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SPRING

# TRACES



## **The Franklin-Maupin Hotel**

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

P.O. Box 157

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**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL  
AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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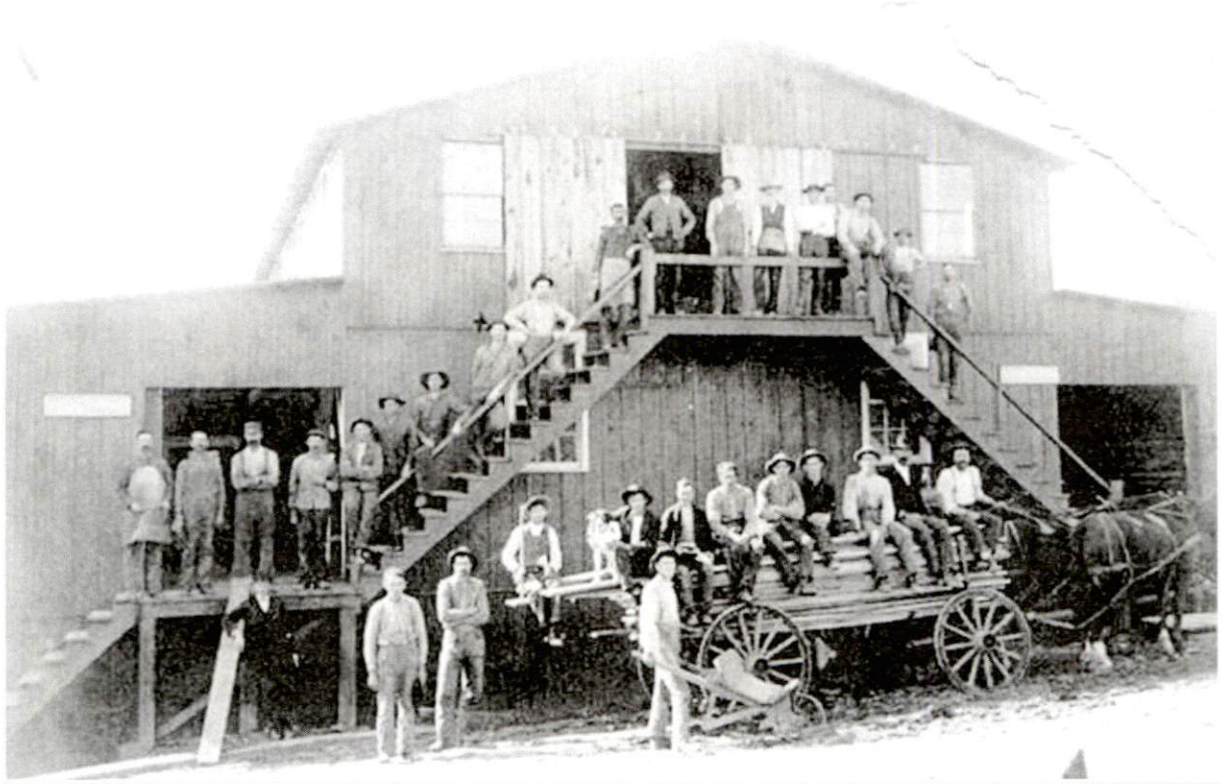
**ON THE COVER**

Photo courtesy of the South Central Kentucky Cultural center; write-up courtesy Sam Terry.

The Franklin Hotel (previously known as the Maupin Hotel) was situated at the top of the hill on the Glasgow Square on the corner of West Washington and South Race Streets. Prior to this establishment, this was the site of Glasgow's first tavern operated by John Matthews, one of Glasgow's earliest residents; his son later continued with a tavern on the site.

While this structure was the Maupin Hotel, Glasgow suffered the horror of a cholera epidemic in 1854 and the hotel was one of the key locations for the episode since the disease was brought into town by circus performers staying there. The epidemic wiped out a good portion of the population of Glasgow before it was finally brought under control by the realization that the town's water supply in Big Spring Bottom was contaminated. Years later, in 1902, First Christian Church built a structure on the site; it remained until the late 1960's. Beula Nunn Park has been located on the site since that time and in more recent years the Veteran's Wall of Honor has been added to the location.

**The Old Glasgow Planing Mill ca. 1920's**



This photograph was taken in about the 1920's of the Old Planing Mill/Glasgow Planing Mill. The only individual identified is James C. Neal who is leaning on the post on the left from information provided by Timothy Neal.



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In an article entitled “Told in Figures of Trade; Immense Magnitude of the Financial, Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing Interest of Glasgow and Barren County; The Past, Present and Future”, Glasgow Times, 30 January 1900, it was stated that “The year just ended has pleasantly surprised the trading communities, and in many departments the record is phenomenal.” It appears that the Glasgow Planing Mill was the establishment referred to. Several lumber businesses are cited in this special edition including the Glasgow Planing Mill and states further than J. N. Smith shipped three to four million feet of oak and poplar each year and controls six saw mills; the Carpenter & Bayles Co., employed thirty men who turn out 2500 finished handles per day – pick, hammer, hatchet, shovel and others.

There are many references to planing mills in Barren County including a citation written by William Daniel Tolle in which he stated: “Across Washington [Street, in Glasgow]... this street is well filled with resident houses on the south side to its terminus. Go out two blocks from Washington and turn the eyes southward, some distance away there is a business section where many thousands of dollars of business transactions are done annually. There is a planing mill which has been running for several decades and doing a large and lucrative business. It carried a large stock of building material, such as lumber, shingles, door, windows &c.”

R. H. Grinstead spoke of Wm. Redman, L. T. Davidson and E. L. Davidson as having planing mills in 1906; either involved with the Glasgow Planing Mill or in their own enterprise. (R. H. Grinstead, Then and Now, Glasgow Homecoming Week, June 13-17, 1906 published by the historical society).

The oldest planing mill recorded was that of William D. Wade. No information can be found on its location.

On the 1880 Barren County censuses, the following were shown as working at a planing mill or a lumber mill:

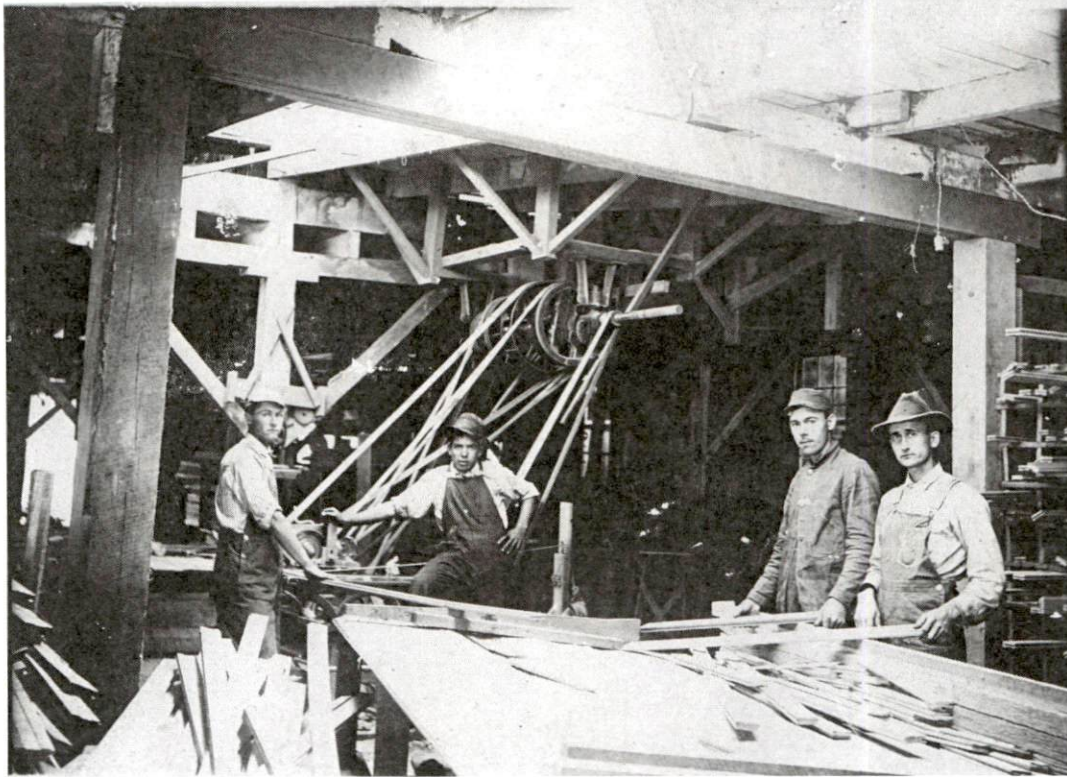
M. Baquet, Glasgow West	W. C. Ford, Rocky Hill
Ezekiel Jones, Tracy	John H. Jones, Tracy
James L. Land, Tracy	Jasper Lemie, Glasgow West
Joseph Myers, Glasgow West	Thomas Raman, Glasgow West
Thomas Vaught, Glasgow West	Charles Wade, Glasgow West

John Lewis ran a planing mill which was incorporated on 21 January 1905 and was operated in Glasgow. On the board of directors were R. L. Paull, John Lewis and W. T. Hicks, each owning shares. The nature of their business was shown as “the cutting, sawing and planing lumber, and the buying and selling of same, or in other words the purpose is to do a general planing mill business. (Corporations Book, Barren County Clerk’s Office, Glasgow, KY).

The New Glasgow Planing Mill Company was incorporated 4 January 1904 by J. S. Leech, E. P. Chamberlain and W. K. Smith and was also shown as being located in Glasgow. (Ibid., Book 2, p. 104).

The Old Planing Mill, according to the Articles of Incorporation, was incorporated with the officers being Ernest Myers, J. S. Smith and W. S. Smith, all of Glasgow, on 20 February 1913. They were involved in “general planing mill business and mill work, buying and selling lumber, contracting and building houses and other buildings, engaging in the purchase and sale of timber, buying and selling all kinds of building materials used in construction and completion of buildings, promoting and operating

saw-mills and planing mills, doing anything and everything connected to the planing mill business, lumber business, timber business, contracting businesses, the saw-mill business, buying and improving real estate, selling and disposing of the same ..." (Ibid, Book 2.)



*Photo Courtesy Timothy Neal ([timothyalanneal@yahoo.com](mailto:timothyalanneal@yahoo.com)). David Neal is shown 2<sup>nd</sup> to right; Everett Neal on far right.*

### REMEMBER THE SNOWS OF THE PAST?

Contributed by M. Dean Hunt, Louisville, KY. From an undated issue Glasgow Times.

The results of the great sleet and snow storm that began Sunday, January 28, 1951, will be of interest to later generations. "The big snow of 1951" had six inches of ice covered with four to seven inches of snow. File this for future arguments as to what did happen here and when:

All city and county schools were closed, leaky roofs and damp walls inside the house were common all over the county; roofs caved in, no trains were in operation, and outside telegraph and telephone services were cut off; there was no mail, no traffic on the highways, electric lights and power were off; water pipes froze, there were no newspapers, birds starved by the thousands, the thermometer registered 21 below, and limbs and trees crashed because of a heavy weight of snow and ice; highways and sidewalks were damaged, stores were closed, both city and rural mail deliveries were restricted for several days; motors of autos would not start, radiators were frozen, and business, the courts and public schools were closed down; ill-tempered folks with frost-bitten ears and noses were



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common, and danger from falling icicles four feet in length, and from crashing trees and slick sidewalks was the rule.

Several broken arms, legs and hips were reported, and stock perished in the fields and the barns because of the intense cold; hunger from food shortage

Threatened in some areas, and there was widespread suffering on the part of the underprivileged; no buses were in operation for four days, motors burned out when the electric current became weak, no garbage was collected, and all light and power went off when the lines broke; there was no social activity, gas and oil furnaces and refrigerators were dead, church attendance was low and all sports programs were cancelled, and many basements were knee deep in water, the town clock froze, parking meters were useless, and candles were in great demand for lighting all over town.

The storm began Sunday, January 28. The worst period was the following Wednesday through Monday, February 5, when it became a bit warmer. At present the going is still rough, with no sign of melting ice and snow. The weatherman reports colder weather is due."



Sam Terry recently submitted the above picture on the Face Book site "We Grew Up In Glasgow" with the following information:

Since we aren't having much winter weather this January, perhaps we can recall snowy winters of the past. Sixty-one years ago this week, Glasgow was suffering through what was known as "the great sleet" which started on January 23, 1951. That was the day the local troops left Glasgow for Fort Bragg, North Carolina prior to going to Korea. The storm was so terrific that it cut off all forms of communication in Glasgow for two full weeks - no mail, no telephone, no newspaper, nothing. Glasgow



was an island unto itself. The only communication that did keep the town in touch with the rest of the world was Dr. Harold Cady who was able to operate his ham radio from his home on Leslie Avenue and get messages in and out of the area (Cady was given a special commendation for his efforts).

This photo was made by George Carr Ganter on February 1, 1951. It was made on West Washington Street near the front of the Ganter home, looking toward the Square. The original photo is in the collection at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center and can also be found in the "Images of Glasgow" book. The children of Kate Dickinson Ganter, sister-in-law of George, donated the photo which contains Mrs. Ganter's story of the ordeal.

### MORGAN IS ON HIS WAY!

John Hunt Morgan .... Feared and revered ... depending on which side the citizens were on. The follow is transcribed from a letter on file with National Archives.

Glasgow, Feby 23, 1863

Brig. Genl. J. T. Boyle

Genl,

I am Satisfied from the indications around that Morgan's men will be in Kentucky before Monday next or by that time. They will come here for the purpose of preventing Circuit Court being held. Monday our Circuit commences its session here.

The County is more rebellious now than at any former time. The leading rebels are more active, more malignant & more defiant than at any former period. I have heard recently of this threatening union men with Jno. Morgan's vengeance. They flaunt their treason as boldly as if they were conscious of the infernal power to make good their mad & vicious schemes. The head of the government prefers too softly upon them. Plant upon their infernal heads the iron heel of military authority & we shall have less of treason in conversation & practice.

Can't you devise and execute some plan to cut Morgan off from this plot. I tell you he is coming. The evidence is indubitable.

Very Respectfully,  
/s/ J. W. Gorin  
(Provost Marshall)

## Citizens Had Their Problems Too During the Civil War

Contributed by Sandi.

I recently found some correspondence which is extremely interesting. Some of the transcription is difficult but I thought this might be of interest. It is contained in miscellaneous military papers held by National Archives. This letter is addressed to Pro Mar. Office, Glasgow, KY and dated Sept. 12th 1864.

Veachel Jones at the time this letter was written was Barren County Judge. He had made a speech which apparently had been misinterpreted and led the Provost Marshall to believe he was supporting the Rebel cause. He had been arrested and a high bond placed on him. After citizen intervention shown below, he was released from jail and the bond. It appears that locally, the Union cause did not know that he had signed a loyalty oath previously. Spelling and punctuation as shown in the original.

To: Lt. Col Farleigh, Louisville, KY.

V. H. Jones, a citizen prisoner from this place, and now on parole, was arrested, I supposed, by order of the Pro. Mar. Gen. of this dist. based upon a report made by me to Capt. A. G. Hobson, Pro Mar. 3rd Dist. Since Jones' release, I have had some conversation with him and find from papers in his hands that he has taken the oath of allegiance, a fact that I did not know before, as there is no record of it in our office; he having taken said oath in Louisville, KY at the same time entering into bond in the sum of \$2000, for his future behavior.

The assistance he rendered McDaniel (alluded to in my letter to Capt. Hobson) was previous to that time.

In regard to the Sentiments expressed in Mr. Jones Sheet (also mentioned in same letter) I thought at the time they were objectionable and think so yet, but from the testimony of men whom I know to be loyal and entitled to credit and belief, I am forced to the conviction that I was mistaken in regard to the true meaning of Mr. Jones. I made a memorandum at the time. Said speech was delivered (but cannot now find it in which I tried to use Jones' exact language.)

Letter of testimony in behalf of V. H. Jones:

The undersigned citizens of Glasgow & Barren County, Ky. unconditional union men State that V. H. Jones of Barren County Ky. is a peaceable [sic] law abiding citizen that since he took the oath of allegiance in April 1863, we have not known, nor we [ink smear] that he has said, or done anything in violation of the said oath.

We petition that said Jones be released from our prison & suffered to return to his family. That he is a reliable man. Dated August 17th 1874 and signed by:

E. Morris  
Z. R. Huggins  
Marshall Harlow  
Thos. J. Gorin  
Sam Jordan (Assistant Assessor for Barren Co.)  
J. M. Payne  
James Jordan  
H? W. Royalty.

*In Memory Of Ruby Lucille Smith*



Ruby Lucille Smith, 94, of Nobob, Kentucky, died February 3, 2012 at Magnolia Village in Bowling Green, Kentucky. She was affectionately known as “Mrs. Smith” or “Miss Ruby”. She was the second of eight children born to Ira and Myrtie Olive Jones.

Kenneth C. Smith, her husband, preceded her in death as have her parents, brothers Clifton Jones of Nobob, Kentucky, Kenneth Jones of Nobob, Kentucky, who was killed during his military service in the Korean War, James Brent Jones of Glendale, Kentucky and her sisters, Gladys Pace of Nobob, Kentucky and Roxie Arterburn of Glasgow, Kentucky. She is survived by her sister, Alma Jones of Glasgow, Kentucky and her brother, Thomas Jones and his wife, Mary Lou, of Nobob, Kentucky, and her brother-in-law Ferrell Arterburn, the husband of her departed sister Roxie Arterburn, of Glasgow, Kentucky. She is survived by her son, Kenneth C. Smith, Jr. and his wife, Cynthia of Bowling Green, Kentucky and by her daughter, Corma Cameron and her husband, Mike, of Beaumont, Texas. She is survived by her granddaughter, Jaclyn Lauderback, and her husband, Jason of Chicago, Illinois, and her great-granddaughter, Chloe Anne Lauderback of Chicago, Illinois and her great-grandson Parker Jonathon Lauderback of Chicago, Illinois. She is survived by many beloved nieces and nephews, great nieces and great nephews and cousins.

She leaves many dear friends whom she adopted as family. She had a pure, true loving heart and kept countless people in prayer daily. Ruby devoted her time to over twenty charitable, civic,



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educational, religious and political organizations on the local, regional and state levels, known for her love and commitment to the Lord, family, community and country.

### Accomplishments and Organizations:

Received Bachelor of Arts Degree in English and Secondary Education, with honors, from Western Kentucky State Teachers College in 1943; received Masters in Library Science, with honors, from Western Kentucky University 1966; Teacher of grades 1-8 in one-room school at Holly Hill, Nobob Kentucky, 1929-31; Teacher Barren County, Kentucky, in one-room schools, 1941-42; Teacher secondary schools English and Librarian Temple Hill Consolidated School, Temple Hill, Kentucky, 1943-47, 1949-51, 1953-56; Temple Hill Consolidated School Librarian, 1956-83 retired; Barren County High School Part-time Librarian; NEA (Life Member); Kentucky Educational Association; Kentucky School Media Association (Secretary 1970-71); Barren County Education Association (President 1960-62, Treasurer 1979-80); 3d District Retired Teachers Association (President 1991-92); Kentucky Retired Teachers Association (Vice President 1992-93, President-elect 1993-94, President 1994-95); Glasgow-Barren County Retired Teachers Association (President 1984-86, 1996-98, Secretary 1989, Treasurer 1990); 3d District Library Association (President 1944, 1966); Kentucky Library Trustee Association (Board of Directors 1985-98, President 1986-88, 1993-95, Director Barren River Region 1985-97); Kentucky Library Association; Trustee Mary Wood Weldon Memorial Library, 1964-2004; Barren County Public Library Board, 1969-2001; Secretary Barren County Public Library Board, 1969-2001; Held various positions in Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church in Monroe County for over fifty years; Secretary/Treasurer of Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church in Monroe County, 1979-2004; Monroe Baptist Association Woman's Missionary Union (Director 1968-72, 1979-83, Secretary 1985-98); Monroe Baptist Association (Librarian, Director 1972-88); Coordinator AARP Tax Aide Program, 1985-88, District Director AARP Tax Aide Program, 1988-2000, local Chapter Vice President, 1996-98, President, 1999-2000; Instructor for AARP 55 Alive Mature Driving, 1993-2004; Board of Directors, Barren County Historical Foundation, Inc. (South Central Kentucky Cultural Center), 1997-2004; **South Central Historical and Genealogical Society (Vice President 1997-98, President (1998-2000))**; Trustee Barren County Historical Foundation, 1996-2004; Secretary Barren County Cancer Society, 1968-70; Barren County Fair Board, 1969-70; Leader 4-H Club, 1957-72; Barren County Republican Women's Club; DAR (Member 1997-2012, Edmund Rogers Chapter, Chaplain Edmund Rogers Chapter 1998-2004); Delta Kappa Gamma (President Delta Chapter 1996-98); Recipient of Commission for Kentucky Colonel and Earnie Award; Worked with Sarah Ann Bowers in successful campaign to have Highway 163 renamed the John Muir Highway; and assisted Cecil Goode with his various publications concerning local families.

The funeral services were held 2:00 P.M. on Tuesday, February 7, 2012 with visitation from 2:00-7:00 P.M. on Monday, February 6, 2012 at Hatcher and Saddler Funeral Home, 801 N. Race Street, Glasgow Kentucky. Interment was at Summer Shade Cemetery, Summer Shade, Kentucky

### Dr. Henry Miller

In "Times of Long Ago", Franklin Gorin stated that Henry Miller was one of the earliest settlers in Barren Co after organization, arriving in 1799. His son, Dr. Henry Miller is the subject of the following biography. The biography appeared in "Transactions of the Kentucky State Medical Society, Twentieth Annual Session, Held at Henderson, KY., April, 1875. Published in Louisville by the John P. Morton and Company, 1875. Page 38-43. This article is captioned "Report of the Committee on Necrology".

“DR. HENRY MILLER. In noticing the death of Dr. Henry Miller the American Practitioner for March, 1874, contained the following remarks: "Dr. Miller has for many years held the foremost place among the obstetricians of Kentucky and a high rank among those in America noted for their skill in this line of our profession, having distinguished himself as much by his writings on obstetric medicine as by his ability as a teacher and practitioner. He was permitted to devote more than half a century laboriously to the practice of medicine, and during much of the larger portion of that time his mind and studies were directed specially to the department of it in which he achieved his great reputation. At the period of his death he was the oldest physician in Louisville actively engaged in practice. Of all those whom he found in the field when he came to the city forty years ago he leaves but one behind him fit for active duty, and he survived all but one of his earliest colleagues - those associated with him in founding the medical school in which he passed the most profitable years of his life. He was one of the connecting links, fast disappearing, between the present generation of physicians and the race which shaped medicine in the backwoods of Kentucky and organized medical education in the West."

“Henry Miller was born in Glasgow, Ky., on the 1st of November, 1800, beginning life with the nineteenth century. His father, Henry Miller was one of the three original settlers of Glasgow. Henry exhibited very early an aptness to learn, which was improved by the best schools within his reach, and he acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin, as well as a very thorough acquaintance with his own language; and also studied logic, geometry, metaphysics, and the branches of natural science taught in the higher seminaries of that day. He says of himself, in the preface to the first edition of his *Obstetrics*: "The author's education was not acquired in academic halls, but in the primitive school-houses of his native state and upon the ample sward, shaded by forest-trees, appurtenant thereunto. So that you see he was reared after the fashion of Socrates - imbibing knowledge in the school-house under the shade of trees, and not unfrequently perched upon their boughs."

“Choosing medicine as the profession of his life, he entered upon the study when only seventeen years old, under the tuition of Drs. Bainbridge and Gist in his native village. That year a medical school was opened in Kentucky with every promise of success. The medical department of Transylvania University was organized in 1817 with professors of signal ability. But young Miller deemed it more profitable to stay at home in the shop of his preceptors, compounding medicines, pulling teeth, bleeding, putting up prescriptions, and attending to similar offices, to attending lectures, and so permitted the first course in the school to pass by unimproved. The winter following no lectures were delivered in the institution.

“The faculty had become disorganized at the close of the first session, and no attempt to form a new faculty was made until 1819. In the fall of that year he became a student of Transylvania University, having in the mean time pursued his studies two years at home, by which he gained a valuable amount of practical knowledge in his profession. (Here follows the names of some doctors and what courses they taught). Continuing: After following these several courses to their conclusion, and profiting by them beyond most of his fellow students, young MILLER returned to Glasgow, where Dr. BAINBRIDGE offered him a partnership in the practice of physic, his other preceptor, Dr. GIST, having removed to New Castle. He engaged at once in the responsible duties of his profession; but, after eighteen months spent in laborious practice, returned to Lexington, and was graduated M. D. at the conclusion of his second



course in the spring of 1822. His thesis was of so scholarly a character, and evinced moreover so much reading and research, that it was deemed by the faculty worthy of publication. The subject was the "Relation between the Sanguiferous and the Nervous Systems." "The great merit of his thesis, his superior mind, and his devotion to his studies gave assurance of eminence in his profession, which led the professors, a year later, to elect him demonstrator of anatomy; and in consequence of his appointment he left his practice in Glasgow and repaired to Philadelphia in 1823, spending some months there in the dissecting-room, preparing himself for the duties of his office.

"The appointment, however, it appeared subsequently, was not agreeable to Prof. Dudley, who, knowing the great difficulty of procuring subjects for dissection, was not disposed to encourage the practical study of anatomy; and in view of these difficulties Dr. Miller resigned his place, and returned to his business in Glasgow.

After practicing physic here a few years he removed to Harrodsburg, where, in addition to the population of the town, the springs drew great numbers of people from the South, rendering the practice highly remunerative. He remained nine years in Harrodsburg; but the theater was not equal to his ambition, and in 1835 he removed to the city of Louisville, with a view to becoming a teacher of medicine. A charter for a medical school, under the name of Louisville Medical Institute, had been obtained from the legislature, and Dr. Miller was elected Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children before removing to the city. The Medical Institute, however, did not at once afford him any employment. Most of its chairs were vacant, and he found the profession and citizens of Louisville indifferent to the establishment of a school of medicine. But he resolved not to give over the enterprise without a struggle, and with a view to exciting public interest in the matter wrote a series of articles setting forth the advantages of such a school to the city. These papers, published in the Louisville Journal, seconded by the efforts of its gifted editor, the late George D. PRENTICE, Esq., had their effect at home, at the same time that they aroused the attention of professors at Lexington to the danger of a rival school in Louisville.

(Here follows a description of the Louisville Medical Institute.) "Paragraph ends: Dr. Caldwell, who bore an active and effective part in securing this appropriation, recognized the claims of Dr. Miller to be the chair which he had resigned in view of a reorganization of the faculty, and advised his re-election. He was accordingly restored to the chair of Obstetric Medicine in the spring of 1837. In this position he found all the circumstances necessary to the development of his fine powers, and he continued to enjoy the place for many years. It gave him pre-eminence in the line of his profession to which he devoted himself by choice. During those prosperous years he wrote a work on Obstetrics, the publication of which greatly extended his reputation; and his business from abroad, as well as at home, steadily increased. His book, which was published in 1849, met with much professional favor. By the medical journals of our country, and some in England, it was highly praised as a sound, judicious system of midwifery; and a second edition, which he lived to issue, has taken its place among the standard treatises on Obstetrics. It is characterized by independence of thought, and a clearness and soundness of judgment for which Dr. Miller was eminently distinguished.



“Besides this systematic work, Dr. Miller is the author of many valuable papers published in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine, the American Journal of the Medical Science, the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, the Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, the Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, the American Journal of Obstetrics, and the Louisville Journal of Medicine and Surgery. Of the last-named periodical, only two numbers of which were issued, Dr. Miller was the senior editor. His papers in this journal were entitled, "Vulgar Errors in Medicine" and "Cases of Puerperal Convulsions occurring immediately after the birth of the child."

(Some omitted here) “Dr. Miller was a clear, ready, forcible writer. As a practitioner he was discriminating and reliable, commanding the confidence of his professional brethren in quite as eminent a degree as he had that of the public. His opinions were formed slowly, but once made up they were felt by all to be trustworthy. Withal, he was a progressive man, and prompt to seize upon all the improvements made in the healing art.... As a lecturer Dr. Miller rose to distinction in spite of the greatest natural disadvantages. His voice was not good, and his delivery was nearly as bad as it could be. It was painful to listen to him, until one had grown accustomed to his manner, so great was his difficulty of utterance; and yet he was a successful teacher. The slowness with which he was obliged to proceed enabled his pupils to take in all his matter, and his thorough mastery of his subject gave weight to his instructions. It was his happy constitution of mind to become so engrossed by the matter of his discourse that the drowsiness of his audience or even disorders in his lecture-room were unnoticed, and his good-nature contributed to the popularity which he gained by the sound and practical character of his lectures. He had both humor and imagination, and could enliven his dry prelections by sallies of wit when his subject invited; but the quality of mind to which he owed his influence among men, and his reputation as a teacher and practitioner, was his sound, vigorous understanding.

“About a year before he died Dr. Miller professed religion and united himself to the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville. When he stood up before the congregation to make a public profession of his faith in Christ one of his granddaughters, the child of his oldest son, Dr. William Miller, who was lost to him during the War of the States, stood up by his side and entered the church with him. His death occurred at his residence in Louisville on Sunday, the 8th of February, 1874, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The physicians of the city, his colleagues in the Louisville, and the medical faculty of the University of Louisville adopted resolutions respectful to the memory of the deceased. Until within a few weeks of his death he was still devoting himself as far as he had strength to his professional work, and only ceased it when increasing infirmities confined him to his house. The disease which terminated his valuable life was Bright's disease of the kidney, which had been for more than a year insidiously undermining his fine constitution.”

*Why did he leave them that?*

Why, in some wills (and I've seen it hundreds of times), did the deceased leave a token \$1.00 to one or more of his heirs?

Was the deceased poor and that's all he had?

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Was the deceased on the outs with that heir (normally a child) and this was his way of rebuking him/her? or,

Had the deceased already made provision for this person earlier?

All three could be possible of course. We normally think of the first or second reason above, but that probably wasn't the case in most instances. If one would check the deed books and other sources, you might find that as a daughter or son married, the father would give them a portion of his land to help get them started. He might have helped pay the child's debts, given him or her a horse or wagon. Some preferred to "clear out" many of their assets in advance rather than to include it in their final will.

However, in the will, he/she wanted to remember that child (normally an adult) too, so they would give them a token \$1.00. It also helped prevent a suit being brought against the estate if one of the heirs had been omitted.

Sometimes the father forgave debts; notes held against their child in lieu of a gift to them in their will. Sometimes the parent also expressly noted that the heir would receive this or that IF he or she remained there on the family farm and took care of the elderly parents until their death.

So don't always assume that Sally or Johnnie was not just as loved; check and see if they had been given land or something of value previously.

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[sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com) or <http://ggpublishing.tripod.com/>

A Study of the Comer Family of Gamaliel, Monroe Co KY. Based on the works of Moena England Sadler, this is a look at the Samuel Comer family, born 1771 in SC and his wife, Nancy Browning, when they moved in 1798 to Kentucky and settled in the Gamaliel area of Monroe Co. This contains not only a list of their descendants down to the late 1970's but additional information on his son Maston Comer, Silas Pinckley and Rev. J. N. Pendergast. Shown when available are name, birth, death and marriage dates, burial locations and other information. Major surnames include: Apollos, Arterburn, Davis, Emberton, Harlan, Isenberg, Pendergast, Proffitt, Turner, Welch and many more. 43 pages including full-name index. \$15.00. E-book price: \$8.00.

Descendants of Thomas Flippin, Monroe Co KY. Traces his descendants from 1740 in Cumberland Co VA through the 1980's into Monroe Co. From the records of Moena Sadler. Up to 8 generations shown. Includes Thomas' will and assorted deeds and additional information. Primary surnames shown include: Agers, Austin, Brandon, Bratton, Bray, Brown, Cook, Creek, Dismon, Dossey, Downing, Duncan, Dunn, England, Faulkner, Gentry, Goad, Goodall, Green, Gum, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Johnson, Lee, Mays, Neal, Sadler, Smith, Turner, Woods and many more. 48 pages including full-name index. \$15.00; e-book price: \$8.00.

Descendants of William Turner of Monroe Co KY. From the records of Moena Sadler, late Monroe Co. researcher, this book contains the descendants of William and Frances Turner of Virginia from 1788 into the 1980's in Monroe Co KY and elsewhere. Prepared from her computer records, she traces descendants many up to the 9th generation giving spouses, marriage dates, parents of spouses, birth



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and death dates, etc. on the majority of the dependents. Other surnames include Isenberg, Gentry, Ford, Lee, Pare and hundreds of others. 60 pages including full-name index. \$20.00. E-book price: \$15.00.

Index of Wills Volume 1: Did you ever become discouraged attempting to contact individual County Clerk's offices to see if your ancestor left a will there? This index book contains five south-central KY counties. Each county is shown separately and shows the name of the of the deceased, the volume where the will is recorded and the page number. Allen Co: 1824-1934; Cumberland Co: 1815-1923; Edmonson County: 1826-1947; Metcalfe Co: 1865-1933 and Monroe County: 1861-1946. There is also an explanation on each county showing when the wills are no longer available and the dates each volume contains. 52 pages including a surname index. \$15.00 or \$8.00 as an e-book.

Kentucky Memories, An Illustrated Look At How It Used To Be. This is a look back at simpler times in Kentucky and elsewhere. Chapters include: a look at the automobile, service stations, rumble seats and fins, Burma Shave signs and the military jeep; games, crafts, paper dolls, our first bicycle; summer vacations, the old country church, comics of the past and the drive-in theaters; WWI cooking, home-made ice cream, a mother's apron, needles and threads and the sewing machine, dying clothes in the past and some of our kitchen appliances; the Fuller Brush Man, marching to the beat of a different drummer, Grandfather's pocket watch, the Five & Dime, transistor radios, riding the rails; evolution of computers in our lives; Grandma was a weaver and Old McDonald Had a Farm; basketball, barnyard golf, a military history of Monopoly and sliding the groats; medical wonders of the past and a quiz! 92 pages of memories plus many photographs and illustrations. Come reminisce with me about how it used to be! \$18.00.

Metcalfe County KY Probate Records Index: The reader can see at a glance whether their ancestor's name is shown in the probate record books. Indexes to the following books are given: Administrative Settlements 1896-1912; Bills and Sales 1893-1923; Inventories 1867-1908 and Settlements 1868-1888. These do not contain the documents, just the index! Names shown can include the name of the deceased, administrator, executor, guardian, wards of the guardian or spouse. The book and page number where the names are found is shown. 66 pages including a full-name index. \$15.00 or \$10.00 e-book (PDF) format.

Warren County KY Will Book Index - 1797 through 1977. 180 years of wills are cited in this publication. The actual wills do not appear but is an index of the wills recorded. In the earlier books other documents were included in the will books such as inventories, estates, sales, etc. When so indicated, this is included. There are over 6100 entries and over 1600 surnames shown. The book is in alphabetical order by name and the will book in which that will appears and the page number. 150 pages including a surname index and a breakdown of the dates shown in each book. \$28.00. E-book price: \$15.00.

### **THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. C. A. WITT**

Published in 1900, written by Joe Wilton in the book "Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of the Southwest Texas" by Andrew Jackson Sowell.

"Mrs. C. A. Witt. Came to Texas in 1852. Among the first settlers on the Guadalupe River above the present town of Comfort was Mrs. C. A. Witt, wife of Rev. J. M. Witt, Baptist minister. Mrs. Witt was the daughter of Thomas Denton, and was born in Kentucky in 1849. She was also a granddaughter of



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Daniel Boone, of Kentucky pioneer fame. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Merry Oaks, Barren County, Kentucky. Her grandfather, David Denton, was a soldier under Washington, and passed through many of the stirring incidents of the Revolutionary war. When he died the following sketch of his career as a soldier was published:

“Departed this life at the Merry Oaks, at his residence in Barren County, Kentucky, on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1838, David Denton, Sr., aged 84 years. He served his country as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the heroic little band that crossed the Delaware in December, 1776, with Washington, and was in the battle of Trenton. He was again with his beloved commander in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. He was with Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, and was one of the advance guard and with the first that entered the fort. He was at the siege of Yorktown and capture of Cornwallis and his army, and shortly after peace was made immigrated to the West and took part in most of the Indian wars that attended the first settlement of Kentucky, and in a close fight with an Indian was wounded with a tomahawk, that rendered him an invalid for life. He lived and died an honest man, beloved by all who knew him professing an unshaken confidence in his Redeemer, and died in hope of a blessed immortality. He was buried with the honors of war.”

The above glowing tribute to the memory of an honest man, a faithful soldier, and model Christian gentleman, is nicely framed and hangs in a conspicuous place in the home of Mrs. Witt. There is nothing to show who is or was the publisher. It is in large, plain print, and has been well kept during all of these years by members of the Denton family. At the top of the frame just above the head lines of the memorial are the letters I. H. S., but Mrs. Witt does not know their significance.

She says her grandfather went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky and was in the terrible battle with Indians at Boone's fort, and it was there he received the wound from the tomahawk. Her grandmother, Mrs. Denton, was present at this fight, and molded bullets for Boone's men. For two years she could not go to the spring or to milk cows with safety unless Grandpa Denton was along with his gun for her protection. Mrs. Witt does not mean that her grandfather came with Boone to Kentucky his first trip when he discovered and explored the country, but with immigrants he brought to settle the country after the War of the Revolution was over.

Mrs. Witt came to Texas with her mother in 1852, in the spring, and in the fall of the same year settled at the mouth of Cherry Creek, where it empties into the Guadalupe River, four miles below the present town of Center Point. They were the outside settlers, and their nearest neighbors below were Schleador and Weadenfield, two Germans who lived about where Comfort now is. The first two years of their frontier life were spent in quiet, no Indians coming to molest them, as they had no stock and nothing to induce them to make a raid in this isolated place. Her mother had five children - two boys (Joseph and David) and three girls. The oldest boy was 12 years of age. One of her uncles, E. A. McFadin, came to Texas and settled and lived with them. Mrs. Denton also had two negro men, so if the Indians came they calculated to make a good fight with them. Mr. McFadin in after years commanded a ranging company, and Mrs. Denton's boys served as rangers when they grew up and in the Confederate army when the Civil war broke out. Joseph was the older and David the younger. The latter was killed by Mexicans on the Rio Grande. After the country began to settle up and stock to be brought in the Indians began to depredate upon them.

On one occasion they ran the children from the cowpen. David had gone across the creek after the cows, and seeing a steer running, kept a close lookout and soon saw the Indians, and at once ran

back and told the girls at the cowpen to run, and they all escaped to the house. The men then armed themselves and went to fight the Indians. They got out of the way, but returned in the night and stole a quarter of beef out of the yard. The beef had been cut up and spread out on a scaffold. Some of the Indians decoyed the dogs off while others went into the yard and got the beef. In doing this they passed within fifteen steps of where De Witt Burney and Captain McFadin were lying asleep in a wagon. They dropped some of the beef in the yard as they were carrying it out. The Indians often came at night and roamed through the field, eating watermelons and roasting ears. They would also pull up potato vines, hunting sweet potatoes, until hardly any vines were left in the patch.

In 1859 the Indians came close to the house in order to get a gentle horse to drive off a bunch on. Captain McFadin and a negro man went to save the horse, and the negro saw something he thought was an Indian and fired at it with a load of buckshot and crippled him. The horses were now carried close to the house and guarded until daylight. As soon as it was light enough to see objects distinctly they repaired to the spot where the negro had fired at the Indian, and there found his shield and other things and plenty of blood. That day two boys coming from Bandera saw nine Indians. One of them was considerably in the rear with a blanket around him, and traveling very slowly, and was evidently the one wounded by Mrs. Denton's negro man.

The old log cabin is still standing where the mother first settled. The two negro men cut and hewed the logs and built the house. There was a fine spring close by at that time, but it is dry now. Just below the spring there is a very large cypress tree, which is a sight to people who have not been used to seeing large timber. Rev. J. M. Witt at one time measured it and found that five feet from the ground it measured thirty-three feet in circumference and would hold this girth thirty feet. It would measure forty feet at the base. Thirty feet from the ground there is a hackberry tree about eight inches in diameter growing out of a fork of this big cypress, probably the largest in western Texas. Rev. Witt settled here in 1867, and in the same year married Miss Denton. He has a fine farm and ranch, and lives one mile west of the old Denton home. He accompanied the writer to look at the large tree in 1898, and says many people come to look at it."

### NOTICE OF MOVING OF CEMETERY

The Burks family cemetery, located on the Hiseville-Griderville Road is being closed. Upon a motion made at the February meeting of the Barren County Fiscal Court, individuals buried there will be reinterred at the Hiseville Cemetery. A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home will be in charge of arrangements. Those shown buried there include:

Henry H. Burks	10 Mar 1913 – 20 Aug 1889
Louise C. Burks	6 Mar 1823 – 8 May 1886, w/o Henry H.
Robert Henry Burks	18 July 1897 – 16 June 1898, s/o J. E. & F. M. Burks
Willie Burks	Died 1886 (reported 19 Nov 1886 Glasgow Weekly Times)



### The Kentucky Land Office

If you haven't accessed all the records on line for Kentucky land records, you are missing a LOT. Their URL is <http://sos.ky.gov/land/>. Here you will find actual documents and your ancestor's records might just be there. Let's look first at how land was handled in the past in Kentucky.

The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by England's King George II and this covered the soldiers who served in the French and Indian War. Soldiers received bounty land warrants as payment for their service. Warrants were issued for the soldiers to receive land patents. The amount of acreage they would receive was based on the rank of the soldier.

During the Revolutionary War, the same was done. It was referred to as "land for military service". Each colony determined the number of acres per rank and where the Military District was to be located. Virginia's Military District was located in southwestern Kentucky and south central Ohio. Researchers can find these records under the category of Military Registers and Land Records on their site. It includes the warrants issued to Virginia veterans prior to 1792 and Kentucky patents authorized by these warrants.

Also there were Non-Military Registers and Land Records. Looking at Kentucky, land was patented in four steps. (1) A warrant issued which authorized a survey of the land. (2) An entry reserving the land for patenting. (3) The survey and (4) The Governor's Grant which finalized the patent. These records can be found under the category of "Non-Military Registers and Land Records" on site.

Let's take a closer look at the Revolutionary War Military District. Since Virginia could not afford to pay all its soldiers, it decided to use the same bounty land system that King George III of England had used for the French & Indian Wars. Soldiers were paid therefore in land rather than money.

We must remember that before 1 June 1792, Kentucky was a part of Virginia. In 1778 the location of the Military District in what was to become Kentucky "a certain tract of country to be bounded by the Green River and a southeast course from the head thereof to the Cumberland mountains, with the said mountains to the Carolina line, with the Carolina land to the Cherokee or Tennessee River, with the said river to the Ohio river, and with the Ohio river to the said Green River ..."

After Kentucky gained statehood, the Kentucky General Assembly opened the military district to settlers who met certain age and residency requirements. The requirement which must be met is that military claims needed to be filed or they were void.

In 1818, those lands west of the Tennessee River were purchased from the Chickasaw Indians. There were already some settlers living here.

Did all the veterans settle in Kentucky? No ... some didn't come to this area at all and some moved to the land that had been set apart in Ohio which was originally a part of the Virginia Military District. On the site you will find a map of Ohio's major land surveys.

The amount of land received is also shown and referenced here:



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Soldiers or sailors who served his 3 year enlistment to the end of the war: 100 acres

Noncommissioned officer who enlisted & served 3 years: 200 acres

Sailor or soldiers who served throughout the entire war: 400 acres.

Noncommissioned officer who served same: 400 acres.

Subaltern-Cornet, Subaltern-Ensign or Lieutenant: 2000-2666 acres.

Surgeon's Mate, Surgeon or Chaplain: 2666 to 8000 acres

Captain: 3000 to 4666 acres

Major: 4000 to 5333 acres

Lt. Colonel: 4500 to 6666 acres

Colonel: 5000 to 8888 acres

Brigadier General: 10,000 acres plus

Major General: 15,000 to 17,500 acres

What happened if the soldier or sailor had died in service? His heirs or legal representatives were entitled to the same amount of land.

According to the Kentucky Secretary of State's records, a huge data base of Revolutionary War Warrants exists in the Land Office. They found that:

There were 4748 military warrants issued by Virginia for the Kentucky Military District. The first warrant was issued to one James Askew on 8 Aug 1783 and Henry Bedinger received warrant #4627 in 1793. Three numbers were for some reason skipped and there were 121 duplicate numbers.

What did these warrants mean? Warrants were assignable – they could not be sold or transferred particularly if the soldier preferred a cash settlement to a land warrant. Some veterans chose the bounty land in small denominations. The Land Office gave the example of a veteran who had been awarded 4,000 acres and he possibly chose four warrants of 1,000 acres each. This makes it difficult to determine how many veterans received their bounty land as one veteran could receive several. Some veterans had chosen to serve longer than the 3-year enlistment. They might have received a warrant for the first service and would be given a second warrant for the additional time served.

The largest tract of land found was to Major General Baron Friederick Wilhelm Von Steuben for service at Valley Forge – 15,000 acres. The smaller tracts were for 100 acres.

The Military District was reserved for veterans of the Virginia Continental Line (known as the national troops) and the Virginia State Line (what we would call the National Guard). There were 3247 Military Warrants issued to Continental Line veterans and 1444 to the veterans of the State Line. In all there were 4263 warrants issued to unknown service; 21 issued to regiments, 4 for Crockett's Regiment, 1 for Valley Forge 253 to the Navy, 8 for the Light Dragoons, 4 for Garrison Regiment, 1 for the Continental Hospital, 102 for the Artillery, 7 for the Army, 2 for the Illinois Regiment, 71 for the Cavalry, 6 for the Infantry and 2 for Maj. Neilson's Cavalry.

Note that soldiers from Kentucky who served with Gen. George Rogers Clark did NOT receive bounty land warrants for the Kentucky Militia District. Their warrants had to be used in Indiana. The Clark County Surveyor's Office in Jeffersonville, IN has further information.

The Military Land Office. On 20 July 1784, the Land Office for the Virginia Military District opened near Louisville. Colonel Richard Clough Anderson was the primary surveyor dealing with veterans who had served in the Virginia Continental Line. William Croghan and General George Rogers were then appointed the principal surveyors for veterans who had served in the Virginia State Line (militia). Since there was a great amount of land involved, other deputies were appointed to assist.

Records were kept by the surveyors in an Entry Book. As a matter of interest, in 2 Aug 1784 the first entry was made by Major Croghan for one John Montgomery, William Croghan, Mayo Carrington and John Rogers who were shown as Trustees who were laying off a town on the River Mississippi. The Kentucky General Assembly abolished the office of Surveyor of Military Lands in 1879. All the documents and books were to be sent to the Register of the Land Office.

It would be of great interest and information for researchers in early Kentucky to check out the records held by the Kentucky Land Office! There are thousands of documents recorded, copies of the original images included. Again, the website is <http://sos.ky.gov/land/> Thanks are given to the Kentucky Land Office for the information provided that made these tips possible.

### **Bybee's Executor vs Poynter**

This is recorded in the "Southwestern Reporter, Volume 77 - Judges of the Courts Reported During the Period Covered By This Volume ... Kentucky - Court of Appeals.

BYBEE'S EX'R et all. v. POYNTER. Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1903. Guardian and Ward - Guardian's Bond - Sureties - Liability - Actions - Limitations - Person entitled to Plead - Heirs - Suspension of Statute - Non-residents. (included after a list of statutes applying to the case, not shown here).

This was an appeal from Circuit Court, Barren County. Action by A. E. Poynter against William Bybee's executor and others. From a judgment in favor of plaintiff, defendants appeal. Reversed. UNDERWOOD & WILLIAMS, for appellant; Luther JAMES for appellee.

NUNN, J. It appears that R. D. Bybee was on the 3d of January, 1880, appointed public administrator and guardian for Barren county, Ky., and thereupon executed a bond as such, containing the usual covenants, with William Bybee, his father, and Clinton Bybee, his brother, as sureties. After the execution of the bond, and in the same year, R. D. Bybee received as such guardian \$190.13 belonging to the appellee, who was then an infant, and arrived at the age of 21 years in the month of June, 1891. She within 2 or 3 years after that married one Poynter. Her former name was KINSLOW. In the month of October, 1891, her guardian made a settlement with the county court, and it was ascertained that he then was indebted to appellee in the sum of \$248. R. D. Bybee then gave her a mortgage on two mules to better secure this sum to her. Appellee enforced this mortgage lien in the year 1892, and obtained a judgment against her guardian for the sum of \$248, with interest, and enforcing the lien. The mules were sold; and, after paying the costs of the suit, she received of the proceeds \$85. She further received from her guardian in 1898 one mare at the price of \$50. Appellee in November, 1902, instituted this action upon the guardian's bond, to secure the balance due her, against R. D. Bybee, public administrator and guardian; R. D. Bybee, executor of the will of Wm. Bybee, R. D. Bybee, Clinton Bybee, and George Bybee. William Bybee, one of the sureties on the bond, died in the year 1885. By his will he nominated his sons R. D. Bybee and Clinton Bybee his executors, and, after making provision for his



wife, Anna Bybee, he directed that the remainder of his estate be divided equally between his three sons, R. D., Clinton, and George Bybee. It appears that George Bybee, under this will, secured from the executors about \$800 about the year 1888. Wm. Bybee, by his will, devised to his wife Anne, for her life, a house and lot in the town of Glasgow, Ky., and at her death it was to go to his three sons herein named, and directed that his executors, at the death of their mother, sell this property, and divide the proceeds equally between themselves and their brother George. Their mother died in the year 1898. Appellee, in her petition, alleged the date of the death of William Bybee; the appointment of his executors in the year 1885; that George Bybee, as devisee, had received of the personal estate of his father more than \$300 - and described this house and lot in Glasgow, Ky., for the purpose of obtaining a lien on it, and enforcing appellants' liability as devisees under their father's will, as provided by sections 2084, 2089, Ky. St. 1809.

The appellants answered, and denied the liability of the sureties of R. D. BYBEE on this bond, and interposed the plea of the statute of limitations. Appellee replied, denying that they were released by such statute, and alleged that George Bybee had, since long before her cause of action accrued, been a nonresident of the State of Kentucky; that his place of abode was out of this state; and that for this reason she was obstructed and bindered in bringing and prosecuting her action against him. The court rendered judgment against all the appellants for the debt, and adjudged that appellee had a lien on George Bybee's interest in the house and lot at Glasgow, and enforced same, and stated in the judgment that it appeared that this house and lot had been sold in an action by the executors, and the proceeds of the sale were ordered to be paid to the master commissioner. It was further ordered that the two actions be consolidated, and, when the proceeds of sale were collected, the commissioner was ordered, out of George Bybee's one-third interest, to pay appellee's debt, interest, and costs.

Appellee moved to dismiss this appeal, claiming that the principal of the judgment is less than \$200, and that for that reason this court has not jurisdiction. This appeal is from a judgment enforcing a lien on real estate, and this court has jurisdiction. See the case of Fowler & Guy v. Pompelly (Ky.), 76 S. W. 173, and cases therein cited. Section 252, ..... citation of another case.... stated in brief that a surety for a guarding shall be discharged from all liability as such when five years shall have elapsed, without suit, after the accruing of the cause of action. It is agreed that appellee arrived at the age of 21 years in the month of June, 1891. Therefore her right to make the sureties of her guardian liable for this debt ceased in the month of June, 1896. Appellee does not attempt, in her reply, to allege any matter to avoid or stop the running of the statutes in favor of the sureties, but she does state that George Bybee, a devisee of Wm. Bybee, who was a surety, was a non-resident of the state, and for that reason she was hindered and obstructed in the collection of her claim by suit.

Under the statutes and the facts as they appear of record, it was error to render judgment in favor of appellee against the executors of William Bybee and Clinton Bybee, the sureties of R. D. Bybee. It appears, however, that the court did not subject any part of the interest of R. D. and Clinton Bybee in the house and lot above mentioned to the payment of appellee's judgment. This was correct with reference to the interest of Clinton Bybee, but error in not subjecting R. D. Bybee's interest, as he was the principal, and the claim was not barred as to him.

It was clearly erroneous to render judgment against George BYBEE, and subject his interest in the house and lot to the payment of appellee's claim. His only liability thereon existed by virtue of the provisions of sections 2084, 2098, St. St. 1899 and the fact that he had received, as devisee, a portion of his father's estate. When this action was brought, in 1902, his father's estate was not liable. The claim was barred

by the statute of limitations, and he had the same right to interpose the plea of limitation, and with the same effect that his father could, if he had been living. (another case cited here).

Appellee, in her reply, alleged that, long prior to the accrual of her cause of action, George Bybee was a nonresident of the state of Kentucky, and continued such until the bringing of her suit. The proof shows that he became a nonresident of this state about the year 1877, which was prior to the execution of the bond, or before any of the Bybees were liable to appellee for anything, and that he had continued to be a nonresident of this state and a resident of the State of Missouri ever since that time. (another citation of a previous case). It therefore appears that the reply of appellee was insufficient to stop the running of the statutes in favor of George Bybee, as he was not a resident of the State of Kentucky when appellee's cause of action accrued. (another citation of a case).

For the reasons indicted, the judgment of the lower court [i.e. Barren Co Circuit Court] is reversed, and cause is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

### ***Everything You Wanted To Know About Scanning But Were Afraid to Ask!***

Maureen Taylor ([www.maurentaylor.com](http://www.maurentaylor.com)) is the author of *Preserving Your Family Photographs* (Picture Perfect Press). Article published in (Copyright 2011, Ancestry.com printed in *The Weekly Discovery*).

“Here’s a big question: Is it OK to scan photos onto your computer for storage and reprinting?”

The short answer is yes. Scanning is misunderstood. There is a common belief that scanning will destroy pictures. Sure scanning exposes images to heat and light, but a single pass of the scanner won’t cause permanent damage. Plus, it’s important to remember that by scanning your images you’re creating a digital copy in case something happens to the original.

While it’s not recommended to scan the same image again and again, it’s okay to scan it once. Photocopying is more hazardous to your images than scanning. Copiers are a toxic combination of heat, light and chemicals. Scanning is a quick pass of light. The key to saving your photos in a digital format is to know the facts.

Resolution: It’s important to scan at a high resolution. You can always make a digital file smaller, but you can’t increase the resolution. It’s advisable to scan at the highest possible resolution (at least 600 dpi) at 100% scale, in color (even if they are black and white) and save them as Tiff files. Scanning photos at 100% scale is often all you need, but if the original is small then increase the percentage. That gives you the flexibility to enlarge the photo if you decide to publish the image in a family history book. Don’t forget to scan the back too. There might be information that you’ll need later on.

Don’t rely on being able to find the original again. You probably know at least one genealogist that has “lost” a family photo. It’s a scary situation. You’ll be glad you scanned the images as a back-up.

Each digitized picture will be multiple megabytes. These big files take up a lot of room on your hard drive. If you have a lot of photographs, you may need an external hard drive for storage.



By scanning them at these specifications you'll be able to later reduce their size for sharing, projection or uploading. Consider these high resolution files your "archival" copies.

When scanning, turn off the auto-correct feature that automatically corrects flaws in an image. Save your photos in their original condition, then make copies and use photo editing software to "fix" problems. Always save those edited images as a separate file and keep the original scan.

**Slides and Negatives:** Not all scanners have the capability to scan slides and negatives. When purchasing a scanner specifically ask if a particular model can accommodate these types of images, and then do your research. You can find specifications on the manufacturer's website. Once you've purchased a machine, read the manual and follow their directions. If that doesn't work, do an Internet search for your scanner model followed by "scanning slides" or "scanning negatives." There are dedicated slide scanners, but they are expensive.

**Cased Images: Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes:** It is possible to scan these cased images, but not all scanners can manage it. Sometimes the scanner reads the glass rather than the image causing a fuzzy scan. Try scanning one on your scanner to see what happens. If you have a dedicated photo scanner rather than a combination machine it should work. If it doesn't work, don't take the images out of the cases. You could inadvertently cause damage to the image. Daguerreotypes have chemical salts on the surface of a silver plate and are very fragile.

Ambrotypes are on glass, but the photographic emulsion (the picture) can flake off. If you have a collection of these cased images, you'll have better luck with a dedicated photo scanner. An alternative can use a camera to photograph these cased images, but the reflective mirror-like surface of a daguerreotype is a problem. You often end up photographing yourself in the image.

Once you've scanned your pictures store the originals in acid- and lignin-free boxes. Find an organizational system that works for you. In general, keep it simple such as filing images in surname order.

Use a photo organizing program to keyword your digital pictures so you'll be able to see all the digital files of "Aunt Sue" with a single click. Once you have these digital files take time to share the images and the stories with family. They'll appreciate it and you'll be saving your family history."

A note by Sandi: I have discovered the most marvelous invention for genealogists. It's known as hand-held scanner (and other names). I purchased one some time back and am doing handstands over it. The entire size of this scanner is a little over 25 inches long and about 4 inches tall. It comes with a simple software program on a CD which you load on your computer. You insert one of these mini disks in the side (I'm using an 8GB right now). After a one-time calibration, you're ready to go. This unit scans in b/w and color and the software program allows for the normal editing (red eye, lightening, darkening, etc). The scanning area is just a tad shy of 8 ½" wide. One places the scanner on the photo, document or record to be scanned, just above what you want to copy. Push a button and slowly move the scanner down the page or photo, going slightly below it to be sure you've gotten it all. Turn the unit off and repeat as often as needed. Then, when you are ready to save the documents, pop out the disk and put in the computer in a USB port (I have one that handles various sizes of disks) and there are your pictures or documents. You can edit, delete, save to your system. The unit is powered by two batteries. I would suggest that you get a scanner that can use rechargeable batteries. One can store as many documents or photos as the disk will allow. The quality is wonderful; the scanning is easy and very forgiving. You can

scan horizontally or vertically. I have not yet attempted to scan an over-sized document and patch it together but supposedly this can be done easily.

This unit will fit in your purse or briefcase, is very lightweight, most comes with a little carrying case or a cover similar to what sometimes comes with an umbrella. One model has a mini screen so you can preview the picture or document to be sure it is correct.

Many court offices will not allow the larger portable scanners you can bring with you as these require the paper to be fed through and might damage the original. This unit can do no damage to the source. In a trial, I scanned over 100 documents in less than ½ hour, while they were still in the original bound book. I edited the picture later to remove the lines where the book is bound, etc. using one of my photo editing programs.

One can do a search for this type of scanner on the internet; there are many companies that sell them and the price is reasonable for what you are receiving. I paid about \$80 for mine; it supposedly did not come with the disk in the advertising, but it did. I was up and running within 15 minutes. Every time I scan a document, I think “there’s 25 cents that I didn’t have to spend on a photocopier.”

### A Letter from Minerva Virginia Huffman

Contributed by Allen Harvey (Harvey\_allen@hotmail.com)

This letter was from Allen’s great-great grandmother Minerva Virginia Huffman to her son, his great-grandfather Barnett Huffman Harvey. He was about 23 at the time, and she was 46. (Spelled as shown, some punctuation added for clarity).

Metcalfe Co. Ky. July the 7 1867

Dear son I will write to you again to let you know we are all alive yet. Joice is still amending a little. I think she don’t cough near as bad as she did. The rest of us is well as common. letha and nancy and phebe and henry is gone to the quarterly meeting. The rest of us is at home. We had a good rain Friday night it was needed very bad. they are tolerable well at your grandfathers. Lunce(?) is puny Huldah has got a girl they are all purt. I will write you its name it name may be lisebeth Florence. bartly lemuel gee ask the stage driver what time the stage get to Glasgow from cave city he said it got there at 3 oclock in the evening and will mearkes says he will be here at that time and you have have time to come home that evening if you aint two tired and if you --- get home you can come out to jo harveys and stay all night. I expect to get a letter from you to morrow and then we will know when to send after you and if you don’t get ready to start home the 17 you can write when you get ready and I will send after you. This is Monday. I got a letter from you just know we was glad to hear you was well and all the rest. I don’t think from the way you write you will get ready again the 17 and if you don’t you must write to me when to send after you. Will parkes said he could go after you when ever you wanted him to come to Glasgow. I don’t want you to stay two long weas all hope up mightly about you comeing home again the 20 of July. I want you to come home safe if you can and fetch your things. Joice cough write bad yesterday evening and I think it is the damp weather she is write pert this evening they are done laying by corn all but the new ground corn pa and henry is taking up the flax they are going to plant the flax patch in corn. The oats is turning. Is John Finleys



home at your house. You wrote you was very near homesick. I am in hops you will stay satisfied in Kentucky when you get home. You wrote for the news but I don't think I will write the news for I think it is two bad. I will tell you when you come home. I went to meeting yesterday evening henry went with me. I rode selim there was a good many there. I have been mightly confined at home. I think marian franklin is going for jane martin for he was setting by her in the meting house when I got there and he sat by her all the time of meeting and the house was full. rachel williams was married yesterday morning to peter nun. Rachel wade as asuster(?) of jimmy \_\_ (hole in paper) and his wife was here yesterday while and some of the pedigoes was here and polly rush and harriet rush and josh rush albert libys wife was here Friday. This is Tuesday morning. We are about as common. this morning there is a speaking at the cross roads today to morrow. landon pace is to be sold out every thing but the land. You must write when to send after you so they can be at Glasgow again 3 oclock and then you will have time to come home. I will close for this time. I hope these few lines will find you well. I remain your mother as ever until death.

Manerva V Harvey and all the rest to Barnett Harvey.

### SOCIAL SECURITY DEATH INDEX

From Bill Utterback – 8 February 2012:

As many of you are probably aware, there is currently a concentrated effort in Congress to remove any access by the public to the Social Security Death Index. A House committee held a hearing a few days ago, in which only invited witnesses were allowed to testify, one of whom was a gentleman who had lost a daughter due to identity theft, which he partially blamed on the public accessibility of the SSDI, even though, from what I have been able to find, the actual situation only minimally involved the SSDI. While we all feel great sympathy for this man's loss (and such emotional testimony has great effect on any committee), preventing the public from having access to the SSDI due to this one marginal situation would be somewhat akin to "throwing out the baby with the bath water". The facts are clear that identity theft is 95% resultant from credit card theft and other forms of identity documents. The SSDI has already been stripped of certain state records that they were including, because the SSA reached a decision that they did not have authority to include records supplied by some states. If this current situation plays out to its most unfavorable outcome, the SSDI will be no more - at least as far as the general public and genealogists are concerned.

If you have a concern about this situation, as I do, I would suggest that you immediately contact your congressman and senators to alert them to prevent the move to prevent access to the SSDI. I would suggest that comments made to them lean more toward the fact that the SSDI is a minuscule part of any identity theft problem, and the benefits that public access produce far outweigh the very tiny role any SSDI record could play in identity theft. It perhaps would not be our best argument to say that we, as genealogists, do not want to see its access removed, since that might be interpreted as a "special interests" approach, rather than one based on just plain common sense, which the facts of identity theft dictate.

There is also a site - [http://fgs.org/pdf/rpac\\_petition.pdf](http://fgs.org/pdf/rpac_petition.pdf) - where a petition can be electronically signed, sponsored by the Records Preservation and Access Committee, which addresses this situation.

In these days, when it seems fashionable to just close access to historically valuable documents, rather than taking a more reasoned approach to such problems as identity theft, and how to prevent that crime realistically, instead of "shooting from the hip", we need to concentrate our efforts to keep our governmental representatives informed of the true facts in these cases, and remind them that they need to be on the side of \*opening\* records access rather than just arbitrarily trying to close off availability to one group of records after another. This is true on the federal, as well as the state level.



### OIL!

From "Petroleum Age", Volume 10, 1922

Considerable talk is being heard concerning a 300 barrel gusher on Kettle Creek in Monroe county, which was one of the strongest gushers ever drilled in the state, which has shown but few gushers. This well is on the Keers farm, and in the Southern section of the state. It is owned by a West Virginia syndicate. It is reported that the owners plan several other wells on the tract, and that several companies are being formed at Tompkinsville, Ky., to drill adjoining tracts, which have been freely leased.

Geologists have for years made favorable reports on Monroe, but to date nothing of real interest was developed that would cause a boom. Wayne county, adjoining Monroe, is a good county. When this new well came in thousands of barrels of oil was lost down the creek before it could be capped or storage arranged. It came in at 400 feet, and it is reported to be producing 52 per cent gravity green oil. Outlook a Gamble

Whether this well will continue a good producer, or whether adjoining leases will prove up of course is a gamble, especially due to the shallowness of the well and the fact that previously the county hadn't shown anything to rave about. However, reports indicate that many drillers are heading that way and that a lot of development work is in prospect.

At Bowling Green, Ky., on Sept. 29, lightning struck a 500 barrel tank of the Indiana Refining Co.. at Memphis Junction, four miles from Bowling Green, and later reached a second receiving tank which exploded and spread to a third. It was reported that in all about 3,000 barrels of oil was burned. Eight other tanks nearby were in danger due to the wind.

Under the heading "Interesting if True," may be placed a story from Glasgow, Ky., which is developing quite a field of gas wells. It is claimed that manufacturers who have trouble over deliveries of coal merely have to call in a driller and run down a well to shallow gas, and worries over fuel are over for good. It is reported that the municipal high school at Glasgow, Ky., has just completed its own gas well which assures future fuel supply. A company has been organized which is laying natural gas mains about



the city. Laundries and some other industries have been using their own gas, or co-operatively using the output of gas wells for some time past.

Cumberland county, which boasts the town of Burnside, where a fine well was brought in last year, reports considerable drilling activity and several new wells are in. A refinery is now running at full speed, and shipping surplus gasoline via the Cumberland river to Paducah, Nashville and elsewhere, whenever the river stage permits of movement. A pipeline is in prospect, as new wells give every evidence of being steady producers.

Confidence in Metcalfe

Metcalfe county reports a number of rigs running and several oil as well as gas well now producing. Operators are showing considerable confidence in the district.

The Hiseville section of Barren county, in western Kentucky, has brought in a third good gas well, the last one being by far the best. It is planned to pipe the gas a distance of ten miles to Glasgow, which stands a good chance of becoming an industrial center, due to the fact that gas production in the territory is rapidly increasing, with no especial outlet, unless some carbon black plants are installed, or a hundred miles or more of pipeline is built to some of the larger cities.

### JOHN P. BAILEY.

Annals of Platte County, Missouri: from its exploration down to June 1, 1897 ... By William McClung Paxton, page 255.

March 19—John P. Bailey having died, B. W. Bailey administered. Bond, \$6,000. John P. Bailey was born in South Carolina, but when a boy moved to Monroe County, Ky. He married Barthenia Bailey, and came to the northwestern part of Platte in 1850. His widow survives. Ch:

I. JOSIAH M. BAILEY, b. in Monroe Co., Ky., Oct. 5, 1839; m'd Dec. 28, 1869, Georgiana Varble. Ch:

1. Olive Bailey.
2. Gertrude.
3. Thomas J.
4. Robert E. Bailey.
5. Albert W.

II NEWTON BAILEY.

III. ALTAMIRA BAILEY, m'd J. S. Yocom.

IV. MILTON BAILEY.

V. OPHELIA.

VI. JOHN A.

VII LINDSAY.

VIII. ELLA T. BAILEY.

IX. ATOHISON.

X. DAVID BAILEY.

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Your report is required by Act of Congress. This Act makes it unlawful for the Bureau to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. Only sworn census employees will see your statements. Data collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning the Nation's population, resources, and business activities. Your Census Reports Cannot Be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS S. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ E. D. \_\_\_\_\_

SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940 Enumerated by me on \_\_\_\_\_

POPULATION SCHEDULE

5 lines on which entries are made

RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1935					PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER—EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
IN WHAT PLACE DID THIS PERSON LIVE ON APRIL 1, 1935? For a person who, on April 1, 1935, was living in the same house as at present, enter in Col. 17 "Same house," and for one living in a different house but in the same city or town, enter "Same place," leaving Cols. 18, 19, and 20 blank, in both instances. For a person who lived in a different place, enter city or town, county, and State, as directed in the Instructions. (Enter actual place of residence, which may differ from mail address.)					OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER For a person at work, assigned to public emergency work, or with a job, Col. 21, 22, or 23, enter present occupation, industry, and class of worker. For a person seeking work ("Yes" in Col. 23): (a) If he has previous work experience, enter "Yes" in Col. 23; or (b) If he does not have previous experience, enter "New worker" in Col. 23, and leave Cols. 24 and 25 blank.									
17	18	19	20	D	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

## The 1940 Census Is Almost Here!

The official date for the 1940 Census was April 1st, but since that day will fall on a Sunday in 2012, it is unclear whether researchers will have weekend access to film at the National Archives or will instead need to wait until Monday to satisfy their genealogical curiosity. No date has been shown for when it will be available on-line.

The following questions were those included on the Population Schedule for the 1940 Census.

The header of each Population Schedule reads "Department of Commerce — Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940" and includes fields for State, County, Incorporated place, Township or other division or county, Ward of city, Block Nos., Unincorporated place, Institution, Supervisor District Number (S.D. No.), Enumeration District Number (E.D. No.), date of actual enumeration, name of enumerator, and sheet number.

- LOCATION: Street, avenue, road, etc.
- LOCATION: House number (in cities and towns)
- HOUSEHOLD DATA: Number of household in order of visitation
- HOUSEHOLD DATA: Home owned (O) or rented (R)
- HOUSEHOLD DATA: Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented
- HOUSEHOLD DATA: Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)
- NAME: Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.

RELATION: Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.

- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Sex — Male (M), Female (F)
- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Color or race
- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Age at last birthday
- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Marital status — Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (Wd), Divorced (D)



## Traces – Volume 40 – Issue 1

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EDUCATION: Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940 (Yes or No)

EDUCATION: Highest grade of school completed

PLACE OF BIRTH: If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.

CITIZENSHIP: Citizenship of the foreign born

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: City, town, or village having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Enter "R" for all other places

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: County

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: State (or Territory or foreign country

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: On a farm? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H) in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940 - in weeks

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Occupation: Trade, profession, or particular kind of work

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Industry: Industry of business

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Class of worker

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions)

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PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary? (Yes or No)

State ..... Incorporated place ..... Ward of city ..... Unincorporated place .....  
 County ..... Township or other division of county ..... Block Nos. .... Institution .....  
(Name of unincorporated place)  
(Name of institution and division)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-11176

Line No.	LOCATION		HOUSEHOLD DATA				NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION			EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP			
	Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities and towns)	Number of household in order of visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home. Month of month. Month of period.	Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)			Sex—Male (M), Female (F)	Color or race	Age at last birthday				Married (M), Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (W), Divorced (D)	Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940? (Yes or No)	Highest grade of school completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	B	15	C	16
1																	
2																	

Each 1940 Population Schedule has 40 numbered lines (numbered along both the left and right edges of the form). There is a list of SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS, which would be asked of those individuals recorded usually on Lines 14 and 29 (although other lines were also designated for such use and was presumably to ensure a random sampling).

The Supplementary Questions were as follows:

NAME

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: FATHER

PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: MOTHER

MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE): Language spoken in home in earliest childhood

VETERANS: Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran? If so, enter "Yes"

VETERANS: If child, is veteran-father dead (Yes or No)

VETERANS: War or military service

SOCIAL SECURITY: Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)

SOCIAL SECURITY: Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this person's wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No)

SOCIAL SECURITY: If so, were deductions made from (1) all, (2) one-half or more, (3) part, but less than half, of wages or salary?

USUAL OCCUPATION

USUAL INDUSTRY

Usual class of worker



FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Has this woman been married more than once?  
(Yes or No)

FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Age at first marriage?

FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Number of children ever born (Do not include stillbirths)

### **Kentucky Girl Dies When Her Clothing Catches Fire**

Courtesy of David Keith, originally published ©20 Dec 2012.

A nine-year-old Kentucky USA girl died in 1924, while cooking dinner for her father. Sadly, she never got enough time to make her mark in the world. "I could hear her screams as I was walking through the woods," says Virginia Galloway, 93, recalling the horrific sounds coming from a neighboring farm in March 1924, when her friend and playmate, 9-year-old, Myrtle Welch caught her clothes on fire while cooking dinner for her father.

#### **Panic Set In**

Virginia, who was ten at the time says that terrifying memory from so long ago is something that she will never forget. She explains how she believed the awful accident happened. "Back in those days most houses had open-hearth woodstoves that they cooked on, and probably Myrtle's dress caught fire from the hot coals and she panicked, went outside and ran toward a small stream of water just under the hill from their house."

Virginia says her father went over to the Welch house and stayed the night. "The next morning, he came home and told us that Myrtle's suffering was terrible as she languished in pain before she died," Virginia recalled. She adds that she remembers her father saying the doctor was there with the girl, but there was little he could do. The attending physician was Dr. Stone and he drove his horse and buggy about five miles trying to aid Myrtle.

When Myrtle Welch died, her mother, Alma had already been dead for a number of years and the only members of the Welch household were Myrtle and Lon Welch, her father. All of the neighbors said even though Myrtle was only a young girl, she did her best to cook and keep house for her Dad.

The Welch home was little more than a log cabin, located in the western part of Barren County, Kentucky. A hand dug well provided the Welch family with water. The nearest highway of essence was 68-80, and it was only partially graveled at the time. A couple of roads came off the main highway that led to the Welch farm, but they were dirt, and mud if it rained.

Myrtle Welch attended school at Carver School in Railton, Ky., about a mile from her home. She was in the third grade when she died.

The southern Kentucky farm was purchased by Lon's father, John N. Welch in 1889. The land was rough and rocky, and much of it unsuitable for cultivating with horses and mules. Lon often worked for neighboring farmers as a day laborer and sold eggs from his small flock of chickens to supplement the family's income.

With his daughter dead and his wife already gone for several years, Lon Welch sees little about his life that is worth continuing. He was placed in Western State Hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., shortly after Myrtle died. The loss of his wife and only child not only broke his heart but also what some said was his already fragile mind. He died at Western State Hospital sometime in the early 1940s, and was buried in the cemetery there.

The Welch farm was sold at the courthouse door in Glasgow, Ky., for back taxes in 1936. The buyer was Joseph S. Herron, a farmer who was in the process of buying land in the area because the land he had been farming in Edmonson County, Ky., was bought out by the US Government to make way for the future Mammoth Cave National Park.

Myrtle Welch is buried in Lockhart Cemetery in Barren County, Ky., about a mile from where she died. Sadly, no headstone was placed on her grave and now it's impossible to tell where it was. The farm where the cemetery is located is presently owned by an Amish family.

Update by Sandi: In looking at the Barren County KY Cemetery book, the Lockhart cemetery is located on the Red Cross-Merry Oaks road. Myrtle is shown buried there, however her name is spelled Mirtie M. Welch. She was born 25 October 1915 and died on 9 March 1924, daughter of Lon Welch. Lon Welch is not shown buried there and was likely buried at Western State Hospital. There is no stone found for Alma Welch, Myrtle's mother. There are no funeral home records found for any of the family. Mirtie was most likely a nickname for Myrtle.

### **A TOMBSTONE SPEAKS**

One of the primary sources we might have for the death date of our ancestors is their tombstone. When the newspapers don't exist for that time frame, when there were no death certificates (begun in 1911 in KY), when the funeral home is either out of existence or their records "way back" don't exist, and when no family members still live who were there ... it's the tombstone IF we can find the cemetery.

But, who put the information on the tombstone? Who gave the information to the engraver or who carved the information in with a pocket knife? It came from someone who, at the time, thought they knew the date of birth and the date of death. Did you ever stop to think that the stone might have been put up years later by a family member who took the dates from memory or oral tradition?

A conflict can also come from differing dates shown in the records. In copying many stones over the years I have found that one date of death was shown in a newspaper obituary, another from the funeral home and yet another from the stone! In an instance like this, I would likely opt for the funeral home record as most of them recorded the event right after it happened and their records are either held in old ledgers, one date after another, or alphabetically. But, these can be in error on the date and place of birth; they can only record the information given them by the "informant" who might give them the wrong information. But, even if there is a discrepancy, if you find the tombstone, copy it exactly dates and all. Add any extra information - many in the past had verses of Scripture, poems, decorations, organizations they belonged to, etc. Don't add to what's there or leave anything off. You can then note in your records that this date(s) conflict with other sources. Give as much of a detailed location as you can as to its location so others might be able to locate the stone later if it still stands.



BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

Barren County Cemeteries: Ken Beard and Brice T. Leech, Editors. Hardbound. \$25.00 plus \$4.00 shipping & handling.

Barren County Heritage: Goode and Gardner, Editors. \$25.00 plus \$4.00 shipping & handling.

Barrens: The Family Genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick families, related lines. Emery H. White. \$15.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke, James P. Brooks. \$4.00 plus \$1.00 shipping & handling.

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

Historic Trip Through Barren County, C. Clayton Simmons. Hardbound. \$18.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

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

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, Committee. \$10.00 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling.

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

Stories of the Early Days, Cyrus Edwards. Hardbound. \$17.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Then And Now, Dr. R. H. Grinstead. \$2.00 plus \$1.00 shipping & handling.

Times of Long Ago. Franklin Gorin. Hardbound. \$12.00 plus \$3.00 postage.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Barren County. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community inserts. \$7.25 plus \$3.75 shipping & handling.

I would like to order the following books:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>COST</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Total Cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

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**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 31<sup>st</sup> 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!**

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**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 the 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 November and December, at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 South Green Street, Glasgow, KY, on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 until further notice. 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 meeting.

**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 42141-3409.

**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL  
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