. Churches provided proof that laymen and religious leaders were more than capable of meeting the religious needs of the African American community. Churches served as the center of culture where slave and freedmen met equally and developed solidarity. The church also offered opportunity for free speech, economic cooperation, served as buildings for schools, and as social centers for the religious and non-religious alike. Additionally, African style singing and dancing along with spiritual songs, created a vibrant cultural setting in Black churches which still exists today.

In Danville, 92 Blacks had joined the Presbyterian Church between 1825 and 1845; between 1823 and the early 1840s, 123 Blacks were members of Baptist church on Broadway. Though membership was integrated, seating and running the church was segregated, which eventually caused Danville's Blacks to begin organizing their own separate churches, beginning with the Green Street (now First Baptist) Church, under pastordship of Rev. Jordan Meaux, beginning in August 1846.³⁴⁹

During the post-bellum period many African American churches continued the role as centers of the community. The Baptist Church formed a unified front and worked to create schools and organizations to protest racial discrimination. In smaller communities, the African American church was often the largest and only organization of African Americans of any size or strength.

Christian or Crescent Hill Baptist Church, in (Little) Needmore, had a minister every other Sunday, staying with different families. Oscar Butler, who summered in (Little) Needmore, noted that the church was so poorly built that "Shortly after they'd start shouting in it, it would start falling apart, and they had to use guy wires to hold it together".³⁵⁰

During the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, separate churches of African American slaves and freedmen were created, often by disaffected African American members of established white Presbyterian and Baptist churches. These churches were often overseen by committee of whites, who oversaw meetings, acted as clerks, provided financial advice, and tried to retain control over the African American congregants—often not very successfully. The history of separate African American Churches predominantly relates to the Baptist and Methodist denominations. Smaller congregations of Catholics, Episcopalians, Christians, and Presbyterians did exist; however, these were exceptions.

Many of the ministers who served in Danville were quite well educated for the time. The "State University" in Louisville lists several graduates: 1896, Isaac Fisher, Danville; 1900, John H Frye and Orange T Frye, Danville; 1904, Lyman B Goodloe, Perryville; 1908, Henry Clay Logan, Junction City.³⁵¹

The Stanford *Interior Journal*, under date of 11 April 1902, noted that in Junction City and Shelby City, there are ten preachers – one white (Rev N R Davidson, formerly of McKinney) and nine “colored.”

Urban renewal projects of the 1970s, and the construction of Constitution Square State Historic Park removed many physical vestiges of Danville’s African American business district, however, the churches, either in new or historic buildings, survived the upheaval of this period.

“Concord” Presbyterian Church, 1841

The Second Presbyterian Church, on North Third Street, had sixty-seven white and five Black members by 1853, working together, and becoming a strong influence in Danville.³⁵²

There were three Presbyterian churches in Danville in 1916, including the “Concord Church” which stood on the northeast corner of Church and West Walnut Streets. Prior to the building of this edifice, the African Americans beginning by 1841, used the “old” Presbyterian church, which was a small brick building located in what is now McDowell Park, just to the west of the First Presbyterian Church.³⁵³ This church also had an associated school for many years, which was supported by the city to the tune of \$40 a month.³⁵⁴

In 1867, the two white Danville Presbyterian congregations re-aligned their affiliations, the older congregation, located on West Main Street, followed the southern branch of the church, and the newer congregation on North Third Street followed the northern. The African American members chose to align themselves with the northern branch. The congregation hoped to continue meeting under guidance of two African American leaders, however, the lack of formal education of the leaders caused a rift with the ordained Presbyterian Clergy in the community.

The deacons of the Main Street Church, the owners of the church where the African American congregation met, ordered the building demolished. The materials from the building were moved to the northeast corner of Church and Walnut Street where a new building was constructed utilizing in part the recycled materials. This church was also known as the “Concord Presbyterian Church” ironically the same name that was utilized by the white congregation when the church was originally founded.

Calvin Morton Fackler, Danville’s historian, notes in 1935, that the Colored Presbyterian on West Walnut Street, opposite Crescent Lumber Co, should claim to have the oldest building materials in it. About 1868, according to Fackler, the old First Presbyterian Church was taken down and moved to West Walnut St.³⁵⁵ “Another church that possesses a claim, of sorts, to age, is the Colored Presbyterian on Walnut St, opposite the Crescent Lumber Co. Its claim should be that it has the oldest materials in it. It was formed out of the wreckage of the build that stood on the site of the David Rice monument and was the immediate predecessor of the present First Presbyterian. About 1868 the old church was taken down, and transported to its present place, where it still sticks to its ancient name of “Concord”.

First mention of the “Colored Presbyterian Church” in the *Kentucky Advocate* was on 20 March 1874 (p3), when the paper noted a meeting a few nights prior, during which members passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner (assuming this to be the late senator from Massachusetts who was an abolitionist prior to the Civil War). Upon erection of a monument to David Rice, prominent Presbyterian minister in Danville, an article in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 March 1892, p8, mentioned some of the history of the First Presbyterian Church as related to the Concord church. In the early 1800s, the original log church was replaced with a brick church; about 1878, that brick church was removed to Walnut Street, where it was then used by the “colored” congregation.

Rev. Daniel Murray, of Philadelphia, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church on 25 November 1876.³⁵⁶ He left Danville, and moved to Anniston, AL, where he died in February 1905.³⁵⁷

A literary society, the Alpha Literary and Scientific Association, was in operation in 1889,³⁵⁸ and a school was added in 1893. Rev. Dr. Boyden’s wife, who was not named, died of typhoid fever 17 Dec 1902.³⁵⁹

A 1903 account related that Rev. J.A. Boyden oversaw the African American church and school and had served in that capacity for approximately 10 years. Boyden was being re-assigned to the Camp Nelson School, a school for African Americans at Camp Nelson in nearby Jessamine County, under the Board of Missions for Freedmen, also a Presbyterian ministry.

In 1910, the church hosted the first annual session of the Sabbath School Convention of the Presbytery of Lincoln with an extensive program.³⁶⁰

Singers from the Fee Memorial Institute of Nicholasville performed at the Concord Presbyterian Church on 27 February 1930 (*Advocate*, p4); the Fee Institute was where Rev. J A Boyden taught after leaving the ministry at Concord.

It is unclear when the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church congregation disbanded. In a 1938 newspaper notice of a sheriff’s sale,³⁶¹ the “colored Presbyterian Church” is mentioned as a boundary on the south of the West Main Street lot being

sold. Mr. Bill Simpson, one of the oldest members of the Second Street Christian Church recalled the Colored Presbyterian Church in the 1930s. This church ceased operating during the 1940s or 1950s, and apparently was torn down in the fall of 1955 to make way for a parking lot³⁶² and is shown as an empty lot on the Sanborn Fire Maps, 1955 corrections.

First Baptist Church, 1846

Black Baptists began worshipping with whites by 1823. The first Black members of the integrated church were Fannie Pond, of the Salt River area, and Phoeby Jenkins. By 1846, there were 123 Blacks in the church, they filled the balcony and, in that year, formed their own separate church.³⁶³ First Baptist Church was organized in August 1846 with 123 members, was located at 72 Green Street, and was known as the Green Street Church. The white Baptist Church, West Broadway, segregated 126 Black members into the “African Church,” with Rev. Jordan Meaux as the first minister (1846-56), and Rev. Elisha H Green as the second (1856-66).

Under the pastorate of Rev Jordan Meaux, the church split, and he moved many members to “Smokey Row”, near Seventh St. In 1856, Rev Elisha Green moved the church back to Green Street.

Meeting in various places, the congregation was able to settle down after a land donation on Green Street was made in September 1859 to by Cam and Mary Ann Rowe. The church at this time was known as the “Colored Baptist Church.”

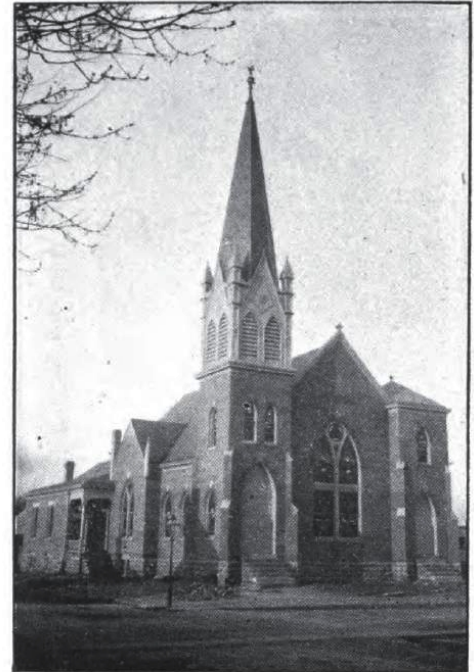
At the conclusion of the Civil War, Danville’s African American Baptist congregation, now called the Green Street Baptist Church, was one of 17 independent African American churches in Kentucky. The Reverend Isaac Slaughter began 26 years of service to this congregation in 1866, serving until 1892. Baptists from this congregation helped establish a congregation in Perryville. The Green Street Baptist Church played an important role, hosting the General Association of Colored Baptists in 1871, where representatives of nearly 100 Kentucky African American Baptist Churches attended. The attendees of this meeting created the predecessor to Louisville’s Simmons College and a newspaper also headquartered in Louisville.

Under Rev. Isaac Slaughter, this church became a leading institution in Kentucky; he organized the Baptist Academy on Russell Street, all prior to 1892.³⁶⁴ Rev. Slaughter pastored the church for 26 years, and at his death, he was succeeded by Rev. Wallace Fisher, who served from 1892 to 1893, when after a secession move by about 20 members to form the New Mission Baptist Church, he was succeeded by Rev. David S Slaughter, serving until spring 1898, when he was succeeded by Rev. J E Wood.³⁶⁵

The Green Street Baptist Church moved from its location on Green Street to the corner of Walnut and 2nd Street in the heart of the African American business district during the first years of the twentieth century. By 1915, the church was known as the First Baptist Church, and was under the direction of Rev. J.E. Wood from 1898. Rev. Wood oversaw the move, the erection of a new building, dedicated in May 1901, the expansion of the church to include over 900 members, a Sunday school, a school known as the Baptist Academy, run by Mrs. Mary Bell Wallace, and a missionary society. Numerous social organizations were formed under Wood’s pastorate, many of which continued well into the 20th Century.

Rev. Wood was succeeded by Rev. G H Martin, 1930-31, Rev J F K Moreland, 1931-33, Rev. G Hamilton Martin, 1933, Rev. Pleasant Anthony Carter, 1933-66,³⁶⁶ followed by Rev Richard Hill, 1966-2005, Rev. Ronald McCowan, 2007-Aug 2010, and Rev. Darrick Allen Briscoe, Aug 2010-present.

On 26 December 1966, the church building burned, but by July 1967, plans and action were under way to rebuild, in the same location, at an estimated cost of \$146,000.³⁶⁷ The new building was opened for worship on 24 Dec 1967. The twenty-year mortgage on the new building was paid off in half the time, and was burned 22 May 1977, with long-time pastor, Rev P A Carter being honored by burning the first piece of the mortgage.³⁶⁸



First Baptist Church, Danville, Ky.



On 5 Oct 2000, the Male Chorus sang at the vice-presidential debate at Centre College's Celebrate America festivities. Chorus president Gary Johnson noted that members range as young as 18, and that there are 27 members. Ron McCowan joined the chorus in 1974, and his uncle, guitarist Matthew "Pistol Pete" McCowan accompanies the group on guitar. The chorus has also performed in Chicago, IL, and Durham, NC.³⁶⁹

First Baptist Church, Perryville, 1867

In June 1860, Elder Daniel S Colgan, of the Perryville Baptist Church, appointed two deacons to look over the affairs of Black members, who apparently were quite numerous at that time. The Black members were given letters of dismissal and helped to organize their own church. The only members who attempted to stay within the now all white church were Sarah Bottom and her daughter, Matilda Burton because they said they "would have preaching and they did not know what those negroes would do." They remained members of that church until they died.³⁷⁰

The church was established in 1867 when several members of the First Baptist Church in Danville obtained letters of dismissal. Organizers included Henry Chatham, Nero Grandville, Preston Sleet, S Q Goodloe, and Henry Peters. The church building was begun in 1879 under the direction of Rev. Wallace Fisher and completed under Rev. Sam Gill in 1882.



The original deed, found by Amelia Burton, is dated 22 August 1876, and shows that the church paid \$75 to Catherine Jones for two tracts of land.

A basement and a vestibule were added in the 1940s, new stained-glass windows were installed in 2001, and in 2003, the new parsonage was under construction, replacing the one built in the late 1890s. That parsonage was dedicated on 22 August.³⁷¹

Pastors included Rev Henry Hocker, Rev Wallace Fisher who began construction of the church in 1879, Sam Gill, who completed construction; Rev G M Fisher in 1888; Rev W C Allen, 1893 for five years; Rev G SLGoodloe, 1900 for 21 years; Rev H L Hunn for a brief time about 1921; Rev John N Smothers, 1927 to 1937; Rev S G Redd and Rev C C Ellis briefly; Rev A C Goodloe, 1940 who added the basement, dining area and vestibule; Rev S E Armour; Rev G W O'Neal; Rev S G Redd again 1967; Rev Willie F Newby, 1987 on.³⁷²

Mrs. Geraldine Crain Harmon, in her book, "Chaplin Hills: History of Perryville, Kentucky, Boyle County", 1971, on p65, says "The colored people had two churches." She doesn't name either one, but the other one may well be the old school/church that she called "Old Scuffle" which was located north of the main cemetery in Perryville, very near to this church.

St James AME Church, 1867

(National Register of Historic Places, BO-D-143, St James AME Church, 2012)

The Methodists in Danville were organized in 1823, with African Americans, Rachel McElvoy and Sarah Carter being two of the first six members.³⁷³ The Methodist congregation separated its African American members during the antebellum period. It is unclear exactly when this occurred, however an 1855 account states:

—Danville, Ky.: A meeting was brought to a close on last Sabbath, which had continued five weeks, in the African church connected with this charge, the results of which were 60 conversions, 60 additions to the church, thirty baptisms of adults, and two of infants. These results are, under God, to be attributed principally to the labors of George Downing and Andrew Bryant, colored preachers of our church from Lexington. The church edifice in which the colored portion of this charge worship, is a neat and comfortable building, and contains a gallery for the whites, which will contain probably sixty or a hundred persons, and which is generally filled when we have no preaching at the white church. The colored church is well organized, having regular classes, prayer-meetings, Sabbath-school and official meetings. June 12, 1855. D. Stevenson.

The Trustees of the Colored Methodist Episcopal (CME) Church being James Garret, John McKay, Leroy Green, David Langford, and Bob Gray purchased a house and lot on Walnut Street for church purposes from Alexander and Elizabeth Sneed on August 8, 1858.

At the time the deed was made there was a building on the lot which seems to have been built mainly by contributions made by the African Americans, most of whom were then slaves and members of the same local church organization with the whites in

Danville, belonging to the ME Church South. From the time of the erection of the church in 1849 or 1850, the African American members seem to have worshiped exclusively in this church, though they continued to be members of the same organization with the whites. These stipulations play an important role in the creation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church during the post-bellum period. Sneed also sold the trustees of the CME church a lot on Walnut Street adjacent to the existing church in January of 1865.

In 1865, the Ohio Conference of the AME Church extended its jurisdiction over Danville. Many of the African American members of Danville Methodist Episcopal Church, South voted to attach themselves to the Ohio-based AME Church.

The AME Church in Danville dates from 1867-1868. The 45' x 166' lot was purchased from J.B. and Margaret Laurence and contained a blacksmith shop. The congregation worshiped in the blacksmith shop until the Gothic Revival building was constructed in 1882, during the pastorate of Rev. James M. Turner (see photo, previous page).³⁷⁴

This congregation originally met at the CME Church location on Walnut Street. In 1865, the Ohio Conference of the AME Church extended its jurisdiction over Danville. The African American members of Danville ME Church South voted to attach themselves to the AME Church.

Before the new building was completed, there was a frame house with one large and three small rooms behind the church. Betty Curd, a church custodian, occupied some of the rooms. When the cornerstone for the church was laid, her Bible was sealed inside.

In April 1885, services were held in the building, even though it was not yet complete and would not be dedicated until later that year. Rev. G W Hatton, pastor, took up a collection which netted \$230 to go toward the costs of building.³⁷⁵

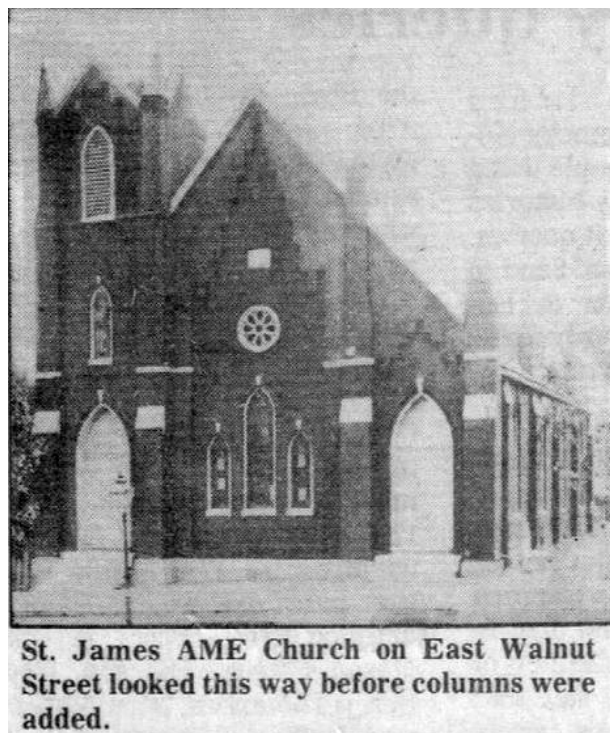
Rev. William Young, who served as pastor from 1928 to 1931, owned the house at 151 East Green Street, which became the parsonage for St James.

St. James AME Church was constructed in the Gothic Revival Style and was substantially altered into a Classical Revival building in the 1920s, suggesting that the congregation was interested in keeping a modern appearance. Subsequent alteration to the building has removed and altered some of the historic fabric, yet the building's roofline reveals its original construction, and alterations have not substantially altered the ability to read the building's Classical Revival details.

Additions and alterations to the building have allowed the building to survive and to continue to serve its congregation. An addition was constructed to the rear, south of the building, during 1908-1914. The building was substantially altered in 1924 under the leadership of Rev. Herbert Brewer into the Classical Revival building observable today. Subsequent additions and alterations to the building occurred in the 1940s, 1960s, and 1990s. The church served the African American population of Danville. Over 30 pastors have served the church congregation which has varied from 100-300 members over the course of its history.

St. James AME Church possesses enough historic material needed to allow the church to be known as historic and allow it to maintain the basic associations. St. James AME church has had the same overall appearance for 90 years, and so has strong integrity of design.

St James AME was recognized in March 2019 when an historical marker was placed in front of the church. The marker commemorated the speech by Dr Mary Ellen Britton in 1887, entitled "Woman's Suffrage: A Potent Agency in Public Reforms." The speech was important enough to have been reprinted in numerous newspapers nationally. For further information see above, at "Historical Marker For African American Teacher and Educator."



St. James AME Church on East Walnut Street looked this way before columns were added.



Though information is sketchy, pastors at St James AME Church include, Newman, _____; Asbury, _____; Whitman, _____; White, _____; Turner, James M, 1882; Hatton, G W; Hamilton, _____; Frazier, J W, 1890 to 1891; Burks, G H, 1891 to 1895; Williams, G W, 1895 to 1896; Chambers, A J, 1896 to 1900; Morrow, J T, 1900 to 1903; Bishop, F P, 1903 to 1904; Shaw, W M, 1904 to 1905; Hill, J W, 1905 to 1908; Nichols, P A, 1908 to 1910; Robinson, G W, 1910 to 1914; Brewer, J C, 1914 to 1915; Andrews, G W, 1915 to 1921; Brewer, G G, 1921 to 1925; Jackson, A W, 1926 to 1929; Young, William, 1928 to 1931; Spillman., B, 1931 to 1932; Powell, W H, 1932 to 1935; White, W H, 1935 to 1938; Buchanan, Charles T, 1938 to 1941; Brown, J A, 1941 to 1945; Williams, E P, 1945 to 1948; Jones, DeForest, 1948 to 1950; Gaddie, W L, 1950 to 1952; Boyd, Jessie, 1952 to 1958; Taylor, Horace, 1958 to 1960; Blake, C Edward, 1960 to 1968; Sydnor, Calvin H, III, 1968 to 1972; Buchanan, C T, 1973 to 1975; Richardson, Charles Clifford, 1975 to 1977; Mitchell, Price D, 1977 to 1978; King, Arthur P, 1978 to 1979; Frazier, Barry, 1979 to 1982; Walker, Everhart, 1982 to 1989; Sweat, Wink, 1989 to 1995?; Mayes, Keith, Sr, 1995 to 2000; Hobson, Everett, 2000; Keesee, Robert E, 2000; Clay, Kenneth Joe, 2000 to 2002; Wilson, Jeremiah, 2002 to 2004; Jenkins, William C, 2004 to 2015; and Smith, Ralph Boyd, 2018 to present (2021)



Second Street Christian Church, 1869

(National Register of Historic Places, BO-D-544, New Mission Baptist (Second Street Christian) Church, 2012)

The Post-bellum period also saw the rise of a separate Christian Church, referred to as the “Colored Christian Church”. This church has origins in 1869 when the African American members of the Christian Church, located on the corner of South Fourth and Walnut, separated and moved to a church constructed on Green Street. Deed records indicate that James Taylor and wife sold the lot to the church July 9, 1869.

The history of the Second Street Christian Church and the New Mission Baptist Church are intertwined, as the Second Street Christian Church purchased the New Mission Church building in 1927.



The New Mission Baptist Church was organized in 1892 after a schism in the “Colored Christian Church”, by Rev. Wallace Fisher, with 14 members. Thirteen individuals came from Green Street (later First Baptist) Baptist Church and one from the Centennial Baptist Church, Harrodsburg. The following were in the organization: Wallace Fisher, Horace Nelson, Edward Miller, Josie Miller, Jesse Jones, Louis Buster, Polly Davis, Jacob Frye, Hannah Davis, Lucinda Gregory, Horace Fox, Elijah Frye, Washington Hunn and Ella Smith.³⁷⁶

The congregation worshiped in a hall until the trustees purchased a lot on Second Street from George Craig for \$800. Craig stipulated that the trustees must build a room 15-x-16 feet, 70 feet from the street for church purposes, and that they must eventually build a “Church Edifice”.

Rev. Fisher requested the *Advocate* to ask all his friends to assist in building a new church building, the present one (*pictured left in 1899*) on Second Street near Green, is now totally inadequate.³⁷⁷

In 1906, the trustees mortgaged the lot on 2nd Street for \$500 to William S. Lawwill, Guardian of Stuart Lawwill. Land at the corner of Green and Second Street was acquired in 1893. New Mission constructed the rusticated concrete block building in 1908-1914 and utilized the building until they sold it in to the Second Street Christian Church in 1927.

The *Golden Jubilee*, a publication of the Kentucky Association, relates the following information about the New Mission Baptist Church: -

“Rev. Wallace Fisher, the first pastor, served for 16 years, increasing the membership and erecting the first building. He also started the present concrete building which neared completion, under the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Smothers. The following have served this church as pastor: Rev. W. Fisher, 16 years; Rev. A. A. Russell, 9 months; Licentiate, Jas. Gilbert, supplied 7 or 8 months; Rev. J. N. Smothers, 4 years, and the present pastor, Rev. Melville M. D. Perdue, Louisville, took charge, June 13, 1915. Church membership, 350. Valuation of church property, \$15,000.”

The church was constructed circa 1908 at a time when concrete block was coming into fashion as an inexpensive building material. Harmon Palmer patented the first successful concrete block machine with a removable core and sides in 1900, and started the Hollow Block Building Company in 1902, selling block-making machines. Other manufacturers began making machines similar to Palmer's, and by 1907, the Miracle Company of Minneapolis, the Dykema company of Grand Rapids Michigan, the Winger Company and Blakeslee Company of Columbus Ohio, the Cement Machine Company of Jackson Michigan, the Besser Company and Ideal Concrete Machinery Company of Cincinnati, were all manufacturing and distributing the machines.

The block machines were a quick and relative efficient method to make concrete blocks. Hundreds of individuals



purchased the machines and made blocks for their own construction projects throughout the United States. Sears, Roebuck and Company sold the machines and building plans, along with other building materials and plans, throughout the early-twentieth century. It is presently unclear where the New Mission Congregation got the plans for their church, however, a pattern book may be a likely source.

The block machines had interchangeable plates to create different block faces. These plates were utilized in the construction of the New Mission Church. Three different block faces are present on the New Mission Church. At eye level, the builders utilized a broken ashlar faceplate, like

Sears, Roebucks Broken Ashlar Style B from the 1907 catalog.

Rev. Melville Martin DuPee Perdue was pastor of this church in 1915. He was born in Franklin, KY in 1894, resided in Grand Rapids, MI, son of John H and Adaline (____) Perdue. He attended Central High School and State University in Louisville, and was ordained 3 Aug 1915.³⁷⁸ He married in Louisville 11 Jun 1918 (Boyle Marrs Bk13C p111) Georgia Beatrice Doneghy, teacher, born Junction City 1893, daughter of Thomas and Susan (____) Doneghy.

Rev. A H Weber is mentioned as pastor in July 1921, Rev. A J Burgess is mentioned in June 1922, and several church notices in the 1930s mention Rev. J E Blair as minister.

In 1925, apparently the debt of the church had not been discharged, as Mrs. George N Jean, of Santa Barbara, CA, purchased the church for \$2925 to satisfy the debt. It was hoped that the congregation would buy the church from Mrs. Jean.³⁷⁹ This is also the last mention I can find of the New Mission church.

A highly incomplete list of ministers here include (with the approximate date of their pastorate's beginning), A H Weber, 1921; A J Burgess, 1922; William M Martin, 1928; J E Blair, 1930; R L Saunders 1940; Claude H Johnson, 1943; J O Bowles, 1945; J T Moore, 1947; Cornelius Daniels, 1949; Jesse Hicks, 1955; Cornelius Daniels (again), 1958; Finis Walkup, 1961, and Benjamin Carter, 1992

Plastering and paneling were completed in the 1960s, exterior painting was done in September 1969 and the carpeting dates from the 1990s. Two equal-sized rooms are located to the north and south of the central rostrum. The northern room serves as the church office, and a doorway leads from the rostrum into the room. The room is illuminated by a 1/1-light double-hung sash window. Wall surfaces are paneled. A second doorway leads outside onto a small, poured concrete stoop. The opposite



**Rev. Melville M. D. Perdue,
Danville, Ky.**

room serves as the choir room and is illuminated by a 1/1-light double-hung sash window. Wall surfaces are paneled. A second doorway leads outside onto a modern handicap accessible deck.

Junction City Baptist Church, 1872

This church was organized by Rev. Wallace Fisher, 1872, with a few members, among whom were Brother Joe Ball and wife and Rosie Ball Carpenter. By 1915, Sister Rosie Carpenter was the only living member of this organization. She was the wife of Rev. S. Carpenter, who was the present pastor. Rev. Wallace Fisher became the pastor and served several years. Services were conducted under trees, the first building being a log cabin too dark to see how to read or write. Others in the organization were: Jack May Owen and wife, Peter Douglas, Lewis Harris and wife, William. McFarren, Jordan Wallace and wife, Amanda Able.³⁸⁰ In 1888, Rev. R B Butler, of Paris, KY, assumed the pastorate, but in 1890, he left to teach at Natchez Baptist College, in Mississippi. But after only five months there, he resigned, and came back to Junction City, again shortly leaving that pastorate as the Chair of Latin and French at the State University.³⁸¹ Rev. Jackson Caldwell pastored this church beginning about July 1963.

Wilson Chapel AME Church, about 1875

The county map by Beers, printed in 1876, shows a “colored school” in what became Wilsonville, but not a church as of yet. A fundraiser at the Wilsonville school about that time raised money to help build the church. A letter to the editor of the *Kentucky Explorer* in April 2003 does mention that Charlie Wilson established the church about 1875, and Ella Mae Marshall noted that the church would celebrate its 127th anniversary in June 2002. Organized as Wilson Chapel AME Church, this congregation for many years was known as St James AME Church, causing confusion with Danville’s St James AME Church, until Rev. Everhart Walker and Miss Ella Mae Marshall convinced the AME diocese to rename it, “Wilson Chapel” in honor of Charlie Wilson, and the community of Wilsonville.³⁸² The founding date has not been definitively learned, but Mr. John H Marshall, who was 103 years old in June 1971, had been a member of the church for 80 years, and a trustee for 75 years.³⁸³

Rev. V B Polk, pastor in 1933, preached at the church on Zion Hill for a week in September, with the principal speaker being Rev. W H Powell, of Danville.³⁸⁴

On 24 Feb 1941, Rev Lucien Bond, of Burgin, began preaching here, with a revival expected to last two weeks.³⁸⁵

1941, 8 Jul, p2 – The Wilsonville Church hosted the Golden Echo Quartet of Louisville on Sunday 13 July. Also, the 55th Session of the District Conference and Sunday School Convention was held here on 16 and 17 July; having charge of the meeting were Rev R R Wright Jr, presiding Bishop, of Wilberforce, OH, Rev B Spillman, presiding elder from Danville; and Rev G L Walker, pastor of the Wilsonville Church.

Wilsonville hosted a singer’s chorus from Lexington on 7 May 1944, with a large attendance expected.³⁸⁶ In April 1954, “Mrs. Sparks, pastor of Wilsonville church” was participating in a revival at Milledgeville AME Church.³⁸⁷

At an October 1986 conference of AME churches held in Danville, the name was restored to Wilson Chapel AME Church.³⁸⁸

Ella Mae Marshall noted in 1992 that church services and community events kept the Chapel busy most of the week, but that now services were only held twice a month, with membership down to 10 from over 100, 17 of whom went on to become AME ministers..

Rev. Henry Bevel of Danville served this church in the late 1960s. Under his pastorate, improvements were made to the church, and the one-room Wilsonville school house was purchased, the parsonage was repaired, and the cemetery was cleaned up and mowed.³⁸⁹



Reports from 18 August 1974 note that the homecoming day featured dinner served in the old school building, and was well attended by folks from Louisville, Ohio, and neighboring counties.³⁹⁰ As late as 1992, Wilsonville Chapel was the site of a one-day homecoming festival, which again, is no longer held. The last mention in the *Advocate-Messenger* is on page 5, 21 Sep 2012, a homecoming dinner and worship service. Since then, however, the church has been abandoned, and is falling into disrepair, although the cemetery is receiving care through volunteers.

Colored Christian Church, 1884?

Mention of a “colored Christian Church” was made in 1884, noting that members of the church raised funds to pay off church debt, taking in about \$70 and reducing the debt to \$40; however mention was not made of where this church was.³⁹¹ The same church was mentioned as holding a Sunday school Institute in May of 1886; this time the church is mentioned as being located on Green Street,³⁹² and another convention of the Cumberland Presbyterians was held on Green Street in 1886.³⁹³

Numerous other articles in Danville newspapers tell of a “colored Christian Church.” Sometimes this church is located on Green Street, and at other times (Oct 1913, in listing of sidewalk assessments) it seems to be on West Walnut between Fourth and Fifth Streets. This second reference, however, is what is more commonly called the “Concord Presbyterian Church.” So, the question remains – are there two different churches here, or two different names?

This church is mentioned in an assessment for paving sidewalks in July 1922, along with the Colored Presbyterian Church, also on the north side of West Walnut.³⁹⁴ Property owners from the east line of Fifth to the east line of Fourth, north side, are listed as T B Simmons, Judith Hocker, John Smith, E P Faulconer, Frank Coffee, Martha Prather, Colored Christian Church, America Rogers, Colored Presbyterian Church, E G Evans, E P Faulconer, John Nave, and C R Martin.

Rev. P W Watson, pastor of the colored Christian Church for five years, resigned in April 1918, to move to Hagerstown, MD.³⁹⁵ As no minister named Watson seems to be associated with the Concord Presbyterian Church, it would seem that we are talking about two (or possibly even three) different churches, as is apparently borne out by several other articles.

In 1921, Rev. J J Green, pastor, announced a revival meeting beginning 9 November, but the church location was not given. Yet, in 1926, the *Advocate* reported that the Colored Christian Church will hold services in their new South Second Street church on 1 August. This would lead me to believe that some mentions of the “colored Christian Church” refer to a church on West Walnut, and that other mentions refer to what is now Second Street Christian.

Clifton Baptist Church, 1886

The source of most information on the Clifton structures (church, school, cemetery, etc.) comes from the National Register application, Clifton Baptist Church Complex (BO-377) Boyle County, KY, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1998.

The Clifton Baptist Church was organized by Rev Edd Allen, in 1886 (celebrating its 110th Anniversary on 4 Aug 1996), the same year as the Clifton School and held services initially at the schoolhouse. By the end of the nineteenth century, the congregation gave its financial and physical support to the construction of a frame church building on the school lot.

The church centennial brochure in 1986 lists nearly all church officials who served over the past 100 years. Charter members included

“James and Emma Penman, Clay and Malenda Gill, Smith Tarrance (father of Tom Tarrance), Howard Cowan, Mary Ann Rowe, Andy Woods, Fount Ross and Mary Pope. The first deacons were as follows: Bros. Smith Tarrance, Albert Gess, Andy Woods, John Brown, Fount Ross, Howard Cowan, and Clay Gill.

“The following ministers have pastored this church; Rev. Edd Allen, Rev. Henry Turpin, Rev. Silas Crawford, Rev. Sherd Carpenter, Rev. John Smothers, Rev. Gus Goodlow, Rev. Shelby Lackey, Rev. Morris Goggins, Rev. H. C. Copley, Rev. A. G. Johnson, Rev. Marshall. Rev. Jerry Mayfield, who built the small dining room and Rev. W. M. Hughes who taught us the books of the Bible. Currently our church was in debt and was not financially able to support a pastor. The Lord saw Rev. Hughes standing by not as a builder of wood, but as builder for God. He offered his services, and led us for 5 years without compensation, until God called him home. The next pastors were Rev. W. M. Harris, who organized our Sunday School and Missionary Society, and Rev. S. E. Armour, who added the two rooms on the side of the church.

The brochure also notes that beginning in 1963, (and continuing until at least 1996), Rev James Landrum continued to hold



services on Sunday mornings, driving each week from Louisville. Work on the church included painting inside and out, installing wall to wall carpet, adding gas heat and water facilities, and reconstructing the front walk. Church members are baptized in the Dix River, approximately one mile north of the church, in the same location used by Clifton congregations since the late nineteenth century (Interview with Reverend James A. Landrum, August 28, 1996).

In 1996, the Clifton Baptist Church received a grant, along with the Doram-Sledd House and the West Walnut Street Lodge Hall. At Clifton, roof, foundation, and interior repairs were to be done, and the dining room, formerly the old Doram residence, was to be upgraded if possible.

Landrum retired in April 1999, at a time when there were only three members left in the church and was succeeded by Rev. Givens McCormack of Danville.³⁹⁶

Stoney Point Predestinarian Baptist Church, by 1898

Harry "Poppa" Jackson, born 25 Dec 1869, son of Andy and Georgeann (Rice) Jackson, had been a member of Stoney Point Baptist for 75 years and a deacon for over 70 years, when he was the subject of an article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 14 Jan 1973, p32.

Rev. Wallace Fisher of Danville converted 34 people in a two-week meeting held at the Stoney Point School.³⁹⁷

An article in the *Advocate* 14 Dec 1931 noted that the Lexington Road was extremely dangerous due to its narrowness and its curves, and especially near the Stoney Point Church during services, as worshippers had to park on the side of the road, narrowing the passageway even further.³⁹⁸ The church purchased the former Stoney Point School from the county in 1945. There are also reports of serious accidents on this road in the 1940s and 1950s.



Rev. Thomas Kennedy was pastor in late 1967.³⁹⁹

Mount Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, after 1901

Located on Persimmon Knob, just south of KY-300 (the Junction City-Parksville Road), land for this church was purchased from Charley Taylor in 1901 and sold in 1962 to William and Viola (____) Engle. During this time, and probably sometime earlier, Persimmon Knob was a significant Black settlement, with its own school and store as well. Numerous white families lived there as well, operating a restaurant and a sawmill. But by 1962, most Black families had moved away, the church was abandoned, and at this point, no remnant of it exists.

Junction City Colored Christian Church, 1907

Mention is made of the laying of the cornerstone of the Junction City Colored Christian Church, in June 1907. Both Black and white ministers spoke, and the crowd was integrated as well. What church this might be, however, is uncertain.⁴⁰⁰ In 1925, a group of jubilee singers performed at this church "located in the settlement between Junction City and Shelby City."⁴⁰¹

Atoka Baptist Church, 1914

The Atoka Baptist Church in August 1914 was under the pastorate of Rev. James Franklin Adams (Photo from Parrish, 1915, p140), who was born in Boyle Co, attended school at Berea, ordained 22 Nov 1888. He pastored one church and erected one. The Atoka Baptist Church was organized 18 May 1890 by him, assisted by Rev. C C Bate and Rev Wallace Fisher. Membership in 1915 was 60.⁴⁰²

The church, called "Needmore Baptist (Colored) Church, burned about midnight, 4 Dec 1956. It was described as a comparatively large frame structure about 300 yards south of



**Rev. James Franklin Adams
Atoka, Ky.**

the Perryville Road. Rev. P A Carter noted that the church was without a pastor and had no regular services, though Assistant County Fire Chief Louis Evans did report that a funeral was held there “last week”. No one could be found in the hours after the fire, who could state whether there was insurance on the building and the furnishings⁴⁰³

Church of God of America, 1919

Succeeded by the New Birth Temple of Deliverance, 2015,⁴⁰⁴ the Church of God of America was founded by “Mother” Brown of Pulaski County in 1919. At its height it had several congregations in Kentucky and West Virginia.

A notice in the *Daily Messenger* 11 Oct 1924, p3, says that the Church of God of America purchased the Green Street Christian Church, but that the Christian Church would not turn over the building to the Church of God until their new church, on Main Street, is completed.

Pastor since 7 March 1933,⁴⁰⁵ Bishop A R Smith oversaw construction of the church building on West Green St (now MLK Blvd) in 1950,⁴⁰⁶ and Larry Weathers Sr, led the church since Rev. Smith’s death in January 1978. As of 2002, however, Rev. Weathers had begun his own church, the Vision Church of Holiness.

The building burned Sunday night, 31 January 2010, and resulting accusations of greed and corruption over the insurance money, \$910,000, caused the split and eventual collapse of the Church of God of America. The gutted shell of the church was demolished on 5 February, shortly after the fire, as it was considered a danger to people and surrounding buildings. When Ollie Mae Napier, one of the most stalwart members of the old church, died in 2015, that was considered the end of the Church of God of America. Rev. Tim Napier, Ollie’s nephew, took charge of a rebuilding, as the New Birth Temple of Deliverance, in 2011.



Bethel Baptist Church (Little Bethel), 1925

The Bethel Baptist Church, located on Cowan Street in West Danville, was organized by Rev E B Coleman in 1925, and the first building was built on land he and his wife Maggie donated to the church. Succeeding ministers include Rev. H Smith (by 1933), Rev Howard Lovestic Hunn (by 1936), Rev Louis Faulkner (by 1950), Rev A J Baxter (by 1941), Rev J L Buckner (by 1947 and 1965), Rev Reuben Brantley (by 1954), Rev Gerald Robinson, Rev. Ronald Burns (by Nov 2001), Rev Joseph Marshall Sr, and Rev Ronald McCowan.



In May 1962⁴⁰⁷, Rev. Brantley petitioned the city to allow the church to connect to the city sewer line, along with homes on the other side of Cowan Street. The original church building, a wood frame structure, had been demolished by June 1962, to make way for a new building.

Rev Brantley was responsible for erecting the brick building in 1962 (photo left). The cornerst one was laid 11

Aug 1963 (*A-M*, 9 Aug 1963), the church itself having been dedicated the previous Sunday. This building was replaced in 2013 with the present structure (photo right).⁴⁰⁸ In the interim, the congregation met at Smith-Jackson Funeral Home. The old building was plagued with problems, including bats in the basement, and rather than try to repair the building, the congregation decided to build new.



The new building, 80 by 40 feet, has a sanctuary and a fellowship hall that can be divided into classrooms, and is ADA compliant, which was an issue with the former church. The building itself was primarily constructed by a group of Baptist men and women volunteers from Cullman, AL, who spent the week of 24 June 2013 erecting the building. By the end of that week, it was mostly constructed, and almost paid for.⁴⁰⁹

Duncan and Randolph Hill Mission, 1943

Some churches came and went with nary a mention. One such church may be the “Mission of Duncan and Randolph Hill.” The *Advocate-Messenger*, 1 Dec 1943, reported that the mission had elected Milford Gray superintendent, Johnetta Cooper, organist; and Ruth Gray, secretary. Rev. Louis Faulkner delivered a sermon the previous Sunday on “Ye are the Salt of the Earth.” Rev. P A Carter (of First Baptist) was listed in Feb 1944 as the “Sponsor”. The Mission hosted nearly 100-year-old Mrs Hettie Montgomery Pope at its services, Sunday, 5 Mar 1944. In June 1944, the First Baptist Church Missionary Society held its weekly meeting in the Duncan Hill Mission, and members who live in the area were served a delicious lunch. This is the last mention of the “Mission” I can find.⁴¹⁰

St John AME Church, now Junction City Church of God, before 1952



Left, the church during WW2 (Cline family photo cropped). Below right, the church about 1960.

In November 1952, the pastor of St John AME, Rev Elizabeth Smith, announced a full line musical program for 16 Nov so the church was in existence at least by that time, and Rev Smith was still pastor by September 1953. Fifteen-year-old Rev. Elmer Leece preached a sermon here on 16 May 1954.⁴¹¹ At homecoming, 7 Aug 1955, Rev. Cassie Pearl Ammons was pastor.⁴¹² In January 1959, the Women’s Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church noted that repairs to St John’s were complete, and the parishioners could continue worshipping there.⁴¹³ Rev. Everhart Walker was pastor by early 1959,

when Mrs Rosetta Strozier hosted a quilt contest and oyster supper on Cowan Street to benefit the church.⁴¹⁴ In 1970, there were two real estate transactions concerning this church. First, on 3 Jun, Everhart and Barbara Walker sold to the Trustees of Church of God, Shelby, property on Shelby Street in Shelby City. On June 7, the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church sold property on Shelby Street to Everhart and Barbara Walker. These transfers occurred in an order different from the way they were reported in the newspaper, i.e., AME Church to the Walkers first, then the Walkers to the Church of God.⁴¹⁵



In 2017, John W Samons wrote me on Facebook that, “In 1967 my dad Mart Samons moved to Junction City and started a small congregation. They purchased the old AME Church and remodeled it and started having services there. I was a freshman at Boyle Co. High at the time. About 1970 they remodeled the interior by lowering the ceilings and replacing the old benches with more comfortable seating and went from the coal stove to gas heat. The group was an independent group called The Church of God. We left the area about 1975 and another minister would come over on Sundays from Morehead and preach. His name was Bro. Curtis Williams. Later on, another couple, Dan and Angela Gellenbeck moved from Oklahoma and took over the work there. After a few more years it was decided to tear the

old building down and build the new chapel. Bro. Dan is a very skilled craftsman and was instrumental in the chapel picture here coming to life and Dan and Angela are still pastoring there.

Christ the Head Missionary Church, East Main St, 1997

In the first mention I find of this church in 1997, Rev. Ben Carter was minister here.⁴¹⁶ The church was incorporated at 845 E Main St in early 1999,⁴¹⁷ and they requested permission to build a church in a residential zone in June 1999.⁴¹⁸ A building permit for a 15,400 square foot building, at a cost of \$330,000 was approved by the Danville Boyle County Planning and Zoning Commission in October 1999.⁴¹⁹ Rev. Carter celebrated the seventh anniversary of his pastorate in May, 2003.⁴²⁰

Incidentally, the Church ran a day care from the very earliest years, and on food inspections, they consistently received the highest possible ratings. Unfortunately, an after-school enrichment program for low-income children was ended in the spring of 2005, partly because Carter's church did not have the organizational skills to compete for "faith-based initiative" funding grants provided by the federal government.⁴²¹

An article on 5 Jun 2009 (p4), however, notes that a "guest minister" at the installation of Samuel Oleka at First Christian Church, Danville, will be pastor Ben Carter of the Church Without Walls of Lafayette, LA.

As of 2023, this is no longer a predominantly Black church.



Vision Church of Holiness, 2002

Though the first mention of Vision Church was in the Advocate on 4 Oct 2002, this church was founded on 16 Jul 2002 by Pastor Larry Weathers Sr, formerly of the Church of God of America.⁴²² The church began meeting at the Hampton Inn, and was originally located in the Greenleaf Shopping Center at 1000 Lexington Ave in October 2002, but a notice on 1 Nov 2002 gave the address as 1311 West Walnut St. A notice in the *Advocate-Messenger* 23 July 2004 (p7) announced a celebration of Rev. Weathers's 26th year as pastor, first at the Church of God of America, then here, beginning 16 July 2002.

Groundbreaking for the new church building was held 11 July 2004, at 704 Holladay Drive, services being then held at 1000 East Lexington Rd, with the new church being dedicated 26 March 2006.



Weathers's daughter, Melinda Weathers, Centre College, 2002, preached her first sermon here on 10 March 2007. In 2013, Rev. Weathers celebrated 40 years in the ministry, but died in January 2021, whereon Melinda assumed the lead pastorate.

Hope Full Gospel Church, Duncan Hill, 2004



The Hope Independent Church was located at 805 Maple Avenue in June 2004,⁴²³ but had moved to 888 Duncan Hill by September 2004,⁴²⁴ the church having purchased two lots on Duncan Hill from George J Woods, recorded May 2005. Formerly Hope Independent Church, as noted on 21 Dec 2007 (*A-M*, p7), many food sales in the 2004-2018 time period were held at 193 East Martin Luther King, the church being located at 888 Duncan Hill by September 2004. Rev. Robert L Coulter was minister as of 11 Apr 2004 (*A-M*, p4). The first anniversary of the pastorate of Garvin Ricco Floyd was celebrated 26 Oct 2008.⁴²⁵ By 2013, the church was led by Rev. Robert L Coulter.⁴²⁶ Rev. Casey Curtis was installed 20 Jul 2014.⁴²⁷

New Birth Temple of Deliverance, 2011

The “resurrected” version of the former Church of God of America, is the new church on Perryville Road, called the New Birth Temple of Deliverance. Rev. Tim Napier, son of one of the last members of the Church of God of America, Ollie Mae Napier, and former pastor of the Church of God, envisioned a church campus here with a pond, meditation garden, athletic fields, and a drug and alcohol treatment program.⁴²⁸

The church building itself sits on 14 acres, and was built at a cost of \$1.5 million, with projected services beginning in September 2015.⁴²⁹ Tim Napier, Ollie Mae’s son, opened the new church after five years of trials and tribulations, lawsuits and countersuits, and installed the new church’s information officer, James M Hunn Jr, Napier’s nephew. Hunn, a 27-year Air Force veteran originally from Danville, was installed as pastor in September 2015. The church itself was incorporated as New Birth Temple of Deliverance Ministries. Inc. in December 2015.

In August, 2017, the church applied for a conditional use permit to allow a residential faith-based childcare facility, and by September, 2017, the pastor is listed as Jon D Short III.⁴³⁰ Later in 2017, the church had applied for a 16 bed in-house alcohol and drug treatment facility, but their application was withdrawn from Planning and Zoning consideration. Apparently, the church had not complied with the original conditions of construction, including not correcting a drainage problem, not installing lights or paving, as were called for on the original plan.⁴³¹ After



adverse testimony from neighbors, the P&Z board denied Napier’s permit. That denial noted that the original church was built on land owned by the “Church of God of America” which was dissolved in July 2017, and that the purported owner as of December 2017 was the “Church of God of America Inc” – indicating that the P&Z board really didn’t know who the owner actually was. The minutes also reported various disputes with neighbors of the church.⁴³²

I can find no reference to this church after January 2018, though it is still listed by various non-profit reporting agencies. Photos taken 25 Sep 2018 by the author. As of the Spring, 2019, it has been purchased by the Seventh Day Adventists of Danville.

Tucker Chapel Baptist Church, Lebanon

Many Danville people were married, and a fair number are buried at this Marion County church. Rev. A J Baxter who was pastor of Bethel Baptist in West Danville, gave his farewell sermon on Sunday, 7 Apr 1946 (*Advocate-Messenger*, p5); as he was pastor in Greensburg and Tucker Chapel, he did not feel he could give full attention to the West Danville church. Rev. Baxter, it was noted on 16 Nov 1950, p5, was pastor at Tucker Chapel for 15 years, and on 13 Sep 1957, p7, he was celebrating the 20th Anniversary of his pastorate there. As late as 1965, possibly later, he was still pastor at Tucker, but preaching at Bethel as well on 18 May.⁴³³ A later pastor at Tucker Chapel was Rev. Herman Samuel Bradshaw, (1924-2011) who also pastored the Turnersville Baptist Church in Turnersville, Lincoln Co.

Churches Needing More Research

Mention was made in several newspaper articles of a Northside Baptist Church, and a Southside Baptist Church, both of which were supposedly near Junction City. I can find little on each of them, except that Rev. Jackson Caldwell supposedly pastored each of them in turn. I have been told by a relative of Rev. Caldwell that the Northside church was on the street just to the north of the former Grider Furniture Store in Shelby City.

Both the Mitchellsburg AME Church, and Mitchellsburg Baptist Church, possibly known as the Friendship Baptist Church pastored by Rev. Jackson Caldwell about 1959, need more research.

Cemeteries

African American Cemeteries in general

As many as 60% of enslaved Africans brought to the Americas may have come from the general Congo River area, and they brought with them many burial customs and beliefs from the area. Though mixed with European, and later American, customs, some African customs survived.

Death was not the end of life, merely another form of it – the “Circle of Life”. Burials usually, but not always, face east in order to follow with West African custom of following the rising sun (signifying rebirth) and the Christian belief of facing Jerusalem to await Christ’s second coming.

Graves were often randomly placed, and no attempt was made to control vegetation; trees were important in African American cemeteries, as it was believed that the roots anchored the material world above to the spiritual world below the earth. Also, for various reasons, many slave funerals were held at night, after the workday was over.

Spirits of the dead hovered over the living, and were aware of worldly events, and even exerted influence over the living.

The BaKongo often used personal items and objects used by the deceased to decorate the grave, believing that the artifacts held some of the owner’s power. This amethyst glass pitcher pictured right was found at Shelby City African American Cemetery, with the bottom broken out, but the general form of the pitcher was preserved, again as in the BaKongo tradition.



Leaving grave offerings is often linked to Angola or Ivory Coast, but also West and West Central Africa. Decorative objects in the Kongo tradition were often left at the grave to help the spirit and guide it to the other world and prevent haunting. Sometimes one shoe is found on a grave, which supposedly represents prohibiting spirits from returning.⁴³⁴

Particularly along the coast, white seashells were made a part of graves, but I have only seen one home-made gravestone in this area which impressed a seashell in the wet concrete – an unknown burial at White Oak Cemetery, in Garrard County (right).

E. L. Glave, an associate of the famous British explorer Henry Morton Stanley, wrote that often graves are covered with articles “rendered useless by being cracked or perforated with holes.” (Glave, 1891)⁴³⁵

In many cases, all around the US, but particularly in the South, African American cemeteries have been neglected, abandoned, or even destroyed. Whether they were stand-alone segregated sites, or whether they were a section in a mixed-race cemetery, the results were often similar. The plight of African American cemeteries gained national and world-wide attention when the African Burial Ground, 6.6 acres in Manhattan, containing 20,000 graves, was discovered during a construction project. Many people in marginalized communities have seen their burial grounds bulldozed, destroyed, or just ignored. These cemeteries are a valuable yet largely forgotten history, as African Americans are less likely to be recognized and represented in the official records. There are laws protecting Native American graves and cemeteries (the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, NAGPRA, of 1990) but no similar legislation specifically protects Black cemeteries.



For Black Americans the cemetery has long had special significance. Beyond its association with the fear and awe of death, which all humans share, the graveyard was, in the past, one of the few places in America where an overt Black identity could be asserted and maintained.⁴³⁶ Vlach, 1991: 109-110, also noted that the bottoms of objects were often broken off so the spirit would not return to haunt the living.

The very idea of locating, identifying, researching, restoring, and preserving African American cemeteries is inscribed on the memorial at the African Burial Ground National Monument in Manhattan:

For all those who were lost
 For all those who were stolen
 For all those who were left behind
 For all those who were not forgotten.⁴³⁷

African American Cemeteries in Boyle County

There have been numerous African American cemeteries in Boyle County. Over the years, as families died out or moved away, many of these became abandoned and overgrown. An attempt has been made, however, to list as many burials as possible in each of these cemeteries, and to record them permanently on the website, [Find A Grave](#). In the listing below, each cemetery's Find A Grave page is hyperlinked.

The list is extensive, but probably incomplete. For example, there have been reports of an African American cemetery near the "Colored Presbyterian" Church, on the east side of Church Street, between West Main and West Walnut in Danville, and another on the grounds of Old Crow Inn, Stanford Road. In 2003, a dog specializing in finding old graves located 13 graves near the Inn. Inn owner, Andre Brousseau said he would be fencing and marking the graves.⁴³⁸

The number of graves listed for each cemetery is generally the number of recorded, verified burials, either obtained from gravestones, obituaries, or death certificates. The actual number buried in each cemetery is probably grossly underestimated. For example, in Shelby City, there are 181 recorded burials, but there are probably over 800 in fact.

African Americans Born Into Slavery, Buried in Boyle County, Kentucky

This listing, from Find A Grave, lists all KNOWN African Americans buried in Boyle County who were born prior to the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery. Some of the following were, of course, "free persons of color", notably most of the Dorams and the Rowes, but most were born enslaved. The list is not complete, as many died before vital records were kept, and left no record behind.

ALICETON

1. Pope, Amanda Crowdus Colbert, b 1841 d Jun 16, 1916
2. Pope, John Alfred, b 1883 d Jun 12, 1917
3. Taylor, George, b 1860 d Feb 21, 1939

ATOKA

1. Adams, Julia Harris, b Feb 5, 1852 d Jun 6, 1942
2. Bottoms, Bettie, b Dec 24, 1845 d Jan 4, 1933
3. Bottoms, Moses, b 1820 d Jul 29, 1927
4. Ewing, James, b 1850 d Nov 4, 1920
5. Harris, Mattie Adams, b May 11, 1861 d Aug 2, 1914
6. Lewis, Harriet, b 1858 d Feb 11, 1928
7. Raines, Benjamin, b 1845 d Apr 7, 1928

CHRISTOPHER BURIAL PLACE

1. Christopher, Charles, b unknown d unknown

CLIFTON

1. Cowan, Rev Howard, b 1859 d unknown
2. Gray, Sara S, b 1854 d May 12, 1921
3. Hughes, Margaret, b Mar 1853 d Jun 3, 1916
4. Penman, James Thomas, b Dec 3, 1861 d Jan 28, 1940
5. Trumbo, Lou Vicie Smith, b Oct 7, 1859 d Oct 2, 1952

HILLDALE

1. Abel, Fletcher, b 1839 d 20 Jan 1916

2. Adams, James T, b 4 Aug 1856 d 30 Dec 1931
3. Alcorn, Joseph, b 1861 d 1934
4. Allen, Charles Thomas, b 31 Jan 1865 d 8 Sep 1948
5. Allen, Henry, b 1854 d 2 Jun 1939
6. Austin, Isaac, b 1844 d 11 Mar 1919
7. Bailey, Charles, b 1827 d 8 Feb 1917
8. Bailey, Ellen Rogers, b 11 Feb 1848 d 19 Nov 1920
9. Bailey, Emma, b 1852 d 1931
10. Bailey, James H, b 10 Jul 1842 d 19 Mar 1914
11. Baldock, Lucinda Barbour, b Oct 1864 d 1 Feb 1912
12. Barbour, Harry, b 1864 d 25 Jul 1914
13. Bates, Rachel, b 1817 d unknown
14. Batts, Rachel R, b 1811 d 1901
15. Bearden, Patsy, b Dec 1847 d 19 Jun 1924
16. Beatty, Susan A, b 1847 d 1926
17. Bentley, Kiziah White, b 25 Apr 1852 d 19 Jun 1887
18. Black, George Ann, b 1852 d 1898
19. Bluntish, Eddie Shaw, b 1 Jan 1861 d 20 Dec 1945
20. Bly, Albert, b 1862 d 16 Jul 1924
21. Blythe, Albert, b 1860 d 1924
22. Bowman, Isaiah, b 7 Oct 1859 d 22 Apr 1917
23. Bowman, Sarah, b 7 Aug 1859 d 22 Apr 1917
24. Bradshaw, Lieuetter Jones, b 13 Feb 1865 d 30 Jan 1943
25. Bratcher, Susan, b 7 Mar 1852 d 10 Apr 1906
26. Bridgewater, John, b 1864 d 12 Jan 1936

27. Bright, Henry, b 29 Mar 1848 d 15 Apr 1914
28. Burdett, Martha, b 26 May 1884 d 17 Jan 1885
29. Burris, Martha, b 10 Oct 1849 d 3 Dec 1899
30. Burton, Elizabeth Garr, b 4 Mar 1836 d 11 Jul 1924
31. Caldwell, Albert, b 1841 d 1 Oct 1916
32. Caldwell, Artimesia "Artie" Jones, b Apr 1848 d 25 Jul 1918
33. Caldwell, Julius, b 25 Jan 1835 d 10 Aug 1925
34. Campbell, _____, b 20 Mar 1855 d 17 Aug 1884
35. Campbell, Sophy, b 1823 d 1908
36. Camper, Lizzie, b 1861 d 31 Mar 1882
37. Carroll, J T, b 10 Aug 1845 d 14 Oct 1929
38. Carter, Rev Jacob, b Oct 1830 d 24 Dec 1896
39. Cheatham, Edmund B Sr, b 1822 d unknown
40. Cheatham, Sherman R, b 13 Dec 1864 d 31 Oct 1890
41. Christopher, Mahalia, b 1821 d 22 Feb 1917
42. Cohen, _____, b 1842 d 1914
43. Combs, Georgiana Meaux, b 1839 d 1885
44. Combs, James F, b 1860 d 10 Jul 1916
45. Cooper, Nancy K, b 25 Jun 1821 d 5 Dec 1991
46. Cooper, Sallie, b 7 Dec 1861 d 30 Nov 1904
47. Cowan, Bettie, b 14 Dec 1844 d 18 Dec 1913
48. Cowan, Emma, b 1 Jun 1863 d 4 Apr 1958
49. Cowan, Evan, b 25 Dec 1857 d 12 May 1903
50. Cowan, Isabella Williams, b 8 Oct 1840 d 26 Nov 1912
51. Cowan, Jane Green, b 1853 d 1887
52. Cowan, Sarah Rogers, b Aug 1838 d 12 Jun 1911
53. Cowan, Sena Belle, b 7 Oct 1840 d 26 Nov 1912
54. Cowan, Terah, b 1863 d 1917
55. Cowan, Thomas, b 20 Feb 1851 d 13 Jul 1925
56. Crawford, James, b 1856 d 29 May 1922
57. Crawford, Lydia, b 1858 d 7 Jan 1941
58. Cummings, Herschel, b 14 Apr 1890 d 28 Apr 1977
59. Daugherty, Martha Helen Nelson, b 1851 d 25 Aug 1934
60. Davis, Isaac, b 10 Dec 1846 d 27 Oct 1901
61. Davis, James Henry, b 18 Mar 1855 d 6 Oct 1953
62. Davis, Millie Simpson, b 6 May 1836 d 24 May 1918
63. Davis, Sousan Penman, b 25 Nov 1840 d 2 Mar 1925
64. Dawson, Willis, b 21 Mar 1861 d 20 Jan 1952
65. Dennie, Louisa, b 1817 d 2 Sep 1899
66. Denny, Clayton, b 1769 d 12 Aug 1826
67. Denny, Clayton, b 1830 d 1911
68. Denny, Sallie A, b 1837 d 1910
69. Dinwiddie, Martha Mahala Jones, b 3 Mar 1846 d 27 Dec 1939
70. Doneghy, Susan, b 1856 d 1930
71. Doneghy, Thomas, b 15 Nov 1858 d 6 Jul 1939
72. Dooley, Spool, b 1859 d 30 Jul 1911
73. Doram, Ann Jane Rowe, b 1836 d 31 Aug 1920
74. Doram, Bobby T, b 28 Nov 1857 d 1873
75. Doram, Dennis, b 22 Jun 1856 d 29 Dec 1919
76. Doram, Dennis, b 27 Dec 1796 d 18 Oct 1869
77. Doram, Diadamia Taylor, b 20 Oct 1810 d 5 Dec 1883
78. Doram, Gibson James "Gib", b 6 Jul 1833 d 6 Jul 1919
79. Doram, James, III, b 29 Oct 1810 d 5 Dec 1883
80. Doram, Josephus, b 29 Nov 1840 d 3 Feb 1877
81. Doram, no first name, b 9 ??? 1817 d unknown
82. Doram, Susan Catherine Rowe, b 13 Mar 1841 d 25 Feb 1912
83. Doram, Thomas Anderson, b 11 Mar 1837 d 5 Sep 1912
84. Drye, Mary A, b 10 May 1844 d 4 Feb 1909
85. Dunbar, Charlie, b 29 Dec 1863 d 15 Apr 1938
86. Duncan, Mary Childs, b 19 Feb 1863 d 30 Oct 1929
87. Dunn, Susan C Rowe, b 1 Mar 1840 d 25 Feb 1912
88. Embry, Lucy B, b 25 Feb 1863 d 15 Apr 1939
89. Embry, Peter, b 10 May 1820 d 30 Jul 1904
90. Embry, Richard, b 1 Mar 1858 d 10 Feb 1937
91. Ewing, Rosie Hines, b 1862 d 28 Apr 1935
92. Farris, Nannie, b 1857 d 23 Mar 1936
93. Farris, Paul J., b 15 Jul 1859 d 22 Jan 1917
94. Faulkner, Martha, b 1857 d 23 Apr 1929
95. Fields, Gabriel, b 7 Feb 1838 d 31 Aug 1912
96. Fisher, Killie Caldwell, b 1846 d 8 Feb 1911
97. Fisher, Scott, b 1858 d 16 Feb 1920
98. Frye, Mary Eliza Green, b 30 May 1849 d 20 Nov 1940
99. Gains Allen, b 3 May 1860 d 3 Oct 1925
100. Gash, Tera, b Mar 1862 d 1943
101. Givens, Catherine, b 1790 d 1872
102. Goodloe Abraham A, b 22 Feb 1817 d 8 Oct 1888
103. Graham, Bettie, b 14 Dec 1844 d 18 Dec 1913
104. Graham, Laura McGrath, b 1863 d 17 May 1935
105. Graves, Edmund, b 1801 d 15 Apr 1875
106. Graves, Marshall, b 3 Sep 1850 d 5 Nov 1920
107. Graves, Nancy Bell, b 10 Feb 1808 d 13 Jul 1889
108. Graves, Woodson, b 27 Mar 1853 d 4 Mar 1877
109. Gray, Sallie, b 10 Jun 1849 d 16 Nov 1913
110. Green, Alex Anderson, b 1856 d 1898
111. Green, Charles, b 1826 d 1899
112. Green, John, b 17 Jun 1853 d 10 May 1921
113. Green, Luly, b 1857 d 1872
114. Green, Sydney Thompson, b 11 Mar 1830 d 14 Jul 1897
115. Green, Tama, b 12 May 1813 d 11 Apr 1893
116. Griffin, Haywood, b 6 Jun 1848 d 3 Oct 1926
117. Grubbs, Fannie, b Nov 1851 d 27 Jul 1924
118. Gunn, Elizabeth Field, b 1853 d 1931
119. Gunn, Henry, b 1 May 1848 d 23 Jul 1924
120. Hagan, Eliza Green, b 26 Feb 1860 d 26 Apr 1921
121. Haggans, Sannie, b 1844 d 19 Nov 1912
122. Haggard, James H, b 1864 d 6 Aug 1934
123. Haggins, James, b 1860 d 1921
124. Hansford, Monroe, b Mar 1852 d 20 Mar 1882
125. Harris, Eliza, b Jul 1831 d 10 Sep 1883
126. Harris, Jane, b 1833 d 1907
127. Harrison, Rosa Harding, b 1843 d 10 Apr 1929
128. Hatcher, Susie Owsley, b 15 Sep 1864 d 6 Mar 1950
129. Haydon, Eliza T, b 1864 d 1949
130. Hayes, Emily C Owsley, b 1845 d 23 Jan 1913

131. Helm, Martha Ann Sweeney, b 19 Dec 1935 d 19 Jul 2005
132. Helm, Paul, b 9 Apr 1854 d 3 Jan 1929
133. Higgins, Emma, b 1850 d 25 Apr 1951
134. Higgins, Smith, b 29 Oct 1844 d 10 Jul 1923
135. Hocker, Alice Fisher, b 18 Jul 1847 d 5 May 1938
136. Hopper, James, b 14 Aug 1862 d 25 Jun 1912
137. Hubble, Frank, b 23 Sep 1854 d 26 Aug 1908
138. Hubble, Sallie Jones, b 1854 d 1937
139. Ingram, Edna Anna Maria Sutton, b 1 Jun 1858 d 13 Jan 1940
140. Ingram, Jerry, b 14 Apr 1854 d 2 Mar 1928
141. Irvin, Paulina Smith, b 1 Mar 1846 d 24 Oct
142. Irvine, Elijah, b 20 Mar 1758 d 17 Aug 1804
143. Jackson, James D, b 1855 d 4 Aug 1915
144. Jenkins, Fannie, b 1853 d 6 Mar 1922
145. Jenkins, William, b 2 Nov 1860 d 22 Nov 1950
146. Johnson, Henry, b 13 Oct 1863 d 27 Jul
147. Jones, Chas Sr, b 4 Jan 1858 d 22 Jul 1926
148. Jones, Frances Adams, b 1863 d 21 Aug 1921
149. Jones, George, b 1851 d 1908
150. Jones, H G, b 1864 d 1938
151. Jones, Harvey, b 3 May 1857 d 27 Mar 1878
152. Jones, Martha H, b 11 Mar 1864 d 10 Jun 1955
153. Jones, Matilda W Robinson, b 7 Sep 1863 d 20 Sep 1949
154. Jones, Sam, b 1851 d 7 Apr 1920
155. Kincaid, Martha Ann, b 1830 d 7 Aug 1914
156. King, Matilda Baughman, b 1846 d 1935
157. Lackey, Eliza, b Mar 1857 d 27 Sep 1924
158. Langford Alice, b unknown d 15 Dec 1870
159. Langford, Gabriella, b 25 Dec 1813 d 29 Feb 1898
160. Langford, Pauline, b 1861 d 17 Dec 1937
161. Lankford, Rev David, b 10 May 1800 d 26 Nov 1873
162. Letcher, Mary, b 11 Dec 1844 d 11 Dec 1914
163. Marshall, James Henry, b 7 Mar 1854 d 2 Jul 1889
164. Marshall, Susie Burton, b 19 Dec 1854 d 20 Oct 1928
165. McDowell, Charity, b 16 Sep 1822 d 13 Dec 1875
166. McFeren, John, b 1853 d 14 Jul 1938
167. McGrath, Mary A, b 3 Jun 1858 d 26 May 1871
168. Meaux, Henry, b 1858 d 1907
169. Miller, Christina, b 10 Nov 1804 d 2 Jun 1892
170. Miller, Edward, b 4 Jul 1842 d 11 Jul 1927
171. Miller, Harvey, b Jul 1821 d 8 Sep 1890
172. Miller, Laura B Dunn, b 1853 d 11 Jan 1914
173. Miller, Martha, b 1 Mar 1831 d 1 Mar 1891
174. Miller, William Henry, b 2 Feb 1852 d 2 Feb 1928
175. Mitchell, Henry, b 1864 d 21 Mar 1926
176. Mitchell, Kellie Sneed, b 1 Feb 1842 d 25 Oct 1911
177. Moore Ann, b unknown d 23 Sep 1820
178. Moore, Carrie V Marshall, b Feb 1827 d 15 Feb 1930
179. Moore, Martha Alice, b 1860 d 1897
180. Moore, Nancy, b 1864 d 1909
181. Moore, Samuel, b 1858 d 26 Oct 1933
182. Murphy, Fleming, b 1845 d 1924
183. Murphy, Fleming, b 1891 d 21 May 1960
184. Murphy, Thin, b Feb 1845 d 23 Jul 1924
185. Neil Albert, b 1855 d 1936
186. Neil, Francis, b 1859 d 1919
187. Nicholas, Edward, b 1834 d 22 Nov 1912
188. Owsley, Henry B, b 25 Jan 1857 d 16 Sep 1924
189. Owsley, Jane, b 12 Jun 1851 d 7 Jan 1928
190. Owsley, Martha Knox, b 4 Aug 1856 d 28 Apr 1928
191. Parr, Louise Davis, b 23 Jul 1841 d 12 Mar 1924
192. Parr, Richard Sr, b 12 Sep 1838 d 5 Aug 1917
193. Penman, Spott W, b 1860 d 1920
194. Penman, Susan Mary Johnson, b 5 Nov 1861 d 24 Aug 1957
195. Penman, Timothy, b 1863 d 24 Feb 1949
196. Penman, William Thomas Sr, b 3 Jan 1859 d 15 Aug 1915
197. Perkins, Hill, b 12 Dec 1860 d 12 Dec 1942
198. Perkins, Sarah C Doram, b 1852 d 15 Jan 1927
199. Perkins, William, b 1861 d 26 Jul 1977
200. Phillips, Reuben, b 1861 d 19 Feb 1939
201. Pope, Dan, b 1822 d 21 Jan 1932
202. Pope, Sallie J, b 1859 d 11 Feb 1944
203. Powers, Jacob "Jake", b 25 Nov 1862 d 7 Jul 1921
204. Raum Alcy Goings, b 25 Dec 1845 d 28 Aug 1935
205. Raum, Elsie Ann Goings, b 25 Dec 1845 d 28 Aug 1935
206. Raum, Nash, b 30 Apr 1845 d 28 Feb 1902
207. Raum, Thomas, b 15 May 1858 d 14 Sep 1926
208. Renfro, Joseph, b 1856 d 1903
209. Richardson, Eddie C, b 1864 d 1940
210. Richardson, George, b 1858 d 1946
211. Richardson, Jane Harris, b 1833 d 1907
212. Richardson, Sallie, b 31 Jul 1852 d 3 Apr 1931
213. Rochester, Sarah, b 1833 d 1903
214. Rodes, Edith, b 1832 d 1902
215. Rogers, Henry, b 24 Jan 1830 d 28 Jun 1915
216. Rowe, Boyle O., b 2 Jun 1852 d 9 May 1922
217. Rowe, Cammillus, b 1 Apr 1811 d 21 Feb 1875
218. Rowe, Deidamia D., b 25 Jan 1844 d 5 Jan 1939
219. Rowe, Jacob J, b 8 May 1850 d 26 Nov 1912
220. Rowe, John H, b 14 Nov 1845 d 5 Mar 1910
221. Rowe, John, b 3 Aug 1853 d 9 May 1924
222. Rowe, Martha Ann Doram, b 13 Dec 1842 d 8 Apr 1923
223. Rowe, Mary A Jackson, b 18 Jul 1856 d 29 Mar 1933
224. Rowe, Sallie, b 1 Mar 1838 d 11 Feb 1912
225. Rowe, Smith Prall, b 11 Feb 1842 d 17 Dec 1904
226. Ruffin, Elizabeth, b 1843 d 1907
227. Ruffin, Joseph, b 1849 d 1893
228. Scott, George W, b 1860 d 1927
229. Shaw Alma, b 1 Sep 1871 d 22 Mar 1941
230. Shaw, Henry, b 12 Mar 1865 d 7 Aug 1904
231. Shelby, Harrison, b 1847 d unknown
232. Shelby, Lizzie, b 1858 d 1918
233. Shelby, Mollie, b 1859 d 1933
234. Simpson, Henry, b 1858 d 1917
235. Simpson, Lucinda, b 10 Jan 1858 d 20 Nov 1911
236. Slaughter, Rev Isaac, b 6 Jun 1826 d 6 Feb 1892
237. Smith, Clara, b 15 Jan 1807 d 15 Oct 1889

238. Smith, John Perry, b 1 Apr 1844 d 18 Nov 1947
239. Smith, Mary P, b 6 Jan 1844 d 19 Mar 1919
240. Smith, Sarah Dupuy, b 15 Jan 1807 d 15 Oct 1889
241. Sneed, Kellie Mitchell, b 1 Feb 1842 d 25 Oct 1911
242. Stone, Eliza Jane Frye, b 18 Jul 1845 d 28 Nov 1931
243. Stone, Gilbert, b 18 Dec 1828 d 9 Jun 1904
244. Tarrence, Minerva, b 1857 d 1919
245. Tarrence, Smith, b 1847 d 1943
246. Taylor, Isabelle Frye, b 25 Dec 1858 d 31 Dec 1947
247. Taylor, James, b 1843 d 1915
248. Taylor, Sarah, b 4 Oct 1848 d 27 May 1887
249. Taylor, William, b Dec 1843 d 16 Aug 1921
250. Thomas, Daniel Franklin, b 9 Oct 1860 d 3 Mar 1912
251. Thomas, Simeon, b 1849 d 26 Jan 1922
252. Thurmond, Jack, b 4 Jul 1855 d 6 Jul 1925
253. Tibbs, Benjamin Franklin, b 1824 d 1898
254. Tibbs, Mary R Langford, b 1844 d 1910
255. Toliver, Henrietta, b 15 Aug 1855 d 20 Nov 1887
256. Toliver, John, b 1839 d 1889
257. Toliver, John, b 29 Aug 1862 d 22 Dec 1910
258. Toliver, Millie, b 1840 d 1917
259. Tompkins, Mary E, b 1846 d 7 Dec 1937
260. Trumbo, Julia Mae Higgins, b 8 Dec 1862 d 29 Feb 1948
261. Wade, Dolly, b 1 Dec 1861 d 13 Sep 1887
262. Walker, Elvira Longford, b 6 Mar 1842 d 11 Dec 1904
263. Walker, Phillip R, b 17 Apr 1944 d 10 Jun 2000
264. Wallace, Lillie Blakeman, b 3 Jul 1861 d 12 Oct 1940
265. Warren, James, b 1840 d 13 Feb 1925
266. Warren, Mary Reed, b 1865 d 31 May 1930
267. Washington, Henry, b 17 Oct 1832 d 5 Aug 1925
268. Waugh, Alice Jones, b 1856 d 1951
269. Weede, Jordan, b 1843 d 1939
270. Welsh, Davidson, b 25 Dec 1834 d 1 Aug 1896
271. Welsh, Laura, b 15 Jul 1852 d 20 May 1932
272. Whelan, Elizabeth, b 1811 d 1878
273. Whelan, Isabelle R, b 1833 d 1909
274. Whelen, Kate, b 9 Jul 1840 d 8 Nov 1925
275. Wilson, Charley, b 25 Dec 1837 d 18 Apr 1890
276. Withrow, Rachel J Crawford, b 20 Jun 1842 d 25 Jun 1942
277. Wood, Callens, b 1851 d 30 Jan 1933
278. Wood, Ella B Reid, b 1860 d 1933
279. Wood, Ellen, b 10 Oct 1862 d 12 Jan 1923
280. Woods, Ellen Alcorn, b 10 Oct 1862 d 11 Jan 1923
281. Woods, Mary T, b 4 Nov 1860 d 21 Jul 1907
282. Woolford, Nancy, b 12 May 1849 d 19 May 1900
283. Yocum, Elizabeth, b 1811 d 1876

LITTLE NEEDMORE

1. Adams, Thornton, b 1865 d Mar 6, 1914
2. Penman, David, b Mar 18, 1830 d Dec 10, 1915

MEADOW LANE

1. Allen, Daniel Ann Cowan, b 29 Jun 1854 d 28 ??? 1894
2. Barber, Sherwood, b 1834 d 1899
3. Barber, Susan Briscoe, b 1844 d 11 Jul 1930
4. Burton, Evan, b 1832 d 1900
5. Driscoll, Richard, b 10 Jan 1810 d 12 Feb 1896
6. Durham, Ben, b 1827 d 7 Jul 1914
7. Durham, Nancy Jane, b 1860 d 26 Apr 1917
8. Higgins, Andrew, b 1846 d 22 Jul 1891
9. Higgins, Mourning Gash, b 3 May 1838 d 11 Jan 1892
10. Lee, Fannie Robinson, b 1862 d 14 Feb 1937
11. Lillard, Sarah A, b 22 Jul 1837 d 21 Jul 1888
12. McAfee, Susan Robinson Driscoll Kincaid, b 15 Sep 1848 d 2 Apr 1923
13. McDowell, Frances, b 1830/45 d 3 Dec 1925
14. Meaux, Clarinda "Winnie", b 1840 d 19 Sep 1924
15. Moore, Isaac, b 1860 d 1 Jan 1944
16. ?Moore, Simon, b 1793 d 10 Aug 1853 (no surname listed, owned by Lawson Moore)
17. Nolan, James, b 1859 d 3 Nov 1923
18. Noland, Maggie B Goodlin, b 9 Jan 1859 d 20 Aug 1911
19. Shaw, Henry, b 1834 d unknown
20. Shaw, Lucretia Barkley, b 27 Jun 1854 d 9 Apr 1870
21. Southern, Eliza Floyd, b 1829 d 20 Dec 1920
22. Woodford, Amanda Chenault, b 1861 d 4 Oct 1917
23. Woodford, Benjamin, b 1854 d 9 Jan 1929

MEAUXTOWN

1. Meaux, William B, b 1846 d Mar 10, 1912

MEIGS LANE

1. Meigs, David, b 1829 d 1897
2. Meigs, Thomas, b Mar 27, 1860 d Dec 8, 1942

MITCHELLSBURG

1. Caldwell, John, b 1834 d Aug 27, 1917
2. Copenhagen, Sam, b Feb 26, 1857 d May 9, 1937
3. Mitchell, Willis, b 1844 d Dec 26, 1912
4. Owens, Henry, b 1843 d Apr 8, 1919
5. Pope, Eliza, b 1859 d Oct 11, 1948
6. Sinkhorn, David, b 1863 d Jul 27, 1947
7. Sinkhorn, Jno C, Sr, b 1848 d Nov 5, 1930

SHELBY CITY

1. Adams, Emma, b 1856 d Mar 25, 1947
2. Adams, Green, b Mar 29, 1865 d Jan 15, 1915
3. Alexander, Nelson, b 1861 d Mar 23, 1911
4. Ball, Ed, b 1836 d Nov 20, 1912
5. Bell, Catherine Meaux, b Nov 24, 1843 d Nov 4, 1931
6. Bell, Richard, b Dec 1845 d Dec 13, 1923
7. Brown, Amanda, b 1836 d Jan 16, 1916
8. Bryant, George, b 1854 d Mar 13, 1929
9. Burke, Henry, b Mar 31, 1864 d May 6, 1940
10. Burnam, Page, b 1853 d Oct 11, 1938
11. Caldwell, Frank, b 1861 d Jun 1, 1928
12. Caldwell, Green, b Apr 6, 1863 d Sep 22, 1923
13. Carpenter, Rosie Ball, b Aug 27, 1856 d Feb 20, 1939
14. Carpenter, Shadrack, b 1853 d Feb 19, 1936

15. Craig, Laura Meadows, b 1860 d Oct 4, 1916
16. Crawford, Henry H, b 1837 d Aug 4, 1915
17. Crawford, Julia Ann Gordon, b Sep 15, 1850 d Nov 7, 1925
18. Davis, John, b 1835 d Jul 14, 1935
19. DePauw, James, b unknown d Mar 12, 1881
20. Doneghy, Thomas H, b 1853 d Jul 27, 1915
21. Engleman, Eliza Graham, b Feb 19, 1842 d Sep 19, 1921
22. Feland, Caleb, b Mar 1847 d May 27, 1925
23. Fielding, Mary Givens, b Dec 1853 d Dec 24, 1930
24. Fisher, George, b 1848 d Feb 13, 1911
25. Gaines, Ed, b Oct 12, 1852 d Jul 11, 1923
26. Givens, Alexander "Elex", b 1861 d 1921
27. Givens, Frances, b 1856 d Mar 3, 1935
28. Givens, Lucinda, b 1833 d 1903
29. Givins, Reed, b 1842 d Feb 16, 1914
30. Goode, Lizzie, b 1859 d 10 Feb 1935
31. Hale, William "Bill", b Sep 9, 1862 d Jan 14, 1937
32. Hay, John, b 1842 d Dec 24, 1912
33. Hocker, Henry, b Feb 15, 1830 d Aug 20, 1911
34. Kenley, Bell Ross, b 1856 d Jan 24, 1905
35. Kinley, Cora Whittier, b 1858 d Jan 25, 1928
36. Kinley, John, b 1853 d Apr 3, 1918
37. Maggs, Queenie, b 1811 d Sep 2, 1921
38. McGuire, Clay, b 1842 d Jan 10, 1931
39. McKinley, John, b 1864 d 1891
40. Mitchell, Prudie, b 1836 d Jan 25, 1915
41. Montgomery, Matilda J Williams, b 1833 d May 24, 1911
42. Motley, Allen, b 1822 d Nov 27, 1897
43. Paul, Laura Stewart, b 1863 d Nov 21, 1931
44. Paul, Lewis Pigg, b 1848 d Apr 26, 1932
45. Persell, Eliza Worls, b Oct 1857 d Sep 20, 1904
46. Richardson, Mollie, b 1838 d Dec 15, 1922
47. Richardson, William, b 1845 d Apr 1, 1921
48. Roberson, Lucy, b 1841 d Jan 27, 1915
49. Robinson, Moses, b 1853 d Aug 28, 1928
50. Scott, Martha McGill, b Feb 1833 d Jul 17, 1925
51. Scott, Steven, b Jul 4, 1863 d Feb 4, 1912
52. Scott, Steven, b Mar 1827 d unknown
53. Scott, William, b 1840 d Jan 10, 1921
54. Stegall, Matilda, b 1818 d Aug 29, 1911
55. Steward, Horton, b 1845 d Feb 24, 1925
56. Stewart, Charlotte Wallace, b Dec 1, 1841 d May 6, 1911
57. Taylor, Annie, b 1851 d Mar 9, 1936
58. Tribble, Jane, b 1813 d Sep 22, 1918
59. Tribble, William, b 1865 d Oct 7, 1919
60. Wakefield, Eliza, b 1850 d Nov 8, 1898
61. Wakefield, Ella Dejarnett, b 1862 d Jun 3, 1932
62. Wakefield, John Quincy Adams, b Jun 1846 d Dec 31, 1931
63. Walker, Harriet, b 1856 d Jul 6, 1924
64. Walker, Sam Richard, b 1856 d Feb 10, 1915
65. Wallace, Allen, b Dec 1833 d 1905
66. Wallace, Hannah Hayes Wilson, b Dec 1842 d Oct 24, 1916
67. Wallace, Jordan, b Mar 11, 1844 d Sep 28, 1938

68. Wallace, Lydia Pigg, b Jun 5, 1850 d May 16, 1919
69. Warren, James, b Jun 4, 1852 d May 16, 1929
70. Warren, Mariah Fealen, b 1833 d Jul 1, 1921
71. Wheeler, Silvey McClellan, b 1863 d Mar 27, 1922
72. Worls, William, b Jan 30, 1830 d Feb 1894
73. Yeager, Lewis, b 1841 d Oct 18, 1915
74. Yeager, Lucy Carpenter, b 1838 d Feb 21, 1923

WILSONVILLE

1. Andrews, G W Jr, b 1837 d 25 Jan 1927
2. Bruner, Lizzie Tompkins, b 1851 d 2 Dec 1911
3. Caldwell, George L, b 1856 d 19 Sep 1926
4. Caldwell, Martin, b 6 Feb 1842 d 9 Apr 1912
5. Carpenter, Rosa Lee, b 1860 d 20 Nov 1918
6. Cook, Archie, b 1836 d 16 Feb 1921
7. Cook, Mary Jane Hawkins, b 1842 d 11 Dec 1936
8. Cowan, Patsy Robertson, b 1829 d 15 Jan 1929
9. Crowdus, James, b 1840 d 13 Oct 1928
10. Crowdus, Jane Stepp, b 1855 d 29 Mar 1926
11. Crume, Lizzie Tompkins, b 1851 d 2 Dec 1911
12. Cullen, Michael, b Apr 1832 d 26 Mar 1914
13. Durham, Ben, b 1851 d 24 Aug 1935
14. Frye, Sarah Wade, b 1843 d 16 Sep 1928
15. Frye, Sidney, b 8 Nov 1862 d 13 Apr 1959
16. Harlan, William, b 8 Aug 1838 d 21 Mar 1916
17. Irvine, Ellen Calvert, b 1838 d 21 Jan 1920
18. Irvine, Frank E, b 1820 d 24 Jan 1915
19. Lee, Aaron, b 1852 d 23 Apr 1937
20. Lee, Jordan, b 1858 d 29 Jun 1916
21. Letcher, Cynthia Kemp, b 1859 d 17 Dec 1914
22. Marshall, Emeline, b 1852 d 3 Apr 1922
23. Marshall, Mariah, b 1834 d 6 Nov 1912
24. Marshall, Stewart, b 9 May 1846 d 15 Aug 1913
25. Owens, Green, b 1841 d 16 Jun 1931
26. Owens, Lizzie, b 1858 d 26 Oct 1918
27. Parks, James, b 4 Mar 1844 d 25 Dec 1925
28. Parks, Margaret Robertson, b 1844 d 9 Oct 1926
29. Phillips, Rousseau, b 1863 d 11 Mar 1921
30. Rice, Jane, b 1840 d 10 Apr 1915
31. Rogers, Milton, b 1851 d 4 Feb 1911
32. Simpson, Henry, b 27Jun 1863 d 7 Aug 1937
33. Tarkington, Henry, b 1830 d 26 Dec 1920
34. Tucker, Emily J, b 14Mar1840 d 21 Sep 1917
35. Walker, Frank, b 20Mar1864 d 25 Jun 1926
36. Walker, LaFayette, b Dec1855 d 8 Jul 1922
37. Walker, Parryles, b 25Jan1858 d 25 Feb 1923
38. Walker, Sarah, b 1830 d 19 Jan 1911
39. Williams, Katie O F, b 1848 d 20 Sep 1918
40. Willis, Lucy, b 1848 d 27 Sep 1918

WORLDSTOWN-BAKER

1. Baker, Tumbular, b Dec 25, 1836 d Sep 7, 1913
2. Brown, Allena Burke, b Feb 1859 d Dec 9, 1921
3. Brown, Margaret Vardaman, b Sep 28, 1833 d Mar 2, 1912
4. Chinn, Lucy Scott, b Oct 10, 1841 d Jul 8, 1920
5. Claxton, Letitia Hasbrook, b Nov 19, 1834 d Nov 24, 1911
6. Claxton, William, b Aug 15, 1862 d Sep 23, 1941

7. McGuire, Margaret D Brown, b 1858 d Apr 30, 1914
8. Stiggall, Mary, b 1866 d Dec 3, 1924
9. Woods, Maria Louis, b 1855 d Oct 8, 1940

5. Harris, Lucy, b 11 Feb 1850 d 1 Oct 1920
6. Southern, Clay, b Apr 1861 d 6 Jan 1928
7. Southern, William, b 1848 d 1918
8. Sutherland, William Fry, b 1855 d 4 Nov 1918
9. Taylor, Allen, b 10 Apr 1847 d 27 Apr 1931
10. Taylor, Bettie, b 11 Dec 1857 d 27 Jun 1920
11. Taylor, Charles, b 1854 d 11 May 1928
12. Walker, Nathan, b 4 Feb 1836 d 10 Mar 1914

ZION HILL (PERSIMMON KNOB)

1. Cowan, Mary Brown Naper, b 27 Mar 1854 d 17 Oct 1936
2. Faulkner, Henrietta, b 6 Mar 1818 d 12 Oct 1913
3. Garr, Lou, b 18 Feb 1831 d 7 Apr 1929
4. Harley, Malinda, b 1843 d 20 Nov 1950

Aliceton

Aliceton, about which we know nearly nothing, other than its name, was located somewhere near Aliceton in the extreme west end of Boyle County. The only burials recorded there include Tabby Calvert, 1866-1915; Amanda Crowdus Colbert Pope, 1841-1916; John Alfred Pope, 1883-1917; Hattie Gray Russell, 1907-1934; and George Taylor, 1860-1939.

Andrews Graveyard

The Andrews Graveyard, consisting of only one stone and two people, is located within walking distance of the Wilsonville Cemetery, and contains the burial places of two Wilsonville residents, Henry Robert Andrews, 1869-1947, and his wife, Bettie Marshall, 1877-1943. They are apparently buried on what was their own property at the time.

Atoka

Atoka, (*pictured right*) located at the end of Old Schoolhouse Road, off US-150, Perryville Road, contains at least 44 burials from 1911 to 1957, though only one gravestone apparently exists, that of James Harrison Adams, 1906-1914.



Christopher Burial Place

Christopher Burial Place, located just over a fence at the north end of Spareminute Avenue in Danville. It contains at least three burials, including Charles Christopher, Co K 114 US Colored Infantry, Civil War soldier, born between 1818 and 1829, and died before May 1909 (*photo right*). It is extremely small, and its condition is marginal.

Clifton

Clifton, still in use just north of the Clifton Baptist Church, has at least 75 burials, and is in reasonably good shape. Dates of burials range from 1898 to 2011.

Hilldale

Hilldale, early called Duncan Hill, Hill Dale, Hill and Dale, etc., still in use, now maintained by the City of Danville. It contains nearly 4,000 burials, probably more, and is the largest and most used cemetery in Danville that has been an historic African American cemetery. The actual number is unknown because of the paucity and inaccuracy of official city records, which weren't begun until 1966, and which to this day, are inaccurate and incomplete, though they have now been updated and corrected.

The actual physical condition of Hilldale has been problematic, as every few years, some note is made of its deteriorated condition. The problems would be addressed briefly, then would resurface a few years later, from the beginnings right up into the 21st Century.



The Town of Danville purchased three acres of land on Duncan Hill Road (then outside town limits) from John and Serra Bell Cowan on 12 September 1868. The first known burial was that of Dennis Doram (Section D Row 11 Grave 2) in 1869. Some stones have older dates, but these have probably been moved here from older cemeteries.

A notice in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 June 1876, p3, notes the indebtedness of the “colored people of Danville” to those “who have kindly assisted in the fencing and otherwise improving Hilldale Cemetery.” The list includes Rev I Slaughter, Rev A Burton, Rev Wm Green, G J Doram, John Cowan, Thos McAlister, Caesar Gentry, Chas Wilson, Green Johnson, Enoch Marshal, George Bundy, Nelson Cooper, Isaac Doneghy, James Doneghy, James Hickman, Peter Emery, Anderson Wallace, Claton Denny, Henry Sheby, Josh Slaughter Jr, Davy Lankford, John Isaaacs, Spencer Henderson, Tim Masterson, Moses Yeiser, Malcolm Davis, George Tibbs, Leslie Williams, E B Cheatham, Fleming Murphy, George Tompkins, and Rev Wm Compton.

Earliest mention of a “colored cemetery committee” was at a city council meeting on 2 Jan 1906. Half the revenue from the sale of lots would be used by that committee for maintenance. Named to the committee were Woods and Fisher, first names not given on any appointed committees), probably J E Wood and Wallace or Isaac Fisher.⁴³⁹

The City Council ordered a map made of the colored cemetery at its regular meeting 6 August 1907.⁴⁴⁰

In April 1909, the Committee on the Colored Cemetery reported to the city council:

We, the committee of the colored cemetery, to whom was referred the petition of the Trustees of Hilldale Cemetery, beg leave to report the following: After duly considering the reasons alleged in the said petition and hearing the plea of the petitioners in person, and considering all the facts and conditions, we believe it is not in the best interest of the parties interested to turn over to the said petitioners the management of the cemetery now owned and managed by the Board of Council of the city of Danville. Therefore, we recommend that this city retain the present control of the said cemetery; that the platting, grading, etc., now begun in the cemetery be speedily carried to completion, and that our city attorney be requested to prepare deeds in blank to be given all persons now holding burial lots in the said cemetery, or who may hereafter purchase lots in sale. Respectfully submitted, J E Wood, B S Jones.

On 6 Aug 1912, the city voted a salary of \$1 per month for the sexton of the “colored cemetery.”

The “colored cemetery committee” was given power to have a tool house erected at Hilldale in April 1915.⁴⁴¹

The sexton of “the Colored Cemetery”, Frank Montgomery, said that trespassing is becoming common, and children with hammers were breaking gravestones. He also asked owners to put up corner stones, and to help clean out the honeysuckles which were rapidly overtaking the cemetery.⁴⁴²

About April 1926, the Danville City Council had voted \$500 for repair of the road from Hustonville Road to the Duncan Hill cemetery, even though that road was outside city limits. The question arose in December as to why the Boyle County Fiscal Court had done nothing toward the rebuilding of the road, which “is almost impassable and the colored people have difficulty reaching the cemetery to bury their dead.” The situation was to be investigated.⁴⁴³ By May 1927, nothing had yet been done but City Attorney Hugueley was directed to discuss the situation with the Fiscal Court; meanwhile councilman James Doneghy was told to award to Taylor Brothers a contract to repair the roads in the cemetery (27 May, p1).

On 7 Sep 1932, Councilman McRoberts noted that the cemetery was in bad condition, and that “the town’s duty is to see that the weeds, briars and bushes are cut and that some respect be shown for the colored dead of this town.”

Councilman James Donehy and Councilman Sinkler were noted in the *Advocate*, 29 Sep 1932, for beautifying Hilldale Cemetery, a task they were assigned earlier that month – “and this spirit to respect the memory of the dead is a most worthy trait.” Doneghy is again noted as having the workmen from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) working at Hilldale and Bellevue.⁴⁴⁴

Once more, by 22 April 1933, Duncan Hill was to be improved with a “full and complete overhauling.” This was to be paid for by the Hoover administration’s Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In December 1936, the council was petitioned to take over “Hilldale Colored” cemetery, adjoining the colored cemetery already owned by the city.

By Spring 1937, the city of Danville had taken over “the old colored burying ground adjacent to the Colored Cemetery”, and is opening new lots to the east of the “Colored Cemetery proper”. This would probably be much of present-day Sections B and C, as sections D and E are significantly older, and Section A was not yet part of the cemetery. As part of a Works Progress Administration project, a chapel was to have been constructed there. Also a new fence along Duncan Hill Road was constructed.⁴⁴⁵

As of January 1942,⁴⁴⁶ the city had hired a superintendent of cemeteries, at \$90 per month plus a house (see 31 Dec 1946 below) and telephone, and an assistant for Duncan Hill at \$35 per month. Whether the city got its money’s worth is

questionable, because by 1944, the condition of Hilldale again was considered by the Danville city council. Sadie Turner and George Ann Allen, representing the colored cemetery committee, noted the need for improvements. The council moved that the cemetery committee, together with the colored cemetery committee (Craig Tolliver, Nash Raum, Sadie Turner and George Ann Allen) investigate building a stone entrance and improving conditions in the cemetery.⁴⁴⁷

An iron gate, with rock support, was voted for by the city at a cost of about \$1,100, in April 1946 (*A-M*, 10 Apr p2), but was not installed in time for Memorial Day, the working having been mostly completed by mid June (*A-M*, 12 Jun 1946, p3).

Reported in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 31 Dec 1946, the city planned to build a sexton's home for Hilldale. Was the house mentioned in January 1942 ever built?

The bad conditions at Hilldale were reported on 14 May 1947 – “the area is being used for pasture, that dead stock has been found there, that sunken graves, briars, weeds, and bushes make it a disgrace to the city of Danville.” The city voted to clean up the cemetery and finish the fencing, plus they issued an admonishment to the city's cemetery superintendent “to devote more time and interest in keeping the cemeteries well-groomed. Just a few days later, on 29 May, the city noted that Hilldale “will not be cleaned for Decoration Day”, and citizens were requested to meet early Friday morning (30 May) to clean their individual lots.

Work had been done at the “Colored Cemetery”, the Cemetery Committee of Hilldale reported in June 1947, but what that work entailed was not specifically mentioned.⁴⁴⁸

As noted on 26 May 1948, a memorial plaque in honor of Mrs. Susan Davis, organizer of the Domestic Economy Club, was to be unveiled on Sunday, 30 May 1948. H E Goodloe, principal of Bate High School, was to deliver the main address, and Montague Adams was to sing a solo. In addition, city officials were invited to attend. Lot owners had been asked to clean up their family lots prior to Memorial Day, and Smith-Jackson funeral home offered free rides to anyone needing to get to the cemetery.⁴⁴⁹

On 8 Jun 1948 (*A-M*, 9 Jun 1948, p6), a group of citizens requested that the city appoint members to the Hilldale Cemetery board. Named were Craig Toliver, Mrs Sadie Turner, Mrs Agnes Adams, Thomas Revely and William Summers.

By 1948, Otis Ford Sr, was hired to work on the cemetery, which he noted “was a mess. Wild dewberries and strawberries rambled through the graves. Headstones were scattered here and there.” Records before 1962 were kept at Smith-Jackson Funeral Home, but those records burned in the early 1970s. Ford was the person who lotted what is now “Section A”⁴⁵⁰

A want-ad appeared in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 17 May 1949, for a caretaker for the “Colored cemetery”. The person hired would live in a brand new furnished house with 3 acres of ground, and a salary of \$90 per month. Sadie Turner, representing the Duncan Hill Cemetery Committee, appeared before the city board in July 1949 and recommended hiring J. McBeath as keeper, at \$90 per month. Plans were also made for the city to survey both Hilldale and Bellevue so deeds could be issued for lots.⁴⁵¹ In a re-election advertisement (20 Oct 1949, p6), mayor Henry L Nichols noted that one of his accomplishments as mayor was that “at the colored cemetery on Duncan Hill a caretaker's home was built and a full time caretaker is now maintained. New gates have been placed and equipment provided which makes this cemetery a place of which to be proud rather than an eyesore and a place of which the citizens were ashamed.”

In December 1951, the city of Danville hired a superintendent of cemeteries, and an assistant for Hilldale. The superintendent received \$135 per month, plus a house and a telephone; the assistant for Hilldale was paid \$90 per month.⁴⁵²

Rates were set in February 1952 (13 Feb, p6); grave rate was set at \$15, and digging a grave was set at \$12, with no Sunday burials except in emergency, and even then charged an extra \$10 and \$3 for a helper.

In February 1965, it was noted (*A-M*, 24 Feb, p1) much work needed doing at both Bellevue and Hilldale, including new land in both, new record-keeping methods, and restoring markers. Platting the new area at Bellevue was mentioned, but nothing was said about doing that for Hilldale. The “Property Transfers” column, 13 Apr 1966, noted that the city purchased Flem D Davis's property, adjacent to Hilldale.

After being suggested for years, Hilldale still did not have a maintenance shed by 1979, though the city acknowledged that the front gates needed repair, the entire cemetery needed fencing, and a water supply was also needed.⁴⁵³

In November 1987 (*A-M*, 3 Nov 1987, p3) the city once again turned to cemeteries, and proposed a beatification plan for both Bellevue and Hilldale. Tree plantings, to include oaks and maples, would be placed in Hilldale, as there were few “planned plantings” there. Commissioner “Bunny” Davis asked the city to install restrooms at Hilldale, and recommended widening the roads. He also noted the need for a map of the graves – which had by then been proposed for 90 years but had yet to happen. City engineer Luther Galloway noted that the city has no records on the “old section” of Hilldale (mostly Sections D and E today), but there were records of the eastern end (mostly B and C).

In 2019, a group of volunteers began to map all 7.5 acres of the cemetery because unless the deceased is buried in “Section A”, there is no way to find the location of the grave. City records show sections, B, C, D, E, K, L, M, P and S – even though only

A through E exist today. Without accurate records, the vast majority of the cemetery is composed of lost graves, and unless family members KNOW where their members are buried, one must walk the majority of the cemetery. That task has now been accomplished.

Little Needmore

Little Needmore, also called Needmore, not to be confused with Atoka, also called Needmore, this cemetery was located on present-day Little Needmore Lane, about halfway between Kemper Lane and Clark's Run. It is no longer extant. However, it contained ten documented burials: two stillborn Adams sons, 1914 and 1920; Thornton Adams, 1865-1914; Bessie Bottoms, 1904-1956; Mamie Hart, 1895-1911; a stillborn Jones daughter, 1919; a stillborn Jones son, 1928; Arthur McLure Penick, 1914-1914, David Penman, 1830-1915; and Matilda Rogers, 1852-1911.

Meadow Lane

Meadow Lane, (*pictured right*) variously known as Locust Grove, Lebanon Pike or Fairview, it is located at the south end of present-day Kilby Lane (formerly Meadow Lane) in West Danville. It was probably either the first or one of the first African American cemeteries in Boyle County, documented burials there commencing by 1869, the 40 documented burials there ranging from 1869 to 1953. Recently discovered research⁴⁵⁴ seems to show that the cemetery was created by large landowner, Lawson Moore, who owned 10 slaves in the 1850 Census, or his son and main heir, Charles O Moore, who owned 13 slaves in the 1860 Census. One document notes that a cemetery was established on Moore property in the 1830s or 1840s; if true, that makes Meadow Lane significantly older than the other main Black cemetery, Hilldale. One slave death record from 1853 shows a man named "Simon" who was owned by Lawson Moore; we assume that Simon is buried in this cemetery, thus making this the oldest documented burial we have in the county.



By 1925, the Moore property was owned by R T Quisenberry. A lot of land being sold for taxes was bounded on the south by Bud Young, on the north by a colored cemetery, on the east by Sherwood Barbour, and on the west by R T Quisenberry, formerly Moore, being the property conveyed to Will Berry by Squire Alcorn 23 Dec 1904 (Boyle County Deed Book 31, p21).



Several issues surround this cemetery, including access through Kilby Lane – whether the lane is a private or a public road. Various attempts have been made to clean it up beginning in 1992, 1994, 1995, and into the 2000s, continuing today, but nothing had been done on a regular basis until 2018.

There was a movement to enlist the city of Danville in taking over maintenance, but the city had steadfastly refused, noting that they have not yet found a deed to the cemetery. Of course, most Black cemeteries do not have deeds, so the city will have to wait quite a while. In the meantime, private individuals and the Central Kentucky African American Cemetery Association (CKAACA), have been maintaining the grounds (*Photo left*). On 18 January 2019, the CKAACA filed a plat for the cemetery, which they then owned.

In May 2019, the CKAACA asked the City to take over ownership and maintenance of Meadow Lane, and the City accepted, pending some legal technicalities, yet by late 2020, nothing had materialized from the city's end.

On 25 May 2019, a neighborhood "block party" celebrated West Danville, and several residents and friends toured Meadow Lane, many for the first time ever.

Meauxtown

Meauxtown, no longer extant, this cemetery was located in the former Meauxtown community, on present-day Waterworks Road, just outside city limits, at approximately Latitude 37.67688, and Longitude -84.74313, about 0.9 miles north of KY-34, at a right-hand bend in the road. There are only three documented burials, “Mitchell “Uncle Mitch” Gunn, ?-1893; William B Meaux, 1846-1912; and Ben Tubble, ?-1927.

Meigs Lane

Meigs Lane, located on East Meigs Lane, Junction City, is maintained by the city of Junction City. There are five documented burials, all members of the David Meigs family, though there are only two gravestones: Ernie William Franklin, 1887-1930 (stone); Hortense Meigs Franklin, 1874-1945; Bee Allen Meigs, 1875-1913; David Meigs, 1829-1897 (*stone right*), and Thomas Meigs, 1860-1942.



Mitchellsburg

Mitchellsburg, located on “Old New Pike” off KY-34 in Mitchellsburg, it was on land owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. As late as 2007, a few fieldstone markers were evident. The cemetery contained nearly 100 burials, of which 43 have been documented, ranging from 1911 to 1959, including many by the names Caldwell, May(e)s, Mitchell, Pope, and Sinkhorn.

Old Crow Inn

Reports of a former slave cemetery on the grounds of the Old Crow Inn, Stanford Road, have been surfacing for many years. In 2003, however, a cadaver dog was brought to the area and located what appeared to be 13 graves. Owner Andre Brousseau mentioned in an article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 2 Feb 2003, that he would be fencing and marking the graves.

Perryville Springhill

Perryville Springhill, located next to the Amelia Sleet Burton schoolhouse, on the north side of Springfield Road, this cemetery is still in use and in very good condition. Established in 1910, this cemetery contains 382 documented burials, although there may have been more burials there before the cemetery was formally established.



Shelby City

Shelby City African American Cemetery, on Short Acres Road, southeast of Junction City, this cemetery is actually in Lincoln County, but most burials were Boyle residents. In 1991, the Boyle County portion of the gravel road was renamed Short Acres Road, previously being known as Maybriar or Givens Lane, and other names.⁴⁵⁵ With 181 documented burials, ranging from 1879 to 1961, this cemetery was so overgrown that people living along the road for years never knew there was a cemetery there. This may have been originally the slave cemetery for the Isaac Shelby family, though there are Warrens and Givens people buried there, the cemetery being roughly equidistant from the Shelby, Warren (Warrenwood) and Givens plantations.

With the assistance of the Lincoln County Fiscal Court and Judge Executive Jim Adams, ownership of this historic cemetery was transferred by quit claim deed to the Central Kentucky African American Cemetery Association, LLC. Since the early summer of 2018 until the COVID-19 pandemic, Lincoln County had helped maintain this cemetery, which was restored by community



volunteers and students from Centre College, Danville, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, and both Danville and Boyle County High Schools.

This is a model success story of which the entire area should be proud.

The photo right shows the condition of Shelby City when work began in October 2013. People who had lived along the road for 40 years did not know there was a cemetery there. Records only showed 8 graves, and only one or two stones were visible without trampling through brambles and thick overgrown vegetation.

By the summer of 2017, after literally thousands of volunteer hours, the cemetery looked like the photo on the next page. Graves were identified, many stones were reset upright, and over 250 fieldstones were marked with PVC pipe to remember the hundreds of unknown people who are buried here.



Sleettown

The cemetery at Sleettown has no markers and no records that have been found. The area where the cemetery was located was purchased by the state Department of Parks in May 2007, and has been scanned through ground-penetrating radar. The supposed site of the cemetery is a 25- by 40-meter area (roughly 80 by 130 feet).

Stoney Point

Stoney Point, located near the junction of Stoney Point Road and KY-34, Lexington Road. The 5 documented burials here include Dock Boggs, ?-1936; Genevia Boner, 1927-1927; Theoby Davis, 1865-1925; Georgia Meadors Penman, 1871-1940; and Della Corine Rice, ?-1935. I have not visited this cemetery, so I cannot tell what condition it is in, or even if it still exists.

Wilsonville

Wilsonville, on KY-300 about a mile east of Parksville, was still in use until recently. The church is falling into disrepair, and as of 2016, only one grave (Simpson) and its approach was being maintained, the rest of the cemetery having grown up to weeds. It contains 214 documented burials from 1911 through 2009, though recent research shows the cemetery may have been in use as early as 1875.

Recently there was discussion about incorporating both the church and the cemetery. This discussion had prevented volunteers from working to preserve the cemetery, unfortunately, as there are reports of competing groups being involved in preservation. But the incorporation move did not take place, and as of late May 2019, volunteers went back into the cemetery and worked on repairing and restoring it.



With help from the Boyle County Jail, and jailer Brian Wofford, a two-man crew removed a huge pile of brush in July 2019. Students from Centre College and Eastern Kentucky University had created the brush pile while clearing brush and cutting saplings throughout the wooded portion of the cemetery, as profiled in an article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 11 July 2019, p1 and 5.

A descendant of Miss Ella Marshall, longtime teacher at Wilsonville School, and Junction City and Danville schools, placed a gravestone over Miss Marshall's resting place on Friday, 9 Oct 2020, accompanied by a brief ceremony.



Worldstown / Baker

Worldstown, (pictured right) also called Baker Cemetery, is located about ½ mile down the Worldstown road off KY-300 at the crest of a small hill, and contains 34 verified burials, from 1913 to 1959. Much of the cemetery, including stones, caskets, and even bodies, has been bulldozed into a nearby farm pond, and only four stones remain.

Zion Hill / Persimmon Knob

Zion Hill, also called Persimmon Knob, is located at the junction of Fitzgerald Lane and Boyle Lane, just off Persimmon Knob Road. It was still in use until recently, and contains at least 114 recorded burials, the earliest of which was 1900, though there may well be older ones. The cemetery was close to the Mount Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, which was operational between about 1901 and 1962, when the church closed and the land, including the cemetery, was sold.



Schools

Early Schools

A general list of [African American schools](#) shows many, beginning before 1861.

Up until the mid 1830s, many in the South believed that educating enslaved persons was prudent, but after that time and as abolition feelings began to grow, Southern attitudes changed, believing that education would lead to urgings for freedom. Three groups who advocated for education included masters who wanted to increase the economic efficiency of their labor pool, sympathetic people who wanted to help enslaved persons; and zealous missionaries who wished slaves to be educated so they could read the Bible. Indeed, many who were educated made better servants, artisans, and even managers.

Though the anti-education movement began as early as 1740 in South Carolina, as “King Cotton” took over the economy of the South, and more and more people were enslaved, education those enslaved persons came to be considered unwise, or even dangerous, and when combined with other social regulations such as limiting the number of Blacks who could associate with one another, the end of the educated enslaved person came for much of the South.

In the upper South, attitudes toward slavery were very different from attitudes elsewhere in the South. Slavery was tinged with an abolitionist attitude which tolerated, rather than celebrated, the “peculiar institution. Consequently more Blacks, both free and enslaved, were educated in the upper South than in the lower South. It was legal in Kentucky to teach slaves to read and write, unlike much of the rest of the South. Indeed, Woodson points out that the Scotch-Irish of Appalachia, and liberal Methodists and Baptists in the western states remained supportive of education for the enslaved. As education continued in the upper South and in Kentucky, it was eliminated totally in much of the rest of the South.

In the 1792 Constitutional Conventions for statehood held in Danville, Rev. David Rice, prominent Presbyterian minister in Danville, and a founder of Transylvania University, argued that all people had the natural right to be enlightened, and therefore educated; this was the basis for his opposition to slavery in the first place.

It seemed that the fewer enslaved persons in an area, the greater the interest shown in educating them; they came into positive contact with their masters, and the influence of Baptists, Methodists and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was very evident in Kentucky and Tennessee, resulting in several private schools for Blacks in Louisville and Lexington, as well as in Tennessee.

Indeed, the entire story of Rev. John Fee and the founding of Kentucky’s Berea College is testament to the different attitudes toward education of slaves. Fee believed that encouraging slaves to become Christian but denying them the ability to read the Bible weakened the church itself.

Often, the enslaved children of white masters were educated by their fathers/masters. One such case here in Boyle County is that of Robert Harlan, purportedly the half-brother of one of Boyle County’s most famous residents, US Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan. Robert, it has been alleged, was also a son of the Justice’s father, and was educated with John Marshall, eventually becoming a wealthy financier and real estate mogul in Cincinnati.

Woodson, p223, notes that Charles Dabney, writing about a trip through Kentucky in 1837, noted that there were significant schools for the free colored population in Louisville, Lexington, Maysville, Richmond, and Danville, and that the condition of educated enslaved people in these areas “were about as well off as they would have been had they been free.”

Prior to the Civil War, the only schools in Boyle County that were open to Blacks were schools run by Blacks, notably Willis Russell, who is listed as a teacher in both the 1840 and 1850 census. Gib Doram also ran a school on Green St. Schools were also taught at the St James AME Church, “Concord” Presbyterian Church, and the Baptist Church (which one – there were at least two Black Baptist churches on Walnut and Green streets?).

In 1850, 76 free Blacks attended school in Boyle County, compared with only 38 in Fayette County, 7 in Morgan County, and 5 in Franklin County.

For many years, it was assumed that the Willis Russell house was where he had his school, but recent research has proven that Russell owned land opposite St James AME Church, and that was where his school was. The house was later owned by Benjamin Tibbs, and the Willis Russell House was renamed the Willis Russell Memorial Cabin in 2015.

In August 1865, Rev. John G Fee, teacher at Camp Nelson, and later founder of Berea College, noted that Black children needed a high school and a normal school for preparation of teachers. He suggested to a friend that the school should be in Berea, because neither Lexington nor Danville would allow a “concentration of negroes at either place”. Shortly after the Civil War, segregated schools for Blacks were set up by the Freedmen’s Bureau, ultimately numbering 249 in Kentucky overall. But there was so much resistance in Kentucky that the Bureau closed its operations here in 1870. Between 1866 and 1870, there were four colored schools in Boyle County, run by the US Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. In 1866,

three schools with 120 pupils were operating in Boyle County, and in 1868, Danville Blacks met, selected trustees, and prepared to build a fourth school.

During Reconstruction, several elements conspired against improving Black education. Blacks generally pushed for universal public education, a concept that was quite foreign in most of the south. Generally Black education took place in small private homes (like Willis Russel), or in other buildings such as churches and halls. As Blacks lost voting rights, even Black higher education suffered. By about 1900, Black illiteracy was still about 80% despite efforts to improve it.

The *Advocate* notes on 3 Jul 1874, p3, that the colored Baptist School, taught by M F Carter of Cincinnati, closed last week. The school has been successful and the teacher, faithful. The paper notes “We are pleased to note the fact that the colored people of Danville are interested in the cause of education and are disposed to build up and sustain good schools with their own means.” Parrish, 1915: 255, notes that Mrs. Mary Bell Wallace was the teacher for many years also.

In 1880, the county commissioner of schools reported seven colored schools, with some of the teachers listed: Martha Tadlock, Robert Turner, Lizzie Green, and James Hughes. More county schools opened after that, and there were twelve by 1895, eleven of them teaching for five months, and one for more than five months. One school was a log building, while the others were frame buildings. In 1895-96, there were 15 teachers, and 16 the following year.

A law passed in 1882 by the General Assembly supposedly equalized funding for Black and white schools. However, equal funding was only accomplished in Paducah and Louisville in that year. After then, series of court cases sometimes achieved equality in other counties, at least for some years.

The “little common school” was set up by Belle Mitchell Jackson, who was the daughter of Monroe and Mary E Mitchell, who purchased their freedom. Jackson attended the Methodist Church school, and later, Berea College, and was a teacher at Camp Nelson for a time. In addition to Jackson’s, the Logan Institute, or Logan High School, run by Rev J A Boydon, later by Dr Worrall, was held in a building to the north of the “Concord” Presbyterian church on Walnut Street, and Isaac Fisher’s Polytechnic School on South Second Street.

Thus, in the years before and after 1900, Danville Black schools included Logan Institute, run by Rev. J A Boydon; Bate School, the “Negro public school” and Danville Polytechnic Institute.

By 1900, the city boasted one public and two private Black schools and on 10 March 1902, p3, the *Advocate*, noted

“Danville can doubtless boast of a larger number of colored students than any of its neighboring towns, the comparison being made on the relative number of colored inhabitants and students. The Danville colored public school (Bate) has an enrollment of 393; Logan Institute about 100 and the Polytechnic Seminary about 200, making the total nearly 700 colored students. There are about 1,500 white students in the city.”

Racism was clearly the reason for separate, segregated schools here. Milton J Durham, born near Perryville in 1824, was a Democrat in the US House of Representatives. In 1874, he objected to a bill which would have merged freedmen’s schools with the all-white common schools. Later that year, Kentucky passed a law requiring that the separate Black school system be paid for only with Black tax income. What this meant was that Black schools had only about 11% of the funding level of white schools.

The US Supreme Court in 1908 upheld the “Day Law”, in the case of *Berea College vs. Kentucky*. The Day Law prohibited inter-racial education in the state. However, Danville-born Justice John Marshall Harlan dissented.

Schools in Nearby Counties

Casey County in 1880 had four school districts, two colored schools and 190 students; that number increased to five schools by 1885, but only 113 students by 1896. In 1914, only Liberty and Indian Creek had schools, and average attendance was 23. Students wishing to attend high school went to Stanford. By 1936, only one colored school remained, and that only until 1957.⁴⁵⁶

Garrard County by 1895 had 14 colored schools, with an average attendance of 426, the first freedmen’s school being established in Lancaster about 1869. The Lancaster Colored School enrolled 152 students in 1912. High school age students had to attend Bate in Danville prior to 1924, when a colored high school, Mason High School in Duncantown, opened, and remained in operation until integration in 1964. At one time or another, colored schools were operational in Lancaster, Boone’s Creek, Brandy Springs, Bryantsville, Davistown, Flatwoods, Marcellus, Buckeye, and White Oak.⁴⁵⁷

Lincoln County’s first colored school was in Crab Orchard, between 1866 and 1870; there were by 1880 12 schools, 13 in 1881, and 16 by 1887. Many of these schools consolidated in Stanford, Halls Gap, Hustonville, and McKinney. Lincoln High School in Stanford, established in 1925, had one teacher and 16 students; and although Lincoln continued to operate, the Board of Education tuitioned 22 students to Danville by 1930. The McKinney Polytechnic Institute opened in 1911, but only had

three students, all from Iowa (Stanford *Interior Journal*, 10 Nov 1911). Colored schools within Lincoln County at various times included Crab Orchard Freedmen, Crab Orchard High, Halls Gap, Hustonville, Hubble, Logantown, Lincoln High, McKinney, McKinney Polytechnic, Preachersville, Turnersville and Walnut Flat.⁴⁵⁸

Colored schools in Mercer County have been well-researched, going back to 1866 under Susan Mary Craig, whose daughter, Ellen Craig Harris, at one time held classes in her home. Established just outside Harrodsburg in 1890, was Wayman Institute, an AME school; students came from neighboring counties and boarded in Harrodsburg. By 1893, there were 10 colored schools, and by 1911, each of the eight school districts had a “moonlight school.” By 1929, colored schools included Rosenwald Schools in Mayo, Salvisa, and Unity, as well as rented buildings in Burgin and Robinson Row. In 1930, West Side School had been constructed.

Boyle County Schools

A list of “colored” schools in Danville and Boyle County at various times includes Danville Freedmen School, Bate School, Danville American Missionary Association School (supported by the Freedmen’s Bureau), Parksville American Missionary Association School (also supported by the Freedmen’s Bureau), Shelby City Freedmen School, Danville School #1 (Willis Russel), Danville School #2 (Gib Doram), Methodist Church School, Presbyterian Church School, Baptist Church School, Stoney Point School (purchased by the Stoney Point Church in October 1945),⁴⁵⁹ Wilsonville School, Perryville School, Zion Hill School, Atoka School, Junction City School, and the Colored Department of the Kentucky Asylum for the Tuition of the Deaf and Dumb.⁴⁶⁰

In the 1866-1868 time period, we know of several teachers in the Freedmen’s Schools: Malcolm Ayres, 7 Nov 1866, Freedmen’s School, Danville; Susan Doram, 1 Nov 1867, Freedmen’s School, Shelby City; Harrison Wickliffe, 1 Jan 1868, Freedmen’s School, Danville; Bacon Mukes, 14 Feb 1868, Freedmen’s School, Mukes Settlement; and James Mukes, 1 Apr 1868, Freedmen’s School, Stony Point.⁴⁶¹

There apparently was a small schoolhouse “near the creek within the limits of the town” which burned 27 Aug 1866.⁴⁶² What school this may have been is not known, but the creek mentioned is almost certainly Town Creek, which ran near where the Dollar General store and the US Post Office are now (2023) located. This area of the town contained many Black families, and much of the land here was purchased by Dennis Doram and later sold to Black families.

The county map by Beers (1876) shows a “colored school” in what later became Wilsonville, but it does not show the Wilson Chapel AME Church; yet Ella Mae Marshall noted that prior to the building of the school, classes were held in the church⁴⁶³. This leads one to wonder if the present highly deteriorated Wilsonville school was built AFTER the church, and thus replaced an earlier building, possibly the “Parksville Freedmen’s School.” In the county,⁴⁶⁴ the 1880-1881 school year reported seven colored schools; teachers included Martha Tadlock, Robert Turner, Lizzie Green, and James Hughes.⁴⁶⁵ These were all one room buildings with one teacher.

On Wednesday, 6 May 1885, voters of “District No. 5” nominated trustees of the “colored common school.” Those nominated were Adam Withers, Orange Tinsley, and S W Brumfield, all of whom lived west of Danville in Magisterial District 3 – the area that today includes West Danville.⁴⁶⁶

By 1895, there were twelve schools, one in a log building, the others in frame buildings. By 1895-96, there were 15 teachers, and 16 in 1896-97. Attendance in 1895 was 633 students.⁴⁶⁷

Miss Tessie Lyons of Harrodsburg, began the colored public school in Shelby City on July 6, 1903.⁴⁶⁸

On Monday, 20 June 1904, real estate belonging to the Trustees of Colored School District No 4, went up for auction. The property is bounded on the south by Thomas Baughman and the Colored Baptist Church, on the east by Jacob Edwards, on the South by Frank Caldwell, and on the West by _____ Zinner, being deeded to the Trustees by Louis Harris 25 Oct 1897.⁴⁶⁹

In September 1909, the Wilsonville school had 24 students. Probably typical of the county schools, Wilsonville was lit by kerosene lamps and heated by a potbellied coal stove. There were no bathrooms or running water, students using outhouses, and drawing water from a nearby well.

The school at Wilsonville was visited in March 1914 by county superintendent Miss Lydia Lewis. Miss Lewis noted that the Wilsonville teacher, Florence Williams, had one of the best conducted schools in the county.⁴⁷⁰

A report in 1915 by Woman’s Club Educational Department chair, Mary McDowell Lowndes, noted that the “Colored Moonlight School” in Perryville was taught by Alice Goodloe.⁴⁷¹

The *Danville Messenger*, 22 Jun 1915, gave a complete list of all teachers in the “colored” schools: Perryville School, Georgia Doneghy, enrollment and census illegible; Aliceton School, Amelia Goodloe, enrollment 65 and census 65; Parksville School, Florence Williams, enrollment 53, census, 35; Mitchellsburg School, Cordelia Shelby, enrollment 63, census 44; Atoka School,

Elizabeth Parr, enrollment 63, census 20; Persimmon Knob School, Ethel Waide, enrollment 50, census 52; Faulconer School, Edna V Harris, enrollment, 46-1/2, 72; Stony Point School, Sophia P Craig, enrollment 67, census 45; Clifton School, Rosa B Ross, enrollment 41, census 32; Shelby City School, Maude Richardson, enrollment, enrollment 44, census 30; and World's Town School, Jeannetta Taylor, enrollment 73, census 82.⁴⁷²

The *Kentucky Advocate*, 2 Dec 1916, p3, carried Miss Maude Midwinter Richardson's wedding announcement to George Prentice, undertaker of Paducah; she was the daughter of G M Richardson, barber, and had taught the colored school at Shelby City for 7 years, and was among the best teachers in the "Moonlight School" work in Boyle County.

In June 1927, Mr. L B Smith was making repairs on the Wilsonville school. I suspect Smith was white because he is called "Mr", and "colored" is not appended to his name. By the 1930s, the Wilsonville school had anywhere from 21 to 45 students, and one teacher – usually Ella Marshall.

In 1918, the "colored school district" had a truant officer, Arch Rochester, who has been making it hard on parents who do not send their children to school. Rochester noted that children of school age cannot work without written permission from the superintendent, and no students under age fourteen can work at all. If students are found working, both the employer and the parent can be fined.⁴⁷³



Mr. A L Harmon arranged to build a new colored school on a lot recently purchased in the west end of Perryville, noting that the old building was destroyed by fire in the Spring of 1918.⁴⁷⁴ An earlier report of this fire indicated that there had not been a fire in the school's stove for several days, and that the fire was of suspicious origin. Mrs E E Murrell of Danville was the teacher there, and there was no insurance on the building.⁴⁷⁵

Wilsonville School children at the AME Church, date unknown but probably 1930s

In August 1920, the *Messenger* lists county schools and their teachers: Perryville, Carrie Doneghy; Aliceton, Lewis Carpenter; Atoka, Elizabeth Parr; Mt Zion, Mable Denney; Faulconer, Lucile Tarrance; Stoney Point, Sophia Craig; Clifton, Mattie Campbell; and Shelby City, Louise P Owsley.⁴⁷⁶

The only reference to the Faulconer school is the newspaper notice cited above, stating that in 1920, Lucile Tarrance was the teacher. A contributor on the "You Might Be From Boyle County" Facebook page, 7 Jul 2021, Joel White, noted, "north buster a dead end rd call faulconer st. Road less than a mile long at yhe end of the road is a sharp left turn on the left about 30ft of the road is where i remember seeing the old foundation, dont know if it stoll exists i have not seen it in 30 years, good luck, the old blacksmith shop was torn down about 15 yrs ago it faced north buster On 1896 rd."

Mrs. Sophia Craig, at Stoney Point, was awarded a six-week course at Tuskegee Institute by Dr. F C Burton, state supervisor of rural schools. This was an appointment that

included all expenses except board. She left 2 June for Alabama.⁴⁷⁷

On April 28, 1924, the Junction City Colored High School, held its third annual commencement, led by Prof. Montacue Adams, principal. Though I find no other references to this school, either before or after 1924, this infers that the school was initiated in the 1920-21 school year, but the commencement date is significantly earlier than that in most of the white schools.⁴⁷⁸

In 1928, teachers in "colored" schools were Katherine Jackman at Wilsonville, Lewis Carpenter at Perryville, Geraldine Beard at Zion Hill; Zula M Livingston at Atoka; and Sophia P Craig at Junction City.⁴⁷⁹ The six teachers in county "colored" schools in 1929 were Katherine Jackman, Wilsonville; Mamie Beard, Junction City; Mae Willie Scott, Stoney Point; Geraldine Beard, Zion Hill; Zula Levingston, Atoka; and Lewis Carpenter, Perryville.⁴⁸⁰ In May, 1929, along with listing teachers, a census was

taken showing 41 school age children in the Wilsonville colored district, but 62 two years prior; the Persimmon Knob colored district had 34, compared with 28 two years prior.⁴⁸¹

On Sunday, 20 December 1931, the colored school at Mitchellsburg burned, along with a nearby unoccupied house, the “colored parsonage.” The cause of the fire was a complete mystery.⁴⁸² Boyle County teaching staff for fall, 1932, was to include Ella Mae Marshall at Wilsonville; Mae Willie Scott at Junction City; Cleopatra Cowen at Zion Hill; Zula Levingston at Atoka; and Sophia Craig at Stony Point.⁴⁸³ Teachers in colored schools in August 1933 included Sarah L Butler at Shelby City, Sophia P Craig at Stony Point, Zula Levingston at Atoka, and Cleopatra Cowan at Wilsonville.⁴⁸⁴

The worldwide depression was affecting education in Boyle County by the spring of 1933. County teachers were subject to a 15 percent pay cut for the fall of 1933. Elementary schools were let out April 21 of that year, but high schools let out at the end of May. Teachers for the fall included Sophia Craig at Stony Point, Cleopatra Cowan at Zion Hill; and Mae Willie Scott at Shelby City.⁴⁸⁵

Wilsonville and Zion Hill schools were consolidated in the fall of 1933.⁴⁸⁶ In September 1933, the County board of education appointed Mattie Compton teacher at the Perryville colored school.⁴⁸⁷ Teachers for the 1934-35 school year included Mattie McElroy at Perryville; Cleopatra Cowan at Wilsonville; Zula Levingston at Atoka; Sophia Craig at Stony Point; and Mae Willie Scott at Shelby City.⁴⁸⁸

Teachers for 1936-37 included Mary E Sleet at Perryville; Mae Will Scott at Shelby City; Ella Mae Marshall at Wilsonville; Sophia Craig at Stony Point; and Zula Levingston at Atoka.⁴⁸⁹ Teachers in 1938-39 were Amelia E Sleet at Perryville; Mae Willie Scott at Shelby City; Ella Mae Marshall at Wilsonville; Sophia P Craig at Stony Point; and Zula Levingston at Atoka.⁴⁹⁰ Enrollment in “colored” schools in 1938 and 1940 included Atoka, 20, 21; Perryville, 21, 26; Wilsonville, 22, 20; Shelby City, 27, 20; Stony Point, 39, 24, for totals of 129 in 1938, and 111 in 1940.⁴⁹¹

The 1940 Census lists African American teachers including Margaret Andrews, Lucille Bennifield, Lillian Caldwell, Sophia Craig, Lala M. Dele, Georgia Dannaher, Malinda Doneghy, Horace Epperson, John Fisher, Florence Ingram, Maggie E. Jones, Susie Lich, Ella M. Marshall, Eliza Mitchell, Elizabeth Parr, Jesse Roach, Sanford Roach, Frances Richardson, Zula Sanders, Gertrude Sledd, Sara Sutka, and Earnest Wofford.⁴⁹²

In December 1941 (*A-M*, 5 Dec 1941, p6) the Shelby City colored school merged with the Wilsonville colored school. By 1942, many rural schools for African Americans were closing as populations shrank and many African Americans relocated north, or to Louisville or Lexington. L N Taylor, who was the director of the segregated “Division of Negro Education” noted that Black teachers were earnest and were doing the best they could despite many serious impediments.⁴⁹³

Enrollments for 1942 and 1943 included Atoka, 17, 17; Wilsonville, 38, 25; Stony Point, 25, 21; and Perryville, 18, 17, totals 98 and 80.⁴⁹⁴ Comparing enrollments for these years with 1938 and 1940, a drop of 31 students over 5 years, was significant. Enrollments for 1944 included Atoka, 12, down by 5 over 1943; Perryville, 13, down by 4; Stony Point, 23, up by 2; and Wilsonville, 15, down by 10; total enrollment stood at 63, down 17 from 1943. Superintendent Cocanougher noted that many students were at home working in the fields, and some have moved away.⁴⁹⁵

At the opening of school in September 1945, Stony Point and Atoka schools were closed, leaving only Perryville with 19 students, and Wilsonville, with 25 students. Students previously attending Stony Point and Atoka were transferred to Bate.⁴⁹⁶ The Boyle County Board of Education put up for sale the house and lot known as the Shelby City Colored School, with bids due 2 October 1945.⁴⁹⁷ The building apparently had been purchased by the Board in 1919 for \$400, with plans to repair the building.⁴⁹⁸

Perryville had 36 students and Wilsonville had 36, in April 1947.⁴⁹⁹ Figures given in September showed enrollments for 1945, 1946 and 1947 for Perryville at 19, 23, and 24; and for Wilsonville at 24, 31, and 30.⁵⁰⁰ Figures for 1948 had 19 at Perryville and 30 at Wilsonville,⁵⁰¹ and for 1949, 28 and 30 respectively.⁵⁰²

An article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, 9 May 1952, noted that Boyle County’s draftees had a 32 percent illiteracy rate, and that “someone, casting about for an explanation,” said the Negro population is responsible. The *Advocate-Messenger* countered that all black children in the county are in school except for 10, and those are either over 16 or under 7, the age required for attendance.⁵⁰³

Enrollment for Perryville and Wilsonville for 1951 and 1952 stood at 27 and 23, 25 and 24.⁵⁰⁴ By September 1953, Perryville had closed (its students being absorbed at Bate), and Wilsonville had 25 students.⁵⁰⁵ In 1954, Wilsonville had 24.⁵⁰⁶

On 21 May 1956, the parents and friends of Wilsonville school sponsored a trip to the Cincinnati Zoo, under the leadership of Miss Ella Mae Marshall, longtime Wilsonville teacher.⁵⁰⁷ Those accompanying the group were listed in the 29 May issue of the *Advocate-Messenger* (p3): Mrs Ethel Frye and daughter; Mrs Bessie Bailey; Mrs Margaret Wilhite; Mr and Mrs London Bruce and son, Franklin Bruce; Mrs Anna McKinney, Dave Penman, Mr and Mrs F L Marshall and son, Bill; Mrs

Mary Simpson, Mrs Katharine Lewis, Eugene Crowdus, John Marshall, Miss Agnes Bruce, Miss Olivia Williams, Donald Lee Faulkner and James R Jones.

Enrollments at Wilsonville for 1957 and 1958 were 22 and 21.⁵⁰⁸ In November 1958, the County board put the Perryville building and lot up for public auction.⁵⁰⁹ In February 1959, O W Holtzclaw of Danville, gave a talk on American Indians to Wilsonville students, displaying artifacts used by Indians of this area.⁵¹⁰



The Wilsonville school held an art exhibit to end the school year, on 27 May 1959; and on 1 June, pupils enjoyed a picnic at Douglas Park in Lexington, accompanied by Mr and Mrs London Bruce, Mrs Mary Simpson, Miss Agnes Bruce, Mrs Mae Frye, Robbie Frye, Valery Jean Frye, Mr John Marshall, Mrs Ethel Frye, Mrs Lucille Coulter, Mrs Ella Lee, Miss Mary L Simpson, Miss Kathleen Coulter and her son, Jerome.⁵¹¹

Another trip to the Cincinnati Zoo was made by Wilsonville students in June 1960. Mrs. Estelle Lee, a shut-in, contributed a great deal of the cost of the trip. The group was accompanied by Mr and Mrs Landon Bruce, Agnes and Clarence Bruce, Mrs Lucille Coulter and Barbara Coulter, Mrs Ethel Frye, Mrs Mary Simpson, Mrs Ella Lee, Mary Lizzie Simpson, Kathryn Lewis, Buster and Wallace Lewis, George and Lenora Wilhite, Ann Faulkner, Martha ANN Leavell, Eloise Turner, Sara, Amelia and Edith Lewis, Michael Hughes, Ralph Coulter, George Hamilton, Robbie Frye, Bill Marshall, Linda Coulter, John H and Florence Marshall.

Graduating from Wilsonville School in 1961 were Kenneth Marshall, Joe Louis Coulter, Ed Coulter, and Sammy Letcher.⁵¹² At the beginning of school year 1961-62, Wilsonville had 19 students⁵¹³, and 20 students in 1962-63.⁵¹⁴

The school-closing program at Wilsonville was held on 26 May 1963, and eighth-grade commencement was held on 2 June 1963, both events being held at “St James AME Church” in Parksville.⁵¹⁵ Miss Ella Mae Marshall noted donations to the school from East End Consolidated School principal Joe Wesley (a duplicating machine), and supplies for that machine by Earl Cocanougher, Junction City principal, Garland Purdom, Perryville principal, and Superintendent H A Cocanougher. Marshall also reported on a trip to Joyland Park in Lexington on 5 June.⁵¹⁶ Enrollment for the 1963-64 school year, Wilsonville’s last, was 20.⁵¹⁷

Miss Ella Mae Marshall, who taught for 30 years at Wilsonville, was feted, along with the students at the school, by the mothers of the students. The closing program was held at the AME Church, and at that time Miss Marshall was given a George Washington bedspread and a cash gift. This marked the end of the Wilsonville school, having been in use for nearly 100 years.⁵¹⁸ When the Wilsonville school closed in 1964, its students began attending the Parksville school. Miss Marshall began the 1964-65 school year as a special education teacher at the newly integrated Junction City School.⁵¹⁹

The Wilsonville school (pictured right) as it appeared in 2012. The building is now (2019) in considerably more disrepair. Miss Ella Mae Marshall reminisced about Wilsonville in an *Advocate-Messenger* article, 20 Oct 1992, p3. When she was a child, in the 1920s, nearly 60 students attended the school; when she taught there, 1932, there were nearly 50; but by the time the county schools integrated in the early 1960s, there were only a handful of Black students there.

A movement, led by Ella Mae Marshall, to renovate the school, was attempted in 2002, but unfortunately, nothing substantive came of it.⁵²⁰ A renovation was planned to coincide with the 127th anniversary of Wilson Chapel in 2002, led by one of Marshall’s former students, Betty Overstreet, but I can find no record that the movement continued after Marshall’s death, 9 April 2003. After the school closed, Marshall went on to teach in Junction City as a special education teacher for another 13 years, and was named Teacher of the Year in 1981.⁵²¹

As part of the clean-up of the Wilsonville Cemetery, the brush around the abandoned Wilsonville School was removed, and photos were taken of the building, 11 Nov 2019, by Barry Sanborn, showing significant deterioration from the above photo. Additionally, the coat hooks and a hand-made bookcase were removed from the building, and are now located at the History Center of the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society, at 108 North Second Street, Danville.



The National Register application, Clifton Baptist Church Complex (BO-377) Boyle County, KY, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1998, gives information on the Clifton School, *pictured below* as it appeared in 1996: As was the case in many late-nineteenth century African American communities of the Bluegrass region, the church-school complex in Clifton served as the center of the community's social activities. Acreage for the complex, located along the western edge of the Clifton Road, was purchased in 1886 by trustees of the Clifton School (Boyle County Deed Book 19, Page 183). Initially, the land was to be used for the "benefit of a Public school, with log schoolhouse" (ibid). From 1886-1924, grades one through eight were taught at the school, with classes in session from August through December. Students worked on local farms the remainder of the year (Interview with Madison Terrance, September 5, 1996). The original log school building remains in use, having undergone rehabilitation during its conversion into a private residence in 1930. The building retained its historic integrity through the retention of original fenestration and wall covering, but by 2017, the building was nearly totally in ruins.



Boyle County High School, opened in the fall of 1963, was never segregated, though Junction City's high school was all white, and Blacks living there had to attend Bate.

The table below, though incomplete, shows the demise of Black schools in Boyle County, as families either moved to Danville or away from the area, and schools closed or merged.

	Wilsonville	Perryville	Atoka	Stony Point	Persimmon Knob	Shelby City
1909	24					
1927	62				28	
1929	41				34	
1938	22	21	20	39		27
1940	20	26	21	24		20
1942	38	18	17	25		(a)
1943	25	17	17	21		
1944	15	13	12	23		
1945	24	19	Closed	Closed		Sold
1946	31	23				
1947	30	24				
1948	30	19				
1949	30	28				
1951	24	27				
1952	25	23				
1953	24	Closed				
1957	21					
1958	22	Sold				
1961	19					
1962	20					
1963	20					
1964	Closed					

(a) Merged with Wilsonville Dec 1941

The following table, from Russell, 1931, clearly shows the decline in African American school age population from 1891 to 1931, reflective of the Great Migration

Year	Census	Enrollment	Attend	Percent Enrolled	Percent Attended	Year	Census	Enrollment	Attend	Percent Enrolled	Percent Attended
1891	1680	823	445	50	54	1911	1338	971	706	72	73
1892	1856	907	467	54	51	1912	1317	950	730	72	77
1893	1566	856		52		1913	1301	900	775	69	84
1894	1630	1150	823	70	71	1914	1206	7910	473	65	60
1895	1642	906	573	55	63	1915	1151	790	486	71	61
1896	1700	868	633	51	72	1916	1151	696	531	60	78
1897	1730	1013	360	59	35	1917	1018	606	437	59	72
1898						1918	976	706	457	71	64

1899						1919		637	495		77
1900	1616	1157	1009	71	87	1920		757			
1901	1551	1136	700	73	62	1921		341			
1902	1587	1136	900	72	80	1922	349	355	274	101	79
1903	1577	1147	972	73	84	1923	649	348	252	99	72
1904						1924	336				
1905						1925	336	284	207	84	73
1906	1362	1263		92		1926	301	268	192	89	72
1907	1381	990		72		1927	301	265	190	88	72
1908	1411	950		68		1928	259	197	147	76	74
1909	1411	1110	888	80	80	1929		201	164		80
1910	1349	808	653	60	80	1930					
						1931	250	190	130	76	70

Boyle County Black Student Census, 1891 through 1931.⁵²²

Perryville (Amelia Sleet Burton) Colored School



The first mention we find of a "colored" school in Perryville was in August 1920, when Carrie Doneghy of Danville was listed as the teacher. By September 1933, Mattie Compton was in charge. Amelia Sleet graduated Bate High School 22 May 1933, and became the teacher at Perryville for the 1935-36 school year. In May 1940, the 50 students here put on an exhibit of projects they had created under guidance of Miss Sleet.⁵²³

There were 23 students here in 1952, but by the beginning of the 1953 school year, Black students were attending Bate School in Danville, where Mrs. Burton was an elementary teacher. The Perryville Colored School then closed in 1952, and

the school and lot were put up for public auction on 6 December 1958.⁵²⁴



Amelia (Sleet) Burton, back row, far left, began her teaching career at the Perryville Colored School. Raymond Sleet, standing far right with white shirt, and John Walker, third from left on bottom row are the only others identified. Fortunately, the school has been saved and restored. (Photo contributed).⁵²⁵

Fortunately, the two-room Perryville school has been saved and restored. The school has a Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/Amelia-Sleet-Burton-Colored-School-1937509936492275/>

We have a report of another school and church in Perryville called the "Old Scuffle" school and church. The building was still extant as late as 1973, so it was NOT this school's predecessor though it was located very close to the Burton school.

Danville Schools

Miscellaneous Schools in Danville after 1865

Rev Dr Landis, in addressing the AME Church on education in late November 1871, noted that a school under the Methodists is now operating, and that another one under the Baptists would be started in mid-December.⁵²⁶

The city government provided \$90 for the white school and \$40 for Black school in 1871.⁵²⁷

The colored Baptist school closed at the end of June 1874 for the year. The teacher, M F Carter of Cincinnati, has been retained for the following year. The *Advocate* was pleased with the fact that the colored people of Danville are building up and sustaining good schools on their own.⁵²⁸

Logan Institute (Logan HS)

This institution for the education of Black youth, was formed by Rev J A Boyden, pastor of the Concord Presbyterian Church, located on the northeast corner of Church and West Walnut Streets. For the first two years, classes were taught in the church, but in 1895, a two-story building was erected to the north of the church.⁵²⁹

The “Concord School” however, was in operation as early as 1877, when closing exercises were held on 14 June. The school was taught by Rev. Daniel Murray, who had been installed in 1876 as pastor of the church.⁵³⁰

“Logan High School” had end of year exercises in May 1896, which named several students who attended there, including Maggie Shelby, A. Gardner; M. Robinson, Addie Irvine, Katie Stone, Florine Thomas, A. Hocker, Maggie Carpenter, Millie Shelby, Amanda Swope, E. Coffee, James Irving, Cornelia Harlan, Stanley Davis, James Frye, and Avarilla Gardner.⁵³¹

Students in the graduating class of 1899 were Bessie Prather, Florine Thomas, Cornelius Harlan, and James Swope. A plethora of songs and speeches were given by the graduates and other students at the Opera House. The program indicated that the “white Presbyterians” had assisted and supported the Concord Presbyterians.⁵³²

An article on “colored” schools in Danville at the end of 1899 noted that Logan Institute was organized 1 Oct 1893, and the school contains three rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second. Although endorsed by the Northern Presbyterian Church, the school is non-denominational. Courses of study include a high school, a college prep school, and a kindergarten.⁵³³

The *Advocate*, 30 May 1902, p5, noted in the closing exercise notice that enrollment was 80 students, which required two assistants to be hired.

The *Assembly Herald*, a periodical of the Presbyterian Church, in its April 1902, Vol 6, No 2 issue, page 163, had a letter from Rev. J A Boyden describing the Logan Institute, which I quote in part:

This school was opened Oct. 1st, 1893, by Rev. J. A. Boyden, who writes as follows:

“It is the only school in Kentucky connected with the Freedman’s Board. It was established to meet a want which the colored Presbyterians felt had existed for some time. A two-story building was erected joining the church and paid for by the liberal assistance of a few white Presbyterians. The school has long since demonstrated its usefulness and right to live. The testimony of all classes of people is that it has wonderfully improved the moral and intellectual tone of the community. Parents patronizing the school testify to the improvement in general deportment of their children who attend our school.

“No fights take place on the streets and not one fight has occurred on the school grounds in nine years. It has raised the standard of the public school by causing a higher grade of training for its pupils. Our pupils are taught to be sober, truthful, industrious and that good morals are essential to their success in life. They are taught scriptural truth and many of them are professing Christians. Not one of the girls who has been with us till her education was finished has gone astray, and not one of our young boys has been under arrest. The crimes committed throughout the South resulting in mob rule cannot be traced to those who attend Presbyterian schools or churches. The work is hopeful and constantly growing in favor. Some of our pupils walk three miles to school. . . . God speed the day when the Board can supply all the calls which come to it. ‘Come over into Macedonia and help us.’ Ethiopia is crying for help. May it hastily come.”

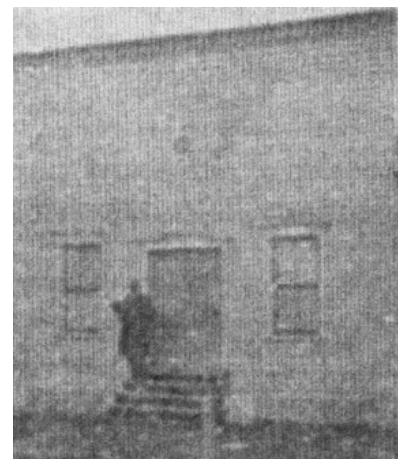
Though not mentioned as the Logan Institute, a parochial school opened the first week in September 1925, under direction of Rev. R. M. Moore.⁵³⁴ Rev. Moore’s address is given as 119 East Walnut St in a subsequent newspaper article.

Rev. Boyden died 11 Oct 1926 at Camp Nelson; he was formerly pastor of the “First Presbyterian Church” (aka Concord Presbyterian), then principal of the Fee Memorial Institute at Camp Nelson.⁵³⁵

Danville Polytechnic Seminary



The Danville Polytechnic Seminary or Institute, founded in 1897 in the building *pictured left*, chartered in 1898, operated in the New Mission Baptist Church, *pictured right*, encouraged, and supported by Isaac Fisher, provided literary courses, normal (teaching) courses, and music especially “for the practical education of the colored people from an industrial and moral, as well as an intellectual point of view.”⁵³⁶ In 1899, the school was taught in the New Mission Baptist



Church. The faculty that year included Isaac Fisher, principal; Mrs. I A Fisher, assistant principal and music director; Rev J E Wood, lecturer; B F Jones, MD, lecturer; Augustus A Sinkler, primary school director; and student tutors Mary E Higgins, Margaret C Parr, Sallie F Pennington and Katie B Stoner.⁵³⁷

Isaac Fisher is listed in the 1909 Danville City Directory as the Principal of the Polytechnic Institute, with an address at 463 South Second, but it is uncertain if this was his home, or the location of the school.⁵³⁸

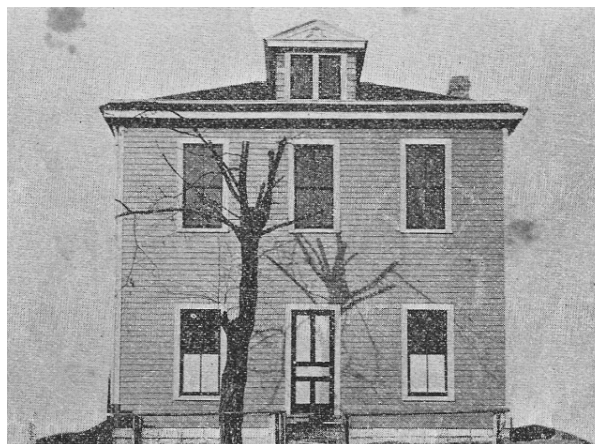
Graduation from the Polytechnic Seminary was held in June 1900, with Amanda Hocker, valedictorian, and Lizzie G Parr, salutatorian; other graduates included Clara Belle Neal, Ora Taylor, Evangeline Fields and Amanda Parr.⁵³⁹

The school was considered a private school until filing articles of incorporation in 1901 with the Boyle County Clerk. Incorporators included H C Barbour, Richard Wilson, S W Brumfield and William Stewart.⁵⁴⁰

In June 1901 the *Advocate* reported that 127 pupils have been taught at the Seminary, and that he was erecting a \$1,200 building on Green Street for the school⁵⁴¹. That building is *pictured right*.

The Polytechnic held its commencement for 1906 at the Opera House on 7 June, the school earning praise from the *Danville News*, 25 May 1906, p7.

By 1910, Fisher apparently was in the running to become president of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial School (now Kentucky State University) in Frankfort, and was apparently living in Little Rock, AR at the time.⁵⁴²



The school was closed “temporarily” by January 1913, as Prof. Fisher was soliciting funding.⁵⁴³ However, by Monday, 17 Mar 1913, there was a forced sale of the Institute which was being sued by the Danville Planning Mill Company, and no references can be found to the school as being in operation by or after this time.⁵⁴⁴ The *Advocate* reported on 18 Mar that two pieces of city property were sold, one belonging to Isaac Fisher, on East Walnut Street, to Joseph Smothers, and another residence belonging to the Danville Polytechnic Seminary, on East Green St, sold to Mr. R. P. McGoodwin, both sales being made by foreclosures.⁵⁴⁵

Bate School

One school was built on land donated to the federal government by Danville’s Black leaders, following advice of white friends. Located on Stanford Road, the one room 30 by 40-foot school opened in 1871, with one teacher and forty pupils. This was the genesis of Bate School⁵⁴⁶.

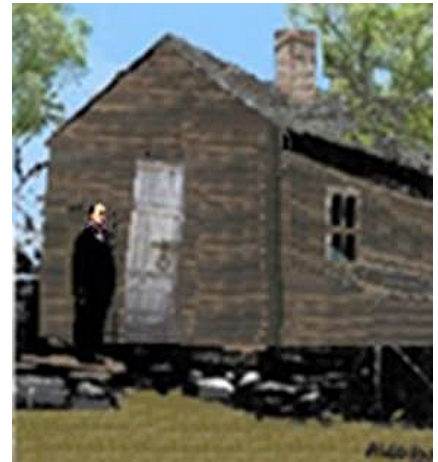
Funding for public education for school year 1876-77 was not increased for white students, but remained at \$1.90 per capita, due to large increases in the number of students. On the other hand, the per capita for colored pupils was \$.55, an increase of \$.25 over the previous year. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Howard A M Henderson, noted that if colored schools use their bonus efficiently, soon they would have a fund equal to that of whites.

However, in 1877, Danville's Republican leaders provided \$40 per month for Black schools and \$100 for white schools.

A letter to the Editor, 12 Jan 1877, p2, from Rev D S Bentley, was critical of management of the colored schools, five schools and six teachers. Bentley suggested merging all of them into one school with a principal and assistants, with all children learning from the same books, and being brought up under the same influences.⁵⁴⁷

On 8 Jun 1877, p3, the *Kentucky Advocate* noted that the colored school taught during the past year by George Craig, closed last Friday (1 June) with a literary exhibition.⁵⁴⁸

The image, right, attribution unknown, supposedly shows John W Bate and the Colored School. The teacher of the colored school, John W Bate, married 3 Nov 1886 in Lexington, Mrs Ida Lindsay, at St Andrews Colored Church. Bate was building a neat cottage residence on South Second Street near KSD.⁵⁴⁹



In April 1888, the school year for the "Danville Colored School" was extended until May, and it held its first commencement 19 April at the Danville Opera House.⁵⁵⁰

Four teachers instruct 300 students at the Danville colored school, the *Advocate* noted on 12 Jun 1889, p7. The building is poorly arranged as well, and some changes for the better were called for.⁵⁵¹

Enrollment at the beginning of the 1889-90 school year was 134. The *Advocate* was gratified that so many are taking advantage of an excellent opportunity.⁵⁵²

The lack of a sidewalk near the colored public school was noted in November 1889, as being dangerous to the hundreds of children walking there, just as conveyances with white children are returning from elsewhere. The resident suggested the need for a sidewalk from Walnut Street to the school, noting that children walk in the middle of the road, being the best place to walk in wet weather.⁵⁵³

On 30 Nov 1889, a trial took place in which Sarah Harris, teacher at the colored school, was sued by Fanny Graves, alleging that her daughter had been outrageously whipped. Evidence, however, showed that the girl was unruly, disobedient, and insolent, resulting in punishment with a strap, the usual method of punishment. The newspaper noted that if the verdict had been "guilty" then teachers would cease to discipline, rather than enrage parents' anger.⁵⁵⁴

As early as December 1889, the Danville Colored School, was giving musical entertainments. The program 20 December, was held at the Colored Methodist church, and white people were also invited.⁵⁵⁵

In May 1890, Prof. Bate (given as "Bates" in the *Advocate*) told the paper there were 760 colored children of school age in his school district, and that the average daily attendance was 239, with a high of 325.⁵⁵⁶

Graduates in 1893 were Sarah Denny and Alberta Cheatham, with teachers J W Bates, Miss S D Henry, Miss N B Smith, and Miss L B Tibbs. The paper noted this is one of the largest and best conducted colored schools in the state.⁵⁵⁷

By 1893, commencement at the Danville Opera House saw two hundred whites attending.⁵⁵⁸

The school year 1893-94 began 11 September, with J W Bates, assisted by Susie Henry, Lena Tibbs, Esther Higgins, and Nannie Smith.⁵⁵⁹

On 26 May 1894, commencement for the Danville public school was held at the Opera House, with a large audience, including some of the leading whites in town. Graduates included Eugene Helm, Jessie E Irvine, Georgia M Burke, Maggie E Jones, Arather S Stewart, James Hughes, Oscar Tibb, Richelieu Cheatham, and Henry R Owsley. Hughes is probably the youngest public-school graduate in the state, at 13 years old.⁵⁶⁰

Enrollment at the beginning of the 1894-95 school year was 201, compared with only 176 the previous year.⁵⁶¹

Eight grade students at the colored school gave a "declamatory entertainment" on 18 January 1895. Those speaking included Alonzo Field, Addie Irvine, Mary E Barbour, Sallie Penington, Sadie W Jones, Maggie Parr, George Higgins, John Barber, Man E Higgins, Archie Doneghy, Charles Higgins, Joseph Doram, John Caldwell, and Llewellyn Burks.⁵⁶²

Graduating on 27 May 1895, were Joseph Doram, John D Barber, Llewellyn Burks, Mary E Barbour, Sadie W Jones, Alonzo G Fields, and Addie M Irvine.⁵⁶³

In December 1895, the school made a request for an organ for use in teaching music. This was not the last time the school appealed to the public for support.⁵⁶⁴

Segregation of schools took a major step on 30 January 1896, when the House passed the Hiles Compulsory Education Bill. Students were to attend school for at least 12 weeks each year, 8 of which must be consecutive. It also prohibited whites from attending colored schools, and colored children from attending white schools. The law did not apply to students who lived more than two miles from a common school.⁵⁶⁵

An appeal to readers of the *Kentucky Advocate* on 24 Feb 1896 (p3) to donate books to the colored school library was also appended to a “thank you” to those who had already donated hundreds of volumes to the school. An appeal two weeks earlier asked that people donating books leave them at the *Advocate* office, which apparently was very successful.

Graduating in 1896 were Malinda Williams, John P Calwell, George Higgins, Lula Moore, T F Richardson, Sarah Rowe, Mary Higgins, and H C Thomas. At a cantata performed on 26 May, William Moore, Spencer Henderson, Louis Rowe, James Warren, Arthur Barbour, Fernando Weisiger, John P Caldwell, Whitman Kirk, Louisa Barbour, Ophelia Tibbs, and Ora Taylor participated. Teachers that year included J W Bate, Nannie B Smith, Sophia P Craig, Lena B Tibbs and L A Sinkler, while the school board consisted of Henry Owsley, G W Bundy and Edward Bridgewater. The newspaper also noted that, “The Danville colored public school ranks with the very best institutions of its kind in the South. If the school building was in keeping with its remaining qualities, nothing would be lacking to make it complete in all its appointments.”⁵⁶⁶

Graduates in 1897 included Ophelia Tibbs, Mary Hudson, Lettie Rowe, Sarah Withers, Arthur Barber, Fernando Weisiger and William Moore. Following graduating exercises at the opera house, an alumni banquet was held.⁵⁶⁷ In 1898, graduates included Joseph Dorram, John D Barber, Llewellyn Burks, Mary E Barbour, Sadie W Jones, Alonzo G Fields, and Addie M. Irvine. Eola Faulkner, A L Denny, Lizzie Parr, and Lettie Cooper, it was believed, were not absent a single day. The school was taught by J W Bate, assisted by Nannie B Smith, Sopic P Craig, and Lena Tibbs.⁵⁶⁸

During the first thirteen years of the school, enrollment grew from six to 300, and consisted of nine grades. By 1897, enrollment had increased to the point where the building, even with two small additions, was no longer adequate, and by 1907, with over 400 students attending, the situation had become intolerable.⁵⁶⁹ A drought in the fall of 1897 resulted in an innovative solution at the school. One teacher suggested that every pupil bring a bottle of water to school. and by 18 Oct, hundreds of children were seen carrying a bottle of water in one hand, and their books in the other.⁵⁷⁰

Graduates in April 1898 included Anderson B Jones, Detroit Slaughter, George F Tomplins, Addie M Engleman, May M B



Faculty Danville Colored Public School.

L. B. Tibbs.	J. W. Bate,	S. P. Craig,
T. B. Smith,	S. E. Denny,	M. L. Williams.

Grant, Lucy A Robinson, Susie Bell Rochester, Madison Engleman, Mary Frances Kirk and James Fleece Owsley. Not was made that the school year ended a month earlier than usual due to lack of funding.⁵⁷¹

Options for the school, at least in 1899, included raising money through taxation of colored residents, to purchase the old Seminary building, located originally between South Second and South First, West Walnut and West Main, in the southern section of present-day Constitution Square. That plan, however, was never completed.⁵⁷²

The Bate School faculty, pictured in the *Advocate*, 13 Dec 1899, included Principal, J W Bate, and teachers, L B Tibbs, S P Craig, T B Smith, S E Denny, and M L Williams (photo right). At the close of the school year in 1900, faculty were listed as Sarah E Denny, Melinda Williams, Sophia Craig, Lena B Tibbs, and Nannie B Smith.⁵⁷³

In 1901, Bate instituted a night school for males from sixteen to forty, to be held in the

“small frame colored church on West Main street.” This school operated Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at seven o’clock, and the only charge was \$.20 per week to cover expenses.⁵⁷⁴

The commencement notice for May 1902, noted that the colored public school had graduated about one hundred students, and of these, twelve of the latest thirteen passed their graduation exams. Prof. J W Bate was noted as among the most able colored teachers in the state, and his effect on Danville was great.⁵⁷⁵

Mention was made in 1903 of merging the Danville colored school with a proposed “Camp Nelson Academy”, which would have provided industrial, religious, and educational training for all Blacks in the Kentucky Synod of the Presbyterian church. Rev. James A Boyden of Danville had been mentioned as the principal for the proposed new school. Apparently, the merger never took place, as the “colored public school” remained in Danville.⁵⁷⁶

A letter to the Editor, signed, “An Anglo-Saxon” and published in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 1 Jun 1904, p1, is worthy of quotation, as it shows early advocacy for increased funding for the “Colored Public School”:

As an on-looker and a pleased auditor at the recent commencement exercises of this institution, I wish to say a good word in behalf of it. Considering the limited means at its disposal, this institution is doing a remarkably good work in the cause of educating colored people, and is evidently a school of sound learning and good morals, deserving to be encouraged. The inadequacy of school room and other appointments for health and comfort are evident to the most casual observer and something ought to be done to remedy or palliate the suffering, which must be the result of inadequate and improper accommodations for the health and comfort of the four-hundred pupils and their teachers.”

In 1907, the Black population undertook to raise \$.25 per \$100 property tax valuation to rebuild the school. Taxable property raised \$2,400, and Prof. Bate undertook a private subscription, raising over \$500. Three white businessmen pledged \$100 each, and the County Board of Education appropriated \$5,000 for construction. The old “colored” school was rebuilt as the Bate School.⁵⁷⁷

By March 1908, enough funding had been secured to build the foundation, but further action was delayed until clarification could be received on the question of where to build the school, and what the “new school law” would involve.⁵⁷⁸

Prof J W Bate announced in April 1910 that funding had been secured to erect a handsome brick building on the lot owned by the district on Stanford Avenue. The building would be brick and contain eight rooms with a two-room basement where cooking and sewing would be taught. The school had seven teachers, and 401 students as of that date. The *Kentucky Advocate* noted that “Prof Bate, the principal, is one of the ablest colored men in this section of the State and has built up a school here of which the colored people are justly proud.”⁵⁷⁹

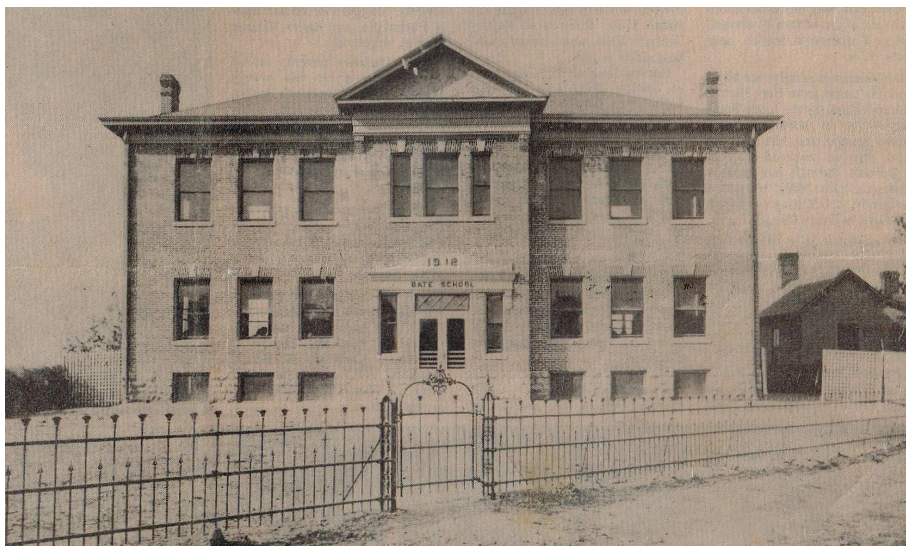
A census of school-aged children in September 1910 showed 800 Blacks and 725 whites in Danville.⁵⁸⁰

Miss Lota Nichols, teacher at the “colored school” wed dentist and city councilman, Dr R B Hamilton on 16 May 1911.⁵⁸¹

The Bate School in 1911 hosted the Kentucky Negro Teachers Association state convention, and by that time there were four Black schools with eight teachers. With the expansion of public schools, attendance at several of the private schools began to wane.⁵⁸²

Thirteen students passed the May 1912 state examination which enabled them to move on to high school. Eleven were from Bate, and two were from Parksville. Those passing included Oscar Richardson, son of Gen. George M Richardson, who along with attending school full time worked in his father’s barber shop at the Gilcher House. Others who passed included Florence Farris, Montacue Adams, Clarence Bate, Forest Elkins, Mandess Canada, Charley Hansford, Bernie Embry, Lillian Burdette, and Gladys Sweeney.⁵⁸³

Shortly after the opening of the new building (*photo below*, 1912), Bate was urged by some to “give up that little Common School and go back to Berea.” Instead, he hired the daughter of the Baptist minister, Miss Gertrude Spillman (later Sledd),



who brought ten children with her from the Baptist school – which closed two years later.⁵⁸⁴ That same year, 1912, the Danville Gas Light Company extended a new line out Stanford pike which connected with the Bate School.⁵⁸⁵

Notice was made of the splendid work Bate was doing at the school in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Dec 1913, p3. Work had just begun on a kitchen at the Bate School, in which students would be taught cooking in addition to literary pursuits.

Under superintendent, Miss Lydia Lewis, two high school grades were added in 1915, and by 1921, Bate had

come under control of the County Board of Education and the Danville School System, requiring an increase in the school tax for the city of Danville to add the nine teachers at Bate to the grade school system.

It was about this time (1912 actually) that Julius Rosenwald, of the Sears Roebuck corporation, began to fund Black schools in all the former slave states. Rosenwald, working with Booker T Washington, who pioneered the “matching grant” model, helped build 158 schools in Kentucky, of which about 40 are still standing. Schools were designed to be the most up to date and modern, incorporating all the latest elements of good school planning. Rosenwald worked closely with Tuskegee until Washington’s death, whereupon a new generation of plans were constructed, running into the 1930s, and many of which were so good, they were adopted by white school systems. No schools in Boyle County were “Rosenwald Schools”, though the Bate School did benefit, twice, from the Rosenwald generosity. There were Rosenwald schools, however, in Lincoln, Mercer and Garrard Counties. Not surprising, Rosenwald schools had the greatest effect in the most disadvantaged areas, in terms of student achievement, attendance, literacy, test scores and other measurable indices.⁵⁸⁶

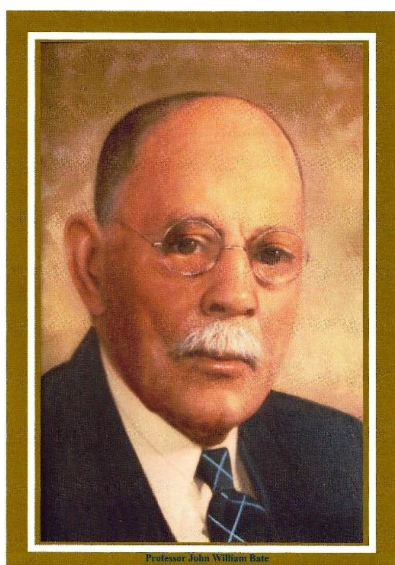
The “Danville Colored School” was renamed Bate High School in 1925, with principal J W Bate, and three other teachers in the high school department. The building was enlarged in 1927⁵⁸⁷ with the addition of four more classrooms, a gymnasium, and with the addition of more teachers, the high school was increased to a full four years. The industrial and domestic science departments, which had been model programs, had been discontinued in 1927, due to lack of space. This addition was partially paid for through the Rosenwald Foundation, a cost of \$59,000, \$500 coming from Black residents, \$55,725 from the general public, and \$2,775 from the Rosenwald Foundation.⁵⁸⁸

In 1939, Bate asked the Chamber of Commerce to fund a re-established industrial department at a cost of \$10,000, of which \$4,000 was asked of the Chamber; Bate noted that he personally would go to Chicago at his own expense, in order to raise an additional \$4,000 from the Rosenwald Foundation and other sources. Bate noted that the addition was needed to fit students for work and better citizenship, noting a need to train girls in sewing and cooking as many would become house girls and cooks. It was at this meeting with the Chamber, that Judge Jay W Harlan proposed giving Bate the title, “Booker T. Washington, of Kentucky”, a motion which was approved unanimously, and with great applause.⁵⁸⁹

A major article in the *Messenger*, 1 Nov 1939, profiled Bate and his work in Danville (see the Prominent African Americans section for more on Bate’s life.⁵⁹⁰

Among the faculty at Bate for the 1939-1940 school year were: John W Bate, Principal; H E Goodloe, Assistant Principal; Maggie Jones, 1st Grade; Margaret Andrews, 1st Grade; Lillian Caldwell, 2nd Grade; Susie Fish, 3rd Grade; Franklyn Fisher, 4th Grade and Athletic Coach; Florine Ingram, 5th Grade; Frances Richardson, 6th Grade; Melinda Doneghy, 7th and 8th Grade; Elizabeth Mitchell, 9th and 10th Grades; Gertrude Sledd, 11th and 12th Grades; Sanford Roach, Assistant Athletic coach; and Ella P Pryor, Home Service Director.⁵⁹¹

J Franklin Fisher noted that when he taught elementary grades at Bate from 1937 to 1941 and coached football, Centre College allowed Bate to use some of their equipment, as Bate had none of its own.⁵⁹²



Professor John William Bate

In 1941, Bate retired as principal, and Hannibal E Goodloe, former advisor and administrator, became principal. Under his leadership, the school newspaper, the “Chatterbox” was initiated, and a business department was added to the curriculum. In 1950, Goodloe was succeeded by William Summers, a Bate graduate, who oversaw in 1953 a \$200,000 addition to the building. A special tax levy was proposed for 7 November 1950, partly to alleviate overcrowding at Bate, especially in the manual training department.⁵⁹³

At the annual football and basketball awards on 21 Apr 1950,

Matthew “Pete” McCowan was presented with the Achilles Club outstanding senior athlete of the school award. He excelled in basketball, football, and baseball, being a regular in basketball for three years, a halfback in football for three years, and pitching for the Danville Yankees baseball team.⁵⁹⁴



1941
BATE HIGH SCHOOL
HOMECOMING QUEEN AND ATTENDANCE
KATHRYN FALKNER, “QUEEN BERTHA BOWMAN”, FLORENCE WALKER, MARY EMMA KINLEY
GILLETTE FALKNER, MAXINE STRANGE

A Bate School safety patrol was inaugurated 7 Nov 1952, and a photo (*below*) on page 1 of the *Advocate-Messenger* commemorated the occasion. Named to the patrol were, front row, left to right, Tommie Gerten, Richard Pitman, Joe Lewis, Richard Buckner, Eugene Johnson and James Daugherty; second row, left to right, Hubert Floyd, Edward Miller, George Jones, Clarence Hagan, John E Doneghy, Michael Smith and George Penman; third row, left to right, George Wood, George Walker, Arthur Napier, John Davis, Robert Johnson and Carl Stephens.



Notwithstanding the quality of the Bate School and its faculty, when local chain stores honored Danville teachers in 1952, not a mention was made of any members of the Bate faculty, many of whom had served the school for many years, and none were included in the honor, as “A Reader” wrote in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 11 Nov 1952, p4.

The Bate School Band presented a concert, on 8 May 1953, under the direction of Mrs Marianna Hanley. During the performance, the majorettes would also perform – including Minnie Caldwell, Ruby Childs, Helen Crowdus, Rosa McCormick, Rosie Pittman, Gladys Revely, Emma Routt and Glenna Jean Turner. Band members and their instruments included: trumpet, Glenn Ball, Ronald Harris, George Jones; E-flat horn, Lythia Ann Adams. reeds, Rovenia Johnson, Robert

Rowe, and Carl Stephens; trombone, George Walker; bass horn, Grover Stephens; and percussion, Charles Chitterson, James Currey, Michael Smith and Paul Smith. Solos were performed by George Jones, George Walker, Glenn Ball and Rovenia Johnson, accompanied on the piano by Minnie Caldwell.⁵⁹⁵

On Veterans’ Day, 1955, the sixth-grade students, led by Luther Adams and Sylvia Smith, presented th Bate School with a flag and flagpole. Ceremonies accepting the gift were headed by Danville mayor Terry Griffin, and principal William Summers. Rev. P A Carter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, closed the ceremony with a prayer.⁵⁹⁶

The Safety Patrol was given a lesson on safety by police chief Tom Clark, in an all-school assembly. Miss Helen Fisher, their sponsor, opened the assembly with the singing of the national anthem. Boys pictured in the news article included Harvey Chenault, Cecil Napier, Horace Ross, Luther Adams, Ralph Coulter, James Preston Scott, Danny Carpenter and Larry Spaulding.

In 1956, the 12th grade social studies class conducted a community survey concerning tuberculosis, working with the Boyle County Health Center.⁵⁹⁷ A student council was set up at Bate High in 1956, with Lythia Adams, president, and Prof. William Summers, sponsor. Other officers for 1956-57 were Joe Lewis, vice-president; George Shannon, secretary; Henry Fisher, treasurer, and Carolyn Miller, publicity chair.⁵⁹⁸



FOR THE FIRST TIME the Bate band has all new uniforms through the diligent work of the band parents who spearheaded a drive to get the money for them. The new uniforms arrived minutes before the homecoming parade and were worn for the first time on that occasion. The band members shown in the picture are as follows: Kneeling in front is James Curry, band leader; first row, left to right, Henry Keys, Florence Marshall, Faith Warner, Georgia Lofton, Harold Wilhite, Clifford Bradshaw, William Keys, Herace Ross, Billy Harlan, J. Walker, L. J. Bates, James Dogherty and Lawrence Robinson; second row, same order, Gene Earl Walker, George Wilhite, Leon Farley, Glenn Baugh, Theodore Fields, James Scott, George Turner, Clifford Napier, Jo Ann Taylor, Joyce Doram, Mary Margaret Coulter, Minnie Bartleson, Joyce Lockett and Norman Smith; Third row, same order, James Ogle, Joe B. Napier, John Keys, Melvin Alcorn, John Girtin, John Peters, Michael Smith, Betty Caldwell, Carolyn Turner and Ella Louise Perkins. A-M. Photo

Advocate-Messenger, 27 Oct 1957, p6

After the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, integration of Bate with the white schools in Danville was on the horizon. In 1964, the Bate School became Danville Bate Junior High, with Summers assuming the job of coordinating all federal programs in the Danville school system. Bertha Bowman, Jewell Lay and Lucy J Stephens transferred to Danville High School, and a few other Bate teachers moved to the elementary school system.

Roland Whitley, a student at Bate, wrote me that, “In an effort to comply with *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Danville School Board agreed to allow students from Bate High School attend Danville High School in the fall of 1956. Students who were planning to attend Bate High School were invited to participate in the early football practices with Danville High School players. Ten Bate students participated in these drills. However, only three senior athletes enrolled in Danville High School in the fall of 1956. One junior elected to leave Bate and attend DHS. Three female sophomore students enrolled at DHS this same year. It is possible that I forgot something for this first year of integration.”

At one final reunion in the Bate School, about 1,000 graduates and former students gathered in Danville for a full weekend of activities before the old building was to be razed. The former Bate High School by this time, was named the Bate Junior High School, and would shortly be replaced by Bate Middle School. Activities for the weekend included dinner, a play, and dancing at Pioneer Playhouse, other events included speakers Sanford Roach of Lexington, William “Bunny” Davis of Danville, introduction of the classes, and several invocations and benedictions.⁵⁹⁹

The old Bate building was razed in 1976, and the new Bate Middle School, located behind the old building, opened in August 1978, with 425 students in grades 6 through 8, and a staff of 38.

Over the years, Bate graduated 596 high school students, and was often considered one of the best schools in Kentucky, Black or white.

At the 1986 Reunion, 2 August 1986, alumna, Betty Sue (Caldwell) Griffin synthesized what Bate meant to many of its students. Bate teachers “taught attitude as well as aptitude. . . . There are two kinds of people in this world – those who make

us happy when we walk into a room and those who make us happy when we leave.” Bate teachers were the first type. People recognized at that reunion included the oldest living graduate, Eula Walker, Class of 1925, teachers Gertrude Sledd, Margaret Helm, Lola Dale, Amelia Burton, Mary Helen Pittman, Jewell Lay, Bertha Bowman, Lucy Stevens, Ruby Cavanaugh, Ozenia Hawkins, Mary Agnes Riffe, Sanford Roach, Helen Fisher Frye, Lindale Parr, and Frank Fisher.⁶⁰⁰

The Bate Reunion booklet for 2000 lists all faculty and graduates of Bate up to 1964; it is also the source for much of the information about the school.

In 2017, a move by the Danville Board of Education to unify all school mascots and colors as the “Admirals” and blue and white, was ultimately turned down, largely through the participation of the Black community in opposing the measure. Instead of becoming Admirals with blue and white, Bate will remain Bulldogs and purple and gold. In an action that made so many people proud, the Board went even a step further when it renamed the school from the Danville Bate Middle School to the John W Bate Middle School, thus recognizing the historic nature of the Bate School.



Alumni, Alumnae, Faculty and Administrators of Bate School

Those listed with a year are alumni/ae of Bate. Listings without a year indicate the person was a faculty member or administrator. Listings with BOTH a date and Fac, Adm, Prin, were graduates who came back to Bate in later years either as faculty or administrators.

Adams, Deloris, 1951
 Adams, Elijah, 1964
 Adams, Ida, 1902
 Adams, James, 1914
 Adams, Jesse T, 1960
 Adams, John Cecil, 1956
 Adams, Lythia Anne, 1957
 Adams, Mae Virginia, 1936
 Adams, Montacue, 1912
 Adams, Ola May, 1907
 Adams, Pearl Allena, 1904

Alcorn, Carl Jeffery, 1957
 Alcorn, Emma Jean, 1944
 Alcorn, Harold Kenneth, 1959
 Alcorn, Kenneth, Fac/Adm
 Alcorn, Melvin, 1958
 Alcorn, Raymond, 1953
 Allen, Edith Mae, 1958
 Allen, Mary Bell, 1904
 Allen, Saray Lee, 1904
 Anderson, Henry, 1937
 Anderson, Leslie J, 1931

Anderson, Lucy R, 1898
 Andrews, Doris, 1951
 Andrews, George W Jr, 1924
 Andrews, Hubert, 1937
 Andrews, June, 1950
 Andrews, Raymond, 1953
 Atlas, Clara Ophelia, 1934
 Atlas, Helen Lucille, 1931
 Bailey, Joshua Clarence, 1905
 Bailey, Louise, 1899
 Bailey, Nancy E, 1932

Bailey, Sam, 1937
 Bailey, Susie Belle, 1928
 Baines, Robert, Fac
 Baker, John Howard, 1939
 Baker, Robert, 1948
 Ball, Christine, 1938
 Ball, Glenn A, 1960
 Ball, Harriet Francis, 1927
 Ball, Horace, 1941
 Barbee, John, 1895
 Barbee, Marie, 1902
 Barber, Arthur, 1897
 Barbour, Bettie B, 1902
 Barbour, Mary E, 1895
 Barleston, Betty, 1964
 Barleston, Homer, 1959
 Barleston, Lucretia, 1962
 Barleston, Minnie, 1961
 Barnette, Edward Willis, 1910
 Barnette, Mary, 1911, Fac
 Bate, Clarence, 1913
 Bate, John W, Fac/Adm/Prin
 Bate, John William Jr, 1911, Fac
 Bate, Langston, 1914
 Bate, Vivian A, 1921
 Bates, Leonard J, 1961
 Bates, Margaret V, 1958
 Baughman, Carl, 1937
 Baughman, Edith Mitchell, 1934
 Baughman, James, 1932
 Baughman, Maxine, Fac
 Beard, Hellen Catherine, 1926
 Beard, Mayme Tibbs, 1926
 Beasley, Lillian K, 1938
 Beasley, Worthington, 1933
 Bedinger, Calvin, 1951
 Bedinger, Charles, 1950
 Bedinger, Johnetta, 1949
 Bedinger, Sharon, 1964
 Bess, Dora Bell, 1932
 Bevel, Henry, Rev, Fac
 Black, Mary, Mrs., Fac
 Blake, David, 1961
 Boner, Georgia F, 1944
 Boner, Gertrude Lee, 1940
 Boner, Mary Catherine, 1940
 Boner, Samuel, 1953
 Boner, Sara, 1952
 Boner, Suella, 1950
 Boston, Helen Thompson, 1925
 Bottoms, Beatrice, 1932
 Bowman, Beatrice, 1944
 Bowman, Bertha, 1942, Fac
 Bradshaw, Martha F, 1952
 Bradshaw, Mary Odell, 1956
 Brand, Johnetta, 1951
 Bridgewater, Anna Elizabeth, 1929
 Bridgewater, Della J, 1955
 Bridgewaters, Margaret, 1911, Fac
 Bright, Barbara Anne, 1957
 Bright, Betty, 1964
 Bright, Eugene, 1957
 Broadus, Emmet, Fac
 Broomfield, Annie Lucile, 1905
 Brown, Alyce, 1941
 Brown, Curtis, 1941
 Brown, Ira Wesley, 1934
 Brown, Irene, 1947
 Brown, Marie Elaine, 1942
 Brown, Natalie, 1932
 Brown, Robert, 1944
 Brown, William, 1937
 Broyles, Dorothy, 1935
 Bruce, Alma, 1941
 Bruce, Terry, 1964
 Burchett, Marzie Thelma, 1929
 Burdett, Immogene, 1916
 Burdette, Annie, 1949
 Burdette, Dorothy Lena, 1942
 Burdette, Herman, 1913
 Burdette, Lillian, 1912
 Burdette, Lucille Eugenia, 1906
 Burdette, Theodore, 1949
 Burdette, William, Fac
 Burke, Isaac, 1948
 Burkes, Sarah E, 1900
 Burks, George, 1894
 Burks, Llewellyn, 1895
 Burton, Amelia, Mrs., Fac
 Burton, Saddle Belle, 1933
 Buster, Mary Elizabeth, 1954
 Butler, Oscar, 1935
 Caldwell, Betty, 1961
 Caldwell, Carrie Bertha, 1910
 Caldwell, Catherine, 1955
 Caldwell, Elizabeth, 1914
 Caldwell, Imogene, 1915
 Caldwell, John P, 1896
 Caldwell, Joseph, 1962
 Caldwell, Joy, 1948
 Caldwell, Lizzie, 1901
 Caldwell, Mabel Alberta, 1927
 Caldwell, Mary F, 1935
 Caldwell, Minnie Luverne, 1956
 Caldwell, Pauline, 1934
 Caldwell, Tera, 1890
 Caldwell, William K, 1931
 Camper, Thomas, Fac
 Canada, Mandess, 1912
 Carpenter, Christa Belle, 1930
 Carpenter, Corrinne, 1955
 Carpenter, Francis L, 1935
 Carter, Lucien Caldwell, 1908
 Caston, Eunice, Mrs., Fac
 Catlin, Irene B, Mrs., Fac
 Cheatham, Bessie Emerine, 1908
 Cheatham, Richelieu, 1894
 Chenault, Rosa Ann, 1963
 Chenault, Rosann, 1964
 Cherry, William, Fac
 Chetham, Minnie Pearl, 1907
 Chinn, Fannie Mae, 1930
 Chinn, Theodore, 1930
 Chinn, Theodore, 1952
 Chitterson, Charles, 1954
 Christie, Ethel, 1952
 Christy, June T, 1950
 Clark, Emma Jane, 1932
 Clark, Joseph William, 1914
 Clark, Loretta, Mrs., Fac
 Clay, Thelma Lee, 1927
 Coates, Deroy, 1947
 Coates, Pearlina, 1935
 Coffey, Charles Zetta, 1934
 Coffey, Viola, 1959
 Cohen, Cecil, 1944
 Cohen, James M, 1938
 Cohen, John Edward, 1933
 Cohen, Joseph Gilbert, 1934
 Cohen, Mary Eva, 1933
 Cohen, Patricia Ann, 1963
 Cohen, William Howard, 1936
 Coleman, Deanna, 1955
 Coleman, Florence Anett, 1927
 Coleman, Lorene, Fac
 Coleman, Mary Thompson, 1924
 Combs, Henry Clay, 1904
 Cook, Hattie Mae, 1932
 Cooper, Clarissa Mae, 1931
 Cooper, Johnetta Elizabeth, 1946
 Cooper, Mary Susan, 1903, Fac
 Cooper, William Harrison, 1906
 Coulter, Barbara A, 1960
 Coulter, Chester, 1964
 Coulter, James William, 1963
 Coulter, Ralph, 1961
 Coulter, Virginia Veatrice, 1929
 Cowan, Bessie Mae, 1957
 Cowan, Cleopatra, 1928
 Cowan, George, 1950
 Cowan, Lizzie Rice, 1910
 Cowan, Pearl, 1899
 Cowherd, Regina LaVonn, 1934
 Craig, Carrie, 1903
 Craig, Jennie Belle, 1906
 Craig, Sophie P, Mrs., Fac
 Crosby, June E, 1936
 Crowdus, Eugene, 1940
 Crowdus, Helen L, 1955
 Crowdus, Mary Margaret, 1946
 Cunningham, Elizabeth M, Mrs., Fac
 Curd, Virginia, Fac
 Current, Betty J, 1949
 Curry, James Franklin, 1964
 Curry, James Leonard, 1957
 Dabney, Charles, Fac
 Dale, Lola Turner, Mrs., Fac

Dale, Randle, 1950
 Daugherty, Clarence, 1953
 Daugherty, James M, 1958, Fac/Adm
 Daugherty, June, 1951
 Davidson, William, Fac
 Davis, Bessie, 1953
 Davis, Bessie Cecil, 1910
 Davis, Donald Lloyd, 1959
 Davis, Irene Victoria, 1934
 Davis, John Thomas, 1956
 Davis, Joseph M, 1911, Fac
 Davis, Marvin, 1941
 Davis, Stanley M, 1902
 Davis, Theodore, 1935
 Davis, Theodore Churrel, 1963
 Davis, William Emory, 1937
 Denny, Addie Lee, 1907
 Denny, Sarah E, 1891
 Denny, Stella, 1962
 Dent, Alberta Cheatham, 1891
 Derussey, Eve, 1915
 Diggs, Jessie Mae, 1963
 Doneghy, Archie, Mrs., Fac
 Doneghy, Carrie B, 1902
 Doneghy, Deborah, 1954
 Doneghy, James Monroe, 1959
 Doneghy, Jesse Calvin, 1906
 Doneghy, John Eddie, 1957
 Doneghy, Malinda, Mrs., Fac
 Doneghy, Mary Celia, 1906
 Doneghy, Mary Joyce, 1955
 Doneghy, Suella, 1905
 Dooley, Clara Mae, 1908
 Doram, Donna, 1953
 Doram, Dorothy May, 1922
 Doram, Glenna, 1939
 Doram, James Jr, 1959
 Doram, Joseph, 1895
 Doram, Joyce Olivia, 1960
 Doram, Ralph, 1937
 Doram, Tyrone E, 1960
 Duncan, John McKee, 1905
 Dunn, Mary Belle, 1905
 Dunn, William Johnson, 1931
 Edwards, Birdie, Fac
 Elkins, Eva Green, 1907
 Elkins, Florence, 1939
 Elkins, Forest, 1912
 Elkins, Frank, 1904
 Embry, Annie Bessie, 1906
 Embry, Bernie, 1912
 Embry, Bernie, 1913
 Engleman, Addie, 1898
 Engleman, Madison, 1898
 Eperson, Horace Clayton, 1929
 Epperson, Sophia, 1941
 Evans, James I, 1934
 Farley, Charles Edward, 1959
 Farley, Leon R, 1961
 Farris, Florence, 1912
 Farris, Florence, 1913
 Faulkner, Ann Maxine, 1963
 Faulkner, Catherine J, 1946
 Faulkner, Cinda Ella, 1915
 Faulkner, Joanne, 1959
 Faulkner, Joe Hattie, 1914
 Faulkner, Myrtle Arlene, 1948
 Faulkner, Norman R, 1956
 Faulkner, Ophelia, 1938
 Faulkner, Sylvia Berneice, 1942
 Faulkner, William, 1951
 Field, Theodore, Fac/Adm
 Fields, Alberta, 1938
 Fields, Alonzo G, 1895
 Fields, Averilla, 1938
 Fields, George, 1964
 Fields, George W, 1940
 Fields, Harry, 1933
 Fields, Maggie Ellen, 1927
 Fields, Mary Lucinda, 1956
 Fields, Theodore, 1932
 Fields, Theodore, 1961
 Fischer, Marjorie, 1951
 Fish, Susie B, Mrs., Fac
 Fisher, Helen, 1938
 Fisher, Henry Albert, 1958
 Fisher, Isaac, 1890
 Fisher, John Franklin, 1933, Fac
 Fisher, Julia M, 1939
 Fisher, Matthew, 1938
 Fisher, Mayme, 1953
 Fisher, Mildred, 1964
 Fitzgerald, Julian Andrew, 1948
 Ford, Curtis Lee, 1963
 Ford, Eunice, 1952
 Ford, Gary, 1964
 Ford, Herbert Tunis, 1946
 Ford, Minnie L, 1939
 Fox, Margaret, 1951
 Franklin, Carrol, 1920
 Frison, Erskine, Fac
 Frye, Emma Elizabeth, 1904
 Frye, Frances, 1898
 Frye, Geneva Scott, 1900
 Frye, Helen Fisher, Mrs., Fac
 Frye, John, 1920
 Frye, Pattie, 1900
 Frye, Richard, 1937
 Gae, Sally Mae, 1956
 Garr, Benjamin, 1959
 Garr, Helen Rose, 1938
 Garr, Monroe, 1949
 Gash, Declia Inex, 1904
 Gash, Georgia Mae, 1911, Fac
 Gash, Juanita, 1952
 Gayton, James Meredith, 1929
 Gentry, Conklin, 1935
 Gentry, George Washington, 1929
 Gilliam, Joseph, Fac
 Girten, Clyde A, 1960
 Girten, Dorothy Mae, 1956
 Girten, John Thomas, 1958
 Goings, Pearl C, 1900
 Goodloe, Eugene, 1907
 Goodloe, Hannibal E, Prin
 Goodloe, William E, 1935
 Goodwin, William H, Fac
 Gordan, Francis, 1939
 Graves, Henry, 1926
 Graves, Susie Ellen, 1945
 Gray, Allie, 1931
 Gray, Anthony, 1964
 Gray, Bernice, 1946
 Gray, Bettie May, 1907
 Gray, Eleazen, 1937
 Gray, Florine Elizabeth, 1942
 Gray, Helen, 1947
 Gray, John Thomas, 1936
 Gray, Lillian, 1936
 Gray, Mary Cathern, 1931
 Gray, Milford, 1946
 Gray, Ruth, 1946
 Gray, Thelma, 1962
 Gray, William, 1935
 Green, Thomas, Fac
 Grey, Charles D, 1960
 Grey, James Charles, 1940
 Grider, Bernie, 1914
 Grider, Eula, 1913
 Griffin, George Calvin, 1942
 Griffin, Hattie Loraine, 1926
 Griffin, Mary, 1938
 Griffin, Pauline, 1932
 Griffith, Valeria, Mrs., Fac
 Guest, Helen, 1961
 Guest, Mae, 1949
 Gunn, Arline, 1906
 Gunn, Ella, 1899
 Gunn, Nannie Belle, 1903
 Hafford, Ada Queene, 1927
 Hale, Mary Rosezetta, 1936
 Hale, Minnie Louise, 1926
 Hall, Clarence Woodson, 1927
 Hamilton, George Gregory, 1963
 Hamilton, Sarah L, 1960
 Hanford, Charles, 1913
 Hanley, Mary, Mrs., Fac
 Hansford, Charley, 1912
 Harding, Florine, 1949
 Harding, Jearldine, 1947
 Harding, Robert, 1945
 Harlan, Bruce, 1932
 Harlan, Edward, 1957
 Harlan, Ellen A, 1911
 Harlan, Eugene, 1941
 Harlan, Sallie Bess, 1904
 Harlan, William, 1961

Harris, John A, 1960
 Harris, Mary Dexter, 1955
 Hawkins, Hattie Jeanette, 1927
 Hawkins, Ozenia, 1945, Fac/Adm
 Hayes, Hattie Hackey, 1906
 Hayes, Julia Myers, 1940
 Helm, Eugene, 1894
 Helm, Margaret Andrews, Mrs., Fac
 Helm, Viola, 1935
 Hicks, Florence C, 1905
 Higgins, George M, 1896
 Higgins, Laura Evelyn, 1954
 Hill, Barbara Mae, 1959
 Hines, Wallace, 1908
 Hines, Wallace Jr, 1940
 Hines, Zillah Gertrude, 1929
 Hogan, Edna, Mrs., Fac
 Holton, Mattie, 1947
 Hubble, Fredda, 1913
 Hudson, Beatrice Jane, 1910
 Hudson, Mary, Mrs., 1897, Fac
 Hudson, Rebecca, 1914
 Hudson, William Ben, 1950
 Hughes, Jas H, 1894
 Hughes, Luther Denis, 1938
 Hughes, Lydia Margaret, 1923
 Hughes, Mattie Catherine, 1907
 Hughes, Roander, 1914
 Hunn, Ethel, Fac/Adm
 Hunn, Ethel N, 1961
 Hunter, Dorothy, 1952
 Ingram, Florine, Mrs., Fac
 Ingram, Jerry, 1941
 Ingram, Mattie, 1962
 Ingram, Mattie L, 1940
 Ingram, Ophelia, 1938
 Ingram, Sarah E, 1938
 Irvin, Addie M, 1895
 Irvin, Clarence, 1911, Fac
 Irvin, James Thomas, 1928
 Irvin, Jessie, 1894
 Irvine, Joe, 1952
 Irvine, John, 1951
 Jackson, Jessie Elizabeth, 1926
 Jarman, Olivia Adaline, 1907
 Jenkins, Benjamin, 1939
 Jenkins, Rebecca W, 1958
 Jett, Edna, Fac
 Johnson, Ella L, 1961
 Johnson, Gloria, 1964
 Johnson, Marie, 1945
 Johnson, Robert T, 1955
 Johnson, Rovena, 1954
 Johnson, Sallie Della, 1915
 Johnson, Wilbur, 1964
 Jones, Anderson, 1898
 Jones, Annie Elizabeth, 1926
 Jones, Bessie, Fac
 Jones, Carolyn, 1951
 Jones, Cora Lee, 1938
 Jones, Emma Eliza, 1907
 Jones, Estella, 1959
 Jones, Jamis, 1937
 Jones, Lillian Caldwell, Mrs., Fac
 Jones, Lucy E, 1940
 Jones, Maggie, 1894
 Jones, Margaret, Fac
 Jones, Mary Belle, Mrs., Fac
 Jones, Mary Elizabeth, 1930
 Jones, Nancy, 1964
 Jones, Naomi, 1901
 Jones, Patricia Elaine, 1960
 Jones, Rice Hyatt, 1931
 Jones, Robert, 1951
 Jones, Sadie W, 1895
 Jones, William Austin, 1911
 Jones, Willie Mae, 1908
 Kenedy, Bettie, 1911
 Kennedy, Maud S, 1913
 Key, John H, 1961
 Keys, Henry, 1962
 Kimbell, David, Fac
 Kinley, Curtis Allen, 1957
 Kinley, Isabelle, 1955
 Kinley, Lucy, 1900
 Kniffley, Pearl Elizabeth, 1907
 Lackey, Mildred D, 1932
 Langford, Alice Olivia, 1933
 Langford, Charles, 1954
 Langford, Eugene, 1917
 Langford, Lucille, 1949
 Langford, Viola, 1951
 Lauderdale, T F, Mrs., Fac
 Laughlin, Fredna Bruce, 1936
 Laughlin, Henry Thomas, 1934
 Lay, Jewell, Mrs., Fac
 Leavell, Martha, 1964
 Letcher, Charles Milton, 1936
 Letcher, Jane, 1933
 Letcher, Mable E, 1943
 Letcher, William H, 1942
 Letcher, Willie G, 1911
 Levingston, Zula May, 1921, Fac
 Lewis, James A, 1960
 Lewis, Joan, 1963
 Lewis, Joseph Edward, 1957
 Lewis, Miller, 1964
 Lewis, Sarah, 1964
 Linton, Elizabeth W, 1960
 Lockett, Cordelia, Fac
 Lockett, Martha Ann, 1959
 Lockett, Mary J, 1961
 Lofton, Georgia, 1962
 Logan, Christine Dorthier, 1906
 Logan, Edith Belle, 1907
 Logan, Ella Lee, 1955
 Logan, Jeane Agnes, 1955
 Macon, Mary Loneste, 1944
 Marshall, Arlene, Mrs., Fac
 Marshall, Besse, 1955
 Marshall, Ella Mae, 1930
 Marshall, Florence O, 1960
 Marshall, Georgia Alice, 1957
 Marshall, Lena Dee, 1928
 Marshall, Rose Etta, 1957
 Marshall, Rosetta, Fac/Adm
 Mayfield, Barbara Lee, 1958
 Mayfield, Johelen, 1959
 Mayfield, Mabel, 1941
 Mayfield, Martha Ann, 1961
 McBeth, Alline, 1911
 McBeth, Eula Kee, 1925
 McCormick, Victoria Belle, 1927
 McCowan, Eliza Ann, 1952
 McCowan, George T, 1902
 McCowan, Lillian M, 1900
 McCowan, Matthew, 1950
 McCowan, Ronald, 1964
 McCowan, Ronnie, Fac/Adm
 McCoy, William, 1914
 McFerran, John Jr, 1927
 McGee, Loriane, Mrs., Fac
 McGill, Eugene, 1951
 McGuire, Alonzo, 1962
 McGuire, Clayton Blanchette, 1948
 McKitric, Gilford Sr, 1937
 McKitric, Joe, 1952
 McKittric, Viola, 1941
 McPherson, Eva M, 1944
 McPherson, James Thomas, 1942
 McPherson, Jessie B, 1938
 McPherson, Walter, 1941
 Meaux, Laura Elizabeth, 1906
 Meaux, Sherman Lewis, 1910
 Miller, Carolyn Agnes, 1959
 Miller, Edward, 1957
 Miller, Herman, 1930
 Miller, Nannie B, 1914
 Mitchell, Eliza Carniva, 1928
 Mitchell, Elizabeth Ester, 1927
 Moody, Barbara Smothers, Mrs., Fac
 Moore, Colonel C, 1900
 Moore, Hortense, 1901
 Moore, Jennie B, 1902
 Moore, Lula, 1896
 Moore, Mary, 1902
 Moore, Samuel, 1901
 Moore, William, 1897
 Moran, Charies Irvin, 1934
 Moran, Kathryn M, 1960
 Mullins, Daniel, 1900
 Mullins, Lawrence, 1928
 Mumford, James, 1964
 Mumford, Licile D, Mrs., Fac
 Murphy, Fleming Jr, 1908
 Napier, Alene, 1949
 Napier, Cecil, 1962

Napier, Clifford, 1961
 Napier, Gwendolyn Mae, 1957
 Napier, Joseph Benjamin, 1960
 Napier, Malvina Bernice, 1962
 Napier, Mary Beatrice, 1963
 Neal, Agnes Carroll, 1956
 Neal, Alberta Faye, 1957
 Neil, Albert Thomas, 1908
 Newil, Lucinda Frye, 1904
 Newland, Archie, 1952
 Ogle, James, 1959
 O'Neal, Maurice, 1954
 Owsley, Beatrice, 1914
 Owsley, Dorothy, 1941
 Owsley, Henry R., 1894
 Owsley, Jas F., 1898
 Owsley, Louise P, Mrs., Fac
 Owsley, Sophia Edith, 1905
 Parr, George R, 1939
 Parr, Lindell, Mrs., Fac
 Parr, Minnie, 1901
 Patterson, Thelma Mae, 1927
 Patton, Alva, 1950
 Patton, Larue, 1949
 Patton, Martha Rowe, Mrs., Fac
 Patton, Rowena, 1947
 Penman, Alice Lee, 1952
 Penman, Alma, 1951
 Penman, Elizabeth, 1916
 Penman, Eloise, 1949
 Penman, Grace Helen, 1933
 Penman, Lonetta, 1943
 Penman, Louise M, 1890, Fac
 Penman, Malissa Viola, 1908
 Penman, Mary B, 1947
 Penman, Mayme Joyce, 1962
 Persells, Mary Louise, 1910
 Peters, John, 1961
 Peters, Mary Catherine, 1932
 Pittman, Mary, Mrs., Fac
 Pittman, William, 1956
 Pope, William Eugene, 1959
 Prewitt, John Leslie, 1942
 Price, Katie Lou, 1931
 Prince, Kenneth, 1951
 Pruitt, Ann Janet, 1944
 Pryor, Ella, Fac
 Pryor, Ronnie, 1964
 Raines, Jean Alice, 1952
 Raines, John W, 1943
 Raines, Paul W, 1933
 Redd, Donald, 1949
 Reid, Joe Gaines, 1932
 Reid, Mary, Fac
 Renfro, Fannie Gertrude, 1906
 Revely, Delores, 1951
 Revely, Gladys Evans, 1955
 Revely, Melinda, 1952
 Rice, Carl, 1949
 Rice, Lucy Evelyn, 1934
 Rice, Mae, Fac/Adm
 Rice, Margaret, 1947
 Rice, Zola, 1950
 Richardson, Cleo, 1949
 Richardson, Either One, 1907
 Richardson, Eola F, 1900
 Richardson, Frances, Fac
 Richardson, Leon, 1934
 Richardson, Louise, Fac
 Richardson, Mary Blanche, 1903
 Richardson, Maud, 1907
 Richardson, Oscar, 1912
 Richardson, T F, 1896
 Riffe, Mary Agnes, 1949, Fac
 Riffe, Ruby, Fac
 Riffe, Sarah, 1950
 Riggs, Anna, Fac
 Ripton, Georgia Ellen, 1936
 Roach, Jessie, Mrs., Fac
 Roach, Mary Smothers, Mrs., Fac
 Roach, Sanford T, 1933, Fac
 Robinson, David, 1935
 Robinson, Lawrence G, 1958
 Robinson, Mary Hannah, 1906
 Robinson, Melissa, 1958
 Robinson, Willie DeMover, 1907
 Rochester, Susie B
 Rochester, Susie B, Mrs., 1898, Fac
 Roper, Robert Rivers, 1934
 Ross, Helen, Mrs., Fac
 Ross, Horace, 1962
 Ross, Jerry, 1930
 Ross, John Felix, 1936
 Ross, Monie, 1954
 Ross, Rosa, 1964
 Ross, Rosa Belle, 1907
 Routt, Annette Marie, 1957
 Routt, David Elwood, 1938
 Routt, Doris Jean, 1954
 Routt, Emma Rose, 1954
 Routt, Joe P, 1961
 Routt, Sandra Marie, 1959
 Rowe, Allie Dewitt, 1907
 Rowe, Booker Talafairo, 1931
 Rowe, Lettie, 1897
 Rowe, Martha Pearl, 1911
 Rowe, Robert, 1935
 Rowe, Ruth Hulsia, 1936
 Rowe, Sara, 1896
 Rowe, Viola D, 1940
 Rowe, Vivian Landis, 1927
 Royal, Herbert, 1938
 Sams, Clarence, Fac
 Saulter, Henry, 1932
 Saunders, Elwood, 1935
 Saunders, Francis J, 1938
 Schooler, Sadie Lue, 1905
 Scott, Lizzie Mae, 1911
 Seawright, Anginette, Fac/Adm
 Seawright, Howard, 1945
 Seawright, Katherine, 1948
 Seawright, Lillie Raye, 1962
 Segar, Bettye Jean, 1956
 Segar, Donald, 1951
 Segar, Eleanor, 1953
 Segar, John L, 1949
 Segar, Lloyd Ann, 1959
 Segar, Sonora Mae, 1948
 Segar, William, 1951
 Shannon, Emma, Fac/Adm
 Shannon, George Webster, 1959
 Shannon, Helen L, 1938
 Shannon, James, 1952
 Shannon, Josh, 1951
 Shannon, Nannie B, 1940
 Shannon, William, 1954
 Shelby, Pauline, 1939
 Shockney, Ethel, 1903
 Simpson, Alicia, 1947
 Simpson, Annie Mae, 1963
 Simpson, Clara, 1941
 Simpson, Cornelia, 1930
 Simpson, Daisey Mae, 1933
 Simpson, Dora, 1930
 Simpson, Florence, 1951
 Simpson, George, 1955
 Simpson, James, 1944
 Simpson, Joseph F, 1943
 Simpson, Martha, 1954
 Singleton, Christine, 1964
 Singleton, Annie, Fac
 Singleton, Antionette, 1964
 Singleton, Audrey, 1956
 Singleton, Coleman, 1956
 Singleton, Doris, 1954
 Singleton, James, 1939
 Singleton, Judson, 1962
 Skinner, Florence Elizabeth, 1927
 Slaughter, Detrich, 1898
 Sledd, Gertrude S, Mrs., Fac
 Sleet, Amelia E, 1933
 Sleet, Lillie M, 1944
 Sleet, Maureen, 1950
 Sleet, Moneta, 1937
 Sleet, Opal, 1940
 Sleet, William A, 1940
 Smalley, Jack B, 1958
 Smalley, Mary A, 1960
 Smith, Anne M, 1943
 Smith, Ashby Gorden, 1922
 Smith, Charles M, 1902
 Smith, Emma Lou, 1938
 Smith, Ethel P, 1944
 Smith, Homer Ray, 1927
 Smith, James W, 1943
 Smith, John Webster, 1930
 Smith, Mattie S, 1940

Smith, Michael M, 1958	Tolliver, Bessie, 1899	Washington, Anna, 1950
Smith, Nannie B, Mrs., Fac	Tolliver, Owsley Craig, 1908	Washington, Pearlina, 1953
Smith, Norman, 1962	Tompkins, George, 1898	Watkins, Bianca, 1900
Smith, Patricia, 1954	Travis, Dorothy Blackwell, Mrs., Fac	Weiseger, Fernando, 1897
Smith, Paul Lawrence, 1955	Tresenwriter, James, 1944	Weisiger, Alline, 1901
Smith, Violet Elizabeth, 1927, Fac	Tresenwriter, Judy, 1964	Welch, Ellen B, 1900, Fac
Smith, Zenobia, 1937	Trumbo, Lawrence, 1955	West, Wilmer, Fac
Smothers, Janie Della, 1927	Trumbo, Mary, 1914	Wheat, Louise, 1952
Smothers, Mary L, 1932	Trumbo, Ophela Jane, 1928	Wheat, Oliver, 1954
Smothers, Virginia, Fac	Tucker, Geraldine, 1954	White, Henry, 1939
Spaulding, Larry Lawrence, 1963	Tucker, Roscoe, Jr, 1959	White, Ruth Amanda, 1924
Spaulding, Margaret Eunice, 1942	Tucker, Shirley Mae, 1955	Whitley, Delores Elizabeth, 1956
Spaulding, Virginia, 1952	Tucker, William, 1951	Whitley, Elenor, 1959
Spillman, Mary E, 1938	Turner, Barbara, 1964	Whitley, Harry, 1951
Stallworth, James A, 1960	Turner, Charlotte Anne, 1957	Whitney, Sallie Golden, 1937
Stallworth, Masie, 1961	Turner, Glenna Jean, 1955	Whitney, William, 1948
Stanley, Geneva, Fac	Turner, Jeanette, 1949	Wickliffe, George, 1947
Steele, Cecil, 1944	Turner, John, 1935	Wickliffe, William C R, 1902
Stephens, Lucy Jones, Mrs., Fac/Adm	Violett, Elwood, 1929	Wilhite, Cairlyne, 1964
Stevens, Alex, Fac/Adm	Wade, Adele Lanier, 1934	Wilhite, George, 1962
Stevens, Grover, Fac	Wade, Allie, 1908	Wilhite, Harold, 1961
Stewart, Arthur O, 1894	Wade, David, 1949	Wilhite, John Lee, 1960
Stewart, Lucien J, 1932	Wade, Mary Ann, 1933	Wilhite, Lenora, 1961
Strange, Maxine, 1944	Wade, Phelma Afton, 1911	Wilhite, Patricia, 1962
Strange, Viocca Christine, 1942	Walker, Blanche, 1951	Wilkerson, James Bavian, 1946
Summers, Mamie, 1915, Fac	Walker, Clara Ann, 1958	Wilkerson, Myorine, 1940
Summers, Mayme, Mrs.	Walker, Dorothy, 1944	Williams, Alma, 1950
Summers, William C, 1915, Prin	Walker, Edith, 1944	Williams, Anginette, 1947
Surnsides, Mattie Mae, 1905	Walker, Florence, 1943	Williams, Malinda, 1896
Sutton, Eliza Ann, 1930	Walker, Gene Earl, 1960	Williams, Marie, 1941
Swann, Richard Lee, 1930	Walker, George Franklin, 1934	Williams, Mary, 1950
Swann, Thelma, 1951	Walker, Henry, 1964	Williams, Milton, 1904
Swann, William Thomas, 1929	Walker, Henry C, 1955	Wilson, James Nathaniel Jr, 1925
Sweeney, Gladys, 1912	Walker, Henry Smith, 1927	Withers, Sarah, 1897
Tarance, Cecil Redd, 1931	Walker, Jay Henry, 1962	Wood, Charles Buford, 1906
Tarrance, Wyndle Theora, 1936	Walker, Lena, 1950	Wood, George Julius, 1955
Tarrence, Elizabeth C, 1939	Walker, Linelle, 1929	Wood, Iola Orontes, 1911
Tarrence, James Madison, 1928	Walker, Lonnie Sue, 1960	Wood, J E Franklin, 1915
Taylor, John A, 1933	Walker, Mary, 1898	Wright, Macon Helen, 1929
Taylor, Lucy Sadie Mary, 1946	Walker, Minnie, 1947	Wycliffe, Geneva, 1950
Taylor, Margaret, Mrs., Fac	Walker, Robert A, 1964	Young, Francis, 1913
Taylor, Rose Anna, 1911, Fac	Walker, Ruth, 1932	Young, Lula Hazel, 1958
Thomas, Henry C, 1896	Walker, Susie Moore, 1927	Young, Margaret, 1945
Thompkins, Ellen W, Mrs., Fac	Walker, Willie Kee, 1949	Young, Mary Josephine, 1954
Thornton, Mary O, 1943	Warner, William Anthony, 1963	Young, Shirley Evelyn, 1957
Thurman, Elouise Madeline, 1931	Warren, Arline, 1901	Yowell, Margaret Louise, 1960
Tibbs, Ophelia, 1897	Warren, H C, Fac	Yowell, Tillie, 1962
Tibbs, Oscar B, 1894	Warren, Raymond, 1956	

Class and Reunion Photos:





NINTH GRADE 1946

Fr. Row, Left to Right- Jeanette Turner, Alene Napier, Annie Adams, Willie Walker, Victoria Doram, Mae Guest, Barbara Caldwell
 Johnetta Bedinger, Lucille Langford
 2nd Row, Left to Right- Charlena Qusinberry, Betty Raines, Florine Harding, Eloise Penman, J. C. Newlin, John Segar
 Donald Redd, David Wade, Elby Strange, Mr. William Summers
 3rd Row, Left to Right- Lee Rue Patton, Ernest Napier, Matthew McCowan, Guy Kinley, Raymond Andrews, Carl Rice
 Earl Griffin, June Christy



Senior Class of 1951

Back Row--Left to Right: Viola Langford, Ann Carolyn Jones, William Faulkner, Josh Shannon, Calvin Bedinger, John T. Irvine Jr.
 William Segar, Harry E. Whitley, Kenneth Prince, William Tucker, Robert Jones, Eugene McGill, Donald Segar, June Daugherty
 Margaret Fox
 Front row--Left to Right: Delores Adams, Florence Simpson, Blanche Walker, Alma Penman, Thelma Swann, Doris Jean Andrews,
 Delores Revely, Johnetta Brand, Marjorie Fisher
 Standing Left end Mrs. G. S. Sledd-Advisor. Standing Right end: Mr. William C. Summers Principal.

This unidentified photo was probably taken about 1955, as many of the students here graduated in 1955, 1956 or 1957. Miss Bertha Bowman, first in the second row, graduated Bate in 1944, and was on the faculty in later years.



Fr. Row L to R—Piccoolia Brand, Kathleen Coulter, Sally Gay, Emma Rose Routt, Gladys Revely
 Martha Simpson, Dorcus Bottoms, Mary Joyce Doneghy, Odell Bradshaw
 2nd. Row—Miss Bertha Bowman, Lucinda Fields, Joan Doram, Barbara Bright, Rovena Johnson
 Gwendolyn Napier, Geradine Tucker, Joan Neal, Della Bridgewater, Audrey Singleton,
 Lena Napier, Jeanetta Smith, Martha Simpson, Corrine Carpenter, Shirley Young, Catherine Caldwell
 Earl Leverette, George Walker, Paul Smith, Deanne Colman



Back Row — Left to Right: Irvine, Theodore Chinn, James Shannon, Eunice Ford, Jean
 Melinda Revely, Dorothy Hunter, Shannon, Eunice Ford, Jean the Bradshaw, Virginia Spauld-
 Ethel Christy, Joe McKitric, Joe Raines, Juanita Gash. ing, Sara Boner, Louise Wheat,

Bate High School Graduating Class For The Year 1952

SENIOR CLASS 1955



Front row, left to right Bessie Marshall, Jean Logan, Mary Harris, Della Bridgewater, Gladys Revely, Ella Logan, Corrine Carpenter.
Back row, Helen Crowdus, Mary Doneghy, Isabelle Kinley, Deanna Coleman, Paul Smith, Robert Johnson, George Woods,
Shirley Tucker, Glenna Turner, Catherine Caldwell

CLASS OF '56



Back row left to right: John Adams, Lucinda Fields, Coleman Singleton, Agnes Neal, Raymond Warren, Minnie Caldwell, William Pittman, Odell Bradshaw. Seated, left to right: John Davis, Sally Gay, Bettye Segar, Audrey Singleton, Dorothy Girtten, Dolores Whitley and Norman Faulkner.



Senior Class 1957

Standing Left to Right: Bessie Cowan, Shirley Young, Carl Alcorn, Edward Miller, John Doneghy, Curtis Kinley, Gene Bright, Rosetta Marshall and Joe Lewis
Seated Left to Right: Lythia Adams, Barbara Bright, Annette Routt, Alberta Neal, Charlotte Turner



1960 BATE REUNION—Twelve members of the 1960 graduating class of the old Bate High School gathered Saturday night at Holiday Inn, Danville, for a reunion. Those attending, from left, are: Seated—Joyce Doram Davis, Florence Marshall Maye, Lonnie Walker Smith, Margaret Yowell Alcorn and Barbara Coulter Reed. Standing—James Lewis, John Harris, James Stallworth, John Wilhite, Tyrone Doram, Glenn Ball and Charles

Gray. The group hosted a cocktail party on Duncan Hill for members and the faculty and had dinner at Holiday Inn. A private dance concluded the evening at Ponderosa Club for members and guests. Gifts were presented to Mrs. Florence Maye of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Tyrone Doram of Las Vegas, Nev., who traveled the longest distance, and Mrs. Margaret Alcorn who has the largest family. Mrs. Maye was in charge of the event.

Class of 1960, Reunion, 3 July 1976

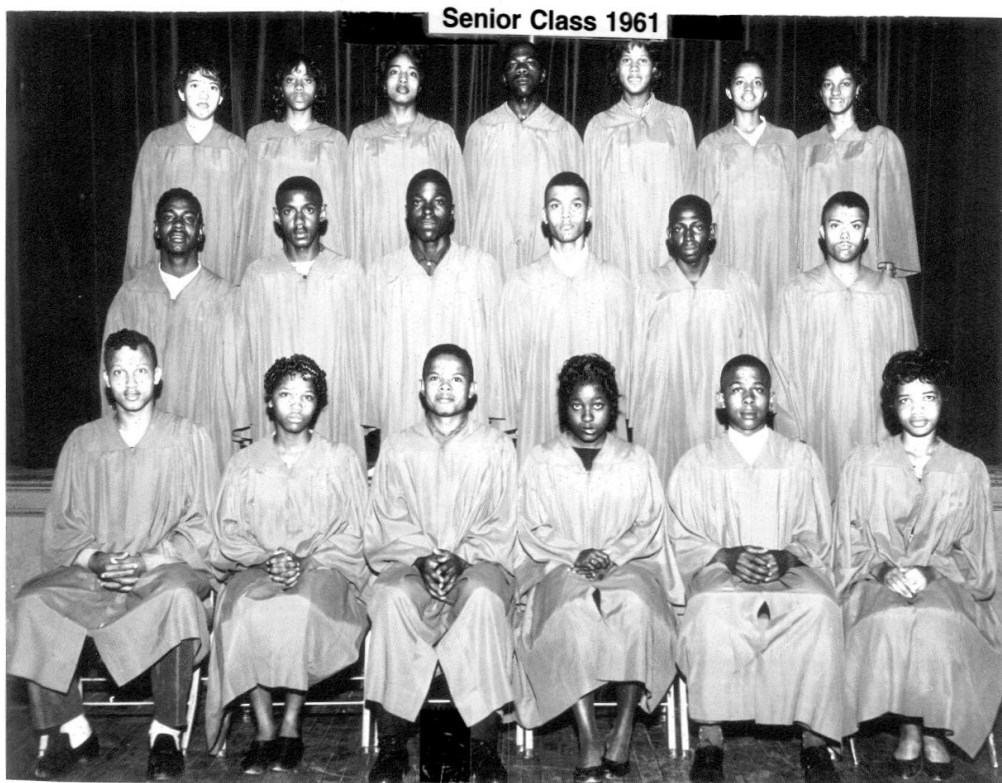
CLASS OF 1960

PHOTO TAKEN YEAR 2010
1st Baptist Church, Danville, Ky.



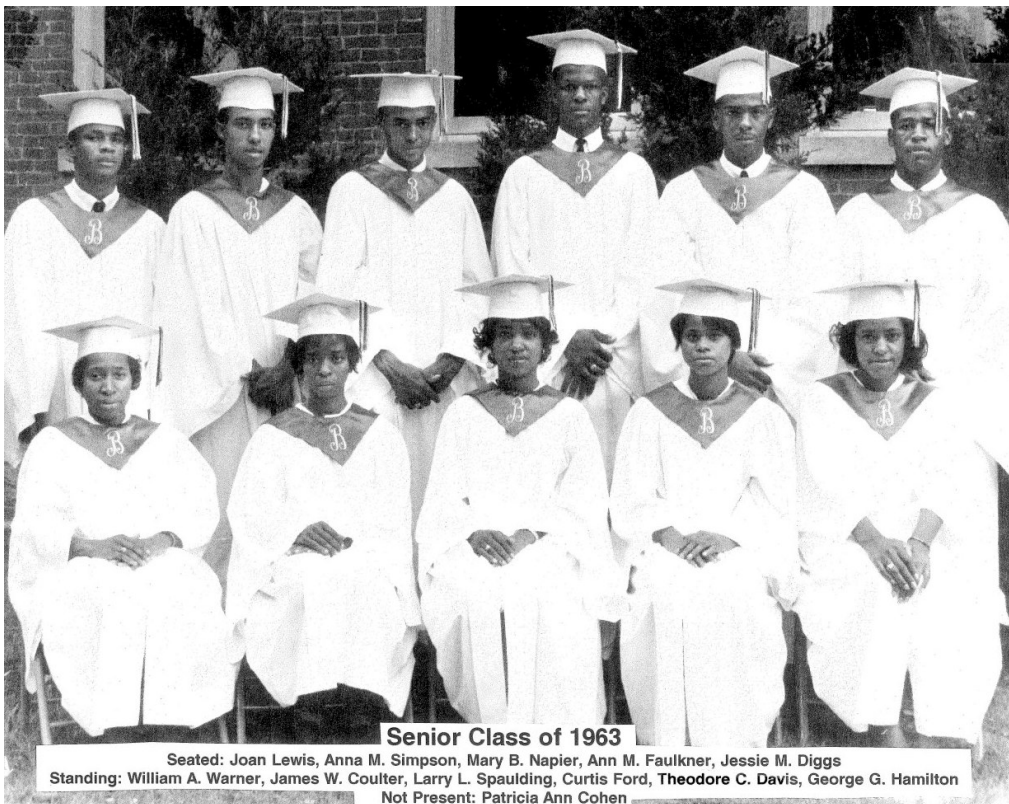
**Seated: R to L, Joyce Doram Davis, Margaret Yowell Alcorn,
Lonnie Sue Walker Smith**

**Standing: R. to L, Charles Grey, Tyrome Doram, John Harris
John Harris, Glenn Ball, Jackie Lewis**



Senior Class 1961

Back row: left to right: Lenora Wilhite, Joyce Lockett, Minnie Barleston, Lenard J. Bates, Ella Johnson, Ethel Napier, Bettye Caldwell
Second row: left to right: Clifford Napier, Joe P. Routt, John Keys, Theodore Fields, Ralph Coulter, John W. Peters
Front row: left to right: Harold Wilhite, Masie Stallworth, Leon Farley, Helen Guest, Billy Harlan, Martha Mayfield



Senior Class of 1963

Seated: Joan Lewis, Anna M. Simpson, Mary B. Napier, Ann M. Faulkner, Jessie M. Diggs
Standing: William A. Warner, James W. Coulter, Larry L. Spaulding, Curtis Ford, Theodore C. Davis, George G. Hamilton
Not Present: Patricia Ann Cohen

Bate School Sports

Football

1930, 20 Oct, p3-Bate defeated Richmond 25-0 on 18 Oct, its third straight conference win. Outstanding plays by Rice Jones, Daddy Dash, Meatskin Johnson, Son Hale, Frank Fisher, Tess Gash and Ebb Harlan secured the win. The next game would be against Lincoln Institute, a strong junior college team. Bate was to take on Lincoln Institute 31 Oct; "Daddy" Gash, all conference quarterback for 1929, and "Son" Hale and "Meatskin" Johnson would star in the game, along with Rice Jones, and "Kubale" Fisher joining in.

1932, 29 Oct, p3 – Bate continued its undefeated string with a win over the Lincoln Institute Tigers 14-0. Key players were Loveless, Reed, Hale and Roach.

1935, 2 Oct, p3 – Bate played Lancaster under floodlights at the Danville High School field on 4 October. Lancaster lost the championship game in 1934 to Bate 14 to 0.

1935, 24 Oct, p2 – Tickets for the Bate-Dunbar football game on Saturday, 26 Oct, were \$.25 and were available at Spoonamore's Drug Store, Beatty's Dry-Cleaning Shop, Royal Palm Café and Harlem Grill.

1936-Nov 23, p2 – Bate High School won the Kentucky State Championship. The *Messenger* noted that in the 1936 season, Bate had scored 245 points against opponents 12, and that since Coach William Goodwin took over the football program, Bate won 49, tied 4, and lost 4. They had not been defeated since 1933.



KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM, 1936

From left, first row - Matthew Spears, Roscoe Doram, Francis Saunders, Herbert Andrews, Sam Bailey, Charlie T. Jefferson; Second row - Coach William Goodwin, James Coates, William Sleet, Robert Trumbo, Eleazer Gray, George Parr, Assistant Coach, William (Bunny) Davis, third row - J. W. Ingram, Walter McPherson, Roy Doram, Moneta Sleet, Clifford James, Charles Grey; fourth row - Tom Sleet, James Curry, David Routt, Richard Frye, Gilford McKitric.

1937, 13 Oct, p1 -- Green Pastures Restaurant, on South Second Street across from McDowell House, is selling tickets for \$.35 to the Bate-Central football game.

1937, 28 Oct, p1,4 -- Tickets for the Bate-Lexington football game are on sale at The Green Pastures for \$.25.

1939, 27 Sep, p1 – The Bate Bulldogs took on the Indianapolis Tigers in their opening game of the season. Captain William Sleet and Co-captain Charles Grey noted that William Letcher and Gray will lead the offensive, and “Little Hoss” Ingram and Captain Sleet will be the forward wall. Tom Sleet of the Indianapolis Tigers is the first cousin of William Sleet of Bate, and both are from Perryville.

1945, 17 Nov, p5 – It doesn’t rain but it pours. Coach Summers had been dogged by bad luck all season, so far. Harry Whitley cracked his shoulder, and several minor injuries meant that Josh Shannon was out with a broken jaw, and John Henry Marshall’s five-month-old brother recently passed away.

1946, 15 Oct, p6 – Coach William Summers is faced with building a team from “a bunch of kids, not a single one of them having had any previous experience.” They are also one of the lightest teams ever at Bate.

1948, 31 Oct, p6 – Bate defeated Frankfort High 12-0 at the Danville High School field. Plays by Harry Whitley, McCowan, and John H Marshall were instrumental in the victory.

1949, 22 Sep, p8 – At the beginning of the 1949 season, attitude and uneasiness pervaded as Bate High prepared to meet Versailles. Coach Summers summarized: Because Bate was champ last year, the team members believe all they need to do is to show up and the opponent will run and hide. The first teams Bate would play are Versailles, Mt Sterling and Lexington, and Summers was worried about his team’s attitude.

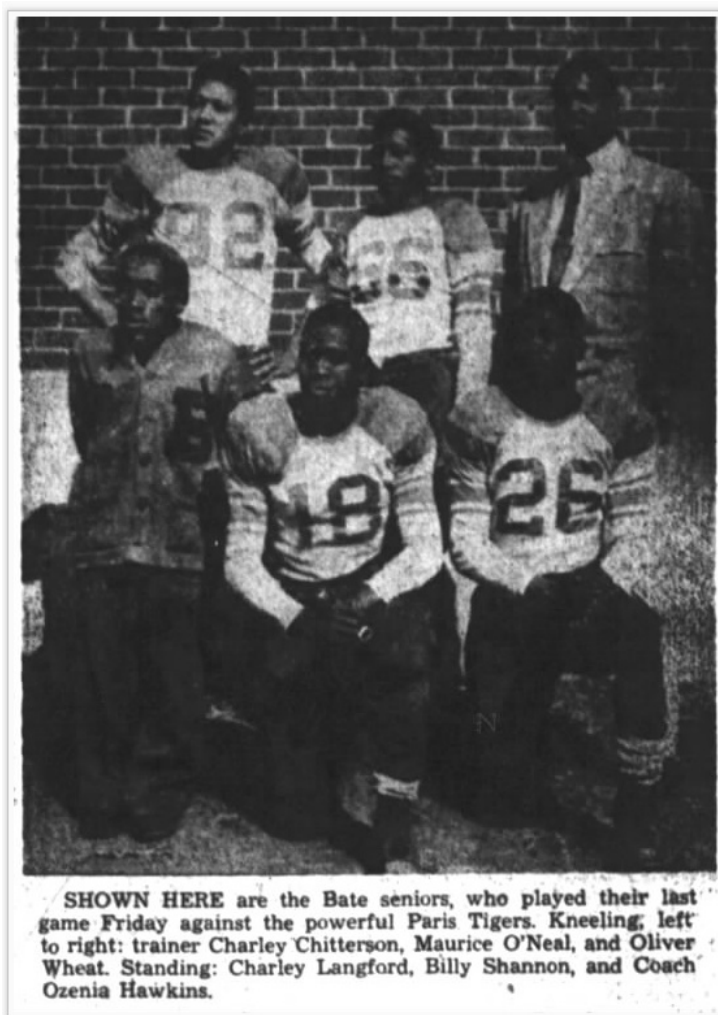
1950, 24 Apr, p6 – At an athletic banquet, 22 Apr 1950, Bate honored a large group of student athletes. Gertrude Sledd and principal William Summers honored Matthew “Pete” McCowan, for the outstanding senior athlete, an award given out by the Achilles Club. McCowan excelled in basketball, football, and baseball. The Achilles Club award for 1949 was awarded to Larue Patton; a controversy arose, as Patton was only a football player, and many thought that David Wade should have been the winner, playing football and basketball.

1950, 13 Sep, p8 -- Fall, 1950 looked bright as fans asked, “Will Bate beat Lexington?” Coach William Summers, in his fifth year as coach, had two assistants – William “Bunny” Davis, and John Prewitt. Returning players included Harry “Mole” Whitley; Josh “Nose” Shannon; William Faulkner; Kenneth “Kid” Prince; Bobby Jones; and Eugene McGill (*photo right*).

1951, 19 Sep, p6 – Coach Grover Stephens’s team scrimmaged and showed improvement. He was assisted by principal William Summers, former coach of the Bulldogs. Assistant coach Charles Dabney was rounding the team into shape. “Big Ed” Miller, and George Gash, looked good on defense. Other outstanding players included Oliver Wheat, who only weighs 130 pounds dripping wet, and Jimmy Shannon. Derby Garr, halfback, and John Davis, scat back, also looked good.

1951, 12 Nov, p6 – Bate defeated Mt Sterling 19-14, giving Bate four wins, and one loss with three games cancelled. Early in the season, losing 12 out of 18 or 20 players to graduation, looked ominous. Many issues plagued the team, including few players actually showing up for practice. Despite the obstacles, Coach St Stephens “deserves the orchids for a wonderful job – a job done after facing terrific odds as his first year in a new community.”

1953, 9 Nov, p6 -- Playing their last game in November 1953 were Charley Chitterson, Maurice O’Neal, Oliver Wheat, Charley Langford, Billy Shannon under first-year Ozenia Hawkins. Bate was defeated in its homecoming game by Paris 7-0. Coach Hawkins noted great blocking by Bate’s June Pittman, and Shannon, Wheat, Davis and Coulter starred in the backfield.



SHOWN HERE are the Bate seniors, who played their last game Friday against the powerful Paris Tigers. Kneeling, left to right: trainer Charley Chitterson, Maurice O’Neal, and Oliver Wheat. Standing: Charley Langford, Billy Shannon, and Coach Ozenia Hawkins.

1954, 13 Sep, p6 – Bate opened the season against Winchester, which promised to be an exciting game, as both coaches believed in blocking and tackling. Graduating in 1954 were Oliver Wheat, Charley Langford, Maurice O’Neale and Billy Shannon. George Cecil Marshall was also lost to the team. But Gene Bright, Snooks Davis, Johnny Whitley and George Coulter, along with Benny Garr, Bobby Johnson, William Pope and Ray Warren were anticipated to have a good year. George Penman, Len Brown, Hubert Floyd, June Pittman, Roscoe Tucker and Rich Pittman, as well as Gene Johnson, Robert Johnson, John Adams, Tom Wilhoite, Coleman Singleton, Arthur Napier and Earl Leverette round out the team roster.

1954, 1 Oct, p8 -- Bate defeated Catholic High of Louisville 22-6 under coach Ozenia Hawkins. Players William Pope, Shooks Davis, and Bobby Johnson, among others, contributed to the win.

1954, 5 Nov, p8 -- Bate football rose and fell. Coach Ozenia Hawkins noted that years ago Bate ran rough-shod over opponents and was undefeated for four years. When Coach William Goodwin departed, the bottom fell out. Coach William Summers came to Bate from West Side High in Harrodsburg, where his teams were runners-up twice before he became principal at Bate, turning coaching over to Ozenia Hawkins. In only his second year Hawkins almost won the conference crown, losing out to Paris. In 1954, the team only lost to Winchester.

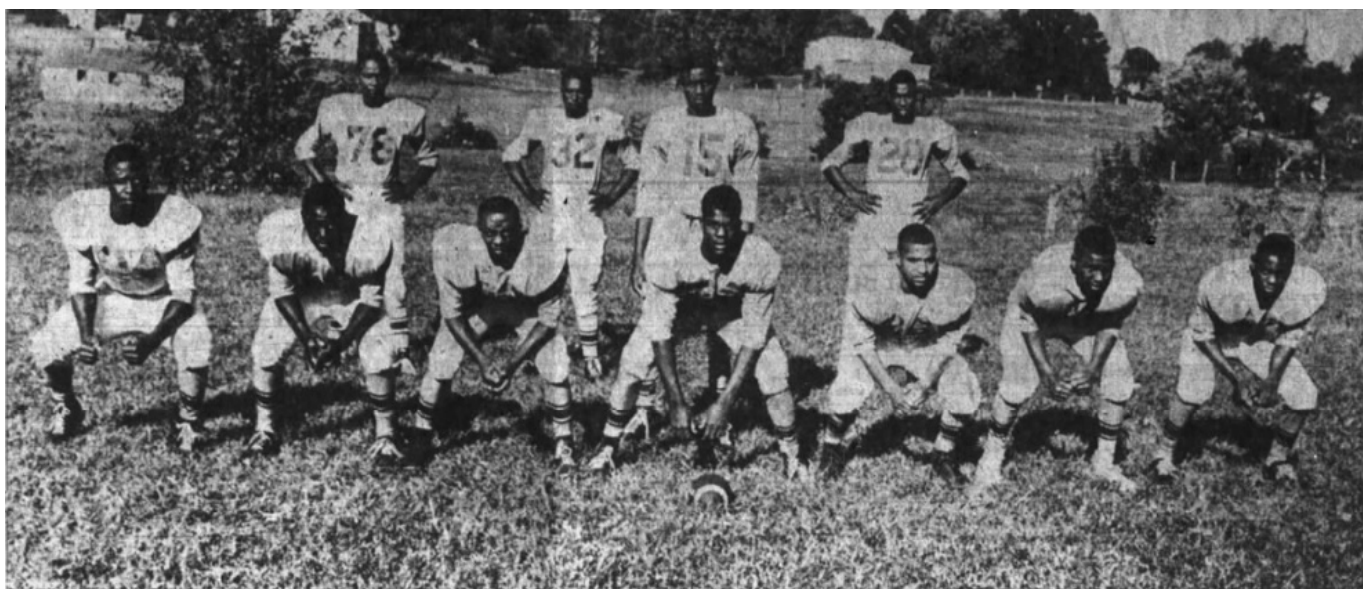
1954, 10 Nov, p6 -- In the *Advocate-Messenger* on Saturday, Nov 6, 1954, Bunny Davis wrote that only two coaches had coached championship teams during their time at Bate. Davis fielded protests and telephone calls galore, reminding him that Frank Fisher, Bate and Kentucky State athlete, took the Bate Bulldogs to a state championship in 1939, his first year at Bate. Bate did not win it again until 1948 under coach Summers.

1957, 2 Oct, p8 -- The Bate football team for 1957, under coach Ozenia Hawkins, included 7th Graders Lawrence Hamilton, Duke Pope; Freshmen John Bradshaw, Ralph Coulter, John McGowan, Leon Penman; Sophomores Jesse Adams, Ray Dunn, Charles Grey, Jackie Lewis, James Stallworth, and John Wilhite; and Juniors Kenneth Alcorn, Homer Bartelson, James Doneghy, James Doram, James Hamilton, William Pope, Lawrence Robinson, George Shannon, Charles Sleet and Roscoe Tucker.

1957, 2 Oct, p8 -- Unfortunately, coach Ozenia Hawkins referred to his team as a “walking hospital”. They took a beating in a game against Lincoln Institute, with injuries sustained by John Wilhite, Jackie Lewis, James Doram, Jesse Adams, George Shannon, being injured.

1960, 20 Oct, p6 -- Coach Joe Gilliam was hard-pressed to field his team against Paris Western High in October 1960. Nick Bates was suffering from a knee injury, and without him, Bate’s hopes for a win were diminished. John Keys had an injured right hand, Tony Lancaster, a bad knee. Bobby Stallworth, 8th grader, was moved up to the regular squad, but a win didn’t seem likely.

1962, 20 Sep, p10 – Bate starting lineup, 20 Sep 1962, including George Hamilton, Charles Hamilton, Capt James Munford, Curtis Ford, James Jones, Theodore Davis, Gary Ford; back row Robert Stallworth, Co-Captain Bobby Walker, Otis Ford and Chester Coulter.



BATE'S STARTING LINEUP. (Probable) in their opening game at Lynch Saturday night is shown in the picture above. From the left, in first row, are George Hamilton, Charles Hamilton, Capt. James Munford, Curtis Ford, James Jones, Theodore Davis and Gary Ford. Back row, same order, Robert Stallworth, Co-Captain Bobby Walker, Otis Ford and Chester Coulter.

1963, 16 Oct, p12 -- "Bate Will Close Its Grid History Forever Friday." So read the headline on 16 October 1963. The football game between the Kentucky School for the Deaf was played 18 Oct 1963. Eight seniors would play as Bate ceased to be a high school, integrating with Danville High. Stand-out athletes for Bate included Chester Coulter, Bobby Walker, Tony Gray, Bruce, Wilbur Johnson, James Mumford, Gary Ford and Miller Louis.

1963, 27 Oct, p6 -- The tilt between Bate and Mt Sterling's DuBois High School, spelled the end for Bate football. The Advocate-Messenger reported that Bate "crumbled" despite Chester Coulter's performance. Injuries plagued Bate from the beginning of the season. Mt Sterling was described as a "Bate doormat for a number of years", but the Bate band offered a "glittering performance of Music, Drills and the fancy rhythmic stepping of their beautiful Majorettes".

Basketball

1932, 11 Mar, p3 -- James Doram, a student at Bate High, was authorized to solicit funds to send the basketball team to participate in the "Colored State Basketball Tournament." The *Advocate* carried a story by school authorities saying that an imposter was soliciting money -- which proved untrue.

1936, 16 Mar, p3 -- The Bate High School basketball team was invited to the National Negro Basketball Tournament, March 19-21 in Roanoke, VA. The team needed to raise \$60 to make the trip but coach W H Goodwin already had \$20 pledged. Contributions could be left at Bate or at the Daily Messenger office. The team won 27 games during the season and was invited to the national tournament by the Kentucky Negro High School Athletic Association.

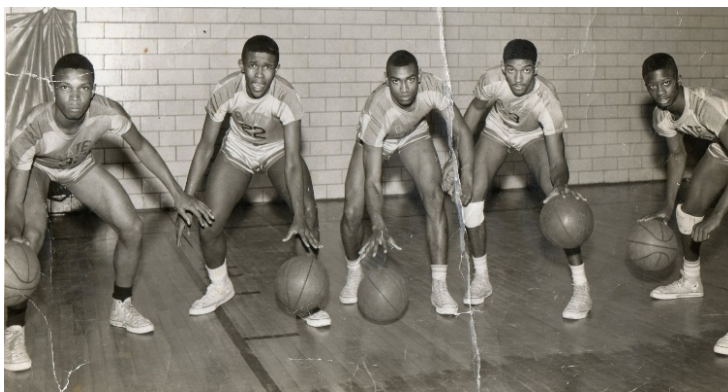
1937, 15 Mar, p4 -- Bate lost to Lincoln Institute in the state finals of the Negro High School basketball tournament, 32-17. On the way to the finals, Bate defeated Frankfort, Bowling Green, then Harrodsburg. The team will, however, be one of the three teams to represent Kentucky at the Negro National Tournament in Gary, IN, 25-27 March

1944, 5 Mar, p5 -- The Bate basketball team under coach Prof. William Summers, defeated Paris Thursday, 3 Mar 1944, and Frankfort, 4 Mar 1944, at Lexington. The *Advocate-Messenger* said scores would be printed on 6 March.

1948, 15 Feb, p6 -- Coach Summers' "Whiz Kids" defeated Somerset 42-40. Score at half time was 21-20, Somerset. Paying were Christy, 9 points, Wade, 16, Whitney, 8, McCowan, 6, Fitzgerald, 3, with Bunny Davis officiating.

1948, 8 Mar, p6 -- Bate's "Whiz Kids" took on Harrodsburg, 40-38, then took on Richmond with a 50-30 win. Former Bate athlete, Sanford Roach, coach of the Lexington team, was a highlight of the tournament. One official noted the Bate-Harrodsburg game was the best game he had ever seen.

Photo right -- undated, unidentified



1952, 24 Feb, p8 – George “Coon Eye” Coulter scored a field goal in the last seconds of an overtime period to defeat Somerset 54 to 53. The regulation game ended at 47-47 when Oliver Wheat missed a free throw that would have avoided an overtime. But coach Charles Dabney’s team put on a great show of beautiful passing and hot shooting. The tournament listed “All Tourney” members, Ed “Shanks” Miller, Oliver Wheat, Dave Kinley, and “Snooks” Davis for Bate.

1953, 18 Dec, p8 – The Bate team played its last home game before Christmas, having won nine straight games. The team included Carl Alcorn, Earl Leverett, James Coulter, Robert Johnson, Charles Langford, Curtiss Kinley, Donald Davis, Charlie Chitterson, Arthur Napier, Oliver Wheat, Maurice O’Neal, John Davis, Paul Smith, Joe Lewis, Benny Garr and Gene Johnson, with coach Charles Dabney. The team is *pictured right*.

1956, 29 Jan, p8 – After a slow start, Bate defeated Ashland 73 to 60. Bate did not make a field goal in the first quarter and a minute into the second quarter, scoring on ly 6 points in field throws. Bate was down 12-6 at the first quarter, and 26-18 at the half. But led by James “Pooneye” Coulter, Bate came alive scoring 27 points in the second half. Coach Ozenia Hawkins’s team just kept the pressure on Ashland, with sub Michael Smith coming off the bench to spark Bate. Arthur Napier scored 18 points, Benny Garr 11,



BATE HIGH SCHOOL'S basketball team, playing its last home game before the Christmas holidays with Harrodsburg's West Side team tonight, has won nine straight games this season without a loss. They had a close squeak with Frankfort this week, but won the game in overtime, 74-73. In the picture here are, back row, left to right: Carl Alcorn, Earl Leverett, James Coulter, Robert Johnson, Charles Langford, Curtiss Kinley, and Donald Davis (manager); second row, Coach Charles Dabney, Charlie Chitterson (manager), Arthur Napier, Oliver Wheat, Maurice O'Neal, John Davis, Paul Smith, and Joe Lewis (manager); front row, Benny Garr and Gene Johnson.



THESE EIGHT BOYS ON BATE'S last basketball team carried a large part of the load as the team compiled a 12-11 regular season record. Standing, from the left are Otis Ford, George Fields, Chester Coulter, Steve Mays and Terry Bruce. Kneeling are Tony Gray, James Mumford and Lionel Harris getting instruction from Coach Emmett Broadus at the right.

Curtis Kinley, 8, and John Eddie Donehy, 3.

1962, 10 Dec, p6 – Bate was defeated by East Benham 57-56. Bate was ahead 18-15 at the first quarter, and 31 to 27 at the half, tying the game up at 55-55 with 42 seconds left. Terry Bruce was fouled, making the first shot, but East Benham’s Clifford Johnson got the rebound and scored in the final three seconds. Scoring for Bate were Terry Bruce 22, Chester Coulter 12, George Fields 10, Steve Mays 4 and Davis 6.

1964, 24 Feb, p5 – (*photo left*) Bate High ended its regular season with a 12-11 record, but the game at Centre’s gym was “real basketball” according to the report. High scoring went to Chester Coulter, 20; Terry Bruce, 11, Steve Mays, 8, George Fields, 8 and Lionel Harris, 3. “It was a good spectator game and the fight and determination of the Batemen won the admiration and applause of the large crowd on hand.”

Baseball

“There were never any organized baseball teams at Bate. . . . Bate teams were always financially unable to

do much more than participate in those three sports [football, basketball, track]. Most of the time the same coaches were the coach of football, basketball and sometimes track. A lot of equipment was hand me downs from Danville High and Centre College. . . . Bate had no real field for training. The field behind the school was used for football and track. It had no real curve. So at track practice someone would stand at the end by the big tree to simulate a curve. It is amazing how all the guys that played semi-pro baseball were so good.” Michael Hughes, 4 Sep 2020

Track

1935, 9 May, p3 – Bate tried to defend its Bluegrass Track Title against Lexington, Harrodsburg, Richmond and Lancaster. Coach Goodwin touted W. Davis and Robinson on the possibility of their setting new records. The meet was at Foag's Park.

Cheerleading

I can only find five references to cheerleading at Bate School, and those only from 1960 to 1962. Four of the articles were accompanied with a photograph, which were reproduced very poorly.



BATE'S CHEERLEADERS, who have contributed much to the betterment of the Bate Purple play this season are shown in the above picture. They are, from the left, Mazie Stalworth, Mary Napier, Nany Jones, Betty Bright and Gleneva McCowan. (A-M Photo)

Friday, 21 Oct 1960, p8: BATE'S CHEERLEADERS, who have contributed much to the betterment of the Bate Purple play this season are shown in the above picture. They are, from the left, Mazie Stalworth, Mary Napier, Nany Jones, Betty Bright, and Gleneva McCowan.



Sunday, 5 Mar 1961, p7: THEY NEVER SAY DIE – These Bate cheerleaders who saw their team in one of its best seasons in many years never gave up. When the team lost to Danville it was a bitter disappointment, but they just kept smiling.

Wednesday, 25 Oct 1961, p10, mentions that the Bate Cheerleaders will be in charge of a giant rally for that evening.



Friday, 27 Oct 1961, p8: THE BATE CHEERLEADERS were in there battling to the last in the homecoming game last night, but fate deemed that their team lost, 7 to 0. The cheerleaders, shown above, are kneeling, Norma Hawkins and Jessie Diggs. Standing, from the left, are Lillie Seawright, Martha Leavell and Patric



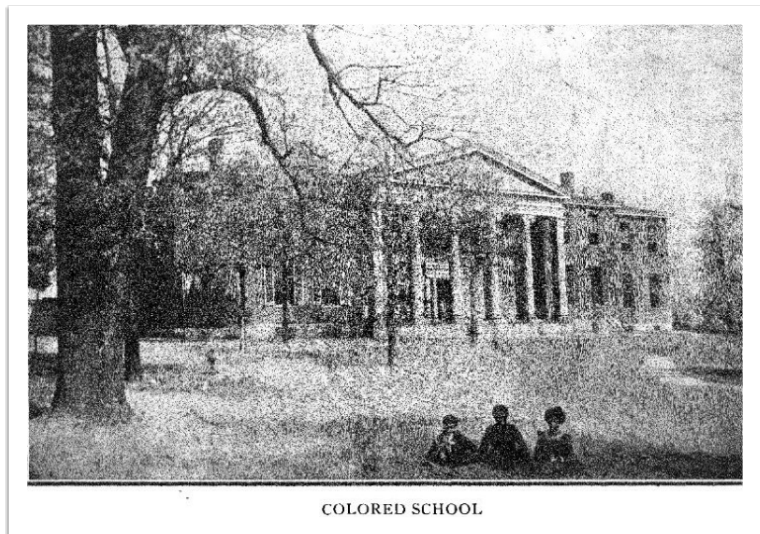
Sunday, 9 Dec 1962, p9: THE BATE SCHOOL CHEERLEADERS are always in evidence when their beloved Bulldogs engage in an athletic contest. They are, in front, Janice Singleton and Norma Hawkins. Standing, from the left, Carolyn Wilhite, Mona McCowan, Elizabeth White and Alma Sleet.ia Mayfield.

KSD "Colored Department"

Kentucky Asylum for the Tuition of the Deaf and Dumb (today Kentucky School for the Deaf) organized a "colored department" in 1885, Morris T Long, teacher, with eight students. This department never had more than sixteen students from 1885 to 1929.⁶⁰¹ The "Colored Department" is included in Charles P Fosdick's *A Centennial History of the Kentucky School for the Deaf 1823-1923*, published by the Kentucky Standard, and a list of all Black students is shown on pages 149-154.

The KSD had purchased the Tompkins property on South Second Street, a large brick house; but the chance came up to purchase the old Grimsby homestead, which was more useful to KSD, as it contained thirteen acres, a large mansion, 42 by 46 feet, and two wings, which had been built by Joseph Weisiger. The building was enlarged, and a two-story addition, 32 by 64, was added to the rear.⁶⁰²

By 1897, there were fifty students with four teachers. By 1923, 216 students had been enrolled in the “colored” department. Teachers over the years included Morris T Long, William J Blount, Frank Christman, Miss Frances Barker, Miss Mabel Maris, Mrs. Lillian Paddleford, Max N Narcosson, Mrs. Sophia M Reed, Mrs. Mary D Fosdick, and Ashland D Martin. Matrons included Mrs. Nannie R Long, Mrs. Ellen S Murphy, and Mrs. Emma R Van Pelt. Boys supervisors included Martin B Reed and Charles P Fosdick; girls’ supervisors were Mrs. Flora B



Morse, Mrs. Sophia M Reed, Miss Lizzie Keenon, Miss Amanda Turner, and Mrs. Ellen S Murphy

From 1885 to 1923, the following students attended the “Colored Department” from Boyle County: Ellen Rice, 1 Feb 1885; Robert Hays, 15 Sep 1885; John Taylor, 15 Sep 1886; John Caul, 10 Jan 1887; Rachel Davis, 25 Feb 1887; Robert Hays, 19 Sep 1906; and Frank Hays, 10 Oct 1917

Many Black students completed the course of study at KSD between 1930 and 1955, but when they finished, they were denied an official diploma. That situation was rectified when in about 2000, diplomas were finally issued to many of the graduates, some of whom had waited 50 years. An *Advocate* article about 2010 featured all those who received diplomas, many posthumously. The issue came to light when Oscar Hamilton could not be inducted into the US Deaf Sports Federation Hall of Fame, because that induction required proof of a high school diploma. Attending the ceremony were John Henry Brown, Emerson Lee Clay, Oscar Hamilton, Emma Bell Hill Heard, Marilyn B Allen, Perlene Briscoe Mollett, Richard David Riley, Norma Jean Williams, and Henry Woodson (on behalf of Beatrice Mollet Woodson. Many other former students were singled out for recognition at the ceremony.

Danville High, Bate High, and KSD began integration in the 1956-57 school year, achieving final integration by 1964. At that time, Bate High School became Bate Middle School, and served all Danville students of middle school age, while Danville High School served all African Americans in grades 9 through 12.⁶⁰³

Businesses and Buildings

1797-A “Market House” was built in the town square, probably behind the building once located at 126 South Second, which may have been the market master’s house. The market building itself was probably an open shed at one time. It is described in 1871 as being “between the property of Didamia Doram and that of Allen Cook” – so it was on the north side of the present Goldsmith House.⁶⁰⁴

1802-In a building once located on the southeast corner of Walnut and Second, “Aunt” Sally Steenbergen had a boarding house. The building itself was probably built around 1802 by Jeremiah Fisher, but was torn down in the 1930s to put up a filling station.⁶⁰⁵

1816-Also in the early 1800s, Jeremiah Fisher built two “row houses”. Fisher had purchased the land on the east side of South First just below Main, from early settler and businessman Robert Craddock. By 1816, William Watts built a third unit, but sold it to David Bell the following year. The Watts-Bell house, as it is now known, was the meeting place of the “Anaconda Club” beginning in 1839, and continuing until at least 1973, though not in the same place. This group of prominent Danvillians were the oldest literary club in Kentucky, or indeed, west of the Appalachians. In the early 1900s, the Watts-Bell house was purchased by African American Thomas Dinwiddie, and then by Either One Richardson. The title to the property was turned over to urban renewal authorities by E. O. Richardson.⁶⁰⁶

1816-Richard D Crutchfield purchased land between present-day Fackler and Dillehay streets and erected a house for his family. His father, William, came to Danville before 1797 with his family consisting of a wife and 10 children. During the Civil War, it was used as a field hospital, then became a hydropathic hospital. In later years, it was the home of Nannie Woodstock Lowry, who sold it to the City Federation of Women’s Clubs in 1915, when it became their clubhouse and the “Colored Old Folk’s Home”. In 1950, it was sold to the Banneker Elks Lodge No 52 and Phyllis Wheatley Temple No 371 and was finally sold to John W Smith in 1958. It is the present location of the Smith-Jackson Funeral Home.⁶⁰⁷

1874 -- Preston Sherley opened his barber shop on Third Street. He was still the owner when he died 25 Jun 1918.⁶⁰⁸

1881, 1 Nov – Benjamin Tibbs opened up the City Barber Shop, and ran it until 1899, when his son, John took over; it was out of the family from 1910 to 1914, when George “Pap” Richardson took it over, and operated it until 1946, when he died; the business was then taken over by his son, Either One Richardson.⁶⁰⁹

1889 – E S Miller, barber, no longer able to lease his shop on Third street, has arranged for a chair in the shop of Benjamin Tibbs on Main Street.⁶¹⁰

1894-An article in the *Advocate* described Benjamin Tibbs’ nearly 50-year career barbering in Danville and noted that he shaved or cut hair for Vice President Stevenson, Governor Knott, Senators Vest and Blackburn, Justice Harlan of the US Supreme Court, Governor John Young Brown, Governor Crittenden of Missouri, and others, who were at the time all students at Centre College.⁶¹¹

1897-By 1897, the Danville City Directory listed 38 households on South Second Street, the vast majority being Blacks. There was a Baptist church and two restaurants. Sam Wood, at 109 South Second, took in boarders.

1902-Louis Williams, undertaker, opened an establishment on Second Street.⁶¹²

1902-Heber McGrath and Sam Shelby, barbers, will set up a new shop in the Tracy building on Main Street within the next two weeks.⁶¹³ Shelby is noted elsewhere (1) in 1901 as a barber with Henry Duncan in Lancaster, at the New Garrard Hotel,⁶¹⁴ (2) as a coach for a “colored” football team (had not lost a game in the 1905 season until 4 Nov), and (3) as marrying Mary Richardson, daughter of George, of barbering fame, in Lexington on 16 Jan 1902. But by 1906, Shelby and McGrath had sold out to S W Harrison (white) of Chicago, for the proprietorship of the Little Gem Shop on Main Street. Shelby was undecided what to do next, but McGrath moved to George Shannon’s shop.⁶¹⁵ In later papers, Shelby is noted in 1907 as a chiropodist at 441 West Green St,⁶¹⁶ and sharpening scissors and shears at Richardson’s shop in 1914,⁶¹⁷ and according to Shannon’s obituary in the *Messenger*, 22 July 1922, “When only nine years old he started to work in Sherley’s barber shop on Third street and remained in the barber business until last January. For the first few years of his life he had the first chair at the City Barber Shop.”

1905-A fire broke out in the Second Street restaurant owned by Sam Woods. The fire was put out, but could have been worse, as the horses for the “colored fire department” were on the other side of Danville at the time. This fire spurred a call for the city to contract out for trash collection.⁶¹⁸

1906-The Union Tailor Shop, 130 So Second St, advertised in the *Advocate* on 11 Apr 1906, just in time to get clothes cleaned and pressed for Easter.⁶¹⁹

1909-Princess Theatre “for colored people” opened on Second Street 17 April 1909, in the Frye building. Later mention gives its address as 236 South Second Street, but we can find no building that seems to fit that address.⁶²⁰

1918-Lillian Davis, hairdresser, has been in the best beauty parlors in the east, and is back in Danville and ready for business.⁶²¹

1920-By the 1920s, as people moved in from surrounding Black communities, South Second Street became the main Black business district in Danville, boasting construction of the three-story Masonic Building. This building was occupied by Doric Lodge No 18 on the second and third floors, and numerous other businesses in the first floor.

1920, 4 Sep, p7 – Robert H Jones, an old and respected citizen, died this morning at his residence at 134 So Second Street. He ran a restaurant for several years, and his place was always orderly.⁶²²

1922-Joseph S Bright, funeral director, announced that he had removed his office to 203 East Walnut St, where he is prepared to continue the high level of service.⁶²³ He had been located in 1905 at 102 East Walnut Street⁶²⁴ and in 1915 at 120 South Second Street with a transfer company located at 130 South Second Street.⁶²⁵

1924, 6 May, p1 – First mention of the Dreamland Café on South Second Street was in an article about a killing there. By 26 Aug 1927, the newspaper listed the café as one of the places in Danville where one could purchase “Golden Crust Bread”, produced by the Danville Electric Bakery fresh daily.

1924-The City Barber Shop, long owned by members of the Tibbs and Richardson families, was improved in 1924 with the addition of mirrors, wash bowls, and new cabinets.⁶²⁶ Pictured are Either One Richardson and his son Leon in front of the City Barber Shop in the 1930s.⁶²⁷

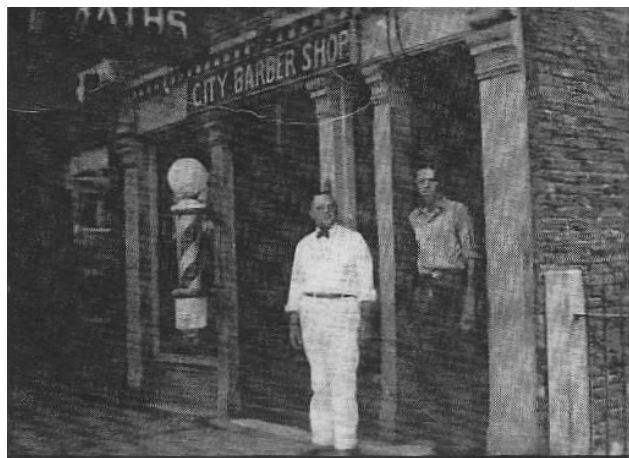


Photo courtesy of Leon Richardson
Leon Richardson and his father, Either One, in front of their business on Main Street during the early 1930s.

1925, 24 Oct – Beatty Dry Cleaning was in business as early as this date, as they reported a robbery at their 122 W Main St location. An ad on 8 Dec 1928 charged \$1.00 to clean and press a suit. By 1939, they had moved to First between Main and Walnut, but still had the same telephone, 870.

1929, 2 Aug, p4 – Stanley M Davis, son of well-known hairdresser Lilian Davis is opening “The Rialto” barber shop on Second Street near Main.

1931, 27 Oct, p1 -- Nash “Bunk” Raum’s former dance pavilion at South Second St on Clark’s Run was leased to a tobacco hogshead factory owned by R J Reynolds Tobacco. The factory will employ six men initially.

1933, 16 Feb – Roach’s Café was selling tickets to the Bate-Paris basketball game to be held on 17 Feb. Tickets to other games were also sold at Roach’s.

1934-At an administrator’s sale, the property of the late Joseph S Bright, 203 East Walnut St, was going up for auction (pictured right). Property included a 1927 Henney Hearse, a 1930 Ford Tudor sedan, a 1931 Packard Sedan, a 1929 Ford truck, and a complete set of undertaker’s and embalmer’s equipment and supplies.⁶²⁸ Bright had died 19 Mar 1934; the death notice indicated that he was the proprietor of Bright’s Funeral Home, and was the State Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of the Knights of Pythias, as well as being a member of the UBF and IOOF. He was survived by his widow, father, and one brother.⁶²⁹ **(Pictured right, Bright Funeral Home, 203 East Walnut, photo by the author, 2014)**



1936, 11 Apr, p1 – The Danville Cab and Service Company, opened in February by Claud and Clarence Atkins, at Walnut and Second Street, has

reduced rates to \$.25 for one or more passengers to or from the same address. They also note that their cabs meet all passenger trains coming into Danville, and that they own and operate the Standard Oil station at Second and Walnut.

1938, 1 Apr – Marie Shields’ second-hand clothing store at 220 South 2nd St, was still doing business according to the ad in the Advocate that day.

1940, 14 Jun, p1 -- Craig Toliver was granted a liquor license in June 1940, which was renewed in May 1942, and Bernard T Douglas applied for a permit to operate a restaurant, and to sell beer and soft drinks on Duncan Hill. The application was posted 13 July 1940.⁶³⁰

1941, 29 May-The Bunny Inn, Maple Avenue, just outside city limits, had opened by this time, and on 29 May was advertising a coupon for free admission to one couple. The venue boasted 3200 square feet of skating floor and music.⁶³¹ The inn advertised for a “dependable colored girl, age 25 or more” for housework,⁶³² but by mid-1943, was in legal jeopardy, accused of being a “roadhouse” which were prohibited. However, Judge Kendrick Alcorn ruled that the business, operated by Craig McCormack, does not come within the recent roadhouse ruling. McCormack, in his suit against Judge M J Farris, stated that his establishment only sold food and soft drinks, operated a filling station, and that alcoholic beverages were not sold, and no dancing was allowed.⁶³³

1941, 3 Dec, p5 – On 24 Nov 1941, Lloyd Parker and Charles Young applied for a permit to open a restaurant, sell beer, soft drinks, sandwiches, and cigarettes, on Duncan Hill.

Historian Richard Brown’s research showed the following businesses in the area in 1932 or 1942:⁶³⁴

- Restaurants – Paul Griffin, William Wade, George Roach and Son, Harriet Bottom, David Hale, Manlius Neal, **Horace Ross (see photo right)**, and Samuel Miller.
- Pool Halls – Jones and Rum, John Tibbs, Either Richardson.
- Barbers – Dallas Jones, Stanley Davis, James Doneghy, and William Perkins.
- Insurance – Frances Griffin, National Benefit Life Insurance Co, and Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Co.
- Liquor – Craig Toliver
- Hard Goods and Second-Hand Clothes – Marie Shields
- Clothes Cleaner – Carrie Beatty
- Shoe Repair – Josh Jenkins
- Physician – John Frye
- Dentist – Thomas Roach
- Funeral Home – Ashby and Jackson

1943, 19 Jul, p1 – Herbert “Fuhsie” Smith purchased the Danville Cab and Service Station, corner of So Second and Walnut Streets, from Clarence Atkins.

1943, 23 Jul, p1 -- Beer licenses were granted by the Danville city council to Manlius Neal of the Royal Palm Restaurant on South Second Street, and L D Parker, Pioneer, also on South Second St.

1945, 19 Jan, p1 – Jimmy Tucker, of Danville High School, was slightly injured by a taxi driven by W Kirkland of the Danville Cab Company. Kirkland was not injured.

The Park Restaurant, West Main Street, had several want-ads in 1945: 17 Apr, for “colored help”; and 30 Aug, for a colored waiter, waitress or dish washer.

1945-Leon Richardson notes in an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* (25 Oct 1992, p18) that when he returned from living in Cleveland and took over the family pool hall, alcohol sales were legal in Danville, and that “fights would break out and you couldn’t get to them for so many people.” Danville went “dry” three months later.⁶³⁵

1946, 6 Mar – Beatty’s Dry Cleaning has “resumed” pick-up and delivery of dry cleaning. They were located on South 1st St for several years, having moved there from West Main in October 1939.

1946, 17 Mar, p5 – “Your Cab” is on the streets of Danville. Patrons say that the service is prompt, courteous, and efficient.



1946, 22 Aug, p1 -- Taxi fares increased, the first two passengers at \$.40 within city limits, with an additional \$.10 for runs to West Danville, Duncan Hill, Randolph Hill, Baughman Heights and Green Acres.

1950, 15 Jun, p1 -- The white-owned “Bun Boy” restaurant originally opened for business on 10 March 1949 (*photo right*), as a small short-order and counter service restaurant. Capacity was 23 people, and there was one short-order cook. A renovation with a new kitchen and dining room, as well as restaurant equipment, was completed, and the re-opening was scheduled for Friday, 16 June, owners Ernest H “Bud” Wright and W Irvin Hadfield said. Even though this restaurant was owned by whites, its cooks were almost always Black; even though Blacks were not allowed inside to sit, they could go to the back where they could purchase meals – often containing greater quantities than meals served to white patrons.



1953, 14 Jan, p1 -- A fire destroyed the building on West Walnut St between South First and South Second Streets housing the You-Name-It shop. The building was owned by the Federated Women’s Club, but the shop was owned by John W Smith, funeral director. The fire was discovered by a driver for the Bluegrass Cab Company about 1 a.m. on 14 January. Some of the property destroyed included a collection of records, numerous radios, and a complete spread of magazines, as well as a “Coke” machine.

1953, 24 Aug, p4 – A sheriff’s sale to satisfy a debt was ordered for 31 August 1953 at the Boyle County Court House door. The debt evidently was owed by Arthur Napier and others, and Craig Toliver was suing for \$410.99, property to be sold including a trailer lunch stand and a 1949 Hudson Coupe.

1961 -- A second location for the Smith-Jackson funeral home was opened at 446 Bate Street in what was known for years as “the old Woodcock home”. The building was purchased from the local Elks lodge for \$4,500, having been an “old colored folk’s home” for several years, being operated by the Domestic Economy Club from about 1912 until 1936. It was operated at one time by Anthony and Mattie (Tarrance) Bradshaw, according to Madison Tarrance.⁶³⁶ J W Smith, who resided at 429 Russell Street with his wife, continued to lease the 106 West Walnut Street location as well. Mr. Smith was a native of Nicholasville and purchased half-interest in the Jackson Funeral Home in 1939, purchasing the remaining interest in 1945.⁶³⁷

1973, 25 Mar, p3-5 -- The *Advocate-Messenger’s* Sunday Magazine edition had a major article in its magazine section on Dix Dam 47 years after completion. Back in 1926, with the dam completed, the Dix River began filling what would become Herrington Lake. And along the edges of the lake, development sprang up in both Boyle and Garrard Counties. At the end of the Clifton Road, by 1929, was located Walker’s Camp, just above the old waterworks dam, and over 30 miles upstream from Dix Dam. This camp was operated by the late Charles Wesley Walker, and his wife, Alice (Yocum) Walker, on land Walker inherited from his father, Henry Walker. By 1973, Alice Walker, now a widow, was still living in the old home, and still running the camp, though with help from her son-in-law, Cecil Cohen, and his wife. The camp had a fishing dock, eight cabins, and other accommodations. In 1929, when Mrs. Walker left her home in Washington County to marry Mr. Walker, she feared the water, but she soon learned to paddle and fish herself. Mr. Walker, a guide, noted that fishing was best near the dock, but that visitors wanted to rent boats. They would go out in the lake, then come back to the dock where they would be successful. Walker’s Camp had notable guests, many from the Louisville area, but also including the parents of the late New York congressman, Adam Clayton Powell.



THE ONLY FISHING CAMP on Herrington Lake still operated by its original owner is Walker’s Camp at Clifton run by Alice Yocum Walker, 84. Once fearful of water, Mrs. Walker said she learned to love to fish and has hosted many prominent persons, such as the parents of the late Adam Clayton Powell, during the hey-day of the camp.

1986 -- Obie Slater opened a record shop on South Second Street in early 1986, but by April he had moved to the first floor of the Henson Hotel, being one of the few businesses on Main street that was not white-owned. He noted once the Haberdashery closed about 1982, Danville has had a need for a specialized record store.⁶³⁸ In an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* in April

2001, he lamented the lack of Black businesses and professionals in Danville, and said that integration, though good overall, had destroyed Black businesses as African Americans were free to shop anywhere, and caused young Blacks to leave town, especially for the north, for better-paying jobs and higher education.⁶³⁹

1992, 18 Nov, p1 – As late as this year, some businesses were adding on customers’ personal checks, the notations, WM, WF, BM, BF. The Boyle County Human Rights Commission had requested businesses to end that practice of categorizing customers by race and gender. Some businesses reported that the designation made easier finding the passers of bad checks.

Barbers

Barber shops have long played a pivotal role in both the economic and cultural development in African American communities.

A barber shop is much more than a place to go for a haircut, it’s a second home, a town hall, a place of refuge and a place of healing. Barbers often were also doctors and dentists – the red and white “barber pole” originally referred to pulling teeth and bleeding.

During slavery, slave masters leased barbers to neighboring plantations and local establishments to groom both slaves and affluent white men alike. As a result of this huge demand, many black men literally “cut” their way to freedom.

In the 19th century, most black-owned barber shops served wealthy, white clients —

businessmen and politicians. The City Barber Shop, first owned by Benjamin Tibbs in 1881, then by George and Either One Richardson, served only white clients, most often Centre College men. Tibbs had begun barbering in Danville in the 1840s.

By the early 1900s, barbering produced unprecedented wealth and opportunities for black men during some of the toughest eras in modern history. For example, Alonzo Herndon, born in slavery and one of the first African American millionaires founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company in 1905. It all started when he opened up his first barbershop in 1878.

At the dawn of the civil rights era, black barbershops served as political hubs. In 1970, protests erupted over seven segregated barber shops in Danville. The lawsuit filed, and won, by black students at Centre opened all barbershops and beauty shops to everyone.

They were spaces where customers played games such as chess, cards, and dominoes, while having conversations about local gossip, politics, and community affairs. In Feb 1926, Danville barbers Dallas Jones and E O Richardson took on several other checkers players, and won the right to go to a state tournament in Louisville later that year.

Many films use these businesses to show black culture in the United States. *Coming to America* (1988), *Malcolm X* (1992), and *Barbershop* (2002) are examples of films used to showcase African Americans’ unique relationships with barber and beauty shops. Even now, the television program, “The Neighborhood” frequently takes place inside a barbershop (<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt7942794/>).

Barber shops provide a central hub for communities across the country to understand the nature of their respective communities. At least they did in Danville until urban renewal dispersed Black businesses on or near South Second Street.

There were free black barbers in Danville listed in the 1860 Census. By 1886, John Goins had a shop on Second Street. By 1897, when Danville was 40% black, there were several shops there. Other barbers at different times included E S Miller, James Coates, Dowell McCowan, Rev C W O’Neal, William Perkins, Dallas Jones, Stanley M Davis, Joshua Doram, James L Doneghy, and George W O’Neal, and about 35 more over the years. The last shop, in fact the last business on Second Street was the Deluxe Barber Shop, which went out by 1976.

A partial list of barbers practicing in Boyle County includes:

Beatross, Robert, born Oklahoma, 1880, res 224 East Green 1930.

Bruce, Fred, res West Lexington with uncle Charles Bottoms, 1920, res Muncie, IN 1942.

Carpenter, Robert L, born Danville 1894; mar Landona Stigall 1915

Childs, George Hugh, born Mercer Co 1920, mar Cora Jean VanDyke.

Copeland, Alex or Andrew, born Knoxville, TN 1863 or 1873, mar 1910 Octavia Sleet; res 2nd and Main, Perryville



Cowan, Caleb, born 1842 or 1845, son of James Cowan and Sarah Cowan, both slaves of Elizabeth Cowan, freed 1850.
 Cowan, James, born 1824, former slave of Elizabeth Cowan, res Main St 1880.
 Davis, Stanley, born 1891, at City Barber Shop 1940C, son of _____ and Lillian (_____) Welsh.
 Denny, George, born 1867, married Mary _____; res 173 E Green 1920, 226 McGroarty 1940.
 Doneghy, James Logan, born 1875, self-employed barber at 126 So 2nd in 1918; his wife (2nd) was Olivia P Welsh.
 Doneghy, John Eddie, nephew of James Logan Doneghy, apprentice barber at 2nd mar to Catherine Gray.
 Doneghy, John, apprentice barber 1920, res Randolph Hill
 Doneghy, William, born 1869, son of James and Sallie, res Green St.
 Doram, Joshua, born 1845, s/o Dennis and Diademina (Taylor) Doram, mar Margaret _____.
 Duncan, John, born 1867; mar Emma _____.
 Duncan, William, born May 1864, barber in 1910, restaurant manager 1920, owned 129 East Green worth \$1000 in 1930C.
 Gartin, Oliver, born Lebanon 1892, barber 1930C, mar Susan Jenkins, res 622 Russel 1920.
 Givens, Willis Jr, born Boyle Co 11 Jun 1879, died 1939, bur Shelby City Cem.
 Hudson, William, born 1901, res with George M Richardson 1930C.
 Hunn, Windrell, born Harrodsburg 1907; mar Marie Bryant.
 Hyder, Nate, born 1866, res 7th St 1920C.
 Johnson, James, born 1849, res Green St 1880C.
 Jones, Dallas, born TN 1888, mar(2) Lucille Gooch 1942, owned home 326 Stanford Av 1930, 439 West Walnut 1940.
 Leavell, William D, born Lancaster 1892, res Greenfield OH at mar 1914 to Lucile Mary Brumfield.
 Lewis, J R, born AL 1881; mar Anna Fields.
 Logan, Andrew James, born Junction City 1894, barber at 6752 St Lawrence Ave, Chicago 1942.
 Miller, E S, shop on Third St prior to Feb 1889, then at Tibb's on West Main
 McGrath, Heber, born Boyle Co 1870, barber 1910 and 1930C; owned house at 141 East Green 1930.
 Mukes, Addison, born 1820, estate \$1000 in 1850C.
 Munford, H Robinson, born 1868, mar Lucille Dinwiddie, res 108 So 1st St 1910C.
 Perkins, William M, born 1862, barber 1910, baker at own shop 1920C, barber 1930C; mar Sarah Doram, Mary Bowman.
 Owned house at 244 East Walnut 1940C.
 Richardson, Either One, born Irvine 1887; barber 1910, proprietor 1920C, owned 108 So 1st St 1920C.
 Richardson, George M, born Irvine, Estill Co 1858, died 200 East Walnut 8 Apr 1946.
 Richardson, Hugh R, born 1893, son of George M, barber 1910C, died 200 E Walnut 1923.
 Shannon, George Philip, born 1875, mar Mamie or Mary Doram, Pearl Cowan, res 543 West Main 1910, 128 E Walnut 1918
 Shannon, Joshua Collins, born Bourbon Co 1897, barber at mar 1918 to Lucille Mullins, res 115 East Green 1930, So 2nd St 1935 and 1940.
 Shannon, Joshua Collins, born Bourbon Co 1897, mar Lucile Mullins 1918.
 Shelby, Samuel, born 1871, mar Mary Richardson, res 110 East Walnut 1910C.
 Shiveley, George Washington, born Taylor Co 1887; mar Millie or Willie (Montgomery) White, employer Will Perkins 1918.
 Shockey, Jim, born Marion Co 1859, mar Marietta _____, res Walnut St 1900C.
 Stone, George, born 1890, widower, barber, 4 years college, lodger 129 E Green St 1940C.
 Tibbs, Benjamin F, born Fayette Co 1828; mar Mary Langford; real estate \$1500 and personal \$1500 in 1860C; real \$2500 and personal \$8000 in 1870C.
 Tibbs, John, born 1853, estate \$600 in 1870C; mar Mamie E Doram 1903.
 Trumbo, Wade Lee, born 1916, listed as female in 1920C, child of Robert and 2nd wife Mary Susan (Cowan) Trumbo
 Wells, Clyde Morgan, born Hagan VA 1890; mar Rachael Frances Doneghy 1918.
 Other listings:
 Coffee, Missouri, born 1905, sister to Nathaniel, manicurist at barber school; her grandmother was Susan (_____) Barber.
 Coffee, Nathaniel, born 1912, brother to Missouri, helper at barber school.

BARBERS and SHOPS in DANVILLE CITY DIRECTORIES

1897 Danville Directory
 Duncan, Wm, barber 216 Main, res 112 S 1st
 Gordon, Geo, barber, Main
 McGrath, Heber, barber, Green
 Munford, Rob, barber, 109 N 3rd, res N 1st, nr Broadway
 Perkins, Wm, barber, Main and 2nd
 Shannon, G P, barber, 216 Main, res 122 E Walnut
 Shelby, Sam, barber, 109 N 3rd, res N 3rd, on pike
 Sherley, Preston, barber, 109 N 3rd, res N 1st, near Broadway
 Tool, Sidney, barber, E Walnut

Warren, Jno, barber, S 2nd
 Welsh, Silas, barber, Stanford ave

1909 Danville City Directory:
 Buckner, John, boarder, barber, 117 E Walnut St
 Combs, Henry, (son James F), barber, 141 E Green St
 Davis, Stanley, (grandson Sam), barber, 314 Stanford Ave
 Doneghy, Archie, head, barber, 138 Seventh St
 Gordon, George, head, barber, 120 W Walnut St
 Meaux, Henry, boarder, single, barber, 121 E Green St
 Meaux, Henry, (son Nannie), barber, 720 Grimes St

Perkins, William, head, (Sarah), barber, shop and res, 108 S
Second St

Richardson, George, head, (Eddie), barber, 200 E Walnut St

Richardson, Either, (son George), barber, 200 E Walnut St

Richardson, George, barber shop, 232 W Main St

Shelby, Sam, head, barber, 110 W Walnut St, Old Sem

Webster, Joe W, boarder, (Rachel), barber, 549 W Main St

1931 Danville Directory:

City Barber Shop 316 W Main

Davis Stanley M (c) 124 S 2nd

Doneghy Jas L (c) 126 ½ S 2nd

Jones Dallas (c) 119 S 2nd

1941 Danville Directory:

City Barber Shop (c) 316 W Main

Ingram, James E (c) 127 E Walnut

Jones Dallas (c) 121 S 2nd

Perkins Wm (c) 121 S 2nd

1945 Danville Directory:

City Barber Shop (c) 316 W Main

Ingram, James E (c) 127 E Walnut

Jones Dallas (c) 121 S 2nd

O'Neal Geo W (c) 126 S 2nd

1948 Danville Directory:

City Barber Shop 316 W Main

Collier Thos T 809 W Walnut

Ingram Jas E 127 E Walnut

Jones Dallas 119 So 2nd

Richardson & Harlan 121 ½ S 2nd

Third Street Barber Shop 109 N 3rd

1954 Danville Directory

City 316 W Main

Deluxe 132 S 2nd

Elliott's 206 W Main

Clubs:

Most references to nightclubs and roadhouses in Danville and Boyle County which are found in local newspapers concern either illegal liquor, break-ins, shootings, stabbings, or other criminal activity. It is almost impossible to find other references of a more positive nature. Nonetheless, the dates of the newspaper references give some idea, at least, as to the period when these clubs were active. Though most clubs began before the first news article, and most continued after the last one, one may discern at least the time span of the clubs. The dates given for each club are the years of the first and last mention in Danville newspapers.

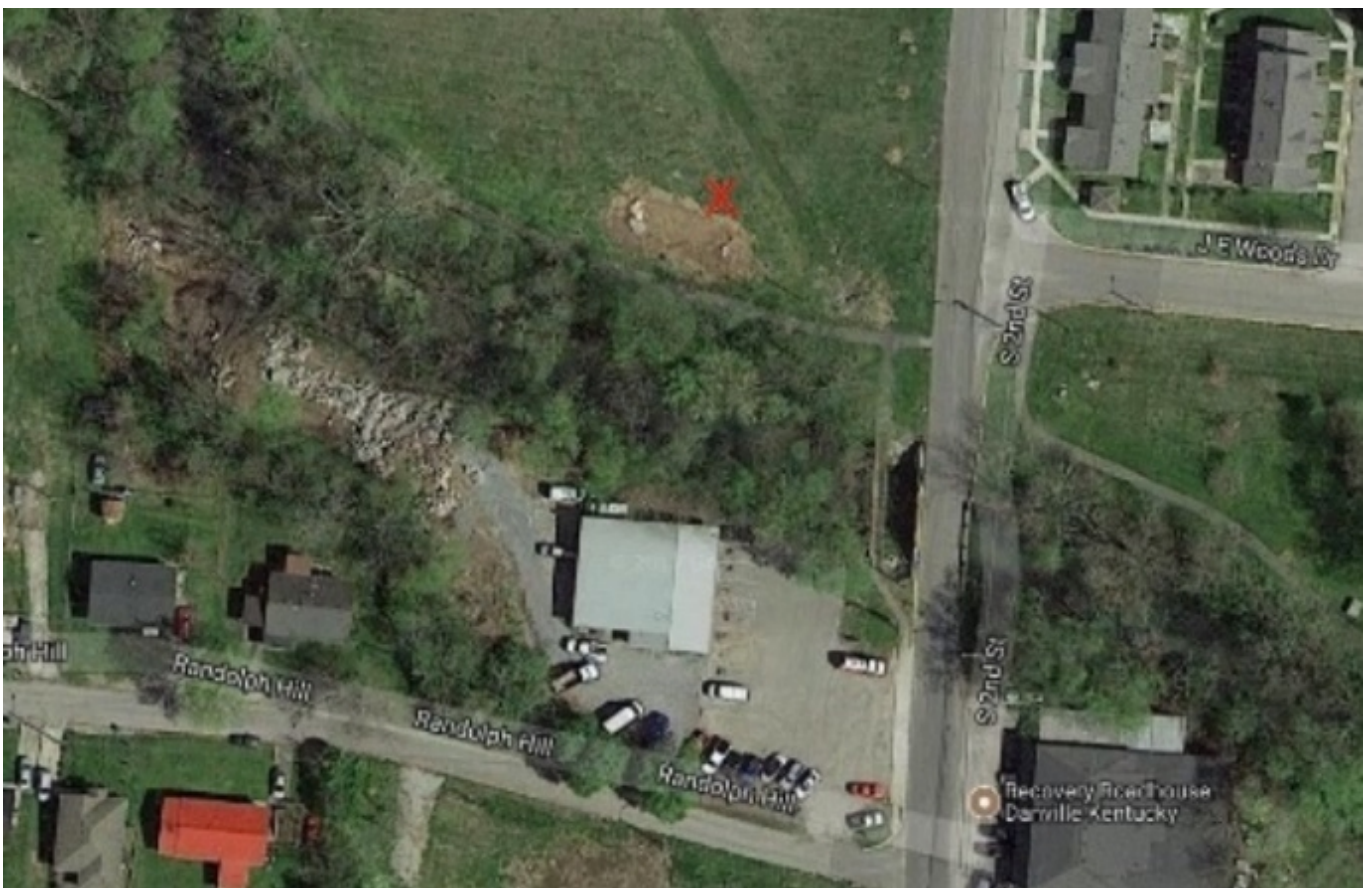
Apparently, the attendance at the roadhouses outside Danville city limits was a concern enough for Judge M J Farris Jr, to issue an order closing all roadhouses at 8:00 pm on weekdays and all day on Sunday, effective 1 June 1943. "For the purposes of preventing crime and promoting public morals, safety and welfare, this court orders that all places of entertainment, commonly known as roadhouses, where people assemble to dance or other forms of amusement or entertainment be and they are ordered closed from the hours of 1 p.m. to 6 a.m. on week days and closed all day on Sundays and failure to comply shall be grounds for forfeiture of permit."

The order was promulgated to "protect the young people of the county" who frequent the roadhouses. Only roadhouses outside the city limits of Danville and Junction City were affected: Corner Inn, Junction City; Bunny Inn, outside the Danville city limits; and the Red Top Inn on Duncan Hill.⁶⁴⁰

The Corner Inn, in particular, advertised in the summer of 1939 that dancers can enjoy cool comfort with no cover charge except for \$.25 on Saturday and Sunday. This establishment was located on present-day KY-300 at the intersection of East Shelby Street, where Grider's Furniture was located for many years.

The aerial photos below show the location of several of these clubs:

Swingland, marked below with the red "X" was on the west side of South Second Street, at Clark's Run





Red Top and Ponderosa located on Duncan Hill. Ponderosa's remains include both the concrete slab of the building, and much of the original parking lot. Ponderosa was succeeded by Club 2000.

Red Top, 1938 - 1948

The earliest mention of this club was in March 1938. Spot Penman was alleged to have "blown up" the place with a shotgun. He went to the Red Top Sunday night, and encountered another man on the porch. Penman began shooting, pulling light and telephone wires, and in general, wrecked the place. He was unable to make \$300 bond and was sent to jail.⁶⁴¹

In mid-September 1938, Rosa Lee Green was arrested when a gallon of moonshine was confiscated at the Red Top Inn, noted as "a Negro dance hall, in the Duncan Hill section of the city."⁶⁴² She was indicted 28 September.

Yet again, in January 1939, Rosie Lee Green was given a \$100 fine and 10 days in jail for selling whiskey without a license.⁶⁴³ This is the first mention I can find of the Red Top.

Rose Green applied for a license to sell beer, soft drinks, and to operate a dance hall on Duncan Hill, 8 Feb 1939.⁶⁴⁴

William Harlan, arrested for public drunkenness, was not the same as William Harlan, manager of the Red Top restaurant on Second Street, the *Messenger* was asked to note in their 29 May 1939 issue.⁶⁴⁵ I don't know if this restaurant is the same as Rosie Green's club or not.

In August 1939, John Thomas Stodghill was arrested for selling alcohol without a license, \$.30 for a half pint of moonshine; the illegal transaction took place at the Red Top Inn.⁶⁴⁶



The photo (*right*), probably taken in the 1940s, shows Mable Harlan and Mayme Davis.

L D Parker, operator of the Red Top Inn, was fined \$20 and court costs in March 1942, for violating a county ordinance requiring roadhouses to close at midnight. It was noted that the Red Top is in the Duncan Hill section just beyond Danville city limits.⁶⁴⁷

The last reference I find to “Red Top” other than beer, coffee, and grass seed, is in 1948, when E B Henson offered for sale “1 HOUSE and lot on Duncan Hill road, known as Red Top House”.⁶⁴⁸

Swingland, 1948 - 1984

First mention of Swingland is in the *Advocate-Messenger* on 3 June 1948, p7, when a red alligator billfold containing a driver’s license, pictures, and cash was lost near there.

Several events are mentioned in the late 1950s and early 1960s, particularly the Bate Playground having public dances there.

A stabbing took place there on 2 Oct 1965; Jonas Berry was accused of stabbing James Andrews.

After a liquor raid on Swingland, Carl T Harmon, ABC supervisor, noted that Swingland was formerly the American Legion Post, but the Legion’s charter had expired in 1961.⁶⁴⁹

In the early 1970s, Swingland was open on Friday nights for teenagers, and on Saturday, for adults, sponsored by the Friendly Few Club.⁶⁵⁰ Originally Nash Raum’s dance hall, once in the 1920s it hosted 600 people at a dinner. It later became the Wallace Fisher American Legion Hall, and eventually was known as “Swingland.” (photo by the author, 2017).

Numerous criminal reports, too many to list here of liquor raids, violence with guns and knives, thefts, and accidents were in the *Advocate-Messenger* in the mid to late 1970s.

The Wallace Fisher Post No 38, American Legion, did meet at Swingland on 7 Oct 1973. Their charter had expired in 1961, but apparently the organization was still functioning, possibly under a new charter.⁶⁵¹

A fire in the building, apparently caused by an overheated coal stove, was extinguished on 9 Feb 1977. The building is noted as being owned by Wallace Fisher Post No 238 (in 1973, the post number was 38), American Legion.⁶⁵²

An area-wide liquor raid on 18 Feb 1984, mentioned above under “The Bad and the Ugly: The 1960s and later, notes that one of the raids were at the South Second Street club “once known as Swingland”, when police arrested operator James Fleming Houston, 46, of 254 Randolph Hill.⁶⁵³

I find no further mention of Swingland in the *Advocate-Messenger*, at least not under that name.

Idle Hour (Country) Club (aka Hog Barn and Ponderosa), 1965 - 1970

James Owsley applied for a permit to operate a recreational center to be called the “Hog Barn” on Duncan Hill in August 1965.⁶⁵⁴ In August 1966, he was charged with possession of alcoholic beverages in a dry territory.⁶⁵⁵ A liquor raid on 7 January 1967, netted a fairly large quantity of liquor at the Idle Hour Country Club. His wife, Mrs. Shirley Owsley, was also charged with selling liquor at the club.⁶⁵⁶ In ensuing years, Owsley would be charged frequently with violating liquor and other laws.

On 19 Feb 1967, John “Cookie” Huston of Duncan Hill was arrested for assault on Charles Alcorn, of Batewood, at the Idle Hour Country Club on Duncan Hill.⁶⁵⁷

At a “town meeting” in July 1967, Danville city prosecutor Donald Harkins vowed to destroy the Ponderosa, a local name for the Idle Hour Company Club. He noted that five dances there over the July 4 period started at midnight, and a nearby resident complained that, “my bed vibrated all night”. He also said that the policing of the area was difficult because the club was not within city limits when it opened. Harkins also noted that the operator had been indicted on 17 counts, and there were attempts to close the premises.⁶⁵⁸



Incidents at or surrounding the Idle Hour Club prompted city officials to consider ordinances governing dances, permits for which would not be issued for those convicted of a felony or a crime involving “moral turpitude”, dancing would not be allowed after 1 A.M., and no alcoholic beverages would be allowed.⁶⁵⁹

James H Owsley objected to a city ordinance passed 8 August 1967 that required a city permit before hosting a dance in Danville. Owsley was “associated with” the Idle Hour Country Club” but the article did not specify in what manner.⁶⁶⁰

Ponderosa, 1970 – 1979

This club was opened May 1966 by Ted German built by Paul Turner, expanded about 1968.

From Michael Hughes, 17 Oct 2017:

Mike James opened the Ponderosa under that assumption, but knew he was going to open a club. His buddy who worked with him. William “Booty” Wilkerson Sr tagged the name Ponderosa after the tv show as if was going to be a small farm. The club opened in 1966. After continued trouble, and police raids. It was opened under new management around 1970-71 and the name changed to the Idle Hour Country Club. This was done to model the Danville Country Club method of operation. The club operated under names Players Lounge and Club 2000. But the name Ponderosa was always in the minds and hearts of those of us that shared so many years going up and down that hill. That is why when you mention the main club for Black folks in Danville, people always refer to the Ponderosa.



The Ponderosa Club, an alternative name for the Idle Hour (Country) Club, opened with a dance on 21 March 1970, under new ownership of William Jenkins and Leo Pope, the dance being sponsored by the Jolly Believers Club. Music for the opening was provided by Soul Syndicate and Miss Angie Dee, singing “Chain of Fools” and “Respect”. The building consisted of a ball room, a dining room, and other facilities.⁶⁶¹

Miss Sharon Jenkins, freshman at Danville High School, was voted “Miss Sweetheart 1971” at Club Ponderosa on 13 February 1971. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jenkins of

Dillehay St, and was crowned by Sweetheart 1970, Miss Barbara Baughman. Second and third place went to Lydia Jones and Barbara Singleton, both DHS students. Other contestants were Bonnie Shannon, Cynthia Owsley, Carol Jean Garr and Rosa Mae Yocum of Danville, and Alice McKitrick and Sheridan Dunn of Burgin.⁶⁶²



On Jan 3, 1972, the Ponderosa elected officers for the ensuing year. Reported in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 5 Jan, p3, those officers included Paul Turner, president; Alonzo McGuire, member of the council; J W Raines, chairman; Oliver Garr, vice chairman; Joe R Houston, Jean Jarmon, Foster Jarmon, Robert Pennington, Judson Singleton, Tony Gray, Michael Cowherd, Michael Hughes and Steve Ford, members. The Ponderosa is a private, members only club, for both white and Black members. However, Oliver Garr pointed out that police visit the club any time they choose, and that whites have two country clubs that are never bothered by police. Urban renewal took two other Black clubs, leaving only the Ponderosa.

Carl Ray Wiser reported that on Tuesday, 28 August 1973, someone pried open the side door of the Ponderosa Club and stole 13 cartons of cigarettes, a telephone, and two rolls of bologna.⁶⁶³

The club was the subject of a police raid on 25 February 1974, in which officials confiscated a large amount of liquor.⁶⁶⁴ On 2 Mar 1974 (*A-M*, 3 Mar, p5), about 80 members of the Ponderosa Club met at City Hall to protest that police raid. A proposed change in city ordinances, supported by Ponderosa members, would require state police to check with city police prior to any liquor raids. Members also noted, once again, that raids were happening on Black establishments, but not on white establishments which were also selling liquor.



Apparently, in response to complaints by club members of over-zealous police raids on the club, which were not happening at other private clubs,⁶⁶⁵ the club installed a card system for entrance in May 1974. Cards cost \$5 and were good for six months,⁶⁶⁶ The Ponderosa was purchased by Keith and T Richardson from Paul Turner and Carl Ray Wiser in June 1974; it was located at 226 Duncan Hill.⁶⁶⁷

Yet another police raid on 24 August 1975 resulted in the arrest of Carl Ray Wiser and Marion Randolph; confiscated were 312 cans of beer, 35 half pints of bourbon, 19 half pints of vodka and 15 four-fifths bottles of whiskey.⁶⁶⁸

Between about 1972 and 1975, Club Ponderosa sponsored two slow pitch softball teams, the Soul Kings and the Soul Queens. Some of the players for the Soul Kings included Norman Bartleson, Mike Cowherd, Pete Cowherd, Ray Dunn, Steve Ford, Thomas “Fat Mamma” Ganns, Edwin Grey, Richard Guest, Thomas Hayden, Michael Hughes, Joe Huston, Lonnie Johnson, Ben Kinley, Norman Letcher, Jackie Lewis, Johnny Raines, Ronald Raines, Kenneth “Checkerboard” Rothwell, Joe Paul Routt, Bernard Shanks, Tyrone Wheat, and Wince Wilkerson.

The Soul Queens included Brenda Baughman, Leitha Dawson, Almertra Dunn, Joyce Fisher, Vickie Ford, Anita Ford, Janice Frye, Ruth Ann Graves, Linda Huston, Charlotte Jackson, Sharon Jenkins, Patricia Jenkins, Lynn Johnson, Lydia Jones, Gail Letcher, Virginia Lewis, Ann Owsley, Ruby Owsley, Joann Robinson, Annie Smith, Roberta Tompkins, and Georgia Tompkins.

In 1975, at least, Club Ponderosa also sponsored a basketball team, including Pete Cowherd, Thomas Ganns, Edwin Grey, Michael Hughes, Ben Kinley, Jackie Lewis, Roy Neal, Darnell Prewitt, Johnny Raines, and Ronald Raines. The team photo showed them as winners of the Metro League tournament 13 Feb 1975, p12. Other players not in the photo included Ronald Raines, Jimmy Segar, Bo Hawkins, Billy Joe Coulter and Kevin Napier.



The site of the Ponderosa club still shows the large parking lot, and the cement foundation of the building, on Duncan Hill. First photo, the far section was an addition; the front was the main hall. Second photo, the remains of the addition. Third photo, the original front portion; the stage was toward the center of the photo, with the main entrance on the left of the photo. Between the building and Duncan Hill Road was a huge parking lot, which is still evident in the aerial photo.

By 1979, Ponderosa was succeeded by Club 2000.

Club 2000, 1979 – 1985

First known as Ponderosa, then by 1970, called the Idle Hour, then Player’s, then Club 2000, this was the succession of clubs on Duncan Hill.

First mention of Club 2000 under that name was in October 1979, when Club 2000 thanked local businesses, Burger Queen, Taco-Tico, Wendy’s, Pizza Hut, Lenny’s and Jerry’s, for “Cup Donations.”⁶⁶⁹

Dephanie Buster reported to police that she was assaulted at Club 2000 on 13 Dec 1981.⁶⁷⁰

A raid on several locations in February 1982 resulted in the arrest of James Huston, Duncan Hill Road; Club 2000 was among the places raided.⁶⁷¹

Porter Eubank of Lexington was stabbed at Club 2000 on 13 Nov 1982. He was a security guard, and was standing near two men who began fighting, when Eubank attempted to break up the fight, resulting in his being stabbed in the left side. This article noted that Club 2000 was formerly the Ponderosa Club.⁶⁷²

On 16 May 1983, Police recovered a 1974 Chevrolet truck stolen in Harrodsburg, in the woods close to Club 2000 on Duncan Hill.⁶⁷³

An assault at Club 2000 on 12 June 1983, resulted in Leonard Fitzgerald being taken to the hospital; no further details were given because Fitzgerald refused to cooperate with police.⁶⁷⁴

Jack Meadows of Lancaster was allegedly beaten up in the parking lot of Club 2000 on 29 Jan 1983. The assault was reported by John D Penman, of Lancaster.⁶⁷⁵ The *Advocate-Messenger* reported on 1 Feb (p2) that the assailant was Charles Hamilton, 225 Duncan Hill.

Bobby Hagan, 833 West Walnut, was stabbed at Club 2000 on 14 Aug 1983.⁶⁷⁶

In September 1983, the *Advocate-Messenger* reported that Danville’s dance ordinance, like that which shut down the Red Barn in Junction City, has never been enforced. Club 2000, as with the Ponderosa Club before it, had been the source of numerous

assaults, stabbings, and liquor violations. The club is “being watched” as it seemed to be the source of alcohol sales, and other illegal acts.⁶⁷⁷

Danville and Boyle County’s ordinances referring to private clubs serving, selling, displaying or consuming alcohol in areas that are used for dances, has apparently never been enforced. City attorney Ed Hays thought the ordinance would apply not only to private clubs, but also to high school and college dances. Club 2000 manager, Stewart Siler, maintained that the club does not have dances, is not a dance hall, and doesn’t hire bands. Siler accused the *Advocate-Messenger* of being prejudiced against Club 2000 because the Red Barn in Junction City was closed. There was even question as to whether police were legally justified in inspecting private clubs, like Club 2000, without a warrant. Owners of Club 2000, Ed Coulter, and Marvin Benedict Phillips (and possibly Albert Lee Taylor) could not be reached for comment prior to the news report.⁶⁷⁸

Several liquor raids were made on Club 2000 in February 1984; arrested was manager Stewart C Siler, of 246 Duncan Hill.⁶⁷⁹ Roberta “Bo” Douglas, 226 Duncan Hill, was arrested for selling alcohol at Club 2000 on 23 Feb 1984.⁶⁸⁰

Another shooting at Club 2000 involved Jeffery Lee Huston, South Second St, and James William Huston, 244 Randolph Hill, both men shot by James Robert Payne.⁶⁸¹

George Robert Young, 244 Duncan Hill, was robbed of \$360 at Club 2000, while he was asleep at a table.⁶⁸²

Throughout the 1980s, there were more reports of alcohol busts, shootings, stabbings, and robberies at Club 2000.

In April 1985, several items of stolen merchandise were recovered from Club 2000, including a Pioneer tape deck stolen from the Bate School; and a Technic turn table and microphone, stolen from Danville High School.⁶⁸³

There is no mention in the *Advocate-Messenger* of Club 2000 after 1985, excepting references to the “old” club. Club 2000 is mentioned in 2004 and 2005 as: the old Club 2000, referring to zoning on Duncan Hill, which would have allowed duplexes as well as single family houses. NAACP president Norman Bartleson planned to build a dozen houses on less than three acres.⁶⁸⁴

The Bottom, 1985 - 1988

Reports from neighbors of illegal alcohol sales, gambling, reckless driving, and other crimes caused police to raid The Bottom on 4 Nov 1989. A fatal car accident on 29 October involved people who had been to The Bottom prior to the accident. David Denny was charged with murder of Marvin Raye Shields, in the accident where Denny was also charged with driving under the influence.⁶⁸⁵

The Bottom was operated on Duncan Hill in the late 1980s and early 1990s by James Stallworth of Duncan Hill, for about 1-1/2 years.⁶⁸⁶

Club Boss, Dec 1991

Club Boss, operated at 241-1/2 Duncan Hill for three days from 6-9 Dec 1991, but was closed for zoning violations. Operator Tai Doram said the club, with about 62 members, was intended to be a place to promote social awareness, unlike the previous club at that location, The Bottom, which operated from about 1985 to 1988.⁶⁸⁷ Doram noted that his intention was to provide a “decent place where people of modest means could relax with an alcoholic beverage like wealthier people in country clubs.”⁶⁸⁸ Judson Singleton, of 221 Duncan Hill, spoke out against the clubs on Duncan Hill, noting that the owners have always said there would be no trouble, and then there was.⁶⁸⁹

Doram agreed with Duncan Hill resident Kerry Kenley, that the club should probably be closed, as it was apparently in violation of zoning laws prohibiting such businesses in an agricultural-residential zone, and he noted that the actions were, at least in part, racist; but Kenley noted that opposition came from the Duncan Hill area, rather than white city officials. Instead of a club on Duncan Hill, Doram hoped to open a dinner club on Walnut Street at some future date.⁶⁹⁰

Doram told me, in a message on 17 Oct 2017, that one of the main issues was an advertisement for a “keg party” – which was illegal advertising in a dry county. Apparently, Doram knew nothing of this proposed party as he was away on business. The advertisement was done by others through ignorance of the law but could have been corrected. The club was intended as a private membership night club, and a place to hold social and community awareness events. But Doram’s goals of community and social awareness programs at Club Boss were not to be.⁶⁹¹

Club Hollywood

Mention is made in 1953 of Club Hollywood, and its manager, C. Bridwell, of Henderson, for selling liquor to minors, but I am not sure this is the *right* Club Hollywood, as no mention is made of Danville, and the news article is datelined Frankfort.⁶⁹²

Hollywood was in the “400 Block” of South Second Street, today approximately 465 South Second Street, just south of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. Its location today is at 463 South Second St. In the *photo* (by the author), Hollywood stood just back of and to the left of the white house in the center.

In an interview in 1985,⁶⁹³ Maude Gray and Lizzie Silverberg reminisced about the commercial area on and around Second Street. They noted numerous businesses, worthy of quoting exactly:



“They remember Will Perkins’ barbershop at the corner of Main and Second streets, and millinery shop his wife, Sarah, operated in the same building.

“They remember a weekly newspaper called the Torchlight, which was edited by Rev J E Wood, minister of the First Baptist Church at Walnut and Second streets.

“They remember a Black community with stores, restaurants, a cab company and a skating rink.

“Mrs. Silverburg remembers at least three physicians who served the Black population back in the early 1900s. In fact, one of them brought her into the world.

“ ‘Dr B F Jones delivered me,’ says Mrs. Silverburg. ‘Dr John Frye was practicing when I was a little girl, and so was a doctor named Peters’

“The ladies also remember a dentist named Dr Hamilton and a veterinarian named Dr Doram.

“Back in the early 1900s and up until the 1970s, Danville’s Black residents operated many businesses along Second Street and Walnut Street. There was a cab company – the first such business operated by Blacks in Danville, the women say – called the Elite Cab Co., run by two brothers, Leon and “Tiny” Richardson.

“Mrs. Gray, 87, who came here 75 years ago, remembers a livery stable run by Nash “Bunk” Raum on First Street and a blacksmith shop run by Rainy Bridgewater on Walnut Street.

“There were two funeral homes, one run by Ashby Jackson and the other by Joseph Bright.

“ ‘We had restaurants on Second Street, a bunch of them, between Walnut and Main,’ recalls Mrs. Silverburg.

“There was a laundry on Walnut Street operated by Arthur and Horace Hicks and a skating rink operated by Ed Doneghy above the United Brothers of Friendship lodge on East Walnut Street.

“In the 1950s, the UBF lodge was used as a youth center, according to Lucy Jones Stephens, a retired teacher who taught at Bate School and Danville High School.

“Mrs. Stephens now lives in the 98-year old house where her great-grandmother Millie Davis and later Mrs. Stephens’ grandfather Charlie Allen lived on Stanford Avenue.

“She laments the fact that all those old buildings, fragments of the town’s Black history, are now gone. Many were torn down during urban renewal in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

“ ‘That uprooted a lot of Black history,’ she says. ‘We lost our identity.’

List of businesses and buildings in or around South Second St, from Danville City Directories:

South Second St

Aiken Brothers Filling Station, NW Corner So 2nd and W Walnut, 1942

Alban Goldsmith House, 134 So Second

Ball (Minnie), restaurant, 128 So Second, 1945

Black and White Cab, Ernest Kirkland and Walter Hensley, Second and Walnut, 1940

Bluegrass and Yellow Cab Garage, 134 So Second, 1965; 200 So Second, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Bluegrass Cab, 124-1/2 So Second, 1962; 122 So Second, 1964; 134 So Second, 1965; 200 So Second, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974

Bluegrass Yellow Cab, 124-1/2 So Second, 1962

Bottom, Harriet, restaurant, 130 So Second, 1931

Bright, Joseph, undertaking, 130 So Second, 1909

Bud’s Pawn Shop, 117 So Second, 1964

Caldwell, Harry, Dr., 200 So Second, 1975

Central Music Company, 218 So Second, 1954, 1956, 1958

Checker Cab, 122 So Second, 1960

Chicken Shack, 121 So Second, 1951, 1954

Childs, Madeline, beauty parlor, 128 So 2nd, 1945

Clark, Obie, Mrs., Restaurant, 126 So Second, 1948

Coomer & Sons, 124 So Second, 1956

Cooper Service Station, 201 So Second, 1960, 1962

- Courier Journal and Louisville Times distrib sta, 126 So Second, 1958; 128 So Second 1962
- Curd's Service Station, 104 So Second, 1945
- Dallas Jones, barber shop, 119 So Second, 1931, 1948, 1951; 121 So Second, 1942, 1945; 242 East Walnut (to 1960)
- Danville Bike Shop, 126 So Second, 1968, 1971, 1972
- Danville Boyle County Chamber of Commerce, 134 So Second, 1976
- Danville Cab Co, 130 So Second, 1948, owner in 1944, Herbert "Fuhsie" Smith
- Danville Yellow Cab, 122 So Second, 1964; 134 So Second, 1965; 200 So Second, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974
- Davis Standard Service, 120 So Second, 1968
- Davis, John, Restaurant, 117 So Second, 1958
- Davis, Stanley, barber, 124 So Second, 1931
- Delmont Inn, 126-1/2 So Second, 1951
- DeLuxe Barber Shop, 132 So Second, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975
- Diamond Cab, 124-1/2 So Second, 1962; 122 So Second, 1964; 134 So Second, 1965; 200 So Second, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974
- Doneghy Brothers, barbers, 126 So Second, 1909
- Doneghy, Ed, skating rink, UBF lodge building, East Walnut; this rink opened in June 1907, as noted in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 June 1907, p5.
- Doneghy, James, barber, 126-1/2 So Second, 1931
- Doric Lodge No 18 F&AM, 128 So Second, 3rd floor, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1972
- Downey Tire Sales, 128 So Second, 1958
- Drye, William, blacksmith, boards 125 So Second, 1909
- Elite Cab Company, 130 So Second, 1951, 1954, 1956
- Elite Pool Hall, 130 So Second, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965
- Frye, John, Dr., 216 So Second, 1931, 1945, 1948
- Frye, O T Jr, attorney, 130 So Second, 2nd floor, 1909
- Giffard, Francis, insurance, 126 So Second, 1931
- Glover, Michael, Dr., 103 So Second, 1975
- Golden Gate Café, 128 So Second, 1948
- Griffin, Paul, restaurant, 117 So Second, 1931
- Hale, Bronston, restaurant, 126 So Second, 1951
- Hale, David, restaurant, 124 So Second, 1942, 1945, 1948
- Hamner, Don, Dr., 101 So Second, 1975
- Harland & Ross, Restaurant, 124 So Second, 1962, 1964, 1965
- Harper Pharmacy, 131 So Second, 1975
- Hicks, Arthur and Horace, laundry, Walnut St
- Hollywood Restaurant, 400 Block, So Second
- Jones & Rum, Billiards, 123 So Second, 1931
- Kirkland (Ernest), filling station, southeast corner of Walnut and Second, 201 So Second, 1942, 1945, 1948, 1951, 1954
- Kirkland and Weaver Trucking, 201 So Second, 1942, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956
- Larry's Dairy Freeze, 117 So Second, 1954, 1956
- M&R Café, 124 So Second, 1958
- Madeline's Beauty Salon, 128 So Second, 2nd Floor, 1942, 1945, 1947, 1948
- Martin, F A, Doctor, 204 So Second, 1974
- Masonic Club Room, 128 So Second, 2nd Floor, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971
- McDowell House, 125-127 So Second, 1948
- McKinney Restaurant, 126-1/2 So Second, 1956
- Miller, Samuel, restaurant, 128 So Second, 1942
- Modern Music Company, 218 So Second, 1960, 1962; 128 So Second, 1964, 1965, 1968
- Napier's Café, 126-1/2 So Second, 1948; 128 So Second, 1951
- Neal, Manlius, restaurant, 126 So Second, 1942
- Nu-Way Cleaners, 126 So Second, 1947
- O'Neal, George W, barber, 126 So Second, 1945
- P&N Amusement Co, 218 So Second, 1948, 1951
- Parker, Lloyd, restaurant, 126 So Second, 1945
- Perkins, Sarah, millinery shop, same building as Perkins barber shop
- Perkins, William, barber, 108 So Second, 1909; 121 So Second
- Pierce (Fred E), Novelty Company, 218 So Second, 1942, 1945
- Pine Inn Café, 126-1/2 So Second, 1947
- Princess Theatre, moving pictures, 236 So Second, 1909
- Ramey, James, Doctor, 212 So Second, 1974
- Raum, Nash "Bunk," livery stable, So First
- Red Top Restaurant, William Harlan, So Second
- Refiners Oil Filling Station, 104 So Second, 1931
- Richards & Harlan, barbers, 121-1/2 So Second, 1948
- Richardson Brothers, Billiards, 132 So Second, 1945; 130 So Second, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956



- Richardson, E O, Billiards, 123 So Second 1942, 130 So Second, 1945
- Roach, George & Son, restaurant, 128 So Second, 1931
- Ross, Horace, restaurant, 126-1/2 So Second, 1942, 1945, 1954, 1956
- Second Street Christian Church, 228 So Second, 1909 on
- Shields, Marie, second-hand clothing, 218 So Second, 1931, 220 So Second 1938

Singleton's Super Market, 128 So Second, 1951, 1954
 Sink's Place, shoeshine, 124 So Second, 1960
 Standard Oil Filling Station, NW Corner, So Second and W Walnut, 1931
 Stigall Service Station, 104 So Second, 1942
 Swingland Club, So Second
 Tibbs Pool Room, 218 So Second, 1964, 1967, 1968, 1971, 1972
 Tibbs, John, Billiards, 132 So Second, 1931
 Toliver, Craig, liquors, 121 So Second, 1942
 Turner, Lovell, restaurant, 126 So Second, 1954, 1956
 Turner's Grill, restaurant, 126 So Second, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
 Union Tailor Shop, 130 So Second, 1906 ad
 Wade, William, restaurant, 121 So Second, 1931
 Whitley Barber Shop, 128 So Second, 2nd Floor, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965
 Woman's Federation Home, 134 So Second, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971
 Woods, Sam, restaurant, 117 So Second, 1909
 Yellow Cab, 124-1/2 So Second, 1960; 122 So Second, 1964
 Your Cab Company, 126 So Second, 1947, 1948

Russell St

Doram, T Madison, phys, 520 Russell, 1931
 Taylor, Mamie B, beauty shop, 446 Russell, 1945, 1948

South First St

"Little Red Schoolhouse" now the McKinney Conference Center
 Beatty's Dry Cleaning, 106 So First, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Fisher's Row
 Watts-Bell House

South Fourth St

Blakeman, John, grocer, 513 So Fourth, 1931
 Dunbar & Montgomery, grocer, 503 So Fourth, 1931
 Reynolds, Tillie, restaurant, 503 So Fourth, 1945, 1948

West Main St

City Barber Shop, West Main, owned by Tibbs and Richardson families
 Obie Slater's Record Shop, 131 West Main

East Walnut St

Biggerstaff, T B, dentist, 118 E Walnut, 1945, 1948
 Bright, Amilee, funeral director, 203 E Walnut, 1945
 Bright, Joseph S, undertaker, 203 E Walnut, 1931
 Central Kentucky Funeral Co, 104 E Walnut, 1931
 Dotye, Christopher B, phys, 118 E Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Freeman, Lyman, 2nd hand furniture, 102 E Walnut, 1942, 1945
 Grayson's Tavern, E Walnut St
 Green, Lou C, funeral director, 201 E Walnut, 1942
 Hamilton, R B, Dr., dentist, 129 E Walnut, office 124 W Main, 1909
 Ingram, James E, barber, 127 E Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Jefferson, Estelle J, beauty shop, 116 E Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Johnson-Bright Funeral Home, 203 E Walnut, 1948
 Jones, Benjamin F, physician, 116 E Walnut, 1909, 1931, 1942
 Richardson, George, barber, res 200 E Walnut, shop 232 W Main, 1909
 Richardson, Either, barber, res 200 E Walnut, 1909
 UBF Hall, 104-1/2 E Walnut, 1948

West Walnut St

Banneker Lodge No 582 BPOE, 219-1/2 W Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Bridgewater, Rainey H, blacksmith, 321 W Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Dotye, Christopher, physician, 216 W Walnut, 1948
 Grand United Order of Odd Fellows Lodge 1476, 219-1/2 W Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948
 Jackson, Ashby, funeral home, 106 W Walnut, 1942, 1945, 1948

Elsewhere:

Club 2000, Duncan Hill
 The Bottoms, Duncan Hill, about 1985-1988
 Club Boss, Duncan Hill

To Locate:

Ayres Silversmith Shop, West Main
 Richardson's skating rink, bordering Second Street



Doric Lodge (Singleton's Market, first floor), 128 So Second; Elite Pool Hall, formerly Green Pastures Restaurant, 130 South Second St, and Danville (Elite) Cab Co, 132 So Second.

Organizations

In many cases, it is not known when these organizations were formed, and the only reference we have is the first mention in local newspapers. Thus, a reference in 1939 may be had for a group that was organized in 1922.

Women's Clubs

African American Women's Clubs in Danville were numerous and varied. Beginning with the Household of Ruth, 1894, right on up to the mid-1990s and beyond, when the Alpha Upsilon Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, the Busy Sunshine Club, the Domestic Economy Club, and the Orchid Girls were still active, these clubs provided social, cultural, religious, and educational needs of African American women in Danville and Boyle County. Many of the clubs were associated with the churches, or affiliated with men's clubs, but some were purely social, card-playing and rotating dinners being a main function of some. Dances and other social events also played a prominent part in the purposes of many of the clubs.

A more detailed history of these organizations and their histories can be found [here](#). A listing of the clubs, as far as I can find, follows:

1. Alpha Upsilon Chapter, Phi Delta Kappa, Organized 14 October 1950, last non-obit reference, 27 June 1989
2. Ambassadors (aka Ambassorettes, Ambassadors) Club, First reference, 29 January 1950, last reference, 7 September 1982
3. Bate School Homemakers Club, First reference, 29 March 1942, last reference, 23 January 1949
4. Busy Sunshine Club, First reference, 16 November 1919 (Lex Herald), last non-obit reference, 23 September 2007
5. Celestine Chapter #9, OES
6. City Federation of Woman's Clubs, First reference, 13 March 1924, last non-obit reference 3 December 2006
7. Clover Leaf Club, First reference, 29 October 1941, last reference, 19 November 1944
8. Crusaders Guild, OES, First reference, 17 February 1950, last reference, 12 March 1950
9. Domestic Economy Club, First reference, 15 November 1931 (Lex Herald), last reference, 23 September 2007
10. Double V Club, Only reference, 11 April 1943
11. Elite Club, Only reference, 16 November 1930 (Lex Herald)
12. Faithful Few Club, First reference, 28 November 1948, last reference, 19 December 1950
13. Fall Rally Club, First reference, 16 November 1919 in Lexington Herald, last reference, 13 November 1936
14. Flamingo(es Social, Royal) Club, First reference, 6 May 1945, last reference, 14 May 1981
15. Friend In Need Club, Only reference, 27 June 1965, reference to 1898
16. Friendly Few Club, First reference, 6 February 1959, last reference, 17 February 1961
17. Friendship Sewing Club, First reference, 3 October 1958, last reference, 2 August 1963
18. Good Will Club, First reference, 22 April 1948, last non-obit reference, 28 June 1956
19. Hoganettes, First reference, 2 March 1952, last reference, 12 October 1955
20. Household of Ruth Lodge 59, OOF, First reference, 2 July 1931, though active 1894, last non-obit reference, 19 September 1943
21. Jolly Believer's Club, First reference, 21 May 1968, last reference, 23 December 1970
22. Lend-A-Hand Club, First reference, 22 November 1942, last non-obit reference, 22 July 1973
23. Lively Few Club, First reference, 3 March 1971, last reference, 30 May 1973
24. Merry Makers Club, First reference, 15 June 1951, last non-obit reference, 24 August 1975
25. Nannie Sparks Missionary Society, St James AME, Parksville, First reference 9 April 1967, last reference 17 May 1968
26. North End Club, First reference, 27 October 1950, last reference, 21 November 1950
27. Orchid Girls, First reference, 10 June 1949, last non-obit reference, 24 June 1994
28. Palm (Pond) Lily Embroidery Club, First reference, 13 November 1925, last reference, 25 February 1934
29. Phyllis Wheatley Temple No 371, First reference, 7 April 1943, last non-obit reference, 10 February 1957
30. Pink Star Club, First reference, 5 August 1960, last reference, 9 May 1963
31. Progressive Club, First reference, 3 April 1937, last non-obit reference, 8 June 1993
32. Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, First reference, 16 August 1928, last reference, 25 May 1929
33. True Daughters of Liberty No 1, Union League of America
34. Twentieth Century Embroidery Club, First reference, 8 February 1930, last reference, 25 August 1931
35. Valeda (Veleda, Leda) Club, First reference, 29 November 1949, last reference, 26 November 1952
36. Voguettes, First reference, 24 March 1950, last reference, 11 October 1959
37. War Mothers Club, First reference, 1 March 1944, last reference, 23 October 1958
38. White Rose Club, St James AME Church, First reference, 25 February 1955, last non-obit reference, 21 September 1962
39. Xinos Club, Phi Delta Kappa, Alpha Upsilon Chapter, First reference, 10 February 1952, last reference, 8 June 1954

40. Yellow Moon Club, First reference, 16 February 1930, Lexington Herald; last reference, 16 November 1930, Lexington Herald
41. YGI Club, Only reference, 13 March 1927, Lexington Herald
42. Young Ladies Industrial Club, Only reference, 2 July 1931



Staff Photo by Sallie Bright

Members of the Domestic Economy Club at a recent meeting were, clockwise from lower left, Juanita Harris, Theora Coates, Sheila Kavanaugh, Joan Riley, Mable Tarrance, Carol Woods, Linda Tillman, Eliza-

beth Singleton, Ophelia Alford (seated), Viola Young, Marzie Durr, Lucille Snodgrass, Rozetta Turner, Bessie Pennington, Helen Trumbo and Helen Fisher Frye.

Members of the Domestic Economy Club, *Advocate-Messenger*, 15 Jul 1990, p22

International Order of Odd Fellows, 1871

1871-On 27 June 1871, J B Stansberry led a group that formed the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America, since renamed the Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows.⁶⁹⁴ The 1871 notice suggested that the organization was “clandestine” as the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows is not recognized at either the state or national level. They held a celebration and picnic in 1877 on a farm on Stanford Road, marching from town to the farm accompanied by music from Danville and Harrodsburg bands. Delegates from Harrodsburg, Lancaster and Richmond heard speeches by Rev O P Ross of Harrodsburg, and J C Hughes of Frankfort.

In 1898, mention is made of the Odd Fellows’ Hall on Walnut Street, as the place where privileges for the Danville Colored Fair will be sold. Whether this is the same organization as Stansberry’s is uncertain though.⁶⁹⁵

Boyle County Colored Fair, 1871

1870. 30 Sep, p3 - G J Doram, President of the colored fair association, and people working with him made the fair a great success. It was noted, however, that most of the livestock was owned by white farmers and was loaned to “their employees” for the fair.

1871-Though not mentioned in newspapers at the time, the colored fair must have begun in 1871, as in 1885, the fourteenth fair was held on 19-21 August⁶⁹⁶, and in 1886 the fifteenth fair was held.⁶⁹⁷

1874-The colored Fair was be held from 19-21 August 1874 at the fairgrounds of the “White Association.”⁶⁹⁸

1876-Griffin notes that the Boyle County “Colored Fair,” held for the first time the week of 14 July 1876, was organized by Gibeon Doram, Monroe Mitchell, John Campbell, Henry Washington and Benjamin Tibbs ⁶⁹⁹ yet the *Advocate* advertised the fair running from 22-26 August 1876.⁷⁰⁰

In August 1886, the *Advocate* reported “ a constant stream of humanity in buggies and wagons was passing out Main Street on their way to the grounds from early morning until late in the day.

1903-Prof Tobe Brown's military band furnished music for the Danville Colored Fair, August 1903.⁷⁰¹

1900-The Danville Colored Fair, commencing Wednesday 29 August will run for three days. There will be a floral hall, fancy show stock, excellent music, and general amusements. Address Henry Washington, president, or J F Combs, secretary, for privileges.⁷⁰²

1913-Motorcycle races were the highlight of the fair this year, on 21 August. Motorcycles would circle the racetrack at 60 mile per hour, for 60 circuits. The public will be amply protected to avoid the tragedy that occurred in Ludlow last week.⁷⁰³ The races were liberally advertised before fair time.

1916-Large crowds attended the fair the week of Aug 19, 1916, the highlight being an automobile race – “Walnut Street between Second and Maple Avenue was live with racing motor cars all afternoon.”⁷⁰⁴

1921-The Colored Fair operated 19-21 August of this year. Events would include stock rings, running, trotting and bicycle races. Further information could be had from Henry Washington, president, or John Doneghy, secretary.⁷⁰⁵

After this date, the only mention of “colored fair” is the one in Lexington. In many years, the railroad offered reduced fares, as low as \$1.88 round trip, to colored fairs in Lexington and beyond.⁷⁰⁶

Williams' Cornet Band, 1876

1876-A cornet band was organized by A W Williams in 1876; it performed at many social functions in and around Danville.⁷⁰⁷

United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, 1883

The UBF was organized in Louisville in 1861 as a fraternal order. Members paid dues and received benefits such as a burial payment and a carved headstone. At the same time, the organization provided social activities, and engaged in political activities as well, being a progressive organization. Membership was open equally to men and women, free and slave (prior to 1865). The Sisters of the Mysterious Ten (SMT) was the corresponding women's group, and by the 1890s, both groups had spread as far as Texas and California with a combined membership of about 250,000.⁷⁰⁸

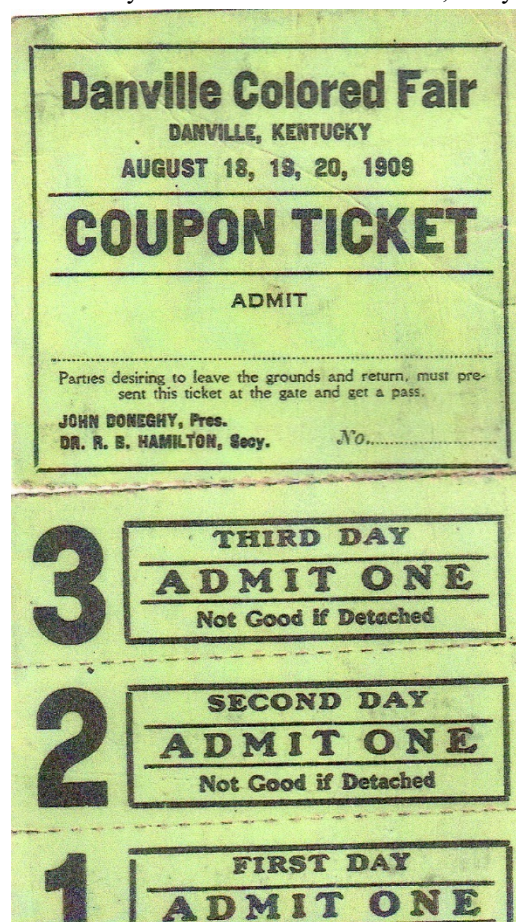
Maynard No 28, Danville, is listed in the History of the UBF as early as 1897⁷⁰⁹ and the *Advocate*, 28 Sep 1883, p5, mentions the United Brothers of Friendship attending the funeral of member Charles Duncan on 23 September 1883, and the burial of Reuben Lee on 11 March 1885 (*Advocate*, 13 Mar 1885, p5), so the organization definitely was founded prior to 1900.

Interestingly, this organization is referred to as the “United Black Federation” in the “From Our Files” section of the *Advocate-Messenger* from about 2000 on. Whether this was an error on the part of the modern reporter or not, I don't know, but I find no reference to United Black Federation anywhere else.

Gib Doram, son of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram, noted in an interview in 1903, that his father operated a rope factory at the eventual site of the UBF Hall on East Walnut St.⁷¹⁰

Apparently, the United Brothers of Friendship was established in Danville by 1900, though the History of the UBF says that Past Grand Officer, H P Gaines was delegated to establish a lodge in Danville about 1876.⁷¹¹ Whether that happened at that time, is unknown. But in 1900, the UBF built a hall on the Harness lot on Walnut Street at a cost of \$5,000.⁷¹² Several African American businessmen in 1905, including Dr. T M Doram and T BN Wheeler, organized the “Colored Men's Business League, and met at the UBF hall.⁷¹³

However, mention is made in February 1898 of what was in effect a free smallpox vaccination clinic which was to be held at Dr Cowan's storeroom and the UBF Lodge room on Walnut Street. Smallpox had broken out in Middlesboro and was spreading over the Commonwealth. The Danville city council decreed that all residents be vaccinated by 5 March 1898, or pay a fine of \$5 to \$50 dollars⁷¹⁴



The UBF Hall was a three-story building on East Walnut Street, across from Grayson's Tavern. The first floor at one time housed Drye's Furniture Store. In December 1906, the UBF Hall hosted a parade and meeting, going down Main, Walnut, Broadway and Lexington, where addresses were delivered by Roscoe Tartar and Speed Goodloe.⁷¹⁵

The SMT accepted members from 15 to 45 with a medical exam, as the group, like the UBF, provided assistance in cases of illness or death of its members, and were expected to attend funerals. The organization also established homes for widows and orphans.

In 1908, Hannah Wallace, of Junction City, sued the state organization of the UBF and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. She had been expelled from the Queen Ann Temple of Junction City, and thereby lost her insurance. There had been a dispute over delegates to the state convention, and Wallace opposed certain delegates. The situation became potentially violent, when she drew a butcher knife and said "she would cut the gizzard out of anybody that attempted to interfere with her." Thereupon, she was expelled by the Sisters of Junction City. She lost the case at first, but later won on appeal. This is the only mention I find of the Queen Ann Temple of the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten as a Junction City organization⁷¹⁶.

The 47th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of United Brothers of Friendship opened its session in Danville with 500 members present on 9 Aug 1916. They had an encampment at the Boyle County Fairgrounds.⁷¹⁷

In Feb 1918, a "crackerjack show" was given by Parr's Colored Minstrel Company at the UBF Hall.⁷¹⁸

A mammoth parade was staged on 16 Aug 1928, to honor the 1500 delegates to the United Brothers of Friendship State Grand Lodge's 55th annual session. Local people involved included Joseph S Bright, Milford Gray, Ed Doneghy, Wallace Hines, Henry Letcher, Mrs. M L Doneghy, Mrs. Fannie Hines, Mrs. M C Summers, Mrs. M D Jones, Mrs. Nancy Dunn, Mrs. G Ann Allen, and Mrs. Cynthia Nichols.

The UBF Hall hosted a "Big Dance" with music by Smith's Cotton Club Orchestra on Monday, 24 Mar 1930.⁷¹⁹

The Danville "Colored Elks" met at the UBF Hall on 4 July 1941 for a parade, which ended at Davis Park, one mile from Danville on Highway 150, to be followed by a baseball game between Lawrenceburg and Danville.⁷²⁰

A group of singers who frequent the Center, spent Christmas Morning, 25 December 1946, caroling at 4:30 a.m., at Ephraim McDowell Hospital. The group would re-assemble at the Golden Gate Café on South Second Street for breakfast after the caroling. Included were: Calvin Bedinger, Charles Bedinger, Martha Bradshaw, Irene Brown, Bernice Hardin, Florine Hardin, Geraldine Hardin, Carolyn Jones, Viola Langford, John H Marshall, Susie McRoberts, Randall Odile, Alva Patten, Rowena Patten, Kenneth Prince, Annie Pruitt, Donald Redd, Carl Rice, Zola Rice, Kitty Seawright, J L Segar, Josh Shannon, Billy Tucker, David Wade, Anna B Washington, Harry Whitley, William Whitley, and Alma Williams.⁷²¹

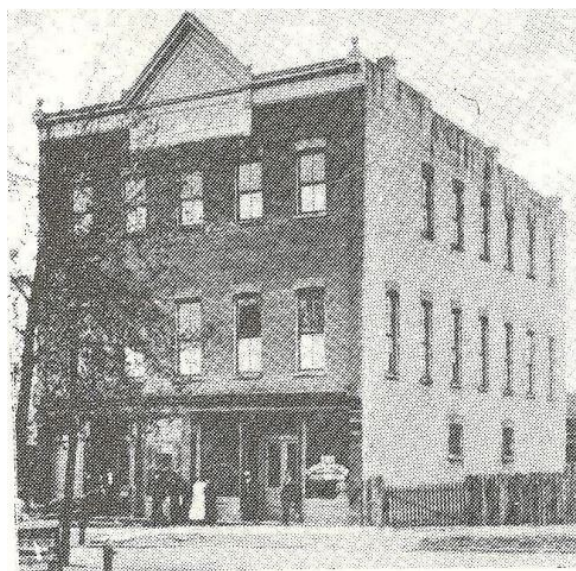
Other organizations were using the UBF building by the 1940's. On 1 Nov 1947, the "Negro Political Group of Danville" was to meet there.⁷²² The Girl Scouts met there at the "Youth Center" on the second floor in November 1947.⁷²³ The Domestic Economy Club had a bazaar and pantry sale there in December 1948.⁷²⁴ Even the Wallace Fisher American Legion Post was meeting there by October 1951.⁷²⁵

At some point, date unknown, Helen Fisher Frye recalls that



public dances were held in a tobacco barn, but the private, invitational dances were at UBF Hall. Once a leading band out of New York City, Pace and Handy's Band, played at the UBF Hall. The "Handy" was W C Handy, composer of "St Louis Blues" and the father of the blues.⁷²⁶

Though used as a youth center prior to then, by 1954, the top floor was used as a social space for young African Americans, as the Walnut Street Community Center. In early years, the graduation ceremonies for Bate School were often held at the UBF Hall; Florence Elkins noted in a 1991 interview, that Ashby Jackson's funeral home began in the UBF



The U.B.F. Lodge hall as it looked in the early days. It has now been torn down by Urban Renewal Program located on Walnut Street.

building, Horace Hicks had a hand laundry where clothes were washed with a wash board, as the building did not have electricity, and women would wash, rinse and dry the clothes, then deliver them to neighbors.⁷²⁷

The official opening of the Walnut Street Community Center, 20 November 1954, featured a “Sadie Hawkins” dance, with music furnished by the Crazy Kids Combo of Bate School, and an ensemble from Centre College, led by Dick Green. The Center was sponsored by the Danville-Boyle County Recreation Department. James Daugherty, of the Crazy Kids Combo, said, “... the UBF Hall was, when we played there, for the teenagers. It was a bunch of high school kids having fun. We would have special days like an old-fashioned day or a sock hop as we called it. That was something for the school children to do.”⁷²⁸

At a master commissioner’s sale on 23 Nov 1957, the UBF Hall at First and Walnut streets, was sold to English Sullivan for \$11,500. He had no plans for it but had purchased it as an investment.⁷²⁹

Though without a hall or a building of their own apparently, the Perryville lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship was meeting at the First Baptist Church of Perryville in 1960.⁷³⁰

The United Brotherhood of Friendship in Perryville had apparently been dissolved by 1973, when members Raymond Sleet, Ann Sleet, Hattie Sleet and Lillie Bottoms, petitioned the Perryville City Council to condemn the UBF hall as a fire hazard. The group met with Perryville City Attorney, Jack Smith, to discuss if the property could be sold and the building condemned.⁷³¹

There was also a UBF Lodge in Davistown, which met at Stoney Point Church in August 1961; whether they had a hall of their own I do not know.⁷³²

The only mention I can find about a UBF Lodge in Junction City was reference to a fire 19 August 1930 that destroyed three buildings including the UBF Lodge.⁷³³

Doric Lodge #18, 1888

African American Freemasonry in Boyle County began on 15 June 1888 when forty men were initiated into the First Degree in the Boyle Association. The name of the organization was changed within 10 days to the Doric Lodge, F&AM.

The organization at first rented the second floor of a building on Main Street, the first floor of which was occupied at one time by Caldwell Banker, VOP Realty and Lawson’s Jewelry Store, now 317 West Main St. The brothers voted to build their own building about 1918, but when they approached the Building and Loan, the company asked ten members to put up \$1000 each, after which the bank would float a loan for the remaining money.

The ten men who stepped forward were Ashby Jackson, Nash Rum, J W Bate, Charles Stull, V H Cheatham, Archibald F Rochester, Rascal Hudson, Richard Parr, R B Hamilton and James Engleman.

Under construction and almost complete in November 1917,⁷³⁴ the new Lodge Hall was erected on South Second Street and was proclaimed by many as one of the finest in Kentucky. The first and second floors were rented out to local businesses, including beauty shops, barber shops, restaurants, and grocery stores, to help defray expenses and to pay the mortgage.

Apparently, in June 1919, the Doric Lodge hosted a picnic for “colored people”, along with a parade in town by the Bardstown Military Band. The band escorted the Bardstown and Danville baseball teams to Cheek Field, where after the game, King Swope, Republican running for Congress, and Rev B L Monday of Henderson, will speak. Monday was considered the leading “negro orator” in the state. After the speech, the group moved back to town where the new Masonic Hall on Second Street was dedicated.⁷³⁵

Doric Lodge #18 has hosted state meetings several times in the past, notably in 1926, 1950, and 1961. On 14 December 1971, the Lodge was notified by Guy Best, Director of Urban Renewal, of a request to purchase the property for \$26,400, an offer which was rejected. However, a three-member commission appointed by the court, reached an agreed price of \$34,000, plus a \$2,500 displacement payment. Conveniently, the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Household of Ruth were, at about that time,



DORIC LODGE NO. 18 F. & A. M.
Prince Hall Affiliation

looking to sell their building at 215 West Walnut St, which the Doric Lodge eventually purchased for \$23,000⁷³⁶, meeting there for the first time on 13 November 1973.

Past Masters of the Doric Lodge #18 included some of the most prominent African Americans in Danville over the past 130 years:

1888-90.....E S Miller	1922-26.....Charles L Beard	1967-69.....June T Christy
1890-92.....D A Lankford	1926-33.....T W Roach	1969-70.....Ben Jenkins
1892-94J E Green	1933-35H F Ross	1970-72Jim McPherson
1894-97A F Rochester	1935-41Charles L Beard	1972-75.....Ben Jenkins
1897-1900.....A Jackson	1941-45James Herrigan	1975-77Earl Segar
1900-03J F Combs	1945-46R O Ball	1977-79.....Eugene Jarman
1903-04J H Peters	1946-47Burchie Logan	1979-81Madison Terrance
1904-06.....R B Hamilton	1947-48James H Smith	1981-83Eugene Harlan
1906-07James Engleman	1948-53R O Ball	1983-85Ralph Boyd Smith
1907-13.....John Miller	1953-54Matthew Spears	1985-87.....William E Brown
1913-15V H Cheatham	1954-61R O Ball	1987-Charles D Grey
1915-19J F Combs	1961-65Eugene Harlan	
1919-22.....John W Bate	1965-67.....Ben Jenkins	

For a more complete history of Doric Lodge #18, go [here](#).

Colored Teachers' Association of Boyle, Lincoln and Garrard Counties, 1891

At a meeting in Stanford in October 1891, with many teachers unable to attend, Rev. Isaac Fisher helped nicely. Topics of papers presented included “What means are necessary for the betterment of Public Schools,” Miss Mollie Butcher and John E Tice; “The relation of Teacher to Patron,” Mrs. Sophia Craig and Miss Lena Tibbs; “How to gain the attention of small pupils,” Miss Alice V Carr; “Requisites of a successful school,” Miss Mattie Morgan and Miss A H Cooke; “The evil arising from a constant change of schools,” Prof J M Bates and Miss Pattie Turner; “The teacher’s relation to the profession,” Miss Mary Kincaid and Miss Fannie Carr; and “The development of the faculty of expression,” Miss Ida Miles and W D Tardif. The article was submitted by W D Tardif, President, and Miss Alice V Carr, Secretary.⁷³⁷

The Oral Club, 1898

In the only mention, The *Advocate* reported the Oral Club, a swell colored organization, will give a hop at UBF Hall next Monday night. The officers: President, Forestus Toliver; Vice President, James Doneghy; Secretary, Henry Green; Treasurer, Ross Weisiger; Floor Committee – C D Taylor, John Toliver, John Ham. t⁷³⁸

Knights of Pythias, Court of Calantha, 1902

The twenty-third annual session opened at 10 am, 28 Jul 1925, at the UBF hall on Walnut Street, with about 200 delegates present. The organization held a formal welcome, a smoker, and a parade through downtown Danville, as well as a picnic at Centre College and a dance at Raum’s Pavilion. An estimated 2,000 visitors were expected to attend.⁷³⁹

The forty-first Annual Grand Session of Knights of Pythias, and the thirty-second session of the Grand Court of Calantha was held in Danville on 24-26 July 1934; activities included a smoker for the men at Masonic Hall, a social for ladies at the Odd Fellows Hall on East Walnut. Other events were scheduled for the First Baptist Church, the UBF Hall, and a torchlight parade through the streets of Danville, and ending with a baseball game at Davis Park and a Prom at Raum’s Pavilion.⁷⁴⁰

Colored Men’s Business League, 1905

After remarks on business establishments and industrial education, several Black businessmen organized the Colored Men’s Business League on 8 March 1905. T B Wheeler was chosen as president, with Dr Thomas Madison Doram as recording secretary, this group was organized in 1905. Wheeler owned a profitable tailoring business and had a Bachelor of Philosophy degree from St Louis’s Rust University. Doram was a graduate of McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago, the first or second Black veterinarian in the US.⁷⁴¹ I find no other mention of this organization in Danville newspapers.

Paul Dunbar Branch Library, 1919

The Paul Dunbar Branch Library for Colored People apparently opened on South Second Street in 1919, with Elizabeth Tunis, of the Danville (white) Library credited for establishing it.⁷⁴² It was managed by Martha Pearl (Rowe) Patton and was supported by fifty members until it closed in 1922. At another time, 11 March 1922, the Danville Library rented a room in the Odd Fellow's Hall on Walnut Street between Second and Third, to open a circulating library. It was to be open every Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock.⁷⁴³ The *Messenger* noted that the library opened 11 March 1922, with about 25 white citizens present. It wasn't until April 14, 1955 that African Americans were welcome at the Broadway library.

Belle of Boyle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, 1924

The Lodge, organized some time before 1923, hosted a huge Labor Day picnic on 3 Sep 1923 at Foag's Park, including amusements, refreshments, a baseball game, good music, and a big entertainment at Raum's Pavilion.⁷⁴⁴

Rev. J M Munday, rector of the "Colored Episcopal Church", Harrodsburg, met with members of the Belle of Boyle Lodge No 44 on 27 Feb 1924. This is the first mention I can find of this organization.⁷⁴⁵ This group held a Labor Day picnic, Monday, 1 Sept 1924, at Foag's Park, beginning with a parade at 10:30 a.m., continuing with baseball at 3:30 p.m., music, amusements, refreshments, and evening entertainment at Raum's Pavilion.⁷⁴⁶

Danville hosted the Forty-First Annual Grand Session of the Knights of Pythias (organized 1893) and the Thirty Second Session of the Grand Court of Calanthe (organized 1902) on 24, 25 and 26 July 1934. On Monday, 23 July, a Smoker for men at the Masonic Hall, and a social for ladies at Odd Fellows Hall, on East Walnut Street [Note: this building was nearly across the street from present-day Grayson's Tavern]. On 24 July, men will convene at the UBF Hall, West Walnut St, and women at the First Baptist Church. There would be a torchlight parade through town, and the events will include a Grand Prom at UBF Hall, a baseball game at Davis Park, and another Prom at Raum's Pavilion.⁷⁴⁷

Banneker Lodge No 582, IBPOE of W (Elks), 1927

The earliest mention of a "colored" Elks lodge was on 28 May 1927, p1, when the *Messenger* noted that the "Bannaca Lodge, No 582" would have a big picnic Monday, 30 May at Davis Park. A parade on Main Street, at 1:00 pm, with a brass band, was followed by a baseball game at the park. In charge were Exalted Ruler, George Parr, and Past Exalted Ruler, H G Jones.

The state convention was held in Danville on Monday, 14 May 1928, with a parade.⁷⁴⁸

On 16 Jul 1934 (*Messenger*, p3) 100 people attended a picnic at Riverside on Lake Herrington, sponsored by the "Pride of Danville" lodge of Colored Elks.

In May 1937, South Second and West Walnut Streets were decorated with bunting, fraternal emblems, and flags for the opening of the 12th state convention of the Independent Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World. The activities would begin on Sunday, 9 May and continue through Tuesday. Several hundred delegates were welcomed by exalted ruler Stanley M Davis. A parade downtown on Monday, May 10, would be another highlight of the convention.⁷⁴⁹

Elks were summoned to the First Baptist Church on 24 Mar (*Messenger*, 23 Mar 1939, p1) for the funeral of fellow Elk Dr. B F Jones.

A July Fourth picnic, parade, and baseball game were featured in 1939⁷⁵⁰ featuring the Danville Merchant's Baseball Team playing a team from Lawrenceburg at Foag's Park.

For Christmas, 1940, the Elks were planning to distribute gifts to the needy, including food, clothing, toys, and other things. The gifts would go to both white and colored people, and the *Advocate-Messenger*, 13 Dec 1940, p1, noted "... The Elks are real 'live wires' and are to be commended for their fine spirit."

Another July Fourth picnic, parade and baseball game were set for 1941, with a meeting at the UBF Hall, where the parade would be formed, moving to Davis Park, a mile from Danville on Highway 150. Marching bands from Richmond, Winchester, Lexington, Paris and Louisville were expected to be in attendance. The baseball game pitted Lawrenceburg against Danville.

The last mention I find of this group was in January 1946, when they thanked everyone who made their Christmas and New Year's activities a success. These included a party on 4 December, visits to 87 homes to distribute gifts, and special thanks to Prof. H E Goodloe, Bate principal, Prof Green, Mr Fish, Miss Mitchell, Mrs Blanche Owsley, Mrs Sadie Turner, and PFC Chaplain Harry Fields.⁷⁵¹

Princess Court No 31, Order of Calanthe, 1931

The annual Thanksgiving Sermon of the Belle of Boyle Lodge 44, the Knights of Pythias and the Princess Court No 31, Order of Calanthe, was preached at the First Baptist Church on 29 March 1931. This is the first mention I find of this organization which obviously was organized prior to 1931.⁷⁵² At the 1932 Thanksgiving Sermon, Craig Toliver was listed as the Keeper of Records and Seal.⁷⁵³ This organization met 18 March 1936 at the Odd Fellow's Hall to finalize plans for their Annual Thanksgiving Services, to be held on 29 March. Marie B Shields and Tabitha Prince were listed as officers inserting the newspaper notice.⁷⁵⁴ A notice, 6 September 1938, noted that the group would meet at the home of Marie B. Shields on Wednesday, 7 September, with the same officers listed.

Boy Scout Troops 153 and 154, 1932

Boy Scouts were active in Danville in the 1940s and 1950s. They were often sponsored by local churches and were part of the "Negro Division of the Bluegrass Area Council of Scouts."⁷⁵⁵

Troop 153, of the AME Church, under George Parr, scoutmaster, and William Goodwin, assistant, received its charter at the Bate school, 6 June 1932; Troop 154, of the First Baptist Church, received its charter at the same time, under scoutmaster Joseph H Sinkler, and Franklin John Fisher, assistant.⁷⁵⁶ Thirty members of the troops were noted in an exhibition of scoutcraft at Bate on 28 January 1935.⁷⁵⁷

Pictured at right is Troop 154, date unknown, source unknown.



BOY SCOUT TROOP 154

During World War II, scout troops across the country assisted in the war effort. Danville's scouts were no exception, with all scouts in the city collecting scrap rubber,⁷⁵⁸ and an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* on 17 Feb 1943, p5, notes that all of the boys who were members of Troop 154 were then in the armed forces except John F Fisher, who was in defense work. Even after the end of the war, scouts continued a bi-weekly scrap paper drive.⁷⁵⁹

After the war, however, membership dwindled, and leadership was scarce. By 1954, neither Troop 153 nor Troop 154 existed as the last "colored" troop disbanded in 1948, but a new troop consisting of 25 boys was being organized through the First Baptist Church under leadership of scoutmaster James Doram Sr, with Gaines Ball and John Bradshaw as assistants.⁷⁶⁰ This newly-organized Troop 154 was at work collecting clothing, bedding, and canned goods in all the African American neighborhoods of Danville.⁷⁶¹ However, few mentions are made of this troop after its organization in 1954.

In February 1956, however, note is made of the second anniversary of scouting at the First Baptist Church, attended by fathers and sons, den mothers and cubs. Master of Ceremonies, Cecil Cohen was the leader of 18 cub scouts, while Herbert Smith led 18 boy scouts. The members had camped on the farm of Mrs. Katherine Goudy of Springfield, in the summer of 1955. Cub scouts present at the celebration were Glen and Charles Ford, Richard Faulkner, Donald Davis, Troy Lancaster, Larry Burgess, Horace Harris, George Field, Roy Niel, Donald Faulkner, Ronney McCowan and Robert Trumbo. Preparing the meal were Essie Carter, Mary Owsley, Cora Tarence, Diedy Bell McRoberts and Joe Hattie Walker.⁷⁶²



In the undated photo left, many of the same names are listed. Front Row Roy Neal, William Howard, Walter Trumbo, James Jones, Charles Ford; second row Billy Joe Johnson, June Shavers, James Munford, Larry Burgess, Ronnie McCowan; back row G.G. Fields ? and Gary Ford.

Jolly Three Club, 1935

This group, only mentioned once that I can find, held a dance at the UBF Hall 26 August 1936, featuring Billie Bailey and her Chicago Rhythm Girls. Officers were listed as B L Logan, president; R E Faulkner, secretary, and J T Raum.⁷⁶³

Red Cross, 1936

The 1936 roll call was expected to be a great aid to the organization, chairman Joseph H Sinkler announced; the committee included Mrs. Nelson Hayes, Miss Maggie Jones, Miss Catherine Beard, Miss Geraldine Beard, Miss Lucille Brumfield, Mrs. L B Jett, Miss Viola Smith, Mrs. Sadie Vanpools, Mrs. Add Jenkins, Mrs. Josie Irvine, Miss Virginia Smothers, Mrs. Craig Toliver, Mrs. Zilla Johnson and Mrs. Tera Craig.⁷⁶⁴

NAACP (National Association for the

Advancement of Colored People), 1945

The Danville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized at St James AME Church, 15 January 1945, by Rev. Hardwick and other community leaders.⁷⁶⁵ Some later meetings were held at the First Baptist Church, with Matthew Fisher being listed as president in February 1945.⁷⁶⁶

The organization oversubscribed its fundraising goal for the Youth Center in October 1945; the goal, \$500, was exceeded, according to Mrs. Sadie W Turner.⁷⁶⁷

Officers in 1949 were Rev. Louis Faulkner, president, and Mrs. S W Turner, corresponding secretary.⁷⁶⁸

Though there are numerous mentions of the NAACP during the integration struggle period from 1954 on, there seem to be no mention of the Boyle County chapter – I can find no mention at all from 1949 to 1966. The national organization was, of course, heavily involved in the *Brown v. Board* decision, and in virtually all civil rights actions throughout the south during this period.

By 1966, possibly prior to that, Garrard County had a chapter, as it hosted the annual meeting of the NAACP with speakers from numerous states.⁷⁶⁹

The dearth of local chapter news ended for a brief period with a notice of a mass meeting on Sunday, 18 December 1966 at the First Baptist Church, with speaker, attorney Harry McAlpin of Louisville.⁷⁷⁰

An article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 26 Nov 1967, gave a brief overview of the history of the Danville branch. The local chapter was organized in 1945 with Rev. N H Hardwick, Chairman of the Executive Board; Matthew Fisher, President; Dallas Jones, Secretary; and Thomas Revely, Treasurer. At one time, there were more than 200 members, and the chapter hosted the State Conference. The NAACP encouraged voter registration and the creation of a youth center, for which they raised more than \$600; without further financial support, however, the center closed, and as support fell away, the chapter itself died. It was resurrected in 1962, but as more militancy was seen in the national organization, the local chapter expelled members advocating militancy. As of 1967, the chapter had about 75 members pursuing voter registration, and seeking job opportunities for African American citizens.

Kenneth Brown, field worker for the NAACP out of Washington DC, spoke to both Centre College and the Danville Jaycees on 27 Nov 1967, and reflected an opinion that is not unknown today – that a small minority of those who engage in violence receive a large amount of publicity,⁷⁷¹

The next mention of the NAACP in Danville was a notice that former Bate High School coach and current public relations director at Kentucky State College, William Goodwin, would be principal speaker at a meeting on 20 Feb 1968,⁷⁷²

The 1969 session of the Kentucky NAACP, 3-5 October, was to be hosted in Danville, it was announced at the 1968 convention,⁷⁷³ but there is no mention in the *Advocate-Messenger* about that convention.

Mrs. Eustatia Bowman, campaign chair, in 1972, urged Boyle Countians to become NAACP members, the organization being open to all regardless of race, creed, or color,⁷⁷⁴ but her appeal apparently fell on deaf ears, as there were no notices of the NAACP in Danville until 1979.

Matthew Fisher, first president of the NAACP in Danville, died 22 Jan 1978, an apparent heart attack. His body was found by his sister, Mrs. John (Helen) Fisher Frye. He was born 24 June 1918 to George and Lettie (Moran) Fisher, and was long active in management of the Smith-Jackson Funeral Home⁷⁷⁵

Officers listed in February 1979 included Rev R P Hill, president; J W Raines, first vice president; Albert Taylor, second vice president; Mrs. Lacey Woods, secretary; Mrs. Marzie Durr, recording secretary; Marvin B Phillips, treasurer; and executive board members Roland Whitley, Norman Bartleson, Mrs. Almetra Dunn, Charles Turner, James Rogan, Jerry Stanley, Madison Tarrance, Dr Samuel McClellan, Charles Grey, Harvey Chenault, Mrs. Mary Hill and Ernest Gooch⁷⁷⁶.

The organization was quite active in 1979, as there are many notices of monthly meetings. In October, the chapter was reorganized, with Rev Richard Hill as temporary chair, Charles Grey, membership committee chair, and Harvey Chenault as life membership chair.⁷⁷⁷

A proclamation signed by mayor Roy Arnold declared 17 May 1979 as a day to commemorate the *Brown v. Board* decision; NAACP chair Rev Richard Hill used the occasion to ask Danville schools to speed up the hiring of Black educators, counselors, and administrators, and expressed concern with “the disproportionate number of suspensions of Black students” in the school system. The school system was 21 percent Black, yet there were no Black administrators, counselors, and fewer than six percent of teachers were Black.⁷⁷⁸

Speaking to the organization on 16 June 1979, Lexington insurance agent Edgar A Wallace noted that discrimination is still alive and well, that the Ku Klux Klan meets regularly in Lexington, and that a parking lot there resulted in the displacement of 200 Black families, noting that “our priorities are a bit confused.” Rev. Richard Hill added that there are problems everywhere, including in industry and schools., and Blacks are the last hired and the first fired.⁷⁷⁹

A call by the local chapter on 15 January 1981, to renew civil rights efforts, in the light of anti-busing amendments and the acquittals of KKK and Nazis in Greensboro, NC, along with threatened revocation of affirmative action programs, was pursued in Danville. Local officers and committee members were also listed: Lacey Woods Johnson, state director; J W Raines, president (he would serve until 1989, and died in 1993); Norman Bartleson, first vice president; Madison Tarrance, second vice president; Rev Richard Hill, third vice president; Lacey Woods Johnson, secretary; Marzie Durr, recording secretary; Marvin Phillips, treasurer; Doris Phillips, assistant treasurer, Charles Grey, membership chair; and committee chairs, Ella Johnson, Martha Grey, Francine Hawkins, Stacey Bowman, Ida Johnson, June Christy, Cecil Cohen, John Harris, Richard Campbell, Roland Whitley, Tim Gray, and Marvin Durr.⁷⁸⁰

The Danville NAACP sponsored or hosted several social events in the 1981-1987 time period including dances, baseball tournaments, and banquets.

Beginning in December 1987, the NAACP led a move to rename a street in Danville in memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King. Discussions with the city went on for several months, with several streets being considered for renaming. Second Street was the first choice of the NAACP, but that would have disrupted the numbering system of city streets.⁷⁸¹ By April 1988, sentiment seemed to focus on renaming Green Street, with growing opposition to renaming Second Street.⁷⁸² With the NAACP again in the lead, Green Street was to be renamed Martin Luther King Boulevard on 16 January 1989; the result was not what the NAACP initially wanted, but president J W Raines noted, “I’m happy because we came out with something.”⁷⁸³

On 27 September 1991, the Danville-Boyle County branch of the NAACP presented awards for businesses to Willie Allen, owner of Allen’s Produce, and Obie Slater, of Obie’s Record Shop. Civic awards were given to Carl Bailey and Lucy Stephens; and new Kentucky Colonels named included Carl Bailey, Obie Slater, Willie Allen, Helen Frye, Allie Gray, Charles Grey, Martha Grey, Roy Neal Sr, Mary Frances Woods and Bentley Mays.⁷⁸⁴

The apparent “hot button” issue of 1993 was the NAACP call for Boyle County High School to rename its mascot, “The Rebels.” Norman Bartleson, president, noted that symbols of the Confederacy should be eliminated in Kentucky schools, including Boyle County, as well as several other schools. The move never did succeed⁷⁸⁵ and was met for several months with much the same reaction by whites as we saw in the summer of 2017 over Confederate monuments.

Former Danville resident, Oscar Butler, established a scholarship program in memory of his classmate, William Gray, to be administered by the local NAACP, in order to provide help for those who would not otherwise be able to attend college.⁷⁸⁶ In July, the NAACP hosted Janet (Cohen) Howard, daughter of Danville's Cecil Cohen, who was the first African American Republican to serve in the Ohio state senate.⁷⁸⁷

The Danville NAACP worked with other local civic organizations beginning in the late 1990s to sponsor "Freedom Fund Banquet" events, and Black History Month celebrations, in addition to their regular meeting. Unfortunately, long-time NAACP president, Norman Bartleson became involved in a plan to develop 14 house lots on Duncan Hill on land that was supposedly dedicated to an expansion of Hilldale Cemetery, land that was the former Ponderosa Club property. His business partner was accused of numerous "scam" activities and probation violations, and some community members said they were misled into believing that the NAACP endorsed the project.⁷⁸⁸

Wallace Fisher Post, American Legion, 1946

Though plans had begun in early January, this post was organized on 27 February 1946, and was the first such organization for African American veterans. The chapter was named for Wallace Fisher, a veteran of the Civil War, a preacher and racehorse



owner, although Booker T Washington and George Washington Carver were also considered for the post's name. The first officers were Dudley Doneghy, commander; Craig Toliver, first vice commander, and George Parr, adjutant. The post had twenty-seven charter members, about half from World War I and half from World War II.⁷⁸⁹

Photo Left, Members of the Wallace Fisher American Legion Post 238, from the Advocate-Messenger, 18 Feb 1962, p7

Newspaper notices throughout the late 1940s and early 1950s mentioned numerous programs, including programs at Hilldale Cemetery for Memorial Day, social events, and sporting events. Throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, their buildings hosted meetings of many other local organizations.

In the beginning, the Post met at the various locations downtown, including the UBF Hall on Walnut St; but a meeting in August 1955

POST 238 OF DANVILLE members attending the planning session were back row, left to right, John Hayden, Sol Evans, Dallas Jones and James E. Clayton. Seated, same order, are Fred Mayfield, Doug Doneghy, George Parr, and Arnold McDaniels of Richmond 227. Danville 238 is coming a long at a fast clip and is expected to have its '62 membership quota in the near future.

was the first to mention a meeting at the "Legion Hall" on South Second Street.⁷⁹⁰ A meeting to discuss building plans was, however, held on 14 July 1955.⁷⁹¹ Another meeting, with plans to purchase an old tobacco barn, and to remodel the building, took place on 10 Sep 1958.⁷⁹²

On 23 Mar 1969, a full-page article on the 50th Anniversary of the American Legion, notes for the Wallace Fisher Post:

Wallace Fisher Post ... is commanded by Craig Toliver. Other officers are George Parr Sr, vice-commander; James McPherson and Arthur Gray, finance officers; Jack Kincaid, adjutant; William Harlan, recreational chairman; Albert Harris, sergeant-at-arms; and Orestes Richardson, color guard. As the Wallace Fisher Post has been involved in a new building program most recently, its other activities have been limited. ...⁷⁹³

Their hall later became the club, "Swingland", noted elsewhere.

During the 1980s, the Post apparently met at different locations, notably at members' homes, and at the Batewood Center.

The Post purchased property on Duncan Hill Road from Betty Darlene Whitehead in December 1987,⁷⁹⁴ which property was apparently vandalized on 26 August 1988; the Post's rented property was located at 442 Duncan Hill, and was set afire.⁷⁹⁵ It is uncertain if this vandalized property is the same as the purchased property. In March 1992, the Post sold property on Duncan Hill to James R Stallworth and George J Woods – the former involved with “The Bottom”, a Black social club on Duncan Hill.⁷⁹⁶

The last mention I can find of the Post in local newspapers was a meeting notice for Monday, 30 Dec 1991.⁷⁹⁷

Girl Scout Troop 4, 1945

Organized as the Pioneers in 1945, Girl Scout Troop 4 of Danville, was founded by Mrs. Sadie W Turner. Turner noted especially Delores Whitley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitley, as a prime example of what scouting can do for a young woman. Whitley was attending school in Louisville and has participated in many activities including a Flag Demonstration, Ski-Hi convention, and others.⁷⁹⁸

The troop canvassed area homes in a food collection drive in November 1945,⁷⁹⁹ and by 1949, had eight members meeting monthly at homes, or at Bate school,⁸⁰⁰ or even at the UBF Hall on Walnut St. Officers elected in December 1950 included president Miss Helen Crowdus, 129 Seventh St, and Ruby E Childs, secretary.⁸⁰¹ Along with several members, Mrs. Turner attended a national convention in Philadelphia in August 1957.⁸⁰² There are numerous mentions of meetings up until 1960, when the Advocate reported the death of Mrs. Turner



Pictured at Girl Scout Cookie sale time, 1953, L-R, Ann Carol Jones, Viola Lankford, Delores Whitney, Mrs. Sadie W Turner (Photo from 1955 Chamber of Commerce Scrapbook)

Woman's Auxiliary, Wallace Fisher Post, American Legion, 1948

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized on 12 Oct 1948, with officers elected including Mrs. Tabitha Prince, president; Mrs. Cinderella Pope, vice president; Mrs. Luvenia Harlan, secretary; Mrs. Agnes Adams, treasurer; Mrs. Morraine McGhee, chaplain; Mrs. Sylvester Parr, historian; and Mrs. Ola B Tolliver, sergeant of arms.⁸⁰³

Jollyettes, 1961

Again, the only reference to this group was mention of a moonlight picnic beginning at 5 pm, 21 July 1961 at the ballpark on Duncan Hill. The announcement was made by Mrs. Emma Turner, president, and Mrs. Beatrice Patton, secretary.⁸⁰⁴

Danville Human Relations Council, 1963

The Danville Council on Human Relations was organized in 1963. Rev George Chauncey, First Presbyterian Church minister announced a meeting to elect officers for 6 June.⁸⁰⁵ By 1969, the DHRC, under leadership of Rex Knowles and Eric Mount, was engaged in civil rights activism dealing with barber shops in Danville. In its election of officers on 18 Sep 1972, Miss Helen Fisher was elected the first woman chair of the group. Others elected were Thomas A Spragens, vice chair, Miss Ella Pryor, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Margaret Caldwell, board member. Other board members included Dr. Eric Mount and Mrs. Anne Clark. The organization reported on several developments in Kentucky civil rights law, and a public accommodations case concerning barber shops and beauty parlors won by three Centre College students⁸⁰⁶ (see more at [1970s - Civil Rights](#)).

Boyle County Human Rights Commission, 1984

Discussion of such an organization began in late 1983. Members of the local NAACP and the Kentucky Human Rights Commission noted that Boyle County needed a venue to hear racial and gender discrimination complaints in education and housing. However, half the Fiscal Court argued against the need, noting that the state commission handled most legitimate complaints. In a vote in April 1984, the Fiscal Court finally voted to set up such a commission, the vote being 3-3, with Judge Executive Mary Pendygraft breaking the tie.

Membership was set with 11 positions, five representing the county at large, four from Danville, and one each from Perryville and Junction City. Members as of December 1985, were Albert Taylor (chairman); Gene Shaw (vice chairman); Norman Bartleson, Molly Caldwell, Neal Gordon, Oscar Harris, Eric Mount, Don Ratzlaff and Robert Russell.

The Commission made available a brochure explaining how to file a civil rights complaint and explaining the entire process.

In its first few months, the Commission heard of a Black boy being suspended from school, when it was his brother who should have been sent home; a Black woman being told an apartment has been rented only to find a few hours later that a white woman was told the apartment was available; a Black male employed by a local restaurant was fired after taking time off work, with notice, to take the Marine Corps test. Among other activities, the Commission developed a survey to determine employment practices in the area; began to plan an education and employment workshop; and set as a goal implementation of an affirmative action plan for the Danville Public Housing Authority.⁸⁰⁷

Commenting on a series of articles the previous week by writer Herb Brock, an editorial in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 23 Jan 2000, p9, noted that:

“This group of dedicated citizens not only investigates complaints, it also serves to educate the community on what discrimination is and what laws apply to it. The commission gives minorities in the community someone to assist them in working out disputes whether they be with private employers, government agencies or local businesses. What makes the commission effective is its focus on specific cases of discrimination rather than broad political issues. With no ax to grind, the commission can go places and talk to people who would be put off by an organization painting its case against discrimination with a broader brush.”

Agnes Bartleson was a charter member of the Commission, and said, “People have to know that our blood is as red as a white person’s, our money is as green as a white person’s and our memory is as good as a white person’s.”⁸⁰⁸

A member of the NAACP since the mid 1960s, and a Board member for over 20 years, and chairperson for six or eight years, James Hunn Sr, at the age of 79, resigned his position on the Commission in February 2020, largely due to health issues. Hunn said of his work, “I have always been, I guess, a civil rights person, looking out for mine and other people’s civil rights.”⁸⁰⁹

Sports and Recreation

Baseball and Softball:

Baseball has long been associated with the African American community. It was a sport that did not require large expenses for equipment, a field, or other accoutrements which the Black community could ill afford. It was an outlet for the community to get together socially, and was one of the few activities, other than church, the Black community could call its own. In its heyday, from the 1890s to the 1960s and beyond, Sunday afternoon was often a time to put aside cares and worries and enjoy what has been called “the boys of summer.”

The website of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and “Pride and Passion: The African American Baseball Experience,” a paper by the American Library Association,⁸¹⁰ both note that African Americans began playing baseball in the late 1800s, on military teams, college teams, and company teams, though there were informal games played on many plantations in the South prior to the Civil War. In the beginning, baseball was often integrated, but in 1887, the “International League” banned future contracts with Black players, and by 1900, “Jim Crow” laws segregated the sport, ultimately leading to the creation of several “Negro” leagues, which eventually provided the first Black players to integrate after World War II.

Founded in the 1920s, both the Negro National and Eastern Colored leagues had failed by 1931. But two new leagues took their place, the second Negro National League (1933) and the Negro American League (1937) soon became multi-million-dollar businesses and pave the way to baseball’s eventual integration. These leagues gave the African American community a sense of pride and hope.

Night games helped preserve Black baseball in the 1930s. The major and minor leagues began night baseball under the lights in the early 1930s – the Kansas City Monarchs traveled with their own generators and lights. Soon, night baseball was taken up by the white leagues, as well. These night games increased attendance, and improved gate receipts many times.

As Negro league crowds grew, team owners sometimes rented major league ballparks to increase their gate receipts. Around New York City, Black teams occasionally rented mammoth Yankee Stadium for Sunday. The Homestead Grays split their home schedule between Pittsburgh’s Forbes Field and Washington’s Griffith Stadium, which stood in a largely Black neighborhood. The Brooklyn Eagles rented Ebbets Field for homestands in 1935.

However, local Black teams still found a way to play other Black teams in their areas (and occasionally white semi-pro teams in some parts of the country), and the great period of baseball for African Americans began, peaking during World War II when many white teams were decimated by war needs for men.

All references below, unless otherwise noted, prior to 1940 refer to either the *Danville Messenger*, (1910-40) or *Kentucky Advocate*, (1870-1940) After 1940, references are to the *Danville Advocate-Messenger* unless otherwise noted.

Before 1910

1891, 1 May, p5 – The Danville colored baseball club defeated a Harrodsburg team yesterday, 10-3.

In 1893, at the pinnacle of Black success, the Black baseball team defeated a Frankfort team, at Frankfort.⁸¹¹

1894, 16 Jul, p3 – The Danville colored baseball team “swept the Paris club from the face of the earth” at Centre College, 22-10. Players included Williams, catcher; V Cheatham, pitcher; Ed Knox, 1st base; Bowan, 2nd base; Owsley, 3rd base; Graham, short stop; Emery, left field; Ballard, center field; and Fry, right field.

1896, 29 Apr, p3 – The colored baseball team will play the State University team Thursday of next week, not this week. In another article, they defeated Harrodsburg, 22-1 on 28 April. The Harrodsburg team was described as “a Harrodsburg nine of the same complexion.”

1900, 11 Jun, p3 – The Danville “Corn-crackers” went to Lexington yesterday and beat the “Sluggers” there, 9 to 8. Danville can’t be beaten.

About 1900, the Danville “Corn Crackers” were listed in the *Lexington Leader*. Danville teams sometimes played the Louisville Black Zulus, aka the Zulu Cannibals; the Cannibals’ uniform consisted of face paint and grass skirts. They sometimes played the long-bearded orthodox rabbi team known as the House of David.⁸¹²

1900, 25 Jul, p3 – The Danville Corn Crackers defeated the Cincinnati team 12-8 on 23 July, with a large audience of whites in attendance. They will play Covington here 30 July. The *Advocate* of 30 July noted that the Covington Stars failed to show up for the scheduled game.

1900, 30 Jul, p3 – The Covington Stars, knowing what was waiting for them, failed to come today to play the Corncrackers.

1906, 7 Aug, p3, *Interior Journal* – The Lincoln Shamrock baseball club will the Danville Corn Crackers at the Graded School grounds, on Friday, 10 August. Admission was 10 and 15 cents.

1910s

1910, 13 Jul, p3 – B. Fry, the pitcher of the Danville Tigers, has developed into a star on the diamond. On Saturday (8 July) the Tigers beat Needmore 6-1 at the Kentucky School for the Deaf grounds. Fry struck out 19 men during the game.

1914, 7 May – The Danville Giants were defeated by the Lancaster Eclipse, 5-0 in the opening game of the season. Prof. Joseph Burns threw the first ball which was a strike against Danville, reports the Lancaster *Central Record*.

1915, 3 Jun, p3 – The Danville Giants defeated the Paris Quicksteppers on 2 Jun, 4-0. Tuesday, 1 June, the Giants won 14-13, and are playing good ball, and will doubtless win the state championship.

1916, 28 Jun, p3 – The Danville Corncrackers will play the Bardstown Blacksox on 4 July. The local team has only been beaten once, by an undefeated Lexington team. Pitching by Doneghy had fifteen strikeouts in that game. “The local colored populace is very much enthused over their team and ready to back them to the limit.”

1917, 6 Apr, p5 – The Danville colored team, considered as good as any in Kentucky, will play the Lexington Hustlers, 9 April, at the College grounds. This Lexington team is not the same team that Danville played frequently in the 1940s.

1917, 25 Jun, p3 – “Robbed Again” – The Danville colored baseball team went to Frankfort yesterday and played the team there, losing 5-2. They were recently robbed in Louisville and Lexington, as well. The Danville team is composed of very fine players and they can lay in the shade any colored team in the state if given a square deal.

1918, 9 Jul, p3 – The Danville colored team defeated the Junction City colored team 15-7, on 4 July.

1919, 17 June, p4 -- The colored baseball team of [Junction City] steered by Wallace Gaines, Rats Hocker, and Dave Kenley downed the Hustonville’s team at white school diamond, Saturday by 6 to 5. They play here again July 4th.

1919, 29 Jul, p2 – The colored team of Danville nosed out the Richmond team 6-3, in a game whose outcome was not determined until the very end of the game.

1919, 14 Aug – The Richmond *Daily Register*, this date, reports that the Richmond Browns defeated the Danville Giants, 5-4 in 12 innings. The Browns also defeated the Giants on 1 August, 3-1. Players included Farris, 3b; Carpenter, ss; Dalvalry, 1b; Neal, p; Crowdus, c; Shannon, lf; E Dunn, cf; J Dunn, rf, and V Hacker, 2b.

1919, 16 Aug, p4 – It was announced that “the Danville colored ball team” would play a team from Versailles on Monday, 18 August, at Cheek Field. That field was on the Centre College campus, and several other events in the African American community in 1919 took place there.

1919-10-01-p3 – The Boneyville team came to Junction City Friday, 27 Sep, and were beaten 12-4. Wallace Gaines, Wes Burke, Dave Kenley and Rats Hocker did good work for Junction City.

1920s

1921, 11 May, p4 – The Junction City team played Hustonville 7 May and beat them for the second time, 6-4. Rats Hocker, Wallace Gaines, and Wess Burke played in their old-time form and kept the crowd laughing.

1921, 6 Jul, p2 -- The colored baseball team from Danville came out here [Junction City] on 4 July and meant to whip our Junction City colored baseball team off the map, but Pat Hocker, Wesley Burke, Wallace Gaines, Dave Kenley and Engleman and other good players showed them how baseball is played and won 17 to 10. Many errors were made by both sides due to lack of time to practice together. No intoxicating drinking was noticed, as only pop and ice cream were on the grounds for sale and the crowd was orderly and all went well.

1921, 10 Jun, p1 – The Danville Cubs will play the strong Campbellsville team, Sunday, 12 June, at Foag’s Ball Park (marked with an “X” on the aerial photo) on the Stanford pike.

1922, 27 Apr, p2 – The Danville Cubs will play Harrodsburg Monday, 1 May at KSD park, with Faulconer and Crowdus in the lineup. The paper on 2 May reported that Danville won, 21-1, and that they will play Richmond at Richmond next.

1922, 13 May, p2 – The Danville Cubs will journey to Paris on Sunday, 14 May, and will play Lawrenceburg in Danville on Monday, 22 May.

1922, 16 May, p4 -- Rats Hocker and Wesley Burke’s and Wallace Gaines’ baseball team which has never been together since last season, played the Perryville colored team here [Junction City] Saturday and were beaten by a score of 7 to 4. Rat’s team

is better than the Perryville one, when in practice and they will beat them next time at Perryville, sure. The colored boys have rented the school grounds to play when the white town team has games away from home or do not occupy the grounds.

1922, 14 Jun, p3 – The Danville Cubs defeated Lebanon on Sunday, 11 June, 10-2, and Campbellsville, 10-8 on 13 June, making eleven straight wins for Danville under manager Herman Miller.

1922, 29 Jul, p3 – The Cubs will be playing the Frankfort prison team on 30 July; that team is made up of former professionals and semi-pros, white and colored, and it would be an honor if the Cubs win, as the prison team is undefeated. The *Advocate* for 18 Sep (is this a different game?) noted the Cubs were defeated 11-8, and that 3,000 paid admissions, and 15 carloads of Danville colored people attended the game.

RIGHT: Foag's Park, end of Duncan Hill Road, marked with red "X"

1923, 6 Jun, p3 – The Lexington All-Stars will meet the Danville Cubs at Foag's Park on 8 July, promising to furnish plenty of opposition to the home team.

1923, 18 Aug, p2 – The Cubs will meet Lebanon at Foag's Park on Sunday, 19 August.

1924, 27 Aug, p4 – Belle of Boyle Lodge, The Knights of Pythias held a Labor Day picnic, parade, dance, and baseball game to be held Monday, 1 September, at Foag's Park. The parade was scheduled at 10:30 A.M., and the dance was to be held at Raum's Pavilion.

1925, 1 Jun, p4 – The Bardstown Colored Band led a parade through the streets of Danville to accompany a baseball game between Bardstown and Danville. Also, a picnic sponsored by the United Brothers and Sisters of Friendship was held.

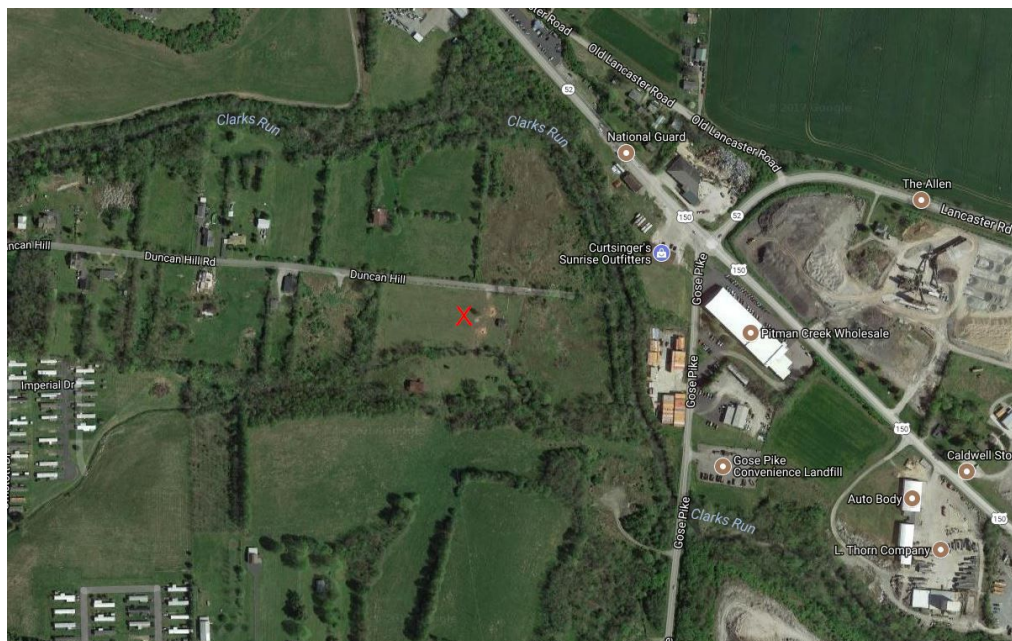
1930s

1931, 6 Aug, p1 – The Danville Cubs will meet the Liberty All Star club at Foag's Park on 8 August 1931; they met the previous Sunday, when Liberty won, 8-3.

1931, 5 Sep, p1 – The Danville Cubs will play the Stanford All Stars on Sunday, 6 Sep; a Labor Day picnic, racing, a beauty contest, and a big dance at Raum's dance hall will follow.

1931, 8 Sep, p2 – Liberty defeated the Danville Cubs Monday afternoon, 7 September, 8-7 at Foag's Park. The game had five home runs. The Cubs will next play the Kings Mountain Hard Hitters at Foag's Park on 13 September.

1934, 6 Jul, p3 – The Danville Colored Athletics will play the Liberty white Team on 8 July at Foag's Park; admission 15 cents.



1935, 22 Apr, p3 – The Danville Cardinals defeated Springfield 4-0 behind the brilliant pitching of Cat Andrews, who pitched a no-hit game.

1935, 14 May, p2 – The Danville Cardinals, defeated Lawrenceburg, 8-5, with brilliant pitching by Caldwell. Lawrenceburg is one of the strongest teams in the state.

1935, 13 Jul, p1 – Game tomorrow at Foag's Park between the Danville Cardinals and the Paris Red Sox. Batters for Danville will be B. Frye and Caldwell.

1939, 31 Jan, p2 – The "Green Pastures quintet" will play the Achilles team at the Bate Gym. These and the Vee Dee and Eureka teams were part of the "Colored Community Basketball League." Eureka and Green Pastures were looking for their first win, whereas Achilles has won one and lost one.

1939, 25 Aug, p1 – The Danville Merchants will play Versailles this coming Sunday, 27 August, Bob Carter, president of the Foothills Baseball League. The game will be at Foag's Park.

1939, 28 Jul, p4 – The Merchants, under new manager Malcolm Jones, took on Harrodsburg, with both teams tied for second place in the league.

1939, 31 Aug, p1 – The Merchants take on the Somerset All-Stars Sunday.

1940s



Foag's Park, 2017 (Photo by the author)

1940-, 26 Apr, p1 – Tryouts will be held on 28 April for positions on Danville's baseball team, Bob Carter, president of the Foothills League, and manager of the Danville team, announced.

1940, 28 Jul – Foag's Park will see the Danville Merchants playing the Danville Giants, Merchants manager Bob Carter announced. The Merchants have won one and lost seven games, while the Giants have won several games this year.

1941, 6 Jul, p2 – The Danville Black Yankees will make their first home appearance on Sunday, 6 July at Foag's Field, one mile south of Danville on the Stanford road, when they meet a team from Somerset. Bunny Davis is manager of the team.

1941, 15 Aug, p6 – The Danville Yankees is scheduled to play Lawrenceburg on 17 Aug at Davis Park. Yanks pitcher, J C Harris, will have a tough job on his hands.

1942, 12 May, p2 – The Danville Yankees defeated Lawrenceburg 7-6, for the first time in five years.

1945, 24 Jul, p5 – The Yankees beat Bardstown, overcoming a 9-1 lead, ending 19-10.

1945-08-03, p5 – The Danville Yankees will play the Paris Giants on Sunday, 5 August. Sidelined 2nd baseman, M McCowan has a bad leg, and catcher Tucker, has a bad knee. The Yankees starting lineup is, Bubble Ball, 1b; A McCowan, 3b; Gray, rf; Davis, ss; Baughman, p, McGill, c, Turner, cf; Chenault, 2b and Payne, lf. The roster includes Matthew "Pistol Pete" McCowan, Horace "Bubble" Ball, William "Bunny" Davis, Archie McCowan, Ed McGill, Richard Baughman, John Turner, Roscoe Tucker, William "Baby Boy" Payne, Charles "Papp" Gray, and Wally "Gally" Chenault. Acey Monday was the driver for the team on out of town games – traveling to those games in an old cattle truck for many years. The team will leave 2nd Street at noon.

1945, 24 Aug, p5 – The Danville Yankees traveled to Springfield 26 August to play the Springfield A. C. Club. Manager Davis says his lineup will be Ball, 1b; D McCowan, 3b; Davis, ss; Baughman, p; McGill, c; Tucker, 2b; Chenault, lf; Turner, cf, and Payne or M McCowan, rf. The team will leave Second Street at 12 o'clock, noon.

1946, 30 Jun, p3 – An all-day picnic and ball game was noted at Fairview Park, West Danville. Gates opened at 9 A.M., with a game at 2:30 P.M. Other events included a sack race, cracker eating contest, bicycle race, prizes for the oldest couple and largest family, a boxing match, a mule race, a fat man's race, and a barbecue.



(Baseball on Duncan Hill, late 1940s)

1947, 22 May, p7 – The Danville Cubs played the Jeff Hop Club of Louisville 24 May. The Louisville team (white) included West Cunningham of the Columbus Red Birds. Due to high water of Clark's Run, spectators were told to use the Duncan Hill entrance to Sportsman's Park, located at the Old Fort.

1947, 8 Jun, p6 – The Danville Cubs will play Ed Allin's Purcell team from Lexington. For Danville, players include Tom Kennedy, 1b; Gene Spaulding, ss; Rich Frye, df; Bunny Davis, 3b; June Spirley, rf; Ben Jenkins, 2b; Eb McGill, c; Paul Route, lf; Pete McCowan or James Caldwell, pitching. Umpires will be William Luther and John Turner.

1947, 20 Jun, p8 – The Danville Cubs took on a Frankfort team on 20 June, after losing twice to Ed Allin's Purcell team. "Bunny" Davis listed several new ball players, notably Bill Maupin, catcher, who was a member of the Lexington Hustlers. The newly formed Hustler team was the first integrated baseball team in the South and played against several players who later moved up to the newly integrated major league teams, including Hank Aaron, Satchel Paige and Josh Gibson.⁸¹³

1948, 30 Jun, p3 – The Danville Yankees played the Danville Cubs at Fairview Park. The gate opened at 9 A.M., with an all-day event planned, including a sack race, cracker eating contest, bicycle race, boxing match, mule race, fat man's race, barbecue and prizes for the oldest couple and the largest family.

1948, 21 Jul, p6 – Deep Creek came to Danville to take on the Yankees at Old Fort on Sunday, 25 July. Deep Creek had a record of 13 wins and five losses.

1948, 8 Aug, p1 – The Deep Creek Raiders will take on the Danville Yankees 8 August at Old Fort Park. Pistol Pete McCowan will pitch, Ebb McGill will catch, Herb Andrews will relief pitch, and Luther Richards, new manager of the City Cab softball team, will umpire.

1948, 26 Aug, p7 – The Danville Yankees' game with G & F Grill of Lexington has been postponed due to a scheduling conflict. The Yanks may play in Lexington Sunday, 28 August at the Lexington Hustlers Park.

1948, 5 Sep, p6 – The big game of the week, 5 September, will be the Danville Yankees and Danville Cubs battling for the city championship. Pitcher for the Cubs was expected to be right hander James Caldwell, formerly of the Lexington Hustlers. The Yankees were expected to field 18-year-old "Pistol" Pete McCowan, a curve ball artist. Caldwell has experience, but McCowan has a spectacular throwing arm.

1948, 6 Sep, p6 – Danville Yanks beat Danville Cubs 12-7 yesterday at Old Fort Park. Manager Dub Sleet pulled pitcher “Pistol Pete” McCowan after the first inning in a strategy to preserve McCowan’s arm. Leading hitters for the Yankees were Miller, Maupins and Frye; for the Cubs, Andrews.

1949, 30 May, p6 – The Yankees defeated Campbellsville, 9-7, at Old Fort Park, 29 May. Spectacular catches by Jackson and Durr robbed Campbellsville of sure-fire home runs. The Yanks will play Somerset today, 30 May, at Old Fort Park.

1949, 21 Jun, p6 – Some fans seemed to think that the opponents of the Danville Yankees were weak teams, but manager Dub Sleet said that the Yankees are so good this year, they make their opponents look that way. The schedule of upcoming games includes, Harrodsburg; Campbellsville, Danville Cardinals (4 July), Cincinnati, Louisville Jeffersonville, Lexington, and Burkesville.

1949, 27 Jun, p6 – The Yankees were defeated on 26 June, 5-3, by Harrodsburg. After starting pitcher, Cat Andrews, got in trouble, Pete McCowan took over. This was the first loss for the Yankees this season. On Sunday, 3 July, the Yankees will play Campbellsville, then on Monday, 4 July, they will play the Danville Cardinals.



(Fairview Park, West Danville, site of the Cubs home field (“X”))

1949, 5 Jul, p6 – In what was billed as a pitcher’s duel, the Danville Yankees defeated the Danville Cardinals 10-2 under the two-hit pitching of “Pistol Pete” McCowan, Monday, 4 July. Billed as a contest between McCowan and the Cards’ Shanklin, the Cards went down.

1949, 10 Jul, p8 – The Danville Yankees will play the 1948 state champion Louisville Black Caps at Old Fort Park. The lineup for the Yanks was not announced, but it was expected that the same lineup that ran roughshod over the Danville Cardinals last week was, manager Dub Sleet; Davis, cf; Jackson, lf; Frye, rf; Miller, 2b; McGill, c; Sleet, 3b; Kennedy, 1b; Raines, ss; and McCowan, p. The Louisville team ended up beating the Yankees, 4-0, in an error-filled game.

1949, 21 Jul, p8 – The Danville Yankees took on the Great Zulu Cannibal Giants, of Louisville, on 17 July at Old Fort Park. The Zulus are one of the two grass-skirted teams in the nation, and their brand of play is both funny and serious. The Zulus were started by Toad Franklin many years ago, and local fans are delighted to see the team play.

1949, 1 Aug, p6 – The Yankees beat the Lexington Athletic Club, 8-0 on Sunday, 31 July. “Pistol Pete” McCowan didn’t let his skipper, Dub Sleet, down. Leading hitters for the Yanks were Miller, Faye, McCowan, Jackson and Kennedy; Raines kept up his fine defensive work.

1949, 22 Aug, p6 – The Danville Yankees defeated the Shelbyville All Stars, 3-2. Pete McCowan’s fast ball hit A D Lewis, All Stars’ first baseman over the right eye, but he was able to get up. McCowan seemed unnerved by the incident, but the Yankees still won.

1949, 25 Aug, p10 – Little Hickman will provide a “ding dong battle” for the Yankees when they play 28 August.

1949, 5 Sep, p4 – The Danville Cardinals defeated the Yankees, 5-3, on 4 September in one of the best games in years. The cards convinced local fans that the Yanks could be beat, but it took 12 innings to do so. Ace players in the game included, for the Cardinals, Ralph Carey, Kenneth Terry, Briscoe Inman, Bobby Hatchett, and Milar on base; for the Yankees, Pete McCowan, and Bunny Davis. The second game in the series would be played on 5 September at Sunny Side.

1949, 9 Sep, p4 – The city championship game was played Sunday, 4 September between the Danville Yankees and the Danville Cardinals; Monday, 5 September, a second game was scheduled. The Cards defeated Mt Sterling on 2 September, 12-7.

1950s

1950, 21 May, p8 – The Danville Yankees played Jeffersonville, IN on Sunday, 21 May. Manager Ebb McGill would start Archie McCowan on the mound, with Bill Climax catching. Victory Bus Lines will run to and from Old Fort Park for the game.

1950, 5 Jun, p6 – Two semi-pro teams are set to play the Danville Yankees. Cincinnati Chivos will play 11 June; and the following Sunday, the Lexington Hustlers will play. The scheduled game Sunday, 4 June against Springfield, was called off due to wet grounds.

1950, 13 Jun, p8 – The Cincinnati Chivos defeated the Danville Yankees, 7-2. Pitching was a problem for the Yankees, when young right hander James Gooch threw many wild pitches Ben Andrews scored a home run in the 8th inning, leading all Yankee hitters. Next Sunday, 18 June, the Lexington Hustlers will make a rare out-of-town Sunday appearance at Old Fort Park.



1950, 18 Aug, p6 – The Stanford team, of the Blue Grass League, will play an exhibition game with the Yankees on Sunday, 20 August. Stanford will feature Bobby Hatchett, who pitched for the University of Kentucky last year. When pitching for the Danville Cards last year, a real pitching duel between him and “Pistol Pete” McCowan ensued. McCowan has lately been pitching for the Lexington Hustlers, and “Bunny” Davis has been with the Hustlers as well, all season. Ralph Carey, of Perryville, will share pitching with McCowan.

1950, 5 Sep, p6 – In a series of unfortunate events, the game between the Yankees and Frankfort was deemed a “flop.” Frankfort didn’t bring enough players and had to rely on several ex-Yankees to join them. Craig Tolliver and George Parr, who organized the game, were told not to book Frankfort, as that team had no organization and no uniforms, but they went ahead because the Labor Day game was important. This came the day after the game with Cincinnati was postponed due to rain and a muddy field, but they will play the Yankees on Sunday, 10 September. Pitchers Bobby Hatchett, Ralph Carey, and Pete McCowan will probably be pitching that game.

1951, 31 May, p4 – The Harrodsburg team defeated the Danville Yankees in a Memorial Day game, 17-6 at Old Fort Park. Perryville manager and former Yankees first baseman, Jim “Billy” Stigall will bring his team to Old Fort on Sunday, 3 July. Stigall was the first white player to play on a mixed-race team in Danville, and he has combined the Deep Creek and Perryville teams. Yankee’s manager Tom Kennedy will have Archie McCowan pitching for that game.

1951, 3 Jul, p8 – On 4 July, Jeffersonville, IN, will be in town to play the Yankees at Old Fort Park, with the Yankees in the unusual role of underdog. Manager Tom Kennedy is expected to put lefty Grant Harris pitching.

1951, 7 Aug, p8 – Campbellsville will play Sunday, 12 August. Manager Tom Kennedy’s Yankees are “hepped up” about this game, having been beaten by Campbellsville 11-6 in their prior encounter.

1952, 8 Jul, p5 – Tempers flared between Yankees manager, Bob Lawson, Captain Tom Kennedy, and park owner, Gene Kinley. Kenley decided he would use the concession stand and let the Yankees have some other day, causing the Yankees to quit the park. The team would practice at the Lebanon Pike park and hoped to play one or two games there in the former “home” of the Danville Cubs.

1952, 25 Jul, p8 – The Danville Yankees will play the Frankfort Tigers on their new park in West Danville. Jack Farmer, Danville High School athlete, is slated to see action on the Yanks mound. He and Claude Singleton, the only white players, will share pitching duties. Bunny Davis will take over as manager, and Tom Kennedy will be captain. On Sunday, 25 July, the Yankees will travel to Harrodsburg.

1952, 31 Jul, p8 – The Yankees are back at Old Fort, with the dispute between the club and the field owner patched over. The Yanks left four weeks ago but will be back on 3 August under new manager Bunny Davis, formerly of the Lexington Hustlers.



UNDEFEATED this season are the Danville Yankees, well known colored baseball team. The Yanks, managed by Bunny Davis, play the Zulu Clowns team this Sunday. In the picture, top, left to right: Tom Kennedy, Archie McCowan, Dowell McCowan, Roy Yocum, Matthew (Pistol Pete) McCowan, and Manager Bunny Davis. Bottom row, left to right: Theodore Davis, trainer; Sidney Stevenson, June Christy, Oliver Wheat, Marvin Swann, William Pittman, J. W. Raines, and Donald Davis, trainer. Team members not present when picture was made were Frank Joyner, pitcher and outfielder, and J. L. Andrews, an outfielder.

Dowell “Hero” McCowan will be team captain. Manager Davis called on all baseball players, white or colored, to get in touch with him for tryouts.

1952, 10 Aug, p10 – The Yankees will meet the Lexington Athletics this afternoon. Manager Bunny Davis chose Claude Singleton to pitch, with Jack Farmer in reserve. The Lexington team beat the Yanks 14-9, earlier in the season.

1953, 24 Jul, p8 – The Danville Yankees are undefeated (photo left)

1953, 27 Jul, p6 – On Sunday, 26 July, the Danville Yankees defeated the Zulu Clowns 7-0, at the Old Fort Park. The Yanks fans cheered and watched in awe as “Pistol Pete” McCowan (3 hits, one a home run), Dowell McCowan (2 hits), and Bunny Davis (2 hits) each scored hits. The

Yanks will play the Perryville All-Stars on Sunday, 2 August.

1953, 4 Sep, p8 – Corning Glass will take on the Danville Yankees, which was undefeated so far in the season. Manager Bunny Davis would probably use “Pistol Pete” McCowan pitching.

1954, 2 May, p8 – The Yankees will take on the Texas ball club at Old Fort Park in the season opener, Sunday, 2 May.

1954, 16 May, p10 – The Danville Yankees will play the Lexington Hawks, 16 May at Old Fort Park. Manager “Bunny” Davis lists Pete McCowan or Frank Joyner, pitching; Davis or Joe Walker, catching; Tom Kennedy, first base; Archie McCowan, second base; J W Raines, shortstop; Ben Andrews, third base; Sid Stevens, left field; Josh Shannon, center, and Joyner or Kennedy in right field. Oliver Wheat, shortstop last week, is busy with Bate High School graduation activities.

1954, 18 Jul, p8 – The Louisville Black Sox will play the Danville Yankees at Old Fort Park. Yankees manager Bunny Davis will send Frank Joyner to the mound.

1954, 22 Aug, p8 – The Danville Yankees will face the Elizabethtown Hot Rods Sunday 22 August at Old Fort Park. The Elizabethtown team has numerous players who are with farm teams of several major league teams and are an integrated team.



1954, 13 Sep, p6 – The Danville Yankees shut out the Hodgenville team 10-1 under the pitching of “Pistol Pete” McCowan. The team was being scouted by William Dismukes, of the Kansas City Monarchs and New York Yankees, who was very impressed with McCowan’s pitching.

1955, 17 Jul, p10 – The Yankees were preparing to meet Taylorsville at Old Fort Park on 19 June. Ralph Martin, outfielder, and Jack Farmer, pitcher, will appear for the Yankees. The Yankees have been carried by Frank “Slugger” Joyner, and “Pistol Pete” McCowan, as well as “Smiling Sid” Stevens, and shortstop “Mutt” Christy.

1955, 12 Sep, p7 – Lancaster went down to the Danville Yankees, Pete McCowan, pitching, 7-4. The two teams will play again on 18 September.

1956, 13 Aug, p6 – The Danville Yankees will play the Indianapolis Dodgers here on 19 August, but yesterday, Sunday, 12 August, they beat the Winchester All-Stars, 10-3. Manager Archie McCowan pitched, and Sid Stevens and June Pittman hit home runs.

Photo of four Danville Yankees, date unknown, includes front, Matthew "Pistol Pete" McCowan and June "Mutt" Christy; back -- William "Bunny Davis" and Rev. Thomas Kennedy

1960s:

1962, 2 May, p10 – The Danville Yanks, who lost their opener to Lexington last Sunday, 28 April, 12-6, will play the Bonersville Tigers Sunday, 4 May, at Old Fort Park.

1962, 22 May, p8 – “Pistol Pete” McCowan started and Frank Joyner finished the game against Bonersville, winning 16-4. In the fifth inning, the score was 8-2, but the Yanks exploded, with Christy, 4 out of 4, and Barleston, with two home runs and five runs batted in.

1962, 25 Jun, p6 – The Yankees beat Lawrenceburg 10-5, yesterday, at Old Fort Park. Bill Cody started pitching and was relieved by Lester Patton. Top hitters were Norman Bartleson and Bob Cunningham. They will play the UK-star-studded Lexington Parkette team next Sunday.

1963, 2 May, p10 – The Danville Yanks lost their opening game on 28 April to Lexington 12-6; they are set to play rival Bonneyville Tigers this coming Sunday, 4 May.

1965, 1 Jul, p6 – After a year off, “Pistol Pete” McCowan, the Satchel Paige of Danville, was expected to “hit the comeback trail” in a game against Nicholasville that coming weekend.



THE PONDEROSA SOUL KINGS were the honored guests at a banquet Friday night at the Ponderosa. The Kings finished the softball season with a 31-11 overall record. Members of the team shown above are, front row, left to right, Michael Hughes, Richard Guest, Ben Kinley, Winice Wilkerson and Mike Cowherd. Back row, same order, Tyrone Wheat, bat boy; Ronald Raines and Thomas Ganns. Members of the team who are absent included manager Norman Bartleson, Jackie Lewis, Johnny Raines, Bernard Shanks, Ray Dunn, Steve Ford, Edwin Grey, Kenneth Rothwell, Thomas Hayden and Lonnie Johnson!

1970s:

1972, 3 Sep, p14 – The Soul Kings, a softball team sponsored by Club Ponderosa, took on the Soul Mates of Lebanon and the Perryville First Baptist, Sunday, 3 September, at Old Fort Park; tomorrow, Monday they will face Springfield Holy Rosary.

1972, 17 Sep, p17 – The Ponderosa Soul Kings and Queens were the honored guests at the Ponderosa, Friday, 15 September.

1973, 20 May, p15 – The Ponderosa Soul Queens had two home runs and Anita Harris had three hits. Their opponent was not named.

1973, 10 Jun, p15 – The Soul Kings will meet the Lexington Merchants in a double header today, manager Norman Bartleson noted.

1973, 15 Jun, p11 – The Ponderosa Soul Kings defeated Richmond twice in a double-header on Saturday, 9 June; top hitters were Kenneth “Checkerboard” Rothwell, 2 home runs, and Thomas “Fat Mamma” Ganns and Johnny Raines each hit one homer. On Sunday, 10 June, they lost a double-header to the Lexington Merchants. On Sunday, 17 June, they will take on Springfield Community Center at Old Fort.

1973, 9 Jul, p8 – The Ponderosa Soul Kings took a double-header from the Winchester Wildcats, on 8 July. After being behind 12-5, they regrouped, with top hitters Ben Kinley, Johnny Raines, Kenneth Rothwell and Richard Guest. Raines had a three-run homer. In the second game, the Kings fell behind 4-0 after two innings, but they picked up two runs in the third, five more in the fifth, and won 7-5. Leading hitters were Ronald Raines, Norman Letcher, Joe Paul Routt and Kenneth Rothwell, with two hits each. The Kings will be at Munfordsville on 14 July and will host Covington Black Hawks on 15 July for a double-header.



THE PONDEROSA SOUL QUEENS were the honored guests at a banquet held at the Ponderosa Friday night. The girls softball team had an excellent season. Members of the team are, front row, left to right, Annie Smith, Lynn Johnson, Linda Huston, Roberta Tompkins, Lydia Jones and Ann Owsley. Second row, same order, head coach Michael Hughes, Gail Letcher, Virginia Lewis, Georgia Tompkins, Leitha Dawson, Joann Robinson, Janice Frye, and assistant coach Mike Cowherd. Missing from photo were Almertra Dunn, Joyce Fisher, Ruby Owsley, Sharon Jenkins, Charlotte Jackson, Ruth Ann Graves, Patricia Jenkins, Vickie Ford, Brenda Baughman and Anita Ford.

1973, 22 Jul, p18 – The Ponderosa Soul Kings and Queens will play the Munfordsville Hustlers and Hustlerettes today at Old Fort Park on Duncan Hill. The Kings are scheduled to play the OK Tool and Die team from Burgin on 24 July.

1974, 7 Jun, p8 – The Soul Kings nipped Preston Trucking 17-15. Joe Huston’s double in the seventh scored Scrapper Letcher, and Pete Cowherd’s towering home run over the left field fence gave the Kings the victory.

1976, 23 Jul, p10 – A benefit softball game would be played on Saturday, 24 July in Stanford between the “Old Time All-Stars” and the Gravediggers at Stanford. The “Old Time” team was made up of players who either played in any league, or at one time have played against major league players. Their roster included William “Bunny” Davis, Tom Kennedy, “Pistol Pete” McCowan, Sidney Stephens, June “Mutt” Christy, J W Raines, William Jones, Bud Reed, Buddy Bartleson, Jim Kooch Reid, Junior Wilkerson, Bobby Wilkerson, Ollie Simpson and others.

Basketball

1975, 26 Jan, p12 – The Soul Kings trounced Corning Glass 136-52, with Pete Cowherd, 31 points; Ronald Raines, 28; Thomas Gann, 12; and Michael Hughes, 12.



TOURNEY CHAMPS—The Soul Kings won the Metro League tournament championship by defeating Danville Industrial Distributors in the title game last night at Jennie Rogers gym. Members of the team are, left to right, front, Ben Kinley, Edwin Grey; second row, Jackie Lewis, Roy Neal, and Michael Hughes; third row, Johnny Raines, Pete Cowherd, Ronald Raines, Thomas Ganns and manager Darnell Prewitt.

1977, 14 Mar, p9 – The Soul Kings won the Independent League tournament defeating the Gold Diggers 80-68 Jimmy Segar scored 23 points; Bo Hawkins, 16; Ronald Raines, 15; Johnny Raines, 8; Billy Joe Coulter, 6; Thomas Ganns and Pete Cowherd, 4 each; and Jackie Lewis and Kevin Napier, 2 each.

1975, 13 Feb, p12 – Tourney Champs, Metro League, the Soul Kings defeated Danville Industrial Distributors 109-44 last night. Johnny Raines led the Kings with 30 points, with assists from brother Ronald Raines at 25 points, along with Pet Cowherd, Thomas Ganns, and Edwin Grey, at 14 points each.

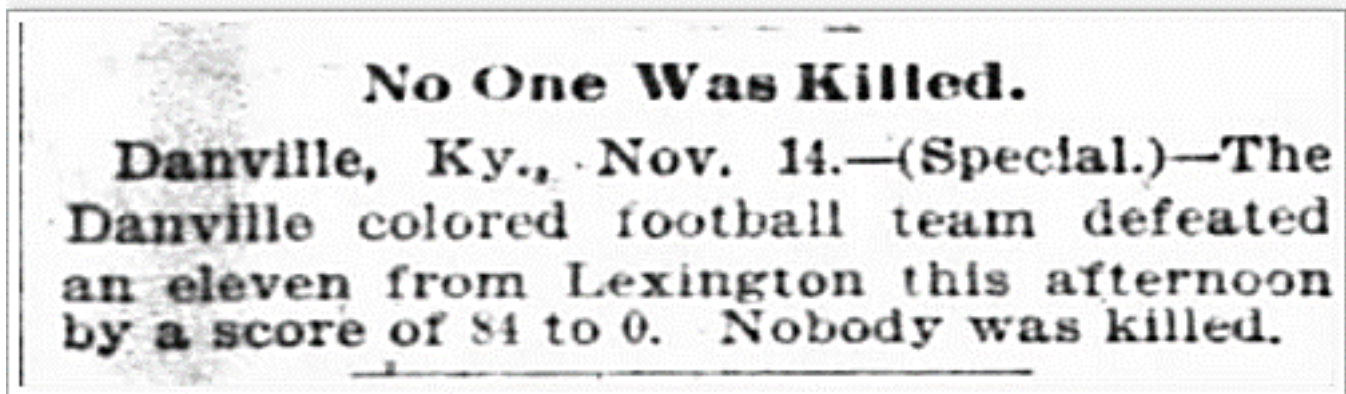
Football

1894, 28 Nov, p3 -- “Danville’s Colored Foot Ball Team Paralyzes a Similar Organization from Richmond.” The review of the 27 Nov game was quite different from modern sports write-ups. This article is so intriguing, I quote it in its entirety:

“Danville and Richmond have at last met in battle array, blood ha been spilled upon the field of honor, Richmond’s pride has been humbled in the dust and victory perches high upon the banners of Danville’s redoubtable warriors. ‘Rah! ‘rah! ‘rah! Whoopla! Whoop! Sis boom Ah-a-a-a!

“The game of foot ball between the colored teams of Richmond and Danville on the Centre College grounds yesterday afternoon was witnessed by about five hundred persons. It resulted in a victory for the Danville team by a score of 40 to nothing. Danville making seven touchdowns and one safety. “Hub” Graham did some artistic goal-kicking, missing only two out of seven. “Babe” Graham made five touchdowns, Will Harris one and Clint Taylor one. The Danville team was made up as follows: Clint Taylor, Captain and right end; Large Renfro, right tackle; John Barbee, right guard; Jordon Durham, Center; William Harris, left guard; Jim Warren, left tackle; Ed. Fife, left half-back; Rob Graham, full back. Substitutes -- Boyle Owsley, William Briggs, Ben Moseby, George Ballard. Manager -- William Embry. The Richmond team contained such names as Burnam, White, Harris, Kelley, Cullins, Bates, Letcher, Ballard, Owens, Walker, Estil and Turner.”

1895, 15 Nov, p2 -- An article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, notes: “Danville, Ky., Nov. 14. – (Special.) – The Danville



colored football team defeated an eleven from Lexington this afternoon by a score of 84 to 0. Nobody was killed.”

1909, 26 Nov, p3 – Either Richardson’s Danville Tigers, a colored football team, was defeated by the Lexington team yesterday, 11-0. They were not the only team that went down on the gridiron.

1946-Nov 22, p1 – Football fans planning to leave town on Thanksgiving no longer need to do so. The Danville All Stars will be playing the Versailles Wildcats on Thanksgiving Day at 2 p.m., in Danville High School’s Stadium. A story on 26 Nov stated that the All Stars lineup included J Doram, J T Gray, Ingram, Johnson, Beasley and Fields, as well as R Smith, J Smith, Hale, Andrew, Frey, Strange, Jones and Gray. Backs Baughman, Prewitt, Routt, Ball, Jackson, Davis and Letcher were also on the roster. The *Advocate-Messenger* did not give first names of any of the players. And a final article, 29 Nov, noted that Versailles went down 19-13, in a game attended by Mayor Henry L Nichols. The team thanked Nichols for assigning police to the game, superintendent J Marvin Glenn and DHS principal, for use of the field, and Mr. Goodloe and Mr. Summers for providing the equipment.

1947-Nov 11, p2 – Armistice Day will see the Danville All Stars play the Paris Wildcats, with many of the 1946 players back in uniform. Coach Dudley Doneghy's team defeated Paris 13-0. Notice was given that Nov 27 will be the annual Turkey Bowl game, opponent not yet selected.

1947-Nov 25, p2 – The Versailles Wildcats will come to town Thanksgiving Day for the Turkey Bowl. The Danville All Stars, led by Capt John Gray, was coached by Centre College trainer, Dudley Doneghy. Again, the *Advocate-Messenger* gave only last names of the players. The 26 Nov story calls the All Stars “Danville’s Colored pro team.” In an article published on 30 Nov, Coach Doneghy said that after defeating Versailles 33-0, his team would be going to Lexington on 30 Nov to play for the pro championship of central Kentucky. Victory Bus Lines was furnishing transportation for the game from Second Street at 11:00 am.

1948, 24 Nov, p8 – The upcoming Turkey Bowl between Danville and Harlan will see Danville at full strength, with several additional players. Officials say the Turkey Bowl is growing by leaps and bounds and is expected to become a major event in future years. The *Advocate-Messenger* reported on 24 Nov that the Third Annual Turkey Bowl game saw the Danville All Stars playing Harlan at the Danville High School field. In what was expected to be a good game against “the boys from the mining town ... a rough bunch”, the Danville team consisted of QB - Bunny Davis; LE - Herbert Andrews; LT - D Jackson; LG- J W Ingram; C- Matthew Spears; RG- J T Gray; RT - Son Hale; RE - Rich Frye; HB - James Tresenwriter; HB - Paul Route; and FB - Nein Jackson.

1949-Nov 25, p8 – The All Stars won again, 20-0 over Paris on a muddy field, in a game that was broadcast on WHIR radio. James Tresenwriter caught a pass from Prewitt to score the first touchdown in the third quarter. In the fourth, John “Schooney” Segar scored on another pass by Prewitt; and the third touchdown was a pass from Prewitt to Tracy. Coach Bud Summers kidded “Mouse” Cowan, who played his last game at Bate this year, and Beasley who played his last game at Bate in 1932, saying “Many generations separate those two boys.”

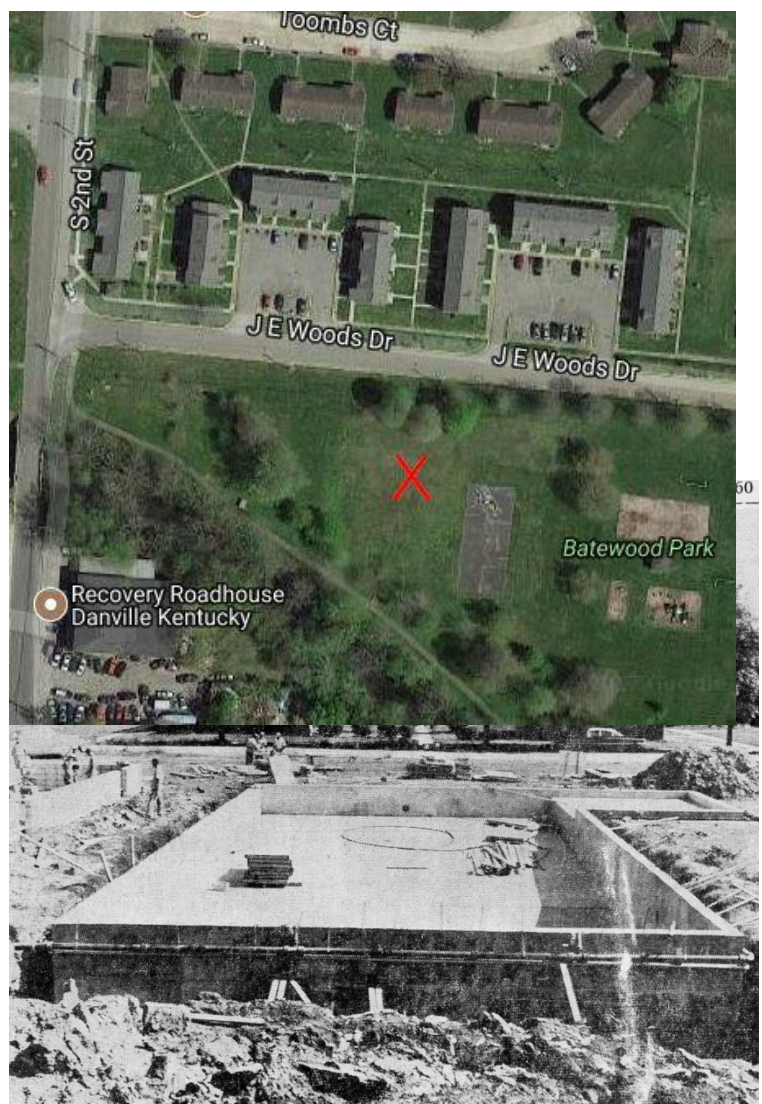
1950, 19 Nov, p2 - The Fifth Annual Turkey Bowl game was to be played at the Danville High School field between the Danville All Stars and Paris on Thanksgiving. Past Turkey Bowl games included the 1945 All Stars defeat of Versailles, 19–14, with great play from Capt. James Doram, J T Gray, Worthing Beasley, J N Ingram, Son Hale, Herbert Andrews, Jim Baughman, and Bunny Davis, who scored all three touchdowns. 1947 saw a repeat victory over Versailles 32-0, while 1948 saw Ozenia Hawkins, William Whitley, Pap Grey, Tom Pope, Beasley and Andrews defeat Harlan 18 to 7. In 1949, John Prewitt’s passing, James Tresenwriter’s catching and running, and the fine play of Capt J T Gray, George Cowan, Phillips and Johnny Johnson, along with the linebacking of John “Scoonie” Segar, defeated Paris 13-0. Two days later, 24 Nov, the newspaper reported Danville kept its unbeaten Turkey Bowl slate clean by defeating Paris 7-0. On a soggy field, John Prewitt ran for the touchdown on a pass by James Tresenrider [sic], and Prewitt added the point after. The Paris team was mixed, with white and colored players.

Swimming

1959, 12 Aug, p1 – The Danville City Council unanimously approved the location for a “colored” swimming pool off South Second Street on the south side of Terrell Drive (location marked with an “X” on the aerial photo).

1960, 21 Feb, p1 – Bids went out for construction of the Terrell Drive pool. Much of the funding would come from the estate of the late Effie Barnett.

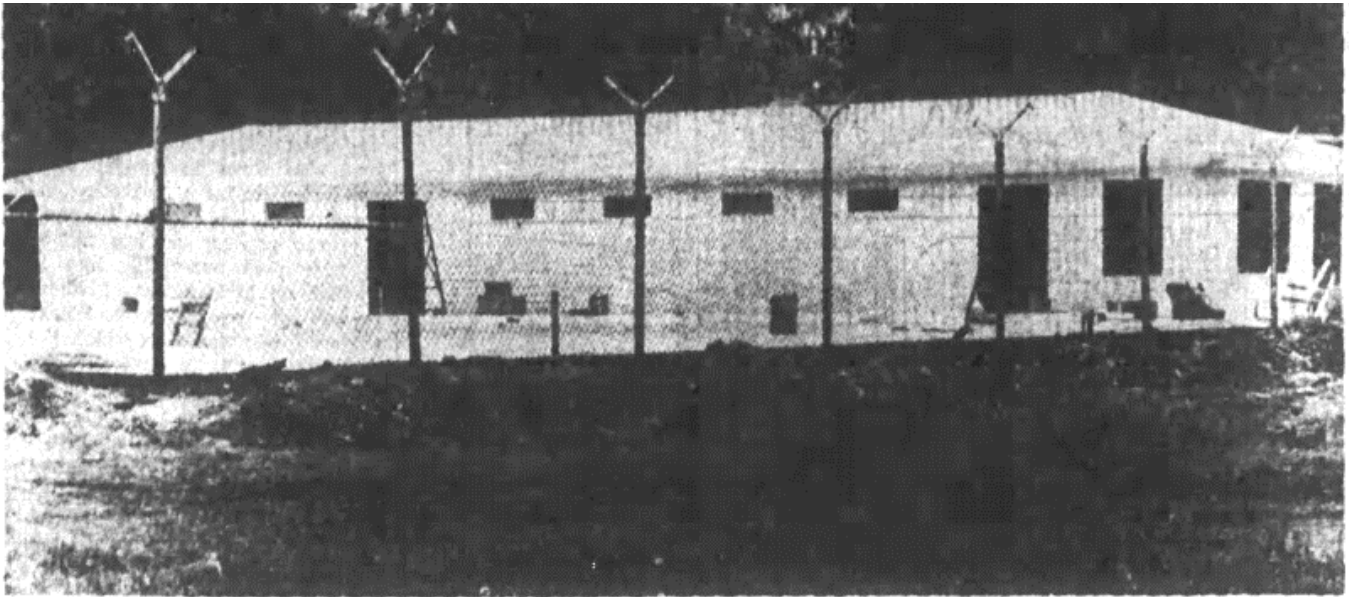
1960, 10 Jul, p1 – The new Terrell Drive swimming pool was dedicated on 10 July 1960 (*photo below*). A tentative schedule had the pool open from 2 to 9 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and from 1:30 to 6:30 on Sundays. The pool was under the charge of the



Community Construction Committee, chaired by Cecil Cohen. Fencing around the pool had come from Kentucky State Hospital, which was removing the cyclone fence there.

1960, 14 Aug, p12 – Donations were being solicited for the remaining cost of the Terrell Drive Pool in August 1960; contributions could be mailed to Cecil Cohen, 227 E. Broadway.

1961, 21 May, p6 – In anticipation of opening for the summer, applications for two lifeguards and a manager were being taken. Interested candidates were asked to list their qualifications on a post card and mail to “Terrell Drive Pool, Danville, Kentucky.”



DANVILLE'S NEW Terrell Drive Swimming Pool, near the Batewood Homes on South Second street will be dedicated this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The bathhouse and cyclone fence are shown in the picture above. Popular subscription provided the funds for this modern pool which has been built for the use of the negroes of Danville. It is modern in every respect and meets all requirements for a first class pool.

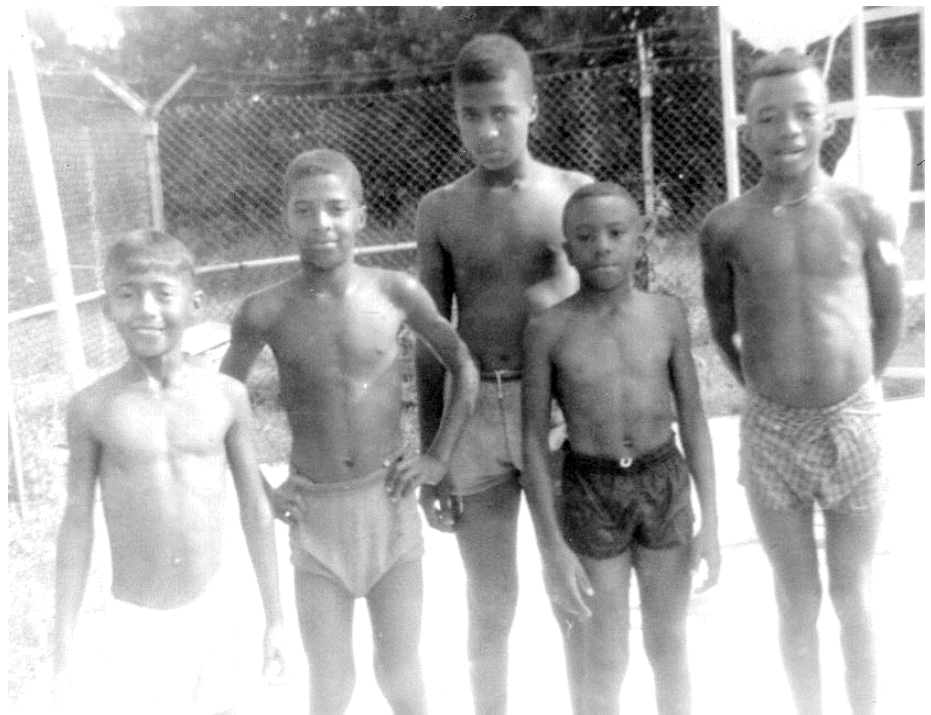
1961, 30 Jun, p4 – Vandals were reported to have thrown balls of mud into the Terrell Drive pool.

1961, 22 Aug, p1 – The Terrell Drive pool closed for the season on 27 August but might reopen Labor Day weekend if weather permits. Cecil Cohen, director, noted that most of the staff were teachers or students, and closing on the 27th would provide a week's vacation before the start of school. Cohen also noted that improvements are needed in the pool area, including tennis courts and a baseball diamond. The committee was also listed: Charles Grey, Raymond Steele, Mrs. Mary Mattie Grey.

1962, 9 Apr, p1 – Ownership of the Terrell Drive Pool came under question, making the opening for 1962 an uncertainty. The Committee was hampered by a limited budget, and that much of the work at the pool was done by committee members on their own time. A request to the Danville city government was made, to take over maintenance of the pool. They emphasized the need for tennis courts and a baseball diamond, once more.

1964-06-12-p3 – The Terrell Drive Pool opened on 12 June for the summer. The newspaper announcement listed ticket prices: family plan \$10; season ticket \$5; weekly rate \$1; and daily rates \$.35 for adults, \$.25 for children, and \$.14 for the wading pool. Contact persons included Henry Bevel, manager, and Charles Grey.

Photo right: James “Jim” Jones, John Raines, Ronald Raines, James “Doc”



Simpson, Robert “Bobby” Faulkner, all now deceased except James Jones.

1966-06-08-p7 – The Pool opened on 10 June, with Lon L Harris serving as manager and a lifeguard. Harris was a student at Western Kentucky State College. A basketball court was added to the pool area and a picnic area would soon be available. A plan for night hours was mentioned, for groups, clubs, and private parties, on request to the manager.

1968, 8 Nov, p4 – Cecil Cohen, in a letter to the editor, noted that the Danville city dump on Terrell Drive was full, but that the city had no plans to move it. He went on to note that he had been promised ten years ago that the city would move the dump. Large trucks coming down Terrell Drive make the housing project and the pool (built in 1959) dangerous for children with trash and other objects falling off the trucks. He also said that the city has done very little improvement to the recreation area.

1973, 29 Jul, p28 – The city announced that funds would be made available for new parks, and improvements to existing ones. At Terrell Drive, the present facilities would be revamped, and a basketball court, a space platform, a whirl, a perch, swings and a buck-about would be installed.

1974, 12 Apr, p9 – The commercial landfill on Terrell Drive was finally closed by April 1974.

1974, 1 Jul, p1 – City manager Sam Garnett announced that the swimming pool will be filled in with rock from the rock walls at the entrance of Terrell Drive, and from a building adjacent to the pool which was being torn down.

1975, 27 Jun, p1 – The city applied for a federal matching grant of \$6,900 for park development, the money, if awarded, to be used for a ball diamond on Terrell Drive and blacktopping the former swimming pool. The grant was awarded in the amount of \$7,032.⁸¹⁴

1979, 1 Apr, p1 – Litter and trash marred the entrance to the Terrell Drive Park, but that park was not alone in its needing cleanup, in April 1979.

1983, 21 Jul, p1 – Nearly all mention of Terrell Drive from 1979 on deal with the same issue – the former landfill, and hazardous waste that had been dumped there until the facility was closed to all dumping in 1975. Apparently, there was also hazardous waste dumped in a landfill on Frye’s Lane as well. The *Advocate-Messenger*, 3 April 1986, p1, noted that the city had been using both dumps illegally, in violation of EPA regulations.

At a meeting to discuss renaming of Batewood Park on 13 Nov 2017, Danville City Commissioner James Atkins said that for a long time, Batewood Park had a swimming pool used by the city’s African American population. Michael Smith was one of the first certified lifeguards to work at that pool, he said.

Retired teacher, Bobby Trumbo added that the pool was built so Black people could have a safe place to swim, as they were not allowed to swim at Sunnyside Park during the days of segregation. Instead, many Blacks went out to Clifton to swim in the Dix River, where there were numerous accidents and drownings.

After that happened, “a committee of citizens, Black and white, got together and said, ‘let’s establish a swimming pool for Blacks,’ in a sense,” Trumbo said. “It was open to everyone. But at least we knew where we could go swim.”

Trumbo said he was one of many young Black men who learned to swim at Batewood Park’s pool.⁸¹⁵

Other Sports

1972, 17 Feb, p12 -- In 1972, Danville’s James T “T C” Coates, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Coates of 250 East Green St, earned varsity letters as members of Morehead State University’s soccer team. The team finished second in Kentucky with an 8-4-1 record, including wins over Kentucky, Louisville, Berea, Murray State, Transylvania and Bellarmine.

1973, 29 Jul, p29 -- PING PONG was a favorite pastime in the early 1970s, especially at the Batewood Homes playground.

Prominent People

Numerous famous African Americans were either born in, died in, or at one time, lived in Danville or Boyle County, but found fame elsewhere, or came from elsewhere to Boyle County. Others were “home-grown” and lived in Boyle County most, if not all, of their lives.

Dr. Florence “Frankie” Victoria Adams, (photo right) born Danville 9 Jul 1902, fourth daughter and seventh child of farmer James T Adams and Minnie (Trumbo) Adams, and sister of Montague Adams, died Atlanta 29 Aug 1979, attended New York School of Social Work, Atlanta School of Social Work.

As early as 1928, she was doing speaking engagements at the First Baptist Church in Danville, coming from Chicago at the time.⁸¹⁶ On 19 Sep 1943, a page 5 article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, noted that she was on the faculty at Atlanta University, and was visiting her mother, Mrs Minnie Adams, of Russell St. She was still guest-speaking by 1961, when she addressed the junior and senior classes at Bate on 5 May 1961 on creativity.⁸¹⁷

She developed courses and trained students in community organization and group work. Adams assisted in developing the curriculum for social work, author of *Soulcraft: Sketches on Negro-White Relations ...* After her death and burial in Hilldale, *Reflections of Florence Victoria Adams* was published.⁸¹⁸ Throughout her career, she produced multiple publications. Some include *Women in Industry* (1929), *Soulcraft: Sketches on Negro-White Relations Designed to Encourage Friendship* (1944), and *The Reflection of Florence Victoria Adams, a history of the Atlanta University School of Social Work*, this work however was published post-humously in 1981.



Montacue Roosevelt Adams, born 10 Feb 1893, died Boyle Co 14 Nov 1972, second son and fifth child of James T and Minnie (Trumbo) Adams, and brother of Florence Victoria Adams, buried at Hilldale. He married Agnes Louisa Higgins (born 1895, died 1985) and was principal of the Junction City Colored Public School in 1924.⁸¹⁹ During his lifetime, he was a laborer, chef at Darnall Hospital, a furniture refinisher, supervisor of buildings for Knoxville College where he probably met his wife, Agnes.

James Bernie Barbour, born Danville 1881, son of Morris and Nicey Barbour, died Chicago 11 Apr 1936. He graduated in 1896 from the music education program at Simmons University, then the Schmoll School of Music in Chicago, in 1899, founding what may have been the first music publishing house owned by African Americans in Chicago in 1903. He later lived in Seattle, where he married Anna Maria Powers, daughter of Edward and Marguerett (____) Powers, 29 May 1909⁸²⁰, and Memphis, where he formed the first Black owned music publishing company; he managed W C Handy’s Memphis Blues orchestra beginning in 1919.⁸²¹ He composed operas (*Ethiopia*), spirituals, music for Broadway productions, and organized the African American staff for the Broadway musical, *Show Boat*.⁸²² Barbour conducted a 200-voice chorus for “*Redemption*”, a pageant in Dallas, TX 27 Mar 1926, which was attended by over 3,000 people, including 800 whites. Barbour fended off protests from whites who objected to Blacks using the Coliseum there, and was supported by the mayor, who noted that the building was for use of all citizens, regardless of color.⁸²³ He is listed in *Profiles of African American Stage Performers and Theatre People 1816-1960*, *Who’s Who in Colored America 1928-29* and *Biographical Dictionary of Afro-American and African Musicians*.



Margaretta Ellen “Margo” (Rice) Barnett, born Boyle Co 26 May 1930 (BC), died 25 Apr 1982, mar 1950 Arthur BARNETT, q.v., res Washington, DC 1973. She was reared in Danville, and attended Bate School through grade twelve. She furthered her studies in Chicago, Illinois and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1956, Margo moved to Washington, D.C. to study nursing at Howard University. While at Howard, she was employed in several areas of the university. Among these was the School of Social Work, where she made many friends. Later her interests carried her to employment in the Internal Revenue Service. During this era of her life, she became active in the struggle for racial equality, and a new horizon opened for her ... the theater.

She worked with determined vigor through 'Back Alley Theater' and appeared in many productions there. Her one-woman show, "Black Is A Beautiful Woman", is the end product of her theatrical work. With the guidance of Doug Johnson and Sam Johnson, this turned into a full scaled production. WETA-TV (26) aired the full version of the show in 1976, and this performance won Margo an Emmy for "best individual performer" from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. To further identify the versatility of this lady, she was an auto mechanic and a licensed real estate agent. (Bio from her funeral program)

Caption: The many faces of Margo Barnett. Margo Barnett plays an angry black woman (left) and the role of 'Madam Alberta K. Johnson' by Langston Hughes in her one-woman show BLACK IS A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN, Tues. June 18 at 9:00 pm on Channel 3 (6/18/74)



From the *Times Colonist*, 14 Jun 1974, p49 (Victoria, BC, Canada)

One-Woman Show on PBS

Actress Margo Barnett will illuminate the black experience in a many-faceted one-woman show Black is a Beautiful Woman, Tuesday, June 18, at 9 p.m. on KCTS 9.

In Black is a Beautiful Woman, which received wide acclaim when it was first presented in Washington, D.D., Miss Barnett dramatizes the poetry and prose of several well-known black writers, giving her audience a sometimes sad, sometimes humorous insight into the black men and women of America.

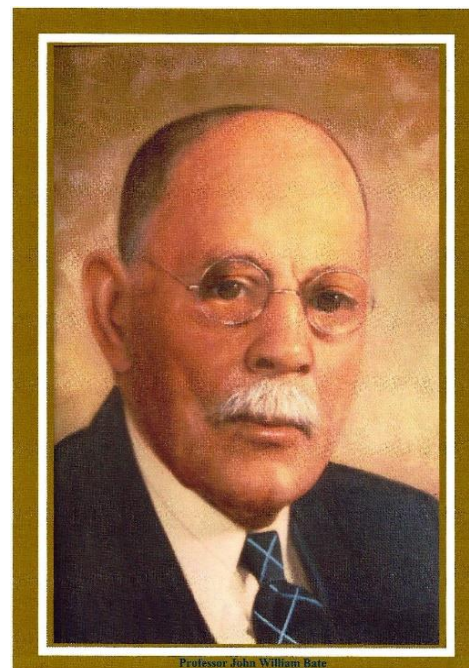
Miss Barnett devotes a segment of the program to her own adaptation of Richard Wright's *Between the World and Me*. In this scene she comes upon the remains of a lynching in the forest, and portraying herself as the victim, re-enacts the death scene.

Washington, D.C.'s Margo Barnett has had very little formal training. She had her real start back in her family's living room in Danville, Kentucky, on Saturday nights, reciting poetry. "It was a family ritual," she says. "My father, whom I adored, made the three children memorize a poem during the week. He would correct our style and say, 'Can the person in the last row hear you?'"

With an eye on a musical career, she attended the Cosmopolitan School of Music, the black annex to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and spent a year at West Virginia State College. She also studied with Roberta Flack in Washington, D.C.

Frank Getlein, critic at large for the Washington Star-News, says "She is a superb reader. In her *Black is a Beautiful Woman*, she ordered the material that it becomes a kind of history of the rise of consciousness, both among black Americans as a people and hypothetical individual black person."

John William Bate, (photo right) principal of Bate School from 1941. Bate was born on the Woodside plantation near Louisville of owner John Throckmorton Bate, and a slave named Nancy Dickerson.⁸²⁴ After his master freed him and his mother, he went Louisville, and lived a poor, hard life, not attending school or obtaining odd jobs, as did his mother. One day while playing in white lady asked if he wanted to go to school. His first response he sensed kindness in Miss Kate Gilbert, from Brookline, MA. a woman give him a bath, and a suit of clothes, and at age 10, he attending a missionary school on 15th Street, then he went on to Norman school, taught by Miss Gilbert. He quit school at 13 and work in a tobacco factory when the teachers left – he didn't want school with anyone other than Gilbert. At her suggestion, in Louisville and entered Berea College, working at numerous jobs



Professor John William Bate

of Margo, has so black within a

1881 to in 1855, son

to church, and an alley, a was, no, but Gilbert had began the Ely went to to attend 1872, he left to earn his

tuition. From 1876 to 1878, he taught summer school in Madison County, and he came to Danville to teach summer school in 1879, returning to Berea in the fall. In 1880, he returned to Madison County, and in 1881, came back to Danville.

He took his AB from Berea in 1881, and a Master's in 1891. Coming to Danville in 1881, he began teaching a three-month school in a small Freedmen's Bureau school on Stanford Avenue, with an enrollment of six, and a pay of \$60 (\$20 per month). At the time, tuition for pupils was \$.50 per month, but many could not even afford that, so Bate approached Dr. George P Newlin, and they got the city board of trustees to appropriate \$10 a month for twenty children, who would not have been educated otherwise. It was during this time that two more rooms were added to the small school, and four teachers were employed. More room was needed by 1910, as enrollment had reached 250, so Bate raised money by private subscription, to build a new school. The new school was only a foundation until 1912, when the County appropriated \$5,000 for the remainder of the building, Winfield Scott, architect, and A W Walker, contractor.⁸²⁵

Up to 1915, Bate only taught grades 1 through 8, but in that year, a high school was added to the building. Bate School became part of Danville's school system in 1910 and continued as such until integration when it became Bate Middle School in 1965. He died 13 Sep 1945, with the funeral being held in the auditorium of the Bate School; he is buried in Greenwood (aka Cove Haven) Cemetery in Lexington.⁸²⁶ Called "Danville's own Booker T Washington, Bate told reporter Elizabeth Hagan of the *Louisville Courier Journal* (10 Aug 1941): "Fifty-nine years are a long time to work in one place. I could write a volume about my years of teaching in Danville, but if you would like a summary in a few words, here it is: I came to the school at 26 and retired from Bate at 85. I found a one room school and I left a building of twenty rooms. I was the one teacher and now there are fifteen. I found six students and I left a school with 600."

The *Journal* of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, for October-November 1933, Vol 6, no 1, dedicated that issue to Prof. Bate, and briefly profiled his life and work in an article on page 7, written by Mrs. Susie B Fish and Mrs. Melinda Doneghy.

Bate was married twice, first to Ida White Lindsey of Lexington, in 1885, the mother of his children; she died in 1910. He then married Lettie R Floyd of Danville in 1912. Children include Dr. L F Bate (see below), J W Bate Jr, a dentist in Cleveland; Clarence Bate; Vivian Bate Peeler, of Greensboro NC and a graduate of Wilberforce College, Ohio; and Helen Bate Andrews of Cincinnati, a graduate of Hampton Industrial School, Virginia.⁸²⁷

Langston Fairchild Bate, born in Danville 1899, died Austin, TX 1997, was the son of John W and Ida (White) Bate. Educated at Illinois State Normal University, 1918-20, University of Chicago, M.A., 1923, University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1926; elected to Sigma Xi at the University of Chicago. He graduated from Kentucky State University, and Illinois State University, and took an MA and PhD from the University of Chicago. He also taught at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri (where he was the chair of the chemistry department), Virginia State College (where he was also the chemistry chair), Miner Teachers College (now the University of DC) in Washington, and was the author of many scientific articles published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and *Science Education*.⁸²⁸

Rainey Bridgewater, (pictured right,⁸²⁹ shop pictured above) was profiled in an *Advocate-Messenger* article by Brenda Edwards, 3 July 2017. He was described as the "best blacksmith Danville ever had." Born in Adair County, son of Joe and Susan (Dinton) Bridgewater, he was living in the Charles Beard household in Danville in 1910; in 1940 at age 63, he was at 508 North Third; in 1945, he was at 348 North Third, and 508 North Third in 1958.

He never married, and in 1964, he moved to Marion County to live with friends, selling his West Walnut Street property. He died in Lebanon, 1 January 1971,⁸³⁰ His obituary noted that he was the last blacksmith in the area, his shop where the parking lot for Farmers National Bank is now located.

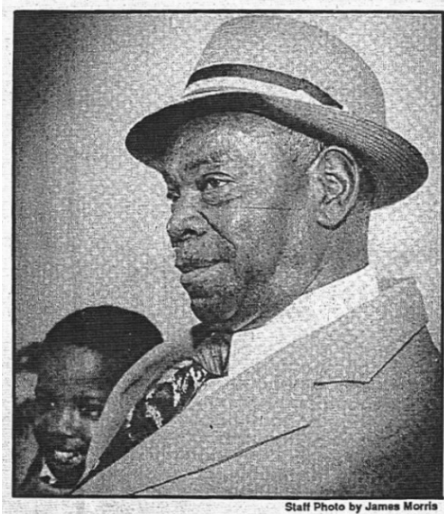


His first shop was located on Fourth Street, and later was moved to West Walnut Street, pictured above. He also owned two properties on North Third, one of which was his home, the former Bell Seminary.

Amilee Vivian (Fields) Bright, sometimes called Amelia, born May 1887 (obituary says 23 Feb 1882), daughter of Gabriel and Lizzie (Prather) Fields, wife of Joseph Sampson Bright, undertaker. After his death in 1934, she took over the undertaking business, running it as the “Amilee Bright Funeral Home”,⁸³¹ at 203 East Walnut Street. In 1947, 13 years after Bright’s death, Amilee married Hayes Langford, and as Mrs. Amilee Bright Langford, she sold the business to William H Johnson, mortician of Lancaster, about 1946. The business then continued as Johnson-Bright. In 1948, she sold the house at 203 West Walnut to Johnson. Hayes Langford was originally from Danville, but had been living in Rye, NY since at least 1918. On selling the house, Mrs. Langford announced her retirement to Rye, New York.⁸³² In June 1976, after Langford died, she sold the home at 50 Grapal Street, and moved to Dayton, OH to live with her niece, Mrs. Pierce (Yvonne) Gross.⁸³³ She died in a long-term care facility in Beavercreek, Greene County, OH 26 Oct 1986,⁸³⁴ and is buried in the West Memory Gardens Cemetery, in Dayton, OH (Find A Grave Memorial 154840513). In her obituary in the *Dayton Journal Herald*, she is quoted as saying, “Life is what we make it. We’ve got a long way to go, yet we’re coming along slowly.” She credited her longevity to no special diets or exercises, but rather that she, “read the Bible and trusted in the Lord”.⁸³⁵

Joseph Sampson Bright, born Lincoln Co 20 Oct 1882, son of Robert R and Betty Ann (Givens) Bright, died Danville 19 Mar 1934, buried at Hilldale Cemetery. He married 10 November 1904 Amelia Fields. In the 1909 Danville City Directory, he was operating an undertaking business at 130 So Second Street, and in the 1910 Census, he is listed as such, with Amelia (or Amilee) listed as a teacher in a polytechnic school. In the 1930 Census, he owned a house at 203 East Walnut St worth \$4000, and in 1940, Amilee is listed as the owner, Joseph having died, and the house is valued at \$3500, noting that she had 3 years of college and was a funeral director. Her father in law, Robert Bright, was living there as well. Joseph’s World War I Draft Registration, 12 Sep 1918, notes that he lives at 203 East Walnut, 35 years old, born 20 Oct 1882, a funeral director, self-employed at 130 So Second St; his nearest relative is listed as Amilee V Bright of 203 East Walnut. He is described as medium height, stout build, Black eyes and hair. His obituary⁸³⁶ notes that he was State Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Knights of Pythias, and an active member of the UBF Lodge, Odd Fellows, and Elks, that he served as clerk and deacon at First Baptist Church for a number of years. He was survived by his father, R Bright, one brother, Jim Bright, and his wife (who was not named).

Dr. Mary Ellen Britton, born Lexington 16 Apr 1855, died Lexington 27 Aug 1925, a teacher, later in 1902. becoming the first woman doctor licensed in Lexington; in Danville she delivered a speech at the Kentucky Association of Colored Teachers at Danville’s St James AME Church in 1887, regarding the need for women’s suffrage. Her speech was considered so important that it was printed in a leading Chicago newspaper. Later she became a founding director of the Colored Orphan’s Industrial Home in Lexington, leaving for Chicago to study hydrotherapy, electrotherapy and massage.



John Franklin Bruce, (pictured left) born Boyle Co 8 Feb 1923, son of Landon (or London) and Sallie (Marshall) Bruce, died Danville 5 Nov 1998, buried Wilsonville Cemetery; not listed in the 1930 Census. He worked at the Parksville train station for \$1 a week after leaving the Wilsonville school; later he worked at Darnell Hospital, local cleaning establishments, and at the Gilcher Hotel as a bellhop and waiter. While at the Gilcher, he remembered meeting Elizabeth Taylor and the cast of “Raintree County” while filming in the area. In the *Advocate-Messenger* article about him, he noted that Wilsonville once had about 50 people, but there were only seven left by 1991, most having moved away, he at 68 being the youngest left. He also recalled attending three church services on Sundays, then hanging around his grandfather, John Marshall, who lived to be 106 years old. His father,

during the 1937 floods, transported refugees to Danville. During World War II, he was drafted, and left Boyle County for Louisville on 12 Feb 1943. He married 1979 Minnie Cooper, who was born in Hustonville 13 Jun 1930, and died in Danville 24 Aug 1993, buried at Wilsonville.⁸³⁷

Amelia (Sleet) Burton, (pictured right) began teaching at the age of 16, in September 1935 in the school in Perryville near where she lived and continued there until the school closed.⁸³⁸ In school year 1939-1940, yer yearly pay was



\$606.50! The two-room school has recently been restored, and is named the Amelia Sleet Burton Colored School, in her honor. When that school closed, she then spent 14 years at Bate School in Danville and was the first African American teacher at mostly white Jennie Rogers Elementary School in Danville in 1967,⁸³⁹ where she was instrumental in smoothing over the process of integration and taught for another 15 years. In January 1983, she was the recipient of the Kentucky's first Distinguished Teacher Award. She retired in June 1982, after a teaching career that spanned 47 years. Mrs. Burton graduated from Bate High School in 1933, Lincoln Ridge Institute in Simpsonville in 1941; she also received a bachelor's degree from Kentucky State College (now University) in 1949, and a master's degree from Indiana University in 1959. She was born 10 Feb 1917, daughter of Lot and Cora Lee (Goodloe) Sleet, grand-daughter of Preston and Emma (Walker) Sleet, and great-grand-daughter of Warner Sleet. She married James Burton, councilman in Perryville. She died 14 Feb 2013 and is buried in Perryville Spring Hill Cemetery with her husband, James A Burton.

James Burton, (*photo below*), son of Thomas P and Minerva E (Bailey) Burton, was born 29 Jul 1902, and died in Danville 27



James Burton

July 1991. He was a member of the Perryville City Council from 1969 to 1983, the first Black person elected to that position. He and his wife, Amelia (Sleet) Burton were the grand marshals of the Battle of Perryville commemoration parade in 1984, just after she had retired from teaching. He was employed by Mayes, Helm and Coyle Hardware and Feeds for over 35 years, was active in the First Baptist Church, and served as caretaker for the Perryville Spring Hill Cemetery.⁸⁴⁰

Oscar Butler was born in Eustis, FL 17 Apr 1916, and died in Duarte, CA 7 Mar 2004. After moving to Boyle County at a young age, he lived in Needmore in the early 1920s, when there were about 15 families in the community. He graduated from Bate in 1935, and completed a commercial course at Rust College, Holly Springs, MS.

He owned numerous businesses in Kansas City and Los Angeles and returned regularly to Danville to help Gertrude Sledd celebrate her birthday. In an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* (23 Jun 1991, p45), he told about growing up in Needmore, and moving into town. His grandmother used to take in laundry, and he and his brother would go to Stoney Point School Monday mornings, then go into town with the horse and pick up the laundry that she was going to do; they would wait until she got off work, then drive back to Needmore. When the horse died, she said, "I've never paid rent before, children, but I'm not going to buy another horse" – so they moved to town and lived at First and Main.

His later life was greatly influenced by Malinda Doneghy (who instilled in Butler a love of Black history, before she died in 1943), and Gertrude Sledd, who upbraided him for some of his behavior, telling him that what he was doing would not be productive in later life, and that she was saying that not as his teacher but as his friend.

In 1994, he donated a significant number of books on Black history to the Boyle County Public Library. The article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 16 Jan 1994, p3, noted that he was born in Florida, grew up in Danville, and lived in Duarte, CA, being best known for inventing a taxicab meter. Butler donated the books in memory of his grandmother, Nannie Adams; his first-grade teacher at Stoney Point, Sophia P Craig, and Malinda Doneghy, John William Bate and Bate Coach Goodwin, all at the Bate School.

Butler established the Cecil Cohen Scholarship, sponsored by the NAACP; the first recipient was Jermaine Johnson, Danville HS 1966, a student at the University of Kentucky.⁸⁴¹ He was the son of Nicodemus and Mayme (Perkins) Butler, and was predeceased by a younger brother, John Butler. At an early age, he moved to Danville, Kentucky. His obituary appeared in the *Pasadena Star-News* on Mar. 11, 2004

Rev. Pleasant Anthony Carter, born Guthrie, Todd Co, KY to Albert and Patsy (____) Carter 28 Jun 1897, died Frankfort 26 Jul 1977. He was married at age 25 (1922) to Essie B Johnson, born Louisville 24 Oct 1904, d/o Rev M M and Holly (Sullivan) Johnson. In 1918 WW1 draft registration, he was working for C L Cook in Louisville, and is described as medium height and weight, brown eyes and Black hair. They lived in Eminence, Henry Co, in 1930C, where he had his first pastorate, then moved to a church in Frankfort. They came to Danville and lived at 439 Russell St in the 1940 Census, and at 121 E Green in 1942 Draft Registration, which states his wife as Essie B Carter. Essie died Danville 15 Feb 1958, and is buried in Louisville. At his death, he was married to Georgia B (____) Carter, whom he had married before August 1966, and was survived by two sisters, Mrs Bea (Carter) Harris of Frankfort, and Mrs Eva (Carter) Gaddie, of Dayton, OH. He came to First Baptist Church as minister in 1933, and served for more



Rev. P. A. Carter

than 40 years, during which he eliminated the church's indebtedness, increased membership, sponsored the Boy Scout movement, remodeled the old parsonage and built a new one, and oversaw the rebuilding of the church after it burned in 1968. It was said that he either converted or baptized about 2/3 of the First Baptist Church congregation by the time he retired. Survivors were his wife, Mrs. Georgia Carter, and two sisters, Mrs Eva Gaddis of Dayton, OH and Mrs Beatrice Harris of Frankfort.

E B Cheatham, born about 1844, grocer in 1870, operated a livery stable in 1880, married Mary C McClain, born MO 1845, died a widow at 2nd St, 18 Dec 1911. He was a delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871,⁸⁴² as well as a member and sometimes officer of the Boyle County Republican Conventions in the period from 1871 to 1897. He resided on 2nd Street in 1880, at 126 So 2nd St in 1910. Their children were Sherman, Victor, Eugene, Alberta and Cardinal de Richelieu, born between 1865 and 1879. Victor, a mail carrier, married Fannie Parr 30 Nov 1911.

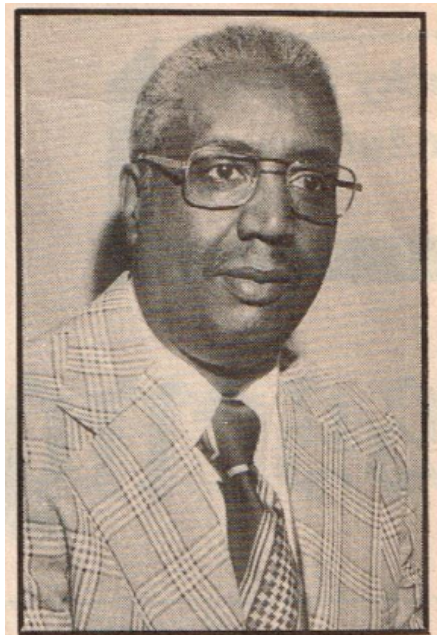


June Christy, (pictured left), (Thomas J on his birth record, Julian T in the 1930 Census, or Jim in the 1940 Census), son of Russell and Pearlene (Graves) Christy, was born Boyle Co 29 Aug 1927 (BC), and died 29 Nov 2018. He married June Daugherty. He was inducted into the United States Army Air Corps at the age of 18 for service during WWII. He was trained as an electrician and awarded the WWII Victory Medal. After 11 months and 6 days, Mr. Christy was honorably discharged at the rank of Private First Class on April 4, 1947. After separation, he returned home to finish at Bate High School where he received his Diploma in June 1950. On November 24, 1950, Mr. Christy was inducted into the United States Army for service during the Korean Conflict. For his service in Korea, Mr. Christy was awarded The United Nations Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal with 4 Bronze Stars. After 11 Months and 5 days in Korea, Mr. Christy was transferred from Active Duty to a Guard Unit for the remainder of his service. He was Honorably Discharged at the rank of Corporal on August 23, 1952. After leaving the military, he retired from the Danville Youth Development Center which is now known as North Point. He loved to play baseball before and after the military for The Danville Yankees as a short stop. Mr. Christy was the proud father of three children, grandfather to three grandchildren, and

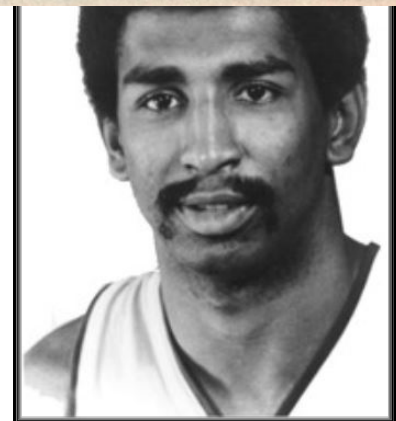
great grandfather of 5.

Cecil Cohen, (pictured right) son of Sam Joe and Carrie A (Gilbert) Cohen, both buried at Shelby City African American Cemetery, and brother of James Marshall Cohen, who was killed in service in World War II 12 Apr 1945. Born in 1925, the sixth child of his parents, he died at the VA Medical Center, Lexington, 5 Sep 1995. His obituary contained testimonials from several people in city government.⁸⁴³ He was also a World War II veteran, graduate of Bate High School. He ran for, and was elected to, the Danville City Commission in 1977,⁸⁴⁴ but although he was defeated in the 1979 elections,⁸⁴⁵ he was elected once again in 1981.⁸⁴⁶

In 1988 he was honored by the NAACP during its Freedom Fund banquet “for an impressive list of accomplishments in his efforts to champion the cause of equality and civil rights for all.”⁸⁴⁷ The article goes on to note that he served as chairman of the Batewood Swimming Pool Committee, championed the annexation of the Duncan Hill area to the city, and fought to get water service to that area. As early as 1952, he wrote a letter to the *Advocate-Messenger*, noting that the manager of the Starlite Theatre was going to have a special show of the Walcott-Marciano fight for colored people, and that while Cohen appreciated the gesture, he wondered if African Americans are good enough to attend a special showing, why are they not good enough to attend the regular showing? “We are living in a time when we are either equal or not. But if this is not the time, let us hope that the time will come when we can go to a theatre of our choice, or any place!”⁸⁴⁸ He was a trustee of the First Baptist Church, a member of the Royal Arch Knights Templar; and a trustee of the Ephraim McDowell Memorial Hospital. He was active in the United Way, Boy Scouts, and the Kentucky



Cecil Cohen



Club. He was employed for 34 years at the *Advocate*, 28 of which were as the foreman of the pressroom, and his wife, Marjorie Ellen Cohen, was employed at Smith-Jackson Funeral Home. His wife, Marjorie E (Wright) Cohen, died 25 April 1994. Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Allen (Janet) Howard of Forest Park, OH, and Patricia Johnson of Danville.

Leonard Coulter, (pictured right) born 16 Dec 1950, died 14 Oct 2009, bur Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. He was a star athlete at Danville High School, where he was part of the 12th Region championship team in 1968, and was at the time of his death, still the school's all-time leading scorer. He earned First Team All-State honors in football in 1969, and his basketball jersey was retired in 2005. At Morehead State University, where he was inducted into the university's Hall of Fame, he was a three-time conference selection in the Ohio Valley Conference. He ranks seventh at Morehead in scoring and third in rebounding and held the school record for the most consecutive field goals at 13. He was also Morehead's first Black All-American. He was drafted by the Seattle SuperSonics basketball team in 1974. Coulter was survived by his daughter, Tiffany McDermott; his son, Leonard Coulter Jr.; his former wife, Zerelda Jean Coulter; his aunt, Agnes Lancaster and four grandchildren.⁸⁴⁹

John Cowan, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁸⁵⁰ There are several men named John Cowan who could have been this delegate. One John Cowan was born in 1823, 1834 or 1840 according to various census records; he was a stone mason with significant real and personal estate in 1860 and 1870 and may be the John Cowan who was emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan prior to 1850 and was born about 1826.

Susan (Penman) (Miller) Davis, founder of the Domestic Economy Club in 1898, one of the oldest women's clubs in Danville, was the daughter of Berry and Mary (Bell) Penman. Prior to her marriage to Samuel Davis, 30 Jan 1868, she had been married to _____ Miller, by whom she had four children, including Edwin, Fannie, John, and Nannie; she also had Lillian, by Davis. As a leader of the DEC, she spearheaded work at Hilldale Cemetery, which until 1949 was not maintained by the city. Reports of neglect and overgrown vegetation plagued the cemetery for years, but Susan Davis kept up the fight to maintain the largest burial place for African Americans in Boyle County. In 1948, a plaque honoring her was erected at the east gate of the cemetery.⁸⁵¹ She was born in 1841 or 1842, died 2 Mar 1925, and is buried at Hilldale along with her second husband, Samuel.



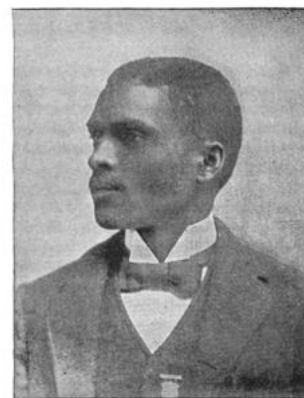
Danville's William E. "Bunny" Davis in his semi-pro baseball days in the 1940s.

William E "Bunny" Davis, born Perryville 9 June 1917, died Danville 12 Oct 2001, married Lillian Beasley in 1942; one of the best athletes Bate School produced, earning his nickname for his speed on the football field. He was recreational director in Danville, and member of the Danville Yankees, later playing for the integrated Lexington Hustlers; first basketball umpire in integrated baseball, umpiring for the University of Kentucky and Centre College. He was an All-State and All-American basketball player, 1936, the first African American named to that team; All-Conference football tailback, and his team held the state record in the 440 and 880-yard track relays. He was an assistant backfield coach at Bate under coach William Goodwin, head basketball coach at Westside High School in Harrodsburg, and backfield coach at Bate. He integrated baseball umpiring at the high school and state level and was the first Black to umpire at University of Kentucky, the Southeastern and OVC conferences. He was also mayor pro-tem 1992-97, member of the city commission, member of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association Hall of Fame, chief doorkeeper for 28 years in the Kentucky House of Representatives.⁸⁵² He was known for breaking racial barriers, as the first Black member of the Kiwanis Club, director of the hospital board, United Way, Selective Service, and Chamber of Commerce; first Black member of the Police and Fireman Merit Board, Danville Cemetery Board, Salvation Army, YMCA, Boyle County Urban League, and Doric Lodge 18. He owned Bunny's Moving and Storage Company. His estate left \$20,000 to the Boyle Landmark Trust for the purpose of historic preservation of the Willis Russell

Log House.⁸⁵³ He was survived by three daughters, Ella Louise Davis and Dolores Davis, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, Jeanine (McCowan) Ford of Danville; and a son, John T Davis of Danville.⁸⁵⁴



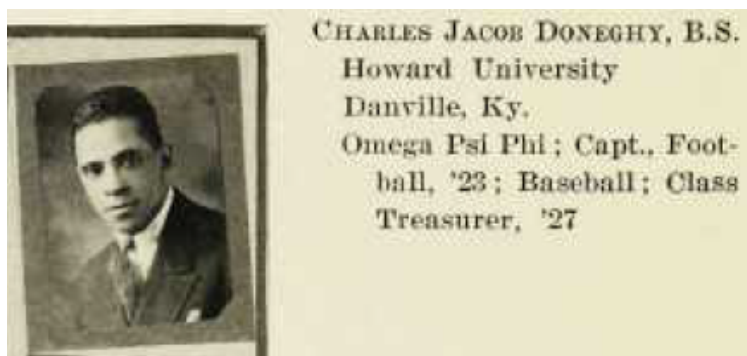
Charles Julian Dawson, born at Hanging Fork, Lincoln Co either 2 Nov 1925 or Aug 1926, married Hattie F Warner, began making model houses and other folk art out of natural or recycled materials apparently in the 1980s. After his death, 16 Jan 2005, the Community Arts Center hosted an exhibit of his work which was covered in both the *Advocate-Messenger* and the *Lexington Herald-Leader*. His creations often took a year or two to make, and he worked on several at a time. Each cabin is distinctive, and Dawson never repeated a style. Many of the buildings were multi-story, and the upper stories could be removed to expose the interior to view.⁸⁵⁵ The Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society's History Center is fortunate to own one of Mr. Dawson's works.



DR. W. T. DINWIDDIE.

Dr. William Thomas Dinwiddie, born Danville 2 May 1865 or Lincoln Co (Marriage record), died Lexington, 1928, son of a carpenter, and a mother who died when he was about four years old. After attending Knoxville College in Tennessee, he returned to Danville and became one of the finest carpenters in Danville, eventually moving to Lexington where he was responsible for much of the extravagant woodwork found in the wealthier homes there. He later attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville, where he studied dentistry, eventually setting up practice in Lexington, one of the first Black dentists in Kentucky. He and first wife Addie are buried in Cove Haven Cemetery in Lexington.⁸⁵⁶ He married (1) 1898 Addie B _____, who died 1904; married (2) Georgia McLaughlin, born Danville 1872, 29 June 1905 by Rev J W Wood.⁸⁵⁷ Four children, Vivian L, Thomas E, and Willie Bell by Addie; and Thomas by Georgia. In 1900, they resided at 298 North Upper St, Lexington; in the 1909 Lexington City Directory, they resided at 536 North Upper, with his office at 118 N Broadway; in 1920, they resided at 437 North Upper St, Lexington.

Dr. Charles Jacob Doneghy, son of John and Cornelia (Russell) Doneghy, born Danville 18 Oct 1898, died East Chicago, IN 2 Oct 1944. He married Bennie Ruth Stevens, born Louisiana 1906, died 1997. He was a World War I veteran, in 1918, employed at the Studebaker Corp, Detroit, MI, but attended Bate school, Lincoln Ridge High School, and Howard University (BS, 1928), in Washington, DC, where he took his M.D. degree. He and Bennie had two daughters born in Indiana, Carole Doneghy, 1932, and Shirley, 1934. An article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 11 Nov 1942, p5, notes Dr. Doneghy, his wife, and two little daughters of Indiana Harbor, IN, were attending the homecoming game of KSC and Wilberforce, and were the overnight guests of their aunt, Mrs Joseph Sinkler, on East Green St.



CHARLES JACOB DONEGHY, B.S.
Howard University
Danville, Ky.
Omega Psi Phi; Capt., Foot-
ball, '23; Baseball; Class
Treasurer, '27

Georgia Doneghy, (*pictured right*) born 5 Sep 1892 in Boyle County, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Wharton) Doneghy; he had previously married Malinda Carpenter, and both are buried in the Shelby City African American Cemetery). Georgia was the granddaughter of Henry and Caroline (James) Doneghy. She died 20 October 1991, at Ephraim McDowell Regional Medical Center, having joined the First Baptist Church under Rev. J E Woods. She worked in the Sunday School as teacher and organist, a member of the Women's Improvement Club, and the Baptist Training Union. She graduated Bate High School and the State University (Simmons University), also studying at Northwestern University, Chicago. She taught academic subjects in Perryville, Winchester and Georgetown, was a teacher in the WPA Play School during the Depression, and was a private music teacher, having Larnell Harris as one of her students. She was also a member of the Busy Sunshine and Domestic Economy clubs. Never having married, she was survived by a great nephew, Richard Cooper of Chicago, several cousins, a sister in law, and numerous nieces, cousins, and close friends.



Catherine “Kitty” Doram, born Danville, died Cincinnati, dates unknown; she may have been a daughter of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram, and was active in the Underground Railroad for many years before the Civil War, though very little is actually known about her life; she is portrayed as an escaped slave, but if she were Dennis’s daughter, that would be incorrect, as the entire Doram family was free after 1796.

Dennis Doram, Jr, born Danville 1796, died Danville 1870, his father was supposedly an American Indian, and his mother, Lydia Barbee, was the daughter of her master, Gen. Thomas Barbee.

The Doram family was freed when Dennis was about two months old. Throughout his life, Doram purchased land, and by 1860, owned 300 acres on the Dix River as well as land in Danville, including the brick building on the site of where the Kentucky 1792 Constitution was written.

He also purchased numerous slaves, and then freed them, often giving them land. Children Sarah Doram Faulkner (owner and operator of a rock quarry in 1898), Gibson (or Gibeon) Doram, Thomas Anderson Doram (a respected farmer), Joshua Doram (1st Sgt, 114th USCI), and Robert Cassius Clay Doram (a buffalo soldier) were also prominent in Danville⁸⁵⁸.

Diademia (Taylor) Doram, born Harrodsburg 1810, died Danville 1883, wife of Dennis Doram Jr; her father, Gibson Taylor, a freeman, bought his wife and children from Moses O Bledsoe of St Louis, MO. At her death, her daughter, Sarah Doram Faulkner, purchased the Doram land in downtown Danville, at Main and Second St⁸⁵⁹.

Gibeon (aka Gill J, Gibeon James or Gibson) J Doram, son of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram, one of Danville’s leading businessmen, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871,⁸⁶⁰ owned a bakery and confectionary after the Civil War which was patronized by both whites and Blacks.⁸⁶¹ He was born in Danville about 1833, and is listed as a rope spinner in 1860, a retail grocer in 1880 and a gardener in 1910. On 21 Dec 1853, he married Ann Jane Rowe, born about 1836.

RIGHT: The Doram Sledd House, 2017, built by Dennis Doram, last owned by Gertrude (Spillman) Sledd, 233 East MLK Blvd.

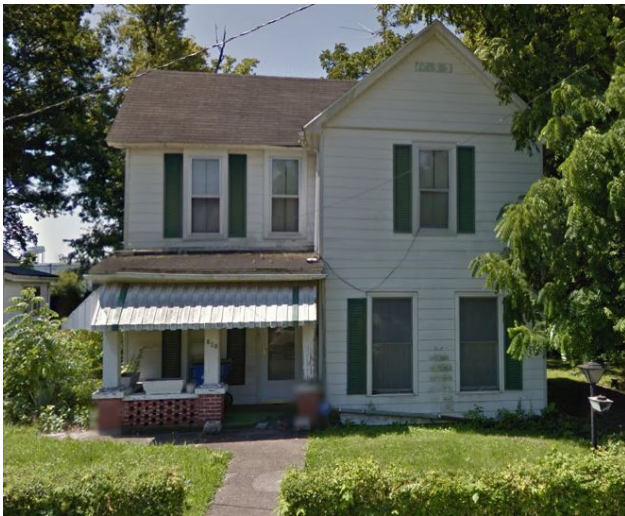
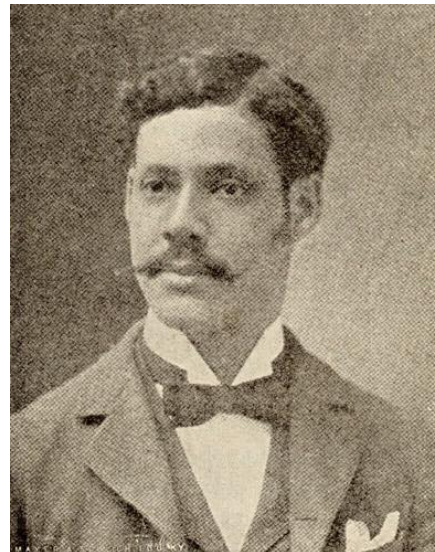
J(oshua?) B Doram, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁸⁶² He is probably the Joshua Doram, born about 1845, barber, with real estate valued at \$1500 in 1870. He was the son of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram, and married Margaret _____. He was a 1st Sgt at Camp Nelson, serving in Co F, 114th USCT. Diademia was living with him in 1880.

Thomas Anderson Doram, born about 1837, was also son of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram; he married 12 March 1862 Susan Catherine Rowe, daughter of Camillus Rowe, and was a very successful and well-respected farmer.

Thomas Madison Doram, (photo right, home below) born Danville 1871, died Danville 1941, son of Thomas Anderson Doram, and grandson of Dennis and Diademia (Taylor) Doram, early a woodworker and carpenter, he entered McKillip Veterinary College in Chicago, where he graduated with a doctorate in



Collections of the Kentucky Historical Society • Accession Number 2000.29.1
(Dennis Doram) & 2 (Diademia Doram) • 29.25" H x 23" W x 0.75" D



veterinary medicine. He may have been the first Black veterinarian, though recent research suggests he was the third. He returned to Danville in 1902 and practiced medicine for many years thereafter.⁸⁶³ His house at 520 Russell St is pictured above – no longer standing, as it was purchased by Centre College for its soccer field expansion.



This is the family of Dr. Thomas Madison and Bertha Hancock Doram. They were: front row, from left to right, Glenna and Ralph; second row, Loretta, Thomas Madison Doram, Roy, Bertha Hancock Doram, and Dorothy; and third row, Roscoe, James, Madison, Arthur, Hugh and Ruth.

Dr. Christopher Benjamin Dotye, son of Christopher and Pattie _____, physician, born Richmond, Madison Co 17 Oct 1902, died Ephraim McDowell Hospital 15 Dec 1957, buried Richmond, Madison Co, married Helen Irene Randals, born about 1905, buried Richmond. He attended high school in Richmond (1921), graduated Knoxville College, Knoxville, TN, 1925, then Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN, in 1930. In the 1940 Census he was living in Richmond with his wife, Helen, and his aunt, Annie V Tribble, born ca 1879. He resided at 226 Wilderness Road but had his office on 118 East Walnut in 1942 and 1945, and at 216 West Walnut in 1948 and 1951. A commemorative window behind the Choir at St James AME Church commemorates Helen and Christopher Benjamin Dotye, Jr, her son.

Robert Todd Duncan, right, born Danville, 12 Feb 1903, died Washington DC 1998, singer and teacher, the son of John Duncan, a garage owner, and Lettie (Cooper) Duncan, a music teacher. Duncan's B.A. (1925) came from Butler University; his M.A. (1930) from Columbia University's Teachers College. Duncan taught music at the University of Louisville's Municipal College for Negroes from 1926 to 1929. Obtaining his Doctorate from Howard University in 1930, he began teaching there in 1931, where before retiring in 1945 he became head of the public-school music and professional voice departments. Duncan's singing career blossomed after a one-night, all-African American production of *Cavalleria Rusticana* at New York's Mecca Temple in 1934, the year he married Gladys Jackson. Written by George Gershwin, the opera, *Porgy and Bess*, opened in New York on 10 October 1935 with Anne Brown as Bess. Although criticism was at first divided, *Porgy and Bess* eventually took its place as the premier American operatic work with the crippled Porgy's persona created by Duncan: dignified and open-hearted.

The post-Broadway tour of *Porgy and Bess* was to conclude at Washington's National Theater in March 1936. But the theater's policy banned African



Americans from attending alongside whites, and Brown refused to perform where such a policy existed, convincing Duncan to do the same. In the face of the Musicians' Union threat of a \$10,000 fine and a year's suspension, Duncan and Brown held firm and the theater's manager, S. E. Cochran, gave in. It was the first desegregated audience in the National Theater's history. In 1945 the New York City Opera signed Duncan to a contract, making him the first African American to be engaged by an American opera company. In 1955, Duncan was the first to record "Unchained Melody," for the soundtrack of the obscure prison film *Unchained*, in which Duncan also played a minor character. Following Duncan's version, the song went on to become one of the most recorded songs of the 20th century. Duncan later taught voice in Washington and at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. He was cited by the NAACP for his contributions to theater. The George Peabody Medal came his way in 1984. In 1985, fifty years after the premiere of *Porgy and Bess*, Duncan and Brown were guests at the first Metropolitan Opera production.⁸⁶⁴

On 15 Oct 1951, Duncan's was the first integrated performance held in the new Alumni Memorial Gymnasium on the campus of Centre College and was arranged by Miss Helen Fisher (later Frye). A reception in the old Boyle gym was held after the concert.⁸⁶⁵

On 9 Oct 2003, *Porgy and Bess* was performed again at Centre, on what was Duncan's 100th birthday year and the 68th anniversary of its Broadway debut. By 2005, he had been named a member of the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame.⁸⁶⁶



Marvin N Durr,⁸⁶⁷ was born in Kansas City, KS 22 Nov 1910 (GS), and died at the VA Medical Center, Lexington, 15 Jul 1996 (GS), with burial at Camp Nelson. He was a resident of Martin Luther King Blvd in Danville. He was the son of Noah and Sallie (____) Durr, attended Kansas City University, and was among the first group of Black pilots who earned their wings at Tuskegee, Alabama, and formed the segregated 99th Squadron, later the 332nd Fighter Group, who flew 1,578 missions over Europe, destroyed 409 enemy planes and earned the reputation of never losing a single escorted American bomber. He was a general contractor in the Danville area and was employed by Dr. George McClure II for several years. Survivors include his wife, Marzie B. Durr; two daughters, Judy Mays Tarrance of Danville and Sharon Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio; and a special God child, ReKita Tarrance.

Florence Elkins, born 30 Dec 1917, died 18 Jul 2004, was the daughter of Forrest Elkins and Christine McFerran, who was a nurse at the "old folk's home", later Smith-Jackson Funeral Home. An interview in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 23 Jun 1991, p44, tells several stories about her growing up in Danville. She was often late to school at Bate, because it was her job to sweep the sidewalks of several neighbors; she won \$5.00 at a Charleston contest at Stout's Theater (located over the Danville Laundry and Dry Cleaning business), and she recalled whistling "Silent Night" at the Red Top inn, at Christmastime. She also recalled Coleman Singleton's grocery store on Second Street, and Doctors Biggerstaff, Frye, Peters, Dotye, and Jones. She helped Rainey Bridgewater at times and served as his "errand girl. She enrolled in nurse training in the General Hospital at Cincinnati, having graduated Bate High and attending Kentucky

State College.⁸⁶⁸



Alonzo A Felding, born Danville 19 Mar 1841, died Knoxville, TN 28 Sep 1918, buried Freeman's Mission Historic Cemetery, Knoxville (formerly Knoxville Colored College). He was a physician, who married Marie _____. Their daughter, Ethel A Felding, born TN 11 Jul 1893, died Knox Co, TN 7 Apr 1921, also buried Freedmen's Mission Historic Cemetery, Knoxville.

Isaac Fisher, born Danville 1871, died unknown; his mother, Polly Davis was a founding member of the New Mission Baptist Church, whose first pastor was Wallace Fisher, who may have been a relative. He traveled throughout the country raising funds for the Danville Polytechnic Seminary, which was also founded by Wallace Fisher, and evidently was quite successful. It was reported in February 1902, that the school had 174 students in the prior year and was being modeled after Booker T

Washington's Tuskegee Institute. Classes at that time included academic courses, cooking, sewing, poultry raising and gardening. Both he and his wife, Lillie A (Sinkler) Fisher, were active in educational and religious organizations.⁸⁶⁹

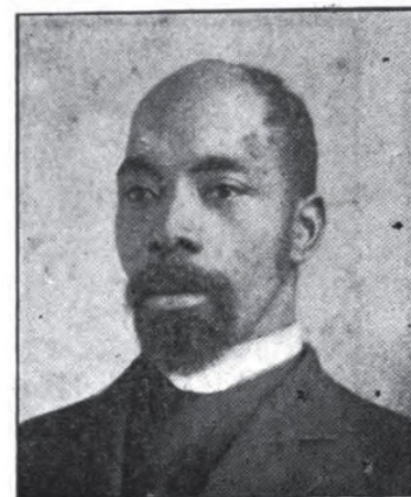


Dr. Harry Eugene Fields (Photo left), born Danville May 1915, son of Alonzo Glaucus and Avarilla (____) Fields. While living in Owensboro, he fought for the hiring of minority teachers and encouraged students to pursue their civil rights. He was chair of the Human Relations Commission of Owensboro, and a longtime member of the NAACP. He took his Doctorate from Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1993 and was a staff member there. He helped calm racial unrest in 1970, after helping desegregate Owensboro schools in the 1950s. Dr. Fields was honored with the Daviess County Bar Association's Liberty Bell Award to honor his outstanding community service for a number of years. He died in Owensboro 13 Sep 2000. Mr. Fields was a chairman of the Owensboro Human Relations Commission, a lifelong principal and educator, member of the local NAACP and Habitat for Humanity who fought for understanding and equality for all. He went to city hall with others in 1970 to improve police/community relations but also spent time restoring the Greenwood Cemetery, because he believed in treating those who had died with respect.

Lillie A (Sinkler) Fisher, born South Carolina Aug 1873, daughter of Charles and Sylvia (Gaillard) Sinkler, both of South Carolina, he born Charleston, she born Eutawville; married Isaac Fisher 30 Dec 1896, resided Walnut St 1910 Census, one child, Charles W,

born May 1898, not living in the 1910 Census; she later had a daughter, Pauline, born 1902, and a third child who also died before the 1910 Census. Apparently divorced by 1915, she married second 14 Jun 1916 Alexander Campbell Brent of Hopkinsville. She graduated Selma University, Selma, AL, and taught there and at the State University in Louisville. She was vice principal of the Danville Polytechnic Seminary for several years, and was teaching (as Lillie A Sinkler, 1915) in the Danville public school system as a music and elementary teacher. She was a member or officer of numerous state organizations, as well as the City Federation of Women's Clubs in Danville, and Assistant Secretary of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Kentucky.⁸⁷⁰

Wallace Fisher, born slave of John L Craig of Danville in 1848; member of the 116th USCI, through which he gained his freedom; in 1872, he organized a Baptist church in Junction City which held services under a tree due to the darkness of the log cabin building; in 1892, along with 14 others, he established the New Mission Baptist Church in Danville; gave a rousing speech at the 1912 Boyle County Progressive Party convention. He reminded attendees that Blacks had been the backbone of the Republican Party since the Civil War. Yet he was not selected as a delegate to the national convention in Chicago, where third party candidate, Theodore Roosevelt had said there would be no Black delegates from southern states in attendance.⁸⁷¹ In 1899 Fisher organized the Danville Polytechnic Seminary, which in 1911 had 2 male and 7 female teachers, with 93 male and 85 female students. In nearly 50 years as a minister, he is said to have baptized 3,500 people, pastored at Perryville 7 years, Junction City 2 years, Mount Salem 4 years, and New Mission 16 years, and he served for several years as a Danville city councilman.⁸⁷² (Photo from Parrish, p154)



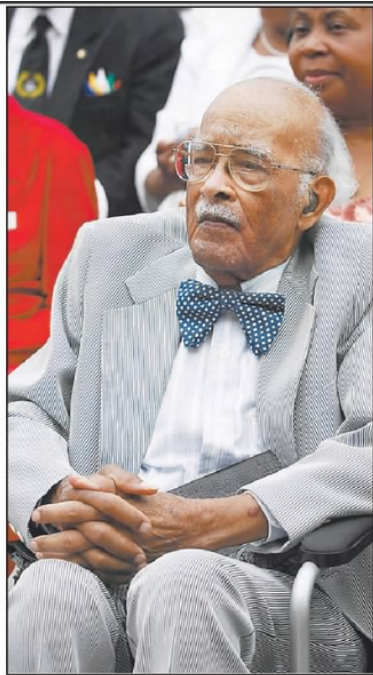
**Rev. Wallace Fisher
Danville, Ky.**

Helen (Fisher) Frye, born Danville 1918, died Danville, 2014, daughter of George and Lydia (Moran) Fisher, married as his second wife, John Goodwin Frye in 1975, civil rights activist, graduate of Bate School 1938, Kentucky State University, 1942, Indiana University, and UK Library School where she was the first Black graduate, first African American to attend Centre College, member of many women's organizations, reinvigorated Danville's chapter of the NAACP, led sit-ins, demonstrations, boycotts protesting segregation.⁸⁷³

Her first teaching positions were in all-white schools in Casey and Lincoln Counties, but she eventually returned to Bate, where she taught for 40 years, and was a librarian for both Bate High and Bate Middle schools. She became one of Danville's leading civil rights leaders, serving as president of the NAACP for 15 years, reinvigorating the organization. She was also a member of the Boyle County Human Rights Commission, the Public Housing Authority of Danville, and as members of these organizations, she made it her mission to ensure that civil rights laws were enforced and upheld in schools, stores, and industries. She led an integration attempt with Danville's restaurants, and even encouraged Centre College to integrate its performing arts programs, bringing Danville native Todd Duncan to Centre. She was non-confrontational but determined in her efforts.⁸⁷⁴



Helen Fisher Frye



John Frye, 102, was one of several hundred people who attended the official reclaiming of Simmons' former site. He is a 1924 graduate.

John Goodwin Frye, left, born Danville 1905, died Danville 8 Feb 2009; entered Bate School 1912 the year the brick building was completed; graduated Simmons University 1924, moved to Chicago where he was a supervisor at the Chicago Central Post Office for 49 years, retiring to Danville. He married (1) Margaret “Margie” Allen; mar(2) Helen Fisher. He had 2 children, Dr. Florence A Frye, born Boyle Co 21 Sep 1926, and John Goodwin Frye, Jr. In 2007, he attended the rededication of Simmons College, 77 years after the college was forced to sell its buildings during the Depression.⁸⁷⁵ He and Helen were subjects of an interview in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 23 June 1991, p43. In the article he described the “Colored Fair”, conditions on Duncan Hill, and Second Street, whereas Helen described life before electricity, and her struggles with segregated schools and the revitalization of the NAACP in Danville.

John Henry Frye, (photo right) with wife Florence (Goodman) Frye, born Danville 1875, died Danville 1949, physician, son of Orange Tinsley and Mary Eliza (Green) Frye, graduated 1900 Louisville’s State Colored Baptist University, 1905, Louisville National Medical College, established practice 1909 in Boyle County, wife Florence Goodman and sons John G Frye (who married Helen Fisher), and James E



Frye. After his education in Louisville, he returned to Danville where he had a successful medical practice for 46 years.⁸⁷⁶

James Frances Green, daughter of James “Jimmy” and Fannie (Helm) Green, who came to Harrodsburg as a youth in 1892 and barbered with Ransom Craig, later became Harrodsburg agent for the Danville Laundry in 1912. James Frances was born Danville 16 May 1901, and died 590 W Lexington Ave, Danville 12 Feb 1984. An extensive obituary was printed in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 13 Feb 1984, pp1, 14. Miss Green taught at Attucks High School in Hopkinsville, 1921-23, then was a secretary at Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute before attending Detroit Teachers College, receiving a bachelor’s degree from the University of Michigan. In 1929, she wrote a one-act play, “New Comers” which was produced with a cast of 15, in Danville 9 December 1929 at the First Baptist Church. She was a social worker in New York in the 1930s, returning home to run the family barber, laundry and beaten biscuit businesses, and to care for her mother. During the 1940s and 1950s, she operated a small motel on Lexington Avenue behind her home, and built both her own, and other homes. In the early 1970s, she organized the “Brotherhood”, for young Black men in Danville. She received from the Kentucky Association of Colored Women’s Clubs, a 50-year service award in 1981, and the American Association of University Women named a state scholarship in her honor. In addition to all her other accomplishments, she was a social worker in Brooklyn, NY, adult education teacher, and case worker in Louisville, and a member of the Danville Boyle County Chamber of Commerce and the member of the Domestic Economy Club.

Viola Denisa Rowe Gross, daughter of Robert Lazarus and Hortense C (Moore) Gross), Viola Denisa Rowe Gross (Danville, August 25, 1921 – Versailles, February 20, 2012), was a teacher, businesswoman, clubwoman and author. She served on many local, state and national organizations and associations in support of African American civil rights and human rights in general. She and her husband Dr. Rodney Gross, Jr. were partners at Gross Veterinary Clinic, which opened in Grayson, Kentucky in 1962. They were the first African Americans to hold professional degrees in Carter County, Kentucky. She graduated Bate School, and mar at St James AME Church, Danville 25 Nov 1949 (Boyle Marrs Bk 48 p320) Rodney T Gross Jr, born Dayton, OH, res Columbus, OH, postal clerk, son of Rodney T and Lula (____) Gross Sr.



Eliza Isabel “Belle” (Mitchell) Jackson, born Boyle Co 1848 (1860 Census) or 1850 (1870 Census), died Lexington 7 Nov 1942, abolitionist, daughter of Monroe and Mary E (Douglass) Mitchell, slaves who had purchased their own freedom. They had moved by 1859 to Xenia, OH where she had studied to be a teacher, but Mary and children Eliza, Mary and Martha, are shown in the 1860 Census for Boyle County. She was hired at age 18 by Rev John Fee 1865 to teach at Camp Nelson, where she was forced out for attempting to integrate the dining hall. Rev. Fee made arrangements with her parents “to test the caste question amongst the white teachers at Camp Nelson and set a precedent of giving positions to colored persons as fast as prepared for such”.⁸⁷⁷ After being ejected from Camp Nelson, Belle returned to Danville, but then went to Lexington to teach. She entered Berea College in 1867, but left in 1871, and married in Boyle Co 23 Feb 1871,⁸⁷⁸ Jordan Carlisle Jackson, Jr, education advocate, trustee at Berea and Wilberforce colleges, politician, newspaper editor, and businessman of Lexington. He was born in 1848 in Fayette Co, a slave, but rose to prominence later in life. He was on the committee which established present-day Kentucky State University. In 1892, she founded, and was president of, the Colored Orphan Industrial Home in Lexington, which served a total of 304 residents from 1894 to 1911.⁸⁷⁹ Belle said of her work in 1896,

“My labors have been arduous and exacting of my time and judgment, but these have been cheerfully performed, as it has been my hope that I might do something in a humble way to advance and build up a Home that shall be enduring and honored among institutions of our land. I know I have had your sympathy and hearty co-operation in this work, for our meetings have been harmonious. That I have been free from errors and wise in all things, it would be beyond erring human nature to hope, but “with charity to all and malice to none,” I have made an earnest effort to discharge the duties of my high trust, as to meet your charitable commendations. And now I can only indulge the hope that whatever of good I have done may be cherished and preserved.”⁸⁸⁰

Belle and Jordan had one child, named Minnie Carlye Jackson. Jordan died in 1918, at 70 years and Belle died in 1942, at the age of 94 years, and was buried in Cove Haven Cemetery.⁸⁸¹

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Jones, born Sussex Co VA 25 Oct 1859, son of Frank Jones and an unknown mother, parents born VA, physician at Kentucky School for the Deaf, died 22 Mar 1939, bur Hilldale. He married 1892 Matilda White Robinson, born VA Sep 1863. He owned the residence at 116 East Walnut St (pictured), and she had 5 children, all of whom were living in the 1910 Census. By the 1940 Census, she is a widow, owning the residence worth \$2000 at 116 East Walnut St. Daughter Estelle (Jones) Jefferson and her children resided here 1940. Their children were Benjamin F Jr, born Jun 1892; not listed in the 1920 Census; office printer in the 1930 Census; Joseph R, born Oct 1894; Julia M, born Dec 1896, married Harvey C Russell 18 Aug 1927; Eva D, born Feb 1898, college nurse in 1930 Census; and Estelle M, born May 1900. Photo left, **The family of Dr. Benjamin F Jones** – Front, Eva, Joseph, Estelle; rear Julia, Mrs Jones, Dr Jones, Benjamin Jr.



The Jones Family - In back yard - 116 East Walnut Street - Danville, Ky. 1919

David Dallas Jones, barber, and first African American to run for the Danville

Board of Education in 1958; he was born in Winchester, TN in 1887, and was a medical clerk and aide in the US Army’s 25th Infantry, stationed in Honolulu when World War I broke out. Coming to Danville in 1923, he started and operated a barber shop with Either One Richardson for five years. He later went into business for himself, in the upstairs floor of a two-story building just north of the McDowell House, on South Second St. In 1958, he was convinced to run for a seat on the Danville Board of Education, the first Black ever to do so. Though he lost, it was a move forward for him simply to have run. His daughter, Lucy (Jones) Stephens, taught world history at Danville High School.⁸⁸²

Susie Pearl (Williams) Jones, born Danville 1891, died Greensboro, NC 1984. Her grandmother was the slave of a Presbyterian minister who taught her to read. Her parents, Frank L and Fannie B Williams graduated from Berea College, and were active in education, he being the first Black high school principal in St Louis, MO. In 1915, Susie married David Dallas

Jones (though not the David Dallas Jones profiled above), whom she had met at University of Chicago. She was active in church and education in Greensboro, NC, from 1926 on.⁸⁸³



Dr. Keisha LeShun (Tillman) Kirkland, (photo left) born Monroe, LA 3 Dec 1971, daughter of Ennis and Linda (_____) Tillman, died at her home in Florida 29 Oct 2013, of lung cancer, though she was a non-smoker. She was an outstanding athlete and 1989 honors graduate at Danville High School, having her basketball jersey retired in 2000. She then attended the University of Louisville, graduating from Regents College in Albany, NY, with a BS in Biology. She was a Cum Laude graduate of the Life University School of Chiropractic in Marietta, GA, and studied meteorology at Mississippi State. She was a chiropractic physician in Sardena, Italy, Charlotte, NC, and Philadelphia, PA, and worked as a meteorologist for WKYT, Channel 27 in Lexington, and later at WYFF television, in Greenville, SC. She married Lorenzo Levon Kirkland 1 June 2002.⁸⁸⁴ He graduated Clemson University, and played for the NFL eleven years, on both the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Seattle Seahawks teams.⁸⁸⁵ The Keisha Tillman Kirkland Memorial Scholarship at Danville HS was inaugurated in 2014.

Matthew “Pistol Pete” McCowan, born 1931, died 9 July 2020, son of Clarence and Ella (Ray) Cowan. He earned his nickname due to the speed of his pitching. He was one of the stars of the Danville Yankees and the Danville Cubs “colored” baseball team. The first mention of his pitching in the *Advocate-Messenger* was on 2 June 1947, playing for the Cubs⁸⁸⁶. He was a Yankee by September 1948, the newspaper noting he was “a stylish young right-hander who just turned 18 years old, McCowan is a curve ball artist whose control is erratic at times, but when he’s right he is hard to beat⁸⁸⁷. After dozens of mentions in the newspaper, he began what was expected to be a comeback in July 1965, but no further mention of him as an active player is found after that⁸⁸⁸. William “Bunny” Davis, who often coached McCowan, said he had potential, and could have made it big had he not been wounded serving his country in the Korean War. However, McCowan and others played in an exhibition game in Stanford in 1976. He received a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star. He was a graduate of Kentucky State College (University) and enjoyed a career in Kentucky State Government. McCowan was one of the featured speakers at a Black History month program in both 2014 and 2015, giving interesting talks about his baseball experiences, and was honored with a community award at the Soul of Second Street History Conference, 3 August 2018. Matthew was an avid tennis player until his health prevented him from doing so. He died 9 Jul 2020, and was buried at Camp Nelson. In the *photo above*, 3 Mar 2015, p1, “Pistol Pete” (left) reminisces along with John Davis, son of William “Bunny” Davis.



Clay Jackson/cjackson@amnews.com

John Jordan Crittenden McKinley, born Russellville 1 March 1852, died Louisville 13 April 1912, buried Eastern Cemetery, Louisville, son of William J and Mildred (Bibb) McKinley, principal at a Black school in Danville 1874.⁸⁸⁹

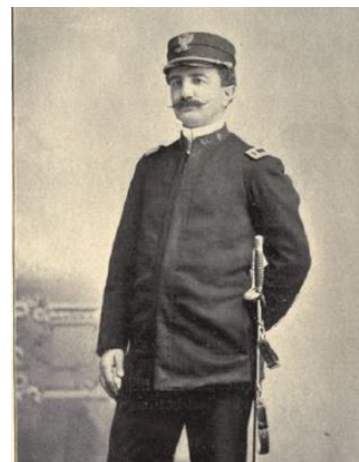
Ella Mae Marshall, born 24 Sep 1913, died 9 Apr 2003, teacher and lifelong resident of Wilsonville, fourteenth child of John H and Florence (Hughes) Marshall who was born in Virginia about 1868, and died in 1975. Her grandfather, Stewart (son of Perry) Marshall, purchased a 6-acre farm from Charlie Wilson, the former slave who apparently purchased a large amount of land from his former owner (in the 1880 Census, Marshall and Wilson were next-door neighbors, living across from Wilson Chapel AME Church). Ella attended the Wilsonville School, graduated from Bate High School in 1930, then earned both a bachelor’s and master’s degree in education. She taught for over 50 years, first at Wilsonville, then Indian Creek in Casey County, and finally at Junction City Elementary School when the Wilsonville school closed. She became the first and only Black teacher in the integrated county school system.⁸⁹⁰ She also taught Head Start in 1970, served as a social worker for Head Start, 1971-78, and was a 4-H leader from 1947 to 1977. She was awarded Kentucky’s Teacher of the Year in 1981, and the Kentucky Education Association District Award in 1982.



“Free Frank” McWhorter, born Union Co, SC 1777, died New Philadelphia, IL 1854. While living in Danville in 1810, and using earned money, he purchased first his wife in 1817, then himself in 1819, being listed in 1820 Census as “Free Frank”. He built and operated a saltpeter factory here and used profits to purchase their children. He argued in court that money lent to his wife while she was a slave did not need to be repaid as slaves were not legally allowed to enter into contracts, and the Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled in his favor, 1829.⁸⁹¹

Joe Meaux, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁸⁹² He is probably the Joseph Meaux, born about 1824, emancipated by John G Meaux 1842; his wife, Tabitha, was emancipated by her father, Walter Meaux prior to 1850. He was a stone mason.

Dr Edward Smith Miller, (photo right) was born Danville 31 Aug 1858, died Proviso Twp, Cook Co, IL 7 Oct 1943, and is buried in Mt Glenwood Cem, Thornton, Cook Co, IL. He was the son of _____ Miller and Susan Penman, who married second Samuel Davis. Dr. Miller married (1) in 1899 Mary or Mamie Evans, born Winchester; and (2) Vivian Worthington, born Defiance, OH in 1893. He matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathy Medical School, graduating in 1893 with high honors, and did post graduate work at Harvey Medical College. Dr. Miller served as Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the 8th Illinois United States Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish American War. The 8th Illinois was the first African American Regiment to have all African American Officers. He was commissioned Lt. Assistant Surgeon by Governor Tanner and served in Cuba at the hospital at San Luis, where he had the greater part in the care of the officers and men of his regiment, 43 officers and 1226 men.



In 1900, he and Mary resided at 3721 Dearborn St, Chicago, IL. In 1940, he and Vivian resided at 551 46th St, with children Edward, born 1920; Vivian, born 1925; and Mary, born 1915, divorced, married _____ Brown. The Danville Advocate-Messenger, 27 Jun 1965, p54, noted that he was formerly a Danville barber, and graduated as a homeopathic physician from Chicago College.

Dr. Miller married Miss Mamie Evans of Winchester, KY. prior to his departure for Cuba. He was a member of the Masons, the Knight Templars, and the Knights of Pythias. When he died on 1 Oct 1943, in Proviso Twp., Cook Co. IL. his death certificate stated he was an 85-year-old physician residing in Hines, Cook Co., IL. His spouse was Vivian Miller and his mother was Susan Penman. He was buried at Mt Glenwood Cemetery on Oct 12, 1943.

Van-Horne Murray, son of Daniel, a minister born in Pennsylvania and Ida (_____) Murray, born in New Jersey, who lived on Main Street 1880, born Danville 23 Feb 1881; he married Minerva Helen Rice, and was educated at Lincoln University (A.B., 1905, S. T. B., 1908), and was engaged in Sunday School work for the Presbyterian Church in Mississippi. He and Minerva had five children, Lina Carter, Helen Lucille, Florence Vanetta, Vivian Eillen, Edgar Johnston.⁸⁹³

Levi Nelson, (picture right) born 21 July 1914, son of Logan and Nannie (Lancaster) Nelson, died 24 December 1938, while a volunteer firefighter, and is buried in the Persimmon Knob (Zion Hill) Cemetery. He had in 1933 married John Etta Bradshaw, daughter of John and Joe Hattie (Walker) Bradshaw. At the time of his death, he had two children, Marie, born 1934, and Loretta, born 28 Oct 1938, who later married Albert Taylor. Nelson, who was in the offices of the *Advocate*, said on his way out the door, “There’s where I make another dollar for Christmas,” as he was responding to a fire on the afternoon of his death, and tried to catch the fire truck as it left the local station. He slipped and fell under the truck, dying shortly after being taken to the hospital in a beer truck.⁸⁹⁴ He is the only firefighter in Danville and Boyle County to have died in the line of duty. In 1997, the Danville Fire Department building was named in honor of Nelson, and two police officers also killed in the line of duty.⁸⁹⁵



Russell Penman, donated land to the St James AME Church in the early 1900s. He was born in Danville, 10 August 1837 and died 2 November 1914 in Meadville, PA. He was a barber, and was married to Elizabeth G. Logan, who was born in Lancaster; he was also previously married to America _____, whose record may be in the Boyle County Courthouse. He was buying and selling a lot of property in Boyle County from 1873 to 1900, though, he moved out of Kentucky in or before 1880. In Pennsylvania, he was a barber, but he was still buying and selling property in Boyle County at the time. He donated land to the A.M.E church. His descendants include Dorothy Penman Harrison who was 11th National President of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. We cannot connect him to any other Penman families, though there is a “rogue clan” of Penmans starting with Berry Penman in 1830-1840. He

had at least two children. One was Sousesan (Susan) Penman who married Samuel Davis 30 Jan 1868, and was one of the first people buried in Meadow Lane Cemetery. Where Russell B Penman comes from exactly is a mystery. Family members have a story that he was a runaway slave from Kentucky who ran away to Pennsylvania. But Berry (Barry) and Darby Penman were free in 1830-1840. So, for Russell B. Penman to be born a slave is plausible, but not probable, considering they were the only Penmans in the county.⁸⁹⁶



Ella Pauline Pryor, (photo left), born the youngest of at least eight children, 3 Feb 1916 in Warren County, daughter of Bernie and Mary (Carpenter) Pryor, Ella Pryor died in Danville 3 Feb 1983 and is buried with her older sister Mary Virginia (Pryor) Woods in Fairlawn Cem, Bowling Green. She was a faithful member of St. James AME Church for over forty years; at the church she was a Sunday School teacher, a stewardess, trustee, usher, and member of the Willing Workers Club. She also organized the Young Adult Women Club, later named the Ella P Pryor Women's Club, in her honor. She graduated Kentucky State University and taught at Bate High School for almost forty years, coming here because a cousin had taught there and recommended the school. While at Bate, she described herself as "the handywoman" because of the activities in which she involved herself. She served as the cafeteria manager, headed the yearbook from 1955 to 1964, sponsored the cheerleaders, making their costumes, as well as making band uniforms, and chaperoning for football and basketball games. She was the subject of a feature article in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 30 Aug 1979, p3.

In addition, she was a treasurer of the KSU National Alumni Association, a charter member of Alpha Upsilon Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, served on the Human Rights Commission, the McDowell Hospital Board, the Hilldale Cemetery Committee, and was a trustee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs in Danville, as well as a

member of the Busy Sunshine Club, the Ambassadors Club, and the National Retired Teachers Association.⁸⁹⁷

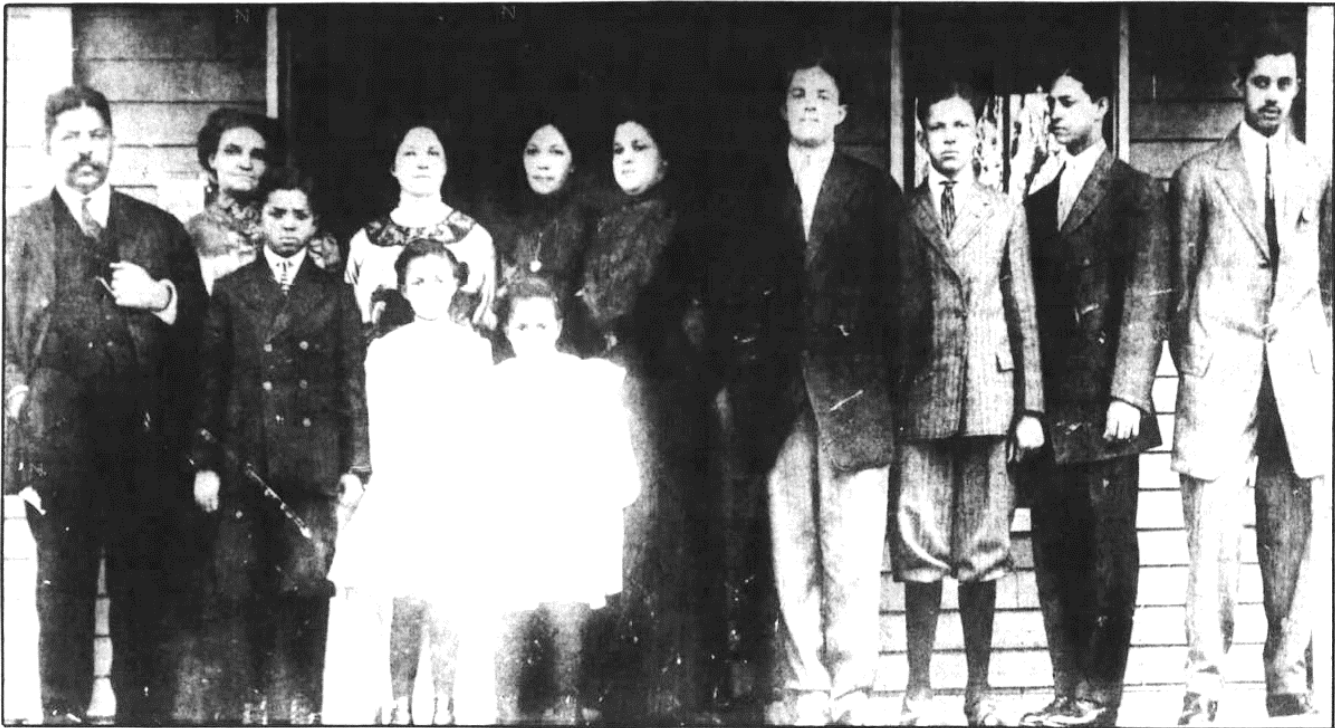
Massy or Nassa Raum, born 1844, Mexico 1846, or Apr 1841 (1900C), died 28 Feb 1902; married Elsie Ann or Alsie Goings, born Danville 1847 (1870C), 1849 (1880C), or 25 Dec 1845 (Death Certificate), daughter of _____ and Eliza (Cannon) Goings, father born OH, mother born KY; resided Fourth St 1880, died Danville 28 Aug 1935, informant Florine T Ingram of 127 E Walnut, buried at Hilldale Cemetery. In 1870C, Eliza Doneghy, born 1820, resided here. The 1900 Census says he came to the US in 1853 and was naturalized 1871. In 1900C, Alsie had 11 children, 8 living, residing 6th St or Caesar's Alley; in 1910 Alsie had 7 children, 7 living at 114 7th St. In 1920C grandson Thomas S Cowan, born 1897, laborer at jewelry store, res here at 114 7th St, which Alsie owned. A widow, Alsie resided at 114 7th St 1930C. A death notice in the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Advocate, 28 Feb 1902, noted, "RAUM. – Nash Raum, an old and respected colored man of this place died this morning. Raum was a full blood Mexican, having come to this country when he was twelve years old. He was a law-abiding citizen and a Mason." Children included Eliza, Thomas, Nassa "Bunk", San Francisca, Mollie, Lucian, Aleen, and Clinton Dewitt.

Nash "Bunk" Raum, prominent businessman, born 1870-73, son of Massy or Nassa Raum, born in Mexico about 1846, and Elsie Ann Goings born Danville 1847. As early as 1891, he had numerous minor brushes with the gambling and liquor laws, as was somewhat typical of many in Danville. He was a liveryman in 1910; as Nash Rum, he married at the court house 20 Aug 1894 (Boyle Marrs Bk 8C p9) Phoebe Renfroe; he married, second, at the Court House, Stanford 23 May 1907 (Lincoln Marrs Bk 26 p589) Ollie or Oleva Brown of Danville, born 1884, born 1883, and resided at 211 No 1st St. In 1920C, he listed as a stockman, married to Rosa _____, born 1876 (1940C), and still owned the residence at 211 No 1st St. In 1930, he had earned income from real estate rentals, and owned the residence worth \$40,000 at 210 No 1st St 1930C; in 1935 and 1940, he resided at 210 E Broadway. In 1931, his former dance pavilion at South 2nd St on Clark's Run was leased to a tobacco hogshead factory.⁸⁹⁸ In 1902, the Knights of Pythias held a dance at Raum's Pavilion, along with numerous activities, for its 200 delegates. This dance hall in the 1920s hosted 600 people at a dinner, later becoming the Wallace Fisher American Legion Hall, and eventually, the "Swingland" night club. In 1947, Raum, then living in Columbus, OH, was visiting in Danville, when he sold several house lots on South Second Street to Lee Chrisman, White.⁸⁹⁹

The Richardson Family:⁹⁰⁰

RIGHT: The Watts-Bell House on Constitution Square, longtime home of Either One Richardson





George Milton and Eddie Clay Richardson, at far left, with 10 of their 11 children. They are, from left to right: back row, Maude, Blanche, Georgia, Either One, Oscar, Hugh, Edward; and front row, Roy, Louise and Myrtle. One of their children, Clayton, died.

CAPTION: *George Milton and Eddie Clay Richardson, at far left, with 10 of their 11 children. They are, from left to right: back row, Maude, Blanche, Georgia, Either One, Oscar, Hugh, Edward; and front row, Roy, Louise and Myrtle. One of their children, Clayton, died.*

Either One Richardson, (fourth from right in the family photo, and in photo right) barber, along with his father, George, and his brothers Hugh and Oscar. For most of his years barbering, he was one of the most supportive fans of the Centre College football team, actually traveling out of state to see them play. In 1968, he owned about 20 pieces of property, including Grayson Tavern, several properties near “The Hollywood” on South Second, and the City Barber Shop on West Main. Several of his properties were razed during urban renewal, but his home at 108 South First was restored, and is now the Watts-Bell House on Constitution Square. His children included sons Orestes, of East Green; Leon, who lived with Either One; Lawrence, clerk in the City Court of New York, and daughter Frances, a teacher in Cleveland, OH⁹⁰¹. The story of his name is that at birth, his parents had two choices for a name but couldn’t decide; someone, possibly his grandmother, apparently said, “either one” so he became Either One Richardson. The notice of his death in the *Advocate-Messenger*, 7 August 1973, p1, notes:

Either One Richardson, 87-year-old Danville businessman, whose home at 108 S. First St. is one of the city’s historic sites, died unexpectedly this morning at Mt. Sanai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. He became ill a week ago while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frances Truitt of Cleveland. ... For several decades, Mr. Richardson was a sort of “father confessor” to a lot of youngsters, especially Centre College athletes. ... He was a true citizen of Danville and the city never had a more proud booster who



sang its praises 24 hours a day. ... His home on First Street has been sold to Urban Renewal and is to be restored in connection with the Fisher Row House. ... Either One inherited the management of [the city barber shop on Main Street] from his father. He accumulated a considerable estate and was one of the city's large property owners. A large part of the area occupied by the Super-X Drug store and some of the Kroger parking lot were purchased from him as well as the site of Grayson's Tavern, which is being restored by the Urban Renewal Commission. ... Born in Irvine, June 22, 1886, son of the late George and Edie Richardson, he had lived in Danville many years, and was a member of First Baptist Church, Second and Walnut Streets., where he sang in the senior choir. Other survivors, in addition to his daughter, include three sons, Leon and Orestes of Danville, and Lawrence Richardson of New York City; five grandchildren, one great-grandchild; a sister, Miss Myrtle Richardson of Danville, and several nephews, nieces and cousins.

Attesting to the amount of property he owned, after his death, an absolute auction of his property included: 117 East Broadway, a 4 apartment brick building; 315 West Main St, a going barber shop; a 7 room house at 200 East Walnut St, a 4 room house at 204 East Walnut, a 3 apartment frame house and a 2 apartment duplex at 459-461-463 South Second St, a 2 story house at 453 South Second, and a 1 story house at 457 South Second St.⁹⁰²

George Richardson, (far left in the family photo) owner of the City Barber Shop on West Main St, next to the Episcopal Church, which he purchased from the Tibbs family. He had previously purchased the barbershop in the Gilcher Hotel, but that business ended when the hotel was destroyed by fire in March 1913, after which he purchased Tibbs' shop.⁹⁰³ Nicknamed "Pap" or "General," he was born in Irvine, KY 22 Dec 1858, where he began barbering about 1878, working at one time at the Estill Springs health resort.⁹⁰⁴

A notice in the Advocate-Messenger, 1 Feb 1943, p1, notes that four Danville barber shops would be increasing the price of



haircuts to \$.50, including the City Barber Shop. He came to Danville about 1902 and barbered for John Tibbs at the 1941 location of the City Barber Shop. Later, he worked for Pres Shirley on North Third, then he purchased the Gilcher Hotel barbershop from William Duncan, operating that until the fire which destroyed the hotel in March 1914. He then purchased Tibbs' shop, and operated it since then. He married Eddie Clay Harris in Irvine 17 March 1881, the couple having eleven children, including Either One, who occupied Chair 1 at the City Barbershop.⁹⁰⁵

Leon Richardson, (photo left, dark suit), born 23 Dec 1915, died 6 Aug 1993, profiled in the *Advocate-Messenger* by Emily Morse, was a son of Either One Richardson, and operated, with his brother, Orestes, the Elite Taxi Service and lunch-time restaurant on South Second Street across from the McDowell House from 1938 to 1966. Before World War II, he left Danville for Cleveland, where he shined shoes for \$50 a month. He enlisted, then served four years in the US Army in the South Pacific, returning to Danville to run the family pool room. In 1992, Leon lived in the former home of John W Bate, at 509 Russell Street,

where he died.⁹⁰⁶

Sanford T Roach (Photo right), born Frankfort Jan 1916, died Lexington 2 Sep 2010, moved to Danville 1921, where his mother, Jessie (Jackson) Roach, taught, and his father, Dr Thomas W, was a dentist, graduated Bate as salutatorian and lettered athlete 1933, enrolled Kentucky State University, coach at Dunbar HS in Lexington where his team won two state championships, member of several civil rights groups.⁹⁰⁷ Roach was a 1937 graduate of Kentucky State University and taught for one year and served as a guard at Kentucky Village with the Kentucky Houses of Reform, schools for delinquent children. He started teaching general science at Bate High School in 1938 and was also the basketball coach; he achieved a record of 98-24 while coaching at Bate High School. In 1941, Roach became a teacher and basketball coach at Lexington Dunbar High School, he coached the Dunbar Bearcats to a 512-142 record over a 22-year period. He later became the first African



American principal at an integrated elementary school in Lexington, KY, at Carver School in 1965, and was the first African American board member of the University of Kentucky Athletic Association.⁹⁰⁸

Dr. Thomas W. Roach, born Mercer Co 17 Dec 1893, son of George W and Julia M (Butler) Roach, died 1933. He was educated in Harrodsburg and at the Kentucky Normal Industrial Institute (now Kentucky State University), Frankfort. He graduated from Howard University's dental college in 1918 and began practice in Danville in 1920. Being the only Black dentist in the area, he served African Americans in Boyle, Lincoln, and Mercer counties. In the 1920 Census, they resided at 209 North First St, and in the 1930 Census they owned a house at 139 McGrotry Ave worth \$2000.

Archibald F Rochester, first African American member of the Danville City Council representing the segregated First Ward, truant officer for African American schools, Republican leader in the South Second Street area, and saloon keeper. He was one of those who donated \$1,000 to build the Masonic Hall, where Doric Lodge No 18 met. As truant officer, he saw to it that parents sent their children to school, citing numerous education laws, and encouraged 39 children to attend school who had never done so. In his earlier years, the saloon business caused him numerous run-ins with the law, however. He was the son of Jordan and Sarah (Givens) Rochester, and was born between Sep 1854 and 1856 (records vary); he married Anna R _____, but they divorced in 1889, he receiving custody of the two children, and he married second on 19 Oct 1889, Mary Anna Foreman, born 1858; he died 17 April 1922, and is buried at Hilldale Cemetery.⁹⁰⁹ Children by his first wife were Bessie Rochester, born 1877, and Susie Rochester, born Jan 1882; by his second wife, Leila S Rochester, born August 1891.⁹¹⁰

Mary Elizabeth Ross, (1918-1994). Daughter of Alonzo and Lizzie Carpenter. She married Horace F. Ross (he owned a restaurant on 2nd Street for a while). She worked at the Coffee Cup Restaurant and was a member of the Women's Improvement Club. She talks about growing up on a farm, going to school, and life & changes in Danville. Her oral history interview is at <https://library.biblioboard.com/.../b84cc81a-6110-4f65-a4ee-7...> The quality of the recording improves at the 3 minute mark.

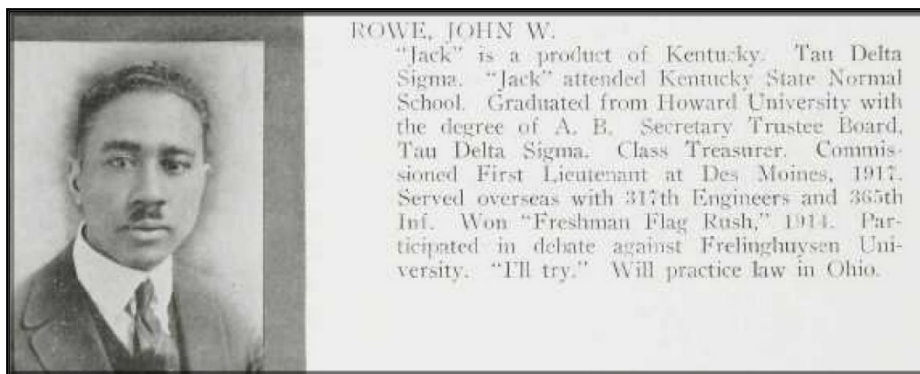
John William Rowe, only African American officer in World War I from Boyle County, was born in Danville 19 Jan 1893, and died in Fayette Co 24 Mar 1978 (Death Cert). He married Hattie Moss? about 1925; she was born 15 Nov 1893 and died 16 Oct 1976. Both are buried at Camp Nelson, Plot G-0-46.

His World War I draft registration card says he resided at 129 Rowe St, age 24, born 19 Jan 1893 in Danville, a student, employed at Howard University in Washington DC, with no dependents. He was tall, slender, with brown eyes and Black hair.

The *History of the American Negro in the Great World War*, by W Allison Sweeney, 1919, mentions as one of the officers in African American regiments, John W Rowe, First Lieutenant, from Danville. His military records are discussed in the "Military" section. His WW1 draft record says he resided at 129 Rowe St, a student, employed by Howard University, Washington, DC.

He was the second son of John C and Elizabeth B (Frye) Rowe, who lived at 129 Rowe Place in 1910. Serving on the Alsace front as a 1st Lieutenant in Company F of the 365th Infantry ("The Buffalo Division") beginning 26 Sep 1918, he returned to the US, sailing on the SS Olympic, 18 Feb 1919 from Brest, France.

In the 1920 Census, he is shown living at 1518-S Street NW, Washington, DC, where he boarded apparently while attending Howard University. In 1926, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* mentions him assisting at a trial in Lexington.⁹¹¹ In 1930, he was living at 126 East Short St in Lexington, a lawyer, married to Hattie H (Moss) ROWE, to whom he had been married 5 years.



Rowe was a lawyer practicing in Lexington, being the only African American attorney there in 1938. Also, in 1938, Harriet was the director of Douglas Park in Lexington.

As an attorney, he was instrumental in the *Johnson v. University of Kentucky* case, which integrated the University of Kentucky in 1949, and in which he was co-counsel with the great Thurgood Marshall. The Lexington Chapter of the National Bar Association was named for him in 1978.

Willis Russell taught a school on East Walnut Street in Danville for Black youngsters. He was owned by Robert Craddock, but freed in 1837, when Craddock moved to Warren County, leaving much of his Danville property to Russell.⁹¹²

What was long known as the Willis Russell house (*pictured right*) however, has recently been altered. It seems that the original location of Russell's home and school was almost directly across the street from what is now called the "Willis Russell Memorial Cabin."

Russell's house was later owned by prominent local barber and businessman, Benjamin Tibbs. The "Memorial Cabin" was probably built about 1794, possibly earlier, and was once owned by Philip Yeiser, then by Lt Robert Craddock, Russell's owner, from Bowling Green.⁹¹³ When Craddock died in 1837, unmarried, he emancipated his slaves, and gave land and money to many of them, including 509 acres on Rolling Fork in Casey County, and his lot in Danville which included a home and an outhouse. Russell relocated from Warren County to Danville about 1838. Russell himself was probably educated by French soldier Peter Tardiveau, a close friend of Craddock's.

Russell is listed in the Mercer County 1840 Census; though unnamed, his wife, Pamela, was listed by age, and both are listed as "free people of color" both aged 24-35. In 1850, Russell is listed as 47, a teacher; his wife, Pamela, 53, and a daughter, Jane, 16, are also listed. Additionally, three boys, William Easton, 11, Lewis Thompson, 8, and Lewis Bruce, 12, probably students, are listed with the family.

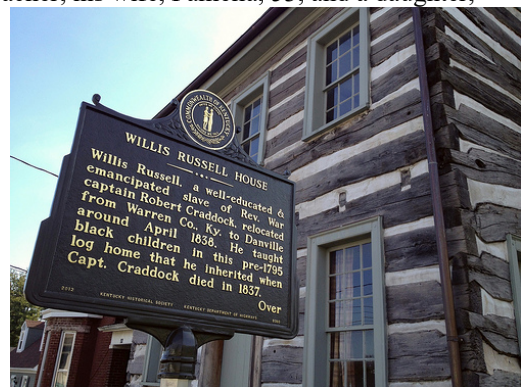
In 1847, Pamela filed for divorce, stating that after returning from a visit with her mother in Louisville, Russell had rented out her residence to a white family, and basically gave Pamela's possessions to the white family. In the divorce statement, she noted that Russell held about \$5,000 worth of property, including a house and lot in Danville (\$1,500), land in Casey County (\$2,000) and other property (\$1,500). The case was dismissed.⁹¹⁴ A link to the Boyle Landmark Trust's web page on the Willis Russell house is at <http://boylelandmarktrust.org/history-of-the-willis-russell-house/>.

Obie Slater, born 24 Mar 1929 in Benton, MS, son of Levi and Nellie (Braxton) Slater, died in Lebanon 6 Aug 2014. He moved to Tennessee 1950, then came to the Danville area in 1955 from Harriman, TN, with the operators of the Gilcher Hotel, going back to Tennessee in 1957, then back to Danville until the Gilcher closed in 1961, when he moved to Lebanon as manager of Club Cherry, which he did until 1967, when he resigned and went to work at Club 68. He moved back to Danville in 1971 as manager of the Ponderosa Club in 1971, owned a record shop in the first floor of the Henson Hotel from 1981 to 2001, then moved back to Lebanon, where he died, and is buried.

He was arrested several times for selling liquor out of the Gilcher Hotel, beginning in November 1955,⁹¹⁵ and again in April 1959,⁹¹⁶ and for possessing and selling at the Ponderosa Club in February 1973.⁹¹⁷

Club Cherry was located on Water Street, better known as Back Street in the 1960s, in the African American neighborhood of Lebanon. It was a large brick building painted a loud pink color. He ran Club Cherry for twelve years for owner Hyleme George until it closed in 1968, and in 1995, the two men recalled 86 famous bands or entertainers who had played at the club, including at Club 68 (primarily a white audience), Nat King Cole, Ike and Tina Turner, Jerry Lee Lewis, Creedence Clearwater Revival, The Tommy Dorsey Orchestra, Steppenwolf, and others; and at Club Cherry (primarily a Black audience), Otis Redding, Jimi Hendrix, Little Richard, Clyde McPhatter, Dinah Washington, Count Basie, The Supremes, James Brown, Ray Charles, Chuck Berry, B King, Percy Sledge, the Coasters, the Shirelles, and others.⁹¹⁸

Club Cherry burned in October 1969, and Slater began working in Danville in 1972 at the Whirlpool Corporation. He opened a record store on South Second Street in early 1986, but by April he had moved to the first floor of the Henson Hotel, being one of the few businesses on Main street that was not white-owned. He noted once the Haberdashery closed about 1982, Danville has had a need for a specialized record store.⁹¹⁹



Obie Slater, left, posed with singer Otis Redding at the Club Cherry in a photo Slater said was taken a few months before Redding died in 1967.

Sued for selling a record with offensive lyrics in 1994, the case was dismissed due to lack of evidence that he had violated city ordinances.⁹²⁰ In an article in the *Advocate-Messenger* in April 2001, he lamented the lack of Black businesses and professionals in Danville, and said that integration, though good overall, had destroyed Black businesses as African Americans were free to shop anywhere, and caused young Blacks to leave town, especially for the north, for better-paying jobs and higher education.⁹²¹

Isaac Slaughter, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁹²² He was born about 1826 and died before the 1900 Census. He was a minister, who declared marriage on 7 November 1867 to Mary Jane Thomas, of Marion Co, having been together for 17 years. In 1880, his mother, Lucinda (____) Slaughter, lived with him on Fourth Street. He began preaching in the “colored Baptist Church” (later the First Baptist Church) in 1866 and helped make the church a leading institution in the Commonwealth. Also, while he was pastor, members of his church separated and formed the Perryville Baptist Church.

Gertrude (Spillman) Sledd, (pictured right) began teaching at the Bate School in 1915. She was the daughter of Burry and Jane Hall (Smith) Spillman, and was born in Salvisa, Mercer Co 20 July 1890, died 1 Dec 1991, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Harrodsburg. She graduated Wilberforce University 1915, took a M.A. degree in 1944 from University of Cincinnati, taught in Paducah, and Bate until 1961.

She married at Crown Point, Lake Co (Gary area), IN, 24 Dec 1921 to Daniel L. Sledd, a mortician in Paducah. The 1930 Census lists her as married at age 29 (1919) but shows no husband. The 1930C of Paducah shows him as married at age 24, but no wife present. She owned the residence at 233 East Green St worth \$2000 in 1930C, now known as the Doram-Sledd House (1845).



In 1940, she is listed as divorced, with her parents residing there. When John W Bate was enlarging what became the Bate School in 1915, he convinced her to leave teaching at the Baptist Church School, and she came to Bate along with many of the former Baptist school students, teaching at Bate until retiring in 1961 (though she continued teaching until 1964), except for 1917-1919, when she was living in Paducah, and an article in 1977 noted that she “taught both the first class at the old Bate school in 1916 and the last class in 1964.”⁹²³

The ten-room home on Martin Luther King Boulevard, in which she and her family lived had been occupied by members of the Doram family from 1845 to 1929, and by her family, the Spillmans, from 1929 to 1991. It was, at the time of her death, probably the oldest continually occupied African American home in the city.



At Bate, she taught Latin, algebra, English, and history, though her

specialties were science and mathematics; she remembered the 1927 addition to Bate School because it included a principal’s office, a gymnasium, and four new classrooms, one of which was her science lab.⁹²⁴

The Sleet Family

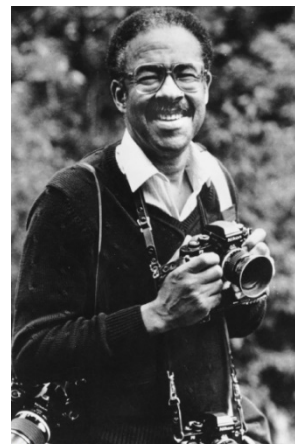


The Sleet Family ⁹²⁵ about 1890

Henry Brown Sleet, born about 1842, enlisted in the Union army under the name Henry Brown, in the 5th US Colored Heavy Artillery on 13 August 1864 in Vicksburg, MS (though some sources say he joined the 123rd USCT at Camp Nelson). He was 18 at the time. About 1862, he married Catherine Thompson, who was born March 1844 and died 1 July 1931. He and his brother Preston, after fifteen years in limbo, or court, were granted a parcel of land between the Dye and Bottoms farms, 150 acres, for \$141. This was the origin of Sleettown, land the Slets had occupied since 1865.⁹²⁶ Their children were Simon, Emma, John H, Henry, Mary B, Preston, Lucy J, Sleet, and Rachel Ellen.

Lot Sleet, born 14 Mar 1883, died 26 Sep 1969, son of Preston and Emma (Walker) Sleet, he married Cora Lee Goodloe, born 30 Sep 1885, died 18 Jan 1971. They were the parents of Leslie or Leslie, William, Thomas P and Amelia E Sleet, profiled above under Amelia (Sleet) Burton.⁹²⁷

Moneta J Sleet, Jr. (pictured right), born Owensboro 1926, died Baldwin, Long Island NY 1996, though not a Boyle County resident, his family is from Sleettown, son of Moneta J (Simon-3, Henry-2, Warner-1) and Ozetta L (____) Sleet, Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer, graduated Kentucky State University, New York University, photographer of the civil rights movement.⁹²⁸

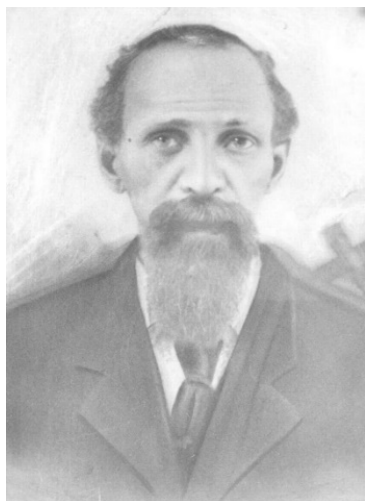


Moneta Sleet, 1959.

His obituary in the *New York Times*, 2 October 1996 says of him: In a profession whose practitioners are expected to bring a certain detachment to their work, Mr. Sleet saw no reason to apologize for his commitment to the cause he covered or for his emotional involvement with those he photographed. "I wasn't there as an objective reporter," he once said. "I had something to say and was trying to show one side of it. We didn't have any problems finding the other side."

In the era of civil rights marches, Mr. Sleet tended to march double-time, once estimating that he had walked 100 miles during the 50-mile march from Selma to Montgomery in 1965 because he kept walking back and forth along the line of march to take photographs. He served in the Army during WW2, studied at the School of Modern Photography in New York City, and a M.A. in Journalism from New York University. He worked variously for the *Amsterdam News*, *Our World*, and *Ebony*.

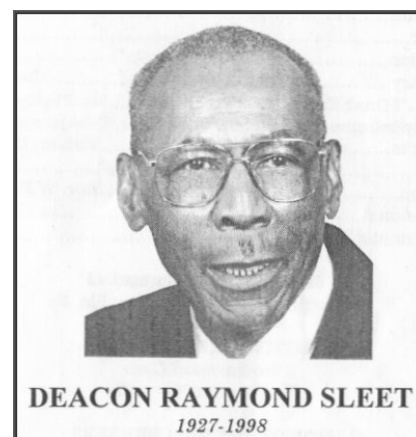
The photograph which won the Pulitzer was of Mrs. Coretta Scott King at her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral (*right*). Sleet was the subject of a BBC news article, "Moneta Sleet, The great black photographer you've never heard of" on 28 October 2019.⁹²⁹



Preston Brown Sleet, (*picture left*) son of Warner and Octavia (____) Sleet, born about 1844, died 27 January 1912. He enlisted in the Union army at Camp Nelson 29 September 1864; he was in Company G, 123rd US Colored Troops, and he also enlisted under the surname "Brown." He with his brother Henry, were the founders of Sleettown. On 8 December 1869, he married Emma Walker.⁹³⁰ Their children included Henry J, Octavia, Amanda, Matilda, Samuel, George, Samuel, Lot, Loula, Noah, Will, Arthur and Preston.

Raymond Sleet, born in 1928, died 4 June 1998,⁹³¹ son of Hattie and Arthur Sleet, great-grandson of Preston and Emma (Walker) Sleet. He ran for city council in 1979 (defeated), 1981 (defeated) and 1989 (won with more votes than any other candidate). He served in that position until his death in 1998. In other activities, he coached minor league baseball for 27 years, and was awarded the Holman Cotton Leadership Award for his service. He attended the Perryville Colored School, which had 8 grades all taught by his cousin, Amelia (Sleet) Burton. Later attending

Bate School in Danville, he often hitch-hiked, or rode into Danville with his parents, often staying with friends in town. He noted that Margaret Andrews, music, and Gertrude Sledd (profiled above), math, were his favorite high school teachers. Graduating from Bate in 1944, he spent nearly four years in the army, mostly at Darnell Hospital. At a gathering of area congregations in Perryville, he met Ann Ross, whom he married, and who survived him, and is profiled above.



Warner Sleet, the apparent progenitor of all the Sleet families in the area, he was born in Virginia about 1801, and married Octavia Peters, who was born in Virginia about 1810. He was the slave of Reubin Sleet of Mercer County, and was willed 4 August 1936 to Reubin's daughter, Lucy Ann (Sleet) Peter. In 1870, Warner and Octavia lived in Pottsville, Washington County, just west of the Boyle County line. In the 1880 Census, they were living with their daughter and son in law, George and Bell (Sleet) Jones. They had at least four children, several of whom are profiled here separately: Henry Brown Sleet, born 1842; Preston Sleet, born 1844; Bell J Sleet, born 1848; and George Sleet, born 1850.⁹³²

John W Smith, born Nicholasville 25 Mar 1917, son of Morton and Ida (Hervey) Smith, died at Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington, 23 Apr 1987, and is buried Locust Grove Cem, Nicholasville. He married Evelyn Truitt, born Atlanta, GA 21 Feb 1918, daughter of William and Sara (____) Truitt, died Southwest Hospital, Atlanta, 16 Apr 1993.



John W. Smith

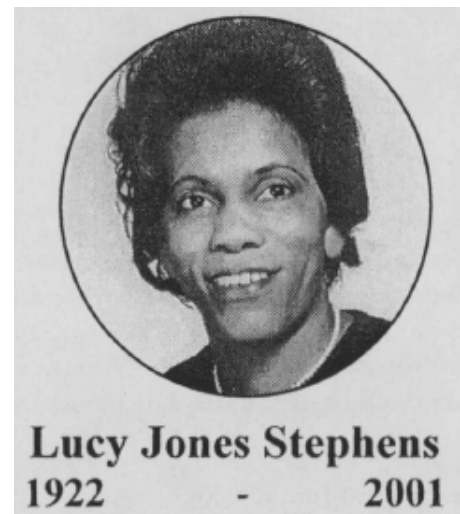
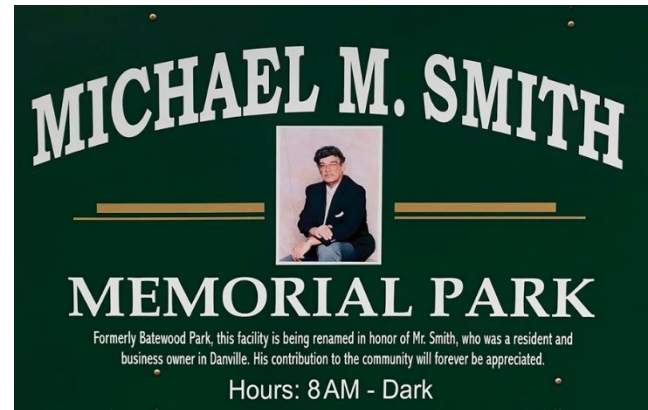
In the 1940 Census, they were lodgers at Ashby Jackson's, 106 East Walnut St. Smith attended Atlanta University High School, then Morehouse College of Embalming. After marriage, he began working with Ashby Jackson. He bought half partnership in Ashby Jackson's funeral home at 106 West Walnut, then purchased the other half in 1945; the building was destroyed by fire and Smith relocated to 446 Bate St. When he died, his son, Michael M, became owner of the funeral home.

Michael M Smith, born Boyle Co 6 Jan 1940, died VA Hospital, Lexington 29 Aug 2017, buried Hilldale Cem; married Lonnie Sue _____, who survived him. He was owner of Smith-Jackson Funeral Home in Danville and Smith and Smith in Lexington and was a funeral director for over 50 years. His commitment and contributions to the community were legendary. He graduated from Bate High School in Danville, Kentucky School of Mortuary Science in Louisville, and was an Air Force veteran. In November 2017, the Danville City Commissioners renamed the former Batewood Park, "Michael J. Smith

Memorial Park (*Advocate-Messenger*, 15 Nov 2017).

J B Stansberry, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871,⁹³³ namesake of the J B Stan(s)berry Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows, after the Civil War.⁹³⁴ Other than these two pieces of information, I find nothing else about him in Danville at any time.

Lucy Jones Stephens, (1922-2001), her father was well known barber Dallas Jones and her mother, Mary Belle Jones, was a teacher at Bate. She married Sidney Stephens. She received her education at Bate School, Knoxville College, and Kentucky State University. She taught in Atoka, Crab Orchard, Bate, and was one of the first African American teachers to teach at Danville High School. She was a founder the Martin Luther King March in Danville in 1986. She was a graduate of Bate High School and Kentucky State University and furthered her education by doing graduate work at Atlanta University and the University of Kentucky. Lucy was employed as a Social Studies teacher at Bate High School and after integration, went on to become one of the first Black teachers in the Danville School system. She was a vital instrument of race relations during those critical times and was very instrumental in the organization of the Black Student Union at Danville High. Lucy was a very civic-minded individual, a member of many community organizations and served on various boards which included the Danville Boyle County NAACP, member and office holder of the Alpha Upsilon Chapter of the National Association of the Phi Delta Kappa Inc., the Willis Russell Historical Society, the Hospital Auxiliary, and the Urban Renewal and Family Service Boards. She received many honors such as: A Certificate of Recognition by the State NAACP Conference, was made a Kentucky Colonel by John Y Brown Jr., a certificate of appreciation from the Willis Russell Historical Society, and recognized for services rendered as a charter member of the Bate High School Alumni Assoc. Inc. Lucy was the organizer and an active leader of the Annual Martin Luther King Celebration from the time of its inception.

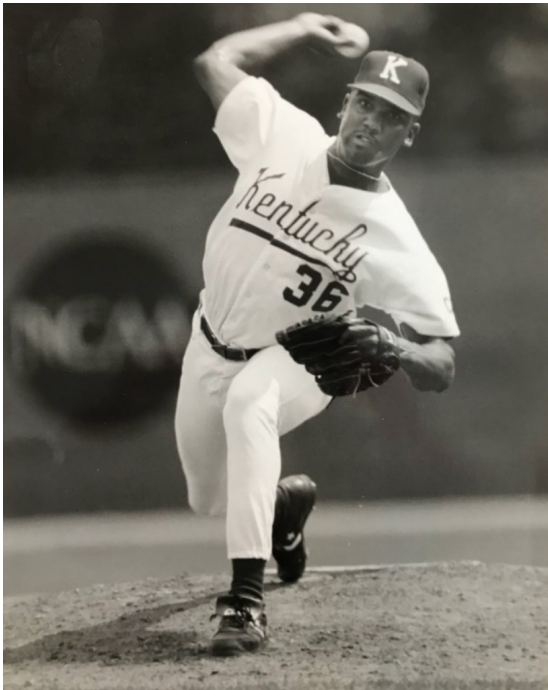


Benjamin Tibbs, born in Fayette Co about 1828, and listed as a "free person of color" in the 1860 Census, he was a founder of the Negro Republican Party, 1867, formed because neither the Democrats nor regular Republicans supported Black issues. He was a delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871,⁹³⁵ began barbering in 1852, and eventually became the wealthiest Black resident of Danville.⁹³⁶ In an interview for the *Advocate*,⁹³⁷ Tibbs said he had shaved Vice President Stevenson, Governor Knott, Senators Vest and Blackburn, Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, Governor John Young Brown, Governor Crittenden of Missouri, Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, John J Crittenden, who were at the time all students at Centre College. Tibbs was also an investor in numerous businesses, including a publishing business in Lexington.⁹³⁸ In 1887, Tibbs' estate was valued at \$15,400, making him the wealthiest African American in Danville. Beginning 1 November 1881, until 1889, he owned a barber shop in West Main next to the Episcopal Church, which was known in later years as the City Barber Shop,⁹³⁹ and owned by George "Pap" Richardson and his son, Either One Richardson.⁹⁴⁰ He married Mary Langford, born Boyle Co 1845, possibly a second wife, as he had a son, John, also a barber,

who was born in 1853, when Mary would have been 8 years old. Their daughter, Mary Tibbs, accompanied by Mrs. J W Bate traveling from Lexington to Danville, refused to leave a “whites only” train car in April 1895, and was physically removed, causing great commotion – just a year before the Plessy v. Ferguson case reached the US Supreme Court, on the same issue.⁹⁴¹

George Tompkins, son of the long time KSD employee William Tompkins, in 1902, appointed first African American mail carrier in Danville.⁹⁴² He was dismissed for insubordination (*Kentucky Advocate*, 1 Oct 1906, p3 and 9 Jan 1907, p1), and later committed suicide, having been unable to find another job (*Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Mar 1908, p1).

Troy Trumbo, (photo below) born 28 May 1974, died 15 Jun 1994. Troy’s first mention in the *Advocate-Messenger* came on 16 Dec 1975 when as a baby, he came in second in a fundraising contest for the First Baptist Church. Son of Bobby and Doris (Kinley) Trumbo of South Street, Troy’s name would be in the paper over 500 times.



By July 1982, he was playing “Tee Ball”, and from there on he was one of Danville’s star athletes, at Jenny Rogers, Bate Middle School, and Danville High School. He played baseball, basketball, participated in track and field events. In the 1992-93 school year, he attended the University of Kentucky, pitching for the Wildcats.⁹⁴³ Throughout the 1992-93 and 93-94 school years, Trumbo’s name appeared in the *Advocate-Messenger* dozens of times, and on 1 June 1994 Trumbo’s trip to Alaska was to be all business.

Trumbo was the team’s barber as well, saying that “I can’t play baseball all day. If there isn’t a good barber around maybe I’ll get the word out that I can do more than just pitch.”⁹⁴⁴ Sadly, the next mention of Trumbo in the local paper, was an article about his death. He died on 15 Jun 1994 from complications due to an unidentified infection.⁹⁴⁵ The outpouring of support for the Trumbo family was expressed in the newspaper for days, from friends of the family, to the Little League commissioner, to US baseball coaches, to Danville High School faculty members, among many others. A cousin even printed up baseball cards with Troy’s picture and achievements. The Little League ball field was renamed in his honor in 1996.⁹⁴⁶

Sadie (Jones) Turner, born Feb 1879, died 9 Dec 1960, daughter of Anderson and Sidy (Faulkner) Jones, widow of Thomas J Turner whom she married in 1907, and who died in 1950, one daughter, Lola May, born

1907. She was a graduate of Berea College, member of First Baptist Church, Celestine Chapter 9 OES, president of the Bate School Parent-Teacher Association in 1939, organizer of Girl Scout Troop 4, operated the Pioneer Beauty Shoppe in the Masonic Building.⁹⁴⁷ In 1926, on an amusing side-note, she was one of the winners in the Ford gasoline contest, driving 31 miles on one gallon of gas.⁹⁴⁸ Her sister, Maggie Evelyn Jones, graduate of Berea College, taught at Bate School for a number of years. In 1930, she lived with Sadie and Thomas.

Rev. Everhart Walker (Photo right), born Boyle Co 1 Aug 1935, died 13 Sep 2022, bur Danville Memorial Gardens; married at Alum Springs 9 June 1956 Barbara Penman of Stanford. Rev. Walker was the subject of two articles in the *Advocate-Messenger* -- Brenda S Edwards, “Tracing the Walkers: Family’s ancestry goes back to 1811”, *Danville Advocate-Messenger*, 28 Dec 2003, and Herb Brock, “Alum Springs pastor looks back on long life,” *Danville Advocate-Messenger*, 25 Apr 2008. They had three children, Debra J Walker, Delphine E Walker, and Everhart Walker, Jr. Edwards’s article is quoted in part:

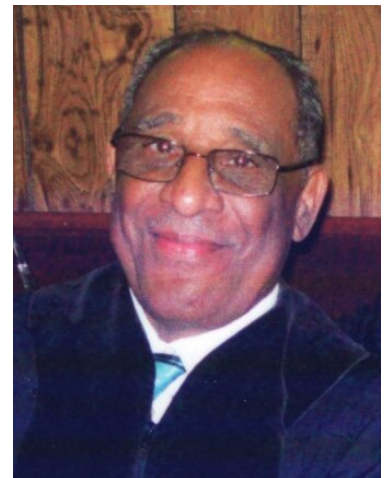
“Robert Pittman, a slave owner, who owned a large tract of land where Frank Durrett lives now [2003], appointed George Washington Andrews [father of Mary Andrews who married Johnson Walker] as administrator over certain portions of his estate,” said his grandson.

“We have a copy of the will and what he owned when George Washington (Andrews) was appointed. He had several slaves, horses and wagons. The 70 acres we own there came off the 1,000 acre Pittman farm.”

“I live at the old homeplace where I can sit and see the farm where my grandfather slaved on,” said Walker.

“Dad talked about grandpa owning the farm after old man Pittman passed on ...

“Walker said he is one of six ministers in the Walker family.



“He said the Wilsonville AME Church gave him an old bookcase that George Washington Andrews [his ancestor] built. It was used by the church for years.

“I married a young lady (Barbara Penman) from Stanford,’ said Walker, and we have three children, eight grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.”

Rev. Walker was called to preach in 1955. He preached his first sermon at St. John's AME Church in Versailles, KY, and was ordained Iterient Elder in 1960 by Bishop Ernest Lawrence Hickman at Monticello, KY. He served the following charges, Mayo, Salvisa, Lawrenceburg Circuit, Jacobs Chapel AME Church, Stanford, KY, Bethel AME Church, Bonneyville, KY, St. John AME Church, Greenup, KY, Davis Chapel AME Church, Somerset, KY, Mt. Zion AME Church Frazier, KY, St. James AME Church Danville, KY, Allen Chapel AME church, Moreland, KY, and St. Andrews AME Church, Lancaster, KY.

Anderson Wallace, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁹⁴⁹ I find mention of an Anderson Wallace, born between 1833 and 1839, son of Jorden [sic] Wallace. The elder Wallace and several of his sons served in the US Colored Infantry during the Civil War, but I cannot find that Anderson served. Prior to the Civil War, the family was owned by Mrs. Magdalen Wallace, of the eastern portion of Boyle County.

Harrison Wickliffe, delegate to the Kentucky Republican Convention, 1871.⁹⁵⁰ He was born about 1815 or 1816, died in Chicago 30 Jun 1905, and married Caroline or Cascina _____, born 1826, her father being born in PA. In the 1850 Census, he is a free man of color, living in the household of Centre College president John C Young. In the 1860 Census, he is listed as a free man of color, his father being born in New Jersey and his mother, in Virginia. By 1868, he was a teacher in Danville’s Freedman’s school, being paid \$15 a month. He was a college janitor in 1870 and had a personal estate of \$500. An article in the *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jan 1893, noted that before he left for Chicago, he left copies of the *Olive Branch* newspaper from 1826. He was described as the “former efficient and respected Professor of Dust and Ashes in Centre College.” On 7 Dec 1884, the roof of his house caught fire and the second story was severely damaged⁹⁵¹. The house was opposite the jail on North Fourth Street, somewhere near where the present Subway store now (2023) located. In 1899, The city constructed a new curb and gutter as well as new brick pavement along the front of his property on North Fourth Street (*Kentucky Advocate*, 11 Oct 1899, p1). His property was the subject of a public sale on 21 Oct 1907 (*Kentucky Advocate*, 4 Oct 1907, p7), the article mentioning that both he and wife, Cassa, were deceased. The property included three tracts, all on North Fourth Street. Listed in his household in 1860 were George Ann Wickliffe, born 1839; Beatty Wickliffe, born 1857 (See above, 1889, 23 July). Listed later, or from other sources were Joseph Wickleff, born 1864, and Rowan Wickliffe, a teacher in Danville, later employed by the revenue service in Bardstown, and died in Kansas in early 1887 according to the *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Feb 1887, p5.

Frances Harriet Williams, (photo right), born Danville 5 July 1898, daughter of Frank L (born Oct 1863) and Fannie (Miller, born Jun 1865) Williams. Her mother’s mother, Harriet, was a slave in Missouri; after the *Dred Scott* decision in 1857, her family moved to Kentucky. Both of her parents were graduates of Berea College. In 1908, the family moved to Louisville, then St Louis, where her father was principal of Charles Sumner High School, where Frances graduated in 1914 as valedictorian. She first attended the University of Cincinnati, then transferred to, and graduated from Mt Holyoke in 1919, majoring in economics and sociology. She received a graduate fellowship to the New York School of Social Work and took her master’s degree in political science from the University of Chicago in 1931.

She was active in interracial education, working for the national YWCA (1921-28, and 1932-40), University of Chicago, 1931, and the World War II Office of Price Administration, later becoming involved with President Harry S Truman’s Committee on Civil Rights.



An article in the *Public Administration Review*, 2017, profiles her.⁹⁵² Writing an article called “*Minority Groups and OPA*” [Office of Price Administration] in the PAR in 1947, she noted the importance of fairness and impartiality in public services. She served on the editorial board of *Public Administration Review* about 1951, and she strove to achieve racial equality in the federal government through her work in social equity at the OPA. Through her work, the OPA had Blacks comprising 13% of its employees whereas the entire federal government only had 1%.⁹⁵³

She was a member of the NAACP’s board of directors, and authored numerous books and articles including *The Business Girl Looks at the Negro World*, in which she asked questions comparing whites and Negroes, integrated housing and neighborhoods, and equality in social and economic status. Working for the Office of Price Administration during its entire existence, at the time the second largest federal agency, she was described in the *Chicago Defender*, 22 Dec 1945, as “efficient, level-headed and ... the only Negro woman with a top responsibility in federal government.”⁹⁵⁴

She died in Newton, MA 15 March 1992.^{955, 956} She is buried in the Newton Cemetery, Find A Grave Memorial 172183133. Her siblings included Susie Pearl Williams, born Danville 1892, died Greensboro NC, 1984, Maurice S Williams, born Louisville 1 Jul 1893, and Linsford, born May 1895.

Stanley R “Fess” Williams⁹⁵⁷, born Danville 10 Apr 1894, died Jamaica, Queens, NY 1975, son of Maria Phillips, raised by grandmother Maria Jane Durham in Danville, graduated Tuskegee Institute 1914, taught in Winchester,



KY, played many different musical instruments, but most prominent on clarinet, worked in Cincinnati, Chicago, and in



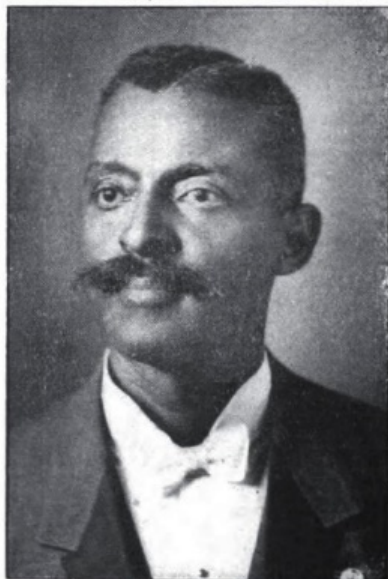
1924, New York, where his band, the Royal Flush Orchestra” played for several years, part of the “Harlem Renaissance”. He headed numerous orchestras from New York to Chicago. He had a radio contract with CBS from 1933 into the 1940s. In the 1940 Census, his mother, wife, and all three adult children lived

with him. He died in New York City 17 December 1975.⁹⁵⁸ A recording of his “Kentucky Blues” can be heard at [here](#).

Rev. John Edmund Wood, pastor of the First Baptist Church from 1898 until his death at his residence, 220 West Walnut, 15 Dec 1929;⁹⁵⁹ member of Danville city council, 1907, 1909, and possibly other years.⁹⁶⁰ He was born in Barren Co 21 May 1867, son of William H and Fannie (Myers) Wood.

His death notice in the *Daily Messenger*, 16 Dec 1929, noted that he was “one of the great outstanding leaders of his race in the nation,” that he had been president for seven years of the National Baptist Convention of America, and had traveled to every state in the US in this position. He was a Republican and was a delegate at the National Republican Convention in 1912, which he opened “with prayer, an honor never before accorded a colored man.

He was a member of the city council, and had been pastor of the church for 31 years, and under his pastorate, the church had one of the largest memberships of any similar church in Kentucky.⁹⁶¹ He graduated from Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute (now Kentucky State University), and State University (Simmons College) in Louisville, where for 20 years, he served as a trustee. He also published the *Torch Light*, newspaper, published first in Danville, and later in Lexington, and was president and treasurer of the Kentucky Negro Press Association.⁹⁶²



Rev. J. E. Wood
Danville, Ky.

He and his wife, Ella B (Redd) Wood, born August 1869 whom he married in 1891, had eleven children, five of whom were living in 1910: Simmons Wood (born 1905) and John Franklin Wood (born 1900) of Danville, Margaret Virginia Wood (born 1908), of Washington DC, Frances Wood (born 1903) of Chicago, and Iola Soddors of Chicago. Ella died in Louisville 5 Feb 1933, at the home of her brother, Thomas D Redd.⁹⁶³ She was president of the Baptist Women’s Missionary Convention, which was held in Danville.

A church history published in the 1940s, noted that Rev. Wood organized at least ten auxiliary organizations: Laymen’s League; Juvenile Choir; Women’s Missionary Society; BYPU; Women’s Bible Class; Woman’s Improvement Club; Young Ladies Club; Lend A Hand Club; Friend In Need; and Pastor’s Aid.



Mrs. Ella B. Wood,
President Baptist Women’s Missionary
Convention, Danville, Ky.

Epilogue

On 18 December 2013, a group of people who were concerned about losing Danville’s and Boyle County’s Black heritage, met together at St James AME Church to form the Danville Boyle County African American Historical Society. The general belief of the group was that we had to save what was left of Black culture in the city and county, and to try to resurrect and preserve the history of the South Second Street area, which was the focus at first, but that we needed to include all Black settlements in the county.

In addition to preservation, we needed exposure. DBCAAHS President, Michael “Fly” Hughes spearheaded a movement to create a festival honoring the African American Community. Thus, was born the “Soul of Second Street” Festival. Thousands of people from all over the east, from New York to Georgia, attended, most having some past connection with Danville or Boyle County. Music, food, and history displays entertained and educated all visitors, and the festival became an annual event (except for 2020 and 2021). The 2016 Festival was voted one of the best festivals in Kentucky, and the 2017 Festival was extended to two days, to include one day of history and one day of food and entertainment.

In the summer of 2016, Danville’s Pioneer Playhouse produced a play, “Good Blues Tonight!” about Second Street in the 1950s. Written by Robby Henson, award-winning producer, director, and writer, and son of the Playhouse’s founder, the play chronicled the plight of the “Dorian Hall” which was gambled away, and which the community tried to save. The play featured Clark Janell Davis, Miss Kentucky 2015, and several other local actors. The play was written with the assistance of Charles Grey, John Davis, Caroline Prince, Martha Grey, and Michael Hughes, and was presented in July 2016 in Danville, and re-created for the Lyric Theatre in Lexington in May 2017. One feature of “Good Blues Tonight!” is that it is universal, that it could describe African American communities throughout the country. Incidentally, attendance at the Danville performances broke Pioneer Playhouse records, as many people, white and Black, came from all over Kentucky and nearby states, to reminisce and to learn about the “feel” of Second Street.⁹⁶⁴

For Kentucky’s 225th Birthday, 1 June 2017, a permanent display of African American history opened in Grayson’s Tavern, then the offices of the Convention and Visitor’s Bureau. Ironically, the building once owned by Black barber, Either One Richardson, now hosted a display of Black history, and in another building (the Watts-Bell House) on Constitution Square, Richardson’s home is now an office of the Economic Development Partnership.

The African American community is receiving significant encouragement and support in its efforts to preserve and remember Black history in the city and county, from county and city officials to other history-minded organizations, and the public.

In the summer of 2020, amid the worldwide pandemic of COVID-19, the Henson family worked with the DBCAAHS to provide a home for the organization, a place to meet, and a way to exhibit the growing number of photos and artifacts. The room at 108 North Second Street, first floor in the Henson Hotel, is now the home of the DBCAAHS.

The main point of Robby Henson’s play was to tell audiences that, “We Were Here.” With events celebrating and remembering the history and culture of Danville and Boyle County’s African Americans, maybe now we can say,

“WE ARE HERE.”

Appendices

Registration of Free Blacks in Boyle County, Kentucky, 1852

This document is a transcription of the original volume of the Boyle County Order Book, Vol 2, pages 367 through 383, located in the Boyle County Courthouse. Spellings and capitalization are retained as in the original except when it would be confusing to the statement. A “?” before a word indicates that the word is difficult to read. The letter(s) “xxx” before, after, or within a word indicates one or more letters which are illegible.

Boyle County Order Book, Vol 2, p367

ACRES, GILBERT

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Gilbert Acres, who is present in court, aged forty years, weighs about 165 pounds of mulato coloring five feet 11 ¼ Inches high – a scar in the palm of his right hand black eyes and long curly hair was duly emancipated by Frederick Acres by Deed of Emancipation (before the adoption of the present constitution of this state) as appears by the oaths of Charles ?Jones of this County.

ACRES, ALICE

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Alice Acres, aged 30 years, weighs about 130 pounds of Mulato coloring five feet 4 ½ Inches high is a free person of coloring and was born free, as appears by the oaths of Daniel and Dennis Doram.

BARBEE, MOSES

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Moses Barbee who is present in court aged about 23 years weighs about 135 pounds of Mulato coloring 5 feet 6 ¼ Inches high freckled face was duly Emancipa

(p368)

ted by the last will and Testament of Daniel Barbee dec^d and admitted to Record in the Mercer County clerks office before the adoption of the present Constitution of this state, all of which appears by the oath of A S McGrotry.

BATES, EMELINE

Ordered to be recorded that Emeline Bates who is now present in court, aged about 25 years weighs about 140 of Brown coloring 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high a scar of her forehead above the left eye, was by Decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, at its March Term 1848 in the case of Emily Bates v J B Smith pronounced to be a free person of color.

COWAN, PATSEY

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Patsey Cowan who is now present in court, aged about 35 years weighs about 150 of Black coloring 5 feet 5 ½ Inches height and the nail of the right fore finger burnt off, was duly Emancipated (by Deed) of Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, ROSA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Rosa Cowan, who is now present in Court aged about 25 years weigs about 130 pounds of Black Coloring 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high – a scar on her right arm between the rist and elbow and a scar of the fore finger of the left hand was duly Emancipated (by Deed)) of Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, WILLIAM

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that William Cowan who is now present in Court, aged about 22 years, weigs about 180 pounds of Black Coloring 6 feet 2 ½ Inches high and a scar on his right cheek, was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, MARY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Mary Cowan who is no present in Court aged about 28 years weigs about 130 of Brown Coloring – 5 feet 1 ¾ Inches high was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, SAMUEL

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Samuel Cowan who is now present in Court, aged about 33 years weigs about 190 of Black Coloring 5 feet 11 ½ Inches high a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, RUBIN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Rubin Cowan aged about 35 years, weigs about 150 pounds 5 feet high a scar under the right eye, was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by

(p369)

Elizabeth Cowan, at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, NANCY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Nancy Cowan who is present in Court aged about 35 years weighs about 125 pounds of Black coloring 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high, a mole on the end of her nose, was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this

COWAN, SARAH

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Sarah Cowan who is personally present in Court, aged about 33 years weighs 125 pounds of Black Coloring, 5 feet 2 ½ Inches high, with a scar on the right cheek was duly Emancipated (by Deed) by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of this Court.

COWAN, WALLACE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Wallace Cowan who is present in Court, aged about 29 years, Weighs about 145 pounds Black Coloring, 5 feet 10 Inches high, was Emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan, by Deed of Emancipation of the 10th day of March 1849 which is recorded in the Boyle County Clerks office.

COWAN, JAMES

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that James Cowan who is present in Court, aged about 30 years, weighs about 175 pounds Black Coloring, 5 feet 10 Inches high was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan by Deed of Emancipation, at the April Term of the Byle County Court, for the year 1850

COWAN, JOHN

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that John Cowan who is present in Court, aged about 24 years, weighs about 170 pounds Black Coloring, about 5 feet 10 Inches high, a small lump on his right shoulder, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation.

COWAN, ISHAM

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Isham Cowan who is personally present in Court, aged about 46 years Weighs about 175 pounds Black Coloring, 5 feet 8 ½ Inches high no marks, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation (proven by the oath of A J Caldwell to be over the age of fifty years) --

COWAN, HARRIETT ANN

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Harriett Ann Cowan who is present in Court, aged about 30, weighs about 140 pounds Yellow Coloring 5 feet 4 Inches high, A mole on the end of her nose, and a scar on the left knee, is a free person of Coloring, and was born free as

(p370)

appears by certificate of proof having been made in the Mercer County Court at its February Term 1843.

COWAN, NANCY

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Nancy Cowan who is present in Court, aged 19 years, weighs about 140, Brown Coloring, scar on each rist and one on left side of her forehead 5 feet 3 ¼ Inches high, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court by Deed of Emancipation.

COWAN, LUCINDA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Lucinda Cowan who is personally present in Court, aged about 24 years weighs about 115 pounds Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 2 ½ Inches high, Cor(xx) Leg, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan , at the April Term of 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation. –

COWAN, MARIA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Maria Cowan who is personally present in court aged about 19 years, weighs about 130 pounds Brown Coloring, 5 feet 7 ½ Inches high, ?tall? but no marks, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan, at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation.

COWAN, ELLEN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Ellen Cowen formerly A Meaux who is present in Court, aged about 20 years weighs about 135 pounds Yellow coloring 5 feet 4 Inches high, a mole on her left cheek near her nose, is a free person of Coloring, Born free, and Daughter of Walter and Nancy Meaux, free persons of Coloring, who are residents of this County.

COWAN, CHARLES

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Charles Cowan, who is personally present in Court, aged about 30 years weighs 165 pounds, Black Coloring, 5 feet 8 ½ high, scars on his neck, duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation.

COWAN, STEPHEN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Stephen Cowan who is present in Court, aged about 26 years, weighs about 165 pounds, Black Coloring, 5 feet 9 ½ Inches high a scar on his nose between his eyes, was duly emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation. --

(p371)

DAVIS, JACK

Ordered to be recorded & certified that Jack Davis who is personally present in Court, aged 30 years old, Yellow Coloring, weighs 140 pounds, 5 feet 7 ½ Inches high a scar on the forehead, above the left eye, was duly Emancipated by John Green Dec^d on the 24th November 1834 in the Lincoln County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of this State

DAVIS, PEACHY

Ordered to be recorded & certified that Peachy Davis who is personally present in Court, aged about 26 Years, weighs 195 pounds, Yellow Complexion, five feet 3 ¼ Inches high, with a scar over the right eye, liberated and set free by the last will and Testament of Mrs Tabitha Cocke Dec^d, which was admitted to the record at the May Term 1849 of the Boyle County Court.

DORAM, GEORGE

Ordered to be recorded and certified that George Doram who is personally present in Court, aged about 33 Years, weighs 140 pounds, Brown Complexion, 5 feet 9 ½ Inches high, turning gray, was duly emancipated by Charles Henderson at the June Term 1835 of the Mercer County Court by Deed of Emancipation

DORAM, NANCY

Ordered to be recorded & certified that Nancy Doram, who is present in Court, aged about 27 years, weighs 120 pounds, nearly white, 5 feet 3 Inches high, scar on the Right Ancle, was born free as appears by a certificate from the Clerk of the Mercer County Court.

DAWSON (alias LEE), GEORGE

Ordered to be recorded and certified that George Dawson (alias George Lee) who is present in Court, aged about 24 years weighs 135 pounds, Black Coloring, 5 feet 10 ½ Inches high Small scar on the left eye and one on the left hand, was Born Free, having been born of a free woman of Coloring, which was proven by the oaths of Thomas H Bruce & Christian Engleman.

DAWSON, ALECY (GREEN)

Ordered to be certified and Recorded, that Alecy Dawson formerly Green, who is present in Court, aged 30 years weighs 130 pounds, Brown Coloring, 5 feet 6 Inches high, Double thumb on the right hand, was duly emancipated by Jno Green Dec^d on the 2nd day of November 1834 in the Lincoln County Court, by Deed of Emancipation of Record in the clerks office of said Court, & be the adoption of the present Constitution of this State.

(p372)

GREEN, MINERVA

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Minerva Green who is personally present in Court, aged 36 years, weighs 125 pounds, Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 4 Inches high, Small mole on the end of her nose, was duly Emancipated by Lewis Green, at the october Term 1847 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation.

GREEN, HENRY

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Henry Green who is present in Court, aged 30 years, weighs about 135 pounds, Bright Yellow 5 feet 7 Inches high scar on the right Side of his forehad, was duly emancipated by John Green, Dec^d, at the April Term 1848 of the Lincoln County Court, as per certificate filed.

GREEN, MADISON

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Madison Green who is present in Court, aged about 37 years, weighs about 170 pounds of a Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 10 Inches high, a scar in the right thumb, is a free man of Coloring Born in Lincoln County, son of Nancy Green who was a free woman of Coloring.

GREEN, MARGARET

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Margaret Green who is present in Court, aged 29 years, weighs about 130 pounds, Bright Yellow, 5 feet 5 ½ Inches high, a mole on the right side and near the top of her head, was duly emancipated by the last Will and Testament of J G Meaux Deceased, which was duly admitted to record at the May Term 1842 of the Boyle County Court.

GREEN, MITCHELL

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Mitchell Green who is present in Court, aged about 36 years weighs 170 pounds, Black Coloring, 5 feet 9 Inches high, a small scar about the size of a dime on his breast. Born Free in Lyncoln County – is the son of Nancy Green Dec^d who was a free woman of Coloring.

GREEN, ELIZABETH

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Elizabeth Green who is present in Court, aged 28 years weighs 190 pounds, Yellow heavy set, 5 feet 5 ½ Inches high Freckled face, was duly liberated and set free by the last will and Testament of J G Meaux which was admitted to record at the May Term 1849 of this Boyle County Court.

(p373)

GREEN, MALINDA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Malinda Green who is present in Court, aged 38 years, weighs about 170 pounds, Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 5 ½ Inches high, a scar on the 2nd joint of the left thumb. Was duly Emancipated by George Dooley Dec^d at the August Term 1847 of the Lincoln County Court. When set free her name was Malinda Dooley and afterwards married Edward Green.

GREEN, MARY I

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Mary I Green, who is personally in Court, aged about 21 years weighs about 125 pounds Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high no marks, Born free, and is the Daughter of Edward and Malinda Green, who are free persons of Colour and residents of this County which was proven by the oaths of J M McFerran & Charles Ridgeway who are credible witnesses.

GREEN, LUCINDA

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Lucinda Green, who is present in Court, aged about 18 years weighs about 135 pounds Yellow Coloring, 5 feet 3 ½ Inches high, heavy built no marks, Born free, and is the daughter of Edward and Malinda, who are free persons of Colour and residents of this County, which was proven by the oaths of Charles Rideway & J M McFerran, who are credible witnesses.

GREEN, LEROY

Ordered to be certified & recorded that Leroy Green who is present in Court, aged 30 years, weighs about 160 pounds, Yellow Colour, 5 feet 11 Inches high, a scar on the first joint of the fore finger of the right hand, Was duly Emancipated by Henry M Green, at the August Term 1847 of the Garrard County [sic] (as appears by Certificate from Clerk of said Court herewith filed.) By Deed of Emancipation.

GREEN, SUSAN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Susan Green 2d who is present in Court aged about 28 weighs about 120 pounds Yellow Color, 5 feet 3 Inches high no marks. Was duly liberated and set free by the Last Will and Testament of Benjamin ?Pruce Dec^d which was admitted to record at the January Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court.

(p374)

GREEN, SAMUEL

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Samuel Green who is present in Court, aged 33 years and weighs about 150 pounds, of a Yellow colour 5 feet 10 ½ Inches high, a scar on the left side of his "forch culd?", was duly Emancipated by Lewis Green in this County which appears by the oath of Alexander Sneed, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

GREEN, JANE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Jane Green who is present in Court, aged 33 years, weighs 110 pounds of Yellow Colour 5 feet high, a scar under her lower lip, two on her right arm between the elbow and shoulder, also a scar on her back, was Emancipated by Decree of the Garrard County Court, at its August Term 1839, in the suit of Jane McManus agst. William Burnside and others, as appears by a copy of the Decree of said Court herewith filed, that she is now the wife of Samuel Green, who was liberated and set free before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky, by Lewis Green.

GREEN, WILLIAM

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that William Green who is present in Court, aged about 30 years, weighs about 165 pounds, 5 feet 10 ¼ Inches high, a scar on his nose and one on the back of his right hand. Was duly Emancipated and set free by Deed from John Green Dec^d at the November Term 1834 of the Lincoln County Court, a copy of which is herewith filed.

GREEN, RICHARD

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Richard Green who is personally present in Court, aged 28 years weighs 165 pounds, Brown Colour. 5 feet 9 ¾ Inches high, w small scar on his Right cheek, was duly Emancipated by deed of Emancipation from John Green Dec^d, which is recorded in the Clerks office of the Lincoln County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky, a copy of which is herewith filed.

GREEN, REBECCA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Rebecca Green who is present in Court, aged about 20 years, weighs 125 pounds, Yellow Colour, 5 feet 3 ¾ Inches high scar on the top of each foot, was duly Emancipated and set free by the last will of Mrs Tabitha Cox Dec^d at the May Term 1847, of the Boyle County Court.

(p375)

GRAY, HENRY

Ordered to be Recorded & Certified that Henry Gray who is present in Court, aged 35 years 6 feet ½ inch high, Brown colour, Weighs 160 pounds, a scar on each eye brow, also a mole on the right wrist and car midway between the thumb and the wrist of the right hand, was Born Free in that part of this county Which was formerly Lincoln Son of Esther and Simon Gray free persons of Colour are his parents, before the adoption of the present constitution of Kentucky

GRAY, ROBERT

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Robert Gray, who is present in Court, aged 36 years, weighs 200 pounds Bright Yellow 5 feet 10 ¾ Inches high straight hair, Born free as appearing by the oath of George W Doneghy and said mother being a white woman.

GRAY, MARY (alias POLLY)

Ordered to Recorded and Certified that Mary alias Polly Gray aged 40 years weighs 180 pounds yellow colour 5 feet 5 Inches high mole on the lower part of the left cheek duly liberated and set free by the last Will and Testament of Samuel McDowell Dec^d. Which of Record of in the Mercer County Clerks offices, all of which was proven by the oath of A J Caldwell, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

GRAY, MINERVA

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Minerva Gray who is present in Court aged about 33 years weighs about 150 pounds Yellow Colour, 5 feet 6 Inches high Scar on the left arm between the wrist and elbow, Black eyes & straight Black Hair, was Born free in that portion of Boyle County which formerly belonged to the County of Mercer on the waters of Dix River on the place formerly owned, by Thomas Shelton and now owned by John S Doke, Celia Thomas a free woman of Colour was her mother her father was a slave proven by the oath of James Bently.

GRAY, JOHN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that John Gray who is present in Court, age about 44 years, weighs 140 pounds, 5 feet 8 Inches high, Yellow Color, Fore finger of left hand stiff and broken, Black eyes and straight Black Hair, was born free in the County of Mercer, now Boyle, John Gray and Nancy Gray, free persons of color were his parents proven by the oath of Isachar P Fisher.

(p376)

GRAY, MARY JANE

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Mary Jane Gray, who is present in Court, aged about 38 years, weighs 160 pounds, very bright Yellow Color or nearly white, 5 feet 3 Inches high, has a scar on the forehead just in the edge of the hair. Born free in the County of Mercer, now Boyle, the daughter of John & Nancy Gray, free persons of Color. Residents of this County, all of which was proved by the oath of James Bentley.

DORAM, DIADAMA

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Diadama Doram who is present in Court, aged 42 Years, Weighs 160 pounds, Yellow Color, 5 feet 1 inch high, no particular marks, Emancipated by G Taylor a free man of Color her father who bought her from Moses Bledsoe Dec^d, recorded in the Spencer County Court Clerk's office.

HO __MAN, MONROE

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Henry Monroe Ho ____ man, who is now present in Court, aged about 21 years, weighs ____ pounds, Yellow Color, 6 feet 1 ¾ Inches high, a scar on the right ____ and a mole on the left side of the chin. Emancipated by Isaac O Vanarsdale in the Mercer County Court at its August Term 1833 as appears by Certificate of Freedom filed in this office.

HENDERSON, LOUISA (WILKERSON)

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Louisa Henderson, formerly Louisa Wilkerson, who is now present in Court, aged about 23 Years, weighs 125 pounds, Bright Yellow Color, 5 feet 3 Inches high, a small mole between her eyes, & Freckled face. Born free in the County of Casey, of a free woman of Color Maria Wilkerson and raised in Lincoln County, all of which was proven by the oaths of Joshua F Bell and G W Ewbank.

JOHNSON, INDY

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Indy Johnson, who is now present in Court, aged about 22 Years, weighs 130 pounds, Brown Color, 5 feet 3 ½ Inches high, a mole near the left side of the nose, above the upper lip, was Emancipated by Elizabeth Cowan, at the April Term 1850 of the Boyle County Court, by Deed of Emancipation, said Indy was emancipated as Indy Cowan and afterwards intermarried with a free man of Color named Sack Johnson, said Indy was emancipated previous to the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

LOGAN, THOMAS

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Thomas Logan who is present in Court, aged about 45 years, weighs about 185, Brown Colour, 5 ft 10 ½ Inches high Scar on the root of his nose duly Emancipated by Robert Logan at the December Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Ky.

(p377)

MEAUX, ADISON

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Adison Meaux who is present in Court, aged about 30 years, weigh, about 140 pounds, Black Colour, 5 feet 8 ½ Inches high a scar on his left cheek, Running up and down the cheek, and one on his left fore finger – was duly Emancipated & set free by the last Will and Testament of J G Meaux, Dec^d, which was admitted to record at the May Term 1842 of the Boyle County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

MEAUX, JOSEPH

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Joseph Meaux who is present in Court, aged 30 Years Weighs about 185 pounds Brown Colour 5 feet 10 Inches high Scar on his right arm, was duly Emancipated and set free by the last Will and Testament of John G Meaux, Dec^d, which was admitted to record at the May Term 1842 of the Boyle County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

MEAUX, TABITHA

Ordered to be recorded and Certified that Tabitha Meaux, who is present in Court, aged about 24 years, Weighs 135 years [sic] Yellow Colour 5 feet 5 Inches high a scar on the inner part of her lower lip – duly emancipated by Walter Meaux her father who is a free man of colour, by deed of Emancipation of Record now in the Clerk office of this Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

MAYHO, ROBERT

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Robert Mayho who is present in court, aged 32 Years Weighs about 150 pounds Brown Colour, 5 feet 10 ¼ Inches high, no marks. Was Born Free, which was proven by the oaths of Samuel Davenport Sr before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

MAYHO, SALLY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Sally Mayho who is present in Court, aged about 30 years old, weighs about 130 pounds, Bright Yellow, 5 feet 5 ½ Inches high, no marks, duly Emancipated by the last Will and Testament of Tabitha Cook, Dec^d, at the May Term 1849 of the Boyle County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

(p378)

MEAUX, JORDAN

(“Mistake” – margin note) Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Jordan Meaux who is present in Court, aged about 34 years, weighs about 130 pounds, Black Colour, 5 feet 3 ¾ Inches ~~high smooth skin no marks~~, was duly liberated and set free by the last Will and Testament of John G Meaux Deceased which was admitted to Record at the May Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court.

MEAUX, CAROLINE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Caroline Meaux who is present in Court, aged about 30 years, Weighs about 130 pounds, Black Colour 5 feet 3 ¾ Inches high, smooth skin no marks was duly liberated and set free by the last Will and Testament of John G Meaux Deceased, which was duly admitted to Record at the May Term 1842 [looks like 2 written over 4] of the Boyle County Court.

MEAUX, MORGAN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Morgan Meaux who is present in Court, aged about 34 years weighs 150 pounds Brown 5 feet 8 ½ Inches high a Scar on the right side of his forehead, also one cause by a burn on his left fore finger, was duly liberated and set free by the last will and Testament of John G Meaux, Dec^d, which was duly admitted to record at the May Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court.

MEAUX, CHESTERFIELD

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Chesterfield Meaux who is present in Court, aged 26 years weighs about 200 pounds Yellow Collor 6 feet ¼ inch high a small spot under each eye, was duly liberated and set free by the last Will and Testament of John G Meaux, Dec^d, which was duly admitted to record at the May Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court.

MEAUX, LYDIA

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Lydia Meaux who is present in Court, aged 25 years weighs about 140 pounds Brown Color, no marks, was duly emancipated by Dennis Doram in the Mercer County Court, and the said Dennis Doram being present in Court, and on his oath states that she is the same Lydia (she being late Lydia Doram and daughter of Dennis Doram)

PENMAN, DARBY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Darby Penman who is present in court, aged about 42 years weighs about 180 pounds, Left Arm, Broke, was Born free as appears by the oath of George W (H?) Doneghy.

(p379)

PENMAN, DANIEL

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Daniel Penman who is present in Court, aged 23 years Weighs about 165 pounds Bright Yellow 5 feet 9 ¼ Inches high Freckled face Scar on his right foot, Was Born free Son of Spotwood and Eliza Penman free persons of color, all of which was proven by the oaths of Robert Gray and Darby Penman.

PENMAN, SALLY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Sally Penman who is present in Court, aged 19 years Weighs 127 pounds of a Bright Yellow, 5 feet 2 ½ Inches high, no marks, duly emancipated by Elizabeth Braxdale by Deed of Emancipation now of Record in the Clerks office of this Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution o Kentucky.

PENMAN, THOMAS

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Thomas Penman who is present in Court, aged 25 Years weighs 150 pounds Yellow and Straight hair 5 feet 10 ¼ Inches high was born free son of Spotwood and Eliza Penman, persons of color, and residents of this County.

PENMAN, DAVY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Davy Penman who is present in Court, aged about 21 Years, Weighs 160 pounds, Yellow Colour 5 feet 11 ½ Inches high, The end of the thumb on the left hand blown off, also the third finger of same broken and ?eared a good deal, was Born free, Son of Spotwood and Eliza Penman, free persons of Color, and residents of this County.

ROWE, JOHN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that John Rowe who is present in Court aged 30 years 175 pounds, Yellow Colour 5 feet 10 ½ no marks, duly Emancipated by the last Will and Testament of James Rowe (late of this County) which is of record in the Mercer County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

RUSSELL, PERMELIA (EASTMAN)

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Permelia Russell (formerly Permelia Eastman) who is present in Court, aged 35 years, weighs 140 pounds, five ft 3 ½ Inches very Bright yellow, Blue eyes, very white Teeth, Lucy Norvell formerly Eastern a free woman of color being in Court declared that this Permelia was her Daughter and Dennis Doram, upon oath stated that he was acquainted with said Lucy Norvel and Knows that at the date of the birth of the sd Permelia, she was a free woman

(p380)

ROWE, MARIAM

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Mariam Rowe who is personally present in Court, aged 35 Years, weighs 125 pounds Bright Yellow Straight hair 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high was duly Emancipated by the last will and Testament of Benjamin Prall, Dec^d, which was admitted to record at the January Term 1844 of the Boyle County Court, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

ROBINSON, CELIA ANN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Celia Ann Robinson who is present in Court, aged 41 years weighs 150 pounds of a Bright Yellow 5 feet 6 ¼ Inches high, very high forehead, straight black hair, & black eys, duly Emancipated by Eliphalett Hood, in the County of Adair in the year 1846 as appears by a certificate from the clerk of said Court.

SLAUGHTER, CAIN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Cain Slaughter who is present in Court, aged about 24 years, weighs 140 pounds, Black Color 5 feet 6 Inches high, scar on the outside of the Right Wrists, emancipated by Elizabeth Braxdale by Deed of Emancipation acknowledged in the Boyle County Court at the April Term 1850 of said Court and on file in the Clerks office of said Court.

THOMAS, AUSTIN

Ordered to be recorded and certified that Austin Thomas, who is present in Court, aged about 30 years, weighs 140 pounds, Blk Color 5 feet 4 ¼ Inches high, Two Scars on his forehead, Free Born Son of Nancy Thomas a free woman of Color, proven by the oaths of Thomas Barbee and Ephraim Bentley.

THOMAS, JEFF

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Jeff Thomas who is present in Court, aged about 23 years weighs about 160 pounds,

Brown Colour 5 feet 9 ½ Inches high a scar on the back of his right hand, and one on the side of the same hand, was Born free Son of Celia Thomas a free woman of color resident of this County.

THOMPSON, LYDIA

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Lydia Thompson, who is present in Court, aged 22 years weighs 175 pounds Yellow Collor 5 feet 5 Inches high three moles on the left side of her neck, two on the left side of her nose one on the end of her nose and one on the right side of her face, and several others ????? about on her face and neck, was Born free daughter of Becky Thompson who was a free woman of Colour, proven by the oaths of Dennis & Daniel Doram.

(p381)

VALENTINE, DENNIS

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Dennis Valentine who is presesnt in Court, aged 26 years weighs 130 pounds yellow color 5 feet 6 ½ Inches high a scar on his right eye brow, Born free is a son of ?Nelly & John Valentine free persons of Color,

WILLIAMS, ELY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Ely Williams who is present in Court, aged 24 years weighs 136 pounds Black Color 5 feet 6 Inches high a small scar on the left side of his face near his mouth, & a scar on the nuckle of his left hand, was duly Emancipated by the last Will and Testament of Mary Williams, which is of record in the Lyncon County Clerks office, as appears by a Certificate from the Clark of Said Court, herewith filed to the Clerk of this court.

HUSTON, LOGAN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Logan Huston who is present in Court, aged about 28 years weighs 150 pounds Copper Color 5 feet 10 ¼ Inches high Scar on the left hand between the fore and middle finger, and on the right arm, Born free, Born of a free woman of Color, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

THOMAS, CASSANDRA

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Cassandra Thomas who is present in Court, aged 30 years weighs 135 pounds, Caper Color, 5 feet 9 Inches high ~~a mole behind the right ear and one near the corner of the left eye~~, Born free as appears by the oaths of Thomas Barbee and ~~Christopher~~ Ephraim Bentley.

THOMAS, JOSEPHINE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Josephine Thomas who is present in Court, aged 24 years weighs 160 pounds Yellow, 5 feet 9 Inches high, a mole behind the right ear, & one near the corner of the left eye, Born free as appears by the oaths of Thomas Barbee & Ephraim Bently.

MEAUX, KEZIAH

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Keziah Meaux who is present in Court, aged 39 years weighs 165 pounds Black Color, 5 feet 6 Inches high a scar on the right eye Brow. Born free as appears by the oath of S D Moore of this County.

(p382)

BLACK, HUMPHRY

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Humphry Black who is present in Court, aged 66 years weight 175 pounds Brown Colour 5 feet 10 ¼ Inches high duly Emancipated by the last will and Testament of John Meaux Dec^d, as appears by certificate from the clerk of the Mercer County Court.

PENNMAN, ?MARCY J

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that ?Marcy J Pennman who is present in Court, aged 27 years weighs 112 pounds very Bright yellow or white 5 feet 2 inches high, a small Scar on the left cheek bone, Was Born Free daughter of Spotwood Pennman and Eliza Pennman, free persons of Color and residents of this County.

WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH

Ordered to be Recorded & Certified that Elizabeth Williams who is present in Court, duly Emancipated by the last Will and Testament of Mrs Mary Williams, now of Record in the Lyncoln County Clerks, which was proven by the oath of J C Bayler said Elizabeth Williams is 19 years old, weighs 140 pounds, Brown Color 5 feet 6 inches high, a small scar on her nose nearly between the eyes.

REED, ANNIE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Annie Reed who is present in Court aged 42 years weighs 160 pounds Yellow Color 5 feet 6 ¼ high no marks her mother being a white woman Becky Hufford.

THOMAS, THURSDAY

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Thursday Thomas who is a resident of this County, and being present in Court, aged 41 years weighs 180 pounds Brown color 5 ft 5 ½ Inche, high heavy built Born free as appears by the oath of Thomas Barbee, before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

FREELAND, SUCKY

Ordered to be Recorded and certified that Sucky Freeland who is present in Court, aged 25 years weighs 135 pounds Brown Color 5 feet 5 ¼ Inches high, duly Emancipated by Deed of Emancipation in the Lyncoln County Court at the November Term 1845 of said Court.

(p383)

THOMAS, CELIA ANN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Celia Ann Thomas who is present in Court, aged 21 years, weighs about [in margin, 130] Years, 5 feet 5 Inches high no marks Born Free as appears by the oaths of Thomas Barbee and Ephraim Bently before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

THOMAS, ?GENIA ANN

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that ?Genia Ann Thomas who is present in Court, aged 19 years, ~~aged years~~ Bright Yellow 5 feet 6 ¼ inches high. Born free as appears by the oaths of Thomas Barbee and Ephraim Bently before the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky.

HICKMAN, EMILY JANE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Emily Jane Hickman, who is present in Court, aged 19 Years weighs 115 pounds Bright Yellow Color 5 feet 4 ½ Inches high no marks duly Emancipated by Isaac O Vanarsdale in the Mercer County Court at its August Term 1833 as appears by Certificate of Freedom this day filed.

ROBINSON, MARY JANE

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Mary Jane Robinson, who is present in Court, aged 27 Years weighs 140 pounds of a Copper Color 5 feet 5 Inches high no marks Emancipated by the last will and Testament of Rev Thomas Hansford Which is of Record in the Lincoln County Clerks office, all of which was proven by the oath of F T ?Fore.

THOMAS, PENDLETON

Ordered to be Recorded and Certified that Pendleton Thomas who is present in Court aged 20 years weighs 145 pounds Bright Yellow color, 5 feet 8 ½ Inches high, a scar about the size of a Dollar on his Bak nearly Between the shoulders & one on each hip bone about as large as half a dollar occasioned by sicness, Was Born Free son of Thursday Thomas a free woman of Color, as appears by the oath of Ephraim Bently.

Danville people who attended or graduated from Knoxville (Colored) College:

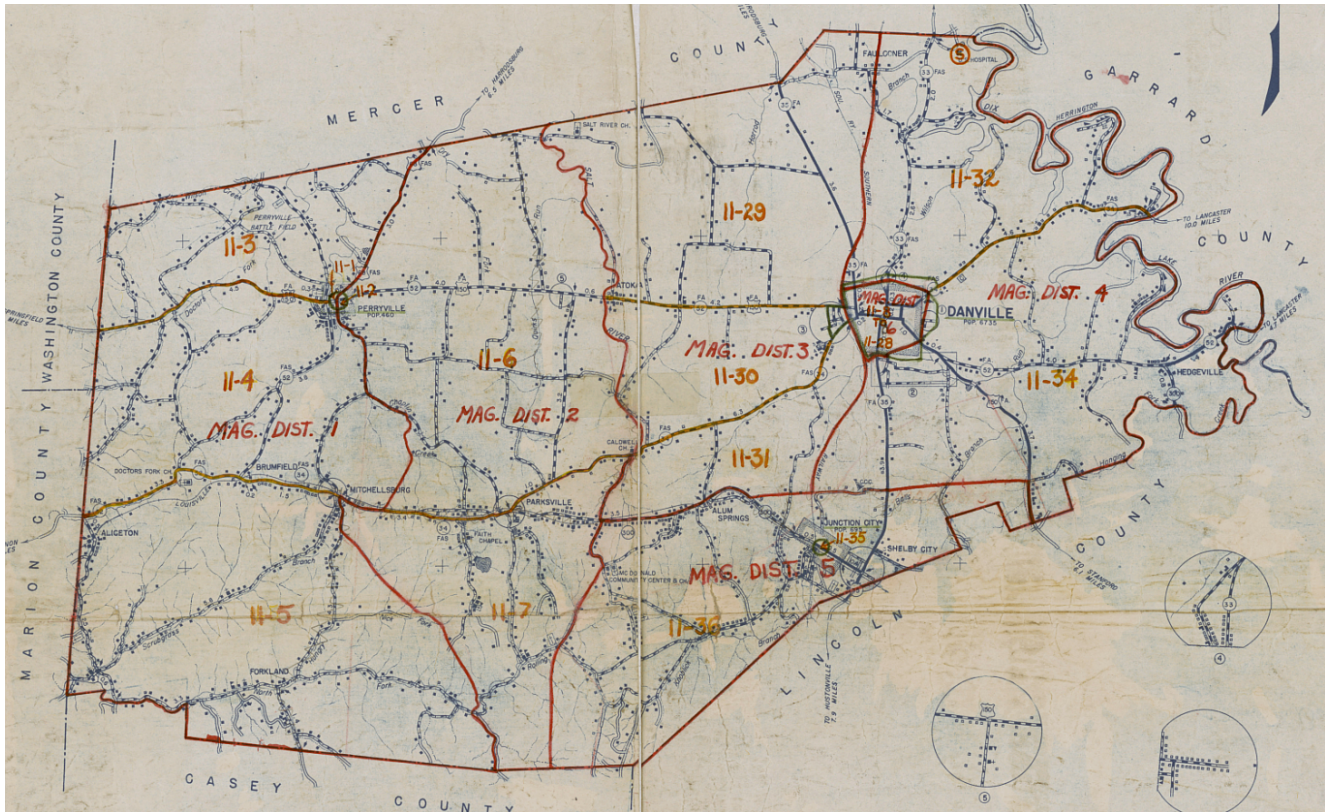
ADAMS, Florence Victoria, 1902-1979, social worker
 ADAMS, Montague, 1893-1972, teacher, later chef
 DINWIDDIE, William Thomas, 1865-1928, carpenter, dentist
 DONEGHY, John Eddie, 1939-2006, US Army
 DOTYE, Christopher Benjamin, 1902-1957, physician
 FELDING, Alonzo A, 1841-1918, physician
 GROSS, Viola Denisa (ROWE), 1931-2012, teacher
 PENMAN, Mayme, 1943-2002, teacher
 STEVENS, Lucy (Jones), 1922-2001, teacher

Delinquent Tax Lists

The *Messenger* printed the list of delinquent taxpayers during various years. These lists are important because they can identify where people lived at the time, especially since the 1890 Census has been lost and the 1950 Census has not yet been released. Resident properties are broken down into white-owned and colored-owned, and the location of the property is often given. No 1 refers to Magisterial District 1, which included the areas around Forkland, Mitchellsburg, Brumfield, Aliceton, and western Perryville. No 2 included Parksville, eastern Perryville, much of the Rolling Fork area, and its eastern boundary was generally the Salt River. No 3 included Alum Springs, West Danville, and Atoka areas. No 4 included the area surrounding Danville, including Duncan Hill, Clifton, Faulconer, and Hedgeville. No 5 included Junction City, Shelby City, and much of the White Oak and Knob Lick area. Danville itself was Magisterial District 6. “East End” refers to the eastern part of the county, most likely MD 3, 4, 5 or 6; “West End” refers probably to MD 1 or 2.

Delinquent tax lists are of historical importance for several reasons, mostly because they can place people in context over time. For example, in the first list below, we can place Fannie Able on Duncan’s Hill in 1884. Some tax lists are only for the city of Danville, while some include the entire county. The county lists are particularly important, as they may locate people within different magisterial districts.

The map below shows the enumeration districts for the 1950 Census, but it also shows the Magisterial Districts as they were in the 1930s through the 1980s at least, with relatively minor changes. MD1 included west Perryville, Brumfield, Mitchellsburg, Aliceton, and Forkland. MD2 included east Perryville, Atoka (Little Needmore) and Parksville. MD3 included the area north of KY-300 and west of the railroad, including West Danville and the eastern portion of the Salt River area. MD4 surrounded Danville, and included land to the north, east, and south of the city, including part of Faulconer, Clifton and Hedgeville. MD5 included Junction City, Shelby City, and the White Oak area. MD6 included the city of Danville.



1884

NOTE: "West End" means the western portion of the county; "East End" means the eastern portion; "knob land" means the southern portion. ⁹⁶⁵

Aliceton:

Robards, Dorcas, 1-1/2 acres
Survant, Dorindo, 2 acres

Danville:

Barbee, Eliza, 1 town lot
Barbee, Mary, 1 town lot
Barbee, Moses, 1 town lot
Baughman, Pauline, 1 town lot
Buckner, Esther, 1 acre
Bull, Celia, 1 town lot
Caldwell, Artie, 1 town lot
Caldwell, Maggie, 1 town lot
Caldwell, Winnie, 1 town lot
Carpenter, Geo, 1 town lot
Cowan, Jno, Sr, 1 town lot
Cowan, Reuben, 1 town lot
Davis, Pauline, 1 town lot
Davis, Walter, 1 town lot
Dawson, Geo, 1 town lot

Dunn & Hudson, Hannah, 1 town lot
Dunn & Hudson, 1 town lot
Embry, Peter, 1 town lot
Graves, Marshall, 3 acres
Green, Sam, 1 town lot
Hickman, Hasty, 1 town lot
Irvin, Elijah, 1 town lot
King, Matilda, 1 town lot
Masterson, Lee, 1/2 acre
Meaux, Jos, 1 town lot
Nelson, Elizabeth, 1 town lot
Owsley, Mester, 1 town lot
Warren, Jacob, 1 town lot
Watson, Caroline, 1 town lot
Weatherford, Ben, 1 town lot
Wilson, Judy, 1 town lot

Duncan's Hill:

Able, Fannie, 1 acre
Fisher, Sam, 1 acre

Graves, Nancy, 1 acre
Hamm, Ben, 1 acre
Jones, Henderson, 1 acre
Kincaid, Martha, 1 acre
Lee, Harry, 1 acre
Meyer, Hans, 1 acre
Robinson, Flem, 1 acre
Tewmey, Geo, 1 acre
Tompkins, Geo, 1 acre
Wilson, Chas, 1 acre

East End:

Claxton, Jesse, 2 acres
Grimes, Andrew, 6 acres
Hocker, Rachel, 1/2 acre
Holmes, Wm, 4 acres
Hubble, Moses, 1/2 acre
Pigg, Madison, 2 acres
Warren, Lizzie, 6 acres
Whelan, Jennie, 1 acre

Whelan, Zillah, 1 acre

Junction City:

Bell, Kate, 5 acres

Knob land east end:

Brown, David, 5 acres
Buckner, Luther, 2 acres
Fisher, Geo, 10 acres
Garr, David, 10 acres
Harris, Burl, 5 acres

Knob land west end:

Baker, Addison, 6 acres
Durham, William, 30 acres
Ewing, Henry, 1 acre
Mitchell, Wilson, 14 acres
Shanklin, heirs, 10 acres
Sinkhorn, Jim, 116 acres
Tadlock, W B, 40 acres

Lebanon Rd:

Davis, Willis G, 1 lot
Johnson, J, 1 acre
Powell, Richard, 1 acre
Young, Dud, 1 acre

Mitchellsburg:

Buckner, James, 1 lot
Sleet, Moses, 1 town lot

Parksville:

Doneghy, Harriet, 1 town lot
Fry, Joe, 1 acre
Parks, Jim, 1 town lot
Pope, Isaiah, 1 town lot
Rice, Peter, 8 acres

Perryville:

Golden, Bettie, 1 town lot
Spraggins, Fannie, 1 town lot
Williams, George, 1 town lot
Wilson, Charles Jr, 1 town lot

Shelby City:

Bryant, Jeff, heirs, 5 acres
Paxton, David, 1 town lot
Walker, Ewing, 2 acres
Walker, Sam, 4 acres
Weatherford, Sallie, 1 acre
Wright, Philip C, 1 acre

West end:

Adams, Thornton, 1 acre
Graves, Ed, 1 acre
Heath, Albert, 1 acre
Heath, Dred, 4 acres
Hope, John, 10 acres
Irvine, Frank, 7 acres
Irvine, Thomas, 1 acre
Marshall, Nathan, 1 acre
Mitchell, William, 2 acres
Peak, Edmund, 25 acres
Penick, John, 1 acre
Pope, Benj, 10 acres
Pope, Mary, 9 acres
Rains, Ben, 1 acre
Thurman, George, 10 acres

Wilsonville:

Andrews, Wash, 1 acre
Baker, Ann, 1/2 acre
Buckner, Charles, 1/4 acre
Clark, Paris, 2 acres
Cocanougher, Jerry, 5 acres
Cook, Archie, 10 acres
Wilson, Charles, 22-1/2 acres

1885⁹⁶⁶

Danville:

Bull, Celia, 1 town lot
Burrus, Fletcher, 1 town lot
Caldwell, Artie, 1 town lot
Caldwell, Dennis, 1 town lot
Carpenter, George Ann, 1 town lot
Cowan, Charles, 1 town lot
Davis, Sam, 1 town lot
Fields, Gabe, 1 town lot
Fry, Carey, 1 town lot
Gregory, Nat, 1 town lot
Helm, George Ann, 1 town lot
Henderson, Spencer, 1 town lot
Higgins, Andy, 1 town lot
Jackson, A M, 1 town lot
Johnson, Steve, 1 town lot
Jones, Jane, 1 town lot
Meaux, Joe, 1 town lot
Miller, Harvey, 1 town lot
Nelson, Lizzie, 1 town lot
Pelman, Daniel, 1 town lot
Rice, Sam, 1 town lot
Rogers, Bob, Jr, 1 town lot
Talbot, Bettie, 1 town lot
Underwood, Sam, 1 town lot
Verdeman, Susan, 1 town lot

Duncan's Hill:

Duncan, Lenora, 1 acre

Eastes, Mag, 1 acre
Frazier, Nancy, 1 acre
Givens, Hettie, 1 acre
Hunn, Wash, 1 acre
Jenkins, George Ann, 1 acre
Lee, Lucy, 1/2 acre
Owsley, Edward, 1 acre
Reed, Logan, 1/2 acre
Wilson, Charles, 1 acre

East End:

Bell, Catharine, 5 acres
Bright, Marshall, 4 acres
Brown, Berry, 1 acre
Carpenter, Linsey, 1 acre
Graves, George Ann, 3 acres
Grimes, Andrew, 4 acres
Harlan, Richard, heirs, 6 acres
Masterson & Hocker, 1 acre
Pigg, Mat, 1 acre
Rice, Peter, 10 acres
Summers, Matilda, 12 acres
Thomas, Mariah, 1 acre
Thurman, George, 10 acres
Warren, Willis, 6 acres
Yeager, Joe, 3 acres

Junction City:

Fisher, Green, 1 acre

Thompson, Margaret, 4 acres
Tribble, Henry, 1 acre

Knob Land East End:

Arnold, Daniel, 1 acre
Bruce, George Ann, 1 acre
Dickerson, Mahala, 1 acre
Dunn, John, 12 acres
Eastes, Wesley, 7 acres
Harris, Burl, 5 acres
Harris, Burl, Jr, 4 acres
Holmes, William, 4 acres
Yeager, Lewis, 18 acres

Knob Land West End:

Baker, App, 6 acres
Durham, William, 30 acres
Peak, Edmund, 25 acres
Pope, Mary, 9 acres
Shanklin, heirs, 10 acres
Sinkhorn, John, 30 acres
Slut, Moses, 2 acres
Survant, Dorinda, 2 acres

Lebanon Road:

Johnson, Bettie, 1/2 acre
Peyton, Lewis, 1 acre
Powell, Richard, 1 acre
Taylor, Emily, 1 acre

Taylor, Lucy, heirs, 1/2 acre
Whelan, Jennie, 1/2 acre
Williams, David, 1/2 acre

Mitchellsburg:

Moore, Quilla, 1 town lot

Parksville:

Doneghy, Herriet, 1 town lot

Perryville:

Bottom, James, 1 town lot
Goodloe, Squire, 1 town lot

Shelby City:

Craig, Isaac, 1 town lot
Craig, Mary, 1 town lot
Givens, Henry, 1 town lot
Stewart, Horton, 1 town lot

West End:

Adams, Thornton, 1 acre
Fry, Joe, 1 acre
Hope, John, 10 acres
Jackson, James, 1 acre
Lee, Jacob, 10 acres
Marshall, Perry, 6 acres
Moore, Jeff, 15 acres

Pope, Ben, 20 acres
Smith, Charles, 10 acres
Tucker, Emily, 32 acres
Wilson, Ellen, 1 acre

Wilsonville:

Baker, America, 1/2 acre
Best, Howard, 1 acre
Buckner, Charles, 1/2 acre

Unknown:

Andrews, G Wash

1894⁹⁶⁷

Danville:

Adams, Mary, lot
Baughman, Lizzie, lot
Baughman, Paulina, lot
Bearden, Marcus, lot
Beatty, George, lot
Bell, Philip, lot
Caldwell, Albert & wife, lot
Carrick, Amanda, lot
Clark, Annie, lot
Coffey, Frank, lot
Council No 10, lot
Cowan, Evan, lot
Cowan, Jas heirs, lot
Cowan, Thos, lot
Craig, George Sr, lot
Davis, James Sr, lot
Davis, Sam & wife, lot
Doneghy, Carrie, lot
Doram, heirs, lot
Doram, Josh, heirs, lot
Dunn, Amanda, lot
Farris, Mary, lot
Fields, Lizzie, lot
Green, Jno G, lot
Green, Juda, lot
Gregory, Nat, lot
Harlan, Anderson, lot
Harlan, Harry, lot
Harris, Mame, lot
Hocker, Bettie, lot
Hope, Celia, lot
Hoskins or Dunn, Elijah, lot
Irvine, Elijah, lot
Johnson, Henry, Sr, lot
Johnson, John, lot
Johnson, Stephen, lot
Keiser or Keith, Alice, lot
Kemper, Jordan, lot
Kemper, Wm, lot
Kincaid, Ben, lot

Lee, Alex, 2 lots
Moore, Simon, lot
Neal, Albert & wife, lot
Nelson, Elizabeth, lot
Owsley, Meste, lot
Owsley, Thomas, lot
Renfro, Thomas, lot
Rice, Harriet, lot
Rochester, Ellen, lot
Rowe, Paul Jr, lot
Self, Emily, lot
Simpson, Lucinda, lot
Swope, Ned, lot
Talbott, Bettie, lot
Taylor, Geo, N R lot
Thomas, Daniel, lot
Thompson, Hannah, lot
Tilford, G H, lot
Warren, Jacob, lot
Williams, Frank, lot
Williams, Martha, lot

Duncan's Hill:

Caldwell, John, lot
Cowan, Elva, lot
Dillard, Mag, non-res, lot
Gaines, Howard, lot
Hunn, Wash, lot
Jones, Sam & wife, lot
Kemper or Gray, Joe, lot
Kincaid, John, lot
Lee, Harry, lot
Logan, Reed, lot
Robinson, Fleming, lot
Tewmey, Geo, lot
Warren, Louis, lot
Withers, Brook, lot

Junction City:

Bell, Richard, Mrs, lot
Burnham, Page, lot

Carpenter, Shad, lot
Hill, Harry, lot
Mitchell, Robert, Rev, 3 lots

Mitchellsburg:

Carson, Isaac, lot

Magisterial Dist No 1:

Arnold, Patsy, 75 acres
Black, Richard, 5 acres
Burton, John, 6 acres
Carrick, James, heirs, 30 acres
Commodore, Green, 11 acres
Hope, John, 17 acres
Mitchell, Morris, ___ acres
Mitchell, Wilson, 3 acres
Mitchell, Wm, 5 acres
Pope, John, 17 acres
Ray, James, 7 acres
Sinkhorn, James, 100 acres
Sinkhorn, John, 25 acres

Magisterial Dist No 2:

Cook, Arch, 5 acres
Cowan, William, 13 acres
Crockett, Nat, 2 acres
Lee, Patsy, 10 acres
Lytle, Geo, 1 acre
Marshall, Stewart, 6 acres
Penick, John, 1 acre
Smith, Charley, 10 acres

Magisterial Dist No 3:

Dishman, Bettie, 1 acre
Doram, T A, 87 acres
Gaines, James, 1/2 acre
Goodloe, Harriet, 1/2 acre
Hudson, Paulina, 1 acre
Irvine, Esther, 1 acre
Moore, Isaac, 1/2 acre
Owsley, Kitty, 1.2 acre

Reed, James, 1/2 acre
 Rowe, Jacob, 1/2 acre
 Sadler, Oliver, 1/2 acre
 Warner, Mattie, 1/2 acre
 Wheelan, Jennie, 1/2 acre
 White, Sam & wife, 8 acres
 Williams, Dave, Jr, 1/2 acre
 Williams, John, 1/2 acre
 Wilson, Edith, 1/2 acre

Magisterial Dist No 4:

Ball, Newton, 1.4 acre
 Boggs, Dock, 1.4 acre
 Davis, James, 1/2 acre
 Floyd, Peter, 1 acre
 Gill, Fenton, 1 acre
 Logan, Nancy, 24 acres
 Owsley, Ann, 2 acres
 Penman, James, 4 acres
 Tarrants, Willis, 2 acres
 Tribble, Asa, 1/2 acre

Magisterial Dist No 5:

Baker, George, 1 acre
 Baker, Tumbler, 9 acres
 Brown, John, 6 acres
 Brown, Margaret, 1 acre
 Brown, Perry, 1 acre
 Burton, Evan, 5 acres
 Carpenter, Josie, 2 acres
 Hicks, Abraham, 5 acres
 Hocker, Henry, 5 acres
 Lackey, Lot, 1/2 acre
 Lyle, Harriet, 1 acre
 Purcell, Frank, 2 acres
 Spencer, Wm, 1/4 acre
 Wallace, Jordan, 1 acre
 White, Sallie, 10 acres

Perryville:

Gregory, Charlotte, lot

Shelby City:

Bartleston, Maggie, lot
 Butler, R B, lot
 Helm, Sarah, lot
 Stewart, Wharton, lot

Wilsonville:

Alverson, Abe, lot
 Armstrong, D W C, Rev, lot
 Cannon, C G, lot
 Fry, Joe, lot
 Owens, Harrison, lot
 Tarkington, Henry, lot
 Turner, George, lot
 Turner, Irvine, lot
 West, Mason, 2 lots

Unknown:

Grimes, Andrew, 4 acres

*1913*⁹⁶⁸

Magisterial District 1

Bottoms, Horace, 1 acre
 Cowan, Mary, heirs, 100 acres
 Epps, Jerry, heirs, 9 acres
 Evans, Thomas, 2 acres
 Garth, Lee, 1 lot
 Gentry, Alice, 1 lot
 Hall, H B, 1 lot
 May, Alfred, 3 acres
 Odd Fellows Hall, 1 lot
 Pipes, Grant, non-res, 1 lot
 Pope, James, 7 acres
 Pope, Margaret, 2 acres
 Pope, Perry, 30 acres
 Smith, Thomas, 13 acres
 Survant, Lorinda, heirs, 3 acres

Magisterial District 2

Baker, Fannie, non-res, 6 acres
 Barlow, John, 3 acres
 Bottoms, Annie, 9 acres
 Cowan, William, 17 acres
 Crowdus, James, 4 acres
 Frye, Joe, heirs, 1 lot
 Grant, James, 1 lot
 Gregory, George, heirs, 1 lot
 Harris, Martha, 1 lot
 Knox, Reed, 1 acre
 McGinnis, Charles, heirs, 7 acres
 Parks, Annie, 23 acres
 Parks, James, 3 acres
 Smith, Charles, 5 acres
 Taylor, Eugene, 1 lot
 UBF Lodge of Needmore, 1 lot

Walker, Cato, heirs, 6 acres
 Wilson, Charles, Jr, heirs, 1 lot
 Wilson, Charles, Sr, heirs, 2 lots

Magisterial District 3

Bailey, Harriet, 1 lot
 Ball, Ollie, 1 lot
 Butcher, Sarah, 1 lot
 Chenailt, Lucy Harris, 1 lot
 Garth, Henry, Jr, 1 lot
 Gregory, George, 1 lot
 Grundy, Mary, heirs, 1 lot
 Hogan, Matt, 1 lot
 Jones, Annie, 1 lot
 McAfee, Louis, 1 lot
 McDowell, Francis, 1 lot
 Mitchell, Tom & wife, 1 lot
 Moore, Mary, non-res, 1 lot
 Nelson, Steve, 1 lot
 Nichols, Edward, 1 lot
 Parks, John, 1 lot
 Peyton, Eliza, 1 lot
 Peyton, Lizzie, heirs, 1 lot
 Rogers, Mary, 1 lot
 Southerland, John, 1 lot
 Southerland, L, 1 lot

Magisterial District 4

Ball, Aaron, 1 lot
 Berry, Celia, heirs, 1 lot
 Berry, Jerry, non-res, 1 lot
 Frye, Jacob, 1 lot
 Jones, Berry, 1 acre
 Lee, William, Sr, 1 lot

Mayfield, Thomas, 1 lot
 Meaux, Smith, 1 lot
 Owsley, Nannie, 1 acre
 Owsley, Walter, 1 lot
 Ricketts, Bettie, heirs, 1 lot
 Ross, Francis, 1 lot
 Tewmey, George, 1 lot
 Tinsley, Orange, 1 lot
 Warren, Wesley, 1 lot
 Welsh, Nannie, heirs, 1 lot
 Wilson, Richard, heirs, 1 lot
 Wright, Dan, 2 lots

Magisterial District 5

Abel, Fletcher, 1 lot
 Baker, Joe, heirs, 1 lot
 Bridgewater, Thornton, non-res, 1 lot
 Brown, Margaret, 1 lot
 Burton, Evans, heirs, 7 acres
 Carpenter, George, non-res, 2 lots
 Carpenter, Shad, 1 lot
 Carter, Minnie, 1 lot
 Clark, Maggie, heirs, 10 acres
 Craig, Mary, heirs, 1 lot
 Fisher, George, heirs, 9 acres
 Fisher, M, 1 lot
 Garr, Eugene, 1 lot
 Griffin, Spencer, 1 acre
 Hardin, Joe, 1 lot
 Harris, Burl, Sr, 10 acres
 Hay, William, 1 lot
 Higgins, Clayton, 1 lot
 Irvine, Scott, heirs, 5 acres
 Kenley, A, heirs, 1 lot

Knox, Hannah, heirs, 1 acre
 Lee, Eliza, 1 lot
 Lee, Kate, estate, 8 acres
 Lester, Cordia, 15 acres
 McGuire, Clay, 13 acres
 McGuire, Margaret, 13 acres
 Prewitt, Martha, 1 lot
 Robinson, Mose, 1 lot
 Robinson, William, heirs, 1 lot
 Searight, Richard, 50 acres
 Smith, John, heirs, 10 acres
 Stigall, Maggie, heirs, 5 acres
 Wallace, Henry, Jr
 Webster, William, 1 lot
 White, Margaret, heirs, 10 acres
 Wilcher, Henry, Jr, 1 lot
 Wilson, Allen, 1 lot
 World, Eugenia, 2 acres
 Young, Mose, 1 acre

Magisterial District 6

Adams, Mary, non-res, 1 lot
 Alford, Lizzie, non-res, 1 lot

Ball, Mary, 1 lot
 Barbour, Milford, 1 lot
 Baughman, John, heirs, 1 lot
 Beatty, Ellen, 1 lot
 Brown, Hart, 1 lot
 Brown, Lula, 1 lot
 Burdett, Josh, non-res, 1 lot
 Burris, Fletcher, heirs, 1 lot
 Caldwell, Abe, heirs, 1 lot
 Calhoun, Green, heirs, 1 lot
 Clark, Ann, 1 lot
 Cowan, Evan, heirs, 1 lot
 Cowan, Selma & Bell, 1 lot
 Cowan, Tom, 1 lot
 Cowan, Tom & Ed, 1 lot
 Davis, Ben, non-res, 2 lots
 Davis, Malcohn, non-res, 1 lot
 Davis, Minnie A, 1 lot
 Doneghy, Edward, 10 acres
 Duncan, Margaret, 1 lot
 Embry, Lizzie, non-res, 1 lot
 Forman, Tom, 1 lot
 Frye, Jack, heirs, 1 lot

Frye, Jane, 1 lot
 Harlan, Sam B, 1 lot
 Hickman, Monroe, heirs, 2 lots
 Hope, Celia, heirs, 1 lot
 Jackson, Preston, 1 acre
 Kincaid, John, heirs, 1 lot
 Knox, Edward, 1 lot
 Marshall, Sam, 1 lot
 Nelson, Lizzie, non-res, 1 lot
 Peters, Warren, heirs, 1 lot
 Rogers, Henry, Jr, 1 lot
 Scott, Celia, heirs, 1 acre
 Selsh, Emily, 1 lot
 Shouse, Gill, 1 lot
 Shouse, Irvine, heirs, 1 lot
 Smith, Ada & Ida, 1 lot
 Taylor, Joe, 1 lot
 Tibbs, Oscar, 2 lots
 Turner, Sallie B, 1 lot
 Vaught, Mary F, heirs, 1 lot

1919, by magisterial district:⁹⁶⁹

Dist 1

Cowan, Mary, heirs, land
 Pope, Margaret, land.

Dist 2

Bottoms, Annie, lot
 Caldwell, Martin, heirs, lot
 Caldwell, Felix, heirs, lot
 Frye, Fred, land
 Frye, Joe, lot
 Hughes, Ed, lot
 Owens, tom, lot
 Smith, Cato, heirs, lot
 Walker, heirs, land
 Walker, Jordon, lot
 Walker, Nellie, lot.

Dist 3

Ingram, Tom, lot
 McDowell, Francis, lot
 Sneed, Walter & Ellen, lot
 Trumbo, Obe, lot
 Williams, Dave, heirs, lot
 Mitchell, Jordan, heirs, lot.

Dist 4

Adams, Nan, lot
 Berry, Lida, lot
 Berry, Celia, heirs, lot
 Davis, Celia (Phoebe), lot
 Denny, Clayton, heirs
 Hughes, Alex, Sr, land
 Jones, Bob, lot
 Lee, Susie, lot
 Meaux, Jeff, lot
 Mullins, Dan, lot
 Reid, Sara, heirs, lot
 Ross, Frankie, lot
 Simpson, Nelson, non-resident, lot
 Weathford, Kitty Belle, lot.

Dist 5

Brown, Frank, lot
 Bridgewaters, Mollie, lot
 Brown, Amanda, heirs, lot
 Burke, Jane, lot
 Carpenter, George, lot
 Craig, Lewis, heirs, lot

Doneghy, Tom, heirs, lot
 Givens, Reid, heirs, lot
 Graham, Minnie, lot
 Kenley, Hannah, lot
 Kenley, Bob, lot
 Louisa, Lee, lot
 McKinney, Sam, lot
 Richardson, Will, lot
 Robertson, Mose, lot
 Smith, John, lot
 Stigall, Pate & Mary, lot
 Stigall, Matilda, land
 Walker, Nathan, heirs, land
 Wright, Eliza, lot.

Dist 6

Griffen, Dock & wife, lot
 Kincaid, J, heirs, lot
 Nelson, Nannie, lot
 Simpson, Nannie Meaux, lot
 Skinner, Dave, land
 Smith, Sue, lot
 Thomas, Martha, lot.

1921, by magisterial district:⁹⁷⁰

Magisterial District 1

Bottom, Lizzie, land
 Bottom, Sam, lot
 Carpenter, W M, lot
 Cocanaugher, David, land
 Epps, Jerry, heirs, land

Fleece, George, land
 Gentry, Alice, lot
 Goggin, Nancy and Lydia Ewing, land
 Goodloe, William, lot
 Jones, Henry, lot
 Mills, Lula, lot

Patterson, Harriet, heirs, land
 Pittman, Warren, land
 Pope, Eliza, lot
 Pope, Francis M, land
 Pope, Perry, land
 Ray, James, lot

Sinkhorn, J C Jr, land
Sleet, Ira, land
West, Mason, heirs, lot.

Magisterial District 2

Baker, Mary, lot
Bruce, William, land
Caldwell, George, land
Caldwell, Martin, heirs, land
Hughes, Bettie, lot
Knox, Reed, heirs
Lee, Harriette, land
Lewis, Nelson, heirs, lot
Walker, James, land.

Magisterial District 3

Ball, Gilbert, lot
Barbour, Susan, lot
Beard, Charles, lot
Berry, James, land
Coffey, Frank, lot
Coffey, Lucy, lot
Copenhaver, John, lot
Cowan, Howard, lot
Engleman, Charles, lot
Foulconer, Joe Hat, lot
Gardner, Gill, lot
Helm, George, lot
Irvine, Delia, lot
Lee, Millie, heirs, lot
Miller, Eddie, lot
Moran, Irvine, heirs, lot
Norris, Matthew, lot
Trumbo, Robert, lot
Williams, Dave, Jr, lot
Williams, Dave, heirs, lot.

Magisterial District 4

Berry, Celia, heirs, land
Berry, Jones, land
Bright, James, lot
Cloyd, Francis, lot
Coyne, Jack, heirs, lot

Doram, Joe, heirs, land
Doram, O S, land
Frye, Dr J H & wife, lots
Gray, Asro, land
Johnson, Ed, lot
Mayfield, Tom, lot
Meaux, Jeff, lot
Montgomery, Sam, lot
Penman, Albert, heirs, lot
Pope, William, land
Rice, Henry, lot
Ross, Howard, lot
Simpson, Nelson, heirs, lot
Taylor, Robert, lot
Washington, Mary, lot
Weatherford, K B, lot
Withers, Richard, lots.

Magisterial District 5

Bailey, Annie, lot
Baker, Delia, land
Burnham, Page, lot
Cal, Sam, heirs, land
Caldwell, John, heirs, land
Caldwell, John, Jr, heirs, land
Craig, M & I, lot
Crawford, Florence, lot
Fisher, Nelson, heirs, lot
Fitzgerald, Robert, land
Garr, Dave, heirs, land
Hall, Emma, lot
Holland, Bate, land
Harris, Sam, land
Harris, heirs, land
Hicks, Aaron, land
Knox, Hannah, heirs, land
Lancaster, Mary, land
McElroy, Mary, lot
Scott, Sarah, lot
Smith, Jesse, land
Smith, Josh, heirs, land
Southerland, Clay, heirs, land
Stewart, Wharton, lot

Tribble, Jane, heirs, lot
Walker, Nathan, heirs, land
Wilson, Alice, lot.

Magisterial District 6

Anderson, Charles, lot
Beamer, William, lot
Boggs, Martha, heirs, lot
Caldwell, Maria, lot
Chenault, Olden, lot
Cowan, Alice, lot
Daugherty, Randall, lot
Doneghy, Ed, lot
Doram, Dennis, heirs, lot
Embry, Mary, lot
Grimes, Lee, lot
Gunn, Mary, lot
Harris, Humphrey, lot
Hawkins, Sam, lot
Hines, Maggie, lot
Home for the Aged, lot
Jones, Harry, lot
Jones, John M, lots
Kirk, Aaron, lot
McCoy, C, lot
Meaux, Peachie, lot
Miller, John, Lot
Montgomery, Lena, lot
Mullins, George, lots
Neely, Lizzie, lot
Nelson, William & Kate, lot
Neilds, Albert, Jr, lot
Renfro, Tom, heirs, lot
Rochester, Emma, lot
Sherley, Pres, heirs, lot
Slaughter, J R G, lot
Thomas, Dan, heirs, lot
Wade, William, lot
Walker, Florence, lot
Williams, Mary L, lots
Young, Ellis, lot.

1934

Magisterial District 1

Alford, Mary, heirs, 3 acres
Bottoms, Zula, 1 lot
Bottoms, Andrew, 25 acres
Bottoms, Horace, 1 lot
Carson, Ellen, heirs, 1 lot
Clark, Mason, heirs, 1 lot
Epps, Jerry, heirs, 8 acres
Gentry, Alice, non-res, 1 lot
Moore, Quilla, non-res, 1 lot
Ray, James, 1 lot
Sinkhorn, J C, 25 acres

Woods, Clarence, non-res, 116 acres
Yocum, William, 2 lots

Magisterial District 2

Adams, Julie, heirs, 2 acres
Andrews, Bettie, 2 acres
Andrews, Henry, 13 acres
Bottoms, Wallace, non-res, 1 lot
Bruce, William, 6 acres
Caldwell, George, heirs, 6 acres
Caldwell, Mattie, heirs, 1 acre
Carpenter, William, 2-1/2 acres

Cowan, Susie, 1 lot
Cowan, Tom, 6 acres
Frye, Freddie, 1 lot
Hughes, Bell, non-res, 1 lot
Lee, Clem, 1 lot
Lee, Harriett, 4 acres
Marshall, Jack, 3-1/2 acres
Marshall, Revella, 1-1/2 acres
McKinney, Horace, 13 acres
Olverson, Abe, 2-1/2 acres
Owens, Lizzie, heirs, 1 lot
Simpson, Earnest, 1 lot

Stepp, Alice, non-res, 4 acres
Walker, James, 4 acres
Walker, Jordan, 1 lot

Magisterial District 3

Barbour, Susan, heirs, 1 lot
Bridgewaters, John & wife, 5 acres
Bricee, Howard, non-res, 1 lot
Faulconer, Hager D, 1 lot
Faulconer, Joe, 2 lots
Faulconer, Joe Hattie, 1 lot
Francis, Thomas, 1 lot
Irvine, Delia, 1 lot
Ingram, Charles, non-res, 1 lot
Jenkins, Henry, 1 lot
Lee, Millie, 1 lot
Moore, Isaac, 1 lot
Moore, Mary, heirs, 1 lot
Pope, John, 1 lot
Reynolds, Vina, non-res, 1 lot
Sallee, Gertie, non-res, 1 lot
Scott, Bertie, non-res, 1 lot
Slaughter, F M, non-res, 1 lot
Williams, Dave, 1 lot
Williams, Emma, non-res, 1 lot

Magisterial District 4

Ball, Aron, 1 lot
Berry, Cecil, heirs, 2 acres
Berry, Jonas, heirs, 1 lot
Blakeman, John, 1 lot
Boggs, Dock, 1 acre
Bradshaw, Alice D, 1 lot
Bright, James, 1 lot
Burdette, Bright, 14 lots
Carpenter, Hattie, 1 lot
Clark, Perry & J, non-res, 1 lot
Cloyd, Francis, non-res, 1 lot
Cohen, Bye, 1 lot
Doram, James, heirs, 35 acres
Farries, Freeman, 8 lots
Fisher, Rev Wallace, 1 lot
Frye, Clarence, 3 acres
Frye, Mary, 1 lot
Frye, O T Jr, 6 lots
Gray, Asrol, 1-1/2 lots
Johnson, Edward, 1 lot
Johnson, Rural, 1 lot
Jones, Robert, 1 acre
Livingston, Robert, estate, 1 lot
Livingston, William, 5 lots
Meaux, Jeff, 1 acre
Mitchell, Robert, 1 lot
Montgomery, Sam, 1 lot
Owsley, Ann, non-res, 1 acre
Penman, James, 4 acres

Pope, Perry P, 10 acres
Rice, Henry, 1-1/2 acres
Rice, Mariah, 2 acres
Searight, Phil, 1 lot
Singleton, C W, 1 lot
Singleton, Malissee, 1 lot
Tarrence, R C, 1 lot
Tarrence, Willis, 2 lots
Taylor, Robert, 1 lot

Magisterial District 5

Andrews, Walsh, heirs, 6 acres
Bartleson, Maghie, 1 acre
Burge, Lou, non-res, 1 lot
Cable, Ely, 1 lot
Caldwell, John, heirs, 6 acres
Carroll, Clem, 5-1/2 acres
Carroll, Sam, 2 acres
Clay, Rufus, 1 acre
Cohen, Sam Joe & wife, 2 acres
Coulter, Bettie, 1 lot
Coulter, Edward, 1 lot
Fielden, Mary, heirs, 1-1/4 acres
Gains, Elizabeth, 1 lot
Hale, William, 1 lot
Harlan, Bates, non-res, 2 acres
Harris, Burl, non-res, 5 acres
Hicks, Aaron, 5 acres
Johnson, J, non-res, 1 lot
Kinley, Dorcus, 1 lot
Kinley, H, heirs, 1 lot
Lancaster, M, heirs, 1 lot
McCormack, G, non-res, 1 lot
McGuire, John, 1 lot
Scott, Steven heirs, 1 lot
Southerland, Eliza, 1 lot
Taylor, Charles, heirs, 16 acres
Tribble, Jane, heirs, 1 acre
UBF Lodge, 1 lot
Walker, Johnson, 17 acres
Walker, Mary, 4 acres

Magisterial District 6

Allen, Charles, 1 lot
Andrews, G W, 1 lot
Bailey, Ellen, heirs, 1 lot
Bailey, Robert, 1 lot
Barbee, John, 1 lot
Barbour, Morris, heirs, 1 lot
Bradshaw, Susan, heirs, 1 lot
Bridgewaters, Ernest, 1 lot
Caldwell, Mary & Eddie, 2 lots
Caldwell, William, 1 lot
Churchill, S & Ella Jones, 1 lot
Coffey, Frank, 1 lot
Crawford, J H, 1 lot

Crawford, Mariah, heirs, 1 lot
Davis, El Abner, 1 lot
Doneghy, Edward, estate, 7 acres
Doram, O S, 24 acres, 1 lot
Dunn, Isaac, 1 lot
Engleman, James, 1 lot
Fish, Henry Dovie & Scotland, 2 lots
Gardner, Gill, heirs, 1 lot
Gash, Lula, 1 lot
Gray, Bell, heirs, 9 lots
Griffon, Doc & Bertha, 1 lot
Griffin, Paul, 1 lot
Harlan, Eugene, 1 lot
Harlan, Francis, 1 lot
Harris, Sallie, heirs, 1 lot
Hays, George & Robert, 1 lot
Higgins, Henry, 1 lot
Hocker, J B, 1 lot
Jackson, William, 1 lot
Jenkins, Bell, 1 lot
Jenkins, Jake, heirs, 1 lot
Jenkins, Josh, 1 lot
Jones, Henry G, 3 lots
Lewis, Amelia, 1 lot
Marshall, Ellis, 1 lot
Marshall, Luthern, 1 lot
McGill, Lewis, 1 lot
Miller, John S, 1 lot
Miller, William, 1 lot
Munsford, L & McGrath, 1 lot
Nelson, William & Kate, 1 lot
Neild, Albert Sr, 1 lot
Pope, Alva, 1 lot
Prather, Martha, 2 lots
Price, Leslie, 1 lot
Raum, Nash, 18 lots
Raum, Nash, heirs, 1 lot
Raum, Rosa 1 lots
Renfro, Edward, 1 lot
Riceton, Salle, non-res, 1 lot
Richardson, Tom, 1 lot
Rogers M N, 3 lots
Routt, Tom & Mary, 1 lot
Shannon, Josh, 1 lot
Shields M B, 1 lot
Thomas, Mattie, non-res, 1 lot
Thornton, M B, estate, 1 lot
Thompkins W R, heirs, 1 lot
Walker, A C, 1 acre
Walker, Dennis, 1 lot
Whitley, Clarence, 1 lot
Wilkerson Jake, 1 lot
Withers, Matt, non-res, 2 lots

Magisterial District 1

Carson, Ellen, heirs, 1 lot
 Clarke, Morrison, heirs, 1 lot
 Ray, James 1 lot
 Wilson, Hager, non-res, 1 lot

Magisterial District 2

Bruce, William, 6 acres
 Caldwell, George, heirs, 6 acres
 Caldwell, Martin, heirs, 1 acre
 Frye, Fred, 1 lot
 Hughes, Belle, 1 lot
 Letcher, Buford, 1 lot
 Olverson, Abe, 2-1/2 acres
 Owens, Lizzie, heirs, 1 lot
 UBF Lodge, 1 lot
 Walker, James, 4 acres
 Williams, Mary, 1 lot

Magisterial District 3

Adams, William, est, 1 lot
 Anderson, James P, non-res, 1 lot
 Ball, Ollie Jr, 1 lot
 Briscoe, Howard, 1 lot
 Buttram, Dan, 1 lot
 Cowan, Tom & Essie, 1 lot
 Davis, John, 1 lot
 Engleman, Malinda, 1 lot
 Harris, Oscar, 1 lot
 Hawkins, Kittie, 1 lot
 Hays, Tom, 1 lot
 Lee, Milie, heirs, 1 lot
 Pope, Sallie, 1 lot
 Reynolds, Vina, 1 lot
 Rowe, Jane, heirs, 1 lot
 Scott, Bettie B, non-res, 1 lot
 Williams, Emma, non-res, 1 lot

Magisterial District 4

Bailey, Lillie, non-res, 1 lot
 Ball, Aaron, heirs, 1 lot
 Berry, Celia, heirs, 2 acres
 Boner, Clarence, 1 acre
 Bright, James, 1 lot
 Burdett, Bright, 14 lots
 Carpenter, Hattie W, non-res, 1 lot
 Cloyd, Francis, non-res, 1 lot
 Doram, Joseph, heirs, 35 acres
 Fisher, Rev Wallace, estate, 1 lot
 Frye, Clarence, 3 acres

*1945 – Boyle County⁹⁷¹***Magisterial District 1,**

Moore, Quilla, N.R., 1 lot
 Trotter, William, heirs, 70 acres

Magisterial District 2

Gabbart, Allen, 1 lot
 Griffin, George, heirs, 1 acre
 Harding, James, heirs, 1 lot
 Helm, Paul, heirs, 1 lot
 Hudson, Dave, heirs, 1 lot
 Jones, Robert, 1 acre
 Kennedy, Mamie B, 1 acre
 Kenley, Lovell, 1 lot
 Meaux, Jeff, 1 acre
 Montgomery, Sam, 1 lot
 McRoberts, Margaret G, 1 lot
 Penman Albert, heirs, 1 acre
 Penman, Albert, Jr, 14 acres,
 Penman, James, 4 acres
 Rice, Marie, 2 acres
 Singleton C W, 1 lot
 Stodghill, Ruth, 1 lot
 Stull, Charles, heirs, 3 acres

Magisterial District 5

Andrews, Wash, 4 acres
 Burge, Lon, non-res, 1 lot
 Caldwell, Maggie, heirs, 2 lots
 Clay, Rufus, 1 acre
 Crowdus, W H, Rev, 1 lot
 Harris, Burl, 5 acres
 Hicks, Aaron, 5 acres
 Johnson, Jennie, non-res, 1 lot
 Lancaster, Mary, heirs, 1 lot
 Scott, Stephen, heirs, 1 lot
 Sutherland, Eliza, 1 lot
 Taylor, Charles, heirs, 16 acres
 Wade, David, 1 lot
 Yeager, Lucy, heirs, 1 lot

Magisterial District 6

Adams, Montague, 1 lot
 Alford, Belle, 1 lot
 Anderson, Bettie K, 1 lot
 Bailey, Robert, 1 lot
 Baker, Maggie, 5 lots
 Barbee, Kate, 1 lot
 Barbee, Rebecca, 1 lot
 Bell, Adell Jones, 1 lot
 Beamer, William, 1 lot
 Caldwell, Mary & Eddie, 2 lots
 Campbell, Sam, non-res, 2 lots
 Coffey, Frank, 1 lot
 Coleman, Rev E B, 1 lot
 Cowan, Alice, 2 lots

Craig, Sarah, heirs, 1 lot
 Crawford, John Henry heirs, 2 lots
 Daugherty, Randell, heirs, 2 lots
 Davis, Elizabeth et al, 1 lot
 Doneghy, Sallie, heirs, 1 lot
 Fields, Josh, 1 lot
 Gardner, Gill, heirs, 1 lot
 Gash, Lula, 1 lot
 Gray, Bell, heirs, 9 lots
 Griffin, Doc & Bertha, 1 lot
 Griffin, Paul, 1 lot
 Haggin, Ernest, 1 lot
 Harding, Robert E, 1 lot
 Harris, Sallie, heirs, 1 lot
 Hatcher, Mossie, 1 lot
 Jackson, Martha, heirs, 1 lot
 Jackson, William, 1 lot
 Jenkins, Bell, heirs, 1 lot
 Jenkins, Josh, 1 lot
 Jones, Sam, heirs, 1 lot
 Kelly, Linney, 1 lot
 King, Matilda, heirs, 2 lots
 Lewis, Amelia, 1 lot
 Lillard, Belle, 1 lot
 Marshall, Luther, 1 lot
 Miller, John S, 1 lot
 Miller, William, 1 lot
 Montgomery, Frank, heirs, 1 lot
 McGrath, Sophia & dau, 1 lot
 Neal, Albert Sr, 1 lot
 Petross, Lizzie, non-res, 1 lot
 Price, Leslie, 1 lot
 Proctor, Sarah & Hager Ella, 1 lot
 Renfro, Edward, 1 lot
 Richardson, Tom, 1 lot
 Roach, Dr T W, heirs, 1 lot
 Rogers, Blanche, 1 lot
 Ross, Felix H, 1 lot
 Route, Tom & Mary Lizzie, 1 lot
 Shannon, Josh, 1 lot
 Smith, Fannie, heirs, 1 lot
 Thornton, William, 1 lot
 Washington, Henry, heirs, 1 lot
 Whitley, Clarence, 1 lot
 Wilkerson, Jake, 1 lot
 Withers, Matt, 2 lots
 Woods, Rev J E, heirs, 2 lots and 3
 acres
 Young, Reed E, 1 lot

Cowan, Rev Howard, 1 lot

Engleman, Malinda, heirs 1 lot
 Faulconer, Josephine Hattie, 1 lot
 Harris, Mary, N.R., 1 lot
 Lee, Mollie, heirs, 1 lot

Magisterial District 3,

Brown, George & Maggie, 2 lots

Shields, Annie, N.R., 1 lot
Slaughter, Florence Moore, N.R., 1 lot

Magisterial District 4,

Burdette, William, 1 lot
Caldwell, Maggie, heirs, 1 lot
Chenault, Eugene, N.R., 1 acre
Dunbar, Charles, heirs, 1 lot
Faulconer, Lillie B Shelton, 1 lot
Harding, James, heirs, 1 lot
Hatcher, Susie & Emma Arnold, 1 lot
Helm, Paul, heirs, 1 lot
Lee, William, heirs, 1 lot
Stodghill, Ruth, heirs, 1 lot
Tull, George & Lucille, 1 lot
Wallace, Lillie Blakeman, N.R., 1 lot

Magisterial District 5,

Bartleson, Maggie, heirs, 1 lot
Cowan, William, 3-1/2 acres
James, Rev J T, heirs, 2-1/2 acres
Kinley, Hannah, heirs, 1 lot
McGuire, John, 1 lot
Olverson, Lillian, N.R., 2 lots

Magisterial District 6,

Adams, McKinley, N.R., 1 lot
Baker, William, 1 lot
Cowan, William & Frank, N.R., 1 lot
Cowan, William, .R., 1 lot
Doram, Dr T M, heirs, 1 lot
Engleman, James, 1 lot

Epperson, Joe, 1 lot
Farris, Abe, 1 lot
Griffin, Dock, etc, 1 lot
Lillard, Bell, 1 lot
Owsley, George, 1 lot
Patton, Herbert & Elizabeth, 1 lot
Renfro, Tom, heirs, 1 lot
Rogers, Minnie Nolan, 1 lot
Route, Tom & Mary Lizzie, 1 lot
Shields, Marie B, 4 lots
Smith, John William, 1 lot
Stepp, Rev William, heirs, 1 lot
Tibbs, John B Jr, 1 lot
Washington, Henry, heirs, 1 lot

1948 – Boyle County: 972

This tax list is particularly important because it locates people in 1948, whereas the 1950 Census had not yet been released as this was being written.

Magisterial District 1

Epps, Jerry, heirs. 8 acres

Magisterial District 2

Stepp, Alice, non-res, 6 acres
Walker, James, 4 acres
Yowell, Gertie, 2-1/2 acres

Magisterial District 3

Ball, Gaines, 1 lot
Engleman, Malinda, heirs, 1 lot
Faulconer, Joseph, heirs, 2 lots
Harris, Mary, non-res, 1 lot

Lee, Millie, heirs, 1 lot
Shields, Annie, non-res, 1 lot
Williams, Dave, 1 lot
Williams, Emma, 1 lot

Magisterial District 4

Johnson, Carl, 1 lot
McRoberts, Margaret Gabbard, non-res,
1 lot
Penman, Reed, 4 acres
Rowe, S Bunyon Rowe, non-res, 1 acre
Stodghill, Ruth, heirs, 1 lot
Tarrance, Willis, heirs, 2 acres

Wallace, Lillie Blakeman, 1 lot

Magisterial District 5

Batterson, Maggie, heirs, 1 lot
Edwards, Ida, non-res, 1 lot
Taylor, Charles, heirs, 18 acres

Magisterial District 6

Cowan, William & Frank, non-res, 1 lot
Miller, Edward, heirs, 1 lot
Montgomery, Frank, heirs, 1 lot
Rogers, Minnie Nolan, non-res, 1 lot
Stepp, Rev William, heirs, 1 lot

1952 - Danville: 973

Andrews, Ollie, 115 E Walnut St
Baker, William F, 441 Bate St
Ball, Gaines, 1217 Lebanon Rd
Bowman, Dan, 520 Russell St
Bradshaw, Mattie & Herman, 232 E Green St
Cash, Oreca and Carrie, 720 Grimes St
Danville City Federation, 140 So 2nd St, 115, W Walnut St,
471 W Walnut St
Daugherty, Charles, 120 and 122 Seventh St
Davis, William "Bunny", 128 Seventh St
Doneghy, Sallie, estate, 183 E Green St
Engleman, Malinda, heirs, 1125 Lebanon Rd
Faulkner, Lula and Louis, 219 So 2nd St

Hagan, Ernest, estate, 220 Fackler St
Hatchett, Ethel, 100 E Walnut St
Jones, James E Jr, 1213 Lebanon Rd
Marshall, Luther B, estate, Russell St
Richardson, Orestes, 179 E Green St
Ross, Horace E, 232 Wilderness Rd
Routt, Mary Lizzie, Shirley Ln
Scotland, Dovie, 240 E Walnut St
Smith, John William, 429 Russell St
Swann, Clay, 250 E Walnut St
Taylor, Frances, 328 Cowan St
Washington, Henry, heirs, Cowan St

1952 – Boyle County: ⁹⁷⁴

This list for delinquent county taxpayers is broken down by magisterial district. Note that some names appear on both 1952 lists, as city and county taxes are assessed separately.

Magisterial District 2

Yowell, Gertrude, 2-1/2 acres

Magisterial District 3

Ball, Minie V, 1 town lot

Cowan, Tom and Essie, non-res, 1 town lot

Engleman, Malinda, heirs, 1 town lot

Faulconer, Josie, Mrs, 1 town lot

Ganns, Lee, 1 town lot

Irvine, Delia, 1 town lot

McBeath, Margaret, Mrs, 1 town lot

Rains, Billie, 1 town lot

Magisterial District 4

Johnson, Carl, 1 town lot

Montgomery, Sam, Mrs, 1 town lot

Robinson, Dave, Mrs, 1 town lot

Stodgill, Ruth, 1 town lot

Tarrance, Willis, Mrs, 2 acres

Wallace, Lillie Blakeman, non-res, 1 town lot

Magisterial District 5

Baker, Joseph & Bentley, 1 town lot

Bartleson, Maggie, Mrs, 1 town lot

Burnham, Page, non-res, 1 town lot

Burnham, David, non-res, 1 town lot

Edwards, Ida, non-res, 1 town lot

Walker, Kenley, non-res, 1 acre

Magisterial District 6

Danville City Federation, 3 town lots

Daugherty, Ransdell, Mrs, 1 town lot

Davis, Wm B & Lilian, 1 town lot

Doneghy, Sallie, Mrs, 1 town lot

Epperson, Joe, 1 town lot

Fisher, Grant, non-res, 1 town lot

Gash, Elmire H, 1 town lot

Gash, Oreca & Carrie, non-res, 1 town lot

Jackson, Ashby & Doram heirs, 1 town lot

Rice, Charlie, 1 town lot

Riffe, Bessie, 1 town lot

Ross, Horace & wife, 1 town lot

Stepp, Rev Wm, heirs, 1 town lot

Washington, Henry, Mrs, 1 town lot

1953 – Danville: ⁹⁷⁵

Andrews, Ollie, 105 E Walnut St

Engleman, Malinda, heirs, 1125 Vac Lot, Lebanon Rd

Epperson, Joe, 442 Bates St

Cash, Oreca & Carrie, 720 Grimes St

Jackman, John, 330 and 332 Cowan St

Lee, Naomi, 1215 Lebanon Rd

Marshall, Luther B, 448 Russell St

Patton, Herbert & Elizabeth, 112 S First St

Raines, Billie, 328 Cowan Lane

Richardson, Orestes, 179 E Green St

Ross, Horace, 232 Wilderness Rd

Stepp, William, heirs, 715 W Lexington Ave, lot

Tibbs, J D, 493 S Fourth St

Washington, Henry, heirs, 434 Russell St

1958 – Boyle County: ⁹⁷⁶**Magisterial District 1**

Hartfiel, Helen, 25 acres

Moran, Jame, 30 acres

Taylor, George, heirs, 25 acres

Magisterial District 2

Adams, Julian, heirs, 1 town lot

Frye, Joe, heirs, 1 town lot

Owens, Lizzie, heirs, 1 town lot

Simpson, Henry, heirs, 2 acres

Walker, James, 4 acres

Yowell, Gertrude, 2-1/2 acres

Magisterial District 3

Engleman, Malinda, heirs, 1 town lot

Harris, Ben Jr & Christine, 1 town lot

Jenkins, Lawrence C, 3 town lots

Lee, Millie, heirs, 1 town lot

McBeath, Margaret, heirs, 1 town lot

Shelby, Mollie, heirs, 1 town lot

Taylor, Frances, heirs, 1 town lot

Magisterial District 4

Ball, Aaron, heirs, 1 town lot

Berry, Jonas, heirs, 1 town lot

Cohen, Hack, heirs, 1 town lot

Doram, Alphonso, 1 town lot

Dunbar, Charles, heirs, 1 town lot

Hudson, Dave, heirs, 1 town lot

Johnson, Ed, heirs, 1 town lot

Johnson, Rural, heirs, 1 town lot

Johnson, Carl, 1 town lot

Jones, William, heirs (Foag), 1 town lot

Jones, Olivia, 1 town lot

Lee, William, heirs, 1 town lot

Penman, Tim, heirs, 1 town lot

Trumbo, John Sr, 10 Acres

Wallace, Lizzie Blakeman, 1 town lot

Magisterial District 5

Batterson, Maggie, heirs, 1 town lot

Burnham, David, 1 town lot

Burnham, Page, 1 town lot

Chinn, Florence, 1 town lot

Kinley Dorcas, heirs, 1 town lot

Logan Burchett, 1 town lot

Meigs, James, heirs, 1 town lot

Overson, Lillie, 1 town lot

Shelby, Robert, 2 acres

Wilhoit, Lucien, 1 town lot

Magisterial District 6

Beasley, Elizabeth, 1 town lot

Boggs, Martha, heirs, 1 town lot

Bowman, Mary E, 1 town lot

Cowan, Alice, Heirs, 1 town lot

Epperson, Joe, 1 town lot

Fields, Harry Eugene et al, 1 town lot

Hatcher, Mossie, 1 town lot

Jackson, Ashby & Doram heirs, 1 town lot

Jefferson, Lena, heirs, 1 town lot

Lee, Marshall & Louise Brown, 1 town lot	Napier, Morris A & Allie Mae, 2 town lots	Ross, Horace F & Mary, 1 town lot
McGill, Lewis G, heirs, 1 town lot	Parr, Richard, heirs, 1 town lot	Stepp, Rev William, heirs, 1 town lot
	Perkins, William, heirs, 1 town lot	Williams, Add, 1 town lot

Poll Tax List, 1903

This list from the Danville *News*, 27 Mar 1903, gives a complete list of all unpaid poll taxes in Boyle County -- \$1.50 per person. As such, being between the 1900 and 1910 Censuses, it is an important listing of adult males in the county. With 13,817 people in the 1900 Census, this list of 656 names represents nearly 5% of that population.

The heading on the article reads:

DELINQUENTS – Complete List of Those Owing the County of Boyle Poll Tax for the Year of 1902 – This List Will Be Sold to the Highest Bidder in Front of the Court House Door at Danville, Ky., on April 20th, 1903, at 1 O'clock, by Order of the Boyle Fiscal Court.

East End, Colored (606 Names)

Acres, George W	Bonmer, Tom	Carpenter, George	Debaun, Lovellder
Adams, Simon	Bonta, Will	Carpenter, George or Soup	Doneghy, George
Alcorn, Clark	Bottom, Grant	Carpenter, Robert	Doneghy, James
Alcorn, Sam	Bottom, Ressie	Carpenter, Will	Doneghy, John
Alexander, Nelson	Bottoms, James	Carter, Jim	Doneghy, Tom
Alford, Arthur	Brack, Bottom	Caxton, Ben	Doneghy, Will
Alford, John	Bradford, Thomas	Cheatham, Vick	Doram, Elizer
Alford, Robert	Bradshaw, Robert	Chenault, Efaam	Doram, Matt
Alford, Tom	Bradshaw, Smith	Chenault, Joe	Doram, Theo
Allen, Rev A D	Bridgewater, Charles	Chenault, Sam	Dorden, Dennis
Anderson, Alex	Bridgewater, Rainey	Childs, Roscoe	Doty, Emmanuel
Anderson, Charles	Brisco, George	Claton, George Verge	Dudley, Will
Anderson, Louis	Brisco, John	Cloyd, Will	Duke, Charles
Anderson, Nelson	Brooks, Sam	Coffey, Ben	Duncan, John
Bailey, Frank	Brown, Charlie	Coffey, Jim	Duncan, Leslie
Bailey, Green	Brown, Dan	Coffey, Rust	Duncan, Wash
Bailey, James	Brown, Dave	Coffey, Tom	Duncn, George
Bailey, Robert	Brown, John H	Collier, John	Dunn, Ed
Bains, Allen	Brown, Tom	Combs, James F	Dunn, John
Ball, Joe	Bruce, Armp	Conover, Dud	Dunn, Marion
Banks, James	Bruce, Ben	Cooper, Pias	Dunn, Will
Barber, H C	Bruce, Horace	Cooper, Robert	Durham, Sam
Barber, James	Brumfield, Robert	Corley, Levi	Duval, Zack
Barber, Milford	Bryant, George	Cowan, Howard	Eley, Andrew
Barber, Phil	Burdett, Less	Cowan, Orange	Elmore, Harrison
Barnett, Richard	Burdette, Joe	Cowan, Perry	Embry, John
Bartison, Joe	Burdette, Josh	Cowan, Wallace	Embry, Peter
Baughman, John H	Burk, Charles	Cowsan, John	Embry, Sam
Baughman, Tom	Burke, George	Cox, Will	Embry, Will Sr
Baughman, Walker	Bush, Jim	Craig, Foster	Engleman, Chris
Baughman, Will	Bush, Joe	Crawford, Harvey	Engleman, George
Beamer, Will	Calamouse, Dan	Crawford, Henry	Engleman, Henry
Beasley, James	Caldwell, Frank Jr	Crittenden, Mark	Engleman, Jim
Bell, James	Caldwell, James	Crowdus, Ed	Engleman, John
Bell, Wes	Caldwell, John	Crowdus, John	English, Tom
Bentley, Anthony	Caldwell, John	Crowdus, Sam	Epperson, Will
Berry, Blere	Caldwell, Robert	Cumpton, Frank	Farris, Abe
Black, Charles	Caldwell, Tom	Custard, Robert	Farris, John
Blye, Alford	Caldwell, Will	Davis, Henry	Farris, Paul
Bogle, Henry	Caldwell, Will	Davis, Joe	Farris, Will
	Carl, Jim	Davis, S	Faulconer, Abe
	Carl, Tom	Debaun, Elice	Fields, Alonzo

Fields, Gabe	Griffin, George	Irvine, Louis	Lytle, William
Fields, John	Griffin, Jim	Irvine, Tom	Marksbury, George
Fife, Tom	Groves, Adam	Jackson, Holman	Marshall, John
Fisher, George	Gunn, Mitchell	Jackson, Preston	Marshall, Mote
Fisher, Sonny	Haden, Tom	Jackson, Sam	Masterson, Nathan
Fleece, Tom	Hagan, Tom	Jarmon, Weep	Maupin, Jim
Floyd, Smith	Hale, George	Jenkins, Andrew	Mayfield, Ed
Fogarty, Will	Hale, William	Jenkins, Grant	Mayfield, Thomas
Fox, Henry	Hall, Harrison	Jenkins, Green	McBeath, George
Frazier, Smiley	Hall, Rice	Jenkins, Tom	McBeath, Henry
Fry, Elijah	Ham, Ben Jr	Johnson, Sherman	McCormick, Henry
Fry, Henry	Ham, John	Jones, Anderson	McCowan, Simon
Fry, Isaac	Hamilton, Dr R B	Jones, George	McElroy, Alfred
Fry, Jacob	Hardin, Will	Jones, George Jr	McFarlan, Henry
Fry, Lot	Harlan, Albert	Jones, George Sr	McGoodwin, Jordan
Fry, Milford	Harlan, Ben	Jones, Hop	McKennel, Sam
Gabbert, Louis	Harlan, William	Jones, John	McKenney, Andrew
Gann, Cal or Bud	Harlan, Willis	Jones, Robert	McQuinn, Clay
Gardener, Gill	Harper, James	Jones, Robert	McRoberts, Al
Garnett, Milford	Harris, Abe	Jones, Robert H	Meadows, Henry
Garr, Dave	Harris, George	Jones, William	Meadows, Will
Gash, Charles	Harris, Harvey	Kelly, Berry	Meaux, Dennis
Gash, George	Harris, John	Kemper, Will	Meaux, Sherman
Gash, Hartford	Harris, John Jr	Kendrick, James	Meaux, Smith
Gash, Robert	Harris, Moore	Kendrick, Perry	Meaux, Walter
Gentry, Henry	Harris, Tom	Kennedy, Bev	Meigs, B Allenn
Gilbert, Mathew	Hash, Lee	Kincaid, Brent	Miles, Charles
Gilbert, Willis	Hayden, Ike	Kincaid, Joe	Miller, Bell
Gill, Anthony	Hayden, John	King, Sheb	Miller, Murray
Gill, Nathan	Hayden, Tom	Kinley, Doc Jr	Miller, Sam
Givens, John Reed	Hays, George	Kirk, Avon	Miller, Will
Givens, Lee	Hays, Nelson	Kirk, Whitman	Mitchell, Harrison Gray
Givens, Willis	Hays, Robert Jr	Knox, Dave	Moore, Marshall
Gordon, George	Hays, Thomas	Knox, Ed Jr	Moore, Rev J T
Graham, Ed	Hazelwood, Alex	Knox, George	Moore, Robert
Graham, Jack	Helm, Isaac	Knox, Hawe	Moore, Smon
Grant, John	Hendron, Monroe	Knox, Judson	Morrison, Joe
Graves, Berry	Hickman, Tom	Knox, Sam	Moseley, Henry
Graves, Sanberry	Hicks, Arthur	Lackey, Albert	Mourning, J W
Graves, Sherman	Higgins, Charles H	Lanford, Dave	Munsford, Robinson
Gray, Ben	Higgins, Rufus	Lanford, Hays	Naylor, Harrison
Gray, James	Hill, Henry	Lanford, Lem	Nelson, Horace Sr
Gray, John H	Hill, James	Lanford, Mat	Newtown, Harold
Gray, Penn	Hillman, Jim	Lapsley, Less	Nichols, Ed
Gray, Robert	Hocker, James	Lay, Ernest	Nichols, Hunse
Gray, Shell	Hocker, James Jr	Lee, Henry	Nilsen, Phil
Gray, William	Hocking, Wayman	Lee, Jim Alex	Nourse, Charles
Green, Jake	Hogan, Henry	Lee, Rice	Nunnelley, Anderson
Green, Jason	Hogan, Matt	Lee, William J	Oldham, Fred
Green, Jason	Holmes, Spencer	Logan, Clay	Overton, Lonnil
Green, Joe B	Hopkins, Will	Logan, Clay	Overton, Louis
Green, Mark	Hulet, John	Logan, Dave	Owens, Levi
Green, Tom	Hunn, Dorans	Logan, George	Owsley, Byle
Green, Will	Hurnigan, Will	Logan, John	Owsley, Hin L
Gregory, Billy	Hutchinson, Caleb	Logan, Will	Owsley, Jack
Gregory, Henry	Hutson, Bob Jr	Louis, Alford	Owsley, Jack
Gregory, Less	Hutson, Dave	Love, William	Owsley, Jim
Gregory, Nat	Hutson, Robert	Lovelace, John	Owsley, Ned
Griffin, Dock	Irkahm, Harve	Lunis, Tom	Owsley, Sam

Owsley, Tom
 Parr, Richmond Jr
 Patterson, Vick
 Paxton, Dave
 Paxton, Gran
 Paxton, Louis
 Pence, Martin
 Penick, Jim
 Penman, Dave
 Penman, George W
 Penman, James
 Penman, Jim
 Penman, Jim Nat
 Penman, Spot
 Peters, George M
 Peters, Jack
 Peters, Sam
 Peyton, Ed
 Peyton, Forestus
 Peyton, Horace
 Phillips, John
 Phillips, John T
 Phillips, Reuben
 Phillips, Thomas
 Pigg, John
 Pope, Dan Sr
 Pope, James L
 Pope, John
 Pope, John Wesley
 Pope, Neal
 Porter, Louis
 Powell, Joe
 Powell, Logan
 Powers, John
 Praher, Robert
 Prater, Chris
 Prather, Alex
 Prewitt, Clay
 Prewitt, William Wesley
 Proctor, Woodson
 Ray, John
 Ray, Tom
 Redd, John
 Reed, Alford
 Reed, Dee
 Renfro, Joe Jr
 Revley, Tom
 Rice, Horce
 Rice, Jerry
 Richardson, Albert
 Richardson, Morris
 Richardson, Will
 Riley, Sol
 Robers, Henry
 Robers, Isaiah
 Robinson, Fayette
 Robinson, George
 Rochester, Arch
 Rogers, Milton

Ross, Fount
 Ross, John
 Rowe, Boyle
 Rowe, Feliz
 Rowe, Henry B
 Rowe, Jacob
 Rowe, Jake
 Rowe, Lycurgus
 Sallee, Cole
 Sallee, Dave
 Sallee, Logan
 Sallee, Mark
 Sanders, Frank
 Schooler, Embry
 Schooler, James
 Scott, Abe
 Scott, Charles Ballard
 Scott, George
 Scott, Sam
 Scott, Stephen Jr
 Scott, Will Jr
 Shanks, Anthony
 Shannon, George
 Shelburn, Henry
 Shelby, Boyle O
 Shelby, Harrison Jr
 Shockency, Will
 Simpson, Charles
 Simpson, Tom
 Sims, Will
 Smith, Ben
 Smith, Charles
 Smith, Enoch
 Smith, George
 Smith, George Jr
 Smith, George W
 Smith, Holly
 Smith, John Jr
 Smith, John O
 Smith, John S
 Smith, Marshall
 Smith, Rafe
 Smith, Rufus
 Smith, Sam
 Smith, Will or Bon
 Smith, Zack
 Sommers, Will
 Southern, Sam
 Spaulding, Fork
 Spencer, Jim
 Stevenson, George
 Stevenson, Robert
 Stevenson, Will
 Stewart, Will
 Stoker, Berry
 Sutton, Emanuel
 Swede, Hal
 Sweeney, James
 Swope, Welker

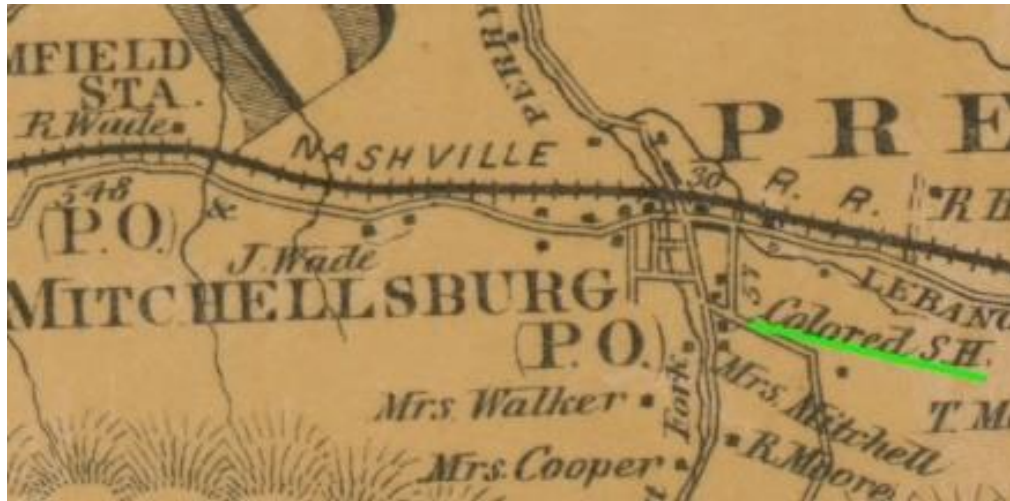
Tanant, James
 Tanant, Smith
 Taylor, Baittey
 Taylor, Clint
 Taylor, George
 Taylor, Gib
 Taylor, Robert
 Taylor, Tom
 Taylor, Tom
 Thomas, Sim
 Thomas, Will
 Thompson, C
 Thompson, Dennis
 Thompson, Ed
 Thurmand, Jack
 Tiwitt, Dave
 Tiwitt, Will
 Toliver, Houser
 Toliver, Jim
 Tompkins, Henry
 Trumbo, Jim
 Trumbo, Robert
 Tucker, Green
 Tucker, Jim
 Tucker, Sam
 Tucker, Tom
 Turner, Joseph
 Turner, Skiller
 Turpin, Beriah
 Turpin, Hery
 Wagner, [sic]
 Walker, James
 Walker, Lafy
 Walker, Mose
 Walker, Moses
 Walker, Will
 Wallace, Mack
 Warren, James Jr
 Warren, John
 Warren, Wallace
 Warren, Wesley
 Warren, William
 Washington, John
 Weiseger, Henderson
 Weisiger, Orange
 Welsh, Silas
 White, Joe
 White, Marshall
 White, Walter
 William, Miles
 Williams, A B
 Williams, James
 Williams, Jim
 Williams, John
 Williams, Mose
 Williams, Ples
 Williams, Robert Lee
 Williams, Will
 Willis, Owen

Wilson, Andy
 Wilson, Charlie
 Wilson, Henry
 Wilson, Mose
 Withers, Adam
 Withers, Brooks
 Withers, Matt
 Withers, West
 Wolford, Ben
 Wolford, Dillard
 Wood, Hickey
 Wood, Joe
 Wood, Shel S
 Woods, Andrew
 Woods, Dave or Denner
 Woods, James
 Woods, Jmes
 Woods, John
 Woods, Sam
 Wright, Clarence
 Yankee, Joe
 Yeager, George
 Yeiser, Mose
 Young, Reed E
 Yowell, Isaac
 Yowell, Luther
 Zachery, Embry

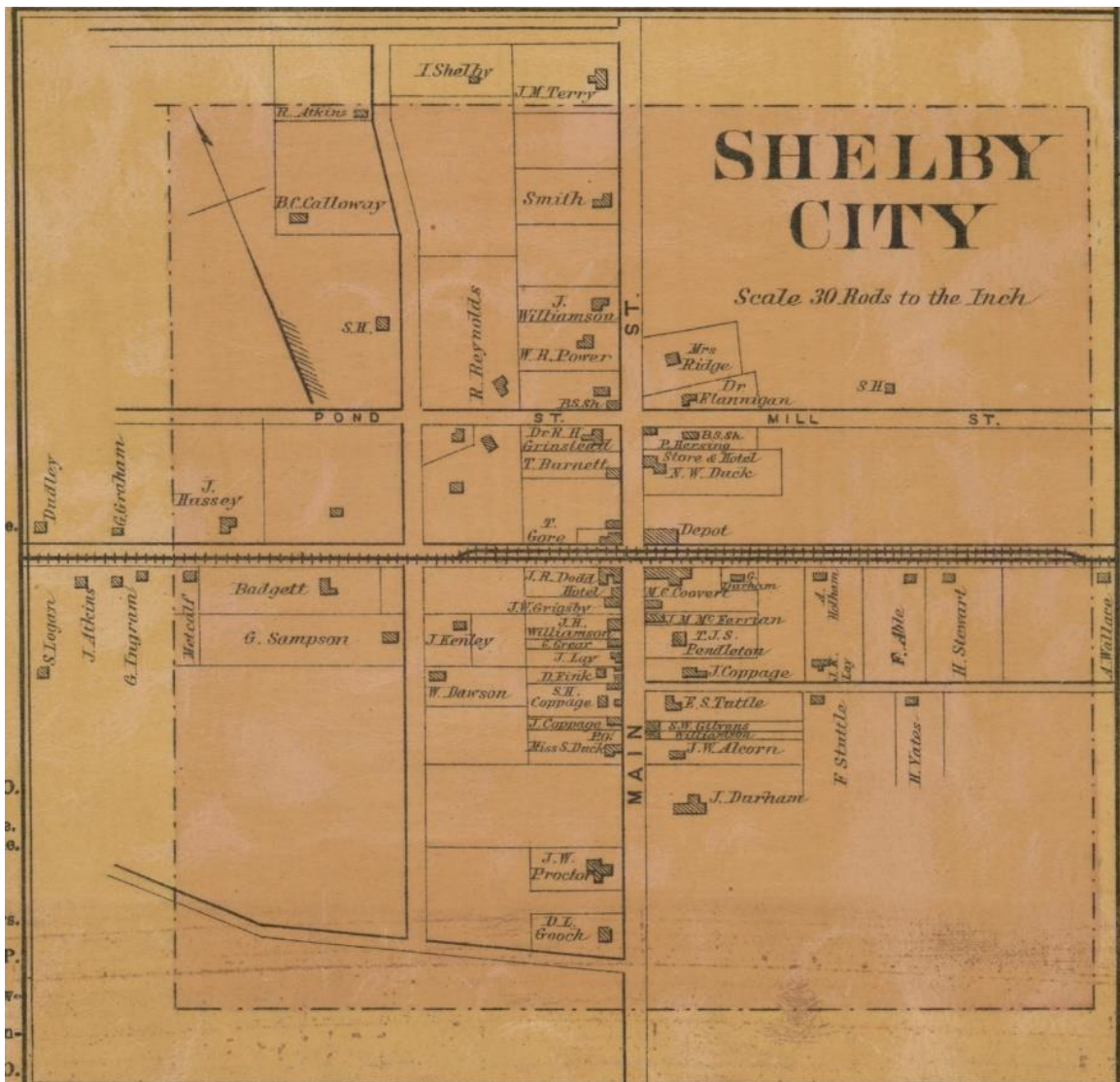
West End, Colored (50 Names)

Bailey, Frank
 Barlow, William
 Bottom, John
 Bottoms, Mose
 Caldwell, John Jr
 Caldwell, William
 Carl, Sam
 Carpenter, William
 Cocahaven, C L
 Cook, Arch
 Coulter, Bill
 Coulter, Wilson
 Crockett, Nat
 Elliott, Dave
 Epps, James
 Epps, James
 Gentry, Lafe
 Golden, Bush
 Goldstein, John
 Goodloe, Ernest
 Goodloe, Linran
 Goodloe, Rush
 Harlan, George
 Hocking, Thos
 Holmes, William
 Laurvill, Harding
 Letcher, William
 Meyers, Richard
 Mitchell, Wils

Aliceton and Mitchellsburg



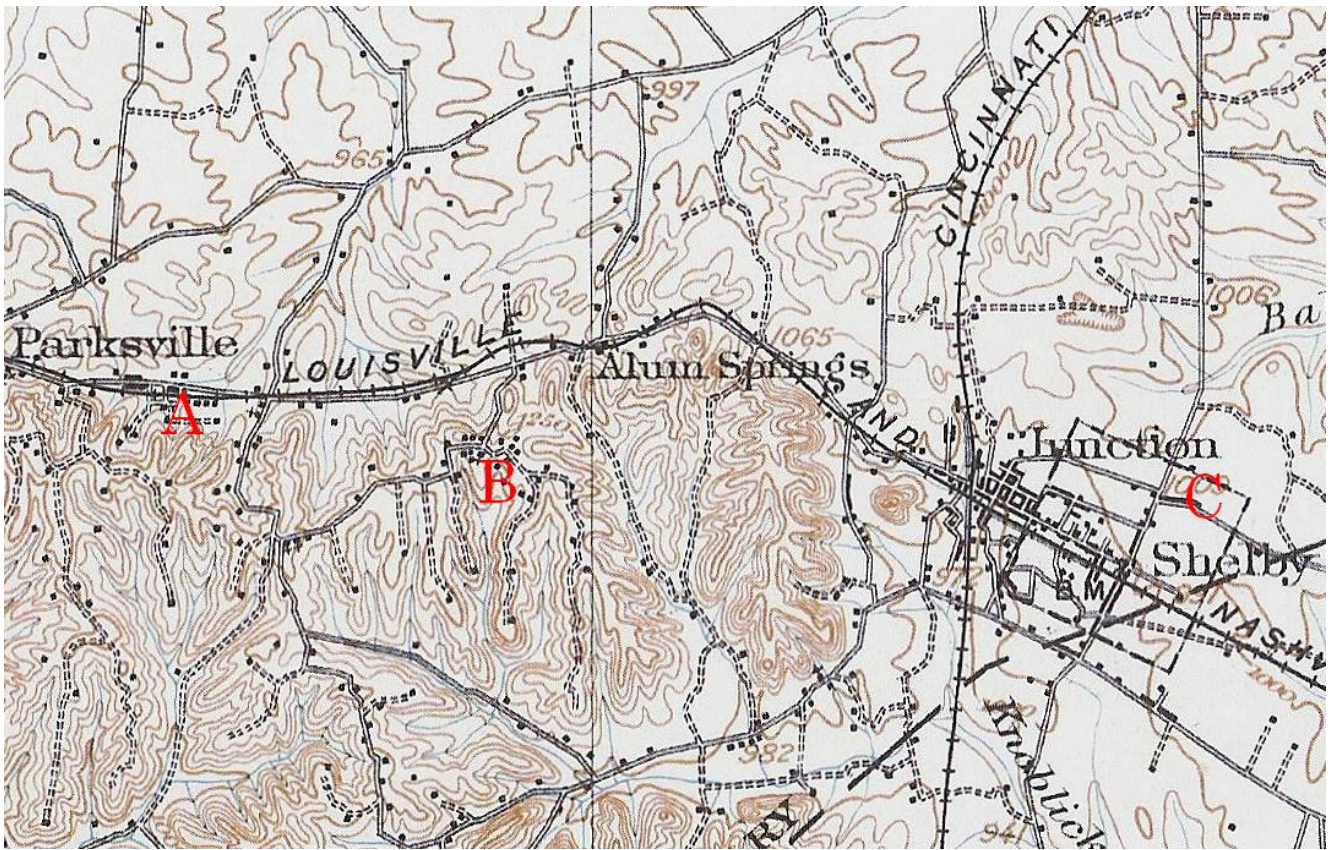
Mitchellsburg Colored Schoolhouse



Shelby City



A = Stoney Point; B = Davistown; C = Needmore; D = Clifton; E = Hedgeville

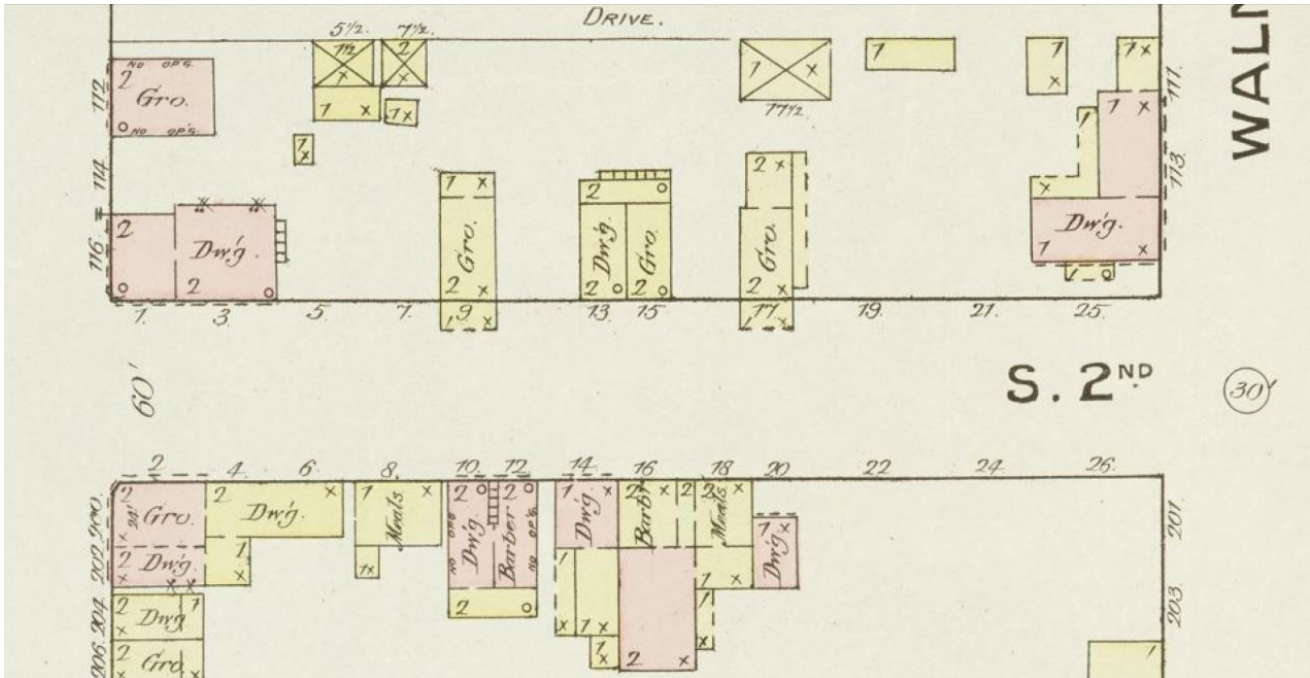


US Geological Survey, Harrodsburg Quadrangle, 1905 - southeast Boyle County – A = Wilsonville; B = Zion Hill (Persimmon Knob); C = Shelby City

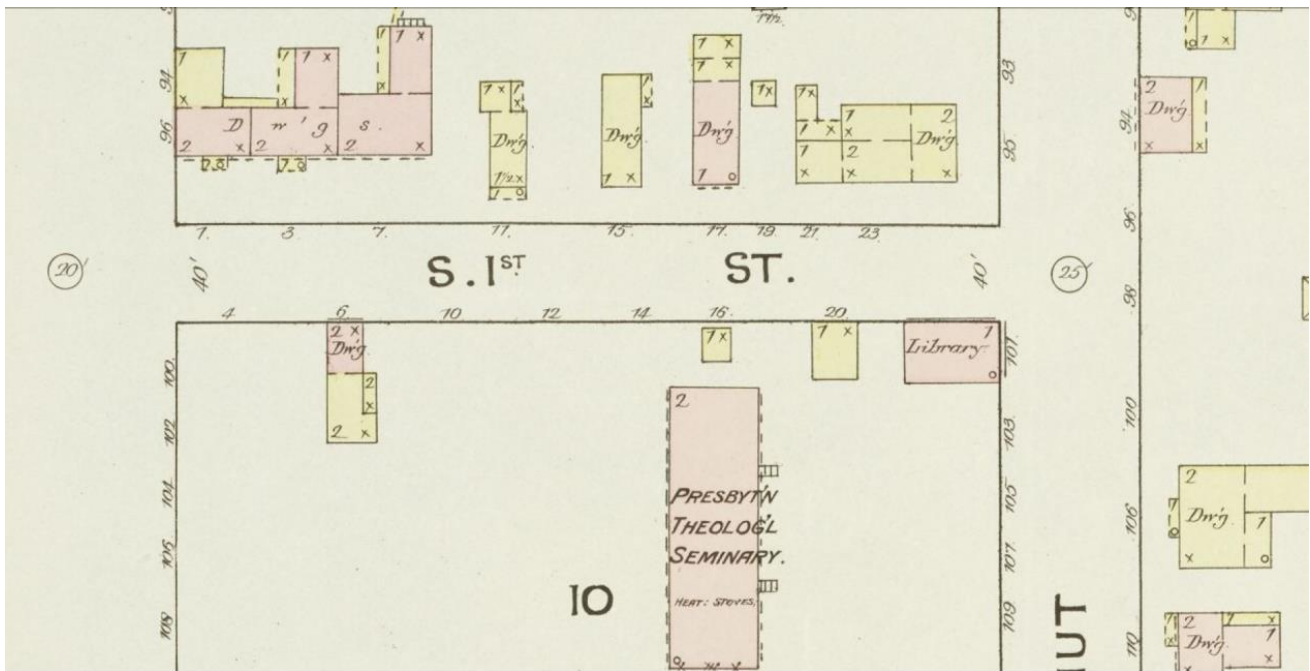


Atoka, 1905 (circle showing Needmore)

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:



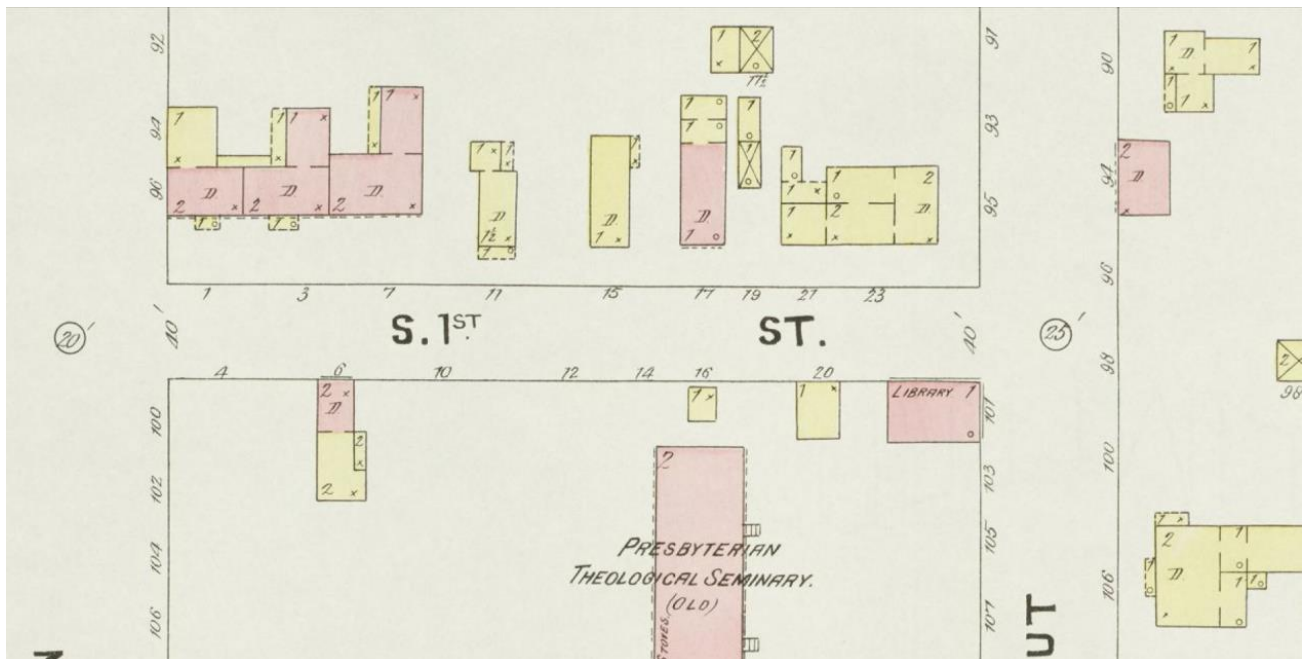
South Second Street, 1886



South First Street, 1886



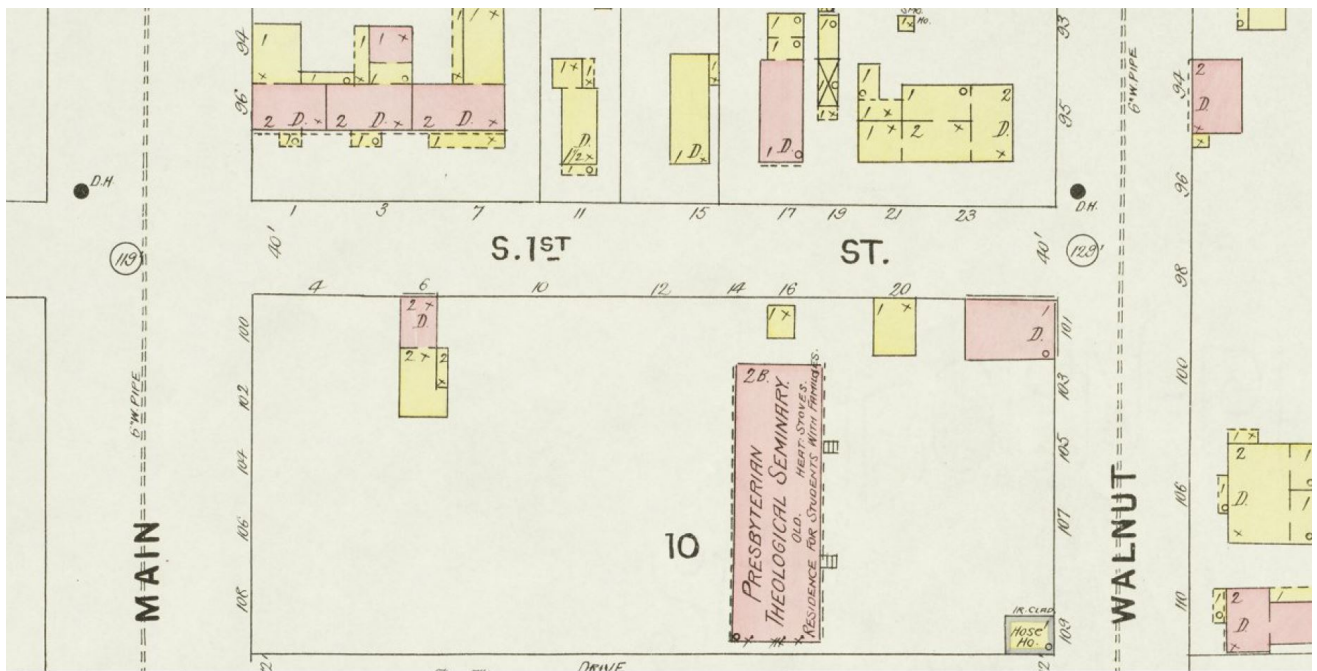
South Second Street, 1891



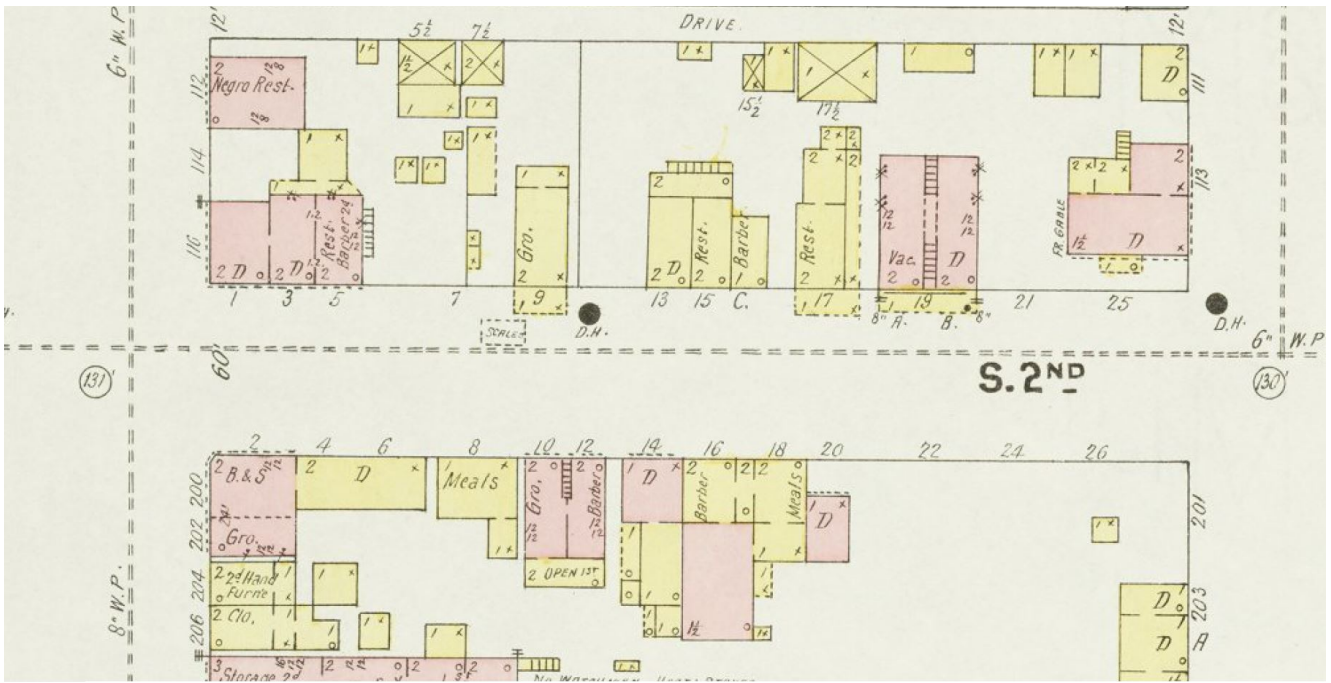
South First Street, 1891



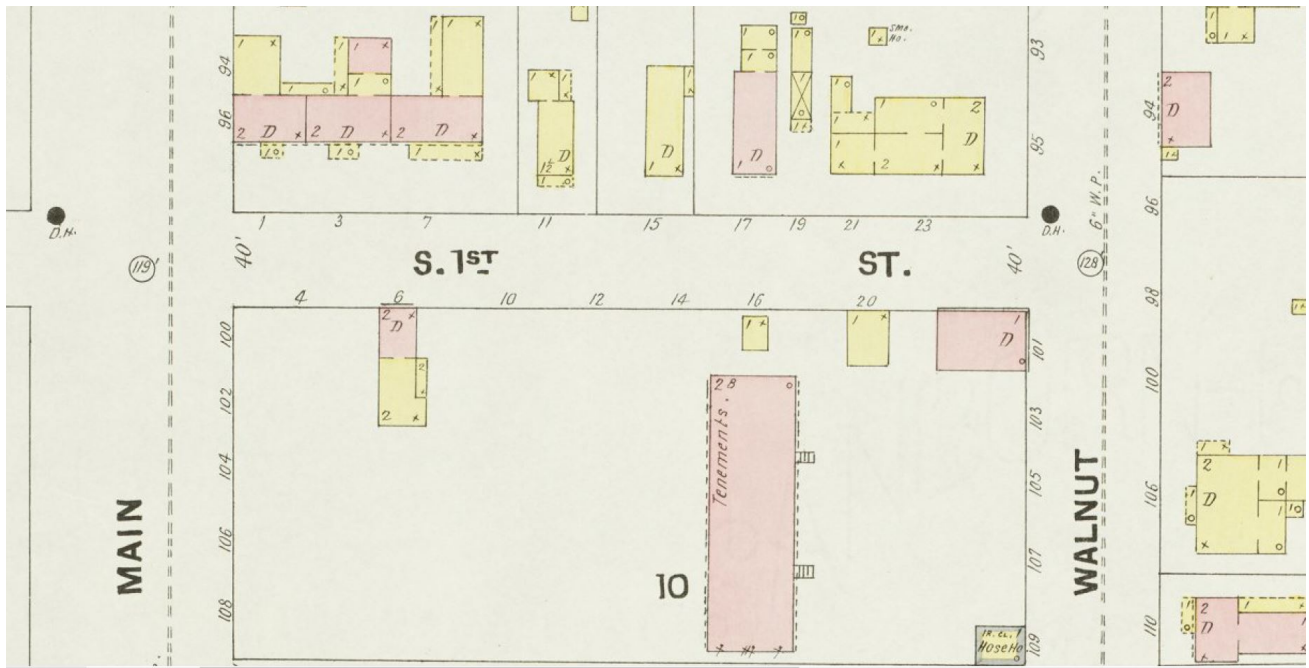
South Second Street, 1896



South First Street, 1896



South Second Street, 1901



South First Street, 1901



East side, South Second Street, and South First, Walnut and Green, 1955



Aerial View of West Main, South Second, South First, and West Walnut Streets, about 1947 (photo courtesy of Michael Wiser)

References

- Aaronson, D. a. (October, 2011). The Impact of Rosenwald Schools on Black Achievement. *Journal of Political Economy*, 821-888.
- Adams, L. (2006, Winter). "Headed for Louisville:" Rethinking rural to urban migration in th South, 1930-1950. *Journal of Social History*, 40(2), 407-430.
- Assembly Herald*. (April, 1902).
- Astor, A. (2010). I Wanted a Gun. In P. A. Cimbala, *The Great Task Remaining Before Us: Reconstruction as America's Continuing Civil War* (pp. 36-37). New York: Fordham University.
- Baker, P. C. (2016, November 27). The tragic, forgotten history of black military veterans. *New Yorker Magazine*.
- Baker, P. C. (2016, November 27). *The Tragic, Forgotten History of Black Military Veterans*. Retrieved from The New Yorker: <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-tragic-forgotten-history-of-black-military-veterans>
- Benbow, M. E. (October 2010). Birth of a Quotation: Woodrow Wilson and "Like Writing History with Lightning". *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, 509-533.
- Blocker, J. S. (December 1996). Black Migration to Muncie, 1860-1930. *Indiana Magazine of History*, 297-320.
- Boyd, D. A. (2011). *Crawfish Bottom: Recovering a Lost Kentucky Community*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.
- Brown, R. C. (1992, 1992). *A History of Danville and Boyle County Kentucky*. Danville, Kentucky: Bicentennial Books.
- Brown, R. C. (1993, February 7, 14, 21, 28). Keepers of the Faith: Black Churches in Boyle County. *Kentucky Advocate*.
- Brown, R. C. (1994, Feb 27). South Second Street was heart of the black community. *Danville Advocate-Messenger*, p. 22.
- Brown, R. C. (Autumn, 1989). The Free Blacks of Boyle County, Kentucky, 1850-1860: A Research Note. *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 426-438.
- Butler, G. O. (Jul 1939). The Black Worker in Industry, Agriculture, Domestic and Personal Service. *The Journal of Negro Education*, 416-429.
- Byars, L. F. (1995). *Lexington's Colored Orphan Industrial Home: building for the future*. Bold Publications.
- Chafe, W. H. (2001). *Remembering Jim Crow: African Americans tell about life in the segregated South*. New York: New Press.
- Cimbala, P. A. (2010). *"I Wanted a Gun": Black Soldiers and White Violence in Civil War and Postwar Kentucky and Missouri*. New York: Fordham University.
- Coleman, J. W. (1942). *Slavery times in Kentucky*. Chapel Hill, NC.
- Connolly, N. D. (2011). Sunbelt Civil Rights: Urban Renewal and the Follies of Desegregation in Greater Miami. In M. a. Nickerson, *Sunbelt Rising: The Politics of Space, Place, and Region* (pp. 165-187). University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Cooling, B. F. (2009). After the horror: Kentucky in Reconstruction. In K. T. Dollar, *Sister tates, enemy states: the Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.
- D G Beers & Co. (1876). Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia, PA.
- Danville Advocate-Messenger. (1940-2018).
- Danville Messenger. (1910-1939).
- Danville-Boyle County Planning & Zoning Commission. (2018, January 19). *Minutes of the Danville-Boyle County Planning & Zoning Commission*. Retrieved from City of Danville: <https://www.danvilleky.org/content/events/event1516251600-board-of-adjustments/boa-minutes-01.18.18.pdf>

- Donald, H. H. (Oct, 1921). The Effects of Negro Migration on the South. *The Journal of Negro History*, 421-433.
- Dunar, A. J. (2016). *After the War*. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press.
- Edwards, B. (1998, February 12). Sleettown was booming community. *Danville Advocate-Messenger*.
- Edwards, B. (2007, December 31). Black community of Little Needmore established after Civil War. *Danville Advocate-Messenger*.
- Eichenlaub, S. C. (2010, Feb). Moving out but not up: Economic outcomes in the Great Migration. *American Sociological Review*, 75(1), 101-125.
- Fackler, C. M. (1941). *Early Days in Danville*. Louisville, KY: Standard Printing.
- First Convention of Colored Men of Kentucky: (1866). *Proceedings, March the 22d, 23d, 24th and 26th, 1866*. Lexington, KY: The Convention.
- Fosdick, C. P. (1923). *A Centennial History of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, 1823-1923*. Kentucky Standard.
- Freedman, D. (Winter, 1999). African-American schooling in the South prior to 1861. *The Journal of Negro History*, 1-47.
- Frey, W. H. (2018). The Great Migration of Blacks, in reverse. In *Diversity explosion: How new racial demographics are remaking America* (pp. 107-130). Brookings Institute Press.
- Gaier, A. (2006, Jun 5). *Danville BBF 1920s (History of the Danville Fire Department)*.
- General Assembly, Presbyterian Church. (1902, April). The Board for Freedmen: Letters from Freedmen's Schools. *The Assembly Herald*, 6(2), p. 163.
- Gibson, W. H. (1897). *History of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten*. Louisville, KY: Bradley & Gilbert.
- Glave, E. J. (1891). Fetishism in Congo Land. *The Century*, 41(6), 825-837.
- Gooden, S. T. (2017). Frances Harriet Williams: Unsung Social Equity Pioneer. *Public Administration Review*, 77(5), 777-783.
- Gopnik, A. (2019, April 1). How the South won the Civil War. *The New Yorker*.
- Griffin, R. W. (1965). *Newspaper Story of a Town*. Danville, KY: Danville Advocate-Messenger.
- Guffey, E. (Spring 2012). Knowing their space: signs of Jim Crow in the segregated south. *Design Issues*, 41-60.
- Haider, F. (2019, October 28). *Moneta Sleet: The great black photographer you've never heard of*. Retrieved from BBC News: <https://www.bbc.com/news/stories-50186270>
- Hodge, A. (2014, Sep 6). *The Jackson Family Legacy in Kentucky*. Retrieved from Kentucky Ancestors Online: <http://kentuckyancestors.org/the-jackson-family-legacy-in-kentucky/>
- Holl, R. E. (2015). A Black Man's Place and a New Place for Blacks. In *Committed to Victory: The Kentucky Home Front During World War II* (pp. 181-209). Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.
- Howard, V. B. (1970, October). Sectionalism, slavery and education, New Albany, Indiana versus Danville, Kentucky. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 68(4), 292-310.
- Hunt, L. L. (2008, Sep). Who is headed South? US migration trends in black and white, 1970-2000. *Social Forces*, 95-119.
- Kentucky Advocate. (1865-1939).
- King, C. (2010). Separated by death and color: The African American Cemetery of New Philadelphia, Illinois. *Historical Archaeology*, 44(1), 125-137.
- Kleber, J. E. (1992). *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.

- LaRoche, C. J. (2014). Rethinking African American migration. In *The geography of resistance* (pp. 103-123). University of Illinois Press.
- Leggs, B. (2007). *Condition Assessment Report: Kentucky Rosenwald Schools*. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky African American Heritage Commission.
- Loewen, J. W. (Spring 2009). Sundown towns and counties: racial exclusion in the South. *Southern Cultures.*, 22-47.
- Louisville Courier-Journal. (1868-2018).
- Louisville Daily Courier. (1851-1868).
- Lucas, M. B. (1992). *A History of Blacks in Kentucky*. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Historical Society.
- Lucas, M. B. (1997, Spring). African Americans on the Kentucky Frontier. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 95(2), 121-134.
- Lucas, M. B. (Spring 1997). African Americans on the Kentucky Frontier. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 121-134.
- Marshall, A. E. (2000, Summer). Kentucky's separate coach law and African American response, 1892-1900. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 98(3), 241-259.
- Matthews, G. R. (2009). Beleaguered Loyalties: Kentucky Unionism. In K. T. Dollar, *Sister States, Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee* (pp. 9-24). Lexington: University Press of Kentucky.
- McGee, M. L. (2003). "Blest be the ties that bind" - Community. In D. A. Boyd, *Community Memories: A Glimpse of African American life in Frankfort, Kentucky* (pp. 1-144). Lexington, KY: 2003.
- National Register of Historic Places. (1998). *Clifton Baptist Church Complex (BO-377)*.
- National Register of Historic Places. (2012). *New Mission Baptist (Second Street Christian) Church, BO-D-544*.
- National Register of Historic Places. (2012). *St James AME Church, BO-D-143*.
- O'Brien, W. (April 2012). State parks and Jim Crow in the decade before Brown v. Board of Education. *Geographical Review*, 166-179.
- Parrish, C. H. (1915). *Golden Jubilee of the General Association of Colored Baptists in Kentucky*. Louisville: Mayes Printing.
- Price-Spratlen, T. (2008, Fall). Urban destination: Selection among African Americans during the 1950s Great Migration. *Social Science History*, 32(3), 437-469.
- Rainville, L. (2009, Summer). Protecting our shared heritage in African-American cemeteries. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 34(2).
- Ramer, M. Q. (2007, Autumn). Sleettown: The Birth of a Community. *Kentucky Ancestors*, pp. 2-10, 53.
- Rice, D. (1792). *Slavery inconsistent with justice and good policy; proved by a speech delivered in the Convention held at Danville, Kentucky*. Philadelphia.
- Robertson, N. M. (2007). *Christian Sisterhood, Race Relations, and the YWCA, 1906-46*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- Rodabaugh, J. H. (Jan, 1946). The Negro in Ohio. *Journal of Negro History*, 9-20.
- Russell, W. F. (1931). The history of education in Boyle County. Master's thesis, University of Kentucky.
- Scott, E. J. (1919). *Scott's official history of the American Negro in the World War*. Chicago: Homewood Press.
- Sears, R. D. (1936). *A practical recognition of the brotherhood of man: John Fee and the Camp Nelson experience*. Berea, KY: Berea College Press.
- Sears, R. D. (2002). *Camp Nelson, Kentucky: A Civil War History*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.

- Slater, O. (2012). *Obie Slater Remembers Club Cherry*. Cincinnati, OH: Cayman Ventures Publishing.
- Smith, G. L. (2011, Summer/Autumn). Kentucky African Americans: "So much remains to be told". *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 287-294.
- Smith, G. L. (2015). *Kentucky African-American Encyclopedia*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.
- Smith, J. D. (October, 1974). The Recruitment of Negro Soldiers in Kentucky, 1863-1865. *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 364-390.
- Smith, P. C. (1974, April). Negro Hamlets and Agricultural Estates in Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass. *Geographical Review*.
- Taylor, A. A. (1926, Apr). The Migration. *The Journal of Negro History*, 11(2), 327-346.
- Tolnay, S. E. (2003). The African American "Great Migration" and Beyond. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 209-232.
- Turley-Adams, A. (1997). *Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky 1917-1932*. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Heritage Council.
- University of Kentucky. (2015-2018). Retrieved from Notable Kentucky African Americans: <http://nkaa.uky.edu>
- Vlach, J. M. (1991). *By the work of their hands: studies in Afro-American folklife*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia.
- Walker, J. E. (1983). *Free Frank: A black pioneer on the antebellum frontier*. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press.
- Webb, R. A. (1986, Autumn). "The past is never dead, it's not even past": Benjamin P Runkle and the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, 1866-1870. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 84(4), 343-360.
- Weisenfeld, J. (1998). *African American women and Christian activism: New York's black YWCA 1905-1945*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Williams, K. H. (2005, Autumn). Kentucky in 1860: A statistical overview. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 103(4), 743-764.
- Wilson, W. J. (October 1976). Class Conflict and Jim Crow Segregation in the Postbellum South. *The Pacific Sociological Review*, 432-446.
- Woodson, C. G. (1915). *The Education of the Negro prior to 1861*. New York: G P Putnam's Sons.
- Young, A. L. (1998, Spring). How historical archaeology works: a case study of slave houses at Locus Grove. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 167-194.

Notes

¹ Fackler, 1941, frontispiece.

² Lucas, M. B. (1997, Spring). African Americans on the Kentucky Frontier. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 95(2), 121-134.

³ Lucas, M. B. (1997, Spring). African Americans on the Kentucky Frontier. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 95(2), 130.

⁴ "Boyle County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850-1870," *Notable Kentucky African Americans Database*, accessed August 16,

2018, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2285>.

⁵ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: xiv

⁶ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: xviii

⁷ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 109

⁸ Smith, 2015: 360

⁹ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: xviii

¹⁰ Brown, Richard C. The Free Blacks of Boyle County, Kentucky, 1850-1860: A Research Note. *The Register of*

- the Kentucky Historical Society*, Vol. 87, No. 4 (Autumn 1989), pp 426-438.
- ¹¹ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 62
- ¹² Williams, K. H. (2005, Autumn). Kentucky in 1860: A statistical overview. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 103(4), 752.
- ¹³ *Advocate-Messenger*, 18 Mar 2001: 3, hereafter cited as *A-M*
- ¹⁴ *A-M*, 18 Mar 2001: 32
- ¹⁵ Young, A. L. (1998, Spring). How historical archaeology works: a case study of slave houses at Locus Grove. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 167-194.
- ¹⁶ Brown, 1992: 18
- ¹⁷ Brown, 1992: 19
- ¹⁸ Brown, 1992: 21
- ¹⁹ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 111
- ²⁰ <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/3150>
- ²¹ Cooling, B. F. (2009). After the horror: Kentucky in Reconstruction. In K. T. Dollar, *Sister tates, enemy states: the Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.
- ²² *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 4 Jun 1938: 36, 37
- ²³ Sears, Richard A. *Camp Nelson: A Civil War History*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky: 286
- ²⁴ Sears, Richard A. *Camp Nelson: A Civil War History*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky: 289
- ²⁵ Taylor, A. A. (1926, Apr). The Migration. *The Journal of Negro History*, 11(2), 327-346: 330.
- ²⁶ Wilson, William J. "Class Conflict and Jim Crow Segregation in the Postbellum South." *The Pacific Sociological Review*. University of California Press, October, 1976: 436
- ²⁷ *A-M*, 25 Feb 1990
- ²⁸ Gopnik, Adam. "How the South Won the Civil War." *The New Yorker*, 1 April 2019.
- ²⁹ *A-M*, 3 Mar 1974: 5
- ³⁰ Paris *True Kentuckian*, Sep 1865
- ³¹ Cimbala, Paul A and Randall M Miller. The Great Task Remaining Before Us: Reconstruction as America's Continuing Civil War. New York: Fordham University, 2010. Chapter 2, Aaron Astor, "I Wanted a Gun": Black Soldiers and White Violence in Civil War and Postwar Kentucky and Missouri:45
- ³² Cimbala, 2010:44-46
- ³³ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 194
- ³⁴ Cimbala, 2010:50
- ³⁵ Proceedings, 1866: 19
- ³⁶ Proceedings, 1866: 9-10
- ³⁷ Proceedings, 1866: 21-23
- ³⁸ Griffin, 1965: 26
- ³⁹ *A-M*, 3 Feb 1974: 37
- ⁴⁰ *A-M*, 3 Feb 1974: 37
- ⁴¹ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 287
- ⁴² Brown, 1992: 47
- ⁴³ *Danville Central Kentucky Gazette*, 26 Dec 1866
- ⁴⁴ Cimbala, 2010: 30
- ⁴⁵ Griffin, 1965: 113
- ⁴⁶ *A-M*, 25 Feb 1990: 12
- ⁴⁷ Brown, 1992: 50-51
- ⁴⁸ Brown, 1992: 51
- ⁴⁹ Brown, 1992-p52
- ⁵⁰ Griffin, 1965: 100
- ⁵¹ Griffin, 1965: 121
- ⁵² Cimbala, 2010: 33
- ⁵³ Cimbala, 2010: 35
- ⁵⁴ Griffin, 1965: 112
- ⁵⁵ Webb, R. A. (1986, Autumn). "The past is never dead, it's not even past": Benjamin P Runkle and the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, 1866-1870. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 84(4), 346.
- ⁵⁶ Webb, R. A. (1986, Autumn). "The past is never dead, it's not even past": Benjamin P Runkle and the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, 1866-1870. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 84(4), 352.
- ⁵⁷ Griffin, 1965: 15
- ⁵⁸ Brown, 1992: 56
- ⁵⁹ Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 304
- ⁶⁰ Griffin, 1965: 144
- ⁶¹ Guffey, Elizabeth. "Knowing their space: signs of Jim Crow in the segregated south. *Design Issues*, Spring 2012:41
- ⁶² Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 305
- ⁶³ Brown, 1993
- ⁶⁴ Marshall, Anne E. "Kentucky's separate coach law and African American response, 1892-1900." *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, Vol 98, No 3, p241-259.
- ⁶⁵ Marshall, A. E. (2000, Summer). Kentucky's separate coach law and African American response, 1892-1900. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 98(3), 244.
- ⁶⁶ Marshall, A. E. (2000, Summer). Kentucky's separate coach law and African American response, 1892-1900. *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 98(3), 246.
- ⁶⁷ Guffey, Elizabeth. "Knowing their space: signs of Jim Crow in the segregated south." *Design Issues*, Spring 2012:46
- ⁶⁸ https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/collections/the-green-book?&keywords=&sort=keyDate_st+desc#/?tab=about&scroll=8
- ⁶⁹ Guffey, Elizabeth. "Knowing their space: signs of Jim Crow in the segregated south." *Design Issues*, Spring 2012:58
- ⁷⁰ Holl, Richard E. "A Black Man's place and a new place for blacks." *The Kentucky home front during World War II*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2015: 209
- ⁷¹ O'Brien, William E. State parks and Jim Crow in the decade before Brown v. Board of Education. *Geographical Review*, April 2012: 166-179
- ⁷² O'Brien, William E. State parks and Jim Crow in the decade before Brown v. Board of Education. *Geographical Review*, April 2012: 176

- ⁷³ Holl, Richard E. "A Black Man's place and a new place for blacks." *The Kentucky home front during World War II*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2015: 183-184
- ⁷⁴ Griffin, 1965: 17
- ⁷⁵ Griffin, 1965: 143
- ⁷⁶ *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Jan 1890: 3
- ⁷⁷ *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 May 1890: 5
- ⁷⁸ *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Nov 1891: 1
- ⁷⁹ *Stanford Interior Journal*, 24 Mar 1893: 1
- ⁸⁰ Year: 1920; Census Place: New Albany Ward 4, Floyd, Indiana; Roll: T625_429; Page: 5B; Enumeration District: 73
- ⁸¹ Griffin, 1965:143
- ⁸² *Stanford Interior Journal*, 19 Apr 1895: 5
- ⁸³ *Cincinnati Post*, 18 Apr 1895.
- ⁸⁴ *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 15 Mar 1896: 1
- ⁸⁵ *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Oct 1896: 3
- ⁸⁶ Griffin, 1965: 151
- ⁸⁷ Gaier, A. (2006, Jun 5). *Danville BBF 1920s (History of the Danville Fire Department)*.
- ⁸⁸ *A-M*, 15 Jul 1990: 22
- ⁸⁹ *Kentucky Advocate*, 4 Jul 1898: 3
- ⁹⁰ *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jul 1899: 3
- ⁹¹ *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jul 1899: 3
- ⁹² Griffin, 1965: 143
- ⁹³ Chafe, William H, et al, *Remembering Jim Crow: African Americans tell about life in the segregated South*. New York: The New Press, 2001:59
- ⁹⁴ *A-M*, 3 Feb 1974: 37
- ⁹⁵ Smith, 2015: 9
- ⁹⁶ Hardin, John A. "Kentucky is more or less civilized". *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 109:3/4, Summer/Autumn 2011, p331
- ⁹⁷ Donald, Henderson H. "The Effects of the Negro Migration on the South. *The Journal of Negro History*. Oct 1921: 421
- ⁹⁸ <https://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/resentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/african7.html>
- ⁹⁹ <https://www.indystar.com/story/news/history/retroindy/2013/10/24/motor-city/3180615/>
- ¹⁰⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Detroit>
- ¹⁰¹ Donald, Henderson H. "The Effects of the Negro Migration on the South. *The Journal of Negro History*. Oct 1921: 436
- ¹⁰² Loewen, James W. "Sundown towns and counties racial exclusion in the South." *Southern Cultures*, Spring 2009:22-29
- ¹⁰³ *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 Jan 1930: 2
- ¹⁰⁴ *A-M*, 27 Jun 1965: sec 6-10
- ¹⁰⁵ Brown, 1992: 85
- ¹⁰⁶ Brown, 1992: 90
- ¹⁰⁷ *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Jun 1919: 1
- ¹⁰⁸ Dunar, Andrew J. *After the War. America in the Teens*. Syracuse University Press, 2016, p286
- ¹⁰⁹ Butler, George O. The Black worker in industry, agriculture, domestic and personal service. *The Journal of Negro Education*, July 1939, p417
- ¹¹⁰ Dunar, Andrew J. *After the War. America in the Teens*. Syracuse University Press, 2016, p295-296
- ¹¹¹ Dunar, Andrew J. *After the War. America in the Teens*. Syracuse University Press, 2016, p297-298
- ¹¹² *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Apr 1922:1
- ¹¹³ *Kentucky Advocate* 1 May 1922:1
- ¹¹⁴ *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 Jan 1923:2
- ¹¹⁵ *Kentucky Advocate*, 11 Jun 1923:1
- ¹¹⁶ *Messenger*, 27 Jul 1923:1
- ¹¹⁷ *Messenger*, 22 Oct 1923:1
- ¹¹⁸ *Messenger*, 15 Mar 1924:3
- ¹¹⁹ *Messenger*, 28 Mar 1924:1
- ¹²⁰ *Messenger*, 14 Apr 1924:1
- ¹²¹ *Messenger*, 22 Apr 1924:4
- ¹²² *Messenger*, 16 May 1924:1
- ¹²³ *Messenger*, 20 May 1924:1
- ¹²⁴ *Messenger*, 28 May 1924:1, 3
- ¹²⁵ *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 May 1924:3
- ¹²⁶ *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Jul 1924:1
- ¹²⁷ *Messenger*, 23 and 24 Jul 1924:1
- ¹²⁸ *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 and 23 Aug 1924:1
- ¹²⁹ *Messenger*, 30 Jul 1924:2
- ¹³⁰ *Messenger*, 1 Aug 1924:1
- ¹³¹ *Messenger*, 16 Aug 1924:1
- ¹³² *Messenger*, 1 Sep 1924:1
- ¹³³ *Messenger*, 2 Mar 1925:1
- ¹³⁴ Benbow, Mark I. Birth of a Quotation: Woodrow Wilson and "Like Writing History with Lightning". *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, Vol 9, No 3, October 2010, pp509-533
- ¹³⁵ *Messenger*, 20 Jun 1925:1
- ¹³⁶ *Messenger*, 4 Aug 1926:1
- ¹³⁷ Adams, L. (Winter, 2006). "Headed for Louisville:" Rethinking Rural to Urban Migration in the South, 1930-1950. *Journal of Social History*, 407-430.
- ¹³⁸ Rodabaugh, James H. "The Negro in Ohio." *Journal of Negro History*. Vol 31, No 1, Jan 1946.
- ¹³⁹ Adams, "Headed for Louisville:" Rethinking Rural to Urban Migration in the South, 1930-1950, *Journal of Social History*, Winter, 2006
- ¹⁴⁰ *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Sep 1930: 1
- ¹⁴¹ Private message to me from Tai D Doram, 22 Mar 2018.
- ¹⁴² *Kentucky Advocate*, 14 Jul 1931: 3
- ¹⁴³ *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 May 1933: 1
- ¹⁴⁴ Brown, 1992: 132-133
- ¹⁴⁵ *Kentucky Death Certificate*, 1937: 22897
- ¹⁴⁶ *Messenger*, 27 Sep 1938: 1
- ¹⁴⁷ <http://www.lpts.edu/about/our-leadership/president/thinking-out-loud/thinking-out-loud/2013/11/18/early-days-early-struggles-danville-theological-seminary-during-the-civil-war>
- ¹⁴⁸ *A-M*, 12 Apr 1949: 1
- ¹⁴⁹ *A-M*, 29 Sep 1949: 4
- ¹⁵⁰ *A-M*, 3 Jun 1951: 1
- ¹⁵¹ *A-M*, 29 Dec 1966: 8
- ¹⁵² *A-M*, 9 Jan 1967: 1
- ¹⁵³ *A-M*, 25 Jul 1967, p1

- 154 *A-M*, 10 May 1970: 15
- 155 Personal email from Raymond Bures, 18 Apr 2018
- 156 *A-M*, 13 May 1970: 8, and 21 May 1970: 1
- 157 *A-M*, 21 Sep 1972: 2
- 158 Personal email from Raymond Burse, 16 Apr 2018
- 159 *A-M*, 21 Apr 1971: 1
- 160 *A-M*, 2 Jun 1971: 1, 10
- 161 Personal email from Raymond Burse, 16 Apr 2018
- 162 *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 23 Feb 1972: 4
- 163 Personal email from Raymond Bures, 16 Apr 2018
- 164 Price-Spratien, T. (2008, Fall). Urban destination: Selection among African Americans during the 1950s Great Migration. *Social Science History*, 32(3), 437-469.
- 165 *A-M*, 24 Aug 1975: 19; 4 Sep 1975: 2
- 166 *A-M*, 17 Nov 1986: 2
- 167 *A-M*, 17 Sep 1995: 1
- 168 *A-M*, 3 Mar 1999: 3
- 169 *A-M*. 2 Mar 2005
- 170 *A-M*, 1 Sep 1996: 18
- 171 *A-M*, 3 Feb 2002: 3
- 172 *A-M*, 11 Sep 2005: 1, 8
- 173 *A-M*, 23 Nov 2006: 8
- 174 *A-M*, 19 Feb 2008: 8
- 175 *A-M*, 19 Feb 2008: 8
- 176 *A-M*, 19 Feb 2008: 8
- 177 *A-M*, 29 Jan 2014: 1, 8
- 178 *A-M*, 5 Feb 2013: 1
- 179 *A-M*, 25 Feb 2014: A1, A8
- 180 *Lexington Herald Leader*, 14 Jul 2016
- 181 *A-M*, 29 May 2019: 1, 8
- 182 *A-M*, 15 Nov 2017
- 183 *A-M*, 26 Mar 2019: 1, 2
- 184 *A-M*, 24 Feb 1985: 18
- 185 *A-M*, 14 Jun 1955: 1
- 186 *A-M*, 12 Mar 1956: 4
- 187 *A-M*, 27 Mar 1956: 1, 4
- 188 *A-M*, 31 Aug 1958: 1
- 189 *A-M*, 13 Sep 1963: 1, 8
- 190 *A-M*, 11 Oct 1963: 1, 8
- 191 *A-M*, 22 Oct 1963: 4
- 192 *A-M*, 27 Oct 1963: 4
- 193 *A-M*, 3 Dec 1963: 1
- 194 *A-M*, 11 Oct 1963: 1, 8
- 195 *A-M*, 9 Aug 1965: 1
- 196 *A-M*, 10 Mar 1967: 1
- 197 <http://atlantablackstar.com/2013/12/09/5-ways-integration-underdeveloped-Black-america/>
- 198 *A-M*, 18 Jan 1945, p1
- 199 *A-M*, 13 May 1952: 1
- 200 *A-M*, 10 Nov 1953: 1
- 201 *A-M*, 15 Nov 2017
- 202 *A-M*, 11 Apr 1991: 1
- 203 Connolly, 2011: 170
- 204 Connolly, 2001: 173
- 205 Hinton, Elizabeth. *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime: The making of Mass Incarceration in America*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2016
- 206 Connolly, 2001: 181
- 207 Connolly, 2001: 184
- 208 Connolly, 2001: 185
- 209 Hinton, Elizabeth. *From the War on Poverty to the War on Crime: The making of Mass Incarceration in America*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2016
- 210 McGee, M. L. "Blest be the ties that bind" - Community. In D A Boyd, *Community Memories: A glimpse of African American life in Frankfort, Kentucky*. Lexington, KY, 2003: 2
- 211 *A-M*, 16 Dec 1960: 6
- 212 *A-M*, 15 Feb 1961: 5
- 213 *A-M*, 19 Mar 1961: 1, 6
- 214 *A-M*, 22 Apr 1962: 4, 5
- 215 *A-M*, 29 Dec 1963: 8
- 216 *A-M*, 10 Feb 1991: 33
- 217 *A-M*, 19 Apr 1962: 4
- 218 *A-M*, 22 Apr 1962: 5
- 219 *A-M*, 17 Nov 1963: 1
- 220 *A-M*, 25 May 1969: 1
- 221 *A-M*, 28 Aug 1963: 9
- 222 *A-M*, 14 Sep 1965: 1, 6
- 223 *A-M*, 16 Aug 1968: 1, 10
- 224 *A-M*, 18 Aug 1970: 1, 3
- 225 *A-M*, 23 July 1972: 5
- 226 *A-M*, 28 Jan 1973: 3
- 227 Smith, 1994: 22
- 228 *A-M*, 26 Nov 1975: 4
- 229 *A-M*, 7 Dec 1975: 31
- 230 *A-M*, 21 Nov 1976: 2
- 231 *A-M*, 3 Jul 1977: 33
- 232 *A-M*, 26 Apr 1978: 7
- 233 *A-M*, 21 Aug 1978: 10
- 234 *A-M*, 22 Aug 1978: 3
- 235 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1978: 1
- 236 *A-M*, 26 Nov 1978: 18
- 237 *A-M*, 12 Aug 1979: 1, 8
- 238 *A-M*, 6 Jan 1980: 26
- 239 *A-M*, 6 Mar 1980: 1
- 240 *A-M*, 30 Jul 1980: 30
- 241 *A-M*, 4 Aug 1980: 7
- 242 *A-M*, 29 Oct 1980: 3
- 243 *A-M*, 9 Nov 1981: 1, 12
- 244 *A-M*, 26 Jan 1982: 1, 14
- 245 *A-M*, 4 Feb 1982: 1, 8
- 246 *A-M*, 9 Feb 1982: 1, 8
- 247 *A-M*, 14 Feb 1982: 4
- 248 *A-M*, 21 May 1982: 1, 8
- 249 *A-M*, 24 Sep 1986: 3
- 250 *A-M*, 14 Dec 1986: 3
- 251 *A-M*, 29 Jan 1987: 1
- 252 *A-M*, 13 May 1987: 3
- 253 *A-M*, 9 Sep 1987: 3
- 254 *A-M*, 15 Sep 1987: 3
- 255 *A-M*, 17 Sep 1987: 1
- 256 *A-M*, 27 Oct 1987: 1
- 257 *A-M*, 11 Dec 1987: 1, 10
- 258 *A-M*, 12 Jan 1988: 2
- 259 *A-M*, 25 Dec 1988: 3

- 260 *A-M*, 17 Aug 1989: 7
- 261 *A-M*, 15 Feb 1995: 1, 8, 13
- 262 *A-M*, 11 Jul 1979: 1
- 263 *A-M*, 22 Jul 1981: 1
- 264 *A-M*, 22 Jul 1981: 8
- 265 *A-M*, 15 Aug 1982: 1
- 266 *A-M*, 26 Apr 1990: 1, 8
- 267 *A-M*, 10 Feb 1991: 33
- 268 *A-M*, 25 Jun 2005: 25
- 269 Kleber, 1992: 356
- 270 Kleber, 1992: 357
- 271 Kleber, 1992: 357
- 272 Brown, 1993: NP
- 273 Brown, 1993: NP
- 274 Brown, 1993: NP
- 275 Lucas, 1988: 210
- 276 Brown, 1993: NP; and Lucas: 211
- 277 Brown, 1993: NP
- 278 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Jan 1913: 2
- 279 *A-M*, 8 Feb 1993, p3
- 280 National Register of Historic Places, 1998
- 281 *A-M*, 27 Sep 1954, p6
- 282 *A-M*, 28 Jan 1942: 3
- 283 *A-M*, 27 Nov 1983, p40
- 284 *A-M*, 23 Jun 1991: 45
- 285 Edwards, 2007
- 286 *Louisville Daily Courier*, 7 Mar 1867: 1
- 287 *Louisville Courier or Journal*, 8 Jul 1868: 4
- 288 *A-M*, 23 Feb 1992: C2
- 289 Edwards, 1998
- 290 *A-M*, 3 Jun 2007: 3
- 291 *A-M*, 21 May 2008: 2
- 292 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Oct 1908: 1
- 293 *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 Apr 1909:1
- 294 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Oct 1908: 1
- 295 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Aug 1911: 3
- 296 *Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Dec 1913: 3
- 297 *Messenger*, 4 Sep 1914: 1
- 298 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 May 1914: 5
- 299 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Sep 1914: 1
- 300 *A-M*, 3 Jun 1979: 4
- 301 *A-M*, 15 Feb 1939: 1
- 302 *A-M*, 20 May 1947: 1
- 303 *A-M*, 10 Dec 1947 :1
- 304 *A-M*, 14 Apr 1949: 9
- 305 *A-M*, 24 Aug 1950: 1
- 306 *A-M*, 15 Sep 1954: 1
- 307 *A-M*, 20 Apr 1956: 1
- 308 *A-M*, 28 Nov 1956: 1
- 309 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1978: 1
- 310 *A-M*, 11 Jul 1979: 1
- 311 *Kentucky Advocate*, 28 Sep 1933: 4
- 312 *A-M*, 20 Oct 1992, pA3
- 313 *A-M*, 20 Oct 1992, pA3
- 314 *A-M*, 23 Jun 1960: 5
- 315 *A-M*, 23 Mar 1986, p18
- 316 Smith, 2015: 138
- 317 Smith, John David. The Recruitment of Negro Soldiers in Kentucky, 1863-1865. *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. October, 1974, p364-373.
- 318 Smith, John David. The Recruitment of Negro Soldiers in Kentucky, 1863-1865. *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. October, 1974, p375-.
- 319 Sears, Richard A. *Camp Nelson: A Civil War History*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky: 58
- 320 Astor, A. (2010). I Wanted a Gun. In P. A. Cimbala, *The Great Task Remaining Before Us: Reconstruction as America's Continuing Civil War* (pp.36-37). New York: Fordham University.
- 321 Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky. Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 154
- 322 Brown, 1992: 44
- 323 Brown, 1992: 45
- 324 *A-M*, 5 Feb 2013
- 325 Tim Talbott, "First USCT Recruits at Camp Nelson," *ExploreKYHistory*, accessed June 2, 2017, <http://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/192>.
- 326 Tim Talbott, "First USCT Recruits at Camp Nelson," *ExploreKYHistory*, accessed June 2, 2017, <http://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/192>.
- 327 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Apr 1898: 2
- 328 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Apr 1898: 3
- 329 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 May 1898: 3
- 330 <https://www.nps.gov/prsf/learn/historyculture/buffalo-soldiers-and-the-spanish-american-war.htm>
- 331 The Spanish American War Centennial Website, <http://www.spanamwar.com/AfroAmericans.htm>, accessed 9 Jun 2019
- 332 The National Archives, Prologue Magazine, Researching Service in the US Army during the Philippine Insurrection, Summer 2000. <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2000/summer/philippine-insurrection.html>, accessed 9 Jun 2019
- 333 Scott, E. J. (1919). *Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War*. Chicago: Homewood Press, 1919: 267
- 334 <http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/04/01/294913379/the-harlem-hellfighters-fighting-racism-in-the-trenches-of-wwi>, accessed 9 Jun 2019
- 335 Baker, Peter C. (2016, 27 November). The tragic, forgotten history of black military veterans. *New Yorker Magazine*
- 336 <http://www.npr.org/2013/01/21/169082786/double-v-the-fight-for-civil-rights-in-the-u-s-military>, accessed 9 Jun 2019
- 337 Scott, E. J. (1919). *Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War*. Chicago: Homewood Press, 1919: 98
- 338 Scott, E. J. (1919). *Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War*. Chicago: Homewood Press, 1919: 16
- 339 Scott, E. J. (1919). *Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War*. Chicago: Homewood Press, 1919: 262
- 340 *A-M*, 8 Mar 1946: 1

- 341 *A-M*, 8 Nov 1987: 17
- 342 *A-M*, 2 Mar 2014: 23
- 343 *A-M*, 17 Dec 1951: 4
- 344 *A-M*, 24 Nov 1950: 2
- 345 *A-M*, 7 Jun 1951: 1
- 346 *A-M*, 8 Jun 1951: 1
- 347 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Jun 1915: 3
- 348 Griffin, 1965:57
- 349 Brown, R. C., *A-M*, 7 Feb 1993: C2
- 350 *A-M*, 14 Feb 1993: 18
- 351 Parrish, 1915:174-176
- 352 Griffin, 1965: 55
- 353 Fackler, 1941: 214-215.
- 354 Brown, 1992: 94-97
- 355 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Mar 1935: 3
- 356 *Kentucky Advocate*, 15 Dec 1876: 3
- 357 *Kentucky Advocate*, 1 Mar 1905: 3
- 358 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Oct 1889:3
- 359 *Kentucky Advocate*, 19 Dec 1902: 5
- 360 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Aug 1910: 3
- 361 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Sep 1938: 3
- 362 *A-M*, 11 Sep 1944: 1
- 363 Lucas, Marion B, A history of blacks in Kentucky.
Kentucky Historical Society, 2003: 130
- 364 Griffin, 1965: 72
- 365 Parrish, 1915: 254
- 366 Griffin, 1965: 73
- 367 *A-M*, 25 Jul 1967, p1
- 368 *A-M*, 23 May 1977: 2
- 369 *A-M*, 19 Jan 2001: 4
- 370 Stanford *Interior Journal*, 15 Nov 1918, p2
- 371 *A-M*, 22 Aug 2003: 4
- 372 *A-M*, 22 Aug 1997: 4
- 373 Griffin, 1965: 57
- 374 *A-M*, 24 Feb 1985: 17
- 375 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Apr 1885: 5
- 376 Parrish, 1915:237-238
- 377 *Kentucky Advocate*, 16 May 1900: 3
- 378 Parrish, 1915:238
- 379 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Dec 1925: 2
- 380 Parrish, 1915:244
- 381 Parrish, 1915:207
- 382 Interview with Rev. Everhart Walker, 9 Oct 2020
- 383 *A-M*, 13 Jun 1971: 25
- 384 *Kentucky Advocate*, 16 Sep 1933: 4
- 385 *A-M*, 2 Mar 1941: 3
- 386 *A-M*, 2 May 1944:2
- 387 *A-M*, 25 Apr 1954: 4
- 388 *A-M*, 10 Oct 1986: 7
- 389 *A-M*, 6 Oct 1969: 6
- 390 *A-M*, 21 Aug 1974: 20
- 391 *Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Jun 1884: 5
- 392 *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 Apr 1886: 5
- 393 *Kentucky Advocate*, 21 May 1886: 5
- 394 *Kentucky Advocate*, 21 Jul 1922: 2
- 395 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Apr 1918: 3
- 396 *A-M*, 25 Feb 2000: 4
- 397 *Kentucky Advocate*, 4 May 1898: 3
- 398 *Kentucky Advocate*, 14 Dec 1931: 4
- 399 *A-M*, 14 Dec 1967: 12
- 400 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jun 1907: 4
- 401 *Kentucky Advocate*, 16 Jan 1925: 2
- 402 Parrish, 1915: 237
- 403 *A-M*, 5 Dec 1956: 1, 4
- 404 *A-M*, 12 Jul 2015: 1, 8
- 405 *A-M*, 27 Feb 1968: 5
- 406 *A-M*, 28 Feb 1993: 18
- 407 *A-M*, 23 May 1962: 1, 6
- 408 Griffin, 1965: 73
- 409 *A-M*, 19 May 2013: 27
- 410 *A-M*, 25 Jun 1944: 5
- 411 *A-M*, 12 May 1954: 5
- 412 *A-M*, 7 Aug 1955: 7
- 413 *A-M*, 20 Jan 1959: 2
- 414 *A-M*, 26 Feb 1959: 8
- 415 Interview with Rev. Everhart Walker, 9 Oct 2020
- 416 *A-M*, 20 Apr 1997: 5
- 417 *A-M*, 14 Feb 1999: 6
- 418 *A-M*, 9 Jun 1999: 22
- 419 *A-M*, 21 Nov 1999: 3
- 420 *A-M*, 30 May 2003: 4
- 421 *A-M*, 5 May 2005: 3
- 422 *A-M*, 19 Aug 2004: 4
- 423 *A-M*, 18 Jun 2004: 6
- 424 *A-M*, 17 Sep 2004: 6
- 425 *A-M*, 24 Oct 2008: 4
- 426 *A-M*, 25 Oct 2013: 5
- 427 *A-M*, 18 Jul 2014: 5
- 428 *A-M*, 12 Aug 2011: 6
- 429 *A-M*, 12 Jul 2015: 1
- 430 *A-M*, 8 Sep 2017: 4
- 431 *A-M*, 22 Dec 2017: 6
- 432 <https://www.danvilleky.org/content/events/event1516251600-board-of-adjustments/boa-minutes-01.18.18.pdf>
- 433 *A-M*, 13 May 1965: 10
- 434 King, C. (2010). Separated by death and color: The African American Cemetery of New Philadelphia, Illinois. *Historical Archaeology*, 44(1), 125-137.
- 435 Glave, E. J. (1891). Fetishism in Congo Land. *The Century*, 41(6), 825-837.
- 436 Vlach, J. *By the work of their hands: studies in Afro-American folklife*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1991.
- 437 Rainville, L. (2009, Summer). Protecting our shared heritage in African American cemeteries. *Journal of Field Archaeology*, 34(2)
- 438 *A-M*, 2 Feb 2003: 3
- 439 *Kentucky Advocate*, 3 Jan 1906: 3
- 440 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Aug 1907: 4
- 441 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Apr 1915: 1
- 442 *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 May 1924:3
- 443 *Danville Messenger*, 8 Dec 1926: 1
- 444 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Apr 1933: 1
- 445 *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 Mar 1937: 2
- 446 *A-M*, 29 Dec 1941: 5

- 447 *A-M*, 16 Nov 1944: 1
- 448 *A-M*, 18 Jun 1947: 7
- 449 *A-M*, 28 May: 5
- 450 *A-M*, 1 Aug 2004: 1, 6, 8
- 451 *A-M*, 15 Jun 1949: 1, 3
- 452 *A-M*, 13 Dec 1951: 12
- 453 *A-M*, 23 Mar 1979: 7
- 454 *A-M*, 22 May 1994
- 455 *A-M*, 28 Aug 1991: 8
- 456 Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, *African American Schools in Casey County, KY*
- 457 Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, *African American Schools in Garrard County, KY*
- 458 Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, *African American Schools in Lincoln County, KY*
- 459 *A-M*, 14 Oct 1945: 5
- 460 <http://nkaa.uky.edu/index.php>
- 461 Kentucky, Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records, 1865-1872
- 462 *Central Kentucky Gazette*, 29 Aug 1866, p3
- 463 *A-M*, 5 May 2002: 34
- 464 <http://nkaa.uky.edu/index.php>
- 465 1880 US Federal Census
- 466 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 May 1885: 5
- 467 <http://nkaa.uky.edu/index.php>
- 468 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Jul 1903: 2
- 469 *Semi-weekly Danville News*, 3 Jan 1904: 6
- 470 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Mar 1914: 4
- 471 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 May 1915: 1
- 472 *Messenger*, 22 Jun 1915: 6
- 473 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jan 1918: 3
- 474 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Sep 1918: 2
- 475 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Apr 1918: 2
- 476 *Messenger*, 5 Aug 1920: 8
- 477 *Messenger*, 25 May 1921: 2
- 478 *Kentucky Advocate*, 2 May 1924: 2
- 479 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Aug 1928: 1
- 480 *Messenger*, 3 May 1929: 1
- 481 *Messenger*, 3 May 1929: 4
- 482 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Dec 1931: 3
- 483 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 May 1932: 1
- 484 *Messenger*, 30 Aug 1933: 2
- 485 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Apr 1933: 1
- 486 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Aug 1933: 1
- 487 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Sep 1933: 1
- 488 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Aug 1934: 3
- 489 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 Apr 1936: 2
- 490 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Aug 1938: 5
- 491 *Messenger*, 7 Sep 1938: 1; *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Sep 1940: 1
- 492 1940 US Federal Census
- 493 Holl, Richard E. "A Black Man's place and a new place for blacks." *The Kentucky home front during World War II*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2015: 189-190
- 494 *A-M*, 8 Sep 1943: 6
- 495 *A-M*, 6 Sep 1944: 1
- 496 *A-M*, 5 Sep 1945: 1
- 497 *A-M*, 18 Sep 1945: 5
- 498 *A-M*, 13 Mar 1944: 2
- 499 *A-M*, 7 Apr 1947: 3
- 500 *A-M*, 3 Sep 1947: 4
- 501 *A-M*, 8 Sep 1948: 6
- 502 *A-M*, 7 Sep 1949: 2
- 503 *A-M*, 16 Mar 1952: 4
- 504 *A-M*, 4 Sep 1952: 1
- 505 *A-M*, 9 Sep 1953: 1
- 506 *A-M*, 8 Sep 1954: 4
- 507 *A-M*, 18 May 1956: 2
- 508 *A-M*, 3 Sep 1958: 6
- 509 *A-M*, 28 Nov 1958: 4
- 510 *A-M*, 11 Feb 1959: 3
- 511 *A-M*, 7 Jun 1959: 2
- 512 *A-M*, 28 May 1961: 5
- 513 *A-M*, 9 Oct 1961: 1
- 514 *A-M*, 5 Sep 1962: 6
- 515 *A-M*, 23 May 1963: 6
- 516 *A-M*, 11 Jun 1963: 2
- 517 *A-M*, 4 Sep 1963: 8
- 518 *A-M*, 5 Jun 1964: 3
- 519 *A-M*, 9 Aug 1964: 1
- 520 *A-M*, 9 May 2002: 2
- 521 *A-M*, 27 Aug 2002: 2
- 522 Russell, 1931: 217-221
- 523 *A-M*, 29 May 1940: 2
- 524 *A-M*, 28 Nov 1958: 4
- 525 *A-M*, 6 Jun 2011: C-1
- 526 *Kentucky Advocate*, 1 Dec 1871: 3
- 527 Griffin, 1965: 115
- 528 *Kentucky Advocate*, 3 Jul 1874: 3
- 529 *Kentucky Advocate*, 26 May 1899: 3
- 530 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Jun 1877: 3
- 531 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 May 1896: 3
- 532 *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 May 1899: 2
- 533 *Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Dec 1899: 8
- 534 *Kentucky Advocate*, 19 Aug 1925: 3
- 535 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Oct 1926: 3
- 536 *Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Dec 1899: 8
- 537 *Kentucky Advocate*, 13 Dec 1899: 8
- 538 Danville City Directory, 1909: 49
- 539 *A-M*, 4 Jun 2000: 34
- 540 Lancaster *Central Record*, 18 Jul 1901: 2
- 541 *A-M*, 17 Jun 2001: 38
- 542 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Sep 1910: 1
- 543 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 Jan 1913: 1
- 544 *Kentucky Advocate*, 14 Mar 1913: 9
- 545 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Mar 1913: 3
- 546 Brown, 1992: 65
- 547 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Jan 1877: 2
- 548 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 Jun 1877: 3
- 549 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Nov 1886: 5
- 550 Griffin, 1965: 143
- 551 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Jul 1889: 7
- 552 *Kentucky Advocate*, 6 Sep 1889: 5
- 553 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Nov 1889: 5
- 554 *Kentucky Advocate*, 6 Dec 1889: 5

- 555 *Kentucky Advocate*, 20 Dec 1889: 3
556 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 May 1890: 3
557 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 May 1893: 3
558 Brown, 1992: 66
559 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Sep 1893: 3
560 *Kentucky Advocate*, 28 May 1894: 2
561 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Sep 1894: 3
562 *Kentucky Advocate*, 16 Jan 1895: 3
563 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 May 1895: 3
564 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Dec 1895: 3
565 *Kentucky Advocate*, 31 Jan 1895: 2
566 *Kentucky Advocatae*, 27 May 1896: 3
567 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 May 1897: 3
568 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 May 1895: 3
569 Bate Reunion Booklet 2000
570 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Oct 1897: 3
571 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Apr 1898: 3
572 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Aug 1899: 3
573 *A-M*, 4 Jun 2000: 34
574 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Jan 1901: 3
575 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 May 1902: 3
576 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Aug 1903: 3
577 Griffin, 1965:51
578 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Mar 1908: 1
579 *Kentucky Advocate*, 22 Apr 1910: 6
580 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Sep 1910: 3
581 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 May 1911: 3
582 Griffin, 1965: 71
583 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 May 1912: 3
584 Bate Reunion Booklet 2000
585 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Nov 1912: 3
586 Aaronson, Daniel and Bhashkar Mazumder. The Impact of Rosenwald Schools on Black Achievement. *Journal of Political Economy*. October 2011: 827
587 *Kentucky Advocate*, 15 Apr 1927:1
588 Leggs, Brent. *Condition Assessment Report: Kentucky Rosenwald Schools*, Boston; for the Kentucky African American Heritage Commission: 13
589 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Aug 1939: 1,3
590 *Messenger*, 1 Nov 1939: 1, 4
591 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Aug 1939: 2
592 *A-M*, 7 Aug 1977: 11
593 *A-M*, 2 Nov 1950: 1
594 *A-M*, 24 Apr 1950: 6
595 *A-M*, 6 May 1953: 1
596 *A-M*, 14 Nov 1955: 1
597 *A-M*, 18 Apr 1956
598 *A-M*, 15 Oct 1956
599 *A-M*, 5 Aug 1977: 1
600 *A-M*, 3 Aug 1986: 3
601 <http://nkaa.uky.edu/index.php>
602 Fosdick, 1923: 50
603 <http://nkaa.uky.edu/index.php>
604 Fackler, 1941, 246
605 Fackler, 1941, 108
606 *A-M*, 25 Feb 1973: 1
607 *A-M*, 4 Jun 1995: 18
608 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Jun 1918: 1
609 *A-M*, 22 Sep 1957: 1
610 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 Feb 1889: 3
611 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 May 1894: 3
612 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Mar 1902
613 *Danville News*, 30 Sep 1902: 3
614 *Lancaster Central Record*, 14 Mar 1901:1
615 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Sep 1906: 3
616 *Kentucky Advocate*, 3 Jun 1906: 3
617 *Kentucky Advocate*, 6 May 1914: 3
618 *Kentucky Advocate*, 15 Sep 1905
619 *Kentucky Advocate*, 11 Apr 1906: 4
620 *Kentucky Advocate*, 19 Apr 1909: 3
621 *Kentucky Advocate*, 26 Dec 1918: 3
622 *Kentucky Advocate*, 4 Sep 1920: 7
623 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Aug 1922: 3
624 *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 3 Feb 1905: 3
625 *Messenger*, 21 Dec 1915: 2
626 *Kentucky Advocate*, 26 Sep 1924: 1
627 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1992: C2
628 *Kentucky Advocate*, 15 May 1934: 3
629 *Kentucky Advocate*, 19 Mar 1934: 1
630 *A-M*, 21 Jul 1940: 5
631 *A-M*, 29 May 1941: 6
632 *A-M*, 2 Jul 1941: 5
633 *A-M*, 6 Jun 1943: 1
634 *A-M*, 17 Sep 1995: 8
635 Brown, 1994: 22
636 *A-M*, 30 Dec 1990: 22
637 *A-M*, 3 Jul 1961: 2
638 *A-M*, 11 Apr 1986: 25
639 *A-M*, 22 Apr 2001: 21
640 *A-M*, 18 May 1943: 1
641 *Messenger*, 21 Mar 1938: 1
642 *Messenger*, 19 Sep 1938: 4
643 *Messenger*, 23 Jan 1939: 6
644 *Kentucky Advocate*, 8 Feb 1939: 2
645 *Messenger*, 29 May 1939: 1
646 *Messenger*, 29 Aug 1939: 3
647 *A-M*, 1 Mar 1942: 5
648 *A-M*, 29 Apr 1948: 9
649 *A-M*, 27 Feb 1973: 12
650 *A-M*, 7 Jun 1962: 7
651 *A-M*, 5 Oct 1973: 11
652 *A-M*, 10 Feb 1977: 2
653 *A-M*, 20 Feb 1984: 2
654 *A-M*, 13 Aug 1965: 9
655 *A-M*, 25 Aug 1966: 2
656 *A-M*, 9 Jan 1967: 1
657 *A-M*, 20 Feb 1967: 2
658 *A-M*, 9 Jul 1967: 9
659 *A-M*, 12 Jul 1967: 1, 8
660 *A-M*, 5 Dec 1967: 6
661 *A-M*, 18 Mar 1970: 12
662 *A-M*, 17 Feb 1971: 3
663 *A-M*, 29 Aug 1973: 1
664 *A-M*, 26 Feb 1974: 3
665 *A-M*, 3 Mar 1974: 5
666 *A-M*, 16 May 1974: 12

- 667 *A-M*, 18 Jun 1974: 2
- 668 *A-M*, 25 Aug 1975: 1
- 669 *A-M*, 14 Oct 1979: 33
- 670 *A-M*, 14 Dec 1981: 2
- 671 *A-M*, 21 Feb 1982: 1
- 672 *A-M*, 15 Nov 1982: 2
- 673 *A-M*, 17 May 1983: 2
- 674 *A-M*, 14 Jun 1983: 2
- 675 *A-M*, 30 Jan 1983: 6
- 676 *A-M*, 16 Aug 1983: 2
- 677 *A-M*, 18 Sep 1983: 1
- 678 *A-M*, 18 Sep 1983: 20
- 679 *A-M*, 20 Feb 1984: 2
- 680 *A-M*, 24 Feb 1984: 2
- 681 *A-M*, 2 Mar 1984: 1
- 682 *A-M*, 27 Aug 1984: 2
- 683 *A-M*, 8 Apr 1985: 6
- 684 *A-M*, 16 Dec 2004: 1, and 21 Jan 2005: 1
- 685 *A-M*, 6 Nov 1989: 1, 7
- 686 *A-M*, 14 Dec 1991: 8
- 687 *A-M*, 18 Dec 1991: 1
- 688 *A-M*, 15 Dec 1991: 1
- 689 *A-M*, 15 Dec 1991: 10
- 690 *A-M*, 22 Dec 1991: 1, 11
- 691 Email from Tai Doram, 17 Oct 2017
- 692 *A-M*, 25 Jun 1953: 5
- 693 *A-M*, 24 Feb 1985: 18
- 694 Griffin, 1965: 26; *A-M*, 10 Feb 1991: 26; *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Jun 1871: 3
- 695 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Jul 1898: 4
- 696 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Jul 1885: 5
- 697 *Kentucky Advocate*, 20 Aug 1886: 3
- 698 *Kentucky Advocate*, 14 Aug 1874: 3
- 699 Griffin, 1965: 99
- 700 *Kentucky Advocate*, 28 Jul 1876: 3
- 701 *A-M*, 13 Aug 1978: 4
- 702 *Kentucky Advocate or Messenger*, 27 Jul 1900
- 703 *Kentucky Advocate*, 5 Aug 1913: 3
- 704 *Advocate*, 19 Aug 1916: 3
- 705 *A-M*, 19 May 1996: 22
- 706 *Kentucky Advocate*, 14 Aug 1929: 2
- 707 Griffin, 1965: 99
- 708 “Dinnie Thompson and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten”.
The Filson, 20:3, Louisville, KY, Fall 2020.
- 709 Gibson, W H Sr. *History of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten...Louisville, 1897:111*
- 710 *A-M*, 6 Nov 1994: 26
- 711 Gibson, W H Sr. *History of the United Brothers of Friendship and the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten...Louisville, 1897:33*
- 712 *A-M*, 19 Mar 2000: 34
- 713 *A-M*, 6 Mar 2005: 26
- 714 *Kentucky Advocate*, 15 Feb 1898: 2
- 715 *A-M*, 31 Dec 2006: 25
- 716 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Feb 1908:6, and 3 May 1909:1
- 717 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Aug 1916: 1
- 718 *A-M*, 21 Feb 1993: 22
- 719 *Kentucky Advocate*, 21 Mar 1930: 1
- 720 *A-M*, 3 Jul 1941: 6
- 721 *A-M*, 24 Dec 1946: 1
- 722 *A-M*, 30 Oct 1947: 7
- 723 *A-M*, 12 Nov 1947: 5
- 724 *A-M*, 17 Dec 1948: 7
- 725 *A-M*, 11 Oct 1951: 1
- 726 *A-M*, 23 Jun 1991: 43
- 727 *A-M*, 23 Jun 1991: 44
- 728 Danville’s African American Business District:
Retrospective guide
- 729 *A-M*, 24 Nov 1957
- 730 *A-M*, 14 Jan 1960: 5
- 731 *A-M*, 16 Sep 1973: 13
- 732 *A-M*, 17 Aug 1961: 2
- 733 *Messenger*, 19 Aug 1930: 1
- 734 *Messenger*, 23 Sep 1917: 5
- 735 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Jun 1919: 1
- 736 *A-M*, 23 Sep 1973: 3
- 737 *Stanford Interior Journal*, 16 Oct 1891
- 738 *Kentucky Advocate*, 29 Apr 1898: 3
- 739 *A-M*, 28 Jul 1925: 1
- 740 *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 Jul 1934: 3
- 741 *Kentucky Advocate*, 10 Mar 1905: 3
- 742 “Danville Colored Branch Library (Boyle County, KY),” *Notable Kentucky African Americans Database*, accessed October 2, 2018, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2822>.
- 743 *Kentucky Advocate*, 9 Mar 1922: 4
- 744 *Kentucky Advocate*, 28 Jun 1923: 4
- 745 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Feb 1924: 3
- 746 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Aug 1924: 4
- 747 *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 Jul 1934: 3
- 748 *Messenger*, 14 May 1928: 3
- 749 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 May 1937: 1
- 750 *Kentucky Advocate*, 30 Jun 1939: 3
- 751 *A-M*, 8 Jan 1946: 5
- 752 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Mar 1931: 4
- 753 *Kentucky Advocate*, 25 Mar 1932: 2
- 754 *Kentucky Advocate*, 18 Mar 1936: 1
- 755 Smith, 2015: 4
- 756 *Messenger*, 7 June 1932: 1
- 757 *Messenger*, 29 Jan 1935: 1
- 758 *Messenger*, 22 Jun 1942: 1
- 759 *A-M*, 8 Feb 1946: 1
- 760 *A-M*, 30 June 1954: 1, 4
- 761 *A-M*, 3 Feb 1957: 6
- 762 *A-M*, 21 Feb 1956: 1, 6
- 763 *Kentucky Advocate*, 23 Aug 1935: 1
- 764 *Kentucky Advocate*, 12 Nov 1936: 2
- 765 *A-M*, 21 Jan 1945: 5
- 766 *A-M*, 21 Feb 1945: 5
- 767 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1945: 5
- 768 *A-M*, 17 Feb 1949: 12
- 769 *A-M*, 10 Oct 1966: 8
- 770 *A-M*, 14 Dec 1966: 14
- 771 *A-M*, 27 Nov 1967: 1
- 772 *A-M*, 20 Feb 1968: 1

- 773 *A-M*, 15 Oct 1968: 2
- 774 *A-M*, 18 Aug 1972: 2
- 775 *A-M*, 23 Jan 1978: 1
- 776 *A-M*, 18 Feb 1978: 21
- 777 *A-M*, 24 Oct 1978: 2
- 778 *A-M*, 18 May 1979: 5
- 779 *A-M*, 18 Jun 1979: 3
- 780 *A-M*, 15 Jan 1981: 3
- 781 *A-M*, 9 Dec 1987: 2
- 782 *A-M*, 10 Apr 1988: 1
- 783 *A-M*, 8 Jan 1989: 1
- 784 *A-M*, 3 Oct 1991: 26
- 785 *A-M*, 22 Aug 1993: 1
- 786 *A-M*, 4 Jun 1997: 7
- 787 *A-M*, 13 Jul 1997: 2
- 788 *A-M*, 5 Nov 2004: 1, 8
- 789 *A-M*, 27 Feb 1946: 1
- 790 *A-M*, 24 Aug 1955: 7
- 791 *A-M*, 13 Jul 1955: 5
- 792 *A-M*, 10 Sep 1958: 9
- 793 *A-M*, 23 Mar 1969: 21
- 794 *A-M*, 6 Dec 1987: 28
- 795 *A-M*, 2 Sep 1988: 16
- 796 *A-M*, 1 Mar 1992: 29
- 797 *A-M*, 29 Dec 1991: 20
- 798 *A-M*, 31 Aug 1954: 4
- 799 *A-M*, 22 Nov 1945: 1
- 800 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1949: 6
- 801 *A-M*, 5 Dec 1950: 6
- 802 *A-M*, 19 May 1957: 8
- 803 *A-M*, 13 Oct 1948: 5
- 804 *A-M*, 21 Jul 1961: 3
- 805 *A-M*, 6 Jun 1963: 6
- 806 *A-M*, 21 Sep 1972: 2
- 807 *A-M*, 8 Dec 1985: 1, 9
- 808 *A-M*, 16 Jan 2000: 1
- 809 *A-M*, 8 Sep 2020: 1
- 810 www.ala.org/tools/files/pridepassion/files/08%20Exhibition%20script.doc
- 811 Griffin, 1965: 144
- 812 Smith, 2015: 3
- 813 http://nkaa.uky.edu/record.php?note_id=164
- 814 *A-M*, 7 Mar 1976: 5
- 815 *A-M*, 15 Nov 2017
- 816 *Messenger*, 23 Jun 1928: 3
- 817 *A-M*, 7 May 1961: 9
- 818 Smith, 2015: 1
- 819 *Messenger*, 2 May 1924: 4
- 820 Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington; Reference Number: *kingcoarchmr_15629*
- 821 Smith, 2015: 34
- 822 Notable Kentucky African Americans website at nkaa.uky.edu
- 823 Pittsburgh *Courier*, 3 Apr 1926: 10
- 824 Smith, 2015: 36
- 825 *Messenger*, 1 Nov 1939: 1, 4
- 826 Smith, 2015: 36-37
- 827 *Messenger*, 1 Nov 1939: 1, 4
- 828 Smith, 2015: 37
- 829 *A-M*, 31 Mar 1957: 7
- 830 *A-M*, 3 Jan 1971: 9
- 831 *A-M*, 16 Aug 1943: 1
- 832 *A-M*, 29 Dec 1948: 1
- 833 Rye (NY) *Chronicle*, 3 June 1976: 6
- 834 Ohio Death Index 1958-2007, Vol 26650 Cert 084406
- 835 Dayton (OH) *Journal-Herald*, 27 Oct 1986: 27
- 836 *Messenger*, 19 Mar 1934: 1
- 837 *A-M*, 23 Jun 1991: 60
- 838 *A-M*, 20 Jun 2014: 5
- 839 Smith, 2015: 463
- 840 *A-M*, 28 Jul 1991: 2
- 841 *A-M*, 4 Sep 1996: 21
- 842 Brown, 1992: 52
- 843 *A-M*, 5 Sep 1995: 1, 10
- 844 *A-M*, 21 Jan 1977: 5
- 845 *A-M*, 7 Nov 1979: 1
- 846 *A-M*, 4 Nov 1981: 1
- 847 *A-M*, 7 Sep 1988: 2
- 848 *A-M*, 2 Oct 1952: 4
- 849 Morehead State University Athletics, at https://msueagles.com/news/2009/10/15/MBB_1015092102.aspx?fbclid=IwAR0dJQv8whufiAdbORokJ4GrSU42ahyLzTBy5L_KR65e966T0MLLeEJOQk6k
- 850 Brown, 1992: 51
- 851 *A-M*, 26 May 1948
- 852 Smith, 2015: 137
- 853 *A-M*, 10 Dec 2013: 2
- 854 Lexington *Herald-Leader*, 14 Oct 2001
- 855 *A-M*, 17 Apr 1987: 21; 24 Aug 2005:3; 8 Sep 2005:4
- 856 Smith, 2015: 144
- 857 Boyle County Marriages Bk 9C: 557
- 858 Smith, 2015: 146-147
- 859 Smith, 2015: 146-147
- 860 Brown, 1992: 51
- 861 Griffin, 1965: 26
- 862 Brown, 1992: 51
- 863 Smith, 2015: 147
- 864 AfriGeneas, at <https://www.facebook.com/afrigeneas/posts/10153167498722975:0>, accessed 10 Jan 2016
- 865 *A-M*, 14 Oct 1951: 1
- 866 *A-M*, 29 Jul 2005: 1, 10
- 867 *A-M*, 17 Jul 1996: 2
- 868 *A-M*, 22 Dec 1943: 5
- 869 Smith, 2015: 180-181
- 870 Parrish, 1915: 274
- 871 Brown, 1992: 85
- 872 Smith, 2015: 194-195
- 873 Smith, 2015: 195
- 874 *A-M*, 3 Dec 2014: 4
- 875 Louisville *Courier-Journal*, 29 Jun 2007: B8
- 876 Smith, 2015: 195
- 877 Sears, 1936: 31
- 878 Boyle Marriages Bk 3C: 50
- 879 Hodge, 2014
- 880 Byars, 1995: 7

- 881 Smith, 2015: 269
- 882 *A-M*, 2 Sep 1980: 1
- 883 Smith, 2015: 289
- 884 WYFF, Channel 4, Greenville, SC, 1 Nov 2013
- 885 *A-M*, 17 Mar 2002: 36
- 886 *A-M*, 2 June 1947: 6
- 887 *A-M*, 5 Sep 1948: 6
- 888 *A-M*, 1 Jul 1965: 6
- 889 Smith, 2015: 359
- 890 *A-M*, 20 Oct 1992, pA3
- 891 Smith, 2015: 360
- 892 Brown, 1992: 52
- 893 Yenser, Thomas, ed. *Who's Who in colored America*.
Brooklyn, NY 1942, p380
- 894 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Dec 1938: 4
- 895 *A-M*, 11 Jun 1997: 3
- 896 Lyndsey Stewart, email, 14 Jun 2017
- 897 *A-M*, 4 Feb 1983: 2
- 898 *Kentucky Advocate*, 27 Oct 1931: 1
- 899 *A-M*, 12 Oct 1947:1
- 900 *A-M*, 22 Nov 1992: C2
- 901 *A-M*, 17 Mar 1968: 30
- 902 *A-M*, 4 Jan 1976: 22
- 903 *A-M*, 17 Mar 1968: 29
- 904 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Mar 1931: 3
- 905 *A-M*, 14 Mar 1941: 1, 6
- 906 *A-M*, 25 Oct 1992: 18
- 907 Smith, 2015: 427
- 908 Notable Kentucky African Americans website at
nkaa.uky.edu
- 909 *A-M*, 8 Apr 2017
- 910 1910C, Boyle Co, ED26, Pct 14, p23A
- 911 *Courier-Journal*, 6 Apr 1926:4
- 912 Brown, 1992: 163
- 913 *A-M*, 6 May 2011
- 914 <http://boylelandmarktrust.org/history-of-the-willis-russell-house/>
- 915 *A-M*, 25 Nov 1955: 1
- 916 *A-M*, 19 Apr 1959: 1
- 917 *A-M*, 25 Feb 1973: 8
- 918 Louisville *Courier-Journal*, 8 Sep 1995: 3
- 919 *A-M*, 11 Apr 1986: 25
- 920 *A-M*, 14 Jan 1994: 3
- 921 *A-M*, 22 Apr 2001: 21
- 922 Brown, 1992-52
- 923 *A-M*, 8 Aug 1977: 2
- 924 *A-M*, 24 Feb 1985: 18
- 925 Ramer, 2007: 1-10
- 926 Ramer, 2007: 3
- 927 Ramer, 2007: 8
- 928 Smith, 2015: 462
- 929 Haider, F. (2019, October 28). *Moneta Sleet: The great black photographer you've never heard of*. Retrieved from BBC News: <https://www.bbc.com/news/stories-50186270>
- 930 Ramer, 2007: 5
- 931 *A-M*, 5 Jun 1998: 1
- 932 Ramer, 2007: 2
- 933 Brown, 1992: 51
- 934 Griffin, 1965: 26
- 935 Brown, 1992-p52
- 936 Griffin, 1965: 26
- 937 *Kentucky Advocate*, 7 May 1894: 3
- 938 Griffin, 1965: 88, 139
- 939 *A-M*, 14 Mar 1941: 6
- 940 *A-M*, 22 Sep 1957: 1
- 941 *Cincinnati Post*, 18 Apr 1895: 18
- 942 Griffin, 1965: 130
- 943 *A-M*, 22 Feb 1993: 12
- 944 *A-M*, 1 Jun 1994: 9
- 945 *A-M*, 16 Jun 1994: 1
- 946 *A-M*, 28 Jan 1996: 7
- 947 *A-M*, 11 Dec 1960: 17
- 948 *Messenger*, 2 Nov 1926: 1
- 949 Brown, 1992:52
- 950 Brown, 1992:52
- 951 *Stanford Interior Journal*, 9 Dec 1884, p2
- 952 <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/puar.12788>.
- 953 Gooden, 2017: 781
- 954 Gooden, 2017: 779
- 955 *Boston Globe*, 16 Mar 1992: 20
- 956 Robertson, Nancy Marie. *Christian Sisterhood, Race Relations, and the YWCA, 1906-46*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2007, p224-225
- 957 <https://www.famousfix.com/list/people-from-danville-kentucky>
- 958 Smith, 2015: 532
- 959 Death Cert, John Edmund Wood, 19 Dec 1929
- 960 Griffin, 1965: 130
- 961 *Messenger*, 16 Dec 1929:3
- 962 *A-M*, 18 Feb 2017
- 963 *Messenger*, 6 Feb 1933:1:
- 964 *Lexington Herald-Leader*, 14 Jul 2016
- 965 *Messenger*, 11 Jan 1884: 8
- 966 *Messenger*, 2 Jan 1885: 4
- 967 *Messenger*, 25 May 1894: 1
- 968 *Kentucky Advocate*, 17 Jan 1913: 2
- 969 *Messenger*, 21 Jan 1919: 6
- 970 *Messenger*, 8 Dec 1921: 4
- 971 *A-M*, 30 Mar 1945: 4
- 972 *A-M*, 5 Apr 1948: 2
- 973 *A-M*, 1 May 1952: 4
- 974 *A-M*, 16 Mar 1952: 6
- 975 *A-M*, 12 Jun 1953: 5
- 976 *A-M*, 14 Apr 1958: 6