ATTUCKS REVIVE TO THRIVE | HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

The Wonderful Wolfpack

Lives Shaped at Attucks — the scholars, builders, journalists, mayors and champions educated at Attucks High School, 1916–1967.



Attucks High School, 712 First Street, Hopkinsville — built in 1916, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2013. Photo: Hoptown Chronicle

Attucks High School developed some of the brightest and boldest African-American scholars in western Kentucky. For 51 years it was the beating heart of Black Hopkinsville — a school, a gathering place and a launching pad. This magazine tells the stories of the people who walked its halls, and of the effort now under way to bring the building back to life.

EST. 1916 | THE WOLVES | REVIVE TO THRIVE

ATTUCKS Revive to Thrive

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A school that built a community

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A note on naming and accuracy

This collection is not called “alumni” alone, on purpose. Some people profiled here graduated from Attucks; others were educated at Attucks and, when Hopkinsville desegregated, finished at Hopkinsville High School or Christian County High School. Calling them all Attucks graduates would erase that history, so this issue honors them as **lives shaped at Attucks** and names each person's own school where the record shows it. Every profile is drawn from the Attucks community's own compiled histories and checked against published sources, listed on the back page. Two profiles — Eugene Poole Jr. and Dr. Raymond Burse — are labeled *Hopkinsville natives in Attucks' spirit*, because published records credit them to other schools: Dr. Burse graduated from Christian County High School, and Mr. Poole's Hall of Distinguished Alumni honor is a University of Kentucky award. They are included, clearly labeled, because Hopkinsville claims them with pride — not as people educated at Attucks.

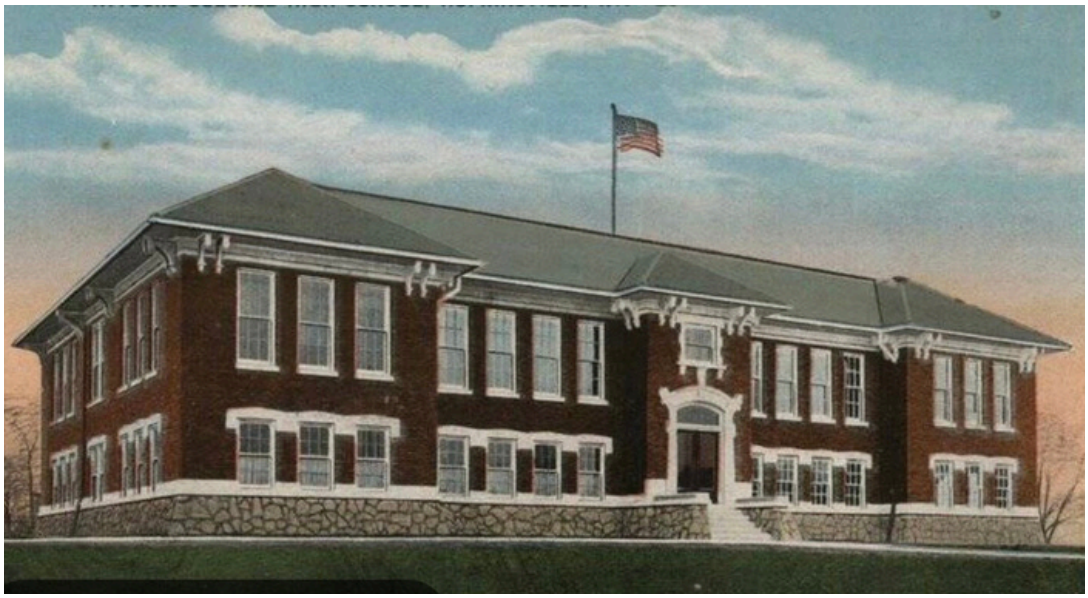
Where no reliable photograph of a person profiled could be found, this magazine says so rather than printing the wrong face. Photo credits appear on the back page.

Attucks Revive to Thrive is a $1 million campaign to restore the building as a community hub — for education, entrepreneurship, and health and wellness — and to bring attainable housing to the Eastside neighborhood. Phase 1 is underway: crews are removing the unsound north wing, preserving its bricks, stabilizing the 1916 shell, and reroofing the south wing. WB Properties is leading the restoration, with Men 2 Be.

How to support the work: Attucks Revive to Thrive is led by Men 2 Be and WB Properties SE. Learn more and join the capital campaign at **wbpropertiesse.com**. To make a donation to the Attucks Revive to Thrive campaign, scan the QR code to the right. Mail-in donations should be sent to P.O. Box 164, Hopkinsville, KY 42241. Checks should be made payable to Men 2 Be, memo Attucks. A tax-deductible contribution form will be sent to your return address.

THE BUILDING

1916: The 1st and only black high school opens



Named for Crispus Attucks, the African-American patriot killed in the Boston Massacre, Attucks High School opened in 1916 at First and Vine Streets in the heart of Hopkinsville's thriving Black community. Designed by local architect John T. Waller and built by Forbes Manufacturing Company for $17,640 — partly from brick reclaimed from the former Clay Street School — it was the first and only four-year high school for Black students in both Christian and Trigg counties. Before Attucks, Black students in Hopkinsville were served by Jackson Street School, which by 1912 offered only two years of high school. Attucks changed what a Black family in western Kentucky could expect: a full diploma, well-credentialed teachers who rivaled and often surpassed their white counterparts, and a building the community could call its own. By 1939, the school enrolled 227 students with 11 teachers, and 35 students graduated that year.

1916 — Attucks High School opens; Fannie Mae Bronston Postell, who began teaching at Jackson Street School, is credited as its organizer.

1919 — Student J.T. Whitney Jr. launches the *Little Courant* newspaper from his father's law office.

1924 — Ted Poston graduates and heads toward a pioneering career in American journalism.

1947 — The Wolves win their first state title in basketball.

1957 — A gymnasium and classroom addition expands the campus; the Wolves win the last Kentucky High School Athletic League title.

1960 — Attucks reaches the Kentucky Sweet Sixteen and finishes fourth in the state.

1967 — The last class graduates from the all-Black high school as Christian County desegregates; students move to Christian County High School.

1967–1988 — The building serves the whole community as integrated Attucks Middle School, then closes as a school in 1988.

2013 — Attucks is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

THE FOUNDER

Fannie Mae Bronston Postell

The organizer of Attucks High School — principal, 1927–1934



Fannie Mae Bronston Postell is credited as the organizer of Attucks High School. A graduate of Berea College in 1890, she began her teaching career at Jackson Street School in Hopkinsville and rose to become that school's principal — the post from which she helped bring a full four-year Black high school into being.

When Attucks opened in 1916, it stood as the only Black high school in Hopkinsville. Postell served as the school's principal from 1927 to 1934, shaping its standards in the years when its reputation was made. She was married to George D. Postell, and they had three children: John, Flora Mae and Mattie.

Her legacy is the institution itself. Every life in this magazine — every lesson, championship and career that followed — passed through doors she helped open.

THE RECORD-KEEPER

Kathryne Irvin Northington

She wrote Black Hopkinsville down, week after week, for 37 years



An Attucks graduate, Kathryne Irvin Northington studied at a business school in Cleveland before returning home as bookkeeper and receptionist for Dr. Bankie Moore's medical clinic. Beginning in 1950 she served as legal secretary to Louis P. McHenry, a Hopkinsville civil rights attorney — a front-row seat to the legal work of the movement years.

Northington also worked for the Hopkinsville Police Department as a records clerk and secretary, helping establish the department's criminal records division before retiring in 1974.

Most Hopkinsville readers remember her best for the *Kentucky New Era*. From 1952 to 1989 she was the newspaper's correspondent for the African American community, reporting its events and compiling its church announcements in her column. In an era when Black life was routinely left out of the paper, Northington made sure it was in — names, weddings, church news and all. Much of what this magazine can say about Attucks rests on records kept by people like her.

WORDS AND SONG

Jessye Morgan

She gave the Wolves their song



Jessye Frazer Morgan wrote the alma mater for Attucks High School — “Stand and Cheer for Dear Old Attucks” — the song generations of Wolves sang at assemblies, games and graduations, and the thread that still ties former Attucks students together long after the last class graduated in 1967. Little else about Morgan is preserved in the sources compiled for this issue, which is itself a reminder of how much Attucks history survives only because someone wrote it down.

“Stand and Cheer for Dear Old Attucks”

THE PIONEER WITH A PEN

Ted Poston

Class of 1924 — the Dean of Black Journalists

Ted Poston graduated from Attucks in 1924 and became a pioneering African-American reporter for the *New York Post*, one of the first Black journalists to work for a major white-owned American daily. In Washington, he served in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's informal "Black Cabinet," the circle of Black advisers who pressed the New Deal to serve Black Americans too.

Poston's reporting — on lynching, labor and the everyday indignities of Jim Crow — earned him a Pulitzer Prize nomination in 1949 and the enduring title his peers gave him: the **Dean of Black Journalists**.

Poston was inducted into the Kentucky Journalism Hall of Fame in 2000 and the Kentucky Writers Hall of Fame in 2022.

In 2017, the Kentucky Historical Society and local supporters dedicated a historical marker for Poston at Founders Square in downtown Hopkinsville. It was the first historical marker for a Black person in Christian County. He proved, from a segregated classroom in Hopkinsville, that a Black reporter's byline belonged on the front page of American life.



Ted Poston. Photo: BlackPast.org

FEATURE STORY

bell hooks

Talking back — and coming home



bell hooks. Photo: Kolumn Magazine

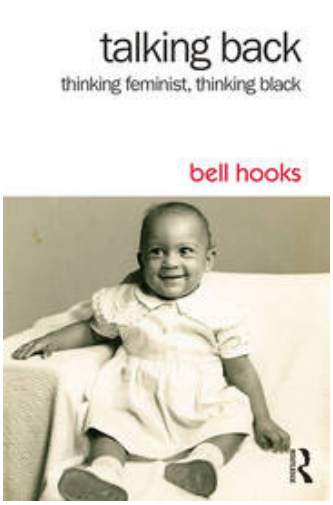
She was born Gloria Jean Watkins in Hopkinsville in 1952, daughter of Rosa Bell and Veodis Watkins, and she chose her pen name — bell hooks, spelled without capital letters — in honor of her great-grandmother. She would become a professor, feminist, cultural critic, poet and author of more than 30 books, including *Ain't I a Woman*, *Breaking Bread* and the children's books *Happy to Be Nappy* and *Be Boy Buzz* — and one of the foremost African American intellectuals of her generation.

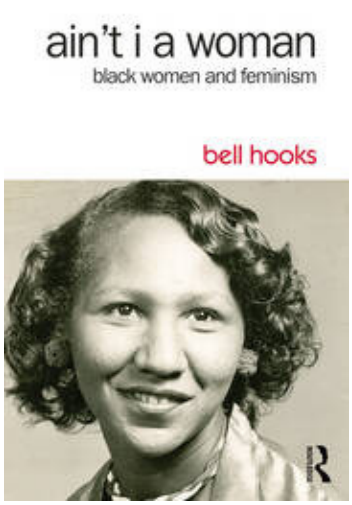
Her schooling began in Hopkinsville's segregated classrooms, at Booker T. Washington Elementary and Attucks High School, where, as she often recalled, Black women teachers taught her that education was a practice of freedom. As Hopkinsville integrated, she moved to Hopkinsville High School and graduated with one of its first integrated classes — a transition she wrote about with clear eyes for the rest of her life.

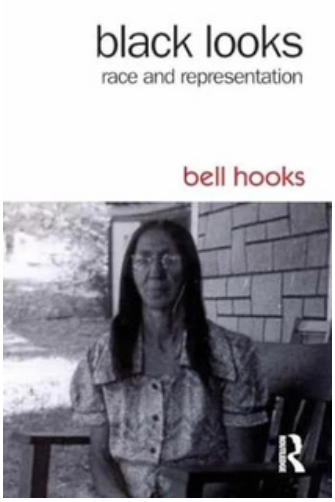
From there: hooks graduated from Stanford University (B.A.), the University of Wisconsin–Madison (M.A.) and the University of California, Santa Cruz (Ph.D.). After nearly 30 years of teaching in California, Connecticut, New York and Ohio, she came home to Kentucky in 2004, joining Berea College as Distinguished Professor in Residence in Appalachian Studies. In 2010 Berea opened the bell hooks Institute to house her papers, poems and personal items, which she donated to the college in 2017.

Her honors include induction into the Kentucky Civil Rights Hall of Fame in 2014 and the Kentucky Writers Hall of Fame in 2018. Hopkinsville remembers her at home, too: her face is on a downtown mural, a local book club is dedicated to her works, a street outside the old Carnegie Library bears her name, and a wing of the Pennyroyal Area Museum is dedicated to her.

bell hooks died in Berea, Kentucky, in 2021. The girl who learned to "talk back" in Attucks classrooms never stopped — and never stopped crediting the teachers who taught her how.









FEATURE STORY

Francis Eugene Whitney

F.E. Whitney built houses, a subdivision — and a road into public office



Born in Hopkinsville in 1916, the year his school opened, Francis Eugene Whitney graduated from Attucks and went on to Kentucky State University and Indiana University. In 1948 he opened the F.E. Whitney Real Estate Agency and co-organized the Durrett Avenue Realty Co., serving as its secretary-treasurer as it developed Gladys-Gail Village, the city's first African-American subdivision.

Governor Lawrence Wetherby appointed Whitney to the Interim Council of the City of Hopkinsville in 1953, where he served 21 years. In 1972, upon Mayor Alfred Naff's resignation, Whitney served as mayor of Hopkinsville for one week. From 1977 he served 20 years as a magistrate and later as deputy judge-executive of Christian County Fiscal Court.

Whitney was the first Black realtor accepted into the Kentucky Association of Realtors and its board of directors, and among the first accepted into the National Association of Realtors. Today the F.E. Whitney Welcome Center on Interstate 24 honors him — the only Black man in Kentucky recognized with a welcome center. Whitney died in 2006 at 86 and is buried at Cave Spring Cemetery.

THE PRESS & THE COURT

J.T. Whitney Jr.

A newspaper of his own at 15

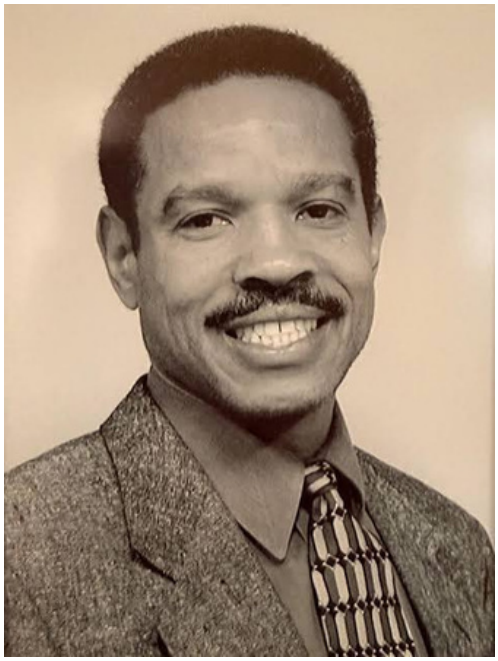
In February 1919, J.T. Whitney Jr. — about 15 years old and still a student at Attucks — launched the *Little Courant* newspaper from his father's law office. The February 1919 debut issue famously announced the establishment of the local NAACP branch in Hopkinsville (with charter members including James T. Whitney Sr.). He published it through August 1922, then went on to Fisk University in Nashville. His printing equipment was later sold to the *Kentucky New Era*. A century before student media labs, an Attucks teenager was already a publisher: reporting, printing and selling a paper of his own.

He was the son of J.T. Whitney Sr. and the older brother of F.E. Whitney. He is buried in the historic Cave Springs Cemetery.

CIVIC BUILDERS

Wendell Lynch

From Attucks to the mayor's office



Wendell Lynch attended Attucks before its closure and integration, entering 10th grade at Hopkinsville High School. After graduating from high school, Lynch attended college at Philips University, eventually returning to Hopkinsville in the spring of 1973. He built a 44-year career in banking, retiring as market president for BB&T. Hopkinsville voters knew him first as a city councilman over several terms. His fellow council members voted to appoint him as interim mayor in spring 2020. Later that year, he won a special election to complete his term mayor of Hopkinsville. Lynch became the first Black resident of Hopkinsville to be elected mayor. An Attucks student running the city his school once served from behind segregation's wall.

Patricia Waddell Bell

From Attucks to city council



Patricia Waddell Bell graduated from Attucks High School and went into a long career in banking before she retired. She was first elected to Hopkinsville City Council in 1999 and served 12 terms, a total of 23 years as councilwoman for Ward 9.
During her tenure, she served as a liasion for police relations on the Inner City Advisory Committee and served as a comissioner for the Hopkinsville Housing Authority, helping oversee public housing developments and modernization projects for lower-income families. Additionally, she helped steer Community Development Block Grant funds to urban infrastructure improvements in Durrett Avenue and all of Ward 9.

Coach William Falls

The man behind the Wolves



William Falls led Attucks basketball on four different occasions to the National Negro High School Basketball Tournament in Tennessee. The Wolves were one of only 17 Kentucky schools to play in the national event during its 19-year run.

Under Falls, Attucks won its first state title in 1947, won a second Kentucky High School Athletic League championship in 1957 — the last KHSAL title awarded — and won the Kentucky High School Athletic Association 2nd Region championship with the 1959–60 team, which went on to the Sweet Sixteen and finished fourth in the state. After Attucks graduated its last class in 1967, Falls became an assistant basketball coach at Hopkinsville High School. Coach Falls was posthumously inducted into the Kentucky High School Basketball Hall of Fame in 2019. He is buried at Cave Spring Cemetery.

HONOR ROLL

The Wolves who wore the uniform

Standout student-athletes like Virgil Torian, Frank Maypray and James "Puddin" Hopkins brought local and state acclaim to Attucks under Coach William Falls. Basketball was where segregated Kentucky most visibly had to reckon with Attucks. On the court, the Wolves could not be kept off the bracket — and in 1947, 1957 and 1960, they could not be kept off the podium either. The full honor roll kept by the Attucks community is printed here as it was compiled — every name a Wolf worth remembering:

Virgil Torian

Frank Maypray

Phillip Payne

Jacob White

Fred Bellamy

James "Puddin"

Hopkins Curtis Pitt

S. A. Garrett

Thomas Torian

G. W. Fletcher

Silas Tandy

R. Q. Turnley

Roy White

Jack Oldham

Garland Brooks

Lawson Taylor

Marion Poindexter

Robert Quarles

Robert Leavell

Harvey Thomas

Emmanuel Greene

John Lenori

> **Note:** the compiled list does not assign these players to individual championship rosters, so this issue does not guess. Former Attucks students and family members who can place a player on the 1947, 1957 or 1959–60 team are invited to share that record through wbpropertiesse.com so the honor roll can be updated to carry years and titles.

ATTUCKS ALUMNA REFLECTS

Susie Coleman Archer

Class of 1964 • Cheerleader • Editor of the school paper • Higher-education leader

Susie Coleman Archer attended the historic Attucks High School from 1960 to 1964, and more than 60 years later, she does not hesitate when she describes those years.

"That was one of the happiest periods in my life," she said. "The friends you made, the teachers you may not have had the fanciest building in Hopkinsville, but we definitely had first-class teachers."

It is, she says, very safe to say that she loved Attucks. It represents a very important period in her life — and, she suspects, in the lives of others as well — because high school is, in her words, the last spell of being carefree. You leave home and you go to school where people care about you, and Attucks was that beacon.

"It was such a matter of pride to say you were going to Attucks," she said.

Archer's graduating class was 101 students — the largest class Attucks had had at that point. In their senior year, she and her classmates had the option to attend the newly integrated Hopkinsville High or Christian County High schools. They chose to stay at Attucks.

"We could have gone to HHS or CCHS our senior year of high school, but we opted to go to Attucks because our careers had been there," she said. "It made no sense to leave."

That choice says much about what the school meant to the students who filled its classrooms. Attucks was not simply the school they attended. It was where their friendships, their activities, and their ambitions had been formed — and they intended to finish there.

Teachers who cared, and a principal they revered

Again and again, Archer returns to the adults at Attucks. They cared about the students, she said, and that care started at the top.

"We thought the sun rose and set on Mr. Simpson. He was fair, very businesslike, and he exuded that care."

The teachers lived that same closeness. Some of them lived in the Eastside neighborhood around the school. Mrs. Baker, the librarian, was just down the road. Archer, who was a cheerleader and lived in Pembroke, remembers Mrs. Baker sometimes invited her to come to her house for dinner before a game; Archer would then walk back to the school to cheer, and then her dad would come get her.

Another teacher left a particular mark. Archer recalls Barbara White, her English teacher, was six feet tall and a stately woman who commanded a room for the same in. She was married to a soldier at Fort Campbell — and she was, in Archer's words, an awesome mentor.

"I was a cheerleader because she pushed me. I was editor of the school paper because of Mrs. White."

Mrs. White also organized fun activities for students on the weekends, and for students who lived in Pembroke, she would come get them and bring them back. She did not simply teach English. She made sure her students were included, encouraged and expected to do more than they might have expected of themselves.

The values Attucks instilled

Archer is specific about what Attucks taught, beyond any one subject — from home economics to chemistry.

“We learned so much at Attucks; different things that teachers prepared us for in life. No matter where we went we were prepared, and I mean that truly.”

In college, sitting in class next to people who were from all over, Archer said she felt on par with them — just as prepared as they were. For undergrad, she majored in French and history and got her master's in history, studying at Kentucky State University, Austin Peay State University and Vanderbilt University.

What came next was a career in higher education that broke ground more than once. Archer became the first African-American faculty member at Austin Peay and the first African-American Dean of Admissions at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She was the first African-American president of the Southern Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (SACRAO). She spent more than 20 years working at Vanderbilt before retiring in 2024.

That trajectory — from a segregated high school in Hopkinsville to leadership in some of the region's most respected universities — is, for Archer, part of a larger story about Attucks itself.

Segregated but not inferior

“I think the output from Attucks makes it a vital part of Hopkinsville's history. The people that came out of there make it a testament to what went on in there. We were segregated but we were not inferior.”

Attucks produced, she said, some great people who went on from Hopkinsville and did great things — bell books, Ted Poston, F.E. Whitney, to name a few. And its excellence didn't end in the classroom. Attucks had one of the best marching bands and an award-winning basketball team led by Kentucky Hall of Fame Coach William Falls.

Archer is ecstatic about the efforts to preserve and restore Attucks. She knows some people hold a different opinion about the building, but she does not share that sentiment at all.

“I believe that when you forget your past, you lose something that would help you to go forward in the future,” she said. “That building is more than just stones and mortar.”

Archer sees Attucks regaining its place as the cornerstone of the neighborhood as it once was. She sees the corner store that benefited from Attucks when students slipped over during the day or went after school. Attucks and the neighborhood sustained each other.

“When, not if”

Archer encourages people to put their all into the restoration project, for historical purposes and for what the building can still become.

“When we preserve it — I say when, not if — and people are made aware of its history and what it gave to Hopkinsville, beyond Hopkinsville to the world, it’s a beacon of what could be with a group of people who care. I see it being a boon for the whole community.”

Archer shares her nephew Eric Coleman’s dream, and the dream of others on the committee, that Attucks will once again be the center of a thriving neighborhood. A place of opportunity, put to real use for the people around it once again.

For her own part, the pride of Attucks has never faded. She gave a presentation in 2016 at her class reunion, and her closing words then are her closing words now:

“I will always be a proud graduate of Attucks High.”

Susie Coleman Archer serves on the Attucks Revive to Thrive steering committee, working to preserve and restore the school she graduated from in 1964.



HOPKINSVILLE NATIVE — IN ATTUCKS' SPIRIT

Eugene Poole Jr.

Steward of the U.S. Capitol



Eugene Poole Jr., of District Heights, Maryland, is a Hopkinsville native who rose to serve as jurisdiction executive and senior project executive for the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. An architect and certified project construction manager with more than 30 years of executive-level design and construction management experience, he is a decorated former U.S. Air Force officer, honorably discharged after three tours of duty.

His government work includes the restoration of the U.S. Capitol Dome, the U.S. Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the Senate and House office buildings, design and construction for three U.S. presidential inaugural ceremonies, and the ongoing U.S. Capitol Visitor Center Exhibition Hall Museum. In private industry, his portfolio spans hotel resorts, schools and colleges, mixed-use and retail buildings, casino resorts, health care facilities and airfield restoration — altogether, career programs totaling nearly $5.7 billion. Earlier in his career he led Air Force defense initiatives and joint Air Force/Navy and Air Force/Army military construction projects in the United States and overseas.

Poole holds two bachelor's degrees and four master's degrees from institutions including the University of Kentucky, George Washington University and Maple Springs Baptist Bible College and Seminary, and has pursued doctoral study at the Howard University School of Divinity. He is an ordained preacher and a former professor of religion and philosophy. He was inducted into the University of Kentucky Alumni Association's Hall of Distinguished Alumni in 2020.

> **Why the label:** Poole's distinguished-alumni honor is a University of Kentucky award, and no published source consulted for this issue documents his attendance at Attucks. He is featured as a Hopkinsville native whose career embodies the standard Attucks set — not as someone educated at Attucks.

HOPKINSVILLE NATIVE — IN ATTUCKS' SPIRIT

Dr. Raymond Burse

Rhodes Scholar. Harvard lawyer.
Twice president of KY State University.



Raymond Burse, the youngest of 12 children, was born June 8, 1951, in Hopkinsville. He graduated 10th in a class of 325 students from Christian County High School — the integrated school Attucks students joined after 1967 — declining several football scholarships to attend Centre College in Danville, where he majored in chemistry and mathematics.

At Centre he was a member of the American Chemical Society and the Black-White Coalition, vice president of Omicron Delta Kappa, founder and three-year president of the Black Student Union, an adviser to the college president and treasurer of the "C" Club. His college career closed with three honors: Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, the Fred M. Vinson Honor Award, and the Rhodes Scholarship.

At Oxford University he studied organic chemistry and played basketball, track, crew and rugby, earning three "Blues" — one in rugby — becoming the first Black American, and only the sixth American, to achieve that distinction. In 1975 he entered Harvard Law School, where he received the John W. Davis Award from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, then returned to Kentucky to practice with Wyatt, Grafton & Sloss, now Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs.

Burse served as president of Kentucky State University from 1982 to 1989, as vice president and general counsel for GE Appliances and Lighting from 2002 to 2012, and again as Kentucky State president from 2014 to 2016. He and his wife, Kim, live in Prospect, Kentucky; they have three sons, Raymond Jr., Justin and Eric.

> **Why the label:** Dr. Burse is a Christian County High School graduate, not an Attucks graduate. He belongs in this magazine as Hopkinsville's own — an heir of the community Attucks built — with his own school credited correctly.

REVIVE TO THRIVE

The next chapter is being built now



HCL Demolition works to remove the structurally unsound north wing Nov. 9 in order to save the rest of the building and install a new roof.

The building these students, teachers and coaches came from has been empty since it closed as a school in 1988. In 2024 the Attucks Alumni Association transferred it to the nonprofit Men 2 Be for one dollar, and the Attucks Revive to Thrive initiative — Men 2 Be with WB Properties, SE — set out to save it. Recent structural failures, including a roof collapse, led Hopkinsville's Code Enforcement Board to deem the 1916 section unsafe until stabilization is completed, and the project answered with work, not delay.

Phase 1, contracted with Miranda Construction, removes the structurally unsound north wing of the 1916 building, preserves its historic bricks for reuse in the renovation, stabilizes the building's shell and re-roofs the south wing. On November 3, 2026, HCL Demolition and Miranda Construction were on site with WB Properties CEO Eric Coleman as that work got under way.

The initiative stands on three pillars: preservation and restoration of the historic Attucks School; redevelopment of Hopkinsville's Eastside legacy neighborhood, with attainable housing as a core focus; and a modern campus for the neighborhood spanning housing, entrepreneurship, education, health and wellness — including a community center in the spirit of the school that held this community together for half a century.

Join the campaign: the $1 million Attucks capital campaign, the Attucks Legacy Society and the 1916 Sustaining Circle are described at **wbpropertiesse.com**. To make a donation to the Attucks Revive to Thrive campaign, scan the QR code to the right. Stories, photographs and corrections from former Attucks students and their families for the next edition are welcome through the same site.

Sources and photo credits

Sources: profiles compiled by the Attucks Revive to Thrive Communications Manager Zirconia Alleyne Vansauwa, November 2026; National Register of Historic Places for Attucks High School (2013); Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, University of Kentucky — entries on Attucks and Christian County schools, bell hooks and Raymond Burse; Kentucky Historical Society / Kentucky Legislature profile of Attucks High School; University of Kentucky Alumni Association, Hall of Distinguished Alumni (Eugene Poole Jr., 2020); WB Properties, SE (wbpropertiesse.com); Hoptown Chronicle reporting on William Falls, bell hooks, Ted Poston. Christian County Now reporting on the Attucks Revive to Thrive project, September–November 2026. Photos: Attucks High School building, Wikimedia Commons; Attucks entrance 2026, Christian County Now; bell hooks, Kolumn Magazine; Ted Poston, BlackPast.org; Dr. Raymond Burse, NBC News. Photographs of Fannie Mae Bronston Postell, Kathryne Irvin Northington, Jessye Morgan, Wendell Lynch, Patricia Waddell Bell, William Falls, F. E. Whitney, Kentucky New Era.