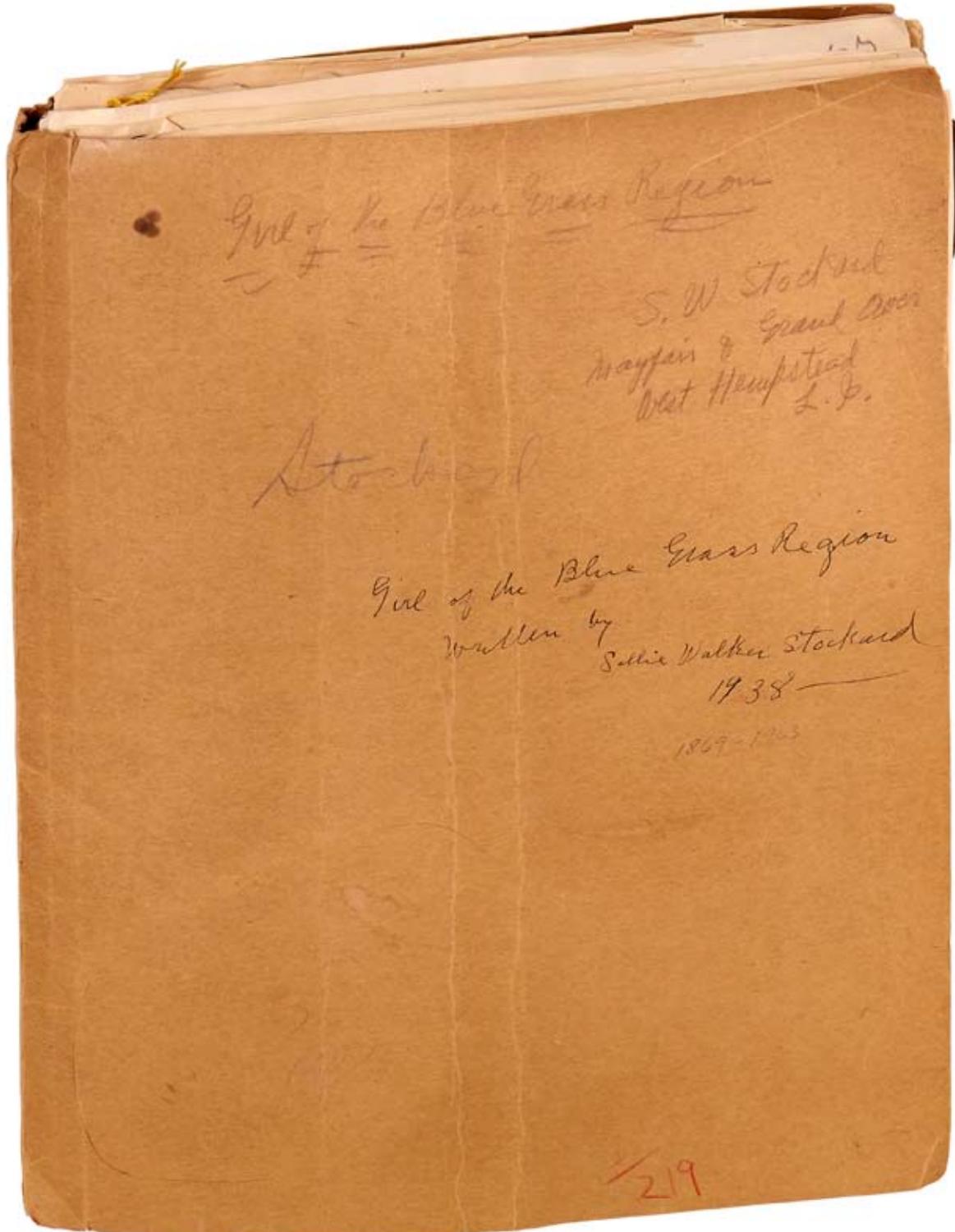


BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS

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Sallie Walker Stockard

[Unpublished Historical Manuscript by the First Woman Graduate of the University of North Carolina with Original Photographs and a Hand-Painted Fabric Relic from an early 19th Century Kentucky Wedding Dress]: "The Girl of the Bluegrass"



Unpublished manuscript. 174 leaves both typed and handwritten with extensive hand corrections and additions (a very few pages - three, perhaps - are copied from biographical works), with some cutting and pasting of the text. Text extensively illustrated with many cartes-de-visite, cabinet cards, and other photographs as listed below. A notation at front states "...51000 words more or less" dated 1938.

Manuscript paper pages a little toned, they were typed on good quality paper (sometimes re-purposed, with old office letterheads on verso) with some edge wear and soiling. Chapters are pinned together, the whole loosely laid-in to a an old manila folder with penciled titles. The photos are mostly very good or better condition. The wedding dress artifact with some old glue staining, soil, and is about good condition.

An interesting historical account of Western emigration with much of woman's history interest. The story begins in Leeds, England with the courtship and marriage of Thomas Ashton and Sarah Aspinall, giving background on the history of Leeds and the political and economic considerations that convinced them to emigrate to America. Sailing on the Black Ball line packet ship "James Monroe," they arrived in New York and had a son, Thomas Ashton, Jr., in 1826. The account further gives descriptions of their early days in New York and their attempts to find work, descriptions of the Jubilee celebrations in the city, as well as business and political history in America that helped convince the Ashtons to go west via the new Erie Canal to Cincinnati.

Eventually the Ashtons made their home in May's Lick, Kentucky. A neighbor's daughter, Lucinda Bassett Small, married the couple's son, Thomas, Jr. One of their wedding gifts was a black slave, Sallie Travis, who was three years old at the time and who chose to remain with the family after the Civil War and Emancipation. The account gives details of the wedding celebration and surrounding events.

In 1855 the Ashton, Jr. family moved from Kentucky to St. Joseph, Missouri. Ashton, Jr. sold off properties in Kentucky and took the proceeds, in whiskey, to St. Joseph "...There was always a demand for Kentucky whiskey then..."; initially living in a two-room log cabin.

One of the Ashton's daughters, Effie ("The Girl of the Bluegrass") married and went West and the text includes a story of an Apache raid and details of her living on the frontier in New Mexico and in Utah, with mention of their neighbors there (Including a daughter of Brigham Young).

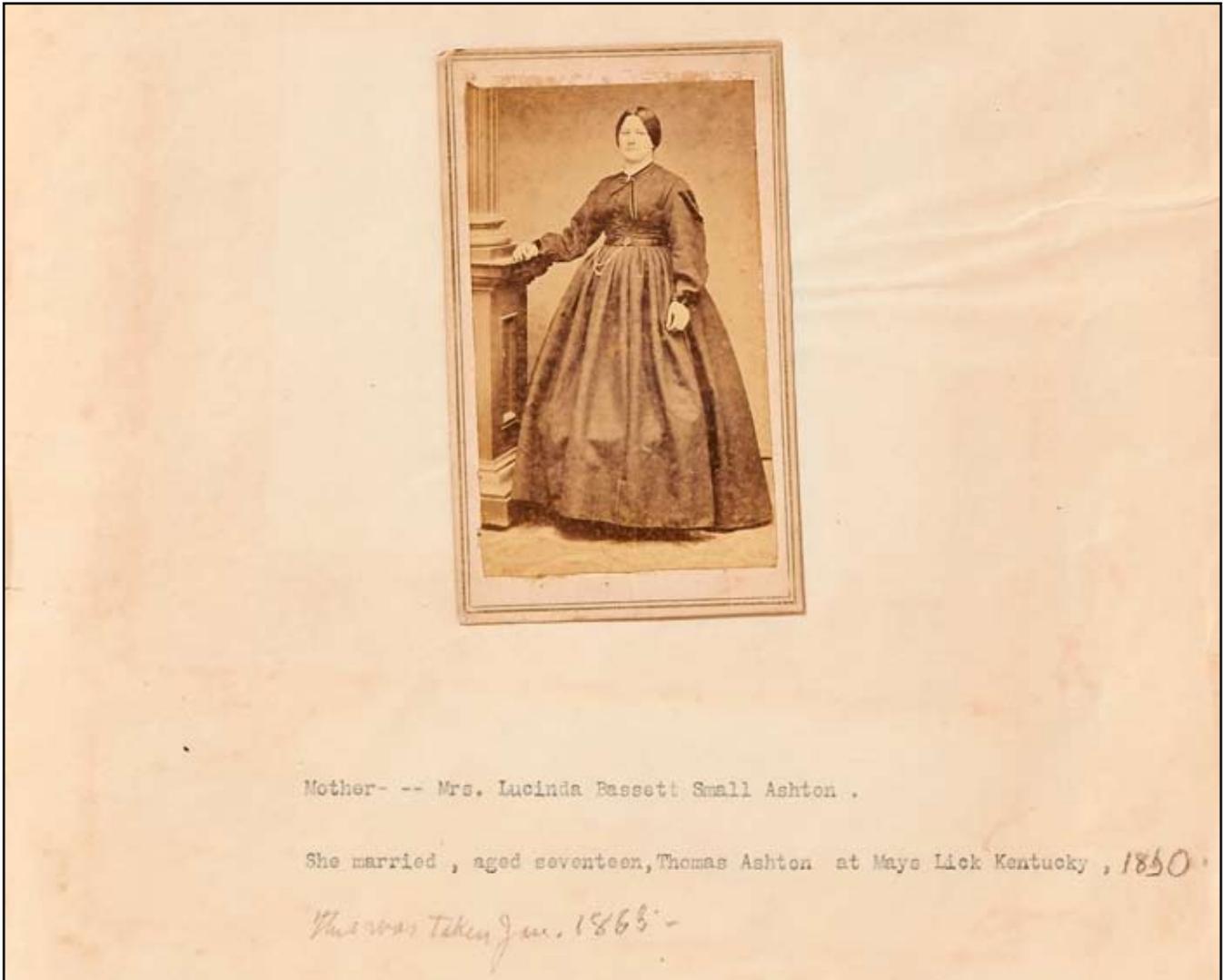
Sallie Walker Stockard (1869 - 1963) was an American writer and pioneer in women's graduate education, among other earlier academic accomplishments difficult to acquire, she earned the first degree granted to a woman at the University of North Carolina and later, a second master's degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. Her "...publications of county histories set a standard for local historical research at the start of the twentieth century... Her disappearance from the historical and literary scene following marital abandonment contradicted her academic accomplishments and made her a useful subject for understanding the social and cultural contexts of the "educated female" at the onset of women's graduate education in North America." - Carole Watterson Troxler in the *American National Biography*.



Stockard lived a long, peripatetic, and very hard-working life, often existing in dire poverty with herself and her children. She taught school and worked for a time in New Mexico and Texas and we speculate that it was there that she met Effie Ashton Smith and became interested enough in the Ashton family story to write this book length manuscript. Presumably she was inspired by the similarities of family background between the two women.

Photographs used to illustrate the text include:

1. Cabinet card group portrait of female Judge Florence Ellinwood Allen (1884 - 1966) federal judge, woman's rights advocate, "...with her mother and sisters next door neighbors to the Girl of the Blue Grass Salt Lake City Utah..."
2. Four photos of the St. Joseph home of the Ashton family, cabinet cards and snapshots
3. Carte-de-visite of Mrs. Lucinda Bassett Small Ashton
4. Cabinet card of Effie Ashton (the "Girl of the Blue Grass") in her teens
5. Photo of Colonel Thomas Ashton, Jr. in his home office at St. Joseph
6. A photograph of a framed part of the hand-made wedding dress of Sally MacDonald in May's Lick, Kentucky, made in 1812 and subsequently descended through their daughter who married Thomas Ashton, Jr.
7. A 6" x 7" piece of this dress tipped on to a sheet of paper as another 'illustration', with explanatory text
8. About a dozen photographs of former slave Sallie Travis, showing her with various Ashton family members, with farm animals, at work, relaxation and in old age
9. Several portraits of Effie MacDonald Ashton Smith
10. A few photos of the William MacDonald home in Mason County, Kentucky and also the Jefferson house in the same area, "home of some of the kin of President Thomas Jefferson".
11. A few of the church and burial grounds of the Shannon church yard in Kentucky
12. A few loose cabinet cards: a couple of a younger Effie M. A. Smith and one of her husband William Smith; [BTC#398670]



The Girl of the Blue Grass

by

Sallis Walker Stockard

"Whoever thinks a faultless work to see ,
thinks what never was and never will be." *Pope's Essay on Man*

Wilson, in The History of the City of New York ~~City~~.

This family ~~there~~ was at May's Lick, in Kentucky whither the Ashtons had now come. This was the Colonel Thomas Small family. His wife was Colonel William Macdonald's pretty daughter ^{their child they named} Lucinda Bassett Small. Names meant something in those days, told much about descent and ~~ancestry~~ ancestry. The MacDonaldis insisted on spelling out their name in full, Blood will tell especially if they hold on to their right names. Those whittling away at the family tree, in names will or might find their glorified geneologies. The Scotch were clanish, holding on to their own. Names meant ~~and~~ ^{much.}

Now Colonel Thomas Small was a ~~type~~ type of man always dear to the heart of Kentucky. He was free and open-handed, affable as Colonel Marvin McIntyre, genial company, congenial, ~~at~~ most kin to every one. His was the great blue grass farm, fine race horses, good liquors, good company. ^{There were} No news papers in those days; plenty of richest, juicy meats to be had for the shooting of the big game, made hospitality something ^{needed.} "No big meetings", said they, without sacrifice, sacrificing some animals. ~~and then~~ The women were not run to death to prepare extra food, and then ^{hospitality did depend upon} more extra food. Some body has said that civilization depended upon slavery,

~~That~~ This had been true in Egypt at the building of the pyramids, and in the feudalism of Europe, in India, and in China, and everywhere they had had any civilization, the slaves made it possible. Colonel Thomas Small had that kind of civilization. ^{Hospitality controlled public opinion, made and unmade political candidates.} ~~May it not be refuted now~~ that civilization rests upon slavery? ~~Not.~~

Slavery made hospitality possible.

The ^{little} small home, the modern kitchen, the vacuum cleaner, the nearby stores and readymade clothing ^{we think =} make for a better civilization. How can any one ask ~~for~~ somebody else to do his or her dirty work? All that waiting on is done in the factories, in the stores, by the great food companies, by the milk man, and the bread wagons. Do your bit for the good of all. Cooperation is the keynote to modern civilization. But back in the building of the pyramids, in the pyramidal work of building the United States, it was not thus. Slavery then was the basis of that civilization. It meant the feet of clay would crumble. ^{So hospitality became a lost art, no longer needed after the news papers came.}

No. 25

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"Miss Linda's" ^{Miss Poplar} great-grand sons -
 S. L. Travis with the sons of Dr. Colles Roundy -
 of St. Joe.
 the children of good Dr. Colles Roundy with whom
 she spent her last days on earth.

No. 4

Page 16



Effie Ashton - her teens.
Girl of the Blue Grass

no. 13

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Taken 2nd of July, 1917

"Miss Cinda's daughter Effie
and Sallie Travis."

No. 27

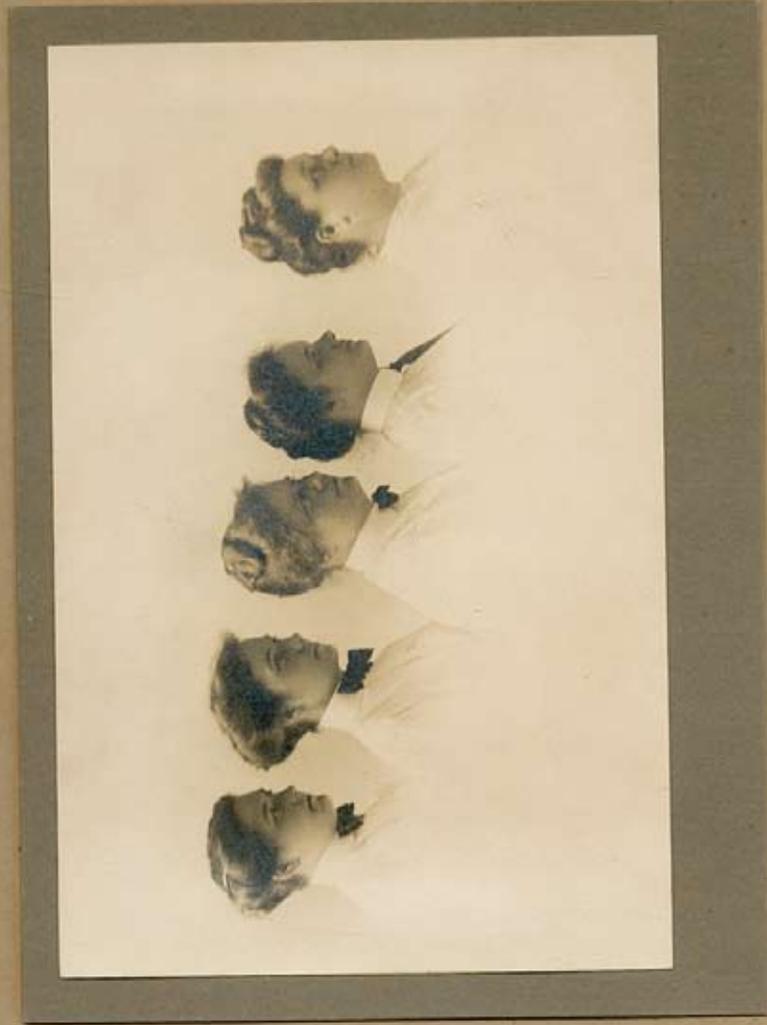
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Dr. Roundys son
with Sallie Travis,
The wedding present that went through life.

no 30

page 165



Mrs. Effie Adlon Sumkh's neighbors in Salt Lake City, Utah
 The first from the mother in front became a lawyer

She is now Judge Florence Allen
 Chattanooga, Tenn.

Who lived on H. T. H.

1881 1904

Judge Florence Allen
 with her mother and sisters.

next door neighbors to the Earl of the Blue Grass
 Salt Lake City.

No. 42

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This is the painted ruffle, a piece of it, of Miss Sarah MacDonald's wedding dress.
A daughter of Colonel William MacDonald of Mason County, Kentucky, she made
the dress, painted the ruffle with her own hands, and wore it with the
beautiful linen wedding veil, made on the home-made loom with flax.

She was the bride of Colonel Thomas Small of May's Lick, Kentucky.

This piece of the ruffle was given to the author of this book by the
grand daughter of the woman who painted it (Mrs. Annie K. Penfield.)