

Fall 2002

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2002

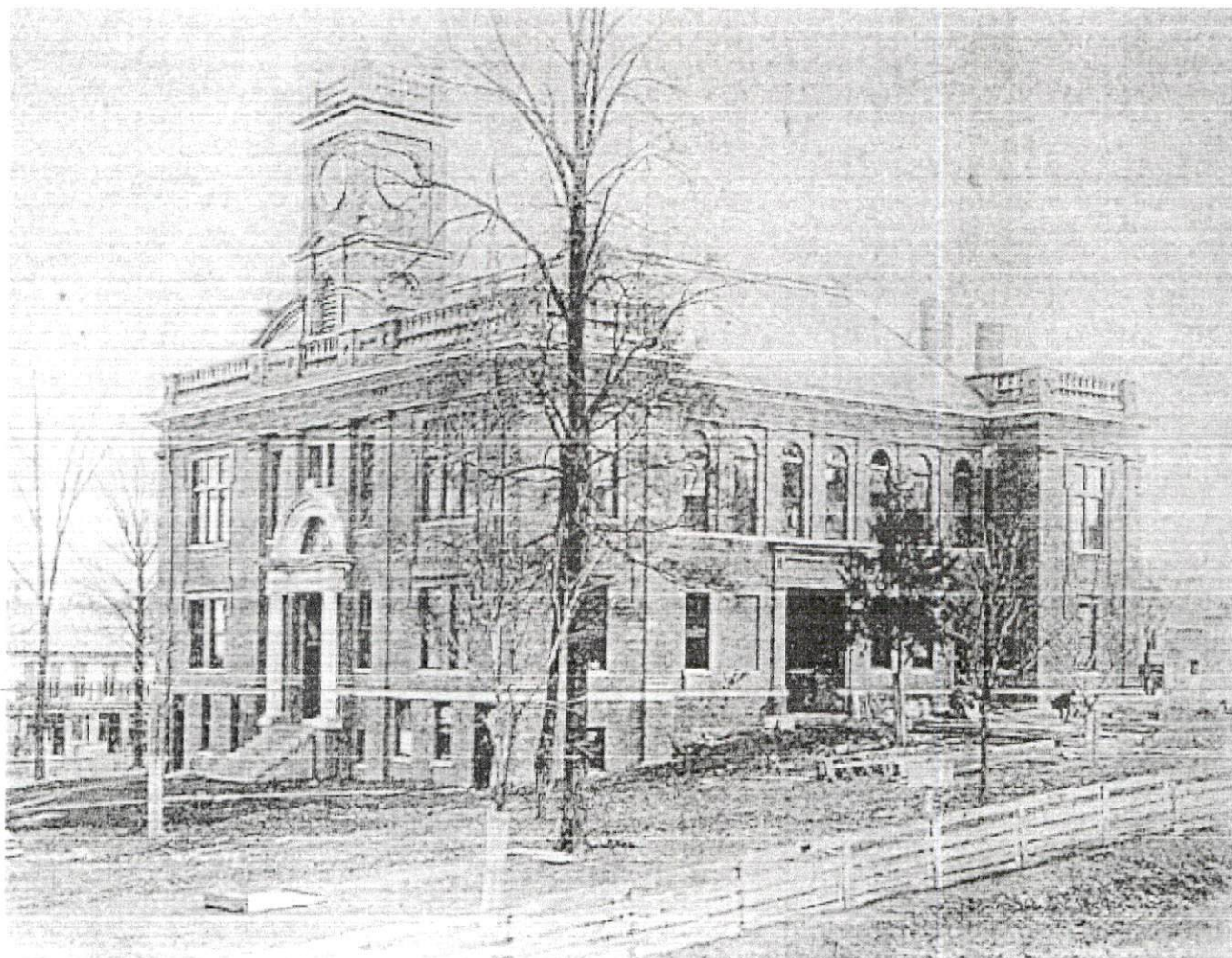
VOLUME 30

ISSUE NO. 3

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FALL

TRACES



OLD BARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL
AND
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

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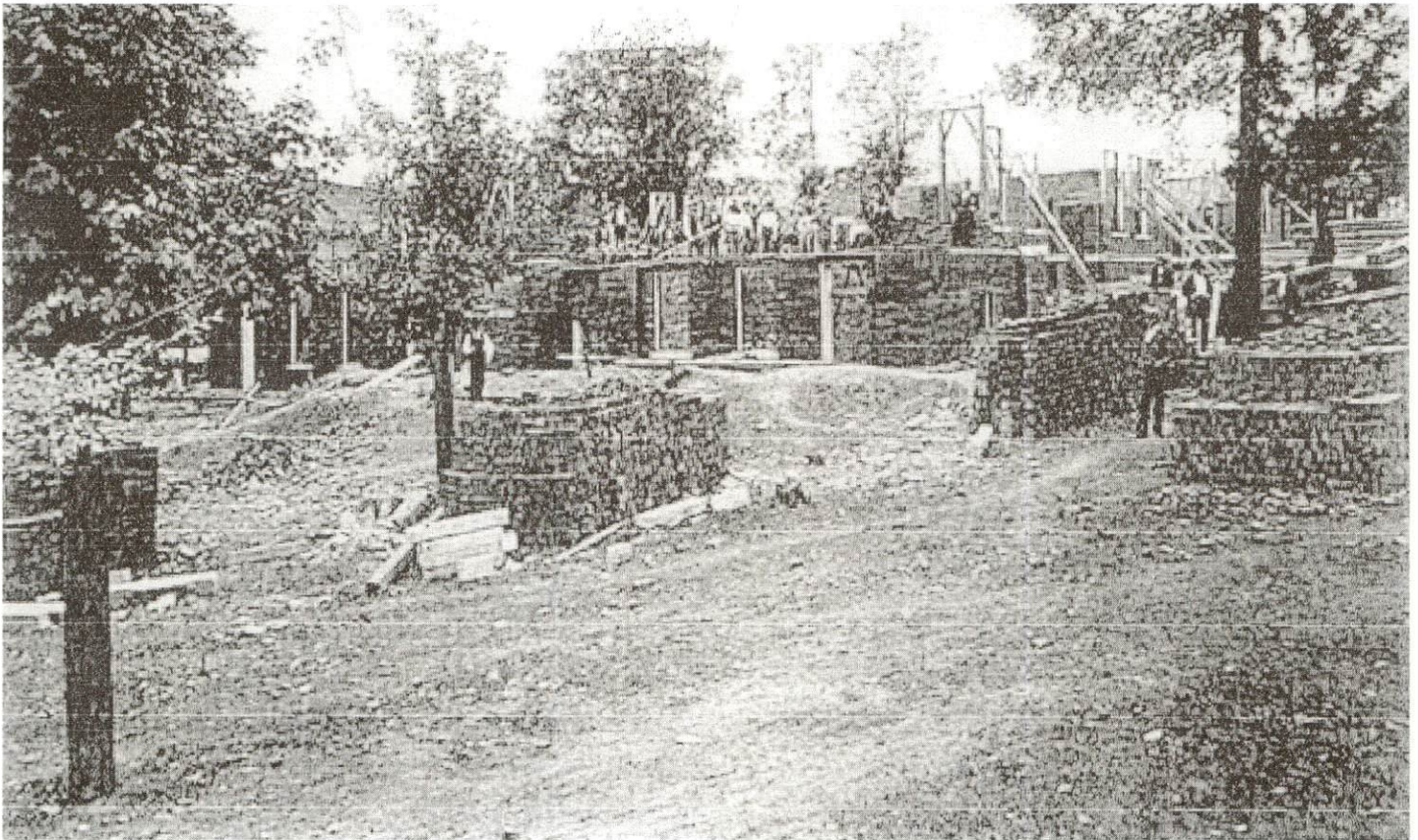
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ON THE COVER

The cover photograph and the one below were done by Adolph Rapp of Glasgow. They show the Barren County Courthouse which stood before the current courthouse which was just remodeled. The individuals shown in the photographs are unknown.



William Depp Bible Record

Courtesy Joyce Stover, originally published "Kentucky Bible Records" by Julia Ardery, 1929.

William Depp and Elizabeth, his wife, married the third day of September, Anno Domini, 1789.

Nancy Depp was married to Benjamin Davidson the 20th of November, 1814.

Susannah Depp was married to Jessee Davidson the 4th day of January, 1815.

Joel W. Depp was married to Elizabeth Montague the 10th of January, 1815.

Polly Depp was married to Elijah Buford the 16th of April, 1816.

Elizabeth Depp was married to Thomas Winn the 17th day of January, 1820.

John Depp was married to Mary Ellis the 24th day of September, 1823.

Patsey Depp was married to James Young the 14th day of December, 1826.

Thomas Depp was married to Phebe D. Young the 17th day of December, 1827.

Permelia Depp was married of October in year ____

William Depp Bible Record continued:

Jane Depp was married to William H. Young the 17th of December, 1840.

Births:

William Depp was born March 25, 1761, Son of Peter and Susanna Depp.

Elizabeth Depp, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Walker, was born July 13, 1772.

Nancy Depp was born Sept. 5, 1790.

Elizabeth Depp was born January 17, 1792.

Joel W. Depp was born May 16, 1793.

Peter Depp was born February 14, 1795.

Patsey Depp was born April 27, 1803.

Salley Depp was born June 7, 1804.

Thomas Depp was born September 15, 1805.

Permelia Depp was born July 29, 1807.

Two daughters born November, 1809.

Jane Depp was born April 30, 1815.

Susanna Depp was born the 14th of March, 1797.

Polly Depp was born December 5, 1799.

Jane Depp was born April 30, 1815.

Margaret Buford was born January 16, 1831.

Sarah Elizabeth Winn was born the 1st day of December, 1820.

Peter Henry Winn was born the 21st day of March, 1822.

James Manning Winn was born August, 1823.

Elmore Depp Winn was born the 2nd day of May, 1825.

Robert McCoy Buford was born September 28, 1825.

Nancy Austin Winn was born the 15th day of January, 1827.

Elizabeth Depp was born June 21, 1826.

Catherine Depp was born July, 1825.

Joseph Henry Depp was born January 3, 1827.

Amanda Jane Depp was born the 7th day of October, 1828.

Walter Henry Winn was born November 5, 1828.

Elizabeth W. Depp was born the 11th of August, 1831.

Simeon Buford was born March 30, 1817.

William Davidson was born November, the 11th, 1815.

William Buford was born August 20, 1819.

John Buford was born December 24, 1820.

Haywood Buford was born January 18, 1827.

Births and Deaths:

Elizabeth Depp died December 19, 1817. Aged 45 years.

Peter Henry Winn departed this life September 8, 1823.

Marcus D. LaFayette Winn was born December 26, 1830.

William Depp died the 19th of October, 1834. Aged 78 years.

Elizabeth W. Buford was born January 25, 1834.

Haywood Buford was born August 15, 1830.

Mary Frances Young departed this life February 6, '74.

William Buford departed this life September 30, 1821.

William H. Young as born November 7, 1812.

John W. D. Young was born May 1, 1843.

Philip N. Young was born the 7th of January, 1845.

William Depp Bible Record continued:

Elizabeth Jane Young was borne November 21, 1846. (Written on margin).
Amanda S. Young died April 3, 1888.
William H. Young died November 6, 1888.
Martha Depp, consort of James Young, died April 26, 1846.
Mary Young was born February 28, 1848.
Emily D. Young was born June 9, 1851 and died in nine weeks.
Jane Young departed this life July 3, 1851.
George Ann Young was born December 14, 1852.
Amandy Susan Young was born March 20, 1854.
Thomas Franklin Young was born January 16, 1864.
George Ann Young departed this life August 10, 1875.

Burch Bible

Bible record of John Burch, Barren County, Ky.

John Burch, born prince George Co., Md., 1758, died Mar. 1, 1834. Elizabeth Burch, widow of John, was 71 years old in November 13, 1850. Married when Elizabeth was 17.

Robert married May 21, 1821. John removed with his father to Charles Co. Md., then to Prince William Co., Va. And later to Farquier [sic] and Amherst Cos. Va., died in Barren Co., Ky.

Children:

Robert Burch, born July 11, 1797.
Mary F. Burch, born June 21, 1799.
Landon I. Burch, born August 9, 1801.
Anne Burch, born September 30, 1803.
Fanny P. Burch, born December 19, 1806.
William D. Burch, born October 9, 1809.
John Burch, born February 12, 1816.

Luckett Bible

Bible records of Samuel Luckett, Barren County, Ky. Wife, Elizabeth, born May 9, 1769.
Samuel Luckett, Sr., born in Maryland, June 12, 1756.

Children:

Samuel, born Mar. 2, 1801.
John, born May 19, 1803.
David, born Sept. 26, 1805.
Nancy, born Jan 13, 1808.
Anna, born June 17, 1811.

ED LODGEN'S LIFE

Louisville Courier-Journal, Monday, 2 April 1888, page 8, column 2. Courtesy of Perry Brantley, Glasgow, KY.

Ed LODGEN's Life - An Autobiography of the Famous Mountain Moonshiner and Desperado.
Driven to Outlawry To Provide For His Family, He Will Now Reform.

"The noted Ed Lodgen, who has been confined in the jail here for five months past, serving a sentence of the United States District Court, for "moonshining", was released yesterday morning. He will go back to his home in Hart county at once, and says his life henceforth shall be one that no man need to be ashamed of.

"When I say that, " said he, to a Courier-Journal reporter, "I do not mean to say that I have done much to be ashamed of in the past, for I can remember but little for which a man should hang his head. I don't know how I obtained the reputation of being such a murderous cut-throat and general bad man, except from the misstatements and incorrect account that newspapers have published about my career.

"My name is Edward Brazil Lodgen. My father was born in France and my mother is a native of Amelia county, Va. I was born in Adair county, KY., September 11, 1848. My father died when I was six years old. My mother was left with three girls and myself to rear, and it was a struggle for existence. She spun and wove jeans cloth to get us bread and meat. As soon as I was large enough, I went to work for Mr. B. W. Penick, Circuit Clerk of Green county, for \$40 a year and my board. Half of my wages went to my mother for provisions, and the other to clothe me. My mother married a second time, while I was very young, but her second husband died before I went to work. My three sisters married and I went on a small place to take care of mother, but when my oldest sister's husband died in 1865, we broke up housekeeping. My youngest sister died in 1884, and I have been taking care of her children since then. You see that with the cares I had, I was never able to marry, and now I don't want to. The little ones at mother's and her are all I care for.

"When I was twenty years old I had chills and fever, and I became accustomed to whiskey. I got drunk one day and shot off a pistol, and was fined for it, and did not drink for five years after. My first serious trouble was in 1865. After we had broken up housekeeping, I went out to Cole County, Illinois. While there, I was going along the road one day, when a man met me in a long muddy lane. He said something to me, and I asked him what he meant. He became angry and began to abuse me, finally springing out of his wagon at me. In the fight I kicked him and he died from the effects. I never saw the man but once, but do not know his name. I left the country before he died, and I was never molested for the affair. I only kicked him because he attacked me with a club. I then returned to Green County to live. In 1873, a reward of \$50 was offered for Isham Miller, who was wanted in Adair county for rape.

Ed Lodgen's life continued:



“I started out to get him, having first obtained a special commission. I followed him beyond Lebanon, and tracked him to a meadow, in Green county. When I approached him. I asked if that was Isham Miller. He said ‘yes’ and I told him he was my prisoner. He turned and ran to where a pitch-fork lay and started at me with it. I drew my revolver and told him to halt, but he did not. I backed fourteen steps, calling to him to stop, but he kept straight at me with the pitch-fork. When he was a step or two away I fired, and he fell dead. I went and gave myself up. I was acquitted at the preliminary hearing.

“I then moved to Barren county, and in May, 1882, operated a registered distillery, in partnership with Josiah Wilson. We had a man working for us named John Kinselw [sic], and Wilson discharged him because he killed some hogs. About five weeks after that, he came one Sunday, and made threats that he was going to kill me. He returned Monday and repeated his threats. I begged him and Marion William who was with him, to go away and not return. They had double-barrel shotguns.

“I left and obtained a pistol and then went to my distillery to work. While I was at work in it, they came to the door, and Kinselw said he would let daylight through me, at the same time raising his gun to his shoulder. I reached for my pistol and, before he could draw a bead on me, I fired and Kinselw fell dead. Williams ran away, I gave myself up and it cost me all I had for lawyers’ fees and other expenses, but the jury acquitted me in twenty-seven minutes after receiving the court’s instructions.

“I had but little money left, and had a hard time making a living. One day I was prevailed on to put my money in a “moonshine still” and did it. I never saw the place in operation or knew who worked in it, but whisky was brought and left at my house. The United States Marshals broke up the distillery, and learning that I had obtained a part of the products, they swore to have me, dead or alive, and I swore never to be taken.

“I left home and skulked in the bushes, slipping to my mother’s house in the dead of night, to see her and my nieces and nephews. I grew tired of this, thought, and as I had a living to make for those at home, I resolved to come and give myself up. I came to Louisville and

Ed Lodgen's Life continued:

surrendered and was convicted of complicity in running an illicit distillery near Buchanan's Mill, Green county, that I had no more to do with than you.

"I am going back home now, to try to making a living for my mother and children and I hope Ed Lodgen will never furnish you with another item. This is the truth and the whole of the life of the terrible desperado and twenty times murderer I am painted as being."

A Curious Testament

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, KY., Friday, May 4, 1888, page 8, column 2. Contributed by Perry Brantley.

"Peculiar Bequests Made By Dr. Everett Wagner, of Metcalfe County. He Leaves His "Beloved Relatives" the Various Members of His Body, And All His Other Estate To Various Charities, Like a Philanthropist. An Importunate Usher In Court – Gossip About the Short Route Injunction. Full Proceedings in Brief.

"A well-known attorney of this city has received from the executor the will of Dr. Everett Wagner, a resident of Metcalfe county, Ky., lately deceased.

"It is a curiosity, and as it will be shortly be put on record the instrument is given in full. It runs as follows:

"By The Grace of God, Amen, I, Everett Wagner, being of sound mind and disposing memory, and realizing the uncertainties of life, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any former or other will I may have made. I have lived a secluded life and, for that reason, I suppose I have not accumulated as much of this world's goods as might have been, but my beloved relatives, knowing that I am about to die and believing me, as they have heretofore called me, a miser, suppose my wealth very large. Although up to this time they have shunned me almost entirely, they can not now do too much for me, and nearly every one of them has visited me in these, my last hours, and given me a gently hint that they would like to have a small trinket of some kind by which to remember their beloved relative.

"On account of their former treatment and their gentle hints, I now take this method of satisfying their desires and, by this my last will and testament, I will and bequeath to them as follows:

"First – I give to my beloved brother, Napoloen Bonaparte Wagner, my left hand and arm.

"Second – I give to my beloved brother, George W. Wagner, my right hand and arm.

"Third – I give to my beloved brother Patrick Henry Wagner, my right leg and foot.

"Fourth – I give to my beloved brother Charles Gardner Wagner, my left leg and foot.

"Fifth – I give to my nephew, C. H. Hatfield, my nose.

A Curious Testament continued:

“Sixth – I give to my niece, Hettie Hatfield, my left ear; and to my niece, Clara Hatfield, my left ear.

“Seventh – I give to my cousin, Henry Edmonton, my teeth.

“Eighth – I give to my cousin, John Edmonton, my gums.

“Ninth – I hope I have not forgotten any of those dear relatives, who have wished for trinkets, but, if I have, I will provide for them in this way. When I am dissected for the gifts I have mentioned, there will be enough left of me to give a trinket to any of those relatives wishing one, and they can secure the same from the person dissecting me, he being here instructed to give the choice parts to those who ask, first come, first served.

“Tenth – It grieves me to have to part with myself in this manner, but then, what is a gift without a sacrifice? I am dying with consumption and the end will soon be here. I will at once remove myself to Nashville, where I will die in the hospital.

“I desire that P. A. M. Strater, of Metcalfe county, Ky., upon my death, qualify as my executor, with bond, and that he faithfully carry out the trust here imposed upon him; that he proceed with haste to Nashville, and there employ a skillful surgeon, who will do the work well; that the surgeon proceed to dissect me, and sever the parts bequeathed carefully; that he preserve the parts nicely with chemicals and place them in glass jars, which shall be provided by the executor, and that the executor then ship the jars with the parts so preserved to the various devisees, all of, all of whom re personally known to him.

“For this service, I allow the sum of one thousand dollars, to be equally divided by the surgeon and executor, after payment for chemicals, jars and shipment. After dissection, I desire, that any part of me which may remain be buried in the potter’s field at Nashville.

“Eleventh – the executor will then pay my burial expenses and the whole of the residue of my estate I direct shall be applied to public charities as directed by the Metcalfe Circuit Judge.

“Dated at my residence on the Burkesville road, Metcalfe county, Kentucky, March 1, 1888. /s/ Everett Wagner

March 3, 1888:

“Codicil – I give to my beloved sister-in-law, Mrs. C. G. Wagner, my liver.” /s/ Everett Wagner.

“In a letter from the executor, he states that Wagner died shortly after the execution of the will and before he could get to Nashville. Before the will was found; his remains were buried and the executor is in great distress about what to do.

“He asks the attorney for advice on the question as to whether or not, at this late day, it would be proper for him to exhume the remains, carry them to Nashville, and there dissect, preserve and ship them as directed by the will.

A Curious Testament continued:

“The letter says that the eccentric physician’s heirs are talking of breaking the will but, as he was perfectly sane up to the time of his death, it appears that they will hardly be able to do so. The estate to be given to public charities amounts to about \$12,000.”

TIMES WERE TOUGH THEN

By Alan Moss, Tompkinsville, KY as told by James Lyon, Tompkinsville, 2000. Courtesy Loretta Martin Murrey, Faculty Editor, Broomsedge Chronicles, Men’s Stories from South Central Kentucky, Fall 2000.

“James Lyon, a seventy-five year old Monroe Countian and my great uncle, grew up on a farm in the Sand Lick community. He is from a family of eleven children. Everyone in the early 1900s lived off the land. All families grew large gardens, raised chickens, and owned two to three milk cows. During this time, James hauled logs to the mill and worked in tobacco, but one of his most vivid memories was helping his father kill hogs. James, along with other members of his family, participated in killing hogs for food to be used by the family during the winter months. Not only was butchering hogs a learned skill, but it was also a necessity for survival.

“When it came time to kill hogs in the fall of the year, James’s father, Hade Lyon (my great-grandfather), did most of the work; however the entire family was present, and there were odd jobs for everyone. Hog killing was usually a skill passed down from one generation to the next, but Hade’s father died when he was seven years old and Hade learned the procedures of hog killing from neighbors and other relatives. Because he was the only male member of the family, Hade took on the duties of a man at an early age. As James said, “My daddy made a young man.”

“When James was a young boy during the early 1930s, every year the family usually killed two or three hogs, weighing approximately four hundred pounds each. For quality meat, it was necessary to put the hogs in a pen and feed them corn shortly before slaughtering them. The fattening process needed to be of short duration rather than feeding them corn for the entire summer. If they were fed corn for a long period of time, the meat would not be as good.

“The slaughtering was done at the same location year after year. During the late fall, everyone gathered by the barn next to a huge ring jaw apple tree. James said that this apple tree had limbs on it as big around as a shade tree. The hogs were killed by striking them in the head with an axe or shooting them with a rifle. Not many people had a rifle then; therefore, the axe was used most often. The hogs were then placed in the scalding box, which looked like a watering trough. The dimensions of the scalding box were seven feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches deep. The box, handcrafted by Hade Lyon, was made out of wood, but it had a metal bottom. A fire was built in a trench, and the scalding box was situated on the fire. Water, carried from a nearby spring, was then added. The temperature of the water had to be just right in order to remove the hair on the hog, but if the water was too hot, the meat would cook. The hog was turned by chains or ropes. Following this step, the hog was hoisted up in the apple tree by using the power of two or three men or by hitching a team of mules up to do the work. Hanging the hog from the tree was important so that they could cut the hog open and remove the entrails. Every part of the hog was used. The head was made into press meat, and all the fat was rendered into lard. Since lard was used to cook with, it was a very important by-product of the hog. Fat was not only trimmed from the shoulders, hams, middling, and other parts of the hog, but it was also

Times Were Tough Then, continued:

trimmed from the entrails. Certain family members even ate the brains and feet of the hog. Absolutely nothing was wasted. As James said, “Everything was used but the squeal, and it would have been used too if we could have caught it.”

”Properly caring for and curing the meat was a lengthy process. The sausage had to be ground, seasoned, cooked and canned. On the other hand, the hams, shoulders, and middling had to be salted down. This process included placing the meat in a box and covering it with salt for six weeks. After the time elapsed, the meat was taken out of the salt, washed, and hung up in the smokehouse. Some people smoked their meat; others preferred it salted down. It remained in the smokehouse until the family wanted meat to eat.

“After a day of killing hogs, the first meal served to the family consisted of fried tenderloin, white gravy, and homemade biscuits. The aroma of the freshly-brewed coffee added to the scent of fresh meat being cooked and filled the kitchen. No meal tastes better than this one. However, with such a large family, the children were instructed to eat more gravy and biscuits and less meat.

“Very few families today participate in or even possess the skill it takes for butchering hogs. Most people agree that it is not economically feasible to kill hogs. However, as far as James is concerned, the butchering of hogs holds many fond memories because this was a time when the family worked together to provide food for survival.”

Gorin Genealogical Publishing
205 Clements Avenue
Glasgow, KY 42141-3409

Edmund Rogers – The Soldier, The Surveyor, The Man 1762-1843, Sandra K. Gorin.

Edmund Rogers was the first federal surveyor in south central Kentucky and laid out the lands granted to the soldiers and officers of the Revolutionary War. He was a brilliant and caring man, and after falling in a nearby creek, he met his bride to be, (Mary Shirley), and settled on lands in current-day Metcalfe Co. This 297 page book takes a look at him from the view of a soldier, the surveyor and the man. Trained by and related to George Rogers Clark, this man made an impact on Kentucky. He raised and educated Joseph Underwood Rogers of Glasgow and Bowling Green, KY. Edmonton, KY is named for him as well as the local Edmund Rogers Chapter of the DAR. Records include old correspondence from George Rogers Clark, a list of his lands, photographs, Bible records, wills, cemetery records and lengthy family trees on the Rogers, Lewis, Shirley, Underwood, Beauchamp and Gorin families, including copies of coats of arms. Full-name index. \$37.00 which includes shipping and handling. KY residents please add 6% sales tax.

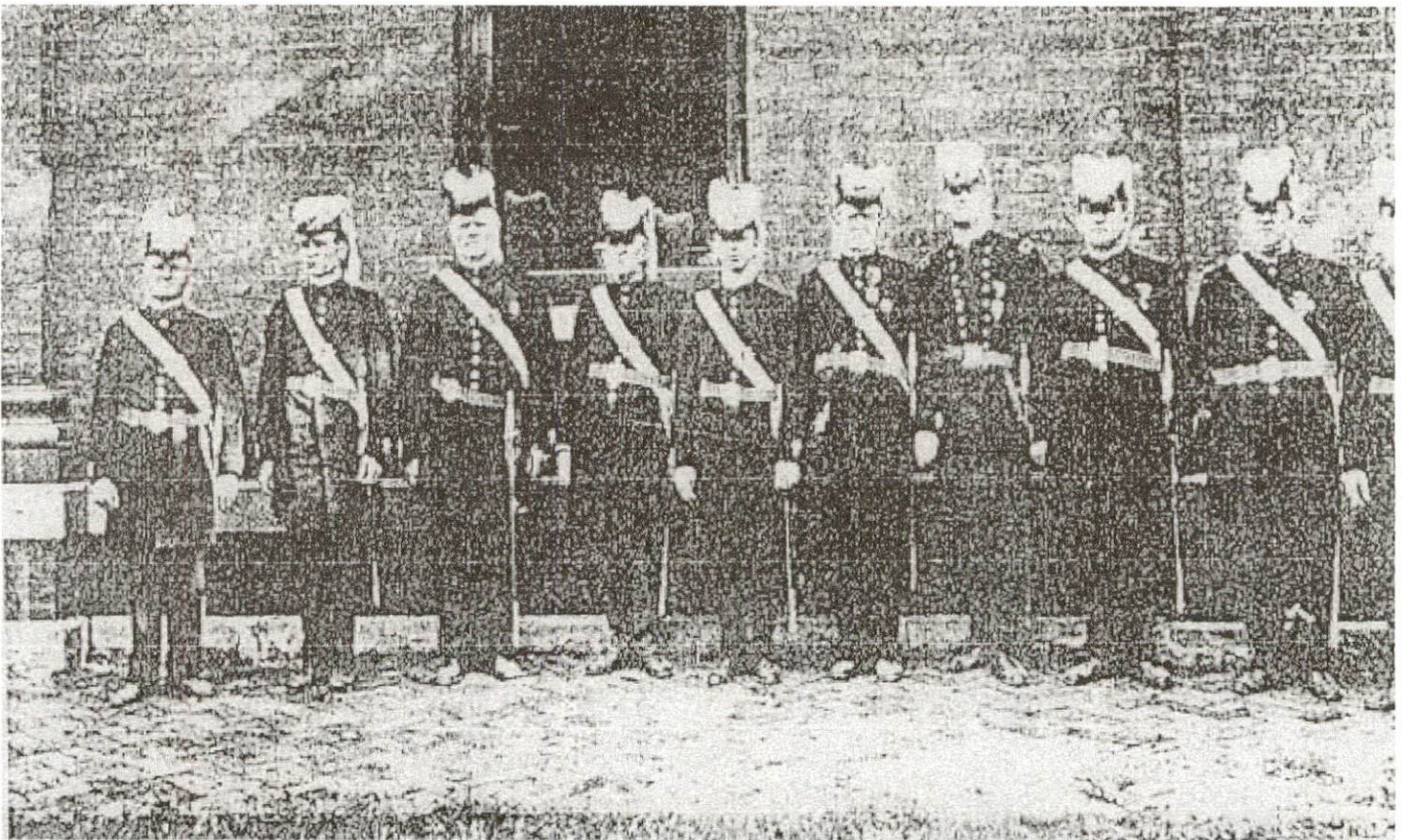
The Glasgow Lodge

The Glasgow Lodge

Copied from an old Glasgow newspaper, undated, courtesy of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, Glasgow, KY.

Shown in the faded photograph is the following explanation and names:

“This Glasgow Lodge, in their colorful impressive uniforms, often took part in local happenings. Framed by the old courthouse with its brick walks, many old timers were shown in this photograph of the Glasgow Commandery No. 36; Knights Templar, taken in 1913. From left are Frank Frei, Survius Carr Turner, Joseph Underwood Rogers, Walter Creek Taylor, Lemuel Walton Gee, Harry Lyman Bowen, Elbert Fielding Jewell, Howe Ralston and Edward Armond Summers.



In and Around the Courthouse Here
Half-Century Ago and Since

Glasgow Daily Times, April 2, 1953. Courtesy South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, Glasgow, KY. Author not shown.

“It was the year 1903 when I was sworn in as Deputy County Court Clerk under Nat D. Terry, the County Clerk, and worked under him for the balance of his term, then under J. A. Murray who succeeded Mr. Terry for one term, altogether about six years.

“Many of the lawyers and officers I have worked with and associated with during the past 50 years have passed on to a better land I hope.

“The lawyers now deceased as I remember them are as follows:

“Judge Samuel H. Boles, Hon. W. L. Porter, Judge S. E. Jones, Hon. John W. Jones, Hon. George T. Duff, Hon. John Cy Hutcherson, Judge Harry C Gorin, Judge Lewis (Lud) McQuown, Judge G. M. Bohannon, Judge Basil Richardson, Judge V. H. Baird, Judge Clyde B. Latimer (the last three died while serving on the bench in the Court of Appeals), J. Lewis Williams, commonwealth attorney, Hon. Jim Frank Taylor, lawyer and postmaster, Hon. B. G. Ellis, Judge George Craddock, Hon. C. H. Hatachett, Hon. Jim Conyers, Hon. T. D. Underwood, County Attorney, Hon. Allen Sandidge, Hon. James L. Gerald, Hon. Luther James, Hon. Bob Combs, City Attorney, Hon. Davis Ralston, City Attorney, Hon. J. Wood Vance, Judge E. H. Smith, Hon. W. S. Smith, and Hon. Calep Mainer, colored.

“The officers as I remember them were as follows: Nat D. Terry, County Clerk, John A. Murray, County Clerk, H. D. Ralston, County Clerk, J. D. Mosby, Deputy County Clerk, Miss Hallie Garnett, Deputy County Clerk. She took my place and was the first woman to ever work in the Court House here; Henry Bohannon and E. F. Jewell, Circuit Court Clerks.

“The following served as Sheriff: Geo. T. Parrish, S. T. Button, Tom Trigg, C. M. Gossom, Eugene Shaw, C. T. Powell, E. M. Matthews, Lacy Doyle, Tom Barlow.

“The following were Deputy Sheriffs: Tom Bagby, Jess Cassady, A. B. Woodward, Guy Bowles, Paul Hagan, Hans Gassaway.

The following served as Jailers: Henry Combs, Gid Carter, W. T. Berry, Mr. Nathan Burks, (Roy Burk’s father), J. T. Mansfield and Pate Walkup, and Zebedee Berry, Deputy Jailer,

“School Superintendents were: W. C. Turner, Prof W. M. Totty, Miss Nettie Depp and Maxie Ritter,. J. C. Greer was County Road Engineer, John H. Boles was Police Judge and Judge J. F. Allen, Police Judge. Winston Collins was a one-man police force and a good one. Mayors of Glasgow were: Dr. J. S. Leech, Dr. E. T. Ellison, J. E. Clayton and T. P. Dickinson.

“During this half-century I have experienced many interesting trials, both in lower courts and circuit court, and among the most celebrated and exciting trials while I was County Attorney and assisted in the prosecution, was in 1924 when Chambers killed Charlie Bybee and one in 1926 when McAlister killed Harry Collins and the two Vance men. Great crowds gathered and the court house was overflowing with people. One got the death penalty, and the other got two life sentences and died in the penitentiary in 1940.

In and Around the Courthouse Here continued:

“If I have omitted any names of the deceased lawyers and officers, it is unintentional.

“The following is a little off-the-record but history anyway.

“After my six years’ service as Deputy County Clerk, I attended law school at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. One Saturday I went over to Nashville for a little rest and an outing and ran into Horace Coombs on Church Street. Tennessee had voted state-wide dry.

“After passing a few words and not being very well acquainted with Horace, I finally summed up courage enough to ask him if he knew how to go about getting a drink of liquor. Horace said, “Come on and I will show you.” We walked into a “speak easy” and Horace ordered two Coca Colas and the bar tender passed out straight bourbon.

“Horace said “Now when you want beer, order lemonade.” After we had had a few Cokes and lemonades, we decided to stay together overnight and see the city (not take it in) but to see it, and we did see at least some of it. Horace was a traveling salesman, selling road wagons.

W.R. “RUS” AUSTIN

From the papers of the late Marion Vance; courtesy of South Central Kentucky Cultural Center. Undated article.

“A six line newspaper paragraph a few days ago chronicled the death of W. R. or “Rus” Austin, at Mineral Wells, Texas, Fifty years ago, the announcement would have stirred the whole country side of Monroe, Allen and Barren, for the Rus Austin of those forgotten days was a man among men.

“Half a century ago, Rus Austin was known as “The King of the Barren River Country.” He was, we apprehend, of good old calvier Virginia stock, possessed of a fine physique, he inherited a magnificent farm and a no less magnificent fortune. He drank, sported, fox-hunted, rollicked and roystered, lived a full life and by-and-by came into more money. His hounds and his horses he followed and ran; his drink and his friends he loved. He was a high-roller and rolled em to far-you well. He was a red-blodded typical, fast living gentleman of the old school – a man whose purse hesitated at nothing for his friends, and whose enemies had best stand aside as he galloped down road. Life was a feast to him, and he feasted and lived to the fullest.

“By-and-by his money ran low. Possibly his friends fell away. Finally, he sold his 1,000 acre farm to Capt. Hicks, paid his debts, gathered the fragments of his handsome estate around him, and rode away to Texas. These are memories yet of the mournings and regrets when Rus Austin turned his back on The Old Kentucky Home forever.

“At first, fortune did not deal kindly with him in the Lone Star State. Disaster dogged his efforts to retrieve himself, and they do say that the sledding was hard for the man whose hand and purse had always been open as the day to his friends. But he was game through it all, and good luck came to him at last. At Mineral Wells, Texas, his ship came home in the locating of this famous resort and watering place on his lands. He grew into wealth once again, but the fire of youth was burned from his blood and he became a peaceable, quiet, excellent citizen.

W. R. "Rus" Austin, continued:

"A few years ago, he revisited the scenes of his youth and riper years. From Fountain Run to Scottsville, from Scottsville to Glasgow, he traveled in search of his old companions, but there were few to meet him in the fashion of other days. He was an old man, his friends had gone upon The Long Journey and he found himself a stranger amidst (t)he haunting memories of a youth so far in the past that they were scarcely the dreams of the days that were gone. He returned to Texas, and the news of his death now comes to a generation that knew him only by name and fame.

"Rus Austin was a striking type of citizenship that is swiftly moving to extinction, obliteration, oblivion. Perhaps even that is well. But those of us in middle life, and more, will give a sign and a tear to the days when men were full-blooded and free-handed and a friend was valued more than a fortune, and when the life of country gentlemen, in its light-hearted joy of living, was more to be preferred than that of a monarch on his throne.

"Peace, a long sweet sleep, and a joyous awakening of the dead "King of the Barren River Country."

NEWS OF 100 YEARS AGO

Glasgow Daily Times, Sunday, 20 June 1882, by Bobby White, guest columnist.

BUSINESS MENTION June 1882

"Smithwick's will do cleaning and dying in the best of style. All colors guaranteed not to fade, rub off or be insured by sweat. Bring in your old clothes and have them made new.

Still they come – those celebrated cigars at Rogers & Gordon's.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Nick Ray's fine stallion, Artist, had an attack of sunstroke last Wednesday at noon and came near kicking the bucket. An abundance of medical aid was at hand but Buck Pedigo was hero of the day. With great presence of mind Buck prescribed a quart of whiskey to be administered. Artist is fully recovered at present.

At the College tonight Prof. Mell will deliver the Annual Address before the Classics and Science classes of the Glasgow Normal School. Friday morning, afternoon and evening the commencement exercises will be held in Boles Hall. Those desiring to attend can obtain tickets by calling the Librarian at the College. No one under 15 will be admitted.

The people of Franklin and Simpson counties are to be pitied. They know nothing of the raspberry except what they might have read in the papers. Neither the black or red raspberry ever graces the Franklin markets. One taste of either of these luscious fruits would cause the Simpsonian to smack his lips till he raised a blister on 'em.

Indeed these be days of burning of grateful emotions. With gardens laughing with rotund gladness, and the dinner-table loaded with peas, potatoes, beets, dainty chicken fries and last and

100 Years Ago continued:

largest a piling dish of delicate beans with fine cut silver-skinned onions flavoring, and almost snowy-white, shapely cold-water pones of flint corn bread of careful browning, supplemented by a soup plate of raspberries smothered with custard, sprinkling sugar and stripping cream.

Several gentlemen in town have solemnly pledged their words to their wives to wash all over when the water works are finished. This is the reason some of the women are so anxious about the works being finished.

The Farmers Home Journal, a painstaking and judiciously opined paper, thinks wheat will bring a dollar a bushel and certainly not less than 90 cents for the new crop.

Up to date Mr. L. P. Rogers has sold this season 20 harvesting machines. This is a large number than ever sold in one season in Glasgow, and shows not only the good prospects for the farmer but also the enterprise of this house.

Mr. Ed P. Parrish, of the Barrens, advertises a tobacco fly-trap which is said to be the king fly-catcher. It is so ingeniously arranged as never to allow a fly to escape after in comes in sight of the illuminator which seduce the pests into the trap-enclosure by its strong light. It is said to be the best fly-destroyer ever invented, and we recommend tobacco growers to investigate the merits of this invention.

VIOLENT STORM

The heaviest windstorm which has visited Glasgow in 12 or 15 years struck Saturday evening last about 7:00. The afternoon had been peculiarly portentous of the coming storm, the air having been exceedingly sultry and the western horizon girt with a dull slate sky which was the theatre of the incessant lightning play that always aerial roar of thunder. [sic]. The town and vicinity suffered severely in prostrated trees and fences and in many places the roads were completely blockaded with fallen trees. The streets around the courthouse were strewn with trees and debris from signs, awnings and tree tops. Every part of the town and surrounding vicinity for miles around the evidence the violence of the storm is visible. The force of the storm was nearly equal to the power of resistance of many buildings, as quite a number were shaky to an alarming degree.

ROGERS & GORDON'S NEW CIGARS

The taste of the cigar-smoking public is quite varied, but it's queer taste indeed that cannot be suited at Rogers & Gordon's. They have fitted up a splendid showcase and have it stocked with a fine variety of standard brand of cigars, among them the following: Punch, Bumble Bee, Presto, Excelsior, Pronto, Our Firm, Puck, capper, Fancy, La Importancia, B. B. Boquet, Spanish Bull Fighter, Five Centre, Darlings and Muck. They also will have in a few days the celebrated Havana filled Aroma and the Corine.

LEDGER BOOK OF B. F. HARLOW

The following is an old ledger book which likely belonged to A. P. Harlow. It is filled with many loose papers and an accounting of purchases.

Harlow, continued:

“1864 A Memorandum of Oats Used by A. P. Harlow Up to Nov 29th 530 bussels. Since Nov. 29th up to January 8th 1865, 340 bundles.

Memorandum cask paid for the Estate of A. B. Harlow.

| | | |
|--|---------------|--------|
| For Shoes Glove and 1 yd. Cambric | \$3.80 | |
| For Stamps and paper | .80 | |
| To Aunt Franky for washing | 1.15 | |
| To Amount paid E. M. Clayton on sale | 2.00 | |
| To amount paid W. M. Baley on acct. | 36.55 | |
| To amount paid J. R. Garnett on sale | 4.00 | |
| To amount for Stamps | .70 | |
| To amount for expensing money | 1.85 | |
| To amount for James & Warder for coffin | 18.00 | |
| July Feebill of WE. E. Montford Ex. | 3.45 | |
| Oct 16 To cash on acct with James Miller | 7.00 | |
| To taxes for 1865 | 2.64 | |
| To copying order | .25 | |
| Jan 10 | | |
| 1866 To amount of note to the estate of W. D. Harlow | 135.45 | |
| March 19 th | | |
| 1866 To amount paid to Isaac Smith | 22.66 | 241.50 |
| May 15 | | |
| 1866 Amount paid to Jo Harlow (man of color) on acct | 23.95 | |
| June 18 To Elizabeth Francez | 22.75 | |
| “ C C. Forbs | 10.00 | |
| 1868 To W. S. Souther | 125.00 | |
| 1869 | | |
| July 19 th To Taxes for 1864 to Tole | 181.60 | |
| | 241.30 | |
| | 422.90 | |
| Amount Due B. F. Harlow | <u>101.79</u> | |
| | 524.79 | |
| Amount to R. B. Evans | <u>5.05</u> | |
| | 527.84 | |
| 1868 | | |
| Nov. To Expenses on trip to Tenn. | 20.95 | |
| To Taxes on Tennessee Land | <u>21.95</u> | |
| | 570.74 | |
| Now begins the ledger “A” | | |
| Anderson, Albert | 16.31 | |
| Abbot, Mrs Susan | .25 | |
| “B” | | |
| Bridewell, Elisha | 3 x 8 | |
| Bowdry, Sam P | 6 | |
| Burch & Lock | 8 | |
| Bryant, Davy | 14 x 27 | |
| Berry, J T | 24 | |

Harlow continued:

Note: The numbers represent the page number of the account.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------|
| Blakey, George W | 26 | "R" | |
| Baly/Baty, W M | 29 | Redford, James A/D | 11 |
| | | Rush?, Bat? | 35 |
| "C" | | | |
| Carden, Cris | 14 | "S" | |
| Cardwell, James | 10 | Smith, Sidney | 19 |
| Cook Jesse | 05 | Smith, E H | 20 |
| | | Sherley, John | 22 |
| "F" | | Smith & Bryant | 23 |
| Freeman, William B | 13 | Sanderson, Robt | 29 |
| | | Smith, Joseph L | 16 |
| "G" | | Stokes, Albert | 35 |
| Green, Sam A | 40 | | |
| Green, James F | 07 | "T" | |
| | | Tisdale, Mrs. Elisa | 10 |
| "H" | | Taylor, A J | 20 |
| Harlow, John | 02 | Tisdale, F C | 24 |
| Harlow, B F | 05 | Terry, Mrs. Sally | 28 |
| Hammill, James | 04 | | |
| Hare, Wm | 07 | "W" | |
| Hall, Mike | 09 | West, Robert | 06 |
| Hare, R B | 11 | Wood, Jos W | 15 |
| Harlow, James L | 16 & 31? | Watkins, Anselem | 17, 34 |
| Harlow, Clabe | 21 | Wilson Williams M | 23 |
| Hall, Mrs. Susan | 26 | Watkins, T? M | 09 |
| Hardy, Holeman F | 39 | Wilcoxon, Daniel | 25 |
| Harlow, A B | 34 | Wilson, John B | 27 |
| Hall, C B | 45 | Waters, B H & M L | 31 |
| | | | |
| "K" | | "Y" | |
| Kertly, Oliver | 13 | Young, John | 02 |
| Kertly, Perry/Berry | 22 | | |
| | | | |
| "L" | | | |
| Lewis, A F/T | 19 | | |
| | | | |
| "M" | | | |
| Mayfield, John | 7 | | |
| Morton, Elijah | 3, 15 | | |
| McDaniel, John S | 13 | | |
| <u>Martain</u> , Benjamin | 16 | | |
| | | | |
| "O" | | | |
| Owens, William | 05 | | |
| Owen, Thomas | 32 | | |
| | | | |
| "P" | | | |
| Parish, Wm H | 01 | | |
| Palmore, R S | 24 | | |

Harlow, continued:

Listed below will be the dates of purchases of the individuals shown in the index. A list of products purchased will be shown at the end to give the reader an idea of what was stocked in the old mercantile stores. There are names here not shown in the index.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| John Mayfield | Jan 7 and April 15, 1852 |
| Wm W Parish | Jan 9 and June 16, 1852 |
| William Pedigo | June 21 and July, 1854. |
| John Harlow | Jan 8, May 5, May 29, June 7, July 17, July 29, Aug 26, Sept 26, 1852. Jan 10, Jan 25, Feb 12, Mar 15, Apr 13, May 16, June 8, Sept 19, 1853. Jan 31 and May 8, 1854. |
| John <u>Yong</u> | Jan 17, Jan 10 1852. Feb 1853. |
| John Harlow | Aug 3, Aug 15, Nov 10, 1854. Feb 21, May, 1855. |
| Elijah Morton | Jan 1, Jan 26, Jan 31, Fe 16, July 6, July 12, Aug 20, Sept 10, 1852. Jan 7, 1853 |
| Thomas Whitman | Feb 10, 1854 |
| Elisha Bridewell | Jan 15, Feb 14, Mar 24, July 12, Nov 3, 1852 July 6, Feb 3, 1853. |
| John Harlow | July 28 (no year shown), Feb 1, 1859. Feb 11, 1864 |
| James Hammill | January 25, July 20, Nov 5, Dec 22, 1852. Mar 3, March 9, March 14, May 28, June 17, Sept 14, Dec 1, 1853. Oct 19, Oct 21, Nov 21, 1854. Oct 8, Oct 31, 1855. |
| B F Harlow | Jan 16, 1852. |
| Jesse Cook | June, Nov 3, Dec 6, Sept 12, 1852. Jan 31, Feb 24, Aug, 1854. |
| William <u>Owins</u> | May 30, 1853. June 25, 1855. |
| Major S P Bowdry | Jan 26, Feb 9, 1852. |
| Robert West | Feb 4, Mar 3, 1852. |
| James & Green or James | Feb 6, Feb 9, Mar 2, May 8, June 3, Oct 25, Nov 13, Nov 23, 1852. |
| S Green | Feb 9, Mar 2, Mar 15, Mar 26, 1853. |
| William Hare | Feb 6, Mar 24, April 3, Apr 28, Dec 19, 1852. May 18, May 29, June 30, July 9, July 12, July 29, Aug 5, Aug 28, Aug 31, Sept 6, Sept 8, 1854. |
| William Anderson of Hart Co. | Feb 9, Aug 4, 1852. July 12, Aug 19, Oct 25, 1853. Jan 20, 1854. |
| Burch & Lock | Feb 9, Feb 27, 1852. |
| E. Bridewell | Nov 22, Nov 30, 1852. Feb, May & Nov 1860. |
| Mike Hall | Feb 18, Mar 16, April 2, 1852. Mar 18, Apr 21, Apr 22, 1853. |
| Valentine Garvin | Feb 23, Nov 17, 1854; Oct 1863, Jan 24 1857, Dec 1858. |
| Mrs Eliza Tisdale | Mar 7, Mar 18, 1852. June 22 1853. Jan 25, 1854. |
| James Cardwell | Mar 8, May 14, 1852. April, June 28, Dec 1855. |
| R. B. Hare | Sept 16 1852. Mar 8, April 10, Apr 28, 1853. |
| James D. Redford | Feb 15, Feb 27, Apr 3, June 20, July 6, July 22, Oct 10 Oct 28, 1854. Sept 24 1855. |
| Hiram Whitman | Nov 1859; Feb 1860. |
| William Hare | Sept 18, Oct 1, Dec 18, Dec 21, 1852. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| William B. Freeman | Mar 26, Sept 20, 1852. |
| Oliver Kertley | Apr 1, 1852. Sept 27, 1852. Feb 4, 1854. |
| John S. McDaniel | July 20, Feb 13, 1854. |
| Chrs. Carden | Oct 12, Dec 18, 1852. Jan 10, Feb 5, Feb 19, Apr 13, 1853. |
| Davy Bryant | May 20, June 10, 1852. Mar 28, June 10, Aug 13, Sept 23, 1853. Feb 27, Nov 27, 1854. Aug 26, 1855. Jan 1856. |
| Thos W. Wood | May 20, May 26, June 16, Sept 29, 1852. Jan/June 19, 1853. |
| Elijah Morton | Feb 15, Feb 22, 1853. |
| James L Harlow | Mar 4, May 14, Dec 10, Dec 24, 1853. Jan, Feb 9, Feb 22, Mar 2, Mar 4, Mar 13, Mar 18, 1854. |
| Benjamin Martin | Apr 3, 1855. |
| Albert Anderson | Apr 6, Apr 23, 1853. Sept 13, Dec 8, 1854 |
| Lewis Smith | Feb 27, 1855. |
| A. Watkins | Mar 16, Apr 18, May 26, June 20, Aug 20, Oct 22, Oct 31, 1853. Apr 3, June 20, June 22, Aug 14, Aug 30, Sept 8, Sept 25, Dec 4, 1854. Jan 11, Jan 22, Jan 25, Feb 23, Feb 27, Mar 20, May 26, June 9, June 15, June 23, July 12, Oct 11, 1855. Mar 1856. Mar 4, May 5, 1857. |
| James H. Willis | May 1, May 26, July 9, 1853. |
| J J Green | Feb 11, Mar 5, 1857. |
| James J. Green & Co | July 7, 1853. Mar 24, June 23, Apr, July 15, July 22, Nov 4, Dec 23, 1854. Aug 27, Aug 30, Nov 10, Dec 15, Aug 26, 1855. Dec 1856. |
| Sidney Smith | Sept 7, 1853. Apr 29, Sept 13, 1854. |
| A T? Lewis | Mar 26, Apr 8, Apr 30, 1853. Aug, Nov 22, Nov 24, 1854. Jan 17, July 2, 1855. Dec 17, 1856. |
| A J Taylor | Oct 18, Oct 28, 1853. Oct 31 1854. Paid full 1857. |
| E H Smith | Feb 9, Dec 10, 1853. Jan 2, Nov 17, 1854. June 18, 1855. Apr 7, 1856. Feb 1858 paid in full. |
| Claibron Harlow | Jan 28, Feb 15, Oct 5, 1854. Jan 17, Feb 16, Nov 1, 1855. 1856 (no month shown). June 30, 1857. July 26, 1859. |
| Perry Kertley | Jan 19, 1854. |
| John Shorly? | Page torn off, Jan 30, 1854, and several other entries. |
| William M. Wilson | Jan 30, Apr 7, June 21, July 3, Sept 13, Nov 18, Dec 18, 1854. Mar 3, Mar 7, Mar 16, Apr 16, Aug 27, Oct 22, Nov 11, 1855. |
| Smith & Bryant | May 17, Nov 28, 1854. Jan 2, 1856. Feb 1858. |
| W M Wilson | Nov 3, 1856. |
| George W Blakey | March 5, Aug 31, 1855. |
| Susan Hall | Mar 14, Apr 1, Oct 18, 1855. Mar 1856, Sept 14, 1857. |
| Robt. Sanderson | June 25, Oct 16, 1855. |
| Mrs Ruth Terry | Oct 16, 1855. |
| William Baley | May, June, Feb 23, Oct 18, Nov 23, Dec 16, 1857. Feb 4, Apr 10, Apr 17, July 17, Oct 27, Nov 10, Nov 11, Nov 12, Nov 26, Nov 30, Dec 6, 1857. Feb 2, Feb 28, Apr 25, May 2, May 7, May 10, 1859. |
| S M Thompson | May 11, July 8, Aug 4, Aug 12, Sept 9, Oct 25, Oct 31, 1857. Nov 2, 1859. Mar 1, Mar 17, Mar 28, Apr 2, 1860. "Started to Louisville Jan 23 rd . Left Febr 23 rd , 1858" |
| T & J Owin | Part of page missing. June, July, Sept, Oct, Nov 2, Nov 3, 1860. Jan 10, Sept 2, Aug 18, 1861. |
| Thomas _____ | rest of page missing. |
| Bear Wallow, KY | Aug 1857: William <u>Grinstard</u> , Joseph L Smith, William Owen, William |

Harlow, continued:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | Grinstead, Henry Terry , Jordan Irwin, Hiram Whitman, Joseph H Casey, S B Taylor. All names are crossed through as their bill was paid. |
| Anselem Watkins | Oct 22, Nov 10, Nov 16, Nov 20, 1858. Jan 8, Sept 5, Oct 6, 1859. Sept 1 1860. |
| A B Harlow | 1864 - \$12.00 on fiddle |
| James L. Harlow | 1875, 1877 – fixing wagon wheel. |
| Pat Rush | Apr 12, Apr 24, June 17, July 11, 1859. |
| John Tilly? | July 3, Aug 15, 1859. |
| Albert Stokes | 1860. |
| William M. Wilson | Mar 24, Sept 10, Sept 13, Dec 21, 1859. March 1, Sept 28, 1861. Jan 1, Nov 19, 1863. |
| Wilson & Bryant | June 7, June 9, June 16, Aug 20, Aug 27, Sept 3, Sept 10, Sept 14, 1859. July 1860. |
| William M. Buly? | Mar 30, Apr 6, May, June 2, July, Oct 6, Nov 7, 1860. Jan 9, Jan 11, May 8, June, Oct 28, 1861. Apr 3, 1862. Feb 1863, Jan and Feb 1864. |
| Holeman F. Hardy | Feb 22, Mar 14, 1861. |
| Sam Lewis | Nov 11, 18674. Jan 19, 1865. Rest of page torn off. |
| Samuel A. Garvin | Feb 28, Mar 15, May, 1861. Jan 1, 1863. Sept 1, 1864. |
| Wm E Harlow | Page torn off, begins in 1864. |
| John Ford | Oct 1, Nov 1864. Oct 21, 1865. |
| Henry Ford | Aug 1875. |
| Alex B. Harlow | Feb 14, Dec 3, 1864. Jan 1865. May 1869. May 24, 1870. Jan 1871. Apr 1873. March 20, 1874. |
| B. F. Harlow | May 1872. 1878. |
| Anderson Berry | Mar 14, 1874. 1875 |
| Of color | |

Following is a list of goods purchased and services rendered:

Filing of wagon wheels, plank, buggy wheels, singletree, honey cap with glass, hooping bucket, handsaw, painting buggy wheels, repairing cotton wheel, plow handle, grindstone, stock scythe, fodder, cutting knife, painting horse harrow, bench and clamp, dressing and cutting boards, corn, curling pole, plow beam, harrow, one finger put in cradle, hauling boards, buggy, plow handle, hay, well bucket, repairing cart, wedging, file, hindwheels, sandboard, stocking cutting knife, making covered coffin – materials and furnishings for same, hauling, yard stick, making wagonbed, repairing plow, making hanging door, beef, calf, coffee, brush, suspenders, paint, whetting handsaw, making spacing box, stretcher stick, paper, weatherboarding, sugar from Louisville, hauling lumber, making yanky bed, repairing crib, repairing churn, repairing harrow, oats, flour, use of horse and buggy, hauling corn, hauling sand and lime, installing lock, walking cane, making table, tying fly broom, shoes, pants, hauling tobacco, making horse rack, hauling coal and iron from Cave City, potatoes, hauling bricks, clover.

Loose documents and newspaper clippings were found in the back of the book including the following:

[Undated]. "Passing Away. The following ex-Confederate veterans have died in Barren County since the Macon, Ga. Reunion, May 1912: A. J. Russell, Co. A, 4th regiment; W. F. Smith, Co. D 6th regiment; B. F Jackson, C. D. 6th regiment; Buck Chambers, Co E 6th regiment;

Harlow continued:

J. T. Winlock, Co E 6th regiment; Wm Lewis, Tennessee infantry; Dick Taylor, Morgan's Cavalry; A. G. Rutledge, Tennessee Infantry. It will be soon that the death rate among the old soldiers is exceedingly high. Out of about 1,000 soldiers that went out on the Southern side from Barren County during the war, only about 45 are alive."

"Heavy Affliction. Mrs. Sam Akers is at the point of death at her home in the barrens with pneumonia, and her little son, Burt, is also ill – though somewhat improved – with the same disease. The Akers family has keenly felt the heavy hand of affliction of late, Mr. Sam Akers, the husband and father, dying with pneumonia about ten days ago.

"For Jailer.

W. J. Combs, Glasgow, is a candidate for jailer of Barren county subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August, 1913.

W. T. Berry, of Austin, is announced as a candidate for jailer of Barren county, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the August primary of 1913.

Elzy Mitchell is announced as candidate for jailer of Barren county, subject to the Democratic August primary of 1913.

W. G. Winn, of Glasgow, is a candidate for jailer of Barren county subject to the action of the Democratic primary August, 1913.

E. A. Wooten is announced as candidate for jailer of Barren county, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the August primary of 1913.

Capt. Nathan Burks is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for jailer of Barren county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, August, 1913.

Bennett W. Smith of Hiseville, a candidate for the jailer of Barren County rest missing.

"This is to Certify that A. P. Harlow is in the possession of a certain Black Horse havin been taken from Sd Harlow by the federal Soldiers in September whilst they, the Soldiers, were stationed at Woodsonville ---. Evez? Boddy's wagons & Horses to built the fortification at that point. Sd Harlow States that Some time between the firs and tenth of Sept the Federals Took his Horse from him on the Road between WoodsonVille and Bearwallow, Hart County, Ky.

"I do further Certify that on the 17th day of September 1862 that General Bragg did capture Woodsonville with Several thousand men & Horses and Restored to Sd Harlow the possession of his Horse which I state he, Harlow, has a perfect Right to have & to hold as his own --- from all Southern Soldiers or any other possession thereof their aid.

"September 28th 1862, /s/ Capt. R. S. Vanley [?ink smear], Commanding Engineering Squadron, 2nd Tenn. Vol, Southern Army."

**LIFE AS IT REALLY WAS
A LOOK AT THE EARLY CONDITIONS IN THE FORTS OF KENTUCKY**

By Sandi, KYRESEARCH@rootsweb.com

How often do we watch movies or television about the frontier days and see it pictured as a romantic, cozy, loving group of families? The ladies are all dressed in their perky sun bonnets and long flowing skirts; the men dashing in their clean hunting clothes, carrying polished guns.

Life As It Really Was, continued:

Children gleefully playing around the fort or settlement; dogs barking, cattle grazing nearby. Well, I hate to tell you, that's not the way it was!

Life in a fort was far from glamorous; in fact it was pretty well the most inhumane and unsanitary place in the world. Let's take a look at the life of those brave and most of the times, rough-hewn men and women who came into Kentucky in the early days before statehood and shortly thereafter.

When settlers attempted to come into Kentucky, it was still a time of Indian raids. Many never made it to the safety of a fort because of Indian attacks, drowning, exhaustion, illness – danger waited around every bend of the buffalo trail. Those that were survivors went immediately, or shortly thereafter, to the relative safety of a fort. Kentuckians had to learn how to build the forts for the maximum safety from attack and they were at best crude structures. Most forts had attached homes, if so they could be called, built together on three sides of a square. The fourth side was open and fenced so the settler could go for water, salt making or hunting. In some forts, there were houses, or rooms rather, on the fourth side with a narrow gate. Normally the corner house was two story where lookouts could watch for attack. Thus each side of a settler's house had an attached wall, there were no windows in the back and of course, none of either side. A narrow front door and likely a window faced the interior of the fort. Most if not all had dirt floors and upwards of a dozen family members would be crammed into a one-room cabin. As more settlers came, families had to double-up; privacy there wasn't!

Inside the cabins were only the basics. The settlers could only bring what their wagons or pack animals could carry, and much of this had been tossed along side the trail on the way when the wagons mired down or the pack animals lacked the strength to pull such a heavy load – many animals dying along the way. Sleeping was done on straw mats, cooking done over fires, and the dishware many times hand carved after arrival. Wooden bowls and utensils replaced the cherished silverware. Hand carved chairs and tables were hastily made if the family had lost or tossed away bureaus, chests and dining tables. Most windows were not paned and the "housewife" and other residents were constantly infested with mosquitoes and other flying nasties – which also spread disease rapidly. Cloth, old clothes, furs or anything handy was hung over the windows in the rainy and winter seasons with much of the elements coming inside to chill or drench the occupants.

It has been said by many authors that it was often difficult to tell the American men from the Indians. After a time at the fort, they adapted their clothes to the elements, the terrain and the conditions. This was not a place for silver buckled shoes, short pants and white shirts. Bodies tanned and hardened, injuries were endured and the settler took on the look of the native Americans. Many of the men wore moccasins and found that the breeches of the Indian protected them from the brambles and briars of the virgin forest.

The women's clothes soon became frayed and worn from repeated washings on a rock by a nearby river bank; hair which might have been beautifully styled in the past now would hang around the face or pulled back into a bun to keep it out of their way. The children ran barefoot and toys were fairly well unknown at this time with the exception of stick horses, fashioned balls and sticks.

In the field area with the cabins surrounding it, all of the activities of the fort took place. Horses grazed, chickens ran, children played, meetings held ... it was the common area. With the

How It Really Was, continued:

close proximity of the livestock, flies and vermin bred unhampered. The only livestock allowed most frequently outside of the compound were the hogs. These hogs were nothing more than wild boars who fed and became often quite ferocious. The meat was often inedible.

The men were the hunters. They would venture out in search of the wild turkey, deer, buffalo, coyote, anything that could put meat on the table. They also tried to make salt. If the fort planners had been wise, they had built the fort on a higher elevation and near a stream. Indians could never figure out why the white man craved so much salt, but it was necessary not only for the diet but in the preservation of food. Fishing was done in the nearby streams by the men and boys when no reports of Indians had been received. When the Indians were in far away camps, the men attempted to start crops of Indian corn. Vegetable gardens were grown in and outside of the fort, but most of the early settlers were better hunters than they were garden growers. Sometimes the men at the fort would be gone for months and years while out hunting, trapping or Indian fighting. During these times the women had to take over the man's job and on numerous occasions, the wife remarried, thinking her husband long dead. He might come home a year later to find his beloved wife married to another man and with another child.

The women were a mixed crowd too. Weary, likely pre-maturely gray and often sharp tongued. They did the cooking, the gardening inside the fort, patched up the wounds of the men, tried to mend clothes for not only their only family but the bachelors among the fort residents. As there were normally more single men than young ladies, they found time for courting rapidly and marriages took place among the fort's occupants. Some young ladies gained a rather questionable reputation and there were a goodly number of out of wedlock children born. A man needed a woman to look after him and he sought the first girl of marrying age (sometimes as young as 13 and 14) he could. The language was often as salty as that which they gathered from the streams. Church wasn't much thought of at the time. This isn't to say that all the settlers were heathen and uncivilized but the tremendous pressure on the people to even stay alive pressed hard upon all people.

The life expectancy was low. Many dangers faced them daily including:

Diseases: Caused by improperly prepared meats, bug infestations, unsanitary living conditions, epidemics.

Indians: Always a threat; they were able to come up to the fort without being heard. The women had to gather the water for drinking, cooking and washing, and the men sat at the fort and watched from the corner watchtowers. Many tribes roamed Kentucky and the white man was taking their land and their food. When there was an attack, every able-bodied man, woman and child was handed a gun; slaves included. The Indians were cruel during this time frame and attempted to kill and scalp the white man and kidnap the women and children to be raised with the tribe. They were often entranced with the delicate beauty of the white woman and a captive woman or child became someone to be fought over as a warrior's squaw to do his cooking and cleaning. Men were sometimes taken alive and used as work horses for the tribe; Daniel Boone's capture is an example of this.

Accidents: People drowned, had felled trees fall on them, were attacked by the wild animals, cut themselves critically with axes and hand made tools. It was an extremely dangerous life for man and beast.

How It Really Was, continued:

Starvation: When the Indians were camped around, they often ran out of food. If the crops had been destroyed by the Indians, or there had been a particularly harsh winter or summer and the crops didn't produce, hunger was a constant factor. Sometimes the men were forced to go deeper and deeper into the woods to try to capture the wild pigs, or to stalk large game. It has been written that many of the people who survived the fort alive or escaped to go back home, were sickly and walking skeletons.

But, somehow, by the providence of God, men, women and children survived. They battled the weather, the native Americans, the dangers and the diseases and cleared the land. As treaties were signed and the Indian moved his tribes west or north, more settlers came rushing in. Eventually, it was safer for the family to move out of the confines of his little room the fort and settle the land they had paid for or squatted upon. More and more individual dwellings dotted the landscape – often to be burned to the ground by a renegade tribe; but those that survived evolved into more of a normal family in their own quarters. Militia still patrolled the areas, skirmishes still occurred, illness still ravaged the land, but those who had made it knew that it had been worth it all.

Could we have had the courage, the strength, the determination to have done as they?

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THOMAS ROGERS LETTER TO HIS BROTHER
EDMUND ROGERS

From Edmund Rogers, The Soldier, The Surveyor, The Man. Letter courtesy The Filson Club, Louisville, KY.

Mr. Edmund Rogers
Barren County

Mountford May 27th 1813

Dear Brother,

Henry [slave] will set out this morning for your House on his way to look for his Brother.

I incline to think with you he had better wait til the arrival of Sunday's mail before he leaves Barren.

If the messenger who goes to the post office on Sunday can return that evening, Henry may start from your House on Monday morning and thus lose but little time.

As to his taking two Horses along, I suppose it will not be the essential – He himself inclines to carry but one. He thinks two might be an incumbrance and retard his progress. He says if necessary, after meeting with Joseph, he can walk altogether & let Joseph ride. [assumed that Joseph is Henry's brother].

Besides this, I think while in the state of Ohio there is a great chance of meeting with a conveyance of public Horses or waggons returning from the army. And when they get to Lexington a Horse could be easily procured. I could very readily spare my riding Horse if necessary, but understanding that the Horse you are to furnish Henry with is one that ploughs. I have thought it best that he should ride up one of my work Horses which I can also very easily spare, and which I hope you will put into the plough in the room of the one Henry is to have from you.

I have not yet got the sugar from Harrington's, but will endeavor to get it shortly. The middle fork of Drake's Creek is now too high, I suspect, to cross over to Harringtons. Having more sugar than I calculate upon wanting, I have sent by Mr. Hackney two small cakes all that I have but what is at present very wet. I hope Sister Polly will accept of it, althou it does not look enticing. Pray present my respects to her and tell her that I hope soon to meet Joseph at your House. From Mr. Heron's letter I trust his wound will soon be well, and that he will shortly be joyfully received again into the arms of his Friends: but we ought, my dear Brother, to endeavor to prepare our minds for the worst. Should providence in its wisdom determine that we shall lose him, let us bear it with fortitude, & receive consolation by a recollection of his worth & the justice of the cause in which he fell.

Yr ever affc Brother
/s/ Tho Rogers

P.S. – I have put into the hands of Henry seventy Dollars which I hope will be sufficient in any event for expenses.”

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES
And Nearby Counties

1802-1851

Courtesy South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, Glasgow, KY. Many of these judges served more than one county.

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>BIRTH-DEATH</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Brodnax, Henry Powell | Logan | 1769-1857 |
| Buckner, Richard Aylett | Green | 1783-1847 |
| Churchill, Armstead Henry | Hardin | 1796-1880 |
| Crenshaw, Benjamin Mills | Barren | 1800-1857 |
| Edwards, Ninian | Logan | 1775-1883 |
| Graham, Asher Waterman | Warren | 1799-1866 |
| Helm, John Larue | Hardin | 1802-1867 |
| Loving, William Voltaire | Warren | 1803-1876 |
| Monroe, Benjamin | Adair | 1790-1860 |
| Tompkins, Christopher | Barren | 1780-1858 |
| Wakefield, Allen Milton | Green | 1776-1815 |
| Wallace, William | Logan | 1776-1815 |
| Wheat, Zachariah | 1806-1877 | |

GREGORY vs GREGORY

Copied by Eva C. Peden, May 1974. File No. 198, Filed May 10 1892, Monroe Co. Kentucky.

Salina J. Gregory Plff
Against
William A. Gregory Deft.

The Plff Salina J. Gregory states that she and the deft. William A. Gregory, were married the one to the other in the State of Tennessee in the year 185-, and they each now reside and have resided in Monroe Co., State of Kentucky for more than one year next before the commencement of this action; that the cause of divorce hereinafter set out, occurred in this County in this state and within five years next before the commencement of this action.

She states that she and the deft lived together as wife and husband from their marriage until about April 1892, and to them there have been born nine children; that during the time they lived together as wife and husband she was at all times kind, obedient and loving toward the deft and that at all times utmostly endeavored to make him happy, and that he has not ceased to reciprocate and appreciate her kindness and obedience and love, to and for him. She says that for several months next before the commencement of this action she has been in very delicate and ill health and that the deft behaved cruelly and inhumanly toward her. She states that the Deft habitually behaves toward her and has so behaved toward her for not less than six months before her separation from him and before the commencement of this action, in such cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion to her and to destroy permanently her peace and happiness.

Wherefore she prays for a divorce from the bonds of Matrimony and for costs and for all proper relief. /s/ Basil Richardson, Atty for Plff.

The deposition of Mary V. Gregory taken 8th June 1892:

I am 23 years old reside in Monroe Co., Ky. I am acquainted with the parties of this action; I have known them all my life. The Plff lives in this county; I cannot tell where the Deft lives, he left this county on the 10th of May 1892; they have resided in this county for twenty years before the Deft left on the 10th of May 1892, and they were married and I have heard them say there were married in Green County, Tennessee about 40 years ago, and they lived together as husband and wife ever since I can recollect, and there were nine children born to them, and I lived in the house with them for the last 12 months before this action was brought. He treated her very bad, he always doing and saying something to trouble her he would threaten to drive his children off, and threaten to kill himself and would go off and stay two or three days at a time and not tell where he was going, just to torment and trouble her, he would come in the house when she was sick and look at her and make faces at her and grumble at her about her doctor bill breaking him up, she had been sick about 12 months before this suit was brought, he would behave that way daily since last Christmas, some days worse than others, some days he would not speak to her he never waited on her any except hand her a drink of water and he would make mouths at her when he handed her a drink of water, that he left her in Monroe Co. He has been behaving as I have stated daily and weekly as much as a year, and they were living together as man and wife. The conduct of the Plff towards the deft was good and kind, when he would make mouths at her she would not say anything but would put up to cry, and sometimes cried and when he would rare [sic] and quarrel and torment her she would beg him to quit. /s/ Mary V. Gregory.

Gregory vs Gregory continued:

Also the deposition of J. W. Gregory taken at the same time:

I am 20 years old, reside in Monroe Co., KY; my occupation is a farmer. I am acquainted with the parties to this suit, have known them all my life, they have resided in Monroe Co in the year 1892 and did at the time the filing of this action. I have heard them say they were married in Green County, Tenn, I have heard the Plff say they had been living together about 40 years as well as she could recollect, I know they have lived together ever since I can recollect until he went off last May. I live in the house with them. His behavior towards her was very bad but since last Christmas it was worse than it was before. He would come in the house and pass through and not speak to her and would make faces at her, and quarrel and abuse her and say and do things that would trouble her. He told her one evening that he was going to destroy himself, took his gun down and went off and two days and a half, and she did not know where he was at. He said he did not know what the doctor wanted to keep giving her medicine for and keeping her there in his way. The same behavior continued all the time but got worse at some times than others. He never waited on her to amount to anything while she was sick he would go for days without speaking or paying attending to her, only looking angry and making mouths at her, this all happened in Monroe Co., Ky. And within the last five years past. The Plff always was good and kind, she would beg him not to do that way, that there was no use of it and would speak kind to him. /s/ J. W. Gregory.

Nothing found in the file packet to show results.

1930 BARREN CO KY POORHOUSE INMATES
Hal C. Houchens, Supt.

Contributed by H. Daine Harrison from the census.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Sex</u> | <u>Color</u> | <u>Marital Status</u> |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Fishburn, Matt | 75 | m | w | md |
| Fishburn, Mary | 65 | f | w | md |
| Skaggs, Mack | 70 | m | w | unk |
| Barton, William | 74 | m | w | wd |
| Webb, Mac | 82 | m | w | wd |
| Foster, Dock | 75 | m | w | wd |
| Chapman, Loss | 70 | m | w | wd |
| Carter?, Lidia A | 65 | f | w | div |
| Church, Maggie | 65 | f | w | wid |
| Moore, Melissa | 60 | f | w | s |
| Groce, Mary | 65 | f | w | s |
| Hudgins, John | 60 | m | n | s |
| Peden, Peden | 65 | m | n | s |
| Dodd, Charles | 70 | m | n | s |

FOURTH ANNUAL BOOK FAIR

The Fourth Annual Book Fair will be held this year on Saturday, October 26, 2002, at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center in Glasgow. This event, co-sponsored by the Cultural Center and Gorin Genealogical Publishing, is always a fun event where you can display, at no charge, your historical or genealogical books, CD's, etc. and meet representatives from other counties. In previous years we have had individuals from the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society, Hart County, Warren Co, Green Co, Cumberland Co, Allen Co, Monroe Co and many family genealogists. If you would like to set up a display table (provided), please contact Sandi Gorin at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com, or 270-651-9114 or contact the Cultural Center at 270-651-9792. There will be free light refreshments, hopefully a seminar and other interesting activities. If you're in the neighborhood from 9-2 pm on that day, please come by and say hello and see what materials are available from south central KY!

BOOK CONTRIBUTED

Mr. Cortes L. Perry, P O Box 4325, Huntsville, AL 35815-4325 (cortesip@juno.com or 256-881-1921) has contributed the book *Ancestors and Descendants of Henry Thomas Perry 1892-1950 and Pearl May Greenup 1895-1983* to the library of the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society. The book refers to families in Barren, Hart, Monroe and Edmonson Counties as well as other locations. Surnames include Perry, Greenup, Wooten, Wheat, Craine, Garmon, Ritter, Jackson and others. The price of the book for anyone interested in obtaining a copy is \$50.00 postpaid. There is also a CD-ROM version, which is \$20.00 postpaid. A hardcopy may easily be printed from the CD-ROM. A technical information page in the book details the method of preparation of this edition. You may order the book or CD, or direct any questions you may have to Mr. Perry at the address above. Thank you for the wonderful addition to our library!

Condolences

The sympathy of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society and many friends is extended to our former president, Cecil Goode, in the loss of his wife, Dorothy Gene Bryant Goode who passed away April 21, 2002. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Cullen and Cecelia Ella Cooke Bryant. Dorothy was a long-time member of the Society; she graduated from Indiana State Teachers College and taught in the Indiana public schools. She also worked several years in the office of an adult education program in Washington and NY, Arlington and McLean, VA. Since retirement and moving to Glasgow, she served as a member of the Community Hospital Auxiliary in Glasgow, was a member of the DAR and the First United Methodist Church. She is dearly missed.

COLLAPSED

Undated Glasgow newspaper, after August 1892.

“The Jewell Hall Building Falls With a Tremendous Crash. FOUR PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

“Shortly after 10 o’clock yesterday morning the Jewell Hall building collapsed with a terrible crash. The building was damaged by the fire of May 5th to such an extent as to make a new wall next to the Dickey & Hatcher building necessary, and the work on it had been nearly completed the evening before the awful calamity. The exact cause of the collapse has not yet been located, as the main supports which carried the weight of the immense roof and ceilings were in the same position at the time the building fell that they occupied during the recent removal of the wall. Messrs. Davis & Pace, the contractors in charge of the work, give it as their opinion that it was caused by a general giving away of the timbers and was not directly attributable to the new wall, as the entire weight of the structure had not been placed on it. During Wednesday night the wall sprung at least three inches. It had been declared unsafe, and the work of tearing it down and again rebuilding was shortly to have been commenced. Groups were standing on the public square discussing its insecurity when the terrible crash came. Such excitement as it created was never before witnessed in Glasgow, and as the moans from the wounded was heard the alarm became the more intensified. The lower rooms were occupied by the Star Palace and Ganter’s drug store, and many people were thought to be in them. As the walls began to burst, the occupants of the crumbling building commenced to run for their lives, and all but four escaped without serious injury. The injured are:

MR. PRICE WILLIS.

MR. Z. A. ROSENBERG.

MR. ROBERT MAYFIELD.

MISS MOLLIE McCUBBINS.

“It was feared that others had been caught under the falling walls and on the inside, and the greatest uneasiness prevailed throughout the town until the friends and loved ones were accounted for.

“The building has never been regarded altogether safe, and many of our people have been apprehensive of it. But it had stood so long, and its strength had been so thoroughly tested, that the fear was greatly allayed and many had ceased to regard it as dangerous and went in and out of the stores below and the large hall above with up most impunity until the recent fire, when it was left standing alone and the real danger was so plainly exposed. On the assurance of Mr. Donnelly, a well-known Bowling Green contractor, that the building was safe after the fire, and that the damaged wall could be repaired without danger to either, the stocks of goods or the occupants, the Star Palace and Mr. Ganter continued to do business as before. The condition of the walls early yesterday morning gave rise to the gravest apprehension, work on the building was discontinued, and the men had only a short time before its collapse been ordered down. Otherwise, they would all have been killed.

“Shortly after the completion of the building ten years ago, the walls became so badly sprung and warped that the City Council had it examined by reliable architects. And, acting on their advice condemned it and the side wall on Washington street was taken down and rebuilt.

Collapse, continued:

“Following is the report of Caldwell & Galvin, the architects, who made the examination, and since the occurrence of the awful catastrophe of yesterday it reads more like prophecy than a mere report. The report was addressed to Mr. Herman Morris, who was City Attorney at the time the Council took action:

“LOUISVILLE, KY. August 2nd, 1892. – Mr. Herman Morris – Dear Sir: At your request we examined the building in the town of Glasgow – the same known as the ___ building – and respectfully submit the following report: A single glance convinced us that the building was unsafe, but do make assurance doubly sure we made the tests usual in such cases and find the side wall nearest street at least eleven inches out of plumb and so badly defective as to necessitate its tearing down the entire length, with the exception of a few feet, at either end. The wall on the other side is but little better. The building throughout is constructed in a way contrary to all known building laws, and as it is, is a constant menace to life and the adjoining property.

“We would most emphatically advise its condemnation by the town, in as much as the person that enters it takes his life into his own hands. This is not an extravagant statement, and it is somewhat remarkable that the structure has soon as long as it has.

“The fact, however, that it has remained in its present condition for so long is no argument against its condemnation, for it but hangs by a thread and there is no telling what moment it is liable to fall.

“There is a constant strain on its timbers with no external resistance and these timbers are growing weaker every day. Our advice is that it can’t be torn down too quickly. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Respectfully yours,
CALDWELL & CALVIN,
Architects.

“The building is a complete wreck and the loss to its owners will be practically total. It has cost first and last not less than eighteen thousand dollars, and from its lucipiency has been attended by a singularly unfortunate fate. The outside wall fell twice during its original construction but luckily before attaining any great height, and after the completion the same wall had to be taken down and entirely rebuilt. It barely escaped burning a few weeks ago and was left in such a condition as to necessitate a new wall next to the burnt district. It is the same house off of which Mr. John Smith, the well known carpenter, fell and lost his life.

“The loss to the Star Palace is something enormous. The stock was unusually large for this season of the year, and must of it lies buried in the ruins. Mr. Schwartz, the proprietor, was not here, and it is not known what he will do with his stock. It will require several days and much hard work to recover the goods. He is a wide-awake, pushing merchant, and his misfortune is regretted by all.

Collapsed, continued:

“Mr. L. F. Ganter’s stock of drugs is not thought to be seriously damaged, as his side of the building was only completely wrecked down to the first floor. He will likely soon find quarters and resume business.

“Had the catastrophe occurred a half-hour earlier there would no doubt been many lives lost, as the Star Palace was alive with customers and the street in front of the wrecked building thronged with people. The report that the wall was bulging and the house in danger of collapsing at any moment caused the people to be on their guard. It is a miracle, however, that no lives were lost.

THE INJURED

“Mr. Price Willis, the clever manager of the Star Palace dry goods store, was caught in the falling debris and had his right leg broken above the knee, besides sustaining a slight cut on the head and other minor hurts.

“Mr. Z. A. Rosenberg, the head clerk in the Star Palace, was struck on the head by a piece of timber and painfully, though not seriously, hurt. He is also badly bruised about the body and shoulders. Mr. Rosenberg has been connected with the house about two years and has many friends in Glasgow by his gentlemanly deportment. He is confined to his room at the Long House.

“Miss Mollie McCubbins, a clerk at the Star Palace, and a most excellent and worthy young lady, received a terrible blow on the head and was otherwise severely injured.

“Mr. Robt. Mayfield, the well-known young clerk in Ganter’s drug store, had his ankle and foot badly crushed. His hurts are quite painful, but no serious results are feared. He is now at the home of his employer, Mr. L. F. Ganter, but will be removed to his home in the country as soon as he is able to go. He is an excellent young man, and his friends everywhere will be glad to hear that he escaped alive.”

WE NEED YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

We’d surely likely like to see your family represented in “Traces”! If you have a family history, cemetery records, Bible records, oral history ... why not share it with the readers of this quarterly. You will be credited with the information. You may send your contribution to Sandi Gorin, Editor “Traces”, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

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

Barren County Heritage. Goode and Gardner, editors, hardbound. \$28.50

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.

Historic Trip Through Barren Co KY. C. Clayton Simmons, hardbound. \$17.50

Little Barren (Trammel's Creek) Baptist Church, Metcalfe Co. KY, Peden. \$6.00.

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

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History, Committee. \$11.65.

Order Books of Barren Co:

Volume 1, 1799-1802 (with Gladys Wilson). \$9.00

Volume 2, 1803-1805 (with Gladys Wilson). \$9.00

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

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 postage.

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 for 3rd class shipping.

I would like to order the following books:

| TITLE | COST |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |
| Total Cost | \$ |
| Extra S&H if applicable | \$ |
| TOTAL | \$ |

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 that 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 and Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157**

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.

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