



Farnum, Allen L., Pawnee Bill's Historic Wild West, A photodocumentary of the 1900-05 Buckskin Bill's

Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show

By Richard D. Parker

Paducah, Kentucky's history is filled with many unique and interesting tales, but one would not expect a Wild West Show to call it home. Yes! That's right, a traveling Wild West show right here in the Jackson Purchase. Wild West shows were extremely popular at the turn of the 20th Century, and in 1897 and 1901, "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show" came to Paducah to enormous fanfare. As the largest and most popular Wild West show, in the nation Buffalo Bill's did extremely well in the Paducah region. So, four Paducah showmen, who were also brothers, Ed C., Fletcher, John B. and Sid [Syd] Terrell, decided they wanted in on the action. Riding the success of Buffalo Bill's show, the brothers created their own Wild West show. Their show would tour from 1900-1902 seasons as "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show," then as "The Great Cole Younger and Frank James

Historical Wild West Show" for the 1903 season, and finally "Buckskin Bill's Historic Wild West and Consolidated Congress of Wonders" for the 1904 season. The show called Paducah home for the 1900-1902 seasons, Chicago for the 1903 season, and Fort Worth, Texas for the 1904 season. "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" is an important part of Paducah's history because it made the city not only an important hub for entertainment but also one of the most culturally diverse cities in the region.

WANTED
FOR THE
TERRELL BROS. BRAND NEW SHOWS,
CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, EXHIBITION OF
TRAINED ANIMALS AND KENTUCKY HORSES,
 Sober and Reliable Performers in all Branches, for the Big Show and Concert, Riders with or without Stock, Boss Canvasman, Boss Hostler, Chandler Man and Animal Man, Four and Six Horse Drivers, Good Band of Eight Musicians. Name lowest salary in first letter; travel by wagon; stop at hotels. Want to Buy any Good Healthy Animals to Complete Menagerie. Also Want an Advance Agent and Billposters. Sideshow, Candy, Balloon and Other Privileges For Sale.
 Address **TERRELL BROS., Paducah, Ky.**
 P. S.—Those who have written, write again.

New York Clipper, 7 February 1891

The Terrell brothers created "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" in 1899, but their experience in show business started a decade before that. In 1890, they owned and operated the "Terrell Bros. Arabian Wonders Circus." This show traveled via a steamboat named the *J.J. Odil* to various cities along the Ohio River. The show featured twenty-six horses under the direction of Professor Pat Clancey, with the addition of twenty working horses. The show featured no performers, but a clown named W. H. Quinnen and his dog Dallas were a popular part of the show. The Terrell Circus would tour again in

1891, finishing the season with stellar reviews. During the winter of 1891, the Terrell brothers sold their equipment to McMahon & Smith and called it quits in show business for the time being.¹

The Climax Tented Amusements!
A Century in Advance of All!
TERRELL BROS'.
CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, ETC.
 Will Positively Exhibit, Rain or Shine, at
Ironton, Mo., AUG. 3.
MONDAY.



OVERWHELMING ARRAY
 Of All Earth's Rarest
ZOOLOGICAL WEALTH!!

Enormous Importation of
WILD BEASTS
 From the Great Animal Depots of Europe!

SUPERB MUSICAL CORPS!

\$50,000

Troop of Educated Kentucky Horses

12 BLACK HORSES, 12 SNOW-WHITE HORSES,
 Black as the Raven's Wing, White as the Driven Snow.
 In the Most Astonishing Performances, Pronounced by Press and Public the
 Greatest Horse Show Ever Seen.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR

GRAND STREET PARADE,

Every Day, about 10 A. M., on Day of Exhibition.
 Two Performances Daily—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock; Evening, at 8 o'clock.
ONE TICKET Admits to the Entire Aggregation and All Departments of the
 Winter Shows.

Iron County Register, July 30, 1891

The reasons the Terrell brothers sold their circus are still unclear, as they were planning for a railroad show in the 1892 season. In March, they announced that they would not take their new circus to the rails after all. In order to use the horses they did not sell to McMahon & Smith, the Terrell

brothers opened a horse and buggy transport company at 129 S. 4th Street in Paducah. From 1892 all the way until the inception of their Wild West show this company would be their main source of income. Fletcher Terrell, the youngest brother, also managed the Morton's opera house in downtown Paducah, at the time of the inception of their show. In 1899, the brothers decided to give show business another try, and needing a place to store their equipment and animals, they purchased the H. H. Bothe Wagon factory located in downtown Paducah to use as winter quarters for their Wild West show.²

PADUCAH
Saturday, MAY 3d.

Two Performances—2 p. m.
 and 8 p. m.—Rain or Shine.

The same magnificent exhibition that
 delighted thousands in St. Louis, In-
 dianapolis, Detroit, Columbus, St. Paul
 and other large cities.

COL. V. F. CODY

Buckskin Bill's

Realistic

Wild West!

**Grand Military Tourna-
 ment and "ROUGH
 RIDERS OF THE
 WORLD."**

Europe, educational, presents his
 greatest, delightfully amusing, A grand
 military exhibition, consisting of Co-
 saks, Infantry, Mexican, Arab, Con-
 federate, British, Russian, German
 and French Cavalrymen, Woodcock's
 Rough Riders and a Battery of Light
 Artillery.

Requiring 1,000 Men
 and Horses.



Among the many features of this
 mammoth exhibition, will be feats of
 marksmanship, including Buckskin
 Bill, who will appear at each perform-
 ance, day and night, and give his
 wonderful exhibition of shooting from
 horseback at full speed. Also a score
 of male and female crack shots of the
 world in plain and fancy shooting.

**Wild Broncos, a Herd of
 Buffalo and Texas Steers**

FREE STREET PARADE

At 10 O'clock A. M.

The Paducah Sun, May 1, 1902

Hoping to capitalize off of the success of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show," the Terrell brothers named their show "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show," even the show's billboard poster resembled Buffalo Bill's posters. According to Jerry Kuntz in his book, *A Pair of Shootist: The Wild West Story of S.F. Cody and Maud Lee*, "Fletcher Terrell avoided the danger of employing a high-priced, prima donna frontiersman to front his show by instead creating the fictional character of 'Buckskin Bill'." By using the name "Buckskin Bill," the Terrell brothers were able to change actors as they please, keeping the door

open if an actor decided he did not want to be a part of the show. The first "Buckskin Bill" was played by actor W.F. "Harry" Brandon during the 1900 season, then came Victor F. Cody for the 1901 and half of 1902 season, and then "Cherokee Bill" Cahoon replaced Cody during the 1902 season.³

The cultural diversity "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" brought to Paducah was unprecedented and has yet to be seen on the same level to this day. Men and women of all backgrounds were welcomed to Paducah as members of the Wild West Show. *The Maysville Evening Bulletin* on July 07, 1900 described the diversity of the show saying, "His great Wild West includes Indians, cowboys, Mexicans, Cossacks from Russia, Gauchos from South America, Arabs from the Great Desert, and cavalry of the United States, Germany, France and England." The show not only impacted the cultural make up of Paducah and the surrounding region, but also the local economy. Local newspaper, *The Paducah Sun*, declared, "There was never more theatrical people in Paducah than there are today," "The town is full of them. There are Indians, Turks, Arabs, Mexicans cowboys and actors." One of the most significant contributions from the performers and workers of the show were their impact on local theater. Members of the show frequented local performances while waiting to hit the road, so theaters such as the Kentucky Theater were able to enjoy the performers as audience members.⁴

"Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" traveled all over the United States during the 1900 season, including stops in Maysville, Kentucky, Chicago,

Illinois, Nashville, Tennessee, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, to name a few. The show officially opened in Paducah on May 5th to a large crowd comprised of people from all over the Jackson Purchase. The show's format was always the same, with a parade starting downtown at 10 a.m., an early show starting at 2 p.m., followed by a late performance at 8 p.m. The parade featured horses, covered wagons, cowboys, cowgirls, Native Americans, cavalymen, Texas steers, and buffalos. The parade also featured the "Famous Cowboy Band" under the direction of Harry Creigler, a professor from New Mexico. According to the *Bourbon News*, "The best and only cowboy band in world is with Buckskin Bill, and will be here July 23rd to cheer the hearts of thousands of visitors who will come."⁵

After enjoying a relatively problem-free run, the show's first black mark came in the form of the arrest of James Terrell, the fifteen year old son of Ed Terrell. The arrest made national news. Terrell was a member of the show's "Rough Riders." Terrell was accused of murdering Claude C. Wheeler in a fight which occurred in Marion, Kentucky. Two men by the names of Lon Agee and Will Ward had reported that they had been attacked by a group of men from the show. Both were bleeding profusely, with bruises and cuts over their heads and faces. Wheeler, angered by the situation, went to the train station to confront the showmen about their treatment of the two townsmen. After words were exchanged by the two sides, pistol shots quickly followed. Wheeler crawled under a wagon to

escape the gunfire, but was quickly surrounded by twenty of the showman who began to fire underneath the wagon. Wheeler was dragged out from underneath the wagon and clubbed by the showmen. Wheeler was found dying fifty yards from the scene of the crime, robbed of his pistol and his watch. He died before a doctor could reach him, suffering from three gun wounds and skull fractures in two areas. After the shooting, the show trains left town heading for Princeton, Kentucky. ⁶

Warrants were issued for four of the show's "Rough Riders." All of the warrants were forwarded to the Sheriff of Caldwell County, the show's new location. Those listed in the warrant were M. Heffner, Eli McGregor, Claude Morton, and James Terrell. Terrell caught a break when witnesses stated that Wheeler who had been drinking was reckless at the time. Witnesses were also unable to identify who actually fired the first shot. Terrell was soon released by the court on August 9th after having reasonably proved he was asleep during the fight. The other three cowboys were eventually released because the prosecution could not provide a witness to place them at the scene. The news of the trial was bad advisement for the show and damaged attendance.⁷

In May, while the show was in Terre Haute, Indiana, trouble struck again. An accidental shooting occurred during a show which injured nine spectators. A bullet discharged when a shotgun held by Elmer Mendenhall, one of the show's performers, misfired. Mendenhall was arrested and was put in jail with a bond of \$3,000, ending his

career with the show. The performers of "Buckskin Bill's" were no strangers to violence, however showmen fighting between one another and between audience members was a common occurrence. A fight between the "Rough Riders" and African-American members of the community occurred when the show was performing in Paris, Kentucky. John Durgin, a member of the Paris community, was beaten and had several cuts. Police were called in but could not pin point an assailant.⁸

The show returned to Paducah on Saturday October 16th, 1900, arriving unexpectedly after closing their season in Knoxville, Tennessee. The show had originally planned to return on October 26, 1900, but Fletcher Terrell, the manager of the show, said the group decided to return to Paducah early because of poor prospects and poor health. The show would remain in Paducah the entire winter until they left for the 1901 season.⁹ The trouble for the Terrell brothers did not end once they returned to Paducah. Some of the show's employees sued the Terrell brothers for their missing salaries. A grand total of \$800 was filed against the Terrell brothers. The *Billboard* in their October 27th, 1900 issue stated that the "Terrell Bros. are now known to a select few of the profession as the Terrible Brothers." After the disastrous opening season of 1900, it is easy to see how the Terrell brothers earned this moniker.¹⁰

The Terrell brothers were also charged with damage to a show car leased from Mr. M.E. Rice of New York. The damage was so bad, Rice actually

traveled from New York to Paducah to see it for himself. The brothers claimed to have no money to pay for the damage, making matters worse. To add to their troubles, the Terrells were once again sued by their employees for missing salaries. In the April 6th, 1901 issue of *Billboard*, the Terrell brothers were reported to have owed \$2,000 dollars to their performers and employees from the last season, and that the debts must be paid before it could take the road again. Paducah's "Squire Barber's court" eventually forced the Terrells to pay a total of \$842.10 to employees that sued for back payments.

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Despite the lawsuits and accusations, "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" hit the road for the 1901 season, visiting places such as Indianapolis, Indiana, Allegan, Michigan, and Paris, Kentucky. In May, Ed Terrell leased his share of the show to his brother John B. Terrell for ten months at \$150.00 per week. At the show's opening on May 4th, it did not enjoy the fanfare which had greeted its previous season. Part of the reason was all of the bad publicity it received in the newspaper, with the *Paducah Sun* barely mentioning the opening parade. Adding to the continuing bad image of the show was a ticket scam involving a prominent attorney from Paducah and the ticket master of the show. A Paducah city attorney named R. T. Lightfoot took his son to the show on the night of May 4th. Lightfoot, who had a ticket for himself only needed one more ticket for his son. He gave the ticket master a ten dollar bill, but was only given 75 cent in return. He quickly asked for the corrected

amount, but was denied. Lightfoot protested and quickly notified the police. He was returned his money that same night. These men, dubbed, "short change grafters," were common in all entertainment circles at the turn of the 20th century, but put one more mark against "Buckskin Bill's Show".¹²



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During the opening of the 1901 season, the show was not without its drama, with many of its members being arrested for public drunkenness or forgery. The "bad egg" of the show seemed to be a man named Charles Elliott. Elliott was arrested twice for forgery and stealing, respectively. He was arrested for forging an order from John Terrell, one of the owners, for \$1.50 at a boarding house. Elliott was not alone in jail, four of his co-workers were also arrested for drunkenness and made to pay a \$1.00 fine. Elliott's jail mates were John Rogers, Ed Allen, W. M. Mason, and Bert Hollier. After his initial

release, Elliott did not last long in the free world. Just two days later he was arrested once again, this time for selling stolen goods. He was charged with selling a pair of leather shoes stolen from Charles Clark. After the evidence in the case was heard, the court determined that Elliott was a "bad egg." He even wore a vest he had stolen from another man to court. Elliott claimed he bought all of the items from a strange man. The show also faced multiple lawsuits bought by current and former employees.¹³

On May 14th, the show ran in to some bad luck in Vincennes, Indiana, when one of the cowgirls was killed during the show. Miss Thresa Russell, dubbed "Queen of the Cowgirls," was dragged to death when her foot was caught in her horse's stirrups. Russell was practicing a new stunt in which she jumped from one horse to another. Several cowboys made an attempt to stop the horse, one even stabbed the horse with a pitchfork, instantly killing it. When Russell was finally picked up, she was unconscious and suffering from internal and external injuries which proved to be fatal.¹⁴

While on the road in New Castle, Indiana, shortly after Russell's death, one member of the Buckskin Bill's cooking staff was stabbed to death by another. Edward Wallace was killed by Williams Briggs, who escaped to the woods located near the show's performance grounds. Then in Zanesville, Ohio, a bad storm wreaked havoc when a strong wind storm destroyed the setup of the show and killed two men. Henry Butler and Wm Case were killed when a tent pole struck the two on the head, killing them both. Another victim of the storm's

wrath, James Conn, nearly died when a rope wrapped around his neck, nearly choking him. Conn was rescued by other members of the show, but still suffered severe injuries. Twelve others also suffered minor injuries during the storm.¹⁵ To add to the headache of equipment being destroyed by storms and members of the show being wanted for murder, the Native Americans of the show decided to strike for higher wages. Twenty-five Cheyenne Indians wanted \$100 more a week for their services. Their demands were not met, and they left the show at Ashland, Ohio and headed to Columbus, to await transportation home. At this time, Native Americans were not allowed to leave their reservation unless someone paid for their return, so the government charged the show for the safe return of the Cheyenne Indians.¹⁶

The show officially disbanded in Laporte, Indiana and returned back to Paducah on July 22nd 1901. The early return back to Paducah seems to have been blamed on a severe draught which had been plaguing the mid-West, the wind storm that damaged the show's tents, and the resulting death of Butler and Case. In an interview with a *Paducah Sun* reporter, a man working for the show stated, "If the weather gets cooler and the crops get so that we can be readily supplied we will probably start on a southern tour." The show was never able to return to the 1901 circuit, but stayed in Paducah to regroup for the 1902 season.¹⁷

After the show dissolved at Laporte, many of the employees headed to their respective homes. One group, however, was not so lucky in their quest

back. The Native Americans who were part of the show were stranded in various cities across the United States. Swallow and his wife Red Feather Swallow, both Cheyenne Indians, were stranded in St. Louis after running out of the money they were given for travel expenses. The Native Americans were only given \$8.00 a piece for their travels back home. Police found them at the train station and provided shelter until arrangements could be made to take them back to El Reno, Oklahoma. Sixteen Native Americans who were a part of the show were also stranded in Cleveland, Ohio, and made national news in a *Washington Times* article. Chief White Eye, a member of this group, telegraphed the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency in Oklahoma asking for money to complete their travels. The agency wired back the following message, "You will have to look to your employer for means to get home. You took the risk, and you have no one to blame but yourself. Office has no funds to aid you." The article concludes by stating that the only option left for the Native Americans was to walk back home.¹⁸

In January 1902, the Terrell brothers filed for bankruptcy. According to the *Billboard*, Fletcher Terrell's liabilities included \$10,942.77. Years of mismanagement and their run of bad luck contributed to the bankruptcy. In February, the *Paducah Sun* announced that the show had been purchased by Chicago businessmen Henry E. Allott [Bunk Allen], John C. O'Brein, and Val Hoffman. The purchase included sixteen carloads of property an agreement that the show would return to Paducah

every year for winter quarters. The new management said they planned to open the season in Paducah on May 3rd and then travel to New York.¹⁹

The new owners wasted no time in bringing new talent to the show, with additions such as Bille Earthquake, a Zulu warrior, Miss Lewis, a Circassian, Madam Lelan, a mind reader, G. L. Wiltsie, a tattooed man, and Mill Slivino, a strong lady. The *Billboard* reported in April that twenty sewing girls were hard at work sewing wagon covers, flags, and banners for the 1902 season. The new manager of the show, H. E. Allott, also known as "Bunk," sent a telegraph from South Dakota to the *Billboard* stating he had secured fifty Sioux Indians for the show. With these additions to the show, the 1902 season looked to be the best yet.²⁰

On May 3rd, the show's parade opened to stellar reviews. The *Paducah Sun* said that it, "proved to be one of the most creditable displays ever seen in Paducah." A large crowd was on hand to witness the parade, with many people coming from all over the region. The show included thirty-six Native Americans from the Sioux Reservation, led by chiefs "Short Bull," and "Red Bear," a medicine man "Hollow Horn Bear," a policeman "Bad Corn Cob," and two sub chiefs named "Two Dogs" and "Bear Shield." The show provided a \$19,000 bond for the safe return of the Native Americans to their reservation, unlike the 1901 season where the Native Americans were on their own. The *Paducah Sun* declared "There is a corps of efficient trainers, managers in charge, and every indication is for the

success the company deserves." Every aspect of the show from the sharp shooters to the cooking tent seemed better managed than previous seasons.²¹

The 1902 season featured twenty-two 70 foot railcars, supporting three sleeping cars, one private hotel car (occupied by the managers), two baggage cars, ten flats, and six stock cars. Two advance cars were newly built, which traveled in front of the show and advertised before the rest of the show arrived. A list of the managers of the show was printed in the May 10th issue of the *Billboard*. H.E. Allott was acting manager of the show, J.C. O'Brein the director, Harry W. Sermon railroad conductor, V. Hoffman, treasurer, and John A. Leahy as press agent. The new administration stated that they wanted people to know that they were in no way connected with the Terrell brothers.²²

As with the last two seasons, trouble would strike again, this time when the show performed in Louisville, Kentucky. The incident involved one of the star performers, Alexander DePauw, who got who got drunk and passed out on a lawn on 4th Street. When called to take the witness stand, DePauw, who claimed to be full-blooded Native American, pretended that he could not speak English. The judge fined him \$5.00 but DePauw could not pay the fine and had to miss the opening parade, costing the show a star.²³

Trouble struck again when three members of the show kidnapped a fifteen-year old teenager, named Laura Belle Murray, when the show visited Vanceburg, Kentucky. The three men were arrested

at Ashland, Kentucky and charged with keeping Murray repeating assaulting her, holding her prisoner on their show train, and eventually throwing her off the train. In July, the *Billboard*, reported that the three men were released because Murray could not identify them.²⁴

Despite the troubles of the 1902 season, the show did extremely well, reporting \$2,700 at Russellville, Kentucky. Much of this success can be attributed to the side shows, which had become an integral part of the show. A snake charmer named Lottie Lacy, Lazelle, a fortune teller, and G. L. Wiltsie, the tattooed man, were popular side show attractions. The cowboy band was also a big feature of the show, featuring jubilee singers, cake walkers, and cornet, alto, trombone, baritone, tuba, snare drum, and bass drum players. H.E. Walker, a ventriloquist and singer, was also a featured part of the concert.²⁵

The success of the show continued when it crossed the Missouri River, reporting to the *Billboard* that it cleared a just over \$10,000 in two weeks. The show's agent, Harry W. Semon, reported that he planned to take the show to Texas and then into Florida, but J.C. O'Brien decided he had had enough of the show and chose to sell his stock to Val Hoffman, a Chicago brewer. In September, several members of the "Great Buffalo and Wild West Show" joined Buckskin Bill's, bringing a herd of buffalo. The show did excellent business in Texas, despite Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and the Ringling Bros. being in the state at the same time.²⁶

The 1902 season wrapped up in Desoto, Missouri ending the season in good financial standing. The management announced that it would no longer use Paducah for its wintering quarters, choosing Chicago, Illinois as its new home. Plans were announced in February of 1903 that the name of the show would be changed to "The Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West Show." The show's managers were able to obtain Cole Younger and Frank James, notorious members of the Jesse James gang, as part of the show. The show did extremely well during the 1903 season, bring in anywhere from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a week. "The Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West" show finally met its end on October 3rd, when both Younger and James grew tired of the circus life. The show headed to winter in Fort Worth, Texas, planning to open for the 1904 season under the name of "Buckskin Bill's Historic Wild West and Consolidated Congress of Wonders." The show did not fare well in 1904, eventually breaking up in Erie, Pennsylvania. Ironically, the show abandoned twenty-five Native-Americans, with only enough money to make it to St. Louis, paralleling the problems the Terrell brothers posed in 1901. Colonel F. Cummins, who would own his own Wild West show featuring Native Americans years later, took pity on the Native Americans and paid for their passage home.²⁷

Even though "Buckskin Bill's Wild West Show" never reached the level of success of other Wild West shows, it did make Paducah a hub of entertainment. The show brought a cultural diversity

to the city that has not been seen again. The show did manage to tour for five seasons, despite the problems it faced on the road. The Terrell Brothers themselves represent the American "do-it-yourself mentality."

About the Author:

Richard Parker works as a Social Studies teacher at Boone County High School in Florence, Kentucky. He grew up in Paris, Tennessee and graduated from Murray State University in 2009. In his spare time he enjoys playing guitar and the clawhammer banjo. In the fall of 2015, he will wed his fiancée Emily Hensel at the historic Irvin Cobb Hotel in downtown Paducah, Kentucky.

Notes:

¹ *New York Clipper*, May 03, 1890, p. 115; *New York Clipper*, August 23, 1890, p. 373; *Daily Tobacco Leaf-Chronicle*, October 12, 1891; *New York Clipper*, January 16, 1892, p. 745.

² *New York Clipper*, January 16, 1892, p. 745; *New York Clipper*, March 19, 1892, p. 18; *The Paducah Daily Sun*, March 10, 1897; *The Paducah Daily Sun*, February 21, 1898; *The Paducah Daily Sun*, December 22, 1899; *Paducah, KY, 1890-91*, Paducah, KY, USA: H. Thornton, Bennett & Co., 1890.

³ *A Pair of Shootists: The Wild West Story of S.F. Cody and Maud Lee*, pp. 108-110, p. 116.

⁴ *Maysville Evening Bulletin*, Tuesday, July 07, 1900; *The Paducah Sun*, May 02, 1902.

⁵ *The Paducah Sun*, May 01, 1902; *Billboard*, May 1, 1900, pp. 6,7; *The Bourbon News*, July 13, 1900; *Crittenden Press*, July 26, 1900.

⁶ *The Times*, Washington, August 06, 1900; *Billboard*, August 11, 1900, p. 5; *Crittenden County, Kentucky Obituaries and Death Notices*, Volume II 1900-1905, Stephen Eskew, p. 23-26; Year: 1900; Census Place: Paducah Ward 1, McCracken, Kentucky;

Roll: 540; Page: 7A; Enumeration District: 0064; FHL microfilm: 1240540.

⁷ *Billboard*, 1 August 11, 1900, p. 5; *The Paducah Sun*, 1 Aug. 9, 1900; *1 Crittenden County, Kentucky Obituaries and Death Notices*, Volume II 1900-1905, Stephen Eskew p. 26-28.

⁸ *Iowa State Bystander*, May 25, 1900; *Kentuckian*, July 27, 1900.

⁹ *Billboard*, October 20, 1900, p. 5.

¹⁰ *Billboard*, October 27, 1900, p. 5

¹¹ *Paducah Sun*, January 07, 1901; *Billboard*, April 6, 1901; *Paducah Sun*, May 09, 1901

¹² *Paducah Sun*, April 25, 1901; *Paducah Sun*, May 02, 1901; *Paducah Sun*, March 28, 1901; *The Sunday Chat*, May 05, 1901.

¹³ *Paducah Sun*, May 04, 1901; *Paducah Sun*, May 07, 1901

¹⁴ *Paducah Sun*, May 14, 1901; *Rock Island Argus*, May 15, 1901

¹⁵ *Chicago Eagle*, June 01, 1901; *Marietta Daily Leader*, June 06, 1901

¹⁶ *Billboard*, July 12, 1901, pp. 4, 5, 6.

¹⁷ *The Paducah Sun*, July 22, 1901; *The Plymouth Republican*, July 25, 1901

¹⁸ *The St. Louis Republic*, September 22, 1901; *The Guthrie Daily Leader Oklahoma*, September

30, 1901; *The Washington Times*, November 23, 1901

¹⁹ *The Paducah Sun*, January 31, 1902; *Billboard*, January 25, 1902, pp. 6,7; *The Paducah Sun*, February 12, 1902.

²⁰ *Billboard*, March 29, 1902, pp. 7, 8; *Billboard*, April 12, 1902, pp. 5,6

²¹ *The Paducah Sun*, May 03, 1902; *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, May 02, 1902.

²² *The Billboard*, May 10, 1902, pp. 5,6

²³ *The Paducah Sun*, May 05, 1902.

²⁴ *The Paducah Sun*, June 20, 1902; *Billboard*, July 12, 1902, pp. 5, 6

²⁵ *Billboard*, May 31, 1902, pp. 3,5,6; *Billboard*, June 7, 1902, pp. 4, 5, 6; *Billboard*, June 21, 1902, pp. 4, 5, 6; *Billboard*, August 16, 1902, pp. 4,5,6,7; *Billboard*, August 30, 1902, p. 4.

²⁶ *Billboard*, August 30, 1902, p. 4; *Billboard*, September 20, 1902, pp. 4, 5; *Billboard*, No date, probably October, 1902, p.11

²⁷ *The Paducah Sun*, November 03, 1902; *Billboard*, December 27, 1902, pp. 6, 14; *The Paducah Sun*, February 26, 1903; *Billboard*, October 3, 1903, pp. 8,9,10; *Billboard*, November 7, 1903, p. 10; *The Wichita Daily Eagle*, April 24, 1904; *The St. Louis Republic*, July 06, 1904.