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SUMMER

TRACES



CAVE CITY SCHOOL 1925-1926

Quarterly Publication of
**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED**

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SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY
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ON THE COVER

Graduates of Cave City High School ca 1925-1926

The following was donated by Margaret Lester Hill. See pages 48-50 for other photographs.
Left to right:

1st row:

(2) Edna Farris	(3) Dorothy King	(4) Ruth Lafferty	(5) Ellis Martin
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2nd row:

(1) Margaret Amos	(2) Bertha Farris	(4) Louise Willia	(6) Mary Jewell Farris
(10) James Jones	(11) Johnny Eubanks	(12) Mary Sanderson	(13) Louise Rennick

3rd row:

(1) Minnie Puckett	(2) Allene Lyons	(3) Wilson Curd Handy	(4) Beverly Davis
(6) Earl Amos	(7) Gordon Laughlin	(9) Ruby Kenney?	(11) Alton Hoover

Back row:

3rd from right may be Linda King

4th from right may be Elizabeth Kenney

From the Editor

Summer! Students rushing outdoors to enjoy their vacations. Graduates in their caps and gowns, the first of the 21st century. In the spirit of education from the settling of the county through the 20th century, many of the articles in this issue will deal with schools. It is obvious that some things have changed, some remain constant! We'll also tour an old home, cool off in the Trigg Theater and spin some other tales. Lean back in the porch swing with a glass of lemonade and enjoy the issue.

The Mable Shelby Wells Contest Winners

We are pleased to present the first place winners of the Mabel Shelby Wells Essay contest, an annual endowed program of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society.

Jefferson Seminary

Submitted by Sarah Katherine Bauer, age 12, daughter of Lewis and Debbie Bauer, Hiseville Elementary.

“Since the beginning of schools in Barren County there have been over one hundred locations of school. There is one very interesting one to me and that is The Jefferson Seminary.

“Jefferson Seminary, a private school, was located on four acres of land about nine miles north of Glasgow on the present Jackson Highway US-31E. According to a thesis written by Prof. R. A. Palmore while at the University of Kentucky, Bowling G. Douglas was the founder of the school. Certain individuals through private contributions financed this school. My grandmother told me that she understood from members of her family that her great-grandfather, Henry Harrison Burks, donated the land on which the school was built. The Trustees of the school were appointed and the school chartered on January 30, 1828.

“The first structure was a brick building surrounded by woodland. It was considered at the time to be one of the finest and best schools in the country. Bowling G. Douglas was the first teacher of the school. He was a graduate of Centre College and attended Harvard College. Many of his students later became teachers.

“Professor Douglas lived to be middle-aged. The school closed upon his death. In 1880, a frame school was constructed on the same site and it became known as the Jefferson Seminary Public School. That building was later moved and yet another constructed to house Jefferson Seminary.

“My grandmother attended this school and told me about how she remembers her school days at Jefferson School.

“To avoid winter weather, the school was started in July and ended in January. Most students walked to school. The bell rang at 8:00 A.M. for the students to be in their desk. The teacher called the roll and each student answered by reciting a Bible verse. Next the teacher would inspect each student for cleanliness. Recitation periods were short because the teacher had seven grades to teach. The seventh and eighth graders rotated every other year. The teacher called

Jefferson Seminary, continued:

classes to the recitation bench in front of the room for lessons. Math and other lessons were worked on the blackboard. Sometimes they had to memorize poems. The students would do homework while the teacher was teaching classes of another grade. For homework the students read stories in their reading books and studied their spelling words.

“The children brought their lunches from home in lunch boxes or paper bag. Most every day the girls would spread out their lunches on a cloth, and share the contents. The rest of the lunch hour was spent playing games such as Prison Base, Baseball, Hide and Seek, Marbles, Mumble Peg and May I. The girls would clear off little places in the woods and build playhouses. Recess was fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at 3:00 P.M. This would give them time to go to the rest rooms which were little wooden outdoor buildings. If it was necessary to punish a child, they were kept in at playtime or sometimes they were paddled. School dismissed at four o'clock.

“Some of the teachers who taught at Jefferson Seminary from around the 1920's through 1944 were: Aline Farris, Mina Bell Burks, Evelyn Alexander, Edna Farris, Emma Crenshaw, and Mary Montgomery Farris Newberry. Aline and Edna Farris taught most of the years. Mary Farris Newberry taught the last year Jefferson was a school.

“According to Mayme Spillman, Jefferson Seminary closed in 1944. After the school closed and before Hiseville Lions Club acquired the land and building from the Barren County Board of Education in 1961, the building was used for Utopia 4-H Club and community social activities.

“In 1975 the Lions Club sold it to Jefferson Homemakers Club. Thirteen years later in 1988 the Homemakers donated the property to the Barren County Historical Foundation, Inc., who later sold it to a local developer, Doug Isenberg. The money from the sale was used by the Historical Foundation for its endeavors. This was what the Homemakers intended. It is now privately owned and used as a residence.

Laurel Bluffs School House

Submitted by John Seeley, age 12, son of Charles and Martha Seeley, Temple Hill School.

“Listen, you can hear water running down there!” It was in the well house, a six inch casing went down into the ground and a stream somewhere down there supplied water to the Laurel Bluffs school house. I stood there with my flashlight looking in the deep hole where 94 years ago children my age may have lowered sand buckets to pull drinking water up for the scholars.

“Leaving the well house, I walked into the white painted wooden Laurel Bluffs School. The building was empty of furniture, tall windows on all sides and 12-foot ceiling made the one room school seem large. Narrow gauge tongue in groove flooring was water marked, but the ceiling was still a beautiful natural wood color. Walls of the same tongue in groove had been painted white. Chimneys at back and side were fitted for stovepipes. The yard contained clumps of daffodils and two large beech trees, large enough to have been young when that school was built in 1907.

Laurel Bluffs School House, continued:

“Laura Jones Brown is now 93. I enjoyed hearing her talk about the days when she attended grade school there, (from 1913 to 1921). She remembered playing “town ball and hide-and-peek” at recess time. She studied Latin, as well as the 3 R’s along with about twenty other students each year. Her teachers included Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Williams.

“Mrs. Jo Jean Parker Scott sent me copies of old newspaper clippings that told about how the school was started. They told that before 1907, children had to walk all the way to Temple Hill if they wanted to attend school. For some families, that was about four miles one way. This was a hardship in severe weather. Local families decided to do something about it.

“In January 1907, Mrs. Belle Wilkinson deeded an acre of land for Laurel Bluffs school to district 59. Her son, Frank Wilkinson along with Moses Peden and Chris McGuire, were trustees.

“The heads of families in the district donated money, labor, and materials. Dick Scott, a well-known builder and uncle of Mrs. Frank Wilkinson (Joann Foster) put up the building. The Wilkinson family gave the logs and Joe Sabens sawed them free of charge at his sawmill. Joann Foster Wilkinson was the first teacher when the school opened in 1907. She received \$24.97 per month for 6-month term. The rate steadily increased each year.

“In another clipping, Christine Jones Dunst remembers Laurel Bluffs school. “Six years old and my first day of school! On a hot sunny July morning, my five year old sister and I trudged through the shady Wilkinson woods, I carrying the lunch basket because I was ‘the oldest’. Over come with shyness, we two new pupils paused awkwardly at the door. ‘Come in, come in, little girls,’ the teacher (Clarence Payne) urged us. We were assigned to a front double desk.

“Mr. Clarence – we did not call our teacher by their surnames in those days – taught the beginners from a large chart of many leaves that could be turned over to reveal new pictures and a variety of odd inscriptions called ‘letters’. Our school way was long from eight a.m. to four p.m.

“The following month after I started school World War I broke out in Europe, but in our peaceful schoolhouse sitting in the niche of friendly beech woods no echoes of the conflict reached us.”

“The well that served water faithfully to thirsty children for 31 years still has water but no sand bucket hangs there now. The last class taught at Laurel Bluffs School filed out the door in 1938. The next year the children were enrolled at the Temple Hill Consolidated school. The old school reminds us of the long ago community desire for their children to be educated for a better future.”

If These Walls Could Talk

Submitted by: Tyler Gardner, age 11, daughter of Kevin and Glenna Gardner , Park City Elementary School.

“My parents and I are currently remodeling a home in Barren County, Kentucky. Why, you might ask, would this be an interesting subject to research and write about for an essay? The answer is simple and fascinating, this home is not only rich in history for Barren County but for my family as well. For you see, since land was granted in Barren County, my family has owned

If These Walls Could Talk, continued:

the land on which the house is built. Let me take you on a journey through some of my family history.

“It all began when my great- great-, great-, great, great grandfather, John Hall, came to Barren County. He obtained a tract of land approximately three thousand acres within the “Barrens” between the Green River and Beaver Creek. John Hall’s family and three others were the only families listed in Barren County on March 1798. At the time of John Hall’s birth his future home, Barren County, Kentucky, was pristine wilderness with large areas of fine timber in the south and east and large “savannas” or meadows on the north and west.

“John Hall’s grandson, William Davis Harlow and his wife Susan Hudson actually built our house in 1851. It was a two-room log house. During the Civil War, 1861-1865, when the soldiers would come through, they would make the women prepare meals for them and would steal any good horses the families owned. When my family learned of this, they hid their horses in a nearby cave.

“William and Susan Harlow’s daughter Ellie Maude married Sim Mack Gardner. They bought our house in 1900 and added a living room, dining room, and two bedrooms to the house in 1905. There were three stairways leading to the second floor. One stair case led to the girl’s section, one led to the boy’s section, and the other one to the servant’s room.

“I will be the eighth generation to live in this house. This two story white house contains thirteen rooms and three halls. The two original log rooms, built by William E and Susan Jane Harlow in 1851, are still a part of the structure. Recently I noticed while working in the house someone’s initials on one of the logs and the date ’67, 1867 that is.

“I have learned so much about my family while working on this house and I am looking forward to creating a little history of my own.”

Barren County Courthouse

Submitted by Carissa Jones, age 12, daughter of Leon and Gayla Jones, Glasgow Christian Academy.

“Barren County was named for the barrens or prairies which abound in this region of the state. Barren County was the 37th county formed in the state of Kentucky. Barren County was formed from the counties of Green and Warren in 1798. Glasgow became the county seat in 1799. Glasgow was named for the city in Scotland. [contested by Franklin Gorin in Times of Long Ago who said it was named for Glasgow, VA.] John Gorin the founder of Glasgow donated fifty acres of land to establish the town. Two of the fifty acres were used for the public square.

“The first Barren County Courthouse was built in the year 1800, with rough logs. It was single roomed, which lacked chinking between the logs. The courthouse had a roof made of pit-sawed clapboards. It was located at the angle of Race and Washington Streets.

“The second courthouse was built in 1802. The builders improved the courthouse with hewn-log construction measuring 20 feet square, and covered it with wooden shingles. The contractor was Colonel Simeon Buford. The courthouse was located on the northwest corner of the public square.

Barren County Courthouse, continued:

“The third courthouse was centered on the public square. The brick structure was started in 1804 and was completed in 1806. The people appointed by the court to supervise construction were John H. Baker, John Adams, William Adams, and George Richardson. These four men awarded the contract to Colonel Simeon Buford as contractor and Henry Miller as principal carpenter.

“The fourth courthouse was planned in 1837, but was not finished until 1839. Franklin Gorin, S. M. Bagby, Henry Crutcher, George W. Trabue, and Richard Garnett were the members of the building committee. S. M. Bagby was the designer of the building. It was a two-story, brick structure with a raised basement, topped by a hip roof supporting a cupola. The courthouse was topped with a ball and arrow weathervane/lightning rod that was made by J. V. J. Eubank, silversmith and tinner. The courthouse was extensively repaired in 1859.

“The fifth courthouse was built in 1896. The building committee was composed of Judge Bohannon, J. C. Hutcherson, and E. P. Chamberlain. These men selected Mason Maury of Louisville as the architect. Before a design was accepted four plans were submitted. The contractor was Walter Brashear of Henderson. Barren Countians voted to replace the structure in 1962. The courthouse was considered to be an unsafe building. The building was dismantled in 1964.

“The sixth and current courthouse was dedicated on May 8, 1965. A Lexington architectural firm, Bayless, Clotfelter and Johnson, designed the courthouse. Ernest Simpson Construction Company built the building at a cost of \$470,000. The National Register of Historic Sites placed the Barren County Courthouse on their list in 1980.

“Through the years Barren County has had six courthouses. Barren County is in the process of remodeling the sixth courthouse. Barren County has had a courthouse for 201 years.”

Kentucky's Electric Chair

Submitted by Lucas Laine Johnson, son of Mrs. Darlene Johnson, Glasgow Middle School.

“Although history remembers Peter Wade Depp as designer and builder of Kentucky's electric “death chair”, his friends and family remember him in a totally different way. They remember a hard working man with a variety of talents. His desire to use these talents led him to a life of building special and unique items. In an interview with Virginia Depp, his great niece, she refers to her uncle as being very “inventive.” She remembers her uncle spending hours on the back porch working on one very unusual project.

“Peter Depp of Summer Shade was born on October 18, 1860. His creativity and skill led to many accomplishments as an inventor, electrician, woodcarver and craftsman. As a young man he drove a stagecoach from Glasgow Junction to Mammoth Cave. Later in life he built a miniature replica of the stagecoach which is now on display at the Kentucky Historical Society Museum.

“In 1910, Mr. Depp built a massive three-legged oak chair in his back “porch” room in downtown Summer Shade. He was the chief electrician at the Kentucky State Penitentiary in Eddyville during this time. Kentucky passed the death penalty in 1792 and for many years public

Kentucky's Electric Chair, continued:

hanging was used for executions. In 1911, the electric chair became Kentucky's method for execution.

"The electric chair was installed in Eddyville's prison on March 3, 1911. Originally, Mr. Depp's chair included metal straps for the shoulders, wrists, arms and ankles of the inmate. Soon after a few executions, they noticed the metal clamps were literally burning into the flesh of the inmates. Eventually, Mr. Depp changed the metal straps to leather. On June 8, 1911, James Buckner, age 18, of Marion County, became the first person to be electrocuted in the state of Kentucky. The very first "death chair" to be used in the United States was at Auburn State Prison on August 6, 1890.

"Many years later, the chair was refurbished and rewired. They soon made it a three-button system in which there are three switches (two fake and one real) and there is no way of telling who killed the inmate. In an execution there are two shocks: one for 15 seconds containing 2,100 volts, and another charge for 105 seconds with 250 volts of current.

"Peter Wade Depp died on August 18, 1942 at his daughter's home in Eighty-Eight, Kentucky. He is buried in Poplar Log Cemetery in Barren County.

"Mr. Depp succeeded in many ways during his life. Friends, family and Kentucky history will never forget his contribution to society."

The Trigg Theater

Submitted by Ellen Marksbarry, age 11, daughter of Angela and Scott Marksbarry, Eastern Elementary.

"The Trigg Theater opened its doors in 1916. W. B. (Bruce) Aspley bought the Lion Theater from Mr. Maluf, a Syrian, remodeled it, and called it the Trigg Theater. His son, W. D. (Jigger) Aspley worked along with his father.

"The Trigg Theater was a place where people of all ages came to relax and enjoy a movie or a live show. The Trigg Theater was open Monday through Saturday. It later opened on Sundays. In the daytime, admission prices were five cents for children and ten cents for adults. In the evening, admission prices were ten cents for children and fifteen cents for adults.

"The Trigg Theater did many things to offer people the chance to get in the movies. Kids who got all A's on their grade cards would get in the movies free. The Trigg Theater also had a coloring contest. The person who colored the best picture would get into the movie free. Around Thanksgiving, they also held a food drive and when a person donated a good item, they would get free admission into the movies.

"The theater had a seating capacity for more than 1,000 people. There were two balconies in the theater. One of these balconies was for the blacks. They had to enter the theater using a different door and buy their tickets at a different window. The ticket booth was a gift to Bruce Aspley from W. P. Barnum of the circus. The front of it had the words, Barnum Bros. Circus. The crystal chandelier that hung in the theater was made in Czechoslovakia and is now on exhibit at the Speed Museum in Louisville, Kentucky.

Trigg Theater, continued:

“Bruce Aspley was an innovator and far ahead of his time in the theater business. He installed an alternating switching system that eliminated the lines and flickering between frames that distracted the viewers. It is now on display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, C. C. He developed a system for rewinding the film reels and also invented a pulley and weight system that allowed different stages and scenery for live shown.

“In 1927, there were no businesses or homes in Glasgow with air conditioning. Bruce Aspley was the first to develop an air-cooling system. He did this by spraying water onto the roof and blowing cool air into the theater. People went into the theater on hot summer days to keep cool. On one hot day in the summer, 13,000 people went through the Trigg Theater.

“The first movies shown in theaters were silent movies. In May of 1928, the first talking movie that was shown at the Trigg Theater was Younger Generation. The Trigg was one of the first movie theaters to put in sound. The sound head that was used in the Trigg is displayed at the Thomas Edison Museum in Fort Myers, Florida.

“The Trigg Theater also had weekly serial shows. My grandfather said that these were usually shown on Tuesday nights, and there would be one show a week for twelve weeks. Since television had not been invented, many people would go to the movies every week to see what would happen next in the series.

“During World War II, bonds were sold and anyone who bought them was given free tickets to the theater. Bruce Aspley was honored for being one of the top ten theaters for selling war bonds.

“After World War II, a snack bar was opened in the Trigg. Until then, food was not allowed in the theater. People could buy popcorn. Drinks were later sold in the fifties. My grandfather, B. L. Eubank, would go to the movies with one quarter. He would pay one time, buy popcorn and watch the same movie all day long. He said, “I sat in different seats all over the theater, just to see if the movie looked any different from another seat.”

“The Aspleys would later open two other theaters, The Plaza and the Star Drive-In. The Trigg Theater was said to have been the most successful of the theaters ran by the Aspleys.

“The Trigg Theater closed its doors on February 23, 1956. The last movies ever to pay were Running Wild and Teen-age Crime Wave.”

THE COMMUNITY OF OLEOAK

Submitted by Megan McKinney, age 11, daughter of David and Maryanne McKinney, Austin Tracy Elementary School.

“Around 1900, a thriving Barren County Community known as Oleoak was located about 5 miles east of Glasgow toward Burkesville.

“When the post office was named, the residents wanted to pay tribute to a large oak tree that was located in the area. The name that was sent by the post office was Oleoak. The first store

The Community of Oleoak, continued:

in Oleoak was located where the Bethel United Methodist Church is now located. The store was operated by Walter Pennington. Later, in about 1918 the Pennington store mysteriously burned. Mr. Pennington didn't have insurance to pay for rebuilding the store. Mr. Sam Wade, a citizen of the community offered to rebuild the store for Mr. Pennington. However, Mr. Pennington moved to Metcalfe County, in the Randolph community, where he went into the store business with his brother-in-law.

“There was another store built back in the same location of Oleoak. In addition to the store, there was a grist mill and blacksmith shop, which were operated by Mr. Shirley Davidson. These two businesses provided residents in the area a place to get their corn ground into meal. People were able to get their horses shod and farm implements repaired, without having to travel the approximately five miles into Glasgow.

“In the area at this time, around the 1920's, the area also had one of the largest schools in Barren County. The school was known as the Bethel School. It was unique for its time, being a two-room school. The little room was used for the smaller children and the big room was used for the larger children. A long time teacher of the big room, was Miss Effie Depp.

“A tragedy for the Oleoak area happened one night to Sammy Matthews. While others were at a neighbor's playing cards, Sammy was heard upstairs in his house, by his mother. He then went out, but his mother didn't know where. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bowles lived on the White's Chapel Road (The current residents of the house are my grandparents, Alfred and Maisie McKinney). Mrs. Bowles was throwing her dishwater out and heard someone walking by. After the events turned out as they did, it was said she always thought it was Sammy Matthews. When Sammy didn't return home his mother had neighbors to search for Sammy. The search that night turned up no sign of Sammy. The next morning, it was discovered that Sammy had taken a gun with him. Sammy was missing for over ten days. It was said that the family went to a fortuneteller to try and get help in finding him. They were told it was said, “that he was near where the cars were.”

“A cave was located on the Wade farm, in which Robert Wade had traps set, and checked every day. Later, Cal Rogers and Robert Wade went into the cave. They found the body of Sammy Matthews, where he had shot himself. The body was taken out, laid in a wagon and taken to the Wade house. The Wade house is now the home of Billy Long.

“During the 1920's-1930's, the Bukesville Rd. was moved to its present location. A new store was built where Leroy Perkins recently operated a car lot until his death. The old store was operated by Rossy and Opel Goode. The Goode's had moved to Montana and homesteaded, but they moved back, because it was said that Opal was homesick. Later, during this time, the store burned, and now there is no store at Oleoak.

“In 1824 Bethel Church was established. Then, in 1935, the tract of land for the present day Bethel United Methodist Church was acquired on Highway 90.

“What once was a thriving community of Oleoak, with a store, gristmill, blacksmith shop, and a jewelry store, is now just a memory in the minds of some of the older residents in the area. The only thing left in Oleoak today is Bethel United Methodist Church. But, in the minds and hearts of many, it's still a wonderful place to live.”

James Depp, A Prominent Man

Submitted by Seth Edmunds, age 11, son of Sheila and Chris Edmunds, Red Cross Elementary School.

“For some time education has been a major topic of discussion. However, it seems that through time, and for all time, there have always been people that have been greatly concerned about education. Special caring people who wanted to make life better. I feel lucky to know one of those special caring people and that’s my Uncle James Depp.

“James Depp was born in 1908. He came from a big family. His parents, Chris and Addie Depp had 6 children: Frank, Tom, LouJean, James, Frances and Margaret. When he was in school his principal, Mr. Totty, told him to “get an education – farming is too hard.”

“Uncle James followed Mr. Totty’s advice. He stayed in school and got his first teaching job at Lick Branch. This was a one-room school, grades one through seven, and had 70 students. He then went to Temple Hill to a 3-room school that had grades one through five, for a year. He then became an English teacher at Temple Hill High School. He continued on and became assistant superintendent. Also during his career he was principal at Glasgow, Bowling Green High, and Summer Shade. Whenever there was a need – James Depp was there!

“His final job brought him back to Barren County as superintendent. I asked him if he liked teaching more or being an administrator. He thought for awhile and then replied, “I liked both jobs. They were both very rewarding to me.”

“As a teacher he told me that he really didn’t have any bad behavior students. There weren’t any “bad kids” and he didn’t give homework! Wow!

“Fun times at school were playing outside, baseball games, Fox and Goose, and picnics, especially pie socials. He did say that there could be a few fights if more than one boy wanted to buy the same girl’s pie. He said that’s when the boy would stay close to his older brothers so he wouldn’t get punched.

“One of the favorite activities during the school day was on Friday afternoon, called Railroad Spelling. The students made two rows – one on the left and one on the right. The first child spelled “railroad”. The first child in the next row had to spell a word that started with the last letter in railroad, “d”. This was a lot of fun.

“I asked Uncle James how he thought things had changed in education. “Behavior was not bad then. Students had chores to do everyday – lots of work!” “Maybe they didn’t have time to get into trouble. Children seemed to respect their parents, do their chores, and listen to the teacher.” He is still puzzled and troubled by the conflicts and violence that plagues the education system today.

“I also discovered during this project that my great-granddad drove a school bus for Uncle James when he was superintendent of Barren County! What’s so neat about this is the way my parents made the discovery. When my parents got married both families had a get together. Uncle James came from my Dad’s side and Great-granddad came from my Mom’s side. They started talking and realized they had worked together a long time back.

James Depp, a Prominent Man, continued.

“James Depp was a very prominent man in education. He greatly touched the Barren County school system in tremendous way. He is still a prominent man in my eyes! I think he is continuing to help our schools by the example he set. He loved his work! He loved the work, the people and the children. That’s what it’s all about.”

Congratulations to all the students who participated in the Mabel Shelby Wells Essay contest and to our first place winners!

A Mammoth Cave Tragedy

Contributed by Norman Warnell of Brownsville, KY as a follow up to a story he related in his book “Mammoth Cave – Forgotten Stories of its People”, page 51. By permission.

Hart County, KY News, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1886.

“A sad and unfortunate affair occurred near Mammoth Cave last week in which five persons lost their lives. Mr. Hood, his wife and twelve year old son; Ed Turner; Mrs. Roy Turner and a child about four years old were in a wagon on their way to visit relatives in Grayson County. The recent rains had swollen Green River and when they started to cross, the rapid current caused the horses to begin prancing. They finally became frightened and started off down the stream pulling the wagon load of human freight. They ran into water about thirty feet deep when the wagon bed floated off. Mr. Hood, who was the only one would could, swam ashore after having cut the horses loose. A canoe was tied to the bank of the river, but finding it locked, he went to the Mammoth Cave Hotel to get a key, fearing that if he broke the lock he might be prosecuted. When he returned from the hotel, the wagon bed had gone down the stream and sank, drowning its five occupants. Their bodies were recovered about two days afterwards and taken to Cave City for burial. The coffins were placed on chairs out in the street, and the sight while the bodies were being put in the coffins, was heart rendering. The bodies of all those drowned were black on account of having laid in the water so long. The Hood’s and Mr. Turner lived in Monroe County and Mrs. Turner and child, near Cave City.”

November 17, 1886, same paper:

“The sad accident which caused the death of five persons by drowning in Green River about 2 months ago will be well remembered by our readers. After their death their remains were buried near Cave City. Last week they were exhumed and taken to Glasgow for re-interment. The five coffins were placed in as many wagons and when they were going along the highway, one behind another, they presented a sad sight.”

Norman did some researching on these individuals and found the following: These people were all members of the Alexander Smith family who came from Virginia to Monroe County at an early date. Two of Alexander’s daughters were involved in the tragedy. Sarah Smith (born 1844) married Roy Turner and Elizabeth Smith (born 1846) was married to “Saint” Hood – Saint might have been a nickname.

Rocky Hill Station in Edmonson County, Kentucky

Contributed by Mary Kay Bourgeois (mkbourgeois@eatel.net). 40187 Ronda Avenue, Prairieville, LA 70769.

Mary stated that her uncle visited the town of Rocky Hill in '94 and brought back an interesting hand written story by a gentleman named Frank Hardson. The copy was given to him by Mr C A Moore. This Mr Hardson makes mention of Newt Denham. This was Isaac Newton Denham, Mary's great-grandfather. He established the Rocky Hill Cemetery about 1/4 mile east of Rocky Hill Stations. It is about 2 acres in size and currently under the guardianship of the Masonic Lodge #539.

"In 1905 our family moved to Edmonson County, passing through Rocky Hill. At this time Rocky Hill was quite a place. It had a post office, a flour mill, a school house, a church and several stores.

"Later on a factory to make saddle blankets came, but was short lived due to the coming of autos. Dave Turnham was manager of the factory. The town had a livery stable with 22 horses. It burned killing all of them. At one time there were two hotels, a general store, three cream stations, a high school and two churches. Two millinery shops that sold ladies hats. The town had a jail and a judge, and a marshal. The marshal was killed trying to arrest a drunk man. Dr. Quigley was also killed by Harry Cochran. The town marshal was Lafayette Kokas/Cocas? and was killed by Christly Hester. Mr. W C Perkins was town judge. Years later the town had two doctors, Dr. Hampton and Dr. Addington.

"There was a drug store, two (2) poultry houses an undertakers shop, a garage, a jeweler, a barber shop, a restaurant, a depot and a bank. Three passenger trains a day stopped and lots of freight was handled.

"Dr. Loftus came to Rocky Hill but left after a few years. Dr. Brown did the same."

"Earl Spillman was the first principal of Rocky Hill High School, followed by Willie Hugh Allen, Wilbur Meredith and Aubrey Whittle. Mary McCombs was a teacher. Grade teachers were Ivy Buttram, Grace Dean Ford. Madison Grade School teachers have been Rev. Joe (or John) Wheeler who also was pastor of the Baptist Church, Naomi Parker and Beverly Vincent.

"Six people have been killed on the railroad track at and near the crossing in Rocky Hill. John Green, a Mr. Hubbard were killed on the crossing in Rocky Hill. A Whittle man, wife, with a child were killed on the "Bush" crossing near Rocky Hill. All three of Alex and Mae Cooks children were killed on the crossing in Rocky Hill. In 1926 a number of cars left the tract [sic] in Whiskey Hollow including one car of dressed poultry, two cars of live poultry, a car of dynamite and several cars of cattle. Long ago a train wreck at the same place had whiskey aboard, hence the name "Whiskey Hollow."

"At one time there lived in Rocky Hill three brothers, all bachelors named Jettle? [Settle, Whittle?]. One was blind and he made an organ. One had only one arm and he was a jeweler and worked on watches, the third had no trade but he seemed to be well off. He was a director in the

Rocky Hill Station, continued:

bank. This bank was robbed by the cashier's two sons who were apprehended in Bowling Green and served terms in prison. The money was recovered.

"In my boyhood school days, Robert Crump was a very successful merchant in Rocky Hill. He left Rocky Hill and moved to Bowling Green and at one time (1914) he and Clayton Compton and the Pastor of the First Baptist Church were the only car owners in Bowling Green. Compton was a saloon keeper and I was in school at Western. His sister lived in Rocky Hill and he often spent weekends at her house. On one weekend I rode with him to Rocky Hill. Robert Crump was father-in-law of Pat Murphy, the back cashier." "Uncle Mart Whittle lived near Rocky Hill in the Civil War days. The story goes, the soldiers coming along what now is Dixie Highway stopped at Uncle Marts and asked his politics. He said: "I dodil. I Baptist." One soldier said "Let the old fool alone."

"My father once ran a cream station in Rocky Hill. When we were first married we lived in Rocky Hill. I first worked on the railroad and later became assistant depot agent. Later we were in business. In our little place by the railroad crossing, we had a cream station, served lunches and sold groceries. Across the railroad I had a feed store, a coal yard and a fertilizer store also.

"During the depression, all stores went broke except Ray S. Anders.

"Later on a fire broke out in the barber shop and the town was almost destroyed. The high school became a grade school and soon went out of business. The flour mill burned down.

"When I was a child, Newt Denham bought part of an old field across the road from where my father later lived. He set out trees and sold lots for a cemetery. He was the third person buried there. His wife was buried in a county grave yard near by. They took her up and buried her by her husband.

"At one time there were three denominations in the church at Rocky Hill. Baptist, Methodist and Church of Christ. The Church of Christ people moved away and died out and Baptist built the present church leaving the old church to the Methodist.

"Years ago, a large pond 15 feet deep, they say, was just off the road south of town. It was stocked with game fish and in wintertime Mr. Wood Ford had ice from it cut and put in his ice house to be sold the next summer. Great blocks of ice were covered by saw dust and kept real well.

"Columbia Gassam [Gossom?] was a wealthy farmer who retired to Rocky Hill and was killed by a train while walking on the track.

"When I retired we moved to Rocky Hill. Our mail box was in Smiths Grove RFD and people that didn't know the difference thought we lived in Smiths Grove."

The Traveling Constitution

Contributed by M. Travis (Mtravis929@aol.com) to the South-Central-Kentucky query list and additions by Sandi Gorin.

St. Clair County, Illinois
Richland (Ogle's Creek, Clinton Hill).

Richland Church, the third Baptist church to exist in Illinois, came as a church body to St. Clair County, having a "traveling constitution," prepared by authority of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, in Barren Co., Kentucky. The following members were dismissed from Mt. Tabor Church on Friday, May 18, 1804, viz., Joseph and Sarah Cook, John and Mary Baugh, James and Jean Downan, William, Esther, and Honor Downan, Eleanor Maggs, Downey Hooper, Margaret Newell, James Bradsberry and Sarah Bradsberry. The next day, these members petitioned for helps to be constituted, which was granted, and Jacob Lock, John Baugh Sr., and Thomas Ferguson were appointed for that purpose. (Elder William Jones wrote that the "traveling constitution" was prepared by Elders Jacob Lock and Robert Stockton). The date when they began meeting in Illinois, is unknown, but on January 9th and 10th, 1807, a counsel meeting was held at James Downing's (Downan's), of Richland Church, in the Ridge Prairie, preparatory to forming a new Association, which took place on the third Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in June 1807.

Elder John Baugh, Jr. one of the original members, was ordained at the Illinois Association in June 1808, and served as pastor until the division of the Illinois Association, over slavery, in 1809. The Illinois Association, at its October 1808 session (there were sessions in June, October and December 1809), "split assunder" and the churches desiring to "support the general union of United Baptists at large" chose William Jones as clerk, and five churches were enrolled. Richland Church changed its name to Ogle's Creek Church in 1809 or 1810."

Taken from the minutes of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church in Barren County, KY:

"Third Friday in May 1804: The Church met, and after divine service, proceeded to business. 1st. At bro Wm. Murphy's request we release him from the clerkship and reappointed bro John Murphy. 2nd. Certain bre [brethren] and sisters request letters of dismission, which is granted for, Joseph and Sarah Cook, John and Mary Baugh, Jams & Jean Downan, William, Esther, and Honor Downan, Eleanor Maggs, Downey Hooper, Margaret Newell, James Bradsberry and Sarah Bradsberry, dis. [dismissed]"

"Third Saturday in July 1804. The Church met and after worship attended to business. 1st. Bro Jams Bradsberry apply'd to the Church to know whether he will give him leave to exercise public gifts. In anssr [answer] the church agree that he may sing, pray and exhort at his own appointments, till next meting, and then give him an anssr."

'Third Friday in August 1804: The Church met, and after worship, attended to business. 1st. Called for the reference from our last meeting, respecting, bro Jas Bradsberry's public gift, the Church does not think it right to give him liberty, any further than singing and praying.

The Traveling Constitution, continued:

Taken from a Circuit Court Case No 11 filed 30 November 1811, Sally Roundtree vs Henry Roundtree, a divorce petition. Sally was a non-resident of Barren County at this time, the daughter of James Bradsberry, whose name is also shown as Bradsby. During the court testimony, Henry Roundtree stated that he had made an excursion into the Indiana Territory and met a Sally Bradsby. He decided after some talking that he would marry her. He lived with her for approximately 7-8 months until he realized that she was already with child by another man.

Testimony was taken in St. Clair County, IL on 9 May 1812 of James Downing – James Downan. Discussion was held as to the legality of the above marriage as the minister, a Rev. Hosea Riggs was considered a renegade minister; he had been disassociated from the ministry for various charges. Summonses were issued to many people for their depositions including:

John and Ellen Maggs of Logan County, Kentucky. Ellen Maggs was the Eleanor named above. It appears that they had come back to Kentucky. Obadiah Hooper and Downing Hooper were also at this time in Logan County and called to witness. They all responded and gave testimony. From their testimony, it appears they had gone to Illinois with the Traveling Constitution, but returned at a later date.

Note: The Illinois Territory became the American Territory in 1779. In 1790, St. Clair became the first county organized and extended along the Kaskaskia River, which (on a modern map), heads from Lake Shelbyville, possibly Shelby County, running southwest to a distance below St. Louis, Mo. and East St. Louis, Illinois. Here it empties into the Mississippi River. As the present-day Indiana is directly east from the point of entrance of the river into the Mississippi, and the Wabash River is the dividing line between Illinois and Indiana in this area, their location at that time, in the very early 1800's can not be pinpointed without an early Illinois-Indiana map showing the division and progression of the counties.

SURVEYING BARREN COUNTY'S HISTORY

Courtesy Glasgow Daily Times, Sunday, April 22, 2001, page 1 and 7, columnist Gina Kinslow, Times Staff Writer.

“As they cruised along Ky. 87 in Martha Harrison’s red Nissan pickup, Harrison pointed out old houses and buildings to Donna Logsdon.

“Logsdon is a Hardyville architect who has been hired by the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society to conduct a survey of historical buildings in Barren County. This survey is one of three conducted of Barren County. The first survey was done in 1981 by the Kentucky Heritage Council, and because of the number of historic buildings in the county only those thought to have been constructed prior to 1900 were documented. The second survey was done in 1992 by Western Kentucky University students.

“My job is to see that the buildings they documented in 1981 are still there,” she said, adding that she also makes notes as to how the buildings have changed over the years. “I also document the buildings they missed and buildings that were built prior to 1950. That takes in a lot of bungalows and it also takes in concrete buildings.”

Surveying Barren County's History, continued:

“Three historical districts were established as a result of the 1981 survey. They are the South West Glasgow, Cave City Commercial and North Race Historic districts. A fourth historical district, the Glasgow Commercial district, was established as a result of the survey conducted in 1992.

“To document buildings for the survey, she takes two photos of them – one color, one black and white. She also completes Kentucky Historic Resource forms, which ask particular questions about the buildings such as what are the architectural styles, what are they made of, and what are they called. On the back of the forms she draws rough sketches of the buildings.

“Logsdon spends about two minutes documenting each structure. She usually documents 30 structures each day. She began the survey last August and must have it completed by August of this year.

“Once she has the field work done she will transfer the information to her computer and prepare a report which will be submitted to the Kentucky Heritage Council.

“A historical survey is also the first step taken to get a building nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. As part of her work, she will prepare a list of the structures she thinks should be evaluated and listed on the National Register.

“Most of the structures she has documented since she began the survey have been from the Colonial Revival period. Houses of this period are rather plain and usually have columns in the front. They are also characterized by central entryways with one-to-two windows on either side. Other characteristics include gabled roofs, two chimneys and five openings on the facades. The houses are usually one-to-two rooms deep.

“That's the majority of what I've seen, but there are a lot of bungalows,” she said.

“Bungalows are characterized by small front porches and side entries. They tend to be one to one-and-a-half stories tall and are usually wood framed structures.

“Logsdon is enlisting the help of members of the Historical Society, like Harrison, who lives in the Austin area [incorrect], and Ruby Smith, of Nobob, who is past-president of the Historical Society, in conducting the survey. She relies on them to tell her where historical buildings are in their communities.

“Most of what Logsdon does to compile information for the survey is done from the seat of whoever's vehicle in which she is riding. Last Thursday, Harrison took her to a house near Austin referred to as Dr. Levi Satterfield's house. Supposedly Satterfield buried his slaves under the front porch of the house. [correction – under the house]. In recent weeks Harrison has also taken Logsdon to a house in the Austin area rumored to be haunted.

“Smith took Logsdon to the Thomas Trigg house near Temple Hill. The house features curved moldings and cut-outs on its eaves. Once described as a “beautiful mansion,” it has deteriorated over the years and is no longer as grand as it once was, Logsdon said.

“Smith also took Logsdon to a house built in the 1830's in the Temple Hill community. Smith said the house had a fireplace in every room.

Surveying Barren County's History, continued:

“Smith has enjoyed traveling with Logsdon in conducting the survey.

“It gets you enthusiastic to know the country,” she said.

“Logsdon is glad to see communities taking an interest in their historic resources.

“It's nice to know a community or county wants to be surveyed,” she said. “This gives the people an opportunity to say what they know about their historic resources and educate them about what wonderful buildings they have.”

“Copies of the survey will be on file at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center in Glasgow, as well as at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort and at Logsdon's office in Hardyville.

“Logsdon is also preparing a National Register nomination for the City of Horse Cave, and a guide for renovating historic buildings for the Renaissance/Main Street Glasgow program. In the past she has done historic surveys of Hart, McCreary, Simpson, Clay and Russell Counties.

“Other volunteers are needed to help Logsdon complete the survey.

“We need people in the southern part of the county,” Smith said. “Anyone who would like to show the buildings in their community and take the consultant to evaluate them may call Ruby Smith at 270-428-2505.”

On the Death of H. A. Miller

Substance of the testimony given before the Jury on the Inquisition of the death of H. A. Miller on the 7th day of Dec. 1884.

“W. H. Hinkle a resident of Barren County estates that he was present at G. A. Roes on Saturday night Dec. 6th 1884. H. A. Miller hollowed for --- Blanes he --- [unreadable] for Miller to be quite [quiet] and Roe went to decd. and told him to be quite or he would put him out of the house. Miller said all right – [unreadable] next I heard of Miller he said sop or eat or words to that amount. Roe went to him and took hold of him carried him to the door pushed him out and shut the door and stood against it. Miller hollowed again whelp or something to that amount. J. M. Jones caught hold of Roe and told him not to go out there. Tom Huffman told Roe not to go out and he Huffman would take Miller away. Tom Huffman or some one opened the door. Roe went out as soon as I could see out at the door. Miller was falling about ten feet from the door. Roe was about ten feet from Miller. I went to Miller who was lying on the ground wounded with what appeared to be from a knife on the left side of neck and was bleeding profusely. I remained at Millers all knight. [sic] Miller was carried in the house some ten minutes after he received his wound. Miller was drinking and appeared to be in a stupor and died between 4 & 5 oclock A M Dec. 7th. No other person in the yard with Roe and Miller. I asked Roe what he hit Miller with he said his fist but afterwards said with his Knife. Roe asked me what he had better to. [do]. Miller seemed to be in good health. I think Miller came to his death from the wound above described at the hands of Roe. Brud? Roe and Henry Jones said open the door and let him Roe out.

On the Death of H. A. Miller, continued:

“Samuel Guinn Barren County states that he was present at Roes on the night of the trouble heard Roe say that he would put Miller out of the house. Miller hollowed for Blain Roe told him not to hollow in the house. Miller said Sop [stop] and eat By God Roe put him out at the door. I had hold of Roe Some one hollowed let him out and some one opened the door and Roe went out. Miller was in 3 or 4 feet of the door when Roe went out hollowed something I could not --- [unable to read] Miller appeared from what I could see coming toward the door. Saw Roe strike Miller think Miller struck at Roe. Saw Miller fall when Roe struck at him. I went to Miller after he fell he was bleeding profusely from a wound made by Knife on the left side of the neck. Miller was took into the house. I was here when Miller died. I think it was about 11 oclock when Miller was wounded. He died about 3 oclock. Heard Roe say that he would not have cut him for any consideration on reflection. Roe asked what he had better do. Saw Roe about daylight this morning don't know his whereabouts now. Saw no other persons out with Roe and Miller.

“T. J. Kingrey of Barren County states that he was present at G. A. Roes on the night of Dec 6th 1884. Miller hollowed for Blain, Roe came to him and told him not to hollow in the house. Miller said Sop [stop] and eat by God. Roe went to the door opened it and said to Miller come out of here and pushed Miller out at the door and shut the same and said "now stay out God d--- you." Miller was hollowing out doors. Some was trying to keep Roe from going out. Henry Jones and Bud Roe said let him out. I asked Roe if it was a long blade knife he cut him with he took a knife from his pocket and said that was the knife a double blade knife blade about 2 1/2 inches long after Miller had been took into the house I went to where he was lying and found a knife which I present to this Jury as I found it.”

“Sunday Morning Dec 7th 1884. On this day at the house of George Roes in the county of Barren and State of Kentucky after holding autopsy over the dead body of Hugh Miller, report as follows (viz) found one flesh wound on said Miller situated on left side of neck Said wound seems to have been made with some sharp edged instrument, the extent of said wound is about one inch deep and about two and one half inches deep. This wound not being strait in toward center of neck, but, obliquely, in direction of windpipe. The wound within itself does not seem to be incessarily fatal, from the fact that no important organ seems to be cut. The hemorrhage [sic] that occured [sic] from said wound is venous and not arterial. I give it as my opinion that the death of said Miller was brought about from said wound and Intoxication by alcoholic Spirits. Given under my hand with above date /s/ C W Biggers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by C W Biggers Dec 7th 1884. /s/ I. N. Chenoweth, J P”

Note: Hugh Miller is found on page 2 of the Sartain Magisterial District #7.

14-16 MILLER, Armstead, white, male, 64, farmer, born TN, parents born VA
MILLER, Mary, white, female, 63, wife, she and parents born TN

14-17 MILLER, Hue A, white, male, 30, farmer, he and parents born TN
MILLER, Sarah A, white, female, 33, wife, keeping house, she and parents born TN
MILLER, Bernetta, white, female, 5, daughter, born KY.

George A Roe is listed in the 1880 Barren County Census on page 7 of the same district.

195-199 ROE, George A, white, male, 29, miller, he and parents born TN
ROE, Mary E, white, female, 27, wife, keeping house, she and parents born KY
ROE, Laura E, white, female, 7, daughter, born KY

On the Death of H. A. Miller, continued:

ROE, Willie D, white, male, 3, son, born KY.

Hughie A Miller is buried at Refuge Cemetery, 17 Jan 1850 – 07 Dec 1884. Buried there also is Ellen T Miller, 22 Nov 1852 – 8 Feb 1919, daughter of A J Quigley & Elizabeth Ferguson. No burial site found for George A. Roe.

Cave City Schools in the 1920's

Contributed by Margaret Lester Hill, 261 Coppedge Farm Road, White Stone, Virginia 22578-9766.

“Enclosed are two group photos from Cave City Schools in the 1920s. They are given to the Society by my mother, Mary Sanderson Kiracofe. She identified fellow students to the best of her ability from this distance in time. Of those whose names I recognize, Nadine Farris Wagner and my mother are still living. Mother will celebrate her 93rd birthday in a few weeks. I have copies of the school photos, so the Society may keep these originals. The people in the studio photograph are absolutely unknown to all of us in several branches of the Sanderson and Martin families. I have found no clues in *Barren County Heritage*. Perhaps, if it appears in *Traces*, someone will recognize this family. It, too, is a gift to the Society. It was among my grandmother Sanderson's effects.

“Keep up the good work. Wish I could meet you all in person. /s/ Peggy Hill”

Peggy, please wish your Mom Happy Birthday for all of us and thanks for the wonderful contribution!

School photo taken about 1924. Teacher: Miss Cicely Clark Left to right on following photo:

1st row: (1) Murray Carden
(5) Arnold Huddleston

2nd row: (4) Ruth Lafferty
(5) William King
(7) Roger Reynolds

3rd row: (1) Nadine Farris
(2) Belinda Sanderson
(3) Maria Curd
(4) Evelyn Reynolds

4th row: (1) Rosamond Shaw
(2) Elizabeth Ann Farris
(5) Marvin Turner
(6) Joe Lafferty

5th row: (2) Creel Yates
(5) a Lancaster



Photograph of unidentified family. It was taken at the studios of T. F. Bottomley in Glasgow.



If anyone can identify these individuals or any of the students in the two class photos, please let Peggy know or write the editor of Traces and we will publish them in a future issue.

A Plea For a Doctor

Name of doctor below withheld on purpose, represented by "X".

Tompkinsville, KY., Aug. 28/18.

Mr. Jim Fletch Hammer
Cave City, KY.

A Plea For a Doctor, continued:

My Dear Friend;

“I inclose herewith a letter which “X” sent me some bit ago asking that I do with it what I thought proper, and after some reflection, I have concluded it sent it to you and ask you to please hand the Doctor’s letter to Mr. Davis, as there can certainly be nothing wrong with it.

“X” of course, wants to get out of the Penitentiary, and I have taken just a little bit of interest in his case, not so much on his account, but on account of Monroe County People and it is because of conditions in Monroe County, that I ask you to please hand “X” letter to Mr. Davis and also state to Mr. Davis just what the conditions in Monroe County are, and in order that you may be able to do this, it is necessary that I should briefly state to you just what those conditions are, as you being away from Monroe are not just as familiar with them as you can be by making just a little inquiry.

“Taking the State as a whole, 60% of the Physicians have gone to the Colors and there is not another county in the entire State that has suffered as siriously [sic] as Monroe County; this is especially true in the northern and eastern parts of the county.

“Before the War, the territory above mentioned, there were practicing in this territory, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Palmore, Dr. Marrs, Dr. Webb, Dr. Wick Bushong, Dr. Wells (now of Glasgow, Ky.) and Dr. Bedford. The first five names mentioned above have all gone to the Colors; Dr. Wells moved to Glasgow and Dr. Bedford down and out with disease of the heart. This condition leaves the people living in the northern part of Monroe and the southern part of Metcalfe and the western part of Cumberland Counties without medical aid.

“These are cold, stern facts, not over-drawn, as you can verify at anytime in ten minutes by asking those with whom you may be acquainted by telephone. Here is a territory with thousands of people in it, absolutely without any available medical aid and “X” has stated on his sacred honor (if he has any, and I still feel that he has enough to do what he promises) that he will come into Monroe and meet this emergency as best he can, if he can be liberated from prison. This, Monroe County people are very anxious to have him do, as we have tried far and near to locate a Physician in the territory where Palmore left to go to the war. Medical Colleges have been written to and individual Physicians in many parts of the country, both in and out of the State, and the answer has been the same in all cases “The young men have gone to the colors and the older ones are permanently located, have their homes and cant [sic] now leave them for another location.”

“I wish I could impress you with the conditions as they actually exist in Monroe and adjoining territory. Words can not fully describe the pityable [sic] condition of our pe.... Only a few weeks ago, a good woman in this territory died as a result of attempted child-birth. Such a whole week without medical aid and died from the consequencies [sic]. Just the idea of a human being having to submit to such conditions because of a scarcity of physicians when the conditions may be relieved is a sirious [sic] proposition. Numbers of good people are now sick in this country with typhoid fever and no one to come to their relief.

Gov. Stanley is reported to have recently said “That the people of Monroe County had his sympathy, but if “X” was guilty it would be better for them to die without medical aid than to have a man like “X” to practice for them.” When the bloom of health is on the cheek a man can make such a statement as that but when impending dissolution is at the door and the family with

A Plea For a Doctor, continued:

broken hearts gather around the bed-side and wipe away the unbidden tears as they flow to this is added the thought, that it all could have been prevented if only we could have had a Physician in the family, then it is that any of us, even the best of us would be glad to accept help from even the Devil himself.

“The man who went from Jerusalem down to Jerico, a Jew, when he was passed by by the Priest and the Levite, who were also Jews, did not refuse assistance at the hands of the Good Samaritan, notwithstanding the fact that the Jews and Samaritans had no dealing. A life was saved and great rejoicing followed as a consequence of the ministrations of the good Samaritan. Won't you please be to us the good Samaritan? We are worse than the man above referred to; he was left half dead – good citizens among us are actually dying, all for the want of medical aid.

“I care not how grave the emergency may be in Monroe County, I am constrained to believe that Gov. Stanley will never pardon “X” so long as there is a protest on record from Cave City people, and as stated above, I make no plea in the interest of “X”, primarily, but it is in the interest of the sick and dying that I plead, and I want to ask you to make this proposition to Cave City people, Viz. If they are unwilling to withdraw their protest in view of the fact that the last legislature voted to reduce the minimum penalty in such cases to two years, and “X” has already served more than four years, and Gov. Stanley seems to shift the responsibility on to Cave City people, I repeat, if they are not willing to withdraw their protest and ask a Pardon at the hands of the Governor, that they withdraw their protest, not for a pardon but for a Payroll [parole]. This will leave the Cave City people not without remedy, but if “X” should prove himself not to be a gentleman, they will have a battle-ax drawn above his head, by which they can restrain him and return him to prison at anytime that he might violate his Payroll. [parole.]

“To do this, it will be necessary for the Cave City people to withdraw their protest and petition Gov. Stanley to commute his sentence, as it is impossible for him to be payrolled [paroled] under the law under which he was convicted without Executive Clemency to this extent, and the Governor would just as soon pardon him out right as to assume the responsibility of Payroll [parole] when Executive Clemency is necessary before a payroll [parole] can be granted.

“I don't ask you to go to Cave City people and insult their intelligence by insisting that “X” is not guilty. A jury has said he is guilty and the Court of Appeals have said, he has had a fair trial, and so far as I am concerned, that ends it with me. The only question is: Do not circumstances alter cases? It seems to me that in this great crisis, it is supremely important for every man, woman and child to do all that can possibly be done to insure a successful issue in this war, and if I fail to do my best to secure Medical Aid for Monroe County people, and as a result of my failing to do all that I can possibly can, some of our citizens should die for want of the help that a Physician could give, I would feel in my conceince [sic] the responsibility of contributing to the efforts of the cruel Hun. God forbid that I should do such a thing, even though it might be unintentional.

“It has been said that the ladies of Cave City would protest against the release of “X” and if this be true, there is no word of sensure [sic] coming from me, believing as I do, that any act on their part in this matter would be prompted by an effort to do that which they believed was for the best interest of society, for the common good of all, especially their own sex, but I also believe if the women of Cave City could realize the true situation in Monroe, they would, for the sake of their sisters in Monroe, be willing to see “X” released, and the people of Monroe are

A Plea For a Doctor, continued:

willing to give the citizens of Cave City a bond in any sum that they may name that “X” will not again become a citizen of Cave City.

“Hoping that you may be able to secure some favor at the hands of Cave City people in the interest of Monroe County and “X”, I am, Your friend, /s/ H B Ray.”

W. M. COCKRILL, Commissioner to S. H. BOLES

An unrecorded deed found in the courthouse attic loose paper.

“WHEREAS, in the action of J. M. Redford, Administrator of Tolbert Caldwell, decd, Plaintiff, against Lucy Caldwell &c Defendants, pending in the Barren Circuit Court, an order was entered at the September Term 1885, directing W. M. Cockrill Commissioner of said Court, to expose for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, the property hereinafter described; and WHEREAS, said property was sold in accordance with said order, on the 16 day of November 1885, for the sum of Fifteen Dollars when S. H. Boles became the purchaser thereof; and WHEREAS, the report of said sale was confirmed by said Court at the March Term, 1886, an order was entered directing W. M. Cockrill Commissioner to execute a Deed of Conveyance of said property to S. H. Boles but for greater certainty, the record and proceedings in said case are referred to.

“Now, therefore, this indenture, made and entered into this 8th day of April, 1886, between Lucy Caldwell, Sidney Caldwell, Eba—Waters, cou—for said Sidney Caldwell, Wm. Bybee, Henry Bybee, and T. C. Dickinson by W. A. Corckrill, Commissioner of the said Court, of the first part and S. H. Boles of the second part. Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the premises, and for the further consideration of the full payment of the purchase price aforesaid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the parties of the first part, by W. M. Cockrill, Commissioner as aforesaid, has sold and by this writing do convey to the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns forever, the following described property, to-wit:

“A tract of land lying in Barren County, Ky and containing three acres & which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut on the side of the road leading to Henry Eubanks, then N17W20 poles & 8 links to a stake in the road, wild cherry tree pointers, thence S16E28 poles to a stake in Boles line, thence N67E with his line 20 poles to the beginning.

“To have and to hold said property with its appurtenances, unto the said grantee his heirs and assigns. The said Commissioner conveys all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable of the said Lucy Caldwell, Sidney Caldwell, Ebo—Waters, Co—for said Sidney Caldwell Wm Bybee, Henry Bybee and T. C. Dickinson.

“In and to said property, and warrants the title thereto, so far as he is authorized by the judgment, orders and proceedings in said cause, and no further; but he does not bind himself personally by anything contained herein, in any event, whatever.

“In Testimony Whereof, said W. M. Cockrill Commissioner aforesaid, has hereunto subscribed his name, this 8th day of April 1886. /s/ W. M. Cockrill, Commissioner, BCC.

Cockrill to Boles, continued:

“Acknowledged by the Commissioner, examined and approved in open Court this 8th day of April 1886. /s/ P. H. Leslie, Judge BCC.”

Some Interesting News From The Past

151 years ago, the area was brimming with news events and reminds us that there is “nothing new under the sun.” The following are taken from the Glasgow Times June 29, 1900 issue.

“Revenue officers, headed by Maj. Hancock, made two raids in Adair county last Thursday morning. The officers destroyed an illicit still of 150-gallon capacity northeast of Columbia, on White Oak creek. That night they went into Green county, near Frye, and destroyed a still of 125-gallon capacity, 1,500 gallons of beer, fifty gallons of singlings and five bushels of meal. The fire was in the furnace when they ran up on the still.”

“Burning Tree. A correspondent writing from Mud Lick, Monroe county, says that he was at Flippin the fourth Sunday in October and was told by several reliable parties that a hickory tree in the locality which caught fire on the 6th of May last was still burning. The tree caught in the top and is burning slowly downwards. Nothing has been heard from the burning tree since the drenching, quenching rains of the past week, but it is not venturing too much to predict that the fire has been extinguished by this time.”

“Burial By Night.” The burial of J. H. Alden at Greensburg November 12 by the light of lanterns attracted many spectators. It was a weird spectacle as the procession approached the graveyard, carrying torches and lanterns. The interment was to have been made in the day, but the grave-diggers struck a rock in the grave and had to blast out a great part of it. As a result they did not get the grave ready until after dark. The funeral services were conducted by the grave by Rev. Metcalfe, of the Methodist Church.”

“Dissatisfied. Glasgow is not the only town in Kentucky that is kicking about the inaccuracy of the Federal Census. Our neighbor, Bowling Green, is so dissatisfied with Uncle Sam’s work that the Mayor and City Council have determined to take another canvass. The Federal census gives the town a population of only 8,226, while the Assessor’s books and a recent religious census shows the city has a population of more than 12,000. According to the Government figures, Bowling Green’s population has increased less than 500 for ten years.

“Enumerators for the new census have been selected, and the work began yesterday. The work will probably be completed in ten days.”

“Mr. J. W. Pedigo is still in Louisville having his eyes treated. His friends will be glad to hear that he obtained great relief through an operation and is doing nicely.”

“WAR DECLARED. Civil war will be declared in Kentucky July 1st. It will not affect the people only in Barren and adjoining counties. This war ought to be considered by every family in the county, if the people will look to their own interest. This war will be between High Prices and Low Prices, Cash and Credit. What will you do? Pay cash and save from 15 to 25 per cent on all you buy, or ask for credit and lost from 15 to 25 percent? How many good people do you know who have lost their little home by BUYING goods on credit? And, on the other hand, how many merchants do you know who have lost all they had by SELLING on credit? This 15 to 25 percent that you pay when you buy goods on time is to pay from \$300 to \$600 per year for a

Some Interesting News From the Past, continued:

bookkeeper; from \$500 to \$1,000 on goods sold and never paid for. By being without the amount of money charged on books, you lose from \$500 to a \$1000 discount. So these all go to make up the amount you lose by buying on credit. When my house sells strictly for cash they save their discounts, lose nothing by customers, have no book-keeper, and a great many other expenses too numerous to mention. This is no fake advertisement. You must pay for your goods when you get them. If they do not suit or fit, your money will be refunded. Call and see our goods and get prices before you buy. **Glasgow Shoe and Clothing Co. A. J. Christmas, Manager.**”

November 17, 1900 issue. “Hon. William Henry Edmunds Passes Away at His Home at an Advanced Age. Hon. William Henry Edmunds died at his home, near Beckton, in this county, last Saturday morning in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He had been a man of much activity in many and varied interests, and age sat lightly upon him until the last year or two, when his health began to gradually fall. Mr. Edmunds was born and reared near where he died. When a young man he graduated in law, practiced a few years, and then engaged in the mercantile business in this place, and in later years engaged in stock speculation and farming. He was a captain in the commissary department in Hardee’s corps of the Southern army and also enlisted in the Mexican war. He was a strong believer in the doctrines and teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically, he was a Democrat, and from the days of his young manhood until the end, he took a lively interest in the politics of his county, State and nation. He was a great reader and was perhaps one of the best informed men in the county on the current events of the county, and was thoroughly familiar with ancient and modern history. He possessed a bright mind and was an exceedingly interesting and entertaining conversationalist, and a writer of considerable merit. Mr. Edmunds was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1848, was Miss Amanda Moss, daughter of Mr. Josiah Moss, who kept the Moss Hotel here for many years. She died many years ago, leaving two sons, Mr. C. M. Edmunds of Louisville, and Mr. Wm. Edmunds. In 18—[blank] , he was married to Miss --- Crain, of the Bearwallow country, who survives him with several children, among them Mr. Chase Edmunds and Mrs. Garland Page. The remains were interred Sunday at the Edmunds old burying ground in the Beckton country.”

George and Byrd Rogers to the Commonwealth of Kentucky
Guardian Bond

“Know all men by these presents that we George Rogers & Byrd Rogers are held and firmly bound to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of five hundred dollars Current money which payment will and truly to be made we bind ourselves and our Heirs firmly by these presents sealed and dated this 18 day of May 1818. The Condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bound George Rogers hath been appointed Guardian to Theophilus Rogers, orphan of Elizabeth Rogers, Decd & therefore the said George Rogers shall truly and faithfully Collect account for and pay to the said Orphan all the estate which now is or may be hereafter entitled to during Minority or to such other person or persons as are legally entitled thereto or authorized & receive the Same and regularly make up an amount of guardianship at such times as he shall be required by Law or by the Authority of said Court and shall in all other respects faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of an Guardian as afsd then the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force. s/s George Rogers {Seal}, /s/ Bird Rogers {Seal}”

Thompson's Golden Bee Hive

“Received of W. T. Bowles Ten Dollars for an Individual Right to use and manufacture the Golden Bee Hive for his use in the County of Monroe and State of Kentucky and in no other place or places. Said bee Hive is a patent and must be So Marked when made. Patented fully 3rd/1877 No. 19200. “Witness my Hand and Seal this May 23rd 1877. {Seal} /s/ R. E. Rockford” “It is further agreed that the said Wm. Bowles if he desires can furnish farm? rights to each of His Children. Nov 23 1879. /s/ R. E. Rockford/Rachford.”

The Internet: Using Millennial Techniques to Research the Past

Contributed by J. Mark Lowe, CG (marklowe@kytnresearch.com), former president of the Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society and certified genealogist, speaker before the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society.

<http://www.ssdigenealogy-rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi>

Social Security Death Index at rootsweb.com.

<http://www.americanantiquarian.org/>

American Antiquarian Society – With holdings numbering close to three million books, pamphlets, broadsides, manuscripts, prints, maps and newspapers, this library preserves the largest single collection of printed source material relating to the history, literature, and culture of the first 250 years of what is now the United States. It specializes in the American period to 1877, and holds two-thirds of the total pieces known to have been printed in this country between 1640 and 1821, as well as the most useful source materials and reference works printed since that period. Its files of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American newspapers, numbering two million issues, are the finest anywhere.

<http://www.abraxis.com/beegee/Genealogy/Kentucky/Maps/kymaps.htm>

This is a set of Historic Maps of Kentucky and counties.

<http://ukcc.uky.edu/~vitalrec/>

Index to Kentucky Vital Records: Deaths and Births from 1911, Marriages and Divorces.

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/kysites.html>

Manuscript collections housed in Kentucky.

<http://www.uky.edu/KentuckyPlaceNames/>

The Guide to Kentucky Place Names is a gazetteer of Kentucky towns, landmarks, churches, cemeteries, etc., compiled from a number of sources. This index is extremely useful when you need to know how some obscure place name relates to the world as you know it.

<http://www.sos.state.ky.us/intranet/Revwscr.htm>

Revolutionary War Patents

<http://www.soc.state.ky.us/ADMIN/LANDOFF/landoff2.htm>

The Secretary of State's Office is the place to start when researching land acquisition in Kentucky. All chain of title in the Commonwealth traces back to Virginia land patents and Kentucky land patents. Most people are familiar with the term 'deed'. In fact, all Kentucky deeds eventually trace back to an original patent recorded in the Kentucky Land Office.

The Internet, continued:

<http://www.familysearch.org/>

Search for Ancestral File submissions, International Genealogical Index entries, other links. Be careful to remember that submissions are only as good as the researcher. Look for source citations.

http://www.familysearch.org/eng/LibraryFHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp

Access to the Family History Center Catalog will allow you to see the holdings of the largest collection of Genealogical resources in the world. This catalog will allow you to find Microfilm Numbers for ordering from your local FHC or in preparation for a trip to Salt Lake City.

<http://www.usgenweb.org/ky>

KYGenWeb Project. Links to major Kentucky research links and to every county in the state. Maintained by volunteer County Coordinators.

<http://www.nara.gov>

National Archives is the repository of Federal Records including census, Federal court, immigration, and military service.

<http://www.cyndislist.com/ky.htm>

Cyndi's List by Cyndi Howell is one of the largest collection of genealogical sites.

<http://dar.library.net/index.htm>

DAR Library Catalog – look for unpublished manuscripts submitted by local DAR chapters or members.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~kymil/>

Kentucky Military Unit Histories – part of the KYGenWeb Project.

<http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>.

National Genealogical Society

Barren County Names Being Researched on the Internet

MACKEY	bbl6728@aol.com	Betty Lyne
MAGEE	garymoore@earthlink.net	Gary Moore
MAGERS	nelsnhowd@aol.com	Nelson Howard
MALONE	ateevan@donet.com	Alice Teevan
MANL(E)Y	cf3771@aol.com	Caren
MANSFIELD	freedac@koyote.com	
	jackkodak@altavista.com	DeEtte Alexander
	mrtin@ix.netcom.com	George Tinoco
	Reddog3347@aol.com	
MARRS	EFCK@itlnet.net	Eunice Chapmond-Kilgore
MARTIN	cbt@knoxnews.infi.net	Chrystal
	rbwh@micron.net	Betty White
	hoosiermom48@earthlink.net	Pat Salisbury
	Ruth.Rogers@wku.edu	Ruth Rogers
	m_largen@juno.com	Mary Largen
MASSEY	rsglover@compuserve.com	Shirley Glover

Barren County Names Being Researched, continued:

MATKIN	jjack12838@aol.com	Joy Jackson
	garyrmoore@earthlink.net	Gary Moore
MATTHEWS	SolveigMB@aol.com	Solveig Berry
MAXEY	flower@brightok.net	Sandra Taylor
MAYES	cpoynter@scrtc.com	Connie Poynter
MEADOWS	jackkodak@altavista.com	DeEtte Alexander
MEANS	barbarab@argontech.net	Barbara Brooks
MEDLEY	pamilam@aol.com	
MELTON	llslwright@fuse.net	Laura Wright
MERRY	missb3@msn.com	Cindy
MILLER	hoosiermom48@earthlink.net	Pat Salisbury
MINOR	freedac@koyote.com	
MITCHELL	juju@cpomail.net	Judy Hampton
	sidecar@feist.com	Gary Mitchell
MIZE	homegm@gotnet.net	Linda White
MOODY	bkcoffey@courier.net	Barbara Coffey
MONROE	P_G_N@webtv.net	Gary Poynter
	Pegleghill@aol.com	Peggy
	Bewell2354@aol.com	Bonnie
MONTAGUE	freedac@koyote.com	
MOORE	EFCK@itlnet.net	Eunice Chapmond-Kilgore
	jjack12838@aol.com	Joy Jackson
	garyrmoore@earthlink.net	Gary Moore
MORGAN	hartley@iglou.com	Charlie Hartley
	rbwh@micron.net	Betty White
MORRIS	julo@scrtc.com	Judy Lowe
MORSE	vastins@aol.com	
MOSBY	gwhmfh@aol.com	Margaret Hargis
MOSS	gbmoss@mis.net	Gerald
MULKEY	EFCK@itlnet.net	Eunice Chapmond-Kilgore
	Jriccio1@compuserve.com	
	khestand@flash.net	Ken Hestand
	rperry@ghg.net	Robert Perry
MURPHY	KL343@aol.com	Kathy Locke
MURRELL	eevans@iolaks.com	Elaine Evans
MUSTAIN	dlmartin@flash.et	Diana
McAFEE	colhalltower@tri-lakes.net	Bill
MCCANDLESS	skyking@indy.net	Ludema Bowles
MCCOY	lcarrd@reninet.com	Lois Carrd
MCCOY	meow@meow.org	Anthony Jenkins
MCCUBBIN	bcluck@telepath.com	
MCDANIEL	bbloomer@pearlnet.com	
	codorniz@worldnet.att.net	Clem Hall Underwood
MCGARY	tandrews1912@hotmail.com	Sandie Claywell
MCGEE	ewbranham@carolina.rr.com	Elaine Branham
McGUIRE	mhael@bellsouth.net	Jean Mahaffey
McINTEER	byrumha@ibm.net	Sue Harris
McINTIRE	byrumha@ibm.net	Sue Harris
McMANUS	warpaint@texoma.net	Gay Nix
NATION(S)	tnation@panhandle.net	Thelma Nation
NEAGLE	pbdksmith@swbell.net	Donna K Smith
NEAL	doyle@aye.net	June Jeffries Watts
NELL	hmcallah@fuse.net	Bobbie Callahan
	SueK551@aol.com	sue
NELSON	j-k.bittorie@worldnet.att.net	Kay Bittorie
	ardmore245@juno.com	Lucy Magers

Barren County Names Being Researched, continued:

NEVILL(E)	bigjim@aye.net	Jim Neville
NEWLAND	jnewland@us.hsanet.net	Jim Newland
NEWSOME	freedac@koyote.com	
NICHOLS	j-k.bittorie@worldnet.att.net	Kay Bittorie
	jdsissom@Juno.com	John D. Sissom
	jtempl1@tampabay.rr.com	Barbara Templin
	JTP927@anderson.cioe.com	Tom Pennington
	mrtin@ix.netcom.com	George Tinoco
NOBLETT	KL343@aol.com	Kathy Locke
NORRIS	bjnc1@juno.com	Betty Christiansen
NUCKOLDS	jdsissom@Juno.com	John D. Sissom
NUCKOLS	jdsissom@Juno.com	John D. Sissom
	julo@scrtc.com	Judy Lowe
NUNN	hartley@iglou.com	Charlie Hartley
	freedac@koyote.com	
	heymurph1@aol.com	
	GRhodes@AOL.COM	Gene Rhodes
OLIPHANT	cf3771@aol.com	Caren
OOLEY	nherman462@aol.com	Norma Ooley Herman
OVERBY	Mikes1@Cybertrails.com	Ginny Stroud
OWEN	jwhi99@unidial.com	James Higginbotham
OWLEY	nherman462@aol.com	Norma Ooley Herman
OXENDINE	Temp01@aol.com	Jane

With the advent of the internet as a researching tool, an entirely new world has opened up to the family researchers. As with any research, we must ALWAYS validate the information found. It is all too easy to locate a site just bubbling over with information on our ancestors, and assume that they did all the required research and take their material carte blanche. But, unless they have given page and number as to their source, it is always under suspicion until WE can prove it.

The greatest blessing, however, is finding other family members. Many times we don't know of a 5th cousin in California who has information on our line in Kentucky! Many solid friendships can be re-established and information shared at the speed of the internet.

With the addition of many source records on line, our research is further aided. Census images are being added daily; many old documents from Virginia are now on line – genealogical sites added at such a rapid rate that it can make our heads spin. But the excitement of discovery is just as great as the many hours we have spent hunkered over an old microfilm reader that gave us a stiff neck; one which, if it has our ancestor listed, is the one under a coffee spill or a cigar ash. We will never get past the old-fashioned searching, in libraries, cemeteries, clerk's offices, but the internet has added another branch to our family tree.

To be continued next issue.

QUERIES

BUTLER? I have a very old picture of "Aunt George Ann, Uncle John and Laly, their daughter" I believe this to be George Ann Butler, born ca. 1854 Barren County to George and Mary J. (Butler) Butler. I would like to know her married name and other information. George Ann had two sisters, Pernie Elizabeth and Mary, who married Kidwells. What were the first names of the Kidwell men? Other Butler siblings were Jennie Frances (Virginia) Martin, Martha Lawrence, Malissie Huffman, Sarah Stone, Sallie A Johnston, Ben, Wm., Hardin, John Hackney, Thomas and Henry (females listed with married names). Thanks! Jenny Rainwater, 706 Crooked Creek, Nacagdoches, TX 75961 or jfrainwater@yahoo.com.

KIRBY-BROWNING: I read with great interest the article about the 1854 wagon train from Monroe County, Kentucky to Texas in the Spring Issue of "Traces" (2001). Several of the Kirbys mentioned, Benjamin Coy Kirby, John R. Kirby, William Kirby, Kizziah Kibby Kirby, wife of Samuel Kirby, were probably children of Robert Kirby, b. ca 1770 and Kizziah "Kibbie" McCoy, b. ca 1773. Other probable children of Robert and Kizziah were: James "Jim" Kirby, Robert Kirby, who md. Cynthia Malone, Jahue Kirby who m. Lucy Lee, Elizabeth "Bettie" Kirby who md. Hawkins Browning, Nancy Kirby who md. William Browning, Hettie Kirby who md. a Buttrum. Would like to correspond with anyone working on Kirby or Browning of Monroe County, Kentucky. Connie McLarry Ausec, 17615 Loring Lane, Spring, TX 77388 or causec@excelonline.com

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

New member (Y) (N) Renewal (Y) (N)

Name: _____
Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of \$_____ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31st of each year will insure your name is on the mailing list of "Traces" for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. Please notify us of address changes!

Regular Membership: \$12.00
Family: \$15.00 (one copy of Traces)
Life under age 70: \$150.00
Life over age 70: \$100.00

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

South Central Kentucky Historical & Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42141-0157

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

Barren County Cemeteries, Ken Beard and Brice T. Leech, editors. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. Hardbound

Barren County Heritage. Goode and Gardner, editors. \$28.00. Hardbound.

Barrens, The: Family genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick families, related lines. Emery H. White. \$11.50.

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke. James P. Brooks. \$2.60.

Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe Co). Peden, 1838-1872. \$6.00.

Historical Trip Through Barren County. C. Clayton Simmons, updated, hardbound. \$17.50.

Little Barren River United Baptist Church, Metcalfe Co, 1815-1849. \$6.00.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History. By church community, \$11.65.

Pleasant Run Church, McFarland's Creek 1827-1844. Peden, \$6.00.

Barren Co Order Books, Peden:

Volume 1	1799-1802 (with Gladys Wilson)	9.00
Volume 2	1803-1805 (with Gladys Wilson)	9.00

Stories of the Early Days. Cyrus Edwards, hardbound, \$17.00 + \$2.00 postage.

Then and Now. Dr. R. H. Grinstead, \$2.60.

Times of Long Ago, Franklin Gorin. Hardbound, \$12.00 plus \$2.00 S&H.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Barren Co. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community insets. \$6.50 plus \$2.15 for 1st class shipping or \$1.45 3rd class shipping.

I would like to order the following books:

TITLE	COST

Total Cost	\$
Extra S&H if applicable	\$
TOTAL	\$

GENERAL INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, centering around Barren County. Annual dues are \$12.00.

TRACES, the Society's quarterly publication is received by all members. It is published seasonally; Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Members joining during the year will receive the past issues of that year in a separate mailing.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited. Family genealogies, marriages, Bible, will and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

QUERIES are accepted only from members, without limit, and will be published as space permits. Queries should be limited to about 50 words.

EXCHANGE of Traces with other Societies or publications is acceptable and welcome.

BOOKS to be reviewed in Traces must be sent with information as to cost, including postage, from whom the book may be obtained. They become the property of the Society library. Books should have Kentucky interest. Reviews will be published as space permits.

MEETINGS are held monthly, except December, at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center (Museum of the Barrens), 200 Water Street, Glasgow, KY, on the fourth Thursday, 7:00 p.m. Interesting and informative programs are planned for each meeting and your supportive attendance is always welcome.

BACK ISSUES of Traces are available. Our supplies of the following are gone: Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4 (1973); Nos. 1-4 (1974); Vol. 4. (1976); Vol. 5, No. 1 (1977), Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 4 (1981); Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2 (1982), Vol. 12, No. 2 (1984). All others can be purchased as long as the supply lasts at \$4.00. Back issues will be mailed with our regular quarterly mailing.

CORRESPONDENCE of any type that requires a reply must contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address to: South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS of a genealogical nature that you no longer need – would you consider donating them to the Society? They will be preserved for other researchers and are deeply appreciated. Contact the editor, Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3049.

**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL &
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 31	From The Editor	
	Mabel Shelby Weiss Winners:	
	Jefferson Seminary	Sarah Katherine Bauer
Page 32	Laurel Bluffs School House	John Seeley
Page 33	If These Walls Could Talk	Tyler Gardner
Page 34	Barren County Courthouse	Carissa Jones
Page 35	Kentucky's Electric Chair	Lucas Laine Johnson
Page 36	Trigg Theater	Ellen Marksbarry
Page 37	The Community of Oleoak	Megan McKinney
Page 39	James Depp, A Prominent Man	Seth Edmunds
Page 40	A Mammoth Cave Tragedy	Norman Warnell
Page 41	Rocky Hill Station	Mary Kay Bourgeois
Page 43	The Traveling Constitution	M. Travis
Page 44	Surveying Barren County's History	Glasgow Daily Times
Page 46	On the Death of H. A. Miller	
Page 48	Cave City Schools in the 1920's	Margaret Lester Hill
Page 49	Cave City School Photo ca 1924	Margaret Lester Hill
Page 50	Unidentified Family	Margaret Lester Hill
Page 53	W. M. Cockrill to S. H. Boles – Unrecorded Deed	
Page 54	Some Interesting News From The Past	
Page 55	George & Byrd Rogers to the Commonwealth of Kentucky - Guardian Bond	
Page 56	Thompson's Golden Bee Hive	
Page 56	The Internet – Using Millennial Techniques to Research the Past	Mark Lowe, C.G.
Page 57	Barren County Names Being Researched on The Internet	
Page 60	Queries	
	Books for Sale by the Society	
	Membership Application	