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The
Kentucky Press

Published In the Interest of Community
Journalism - - Of, by, and for
Kentucky Newspapers



September, 1937

Volume Nine Number Two

The Family Of John Bradford

By Dr. Leland A. Brown
Transylvania College

In ordinary years, this Society is interested in the history of Lexington and the South. This year we are interested in the man after whom the Society is named; we are particularly concerned with the events which immediately preceded and followed the establishment of the Kentucky Gazette in 1787. We are interested in the life, the personality, and the attainments of John Bradford. These various items either have been discussed by previous speakers or will be by those that follow. I am not going to attempt to tell you of John Bradford himself, but I will try to endow him with a family. This is a comparatively simple task, as I have outlined it for myself. Of the Bradfords mentioned in histories and genealogies it was necessary only to arrange them in proper order of generations, and then call attention to certain incidents in their lives. Since the usual sort of information which we find gives no indications of their personal lives, we must be content with a recitation of their public or semi-public interests. "Bradford" is not an unusual name and care must be taken to exclude individuals of that name who are related in time only and not by blood.

Since John Bradford came to Lexington from Virginia, we turn to that state first for a record of his forbears. We find that at least ten persons by the name of Bradford came from England and settled in Virginia during the second quarter of the seventeenth century²¹. While there is no indication that any of these were the ancestors of the Bradfords with whom we are concerned, the most interesting account, due to the similarity of given names, is that of one John Bradford who arrived in the Virginia Colony on the ship "Temperance" in 1621²¹. For the transportation of this John Bradford and nineteen other persons, the captain of the ship received one thousand acres of land in part payment. Other Bradfords settled early in Virginia, particularly one Nathaniel Bradford, sometime before 1658, in Northampton County on the Eastern Shore.

Let us turn now to the Bradford line that clearly led to John Bradford of the Gazette. John Bradford, born in 1680¹¹, was undoubtedly living in Prince William county, Virginia as early as 1710 when he married Mary Marr Kingcourt. Both the Bradfords and the Marrs were among the first settlers in what is now Fauquier county²¹. This first John Bradford, the grandfathers of John Bradford of the Gazette, had nine children. Their names were Dinah, John, Daniel, Hanah, Sara, Alexander, William, Joseph, and Benjamin.

John, the oldest son, was born in 1716 and never married. Joseph and Benjamin, twins, were born in 1730, four years before their father's death in 1734. The father apparently left no will, but the mother, Mary Marr Kingcourt, Bradford, left a will dated July, 1775 and proved July 1783²¹. Two sons of John and Mary Bradford married daughters of

Charles Morgan of Prince William County, and three of their daughters, Hanah, Dinah, and Sara, married men by the name of Taylor.

Daniel the second son of John and Mary Kingcourt Bradford was born either in 1717² or in 1718²¹. In 1745 he married Alice Morgan. They had eleven children, several of whom are of interest to us in addition to their first son John. These children, in the approximate order of their birth, were Mary, JOHN, William, Charles, Violetta, Sarah, Enoch, Simon, Benjamin J., Fielding, and Katy. There are two or three items of interest regarding their father Daniel Bradford. In the first place he was a road surveyor in Fauquier county²¹. This of course means that his son John came by his surveying activities, in Fayette and Scott counties, naturally. In the second place the various pieces of land in these Kentucky counties which were entered in the name of Daniel Bradford belonged to John's father, as he leaves this land to his sons Enoch and Fielding. There is some circumstantial evidence that Daniel, the father of John, was in Kentucky and in Lexington toward the close of the eighteenth century. I don't know how otherwise to explain the following receipt dated March, 8th, 1795. "Received of Mr. Crawford Six Shillings for advertising the meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Academy. For John Bradford". This paper is signed "Dan Bradford". It is among the miscellaneous papers in the Old Library at Transylvania University. The signature is quite different than the signatures of Dan Bradford, the son of John. As far as I know there was no other Daniel Bradford at that time to whom it might be assigned. The will of Daniel Bradford of Fauquier county² was dated January 1800, and proved in April of the same year. Some of the bequests are as follows: He gave his son John (of the Gazette), two negroes then in John's possession. To sons Enoch and Fielding he gave the tract of land in Kentucky where they were then living and such negroes as were then in their possession. His land in the county of Culpeper, Virginia, was to be sold to discharge his legacies and the remainder of the proceeds to be equally divided among his children. The remainder of the estate was to go to his wife Alice Morgan Bradford. His wife, and his sons William and Simon, were made executors.

Next let us take the children of Daniel and Alice Morgan Bradford. These are the brothers and sisters of John, the central person in our sketch. Mary, the eldest child, was born in 1746 and married William Allen in 1764. They had six children¹.

The first son, and second child, was John founded the Kentucky Gazette. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1749. In 1771 he married Elizabeth the daughter of Captain Benjamin James. He first came to Kentucky on a surveying trip, and then in 1785 he moved his entire family to Fayette county¹⁷. Before coming to Kentucky to settle, John Bradford served in the Revolutionary War²¹. He was

Ensign, and was sworn into office July 23, 1781. His father's brother, Alexander, and his own brothers, Charles and Enoch, are known to have served in this war.

The most casual study of the early history of Lexington reveals that John Bradford was intimately connected with its growth. Hardly any enterprise of merit lacks his name. For forty years he was connected with Transylvania University. First elected clerk of the Board of Trustees in 1790, in 1792 he was a member of the Board, and a year later was made their chairman. In 1808 John Bradford was one of a group that met to organize the Episcopal Society into a parish. This was during the closing years of the rectorship of Rev. James Moore. John Bradford helped in the organization of the Lexington Library and the Fayette Hospital¹⁴. The latter became the Lunatic Asylum. There are plenty of evidences of his inventiveness. I will quote just one for example from the Navigator¹³ of 1811. "Mr. John Bradford, senior, is about erecting a machinery for spinning ropes by the power of steam, the plan of which he is the inventor. Mr. Bradford's mechanical genius is very considerable, and his labours in this way have been highly useful to the citizens of the town. He established a press in Lexington about twenty-two years ago, the second in the western country, many of the types for which he carved out of wood." Of course his activities with newspapers and printing are of outstanding interest. As far as I have been able to determine he was connected with at least three Lexington papers. First and most important, John with his brother Fielding established the Gazette in 1787; but he also in 1802¹⁷ took over the Kentucky Herald, and much later, owned and published the Lexington Public Advertiser. John Bradford and his son James established the "Guardian of Freedom" in Frankfort in 1789⁹. He began printing books and pamphlets as early as 1790. As a compiler, he bought out the General Instructor in 1800. This useful book ran through several editions. But any sort of a complete catalogue of the activities of John Bradford is quite outside the limits of this paper.

Not much is known concerning William, the brother of John. He married Fannie Fowlkes and had a son named Fielding. It is possible that the William Bradford who was prominent in the early history of Muhlenberg County is this brother. Rother¹⁵ in his history says that William Bradford came to that county from Lexington in 1795. He was a deputy sheriff and captain of the militia in 1799, and a member of the Legislature in 1801, '03, '10, and '11. The Madison Gazette of Huntsville, Alabama, in early days was owned by Thomas G. Bradford, son of Fielding Bradford²². He may have been the grandson of William.

Charles Bradford, the son of Daniel and the brother of John, married Elizabeth Heath. He served in the Revolutionary War²¹. He lived and died in the State of Pennsylvania. His death occurred be-

fore 1800, as only his children are mentioned in his father's will². He had four children.

Violetta married a man by the name of Mauzy. I could find nothing more.

Sarah Bradford, as far as I can find, never married.

Katy, the fourth of John Bradford's sisters, married George Hume². They had three children. Three of the younger brothers of John came to Kentucky. These were Enoch, Benjamin J., and Fielding. Of these Enoch was the oldest. He was born in 1757. He served in the Revolutionary War and was at the capture of Cornwallis' Army²¹. Apparently he arrived in Fayette County shortly after his brother John, as he was married here to Mary Chinn in April, 1788. I failed to find his will, but we know he had nine children and died in Scott County in July 1823²¹.

Benjamin J. Bradford married Ann Allen of Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1764²¹. We can trace him from place to place by his activities. He first appears in Lexington in 1792 when he was elected to succeed his brother John as clerk of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University. On November 7, 1795, he began the publication of the first newspaper in Frankfort, Kentucky. This paper was called the "Kentucky Journal" and was a weekly consisting of four pages¹⁰. Jilison in his History of Franklin County speaks of this Benjamin as a cousin of John Bradford of the Gazette, but I can find no cousin of that name at that time. Next we find that the Tennessee Gazette of Nashville was begun in 1800 by a Benjamin J. Bradford. His will is on file in Scott County⁶. It was written in October 1832 and proved in 1836. He was the father of nine children, five boys and four girls.

J. Fielding Bradford, probably the youngest brother of John, was born in 1767². He was but twenty years old, and eighteen years younger than John, when they established the Kentucky Gazette in 1787. He left the Gazette the next spring. In February 1791, he married Eleanor Smith Barbee, and probably shortly after that moved to Scott County, as most of our easily obtainable information regarding him comes from Gaines History of Scott County^{7,8}. We find, for example that he was elected to the House of Representatives from Scott County in 1802, '03, '08, '09, and '11. He also, from time to time, served in the capacity of a Gentleman Justice. In 1813, Fielding Bradford served as quartermaster in the First (Trotter's) Regiment²³. Fielding and Eleanor Bradford had five children^{2,16}. They were Violetta, George, Simon, Sophia, and Kitty. The eldest, Violetta, married Benjamin S. Chambers in 1814. One of the six daughters of this marriage was Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, who was born about 1830⁸. Townsend may be correct when he gives her birth date as 1824 (Townsend—Kentucky in American Letters, p. 247). "Mrs. Ketchum became famous as a poetess, botanist, electionist, and educator. Many of her poems have

been much admired and one of them entitled 'Benny' acquired, as it deserved, a national reputation." This is quoted from Young²³. There seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the year of Fielding Bradford's death. Mr. Staples sent me a memorandum of a notice he had copied from the Kentucky Reporter of July 28, 1830, which reads, "Death of Fielding Bradford at Lawrenceburg, Ky., enroute from his home in Louisiana to Lexington." This must refer to some other Fielding Bradford, as I have recently seen the will of Fielding, the brother of John. It can be found among the Scott County Records, and is dated the sixteenth day of July 1847, and proved November 1851. This will mentions all of his children by name, so that there can be no mistake. We also note that Collins in his history²⁴ refers (1847) to Fielding Bradford as "a venerable man, who now lives about two miles north from Georgetown."

There remains just one son of Daniel, and brother of John. This is Simon. His will²⁵, since he never married, leaves his property to his brothers and sisters, and in this way is a very good check on the Bradford Family. The will reads in part, "Brother John Bradford \$100.00 cash; brother William Bradford \$100.00 cash; also discharge any debts to me; brother Enoch Bradford one negro; brother Fielding Bradford all my claims to a tract of land in Scott County, Ky., and also one negro boy now in his possession; sister Katy Hume one negro, provided she or her heirs shall pay to Henry Gilkerson Bradford or his representatives the amount of her interest in said negro equally to the devisees of the estate of my father Daniel Bradford; I also give her two other negroes; sister May Allen \$100.00; sister Violetta Mauzy \$100.00; to Elizabeth Bradford of Pennsylvania widow of Charles Bradford \$100.00; to Simon Bradford, son of my brother Fielding, one negro; to Daniel Bradford Hume, son of my sister Katy, one negro; to Margaret and Elizabeth her daughters one negro; to Fielding, son of my brother William, one horse, saddle and bridle; sister Sally Bradford one negro; the land where I live with its appurtenances, stock and furniture, to be sold and the proceeds to pay debts and cash legacies, any balance to sister Sally Bradford." This will is dated March 1813 and proved April, 1813.

This account of the family, so far, has not considered many persons of the name of Bradford, particularly many who lived during the early decades of the nineteenth century in Scott County. Many of these were active in public affairs. Several wills and many deeds can be found in the Scott County Records.

We will now turn to the children of John and Elizabeth James Bradford. They had three daughters and five sons. To take the daughters first, we find that Rebecca married Barbee and had nine children¹. I imagine that Rebecca and her husband moved to Paducah, as their oldest son, Ira, married Eliza Enders of that city; two of her daughters also married and settled in Paducah. A second daughter of John and Elizabeth Bradford married William Story of Georgetown,

Ky., and had five children. I think Gaines⁷ in his history of Scott County is in error when he says that William Story married Eliza a sister of John the editor of the Kentucky Gazette. Dinah, the third daughter of John and Elizabeth, was born in 1784, married William Hart in 1811, and died in 1862¹.

The five sons of John and Elizabeth Bradford were named Benjamin J. Daniel, James M., Charles, and Fielding Jr. I will comment on these sons in the order I have listed them.

Benjamin J. bears the same name as his uncle and perhaps was the clerk of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania in 1792. Of course there is a possibility of confusion on the other points mentioned in connection with his uncle, but the younger Benjamin seems to have resided in Lexington, at least his daughter Maria died here in 1827¹⁷, and his daughter Eliza married William Morton a lawyer of Lexington. This Benjamin J., the son of John, had six children. We have mentioned the two daughters, and each of the sons also deserves brief comment. James was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army¹; John was a natural artist and painted portraits of his grandfather and grandmother. Thomas T., the third son, was the publisher of the Kentucky Gazette in 1838¹². He is described as a rather peculiar man. It is said that he lived wholly in his office and was never seen on the streets even for exercise. He never married. The following notice from the Lexington Intelligencer for March 17, 1837 is self explanatory. "Died at Lower Blue Licks, 10th inst. Capt. Benjamin F. Bradford of the Texas Army in his 28th year. He was a son of Benjamin Bradford and brother of the printer of the Gazette. One of those hardy adventurers who were the first in the struggle for the freedom of Texas." The brother referred to was, of course, Thomas T. Bradford.

The second son of John and Elizabeth Bradford was named Daniel after his paternal grandfather. Of all the Bradfords who were influential citizens of early Lexington, we can place Daniel second to his father. Following the example of his father, he seemed to be interested in every sort of public and private activity. Daniel took over the Kentucky Gazette in 1802¹⁷ for a few years, and at various times subsequently. The last time he took charge of it was in 1840⁷. Let me mention rapidly some of the different positions in which we find him. In 1805¹⁴ he was one of the two captains of the Union Fire Company. In 1803 and many times later he was Master of the Lexington Number 1 Lodge of Freemasons⁴. Eighteen hundred and twelve finds him a captain of the Lexington Light Infantry¹⁴. The following quotation from the Navigator for 1811 lists one of his many commercial enterprises. "Lexington has now four considerable cotton manufacturing, the newest and most extensive of which belongs to a Mr. Sanders, whose manufactured articles really do honour to our country, and his industry and perseverance. Dr. Daniel Bradford has lately established a wool carding and spinning machinery, and one or two others are in operation." Daniel

was at one time County Auctioneer and County Commissioner. In 1841 we find him the Mayor of Lexington¹⁴. Like his father he was interested in the better things in the city. In 1816 he is mentioned as one of the contributors to found the Fayette Hospital. The year before he was a member of the Lottery Committee to raise money to erect the Grand Masonic Hall¹⁴. In March 1816 a petition was presented to the Trustees of Transylvania University by the citizens of Lexington. The final portion of this petition I will read. "The undersigned would respectfully recommend the election of Judge Cooper, late of Carlisle College, as Principal of the University; believing, as they do, from the character which he supports, that in him will be found united in an imminent degree those qualifications which are calculated to make him useful in that office." The second signature, in a list of ninety-three, is that of Dan Bradford.

Of all the Bradfords I have encountered in preparing this paper, I feel that I am better acquainted with the character and personality of Daniel Bradford than with any of the others. This is probably due to the presence of several of his letters in the files of miscellaneous papers in the Old Library at Transylvania. He was elected steward of the University during the year 1822-23. This position was one of diverse responsibility. We must remember that it was during the administration of President Holley, when the University was a large and growing institution. The steward had charge of the buildings of Transylvania. At that time they were situated on the college lot, which occupied the space now incorporated in Gratz Park. The steward, in the fall of the year, had to order fire wood and see that the fireplaces were lighted every morning, during the winter, in lecture rooms, in the new Medical Hall, and the Grammar School. The college lot was fenced, and the steward's duty lay in keeping the gates closed and the fence in good condition, and to see that cattle did not stray into the college grounds. He also had charge of the Dining Hall, and agreed to furnish board to such students and professors as might desire it at \$3.00 a week. The kitchen at that time was undoubtedly the low gray building which still stands in Gratz Park near the corner of Third and Market Streets. It was often the custom in that day to have the kitchen somewhat removed from the rest of the house in order to reduce the risk of fire.

Now there had been other stewards before Daniel Bradford, but he stands apart from them, in my mind, because of his ability to inject into his reports and letters a personal element. He was directly responsible to a committee of the Board of Trustees and was to report to them every three months. The other stewards made their reports, showing the bills paid, and the accounts due, and said no more. Daniel Bradford, however, added little postscripts to his reports and, also by frequent letters, called attention to matters concerning his stewardship. By reading these notes we can follow him from month to month, and from difficulty to dif-

ficulty.

Daniel Bradford, after much negotiation, accepted the responsibility of the stewardship the latter part of July 1822, and immediately took possession of the furniture and utensils of the refectory. For a time he was hampered, as we can tell from his note of August sixteenth²⁰, because no money was available to buy brooms for Tim the colored janitor and none to buy nails to make repairs. On September second we find that Daniel had his nails, Tim had his brooms, but still he, the new steward, was unable to settle down to a smooth operation of the Dining Hall. He writes to the Trustees, "I have no clock, nor am I able to buy one. In a high wind or hard rain, the town clock cannot be heard at my residence; wherefore it will be impossible to ring the bell at the proper hours, which it is my duty to do, unless I am furnished with a time piece. The well appears to want cleaning, at least the water has much filth, and the pump requires repairing. The ice house is filled with water."

On October seventh, Dan Bradford submitted an account of the money he had spent for nails, plank, door latches, and a statement of the time he had spent in mending the stable and the cellar windows. These items were a little unusual and so he sent along a note to the Trustees. I quote, "Gentlemen: Above is my account. That part of it which relates to the stable may perhaps need explanation, as I did not obtain the sanction of the committee on repairs. Mr. Hunt was absent from town, and Charles Trotter was sick. It was apprehended that incendiaries were about the place, and no spot more convenient appeared to present itself, than the stable belonging to the college. The weather boarding was off in many places, and the hay at the window, which had no shutter, looked very inviting. Indeed had I known you would have refused payment, my own security would have induced me to have had the work done at my own expense. I also will take the liberty to remind you that the small engine, stationed on your lot, is entirely unfit for service. Its being in good order, might possibly save the college edifice as well as the appurtenant buildings." The record does not tell us whether or not Dan got his money or whether the engine for pumping water was repaired.

During the winter, there appear among the papers relating to the refectory only routine bills for wood, groceries, candles, and other similar items to provide heat, food, and light. These bills were ordered paid over the signature of John Bradford, who was chairman of the Board of Trustees during this time. Several times during the year Dan Bradford submitted a bill²⁰ for the board of Professor Rafinesque, who, as a part of his salary, was to receive his board and room.

At sometime during the college year, Mr. Bradford apparently was accused by the boarders of serving much better food at his private table, than he served at the public tables. We find a solemn pronounce-

(Please turn to page five)

The Kentucky Press

Official Publication Of The Kentucky Press Association

VICTOR R. PORTMANN Editor

Printed On The Kernel Press, Department Of Journalism,
University Of Kentucky, Lexington

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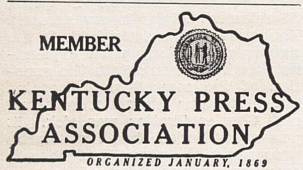
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PRESS RESUMES PUBLICATION AFTER SUMMER VACATION

With this issue the Kentucky Press resumes publication after two months suspension due to the absence, from the state, of the editor. We hope that the Press will continue to be of service to the press of the state. You, Mr. Editor, continually request aid of your readers in supplying news tips, etc., for your paper—the editor of the Press in like matter requests your news items of yourself, your paper, and your neighbors. Send in news items for this Press is your paper.

STUDENTS TO STUDY STATE NEWSPAPERS

The Department of Journalism, University of Kentucky, is establishing a reading and file room for the use of students in various classes of journalism. Cases all being built for the filing of daily and community newspapers, and trade magazines, which will be available for study and research problems dealing with all phases of journalism. The Department hopes to have thus available every community newspaper in Kentucky. After a stated period, the files will be turned over to the main library for permanent storage for the use of future students. If you have not put the Department of Journalism on your exchange mailing list, will you please do so?

Community newspapers are recording history every issue—history that will prove invaluable as the years past. Help us make this historical record permanent.

ATTORNEY GENERAL UPHOLDS ITEMIZED PUBLICATION LAW

A complaint made by Editor J. M. Alverson, Harlan Daily Enterprise, before the sale of his paper, against the Harlan city board of education for publishing its financial statement in condensed form instead of itemizing it, according to the publication law, was upheld by the assistant attorney general of the state, please take notice. The Press will run the opinion of the case in a later issue. This opinion should be copied and run in every newspaper in the state to forestall like future action of county officials.

RECENT ANNIVERSARIES OF KENTUCKY NEWSPAPERS

Among the state newspapers who celebrated their birthdays the past two months are included three members of the Fifty-year club. Papers on our list are: The West Liberty Courier, F. S. Brong, editor, volume 28; Morganfield Advocate, R. M. Munford, publisher, Tyler Munford, editor, and J. Earle Bell, associate editor, volume 51; Greenup News, H. Ward, editor, volume 4; Elkton Todd County Standard, R. D. Petrie, editor, volume 18; Campbellsville News-Journal, KPA President J. P. Gozder, editor, volume 28; Jeffersonton Jeffersonian, C. A. Hummel, editor, volume 31; Cynthiana Democrat, Joe Costello, editor, volume 70; Owingsville News-Outlook, H. J. Lacy, editor, volume 59; and

Burkesville News, Mrs. Annie Shannon and Ben Jones, publishers and J. R. Shannon, editor, volume 16. The Press extends congratulations.

CASH REWARD

The Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth carried an advertisement for a local motor company offering a "cash award" to any individual giving them the name of a prospect to whom a car was ultimately sold. A blank was printed in the advertisement which had to be filled in and filed with the motor company previous to the sale.

FIRE PREVENTION PAGE

A very effective fire prevention page appeared in the San Mateo (Cal.) Times last year. The big feature was a cut printed in two colors which covered about half the page. A list of insurance firms, dealers in roofing materials and others directly interested paid for the page. It contained a coupon to be filled in and returned to the fire department giving facts about any fire hazard known to any citizen.

FILING MATS

A good filing system for advertising mats has been evolved by one newspaper. Strong cardboard boxes just big enough for the mats, with an opening on the long narrow edge, were ordered from a box factory. These boxes are arranged booklike on shelves with the name of the month showing on the exposed short edge of the box. Proofs of the mats are filed in a binder.

Wiping the back of mats with a rag soaked with glycerine is used to good advantage to prevent buckling. The operation should be performed three or four hours before casting.

WORKING AT NIGHT

Advertising that lives longer is the subject of an editorial in the Winchester (Mass.) Star, which asks the merchant if his business remains at a standstill from the time he locks the doors of his store at night until he reopens in the morning.

Pointing out that although the salesmen cannot go to the customer's house at night, there is no reason why the merchant should not be storing up sales for tomorrow. "An advertisement in the weekly newspaper," they say, "will cause hundreds of people to think of your store tonight, will prevent your business from being forgotten while the doors are locked. People who are reading advertisements tonight will make purchases tomorrow. Night doesn't bring stagnancy in the store whose owner advertises in the weekly newspaper."

NATIONAL MILK WEEK

National Milk Week will be observed November 14-20 and will be of interest to newspapers from the editorial as well as the advertising standpoint. Substantial amounts of newspaper advertising should be secured from milk companies throughout the country. Advertising men

should contract all milk companies now to make preliminary arrangements for National Milk Week advertising.

Newspaper services will have special Milk Week advertising illustrations, layouts and copy ideas in their October services, and specially prepared news matter and a large number of very interesting pictures, in mat form will soon be made available to local milk companies by National Milk Week headquarters, 505 West Cherry street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PUTS SUBSCRIPTION ON A FINANCIAL BASIS

The Lancaster (N. Y.) Enterprise sends a post card with the following wording to subscribers whose time is nearly up:

"Your subscription expires A renewal on or before the above date is suggested. This is not a dun, but postal rules and regulations and modern business methods make it necessary for us to ask you to keep your subscription paid up. Amount due \$....."

PRESS FREEDOM

In a speech at the recent meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York, United States Senator Bennett Champ Clark said:

"It should never be forgotten that while our constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press incidentally inures to the benefit of the press, that is not its primary purpose. The framers of our Bill of Rights were not concerned with granting a special privilege to one class of citizens. They were asserting and guaranteeing to the whole people a right to adequate medium of expression and information absolutely uncontrolled.

"It is in the light of this public interest that the constitutional provision was framed and it was in the light of that primary purpose that the Supreme Court of the United States has in several cases recently construed it."

STATE PUBLICITY INCREASES

Nine more states have been added to the 19 states which make annual appropriations for advertising their tourist and vacation businesses. Among new states which have joined the publicity parade this year are Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Oklahoma, Nevada, New Jersey, Arkansas and Pennsylvania. The latter state has appropriated \$500,000 for a two-year period. The state of Washington has \$250,000 to spend, Michigan will spend \$300,000 in two years, and New Jersey \$150,000 a year. Oklahoma's appropriation is \$100,000 a year. Other states longer in the business have increased their appropriations for the most part.

The movement is, of course, a partial outgrowth of two things: the invention of the automobile with the necessity for good roads, and the increased leisure time of people. The volume of business would have increased without public advertising. But the entrance of the public with state appropriations has served to build up an influence which is helping the business to grow substantially and honestly.

The Bradford Family

(Continued from page three)

ment by the Trustees of the University that the steward was to set the same table for himself and family that he set for the public.

In the spring of 1823 another problem arose to trouble Daniel. He sent his young son William¹⁸ to the Preparatory Department of the University with the assumption that he would have free tuition for the boy. The previous stewards apparently had been extended this courtesy. Some misunderstanding occurred as we can tell by the spirited tone of a note written by Bradford to the Board on April sixteenth, 1823. I will quote a portion of this note. "Gentlemen: My feelings have been wounded. If I have asked a favor, or presented myself to the Board as a pauper, asking charity, it has been unintentional, and I should always abhor myself for the act. Any inference of this kind, must have been drawn from a hasty written note attached to my account, which, I am convinced, will not bear such a construction. Those gentlemen, who heretofore filled the office of steward, have been privileged to send their children to the college as a part of their compensation. Of this I had been informed, and still believe, any assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, and had no doubt but I was entitled to a similar advantage. The language of the resolution respecting my son, recognizes no such privilege, but carries on its face the appearance of a charitable donation to him. To this I offer my solemn PROTEST."

In reading the letters and notes of Daniel Bradford, I cannot help but admire his attention to detail, his willingness to think and live with his work, and his determination, at the same time, to have his rights as a private citizen. Through no fault of his, but rather through the inherent difficulties any college experiences in attempting to conduct a dining hall as a part of its official program, the refectory was discontinued in the spring of 1823. The difficulty of collecting board bills in advance, the rising prices of foodstuffs, convinced the Board that the students should make their own arrangements with the privately owned boarding houses of Lexington. Daniel Bradford closed his account with the University by handing in a careful inventory of all the furniture and equipment of the kitchen and the Dining Hall. These items were sold a few months later at a public auction. Many of the articles listed are of interest and many of them may still exist in Lexington. We find in looking over the list, six large cherry tables, six popular tables, a popular cupboard, brass teakettles, a ten gallon iron kettle, four pairs of andirons, a roasting spit for the kitchen fireplace, coffee and pepper mills, and of course many pairs of candle holders. The last article in this list, in common with those of the preceding five years, was a rat trap.

The sale of a part of the articles brought \$30.42, but many things remained unsold and were returned by Mr. January, who had charge of

the auction, to the University. Daniel presented his note for \$36.81 to cover such equipment as he could not return in good condition. Some time later we find that this note was paid, and so ended his official relationship with Transylvania.

Daniel Bradford married Eliza Russell of Lexington. They had nine children¹. One of the boys, John, died in 1824, as a child, and was buried from the Bradford home at Second and Mill Streets¹⁷.

There remain three more sons of John and Elizabeth Bradford to be considered. James M., with his father, established the "Guardian of Freedom" in Frankfort in 1798, and assumed full charge the next year⁹. This paper did not have a very long life, as it was abandoned in 1804¹⁰. As a printer we find imprints of J. M. Bradford from Frankfort in 1803 and of James M. Bradford from Lexington in 1804. James married Sophia Bradford of Francesville, Louisiana. They had three children¹.

The next son, Charles, married Mary Ann Corlis³. From this marriage one son and one daughter were born. Charles was elected clerk of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University in 1806¹⁹. He held this position intermittently for several years. He was one of the first volunteers for service in the War of 1812 and saw a lot of fighting. He was wounded in the massacre on the Raisin River at the same time that Ebenezer Blythe, the son of Acting President Blythe of Transylvania, was brutally killed¹⁴. Charles died in 1822. An inventory of his estate, signed by his father John Bradford, is among the Fayette County records. A great grandson of Charles is now a member of the John Bradford Society.

The last son is Fielding Jr. He first appears as a clerk of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania in 1807²⁰. Next we see him as the publisher of the Gazette in 1814¹⁷ and as a printer in 1815²⁰. I have no other records regarding, except that he was a mason and Master of Murray Lodge number 35 in 1817⁴.

I have attempted to give John Bradford of the Kentucky Gazette both ancestors and descendants. Starting with his grandfather, I believe we know all of the direct blood line through him to his grandchildren. I found them a most remarkable family. They were what we would call useful citizens, capable of turning their hands to any affair that showed the most pressing need. If we exclude them as printers, a profession which I feel was forced on the rest of the family by the vigor of John Bradford, I can find no one trait running through the family. We fail to find any of them, among those that I have investigated, who were outstanding doctors, lawyers, theologians, or educators. Their native abilities were not crystallized into any one mold. As a family they certainly left their mark on Lexington, as they were a guiding force in its formative days. One surprising thing to me is that the name disappeared from Fayette County. While I have not searched carefully, no Bradfords seem to have lived here since 1850.

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SOUTHERN NEWSPRINT NOW THOUGHT ASSURED

At the annual convention of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, Hot Springs, Ark., May 19, definite assurance was given to the delegates of the successful completion of plans for the making of newsprint from the wood resources of the South. The assurance was given by James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner and president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. He has been the chief promoter of the project, while Dr. Charles H. Hart, of Savannah, has made the chemical research and laid the foundation for the enterprise.

The assurance was the more welcome because of the threatened increase of newsprint prices by the Canadian interests and the consequent desire of all publishers to find a new and more friendly market in which to deal.

For his part in the project, a gilded full-page matrix commemorating his service was presented to Mr. Stahlman, while to Dr. Hart was given an appropriate bronze wall plaque and a life membership in the S. N. P. A.

The significance of this Southern industry is indicated by the statement coming out of Montreal that, "of the 3,658,000 tons of newsprint available for consumption in the

United States in 1936, 66.2 per cent was imported from Canada, 6.6 per cent from Europe, 2.4 per cent from Newfoundland, and 24.8 per cent was manufactured in the United States.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in its last convention, announced its approval of the project to develop the Southern project and to turn such patronage as possible to Southern manufacturers. It is seeking escape from what it considers unjust increase in Canadian prices.

Dr. Herty, the chemist, in the course of his remarks apropos of the Southern industry, urged the newspapers to exert their influence to permit satisfactory development of the wood resources. He warned that regulatory legislation would cripple the industry, and declared that the common sense of Southern business would afford sufficient protection against ruthless exploitation. To bureaucracy control he was strongly opposed.

So pleased was the Red Wing (Minn.) Republican over the fact that one of its want-ad buyers wouldn't advertise again in the Republican that it ran a big story about it.

The buyer refused because he had too many people calling on him and they continued to come even days after his house had been rented.

NEWSPAPER PROBLEMS VIEWED BY FRANK KNOX

Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago News, before leaving for a European trip, pointed out to an Editor and Publisher representative the major problems facing publishers today. They are:

1. Better relations between capital and labor.

2. A series of minor "ups and downs" in general business conditions, due to deflationary forces vs. inflationary influences.

3. Better balance between newspaper circulation and advertising revenue.

4. Skillful condensation of news of offset rising production costs with no impairment in service to reader or advertiser.

While abroad Colonel Knox will study the relations of capital and labor in the diffently organized countries in the hope of finding help in the solution of the problem at home.

As to the needed increase of revenue to meet increased cost of production, he feels that the increase should be sought first from the readers so as to equalize the burden, too long borne disproportionately by the advertisers.

"Greater reliance on circulation revenue also contributes to greater

independence and freedom of expression," he added. "Our whole business would be far more wholesomely founded if a greater proportion of our revenue were derived from the reader."

Colonel Knox favors condensation of the news, not only to save white paper, the price of which is advancing, but also to please the reader. Editors, he predicted, "will put a premium on skillful and condensed writing by reporters who can get the whole story in a few short sentences, instead of drooling at bore-some length."

Pictures, he thought, would be fewer, but better, and chosen for their relation to the day's news, thus emphasizing the value of wire-photos.

The Department of Journalism, University of Kentucky, Prof. Enoch Grehan, head, and the Kentucky Kernel, James Shropshire, business manager, have requested the Press to thank J. Curtis Alcock and his associates on the Danville Messenger for their courtesy in printing the Kernel when the new Duplex failed to produce. This splendid cooperation evidences the uniform goodwill toward the University and its activities, not only of Editor Alcock, but of the other editors in the state.

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JOE LOVETT SELLS MURRAY LEDGER AND TIMES

Announcement of the sale of the Murray Ledger and Times, weekly newspaper, by Joe T. Lovett to R. R. Meloan of Murray, and John S. Neal, advertising manager of the Evening World at Bloomington, Ind., was made September 30.

The transfer of ownership is to become effective Oct. 1. No sale price was named.

Lovett, former president of the Kentucky Press Association, became editor and publisher of the Ledger and Times in 1928.

Meloan, who is a brother of State Printer John Mac Meloan, has been mechanical superintendent of the Ledger and Times, and previously was connected with both papers before their merger.

Neal is a graduate of Indiana University and has been connected for the past 11 years with the Bloomington World.

The Press has not learned Joe's plans for the future, but hopes that he will remain in the state.

When the press on the Auburn Times broke down recently, the edition was printed on the press of the Citizen-Times at Scottsville.

When the new press of the University Kernel refused to behave properly for the initial run, the first issue of The Kernel was printed on the press of the Danville Messenger, thanks to J. Curtis.

Roy R. Pitchford, Jr. resigned from the Scottsville Citizen-Times and joined the staff of the Hart County News, Mumfordsville.

The London Sentinel-Echo is now a seven-column, 12 em paper, having made this modern change in August.

Harry Clayborne Winston, formerly of the Mumfordsville Hart County News, is now connected with the advertising department of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Among the special editions issued the past month by state editors are included the Fulton News on the occasion of the opening of a new theater; the Fulton Daily Leader for the same event; the Hardin Tribune-Democrat on the acquisition of a new and modern school building; the Irvine Herald for the Labor Day celebration; and the Lancaster Central Record in a special real estate edition.

The Campton Herald, J. C. Koppenol, editor, has moved into larger and more efficient quarters on a ground floor.

The Manchester Guardian is now printing eight pages which include many new and popular features.

Editor Murray K. Rogers, Paducah Press, secretary of the West Kentucky Press association was recently married to Miss Alma Louis Seaton.

The Russell Springs Banner is now comfortably settled in its new building to the satisfaction of Editor J. R. Bernard.

Editor Paul M. Runyon has purchased a part of the equipment of the former Bath County World and added it to his plant at Millersburg.

The office building of the Berea Citizen was recently decorated with a new coat of paint.

Editors Joe Lovett, Murray Ledger and Times, and James T. Norris, Ashland Independent, were

honored by the state department of the American Legion, by their election as national committeemen.

A new line-casting machine has been added to the equipment of the Prestonburg Times plant, Mrs. C. B. Latta, editor.

September 14 was editor's day at the Kentucky State Fair, Louisville. A goodly number of editors were present as guests of the Fair management and the Kentucky Press Advertising Bureau. They also enjoyed a luncheon at the Kentucky hotel as guests of the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Press editor regrets that he could not be present.

Editor and Mrs. J. P. Godzer entertained their correspondents of the Campbellsville News-Journal at the annual fish fry on September 11 at their beautiful lodge, Laurel Crest, on the Green River. This event is a highlight in the activities of the large group of splendid correspondents of the News-Journal.

Editor J. C. Koppenol, Campton Herald, recently entertained his correspondents at a social and business meeting at Pine Ridge. Plans for better news coverage, subscription collections, and other topics of mutual interest were discussed.

Harold Parks, a newspaperman from Cincinnati, has joined the staff of the Kenton-Campbell Courier, Independence, as an associate of Editor Jack Wild. Mr. Parks will serve as manager of Campbell county with headquarters at Alexandria.

Dr. O. F. Hume, Richmond surgeon, who for the past few months has been publisher of the Madison Post at Richmond, has purchased the Richmond Observer from Dr. C. L. Breland. The Post was formerly known as the Pantagraph and was printed in the Richmond Register office. The combined Post and Observer will continue as the Madison Post.

Jack Wilson, editor of the Morehead News, recently remodeled his plant to provide additional working space to take care of augmented business.

A new automatic job and book press has been installed in the Inez Herald plant by Editor Sherman Gullett.

GROCER SELLS SELF ON ADVERTISING

From the Pelican Press Messenger comes the following story of how a publisher let a grocer, who only advertised spasmodically, sell himself on the value of regular advertising:

"I had a grocery advertiser by the name of Smith, who advertised spasmodically with large sized copy that was well prepared. I tried my best to convince him that spasmodic advertising did not produce as good results as consistent advertising. One day a thought occurred to me: his competitor, Jones, who was not nearly as good a merchant advertised the same way. I went to Smith and told him that Jones advertised occasionally and that I couldn't sell him on the idea of advertising regularly, and that as they were both in the same business, could he give me reasons why Jones should advertise consistently.

"Smith was pleased to help me. We spent an hour together figuring out why Jones should be a consistent advertiser. You will not be

surprised when I tell you that Smith was the one who began to advertise more regularly, and in a short time, became a regular weekly advertiser."

\$150 A YEAR FROM YOUR OLD HALF-TONES

(S. H. Lewis, in the Washington Publisher.)

Here's an ad campaign that should net \$150.00 a year from the old half-tones that every newspaper owns.

Every city also has a pioneer drug store, a pioneer bank, a pioneer undertaker, or some pioneer merchant that is especially proud of the long and honorable business record of the establishment.

Start a "Do You Remember Way Back When?" department sponsored by this pioneer establishment. Run under this heading one of your old cuts, asking your subscribers to identify the scene, naming the locality, people shown, etc. Then the following week, under another old cut, give the story of the scene of the past week, and ask for facts about the picture of that week.

Below the department, run some line like the following:

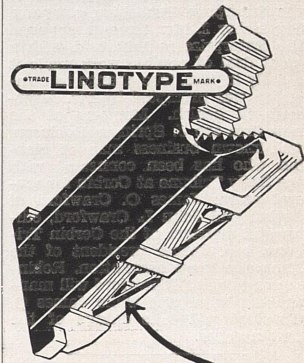
This weekly historical series of Anacortes Scenes is sponsored by the Anacortes Drug Store, specializing in dependable prescription service and economy drug prices since 1887.

Run off a few proofs of some of your interesting old scenes on good book-paper, put your "Do You Remember Way Back When?" heading above one of them, with the inquiry about the scene and the sponsorship line below, for about a 3-column, 6-inch space, and take the proofs around to one of your non-advertising pioneers, and suggest the plan to him with enthusiasm. As the size of the cuts will vary, charge him either at the regular space rates, or figure out an average rate, such as \$3 a week. Unquestionably, this series will be one of the most interesting news departments in your paper, and will attract the attention of very reader, and your advertiser will get hundreds of dollars worth of results in the way of friendly comments, and support from old friends, as well as an invaluable association in the minds of every reader weekly for reliability and dependability over a long period of years.

Some minor prize, such as a box of talcum, or a couple of theater tickets, could be given weekly to add interest to the best description of the scene.

Instead of making a contest of this feature, you could put the correct identification lines under each week's picture, asking old timers to add their recollections of scene.

Due to mechanical difficulties and an excess of job printing, Editor Carlos B. Embry, Mumfordsville News, was compelled to reduce the issue of September 9 from eight to four pages.



HERE'S ANOTHER DISPLAY FACE FOR YOU

Two-letter display matrices! For years you've enjoyed two-letter-matrix advantages in text sizes... now they're here in the 18 and 24 point sizes!

Think what that means! In these much used sizes you can now draw twice the variety of faces from the same number of magazines. Bold and light or roman and italic combined on one matrix.

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CRAWFORDS BUY HARLAN DAILY ENTERPRISE

J. M. Alverson, Sr., one of Harlan's leading citizens and business men, climaxed 44 years of outstanding newspaper work with the sale of the Harlan Daily Enterprise to the Enterprise Publishing company, September 2. Mr. Alverson acquired the Enterprise in 1922, and with a great deal of notable work made it a daily in 1928. The change in ownership was prompted by Mr. Alverson's ill health. Members of the new firm are J. Springer Robinson, well-known business man of Harlan who has been connected with the Daily Tribune at Corbin for several years; James O. Crawford, editor and manager of the Corbin Tribune, and former president of the Kentucky Press association. Robinson and John L. Crawford will manage the Enterprise while James O. Crawford will take charge of the Corbin paper.

EDITOR OF BRACKEN CHRONICLE, AUGUSTA, DIES

James A. Thompson, 62 years old, editor and publisher of the Bracken Chronicle, Augusta, died August 9. Mr. Thompson was born in Falmouth and went west in his youth. He published a newspaper, The Jerome Reporter, in that section which later became the state of Arizona. After that he worked for a Bangor, Maine, newspaper before returning to his native state.

He joined the staff of the Chronicle in 1892, becoming its editor-owner in 1911. He then published the Ripley, Ohio, Bee from 1921 to 1925, returning to publish again the Chronicle. He was active in community affairs and politics. The Kentucky newspaper fraternity joins in extending condolences to the surviving family.

The Kentucky Kernel, University of Kentucky, has installed a new Model A Duplex 8-page flat-bed press to take care of the semi-weekly editions. It also purchased the monotype caster with 44 sets of matrices, advertising stands, and other equipment from the Lexington Herald, and added a Baum multiple folder. University students are proud of their modern newspaper plant.

Since the last issue of the Press, important changes in the Fourth Estate at Lexington have taken place. John Stoll, editor-publisher of the Lexington Leader purchased the Lexington Herald and moved it to the Leader building. The Herald is continuing as the leading Democratic morning daily of the Blue Grass under the popular editorship of Thomas R. Underwood. The Leader continues as the afternoon Republican daily. Messrs. Lindsay and Gilmore Nunn retained the radio station, WLAP, which was moved to the former Herald building. The combined newspapers are issued as the Sunday Herald-Leader with greatly augmented news departments and advertising.

A new mailing machine, a folding machine and other equipment has been added by the Russell Banner, Editor J. R. Bernard, making his plant modern in every respect.

Two Excellent Pointers Toward Success — The Kentucky Press and National Editorial Association

In good times and bad
in fair weather and foul

Gentlemen of the Press:

It has been demonstrated time and again that a properly managed public service company, alert to the needs and rights of its customers, provides the most satisfactory electrical service at the lowest cost to the users in good times and bad, in fair weather and foul, year in and year out.

The people of Kentucky—in city and town and on the farm industrialists, merchants, professional people and home folks—can depend on us to perform on the basis set forth above. We invite constructive suggestions regarding improvement of service at all times.

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