

MUSEUM MESSENGER



*Published by the William Clark Market House Museum...
founded in 1968 for the dual purpose of education and preservation,
and still serving the community with pride today.*

1986 Artifact Spotlight

Mrs. Ruth Ashe donated a platter, tureen, sugar and creamer, butter pat, and butter dish that had belonged to her great grandfather, Edmund DuPerrieu, who had served coffee in the 1850 Market House.

A christening dress, made out of Freddie Kolb Hummel's wedding dress, was given by Catherine Moody. Three members of the Hummel family and two of a subsequent generation were christened in the dress, from the years 1883-1915. A sixth christening took place in 1937 for Halford F. Moody, Jr.

Ever wonder whose bust is in the arch of the fountain?

Some guests from the RiverBarge recently asked about a landmark they had seen while riding in a taxi. The monument in question was the arched fountain erected in September 1915, which once stood in front of the Carnegie Library.

The monument, which is now located on Jefferson Street, has a bronze likeness of Oscar Turner, one time United States Representative from our district, incorporated into its design.

The estate of Turner's daughter, Mrs. W J Abrams of Louisville, paid for and donated the fountain and bust to the City of Paducah. The details were carried through by her husband.

At the front of the fountain,

located before the bust of Turner, was a public drinking fountain which bubbled constantly. A pool also held water, seaweed, and fish. At the time of its installation, the city paid to have concrete walks laid around the fountain. The fountain was thought to be quite unique and tastefully done.

Oscar Turner, a representative to the United States Congress for three terms (1878-1884) was the son of Fielding Lewis Turner and his wife Caroline Augusta Sargent Turner. He was born on February 3, 1825, in New Orleans, Louisiana. His father was a judge of the United States Court in that city. Shortly after his birth, the family returned to the home of the Turner family in Fayette County, near Lexington.

Turner was educated at Transylvania University, and practiced law a short time before moving to Ballard County. It was from there that he was elected to Congress to represent the First Congressional District.

Turner was familiarly known as 'The Bull from Ballard' for his stubborn stance of supporting legislation he deemed critical to the well being of the district.

The fountain was moved to its present location through the efforts of Walter Beasley, Gene Katterjohn, and Ed Hank with support from the Market House Museum, who had for years cared for the bust at the Museum, after it had been removed from the fountain at the original Carnegie Library location on Broadway.

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Museum's post office table has an interesting past

In the early days of the Market House Museum, ready cash was kept in two cigar boxes, one marked 'admissions' and the other, 'gift shop.' One day in 1968, Golda Beaman sent husband Pete off to a city auction with \$28.00, the entire gift shop fund, admonishing him to spend it wisely and bring a worthy artifact back for the museum's collections.

Pete started bidding on an ornate post office table, but so did another man. The bidding went on and on in 25 cent increments. Pete gritted his teeth, but his opponent was just as tenacious. Then someone in the crowd noticed that Pete was bidding for the good of the Museum. The unidentified man (who evidently supported the museum's efforts) walked over

and stood next to Pete's competitor. Just as his neighbor was getting ready to bid again, he stomped on his toe, hard. The man glared, and in the meantime, missed the bid.

Pete came back to the Museum, the proud possessor of the table which now graces our vestibule, with 75 cents left in his pocket of the \$28.00 Golda had given him.

Scrumptious Corn and Asparagus Bake is a summertime treat

Nothing is quite as delicious as fresh corn right out of the summer garden...and paired with other ingredients such as tender asparagus...you'll double your mealtime enjoyment. This casserole is a summertime adaption, and is wonderful reheated in the microwave a serving at a time. Why not bake it for the family and enjoy it tonight? You'll receive rave reviews.

Ingredients:

12 oz corn, whole kernel	16 ounce can asparagus spears
2 T butter	2 T flour
1/2 cup milk	1/2 cup chicken broth
1/2 cup grated cheddar cheese	1 egg, well beaten
1 T minced parsley	1/4 t celery salt
1/2 cup toasted almond slivers	dash of paprika



Directions: Melt butter, add flour, and blend. Gradually add milk and chicken broth, stirring all the while. Bring to a boil, still stirring constantly. Add cheese, egg, parsley, and celery salt. Stir to blend well and thicken. Add almonds; remove from heat. Layer corn, asparagus and sauce in a baking dish. Bake at 350 for 20 minutes. Let cool slightly. Makes 8 to 10 moderate servings.

Early radio in Paducah was an entertaining subject

Today people take radio for granted. It's available in our cars, and we listen to it when we are tired of our CD's. But radio was once the newest rage...and if one had a radio set in their home, they were 'up town' as far as their standing in the neighborhood went.

The first department store to feature a radio sales counter was Rudy's Department Store.

Customers could select from

small modest table top sets, or elaborate floor models in handsome wooden cabinets.

WIAR was the earliest radio station on the air, with broadcasting equipment installed by the Evening Sun. It began operating on November 27, 1922. It remained in service for a year.

WPAD was founded in 1930 by Pierce E. Lackey and Houston McNutt. WPAD am began operations in the Ritz Hotel in

1930, with a fm station beginning in 1946. The station WKYB also came on the air in 1946.

For years, WKYQ fm, and WKYX am, which are sister stations, were the radio stations with the largest listening audience.

Radio soon would have competition in another new fangled invention, known as television, which surpassed it in popularity.

True story of soldier illustrates heartbreak of Civil War

The Battle of Paducah, which took place on March 25, 1864 lasted by all accounts six hours or less. It was only one battle in a four year period that tested the tenacity of many a man and the heart of many a woman.

The day after the Battle of Paducah, a squad of Federal soldiers found a dead Confederate trooper near Ninth and Madison Street. The dead man was seated on the ground, with

his back to a tree. His unseeing eyes were riveted on an object clasped tightly in his lifeless, blood stained hands.

As the soldiers drew nearer they could see that the object was an ambrotype likeness of two children. Hardened soldiers though they were, the sight of that man who looked upon his children's images for the last time as he died, brought tears to their eyes. They thought of

their own children and great lumps came into their throats. They dug a grave at the spot upon which the grey clad soldier had perished, and laid the poor fellow to rest with his children's picture laid upon his heart. On the tree above his grave they carved, 'Somebody's father, died March 25, 1864.'

Only the day before had the battle raged. But these northern soldiers exhibited compassion upon their unidentified foe at his burial.

Stonewall Jackson had some strange notions about health. He refused to eat pepper on the grounds that it made his left leg weak. He sucked lemons believing they helped his dyspepsia.

He took steam baths, mineral baths, and mud baths on a regular basis before the war, and bathed in fresh cold spring water during the conflict whenever possible.

He often stood with one arm up to balance his body and restore his equilibrium. He thought the arm being raised helped blood to flow down into his body better.

He draped his abdomen with cold cloths to relieve his frequent stomach pains.

After losing his left arm at the Battle of Chancellorsville, (which makes one wonder if he was holding it up in the air at the time of his wounding) he insisted on draping his abdomen with cold cloths, against the doctor's advice. He soon contracted pleurisy and pneumonia, and died less than a week afterwards.

Though Jackson was a bit of a hypochondriac, he was a brilliant soldier. Lee was quoted as having said, "Jackson has lost his left arm, and I, my right."

The Clarks were an amazing family, and well renowned

John and Ann Rogers Clark may not be well known to some of us, but they deserve recognition for the family they raised ... which have become renowned in Kentucky history.

In an age where childhood deaths were commonplace, John and Ann had ten children between the years of 1750 and 1773, and all lived to reach adulthood. Surviving childhood illnesses and diseases, they were indeed a hardy set of siblings.

There were six boys and four girls born to the union, which

occurred about 1749. Of the boys, three became generals, two became captains, and one, a lieutenant. The most famous, perhaps, was General George Rogers Clark, the second born. The youngest son, William, is well loved and remembered as being the founder of Paducah. He was also the partner of Meriwether Lewis on an epic journey west, which took place during the years 1803-1806.

William married twice, the first time to Julia Hancock. After her death he married Harriet Kennerly, a widow, and cousin

of Julia.

William's oldest son Meriwether Lewis Clark married into the famous Churchill family of Kentucky. They were founders of the Kentucky Derby!

One of the sisters of William, Lucy Clark, married General Croghan and lived at Locust Grove, a fine old brick home near Louisville.

Read more about this interesting family in 'They Came to Locust Grove,' by Melzie Wilson.



Sacajawea's story was nearly forgotten for a hundred years, but was rediscovered through the work of researchers at the US Bureau of Indian Affairs.

She was born in 1789, a daughter of a chief of the Shoshone people in the Rocky Mountains of present day Idaho.

The Shoshone were a migrating people who followed the buffalo herds.

As a young girl, Sacajawea was captured by a war party of Hidatsa warriors who overcame the Shoshone hunters. The Hidatsa possessed guns which quickly overcame the arrows of the Shoshone.

She traveled to the banks of the Missouri River, where she lived with her captor, Running Wolf, and his family.

One day Toussaint Charbonneau came to the village and purchased her from Running Wolf. He told her they would be making a great journey. (This would be the Lewis and Clark Expedition.)

Sacajawea died in 1884, on the reservation at Wind River, Wyoming.

George Theobald's masterpiece is a favorite artifact

The Henry Clay statue, which has been on display at the Market House Museum, is one of the favorites of Museum visitors and an artifact with a most interesting history attached to it.

George was the only artistic child in the Theobald family, as quoted by his brother John in a newspaper article in 1911. The statue was started in 1854 after the death of Clay had occurred in 1852, and was finished three years later in 1857.

Two of the Theobald brothers (one being the statue's creator) went off to the Civil War, and came home, having survived. They set up as meat vendors in the 1850 Market House. During the war years, the statue was stored in a livery stable owned by some friends.

Some years after the war, when George was in his late twenties, he succumbed to an illness he had contracted, possibly during one of Paducah's

epidemics. As far as is known, the statue is the only carving of this size that he ever did.

The statue was found in the stable in 1911, was restored and put on display at the Carnegie Library. It came to the Market House Museum shortly after the Museum opened in 1968.

(And...it has survived at least five floods and two fires!)

Cool drinking water wasn't taken for granted in 1907

The heat generated by the summer sun can quickly make anyone thirsty. Today there are vending machines in front of many businesses we might frequent. But almost ninety years ago, quenching the thirst of those who ventured downtown on a hot summer day was a real problem.

The solution was to install drinking fountains. The

Paducah Evening Sun and Paducah Daily Register carried a number of stories about new fountains being constructed in the City.

For reasons not explained in the articles, the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) were responsible for the erection of several fountains. In October 1907, contractor Ed Hannan installed four fountains

for the DAR at 3rd and Broadway, 7th and Washington, 19th and Jackson, and 12th and Broadway. Some even had ground level water troughs for the animals.

The Daily Register stated in November, "the public drinking fountains are proving to be quite popular, especially for the animals, who are found quenching their thirst at all hours of the

Museum Messenger

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during hours of operation

Hours: Tuesday through Saturday, 10 till 4 pm.

Closed major holiday weekends.

**Open from the first Saturday in March till
December 15th each year.**

**Pre arranged appointment for large groups and
school tours.**

Email: info@markethousemuseum.com

Website: www.markethousemuseum.com

**Visit our website for fun and games,
newsletters, and history trivia!
All games are downloadable, too!**



Suggested Reading

Mayflower, by the winner of the National Book Award, Nathaniel Philbrick, is told in a fresh and compelling manner. The book deals with the issues of race, violence, and problems concerning religion. Never have the Pilgrims seemed so human to a reader so many years after the event! This is a great book and one that you will enjoy reading!

Answers to Quiz: 1- Andrew Jackson, 2-Theodore Roosevelt, 3-Woodrow Wilson, 4- John Tyler, 5- Harry Truman, 6-Jimmy Carter.

What President are you talking about?

Find the answers to this mini quiz above.
Good luck!

1. What American president, who resided near Nashville, was known as "Old Hickory?"
2. This "bully" president had a large home at Oyster Bay, and lived a very strenuous lifestyle, raising four sons that all served in WWI, and three of them went on to serve in WWII!
3. This president wore pince-nez glasses, was a Princeton professor, and married his first wife, who was an artist in her own right. He tried to get the League of Nations approved after WWI was over.
4. This president had 15 children, and loved to play the fiddle for his family while in the White House. After his tenure as US President, and after the Civil War began, he was elected to the Confederate House of Representatives!
5. This president took a brisk walk of 120 paces a minute every day, whether on board ship, at home in Independence, Missouri, or at the White House.
6. This young man helped build submarines in the Navy before becoming a peanut farmer, Governor of Georgia and later, President. Who was he?



At a gathering, a noted statesman was in his cups. A disapproving, rather grim faced matron remarked to him, "You, sir, are tipsy." Whereupon the gentleman said, "Yes, and I shall be sober in the morning. But you, Ma'am, will still be just as ugly."