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SUMMER

TRACES



Nettie Bayless Courts Depp

Quarterly Publication of

**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED**

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Correction: The wrong cover photo was accidentally shown on the Spring 2012 issue. The photograph is that of the Franklin-Maupin Hotel in Glasgow. Our apologies.

ON THE COVER

In this month's issue of "Traces" we are saluting the women of the past who have contributed to the history of Barren County, Kentucky. We usually hear of the accomplishments of the men, but many of our founding ladies contributed also! We are unable to include everyone but hope you will enjoy learning about the ones chosen.

Our cover lady is Nettie Bayless Courts Depp. She contributed to the South Central Kentucky region through her commitment to public education. She was a daughter of Barren County's State Representative, John Burks Depp and Mariba Reneau. Nettie devoted her life to education as a student, a teacher and a benefactor. Depp was born near Eighty-Eight in 1874 and considered Barren County her home though she spent a number of years teaching in nearby Scottsville.

As a young woman, Depp was like many young females of her era in that she chose teaching school as a means of support. At the end of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, a Kentuckian completing the 8th grade and with the ability to pass an examination could be granted a teaching certificate acceptable for public school instruction. Having begun teaching in one-room schools in rural Barren and Metcalfe counties, Depp left the area for two years when she moved to Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory where the family of her sister, Pitsy Depp Rowland, was living.

Upon her return to Kentucky in 1901, Depp realized the immense value of a good education and sought to improve her own through studies at the Southern Normal Institute, one of the institutions that made up what is now Western Kentucky University. An admirer of Henry Hardin Cherry and Thomas Crittenden Cherry, Depp sought to obtain a degree in Education under the tutelage of the brothers. She was the first Barren County student to complete the full course of study intended to produce professional educators. Her personal correspondence and memoirs reveal a young woman with a drive for success with common sense and compassion liberally added to the mix.

In 1913, Depp entered uncharted territory in Barren County when she filed to run for the office of County School Superintendent. In the early years of the 20th century the superintendent's position was considered a county office similar to that of County Judge, County Court Clerk or Sheriff. Intestinal fortitude ruled the day with the 39-year old when she campaigned and asked men to vote for her. She spoke plainly using common sense to express her views on the need to improve public schools in Barren County. There was no need to seek the votes of women as they wouldn't have the right to vote for seven more years, though the women could certainly influence their husbands, sons and fathers with their choice of candidates.

Nettie Depp was the first woman to run for public office in the county and she was Barren County's first female elected official when she took office in January 1914. For the four years she occupied the office, she lived in the county-supplied apartment in the courthouse that came with the position.

In her report to the Kentucky Superintendent for Public Instruction for 1914-1915, Depp noted that she had built six new school houses, one with four rooms and two halls, and had repaired fifteen

other school houses. She reported that she had gotten several water wells put down and had built a good number of outhouses.

Professionalism among her teachers was a great concern for Depp. She wrote “we are anxious that our teachers come for a deeper motive than to show off their new clothes, and most of them have put their ‘shoulders to the wheel,’ and are striving to make our institutes all that they should be.” Among her accomplishments during her first two years as Superintendent were the introduction of music instruction in the schools and she had some teachers who were working to put libraries in their schools while others used a traveling library plan to provide students access to great numbers of books.

Depp’s greatest achievement for the period was the uniting of the Glasgow Grades School Board of Education and the Barren County Board of Education to create the first high school available to local students. Up to this time, eighth grade was the standard education available for public school students. In 1913 Liberty College in Glasgow had closed its doors and Depp viewed the empty structure as an opportunity for the two school boards to come together to advance education of Barren County. She entered into an agreement to rent the old college building and the first year of the high school 20 students enrolled to be instructed by two teachers. In 1915, enrollment increased to 70 students taught by four teachers.

For her 1916-1917 report, Depp stated that the ‘Course of Study’ had become a daily handbook of useful information that the teachers knew better than to leave out of their work. During this biennium she had put down more water wells, built seven new schools and repaired 35 old ones. She also noted that she was frustrated that she didn’t get to visit the schools as frequently as she would like because of poor roads and having to ford swollen creeks and streams in her horse and buggy. By this time the high school enrollment had increased to 106 students and to the regular four-year course she had added vocal and instrumental music, expression, art and a business course. In addition Depp labored for compulsory education laws in Kentucky and expressed frustration that some county officials did not seem to take the law seriously. When she left office on the last day of 1917, she noted that she had met the inherited debts of \$19,000 and was proud to hand over the keys with no debt to impede further progress.

There were efforts to recruit Depp to run for the position again but she declined. Her memoirs reflect that she was aggravated by politics and education being harnessed together. One year, the Barren County Republican Party nominated her to run on their ticket for re-election but she refused. She noted in a letter to the local newspapers that she could not accept the nomination for she would not run for the office on anything but “a clean, independent ticket. When I said that I did not mean I would come out under either of the old heads, but that I would come in the name of education.” She went on to express that, “since I was a child I have studied and studied hard to be a true woman. I have always tried to raise the standard of education above dishonesty and wrong.”

Following her stint as Superintendent, Depp returned to school work as principal of the Scottsville Graded School and later as principal of the Cave City Graded School. Depp died of breast cancer in 1932 and was buried at Refuge Cemetery at Eighty-Eight, Kentucky.

Bob Matthews, the current Superintendent of Barren County Schools is a great, great nephew of Nettie B. C. Depp as is the actor Johnny Depp. By: W. Samuel Terry IV, *Barren County Progress*, March 15, 2012, pp. 1-2.

OTHER LADIES WHO CONTRIBUTED TO OUR HISTORY

There are many ladies who made a contribution in one form or another to the Barren County history. Some will be forever unknown to this generation; some will have little information found about them. Only a few will have photographs. Shown here are some of these ladies from times past. I have not included any that are living today and if I have overlooked someone it was due to space constraints. We hope you enjoy the small tales told about them, a few are humorous or appear insignificant, but they deserve to be remembered!

Matthews, Jainny. Jainny was the wife of old John Matthews, one of our earliest citizens. Little is known about Jainny but she is referred to in “Times of Long Ago”. We do not know her maiden name, when or where she and John were married, but she contributed to early Glasgow. She was the midwife for the new little town of Glasgow and was the nearest thing we had to a physician. Dr. George Rogers moved here later but Jainny delivered all the babies before that time. She was also an herbalist and treated people’s ailments with herb concoctions. Franklin Gorin described her as a “sensible, strong-minded woman from Virginia...” He further stated that she saved the lives of all but one infant. She was also known as a storyteller and she delighted in telling ghost tales to the children of Glasgow as they sat around the fireplace at night.¹

Willa Beatrice Brown was born on January 22, 1906 in Glasgow, KY. A pioneering aviator, she earned her pilot’s license in 1937, making her the first African-American woman to be licensed to fly in the United States. In 1939, she received a commercial pilot’s license. She was the first black woman to make a career of aviation and, according to biographer Betty K. Gumbert, was the person most responsible for preparing black pilots for World War II. Inspired by aviatrix Bessie Coleman, Willa started taking flying lessons in 1934 at Chicago’s Aeronautical University. Soon she became a member of the Challenger Air Pilot’s Association and the Chicago Girls Flight Club and purchased her own airplane. The same year she received her pilot’s license, she also earned a master’s degree from Northwestern University. Willa Brown co-founded the National Airmen’s Association of America, an organization whose mission was to get African Americans into the United States Air Force, in 1937. Three years later, she and Lieutenant Cornelius R. Coffey started the Coffey School of Aeronautics, where approximately 200 pilots were trained in the next seven years. Some of those pilots later became part of the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee Institute—also known as the legendary “Tuskegee Airmen.” Willa’s efforts were directly responsible for the squadron’s creation, which led to the integration of the military in 1948. In 1941, she became the first African-American officer and the U.S. government named her CAP Chicago unit. By adding her Willa became the first woman in the mechanic’s license and a commercial Brown also lobbied Washington for the Americans in the Civilian Pilot Training Corps. In 1942, she became a training Aeronautics Administration and a teacher Program. In 1955, Brown married Rev. J.H. active in the West Side Community Church appointed to the Federal Aviation Advisory Board in 1972 in recognition of in the United States as a pilot, an



in the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), federal coordinator of the mechanic’s license in 1943, United States to have both a pilot’s license. inclusion of African Program and the Army Air coordinator for the Civil in the Civilian Pilot Training Chappell and became very in Chicago. She was Administration Women’s her contributions to aviation instructor, and an activist.

She died on July 18, 1992 at the age of 86. Willa Brown Chappell was inducted into the Aviation Hall of Fame for her native state of Kentucky in 2003. ²

Ellison, Jennie Boles: (1858 – 1958) Jennie was a devout Catholic and with Annie Gorin, Jennie carried large field rocks in her apron in order to build the St. Helen's Catholic Church on Green Street in Glasgow. ³

Hardy, Minerva McGuffey: Minerva was the 3rd wife of James Green Hardy who became Lieutenant Governor. She was an educator, as was her husband. They taught at the school which was later named Rock Spring School but was known as the Hardy School for a period of time. It is said that after her husband's death, she kept operating the school. No dates are known for Minerva; her husband is buried at the Edwards Family Cemetery close to the Rock Springs Road Church; she in Rumsey, KY. ⁴

Terry, Catherine Gorin (12 Dec 1797 – 29 June 1842) Catherine was the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Pell) Gorin. She had married on 21 February 1815 to James Lawrence Terry. They had two children, James Lawrence and Napoleon Bonaparte Terry. Catherine's story is one of adventure and courage. When her husband died suddenly on July 21, 1819 while they were in Louisiana, she endured a long ordeal of attempting to come back to Kentucky with two small children. Her story included one man sent by her father to rescue her dying on the way back to Kentucky; one son falling off the boat into the Mississippi River and being rescued by an Indian squaw. Catherine lived with this Indian family while attempting to send another message to her father. She finally reached her father's house in Christian County and eventually re-married to a cousin of her husband, Nathaniel Davis Terry. They moved to Barren County where they had a son, Nathaniel Gorin Terry who became a well-known Baptist minister in Barren and adjoining counties. Catherine and Nathaniel are buried in the Terry Cemetery at Griderville, KY. ⁵



Howard, Bess: (born 10 February 1890, died 16 April 1975, buried Glasgow Municipal Cemetery). "During the Bohannon era, in 1925, Miss Bess Howard first came on the political scene in Barren County, was the first woman elected to public office in Barren County and held the office of County Clerk for 28 years. Miss Bess was that type of politician who never ceased campaigning; everyone from the youngest to the oldest knew that Miss Bess was county court clerk. "One of my earliest memories as a student in a one-room school was having Miss Bess visit and pass out to each student one of those pencils. It has been said that one young fellow in Barren County thought, until he was 12 years old, that all pencils had printed on them "Vote for Bess Howard", as he had seen no other." Miss Bess, of course, was a member of the Howard family that also included Dr. C. C. Howard. Even though Dr. Howard never held public office in Barren County, his influence was as great or greater than that of his sister, Miss Bess." ⁶

Proctor, Mary Louisa: (1857-1945). Daughter of Franklin Gorin and then widow of Robert Slaughter Bell She and Robert had three sons – William Franklin, John Miller and Henry Bell. They lived and worked at Bells Tavern in what is now known as Park City. When Robert died in 1853, Mary Louisa ran Bell's Tavern with her father-in-law, William Bell. The Civil War times were not easy. Her brother, Franklin, Jr. had suffered a tremendous loss when, upon returning from Glasgow to Memphis, TN, he found that Union soldiers had burned his cabin and that his wife and baby were burned to death. He had, in his grief,

joined up with John Hunt Morgan even though he and his father had signed a pledge of allegiance to the U. S. Government. At the death of her father-in-law, Mary Louisa was left to raise her sons and manage the tavern. One day, Union soldiers arrived and demanded to be fed and given rooms and it was customary for inn keepers to provide the same, no matter their allegiance. After the soldiers began mocking her brother, Frank Jr., Mary Louisa carried the trays of food to the soldiers but walked past them to the window and threw all their food from the 2nd story. For this she was tied up and carried on horseback, to a Union prison in northern Kentucky. Her children were cared for by the slaves and the Peddicord family until her release. She later married Major George M. Proctor. ⁷

Morris, Henrietta (Frank). Henrietta married Mr. Emanuel Morris as his second wife. She had been born on the Alsace-Lorraine and German border coming to America in 1846. She was one of the most beloved and respected women the community ever knew. It is said of her that “there was never a case of illness, never a baby born, never distress in a Glasgow family but that Mrs. Morris put in her appearance to be of aid and comfort to those in need. She was “Mother” to the whole countryside.” ⁸

Garnett, Catherine Stockton. Daughter of Richard Garnett, well-known in Glasgow and Barren County as serving in many capacities for the county; she made an impact on the future of Glasgow. Catherine had returned to her home from attending college and “was greatly concerned because Glasgow did not have a Baptist church.” The nearest Baptist church was either Mount Tabor or Dripping Springs (now Metcalfe County). She kept asking him “why” until he saw her vision. He opened up his house for services in 1818 and many members of Mount Tabor transferred their membership. Glasgow Baptist Church is still a thriving church now over 194 years old. ⁹



MISS ANNIE W. GORIN
Teacher of Piano and Harmony

Gorin, Annie: (15 Aug 18576 – 30 Apr 1939). Known as “Miss Annie”, she was the youngest child of Franklin Gorin and his third wife. She was a music instructor at Liberty College, an early member of the Glasgow Musical and gave private piano lessons at her home on West Washington Street. She helped Jennie Boles Ellison in gathering stones for St. Helen’s Catholic Church. Many people in Glasgow remembered her fondly and spoke of her gentle ways, knowledge of music and piety. ¹⁰

Carver, Cynthia May: “Cousin Emmy” (14 Mar 1911 – 11 Apr 1980). Cousin Emmy’s banjo playing was known as a “hard, fast-driving eastern Kentucky frailing style”.



A Barren County lady, she danced, strutted, and strummed all at the same time. She had started working in the tobacco fields when young, but found her calling playing with her cousins, Bozo and Warner Carver on WHB in Kansas City. She appeared with Frankie More’s Log Cabin Boys on WHAS in Louisville; Wheeling WWVA Jamboree, and played with Grandpa Jones on a five-string banjo. She appeared on the Old Kentucky Barn Dance 1939-1940. Later in 1941, she was a featured act on KMOX in St. Louis and also worked on WAGA in Atlanta, GA and WNOX in Knoxville among others. Cousin Emmy wore a baggy gingham dress, white stockings and ankle boots. She had platinum blond hair with lots of bright ribbons. ¹¹

Hoss, “Aunt Lizzie”. Lizzie was the wife of Peter Hoss, an early blacksmith who lived around Temple Hill, about eight miles from Glasgow. She was a fortune teller. It was stated that “the early belles and swains

would journey to Aunt Lizzie's, who would reveal what the future held for them by the "turn of the cup." Persons who misplaced jewelry, money or anything would visit her to see if she, with her uncanny ability would tell them where the item could be found. C. Clayton Simmons wrote that one gentlemen was very dubious of her abilities and tested her by taking the saddle from his horse and hiding it in some bushes by the road. He proceeded to the Hoss home and told Aunt Lizzie that someone had stolen his saddle and begged her to help him. She took her cup and turned it slowly and then told him that his saddle was nearby in a clump of bushes and that she could see hogs tearing it to pieces! He rushed from the house, mounted his horse bareback and charged to where the saddle had been hidden. It was too late; hogs had torn the padding from the saddle and what was left was useless.¹²

Bohannon, "Aunt Patsy". Patsy was the wife of Joseph Bohannon who came to Barren County about 1810-1815 from either Virginia or Maryland. He was only middle aged when he died, leaving Patsy with a large family to care for. She was noted as a remarkable woman; extremely well educated and had taken a regular course of "medical reading" in her younger days. To support herself and her children, she went into the only practice of medicine that was allowed of women of the day. She gained a reputation as an excellent obstetrician and she was in great demand. She was able to diagnose and prescribe medicines intelligently in an emergency and helped until a doctor could be reached. For this she was well paid. She sat with patients during their times of illness and the doctors often consulted her. She was also a well-known botanist and prepared many home remedies. If a drug couldn't be obtained, she would go out into the woods and find and prepare something that would take its place. Patsy lived to be in her 90's. She was the grandmother of Judge G. M. Bohannon of Glasgow.¹³

Richardson, Mrs. Frank; Taylor, Mrs. Alice; Trigg, Mrs. Alanson and Terry, Mrs. Dora S. These were the ladies who organized, in 1917, the Glasgow Library, known now as the Mary Wood Weldon Library. In the beginning, there were only 64 volumes and a \$3.00 per year charge for checking books out. Miss Laura Lauderdale was the first librarian. The library was located in a room above Dickey's Grocery on the north side of the square at the time of organization. A fire destroyed much of the building in 1923 and the library was moved to the old Liberty College Building. Due to their vision, the library has grown and is now in a new facility on South Green Street.¹⁴

Leslie, Emily. Emily was the daughter of former Governor Preston Leslie. The family had moved to Montana where her father had become Territorial Governor. However, on a trip back to Glasgow, Miss Leslie made a suggestion to a friend that a music club should be formed here. She was a gifted pianist and her love of music must have prompted her thoughts. Glasgow only had a population of 1200 at that time, 1894, but soon nine women attended an organizational meeting at the home of Mrs. Leslie Terry. Charter members included Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Mrs. T. P. Dickinson, Mrs. Thomas Dickinson, Mrs. Hallie Garnett, Miss Annie Gorin, Mrs. S. E. Jones, Mrs. Jennie Ousley, Mrs. Abner Rogers and Mrs. Leslie Terry. From that initial meeting has grown the Glasgow Musicale which is still performing today.¹⁵

Shirley, Mary. Mary (Polly) was the daughter of John Shirley and a kind hearted young woman. Her contribution to what was then Barren County? One Edmond Rogers, first cousin of General George Rogers Clark, was surveying in the Military District in Kentucky, south of the Green River. According to family tradition and many other sources, he was surveying near where the Shirley's lived and climbed up a tree to get a better view. Sadly, Edmund wasn't paying attention and apparently lost his balance and fell into a creek. Mary just happened to see him and took pity on this soaking wet surveyor. She invited him into her father's house where he was offered a dry set of clothes. Edmund had been considered an "old bachelor and set in his ways" by a sister and was in no hurry to marry at all. But, love bloomed and

on January 27, 1809, he took Mary as his wife. Edmond decided to stay in the area and the rest is, as they say, history. Edmonton, Kentucky is named for him.¹⁶

¹ Times of Long Ago, Franklin Gorin, pp. 41-42

² <http://www.ket.org/trips/aviation/chappell.htm> Photo courtesy of
<http://www.thenorthstarnews.com/Story/NorthStars-Week-In-Black-History-Jan19-Jan25-2012>

³ Barren County Heritage, Cecil E. Goode and Woodford L. Gardner, Jr. Editors, 1980, p. 183

⁴ W. Samuel Terry IV

⁵ Gorin family papers and story told by James Lawrence Terry.

⁶ Barren County Heritage, pp. 159-160.

⁷ Joy Lyons, Park City, KY from newspaper article

⁸ Historical Trip Through Barren County, C. C. Simmons, 1997, p. 163.

⁹ History of Glasgow Baptist Church and various references.

¹⁰ Gorin Family Records and other sources.

¹¹ Historical Trip Through Barren County, Kentucky, C. C. Simmons, 1997, p. 163.

¹² Information and photo courtesy http://rjboem.com/hillbilly/cousin_emmy

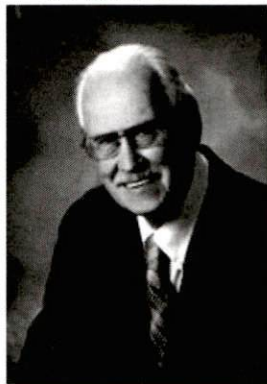
¹³ Stories of Early Days, Cyrus Edwards by Florence Edwards Gardner, 1986, pp. 196-197.

¹⁴ Barren County Heritage, p. 19.

¹⁵ Barren County Kentucky History & Families, South Central Kentucky Cultural Center, 2010, p. 75

¹⁶ Rogers, Shirley and Gorin family records, various other citations.

IN MEMORY



Joe Donald Taylor, 82, [photo] loving Husband, Father, and Grandfather, went to be with his Lord on Tuesday, March 6, 2012, surrounded by his family at his home, after a lengthy illness. A native of Glasgow, he was the son of the late Kyle Jackson Taylor and Belle Turner Taylor. He was a graduate of Glasgow High School and the University of Kentucky—College of Pharmacy. He was a pharmacist, having been co-owner and operator of Taylor Prescription Service with his Father from 1959 to 1987.

Joe Donald was a Past President of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association and a past Vice President of the National Pharmaceutical Association. He re-wrote the Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, the first revision in 75 years. It was under this revision that all pharmacists could be members and not store owners only. He served on the Governor's Advisory Council for Medical Assistance and was instrumental in the adoption of the Generic Drug Bill for Kentucky.

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In 1947, the University of Kentucky had its first freshman basketball team after WWII. Joe Donald was seen shooting hoops in the gymnasium by Adolph Rupp's assistant coach Lancaster, who asked him to come out for the team. 256 men tried for 5 positions—Joe was one of those chosen, along with future UK Coach Joe B. Hall. Joe Donald volunteered for the army in 1952 and was a U. S. Army Veteran of the Korean Conflict, during which time he served with Top Secret Clearance with the ASA of the National Security Administration. A very civic minded individual, Joe Donald was involved in numerous activities. Joe was named Outstanding Glasgow Citizen in 1971 and Distinguished Kentuckian in 1974. He was a Past President of the Glasgow-Barren County Chamber of Commerce and Jaycees, served on the Glasgow Lions Club Board of Directors and the Mayor's Advisory Committee, and was a sponsor of the Foreign Student Exchange Program. He was a Past President of South Central Historical & Genealogy Society and past member of the Board of Directors of the Cultural Center. A tuba player, he was a charter member of the Glasgow Community Band. He loved camping and Early American Black Powder re-enactments. He had been a member of the Stump Bluff Militia since 1969. Joe Donald was a member, Sunday School Teacher, and Deacon Emeritus of the Glasgow Baptist Church.

Survivors include his wife, Sandra Lane Nelson Taylor; four children, Joe Donald Taylor, Jr. and wife Sally of Glasgow, James Kyle Taylor and wife Becky of Scottsville, Martha Lane Crawford and Elizabeth Belle Taylor of Glasgow; six grandchildren, Jenna Lorraine and Jessica Belle Taylor of Kansas, Joe Paul Taylor with the U. S. Navy in Florida, Kyle Travis Taylor with the National Guard in Scottsville, Benjamin Taylor Crawford of Glasgow and Kathryn Lane Crawford of Georgia. In addition to his parents, he was preceded in death by an infant son, Larry Douglas Taylor, and by one uncle, Virgil M. Taylor.

Funeral services were held 11:00 a.m. Friday at the Glasgow Baptist Church. Burial with military honors provided by Glasgow Chapter 20 DAV were held at the Glasgow Municipal. Hatcher and Saddler Funeral Home were in charge of arrangements. Glasgow (KY) Daily Times, Wed, 7 Mar 2012

Bramlett Gadberry Tells of Dr. C. J. Walton

From an undated Glasgow paper.

"Lately I have been trying to give a sketch of some doctors I knew. I am reminded that I had an uncle who was a doctor and I hope that it is not out of place to say that he was a very prominent doctor and man in the person of Claborne J. Walton. Should I fail to try to say something and memory it would seem that I carried an insensible clod in my bosom instead of a warm and appreciative heart.

"He worked on the farm where he was born, between Hiseville and Goodnight while growing up and there acquired enough education to teach school. He taught some in his young manhood and read and studied medicine while teaching. He later attended a medical school and graduated from it.

He married Miss Nannie Maxey to whom five children were born – two sons and three daughters. One daughter married Hon. Silas Peyton, another Prof. C. A. Epes, who was superintendent of school in Hart county for one or more terms. Nora, the youngest daughter, and the only present survivor of the family, married George Menty Carden, who was employed by the L&N railroad for a number of years.

Soon after the subject of this sketch married the Civil War commended and he joined the Union Army as a surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to Hart county and resumed his practice, also practicing

in Green, Metcalfe, Larue, Taylor and Barren counties. He was keenly interested in politics and was elected to the State Senate four or five times. The district represented was composed of Hart, Larue and Green counties most of the time, and I believe there are some of his friends still living who will bear me out in this statement that he never bought a vote.

“His opponent was a Mr. Boles, of Green county. Dr. Walton had a professional call to Green county, and, like all candidates, used the occasion to also mend his political fences. On the trip he passed a big river bottom that was planted in corn and he saw four or five men and boys plowing. He hitched his horse and went across the field until he met two of the men. (They knew him but he did not know them.) He spoke to them, passed a few words and said, “How is the senatorial race up here.”: One of them replied, “All for pap.” He was on his opponent’s farm.

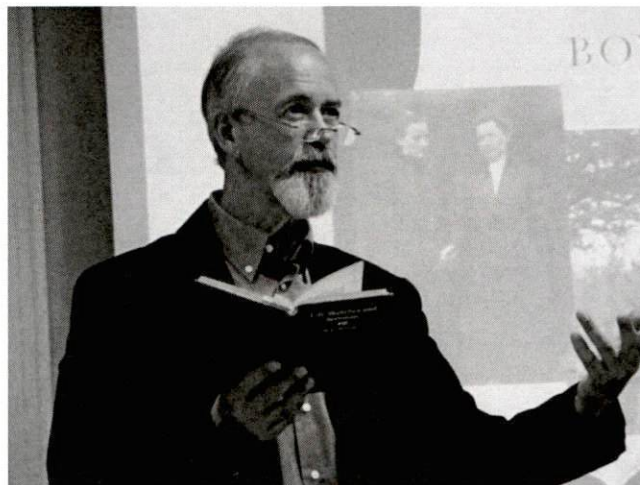
“Another incident: His opponent was stumping the district and proclaiming that he sprang from the common people. The doctor replied that his father was only an humble blacksmith and farmer and that he had a servant that was a blacksmith and three sons-in-law, who were blacksmiths. He was appointed U. S. Pension agent in 1889, serving as long as the Louisville office existed, and had some land that was worked by tenants.

“He ran a hotel and boarding house in Munfordville for some years that was known as the “Walton Hotel.” When he sold the hotel he built a nice home at the edge of the town.

“During the early practice he crossed Green river many times, both in daytime and at night, with his horse swimming, and at the risk of his life to attend a patient. He was a strict church member, took the Bible as his guide and tried to live by it. He was a subscriber to a medical journal for 30 years, in which he found something that he thought disputed the Bible. He wrote and told them to discontinue the paper. They wrote and told him the objectionable article was one man’s opinion, and that he was at liberty to answer it.

“He died in 1906, at about 80 years of age, and practiced his profession up until a short time before he passed on.”

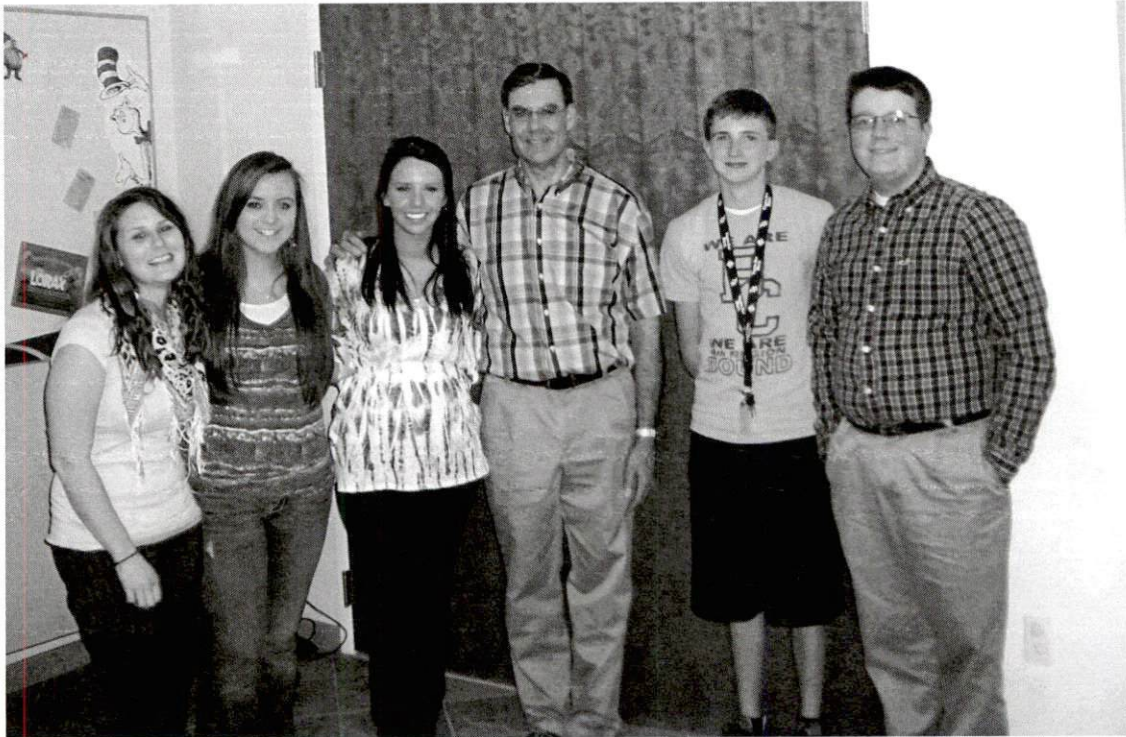
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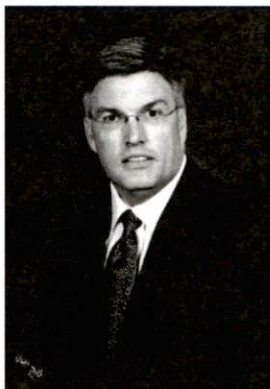
Gary Bewley

Gary Bewley, the leader of a local effort to restore Morrison Park Campground, presented an update on the work that has occurred over the past 13 months to the historical society on March 15th. Built in 1900, the Pentecostal park as home to a number of annual revival meetings until the early 19670's. The site takes its name from Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, a noted Methodist evangelist who was reared in a log house nearby until he was 17 years old. Bewley noted that Morrison was "a prince among Holiness preachers of his day" and that he later became president of Asbury College and founded Asbury Theological Seminary. Morrison authored approximately 25 books and was the publisher and editor of the Pentecostal Herald until his death in 1941. The park originally consisted of a 3,500 square foot tabernacle structure where religious meetings took place, the Library Cabin which housed Morrison's personal collection of books, and the Rev. J. L. Piercey cabin. The tabernacle was destroyed in a storm several years ago and the board hopes to reconstruct the facility for revival camp meetings. In its hey-day, the camp ground attracted as many as 1,000 participants in revival services. Photo courtesy W. Samuel Terry IV.

Todd Steenbergen and students from Barren County High School



Todd Steenbergen has been teaching at Barren County High School for 18 years. He serves as the Social Studies Department Head and teaches AP US History where he assigns students a project that involves learning more about their family history. Mr. Steenbergen, along with the students named below, presented a very interesting program relating to that project. Students shared some of their interesting findings. Shown, left to right are: Mary Alice Williams, Tana Taylor, Ashley Steenbergen, Todd Steenbergen, Logan Witty, Tyler Hensley. We would like to thank these students; they were knowledgeable and enthusiastic!



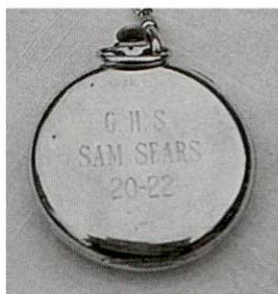
W. Samuel Terry IV, past president of the Society, shared an extremely interesting power point presentation entitled “Herstory”; a look at some of the women of earlier times in Barren County who contributed so much to our past. Drawn from published works and his own research, we learned more about the women who helped mold our county and are seldom referenced.

THE TIME TRAVELER

Courtesy of the Glasgow Daily Times, May 3, 2012. Watch returns through time - *GHS principal unearths former coach's timepiece*. By Amanda Loviza Vickery.

A relic of another era was discovered recently at Glasgow High School, and subsequently returned to the family of its original owner.

GHS principal Keith Hale was doing some cleaning and getting ready for the move to the new high school, he said, when he came across an old watch.



“I was going through an old filing cabinet, going through some old papers and (in the back of the cabinet) I caught a little glimpse of the bronze color of it,” Hale said.

The watch was a pocket-style watch, with the words “G.H.S. Sam Sears 20-22” inscribed on the back. As a new member of the GHS faculty, Hale turned to others on staff to help him find out who Sam Sears was and how the watch came to be in a filing cabinet. Retired GHS history teacher and current substitute Jesse Brown was enlisted to track down the watch's story.

“As a history teacher, I've always appreciated bits of local history,” Brown said. Brown said he knew Sears was involved in the early years of Glasgow High School's football program, and he remembered him as the president of New Farmers National Bank. Sears died on Aug. 16, 1990, at age 94.

“In order to return the watch, Brown tracked down Sears' son, Sam Sears, Jr., who is 84 and lives in Lexington. Brown visited the Sears family in Lexington to return the watch, and spent some time

talking to Sears, Jr., about his father.

“He did talk some about his father's influence in Glasgow,” Brown said. As a banker, helping people was important to Sears, Sr., his son told Brown, and that influenced his decision to become the high school football coach.

“He was strictly an unpaid volunteer as coach,” Brown said of Sears, Sr. Sears, Sr., took time off from his banking career to be the unpaid coach for the GHS “Wildcats,” according to a 1920 article in the Glasgow Daily Times. In Sears, Sr.'s first season as coach, the team suffered six losses and two cancelled games. The next season was considerably better, according to Daily Times history, and the team won four games, tied three and lost two.

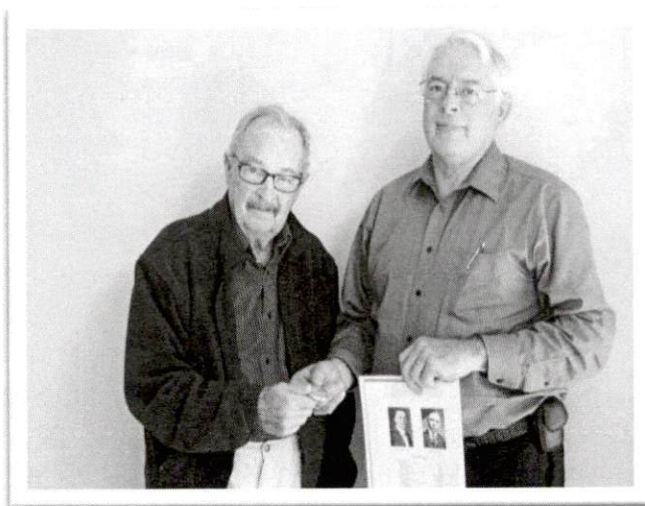
“Quite a number of the football team and its 'rooters' [fans] were in Louisville Saturday to see the Washington and Lee-Centre game,” a 1922 GDT article said. “Of course they enjoyed it greatly and came home more enthusiastic foot ball (sic) friends than ever before.” Sears, Sr., was honored at a football banquet on Dec. 8, 1922, before he left his coaching position, Brown said.

“When someone, as a volunteer, helps to start a program as important as football has been to Glasgow, that deserves to be remembered,” Brown said.

Discovering anecdotes of school history is important for Glasgow High School, according to Hale. “It's exciting, especially when you can find the families and reunite them with the history like that,” Hale said.

Sears, Jr., also coached football at GHS in the mid-1950s, and he gifted his father's watch back to Glasgow High School a few years ago, Brown said, but no one knows how the watch ended up in a filing cabinet instead of a display case. He and Sears, Jr., discussed the possibility of the watch being returned to GHS with more identification, Brown said, but he doesn't know if that will happen. For now, the family will enjoy having the watch back in their possession and Hale said he is glad the watch can serve as a reminder to the Sears family of Sears, Sr.'s impact on the high school.

“I hope they can appreciate his time here and keep that as a keepsake,” Hale said.



Jesse Brown presents watch to Sam Sears, Jr.

GEO. H. WALTON,

1903 Daily Times

The Old Reliable Liveryman,

WILL FURNISH YOU GOOD LIVERY CHEAP.

RY HIM THIS TIME IF YOU NEED LIVERY.

The commercial trade soon becomes educated as to where the best service in livery is to be had in each of the many towns visited. With their long list of good stables one under review is recognized as one of the very best, their drummer outfits are the best obtainable, and are at reasonable figures. They also retain a corps of capable men as drivers, who are well acquainted with the territory usually traversed by Glasgow livery teams. Here they make a special effort to divert the commercial trade to their stable they are not neglectful of the fact that town people appreciate good livery service, consequently they are amply prepared to take care of all classes of horses in superb style. Twenty-five head of good horses found at this livery stable, and one can be suited with either a driver or an easy-going saddle animal.



Having spacious room they solicit patronage in feeding and stabling travelers' stock, which is always carefully cared for. Mr. Walton's experience in the livery business covers a period of fifteen years, and during this career of public service he has ever held the reputation of furnishing the very best of service at as low a figure as any stable in the county.

His hacks meet all in and out-going trains, and to those that patronize his stable no charge is made for hack service.

His place of business is located one-half block from the public square, on upper Depot and Washington streets. This stand has for years been known as the Capt. Price stand. When in Glasgow pay this stable a visit when in need of livery service. Mr. Walton is a gentleman of high-standing and with whom it is a pleasure to deal.

KIRG WALTON, Manager.

Upper Depot and Washington Streets, GLASGOW, KENTUCKY.

—Free Hacks for Customers that Make Country Trips.—

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS OF 1926

Contributed by Martha and Daine Harrison. From the 15 July 1926 *Glasgow Republican*.

"The following is a list of rural schools and the teachers, according to a list furnished by Superintendent W. M. Totty, at our request:

School	Teacher	School	Teacher
Sunnyside	Blanche S. Edwards	Beech Grove	Paul Welch
Clear Point	Lennie Britt	Allen	Mrs. Joe W. Bradshaw
Shady Glenn	Nell Grinstead	Needmore	Sophia Atkinson
Green Plot	Lolita Allen	Zion	Pearl Marcum
Lee's Seminary	Pearl Jones	Little Richey	Mary Jewell Farris
Lee's Seminary	Virginia Martin	Winn	Rebecca Jordan
Monticello	Elizabeth Turner	Moore	Nellie Benedict
Highland	Mary Willie Page	Devasher	Ruby Ferguson
Walnut Hill	Ellia Armes	Bewleytown	Mayme Steenbergen
Union Hill	Edna Morrison	Walnut Grove	Mrs. Rittie Minyard
Denton	Mrs. Naomi Paxton	Capitol Hill	Ema W. Pardue
Railton	Maggie Whitaker	Union	Emma Proffitt
Finney	Pauline K. Bailey	Ellis	Lillie Mae Hagan
Old Rocky Hill	Minnie Royse	Murray	Anna Smith
Lucas	Jewell Downing Britt	Lyons	Millard Richey
Lucas	Mr. W. P. Greer	Millersburg	Mrs. Lora Benedict

TRACES – Volume 40 – Issue 1

Roseville	Curtis Burgess	Mount Ayr	Mrs. Milton Barrick
Pitcock	Garland Benedict	Merry Oaks	G. Dewey Chambers
Cedar Grove	Hannah W. Kinslow	Merry Oaks	Carlos Burkhead
Oak Hill	Lula B. Mansfield	Pisgah	Edna Eaton
Bon Ayr	Beulah Grimes	South Fork	Pauline Farris
Morrison Park	Mary Parrish	Fair View	Mrs. Annie Preston
Haywood	Grace Beebe	Coles Bend	Jennie Pinckley
Temple Hill	Ruth Crenshaw	Freedom	W. T. Davis
Temple Hill	Jas. W. Harrell	Slick Rock	Everett Waller
Poplar Grove	Idelle C. Elliott	Slick Rock	Charlie Harper
Rock Spring	Hugh Carter	Dry Fork	Pauline Burgess
Poplar Springs	Beulah Davis	Austin	Hazel Ferguson
Red Cross	Glenn Page	Austin	Alice Bewley
Holly Hill	Frank Taylor	Little Hope	Joe Ellis Martin
Cedar Hill	Mabel L. Turner	Amity	Mary Agnes Lafferty
Forrest Seminary	Christine Dunagan		
Oil City	Lula Basham	African American Schools:	
Dry Ridge	Maude Elliott	Poplar Grove	L. B. Whitney
Lick Branch	Della M. Jaynes	Shoe String	Jewell Samples
Wolf Island	Mrs. Phebe Kingrey	Bristletown	Susie Lee Burbridge
Eighty Eight	P:auline Hurt	Harlow's Chapel	Estella Baker
Vernon	Robert Miller	Walton's Academy	Wm. M. Duerson
Bethel	Mrs. Oren R. Depp	Oak Ridge	Louisa J. Overstreet
Bethel	Lenette Depp	Gum Spring	Katie D. Duvall
Boyds Creek	Rebecca Ross	Buck Creek	Richard P. Lewis
Bluff Spring	Ruby Ward	Old Rocky Hill	Bufie Hibbitt
Dry Hollow	Ellie Reid Williamson	Black Hills	L. B. Whitney
Laurel Bluff	Hazel Johnson	Pleasant Union	Daisy Wood
Vineyard	Fannie McMillen	Haywood	Arle L. Alexander
Kleinwood	Thomas L. Newberry	Beckton	Tompie N. Howard
Beckton	Gwendolyn Holman		
Tracy	Mona Steenbergen		
Arnett	Mrs. Omie Veluzat		
Woods	Ruth Riggs		
Jefferson Seminary	Miner Belle Burks		
Owl Springs	Elizabeth Freeman		
Bristletown	Linnie Weaver		
Goodnight	Georgia Kate Farris		
Raymond Seminary	Mayme Mayfield		
Chestnut Grove	Lucy Hughes		
Coral Hill	Christine Watkins		
Lincoln Seminary	Mrs. Garnett Brown		
Antioch	Mrs. J. S. Lyons		
Browning	C. E. Payne		
Etoile	Marjorie Bertram		
Sinking Springs	Jessie B. Powell		
Oak Grove	Mary Frances Amos		
Black Walnut	Nelle Flowers		

TWO HISTORICAL GLASGOW HOMES HIT BY FIRE ARSON SUSPECTED IN BOTH

Historic Glasgow Home Damaged by Fire – 23 April 2012, courtesy W. Samuel Terry IV.

A late Friday afternoon fire damaged the historic Bartlett G. and Lelia Rogers Dickinson home at 321 West Washington Street in Glasgow. The Glasgow Fire Department responded to the call at 4:00 p.m. and found smoke billowing from all three floors of the house. The Haywood and East Barren Fire Departments also responded to the blaze as well as the Barren-Metcalfe Ambulance Service and the Glasgow Police Department. Glasgow Fire Chief Tony Atwood reported that the body of the fire was found in the basement and required approximately 50 minutes getting that portion of the blaze under control. Fire fighters spent another three hours extinguishing fire in the walls and floors of the structure.

The home had been undergoing renovation by the current owner, Temple Dickinson, whose parents, the late Dr. Lewis and Selma Dickinson lived in the house for many years. The structure was built in 1908 by Lewis Dickinson's father, Bartlett Graves Dickinson, a well-to-do Glasgow businessman in the first two decades of the 20th century. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The cause of the fire remains under investigation. Three fire fighters were treated for heat exhaustion.



Units from the Glasgow, Haywood and East Barren Fire Departments responded to a fire at the historic Bartlett G. Dickinson home on Friday, April 20th.

Second Historic Home Fire Declared Arson, Barren County Progress - Staff Reports

For the second time in a five-day period, an historic Glasgow residence has burned at the hands of an arsonist. The home of the late Frances Rootes Edwards at 105 Cleveland Avenue burned early Tuesday evening, April 23. Neighbors heard an explosion and assumed it was thunder; soon, they noticed flames shooting from the front door area of the house. The Glasgow Fire Department, Glasgow Police Department, and Barren-Metcalfe EMS responded to the scene just before 6 p.m. and worked approximately three hours to bring the fire under control.

The home was uninhabited but fully-furnished and was being readied for an estate sale scheduled for June 9. Edwards died in January, according to W. Samuel Terry IV, one of three heirs to the property, and Editor of The Barren County Progress. The other heirs are John Scott Lykins of Memphis, Tennessee, and Gloria Lykins Adams of Santa Rosa Beach, Florida.

On Wednesday, Deputy State Fire Marshal Todd Price and Kentucky State Police Arson Investigator David West led a team of fire personnel on an investigation of the structure. By mid-afternoon the two leaders confirmed that the fire was intentionally set. Based on their investigation, it was determined that the fire likely started in the front entry foyer and spread to other areas of the historic structure. According to Terry, there is significant damage to the structure and contents.

Arson investigators said Wednesday that because the home is historically significant and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, federal charges will apply when the perpetrator is caught.

On Friday, workers from Servpro, a fire clean-up and restoration company, and Terry discovered that the burned out and boarded-up home had been broken into and vandalized further.

The home was known as the Zion Huggins house and was built of log in 1810 by Huggins, making the house among the oldest homes in Glasgow, and generally considered the third oldest home standing in the community. The house was later covered with weatherboard siding. Huggins was a nurseryman and had extensive orchards covering most of the neighborhood near the house. He was also a distiller and stored his manufactured brandy in the basement of the house. When Gen. Braxton Bragg's troops moved through Glasgow during the Civil War, soldiers learned of the contents of the house and are reputed to have had a brisk business it from a basement window.



(Cartoon from the Louisville Courier-Journal)

According to the writings of late Glasgow historian Jimmy Simmons, the home may have been used by Bragg as his local headquarters. The home had been in Mrs. Edwards' family since 1945.



Flames shoot from the front door of the structure as Glasgow Fire fighters battled the blaze for more than three hours.



Zion Huggins home

Gorin Genealogical Publishing – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 43141-3409
sgorin@glasgow-ky.com *http://qgpublishing.tripod.com/*

In cooperation with the Barren County Clerk's Office, I am scanning those old fragile marriage bonds and licenses as has already been done 1799 through 1850. The originals are falling apart, some have been lost, or stolen. The scanned documents are being put on their computer system as well as paper copies put in clear sleeves and placed in over-sized binders for patron use. The following years have been scanned and are available for purchase. They include the entire bond and license, along with any permission slips or other attachments. They include the bride and groom's name, minister, witnesses, date and place of marriage and many have additional information such as the age and place of birth of the parties.

1851 Marriages: 125 documents; full-name index. \$25.00 or e-book price: \$15.00

1852 Marriages. 94 documents; full-name index. \$16.00 or e-book price: \$12.00

1853 Marriages. 132 documents with full-name index., \$25.00 or e-book: \$15.00

1854 Marriages: 123 documents with full-name index. \$25.00 or \$15.00 as e-book.

1855 Marriages. 123 documents with full-name index. \$25.00 or \$15.00 as e-book.

1856 Marriages. 150 documents with full-name index. \$28.00 or \$20.00 as e-book.

1857 Marriages: 140 documents with full-name index. \$25.00 or \$15.00 as e-book.

Individual marriage documents \$5.00 each from the above books. E-mail me to verify if your family is included, free look-up.

Barren County KY Male Marriage Index, Surnames A through H. 1933-1983. Taken from the marriage index book at the County Clerk's office, this book contains the listing of 7,326 marriages occurring during this time frame. Shown is the year of marriage, groom's name and bride's name. Listed in alphabetical order by the groom's name, this 175 page book includes also a surname index of the brides. This is a great tool with the release of the 1940 Federal Census! \$30.00. E-book price: \$20.00. *Barren*

County KY Female Marriage Index, Surnames A through H, 1933-1983. Same as above, in female order. \$30.00 or e-book: \$20.00

Barren County KY Male Marriage Index, Surnames I through R, 1933-1983. Same as above, next in series. 4,921 marriages. \$25.00 or e-book price: \$15.00. Barren County KY Female Marriage Index, Surnames I through R, 1933-1983. Same as above, in female order. \$25.00 or e-book price \$15.00.

Baptisms and Confirmations of Glasgow members of Christ Episcopal Church 1880 and 1893, Bowling Green, Kentucky

Courtesy Nancy Richey, Western KY University. The original pages are beautifully typed lengthwise. We are presenting this in a different format for ease of reading.

Baptisms: Information shown includes the name, parents, witnesses, date of birth, date of baptism and minister administering the baptism.

Anna Cora, Dr. J. H. and Gertrude Page; Mrs. Anna B. Trigg & Dr. J. A. Breeding; Feb 17, 1880; Sept 25, 1890; Virginius O. Gee.

(All baptisms below by Rev. M. M. Benton and on the same date until otherwise shown.)

Laura Lillian (Salley); adult; same witnesses; Oct 10, 1873; Jan. 31, 1893

Viola Belle (Coombs); adult; same witnesses; July 5, 1856.

Lucy Merritt (H***); adult; Miss Pricilla Hodgkins, Mrs. Anna B. Trigg & Dr. J. A. Breeding; Jan 16, 1875

Pearl (Trigg); adult; Mrs. Alice Blakemore & Dr. J. A Breeding; Aug 8, 1896.

Einar (Breeding); adult; Mrs. A. B. Trigg & Dr. J. A. Breeding; Oct. 14, 1878.

Sidney Morris; Samuel A. & Viola B. Coombs; same witnesses; July 25, 1888.

Herbert; Haiden C & Anna B. Trigg; Dr. J. A. Breeding & Mrs. Alice Blakemore; Aug. 28, 1883.

Smith; Dr. J. A. & Mittie Breeding; The parents & Mrs. A. B. Trigg; Dec. 23, 1883.

Paul Denckler; Haiden C & Anna B. Trigg; The mother & Dr. J. A. Breeding; Aug. 28, 1881; Feb. 14, 1893.

Sterling Rogers; J. Edward & Ruby F. Bassingwaite; same; Mar. 13, 1890; Aug. 29, 1893 at Glasgow Junction, KY; Rev. V. O. Gee.

Haiden Trigg (Dickinson); blank, blank, blank, Dec. 12, 1898, M. M. Burton.

Rev. M. M. Benton reports thus: "On April 20, 1900 I married Wm. Morgan Shuster and Pearl Trigg." No other facts are given.

Confirmations: All confirmed in Glasgow with Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley as the Bishop and Rev. Virginius O. Gee the Presenter until otherwise shown.

Sept. 24, 1890:

Mrs. Gertrude Page	Mrs. Allie Smith	Mrs. Mittie Breeding	Miss Haiden Trigg
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May 4, 1890:

Mrs. Viola Isabel Coombs; no presenter.	Miss Lucy Merritt Hannum	Miss Laura Lillian Salley
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Mar. 24, 1899:

Herbert Blanton Trigg; presenter was Joseph J. Cornish

List of Communicants - Glasgow, KY 1893

Dr. James A. Breeding	Mrs. Mittie T. Breeding	Mrs. Anna B. Trigg
Mrs. Haiden Dickinson	Mrs. Allie Smith	Mrs. Hodgkin
Mrs. Priscilla Hodgkin	Mrs. Gorin	Mrs. Alice Blakemore
Mrs. Gertrude Page		

Glasgow Junction, KY.

Baptism of Edward Franklin Bassingwaite; born Oct. 9th, 1899. Parents: J. Edward & Ruby S. Bassingwaite. Sponsors: Mrs. E. H. Mentz, Geo. A. Sterling. Priest-officiating: Joseph J. Cornish.

Rev. M. M. Benton reports that on "June 21, 1897, I baptized Harry Gorin Whitney."

Rev. M. M. Benton reports that on "May 13, 1896 Einar Tobin Breeding was confirmed."

Rev. M. M. Benton reports that "in 1905 Haiden Trigg Dickinson was confirmed."

I have entered all the facts in relation to these confirmations that Mr. Benton sent me. /s/ Wm. K. Marshall.

CASEFILE CLUES

By permission from Michael John Neill. Michael has been actively involved in genealogy research for over twenty-five years. He has written over 500 how-to articles including a former weekly column for Ancestry.com and Dick Eastman. He has lectured at all-day seminars in twenty-three states. He began researching at the age of thirteen and his children have ancestors all over the United States and Europe. This casefile clue deals with handling brick walls alphabetically. You may wish to check out Michael's website at www.casefileclues.com. I have been a subscriber for some time and his daily hints and casefile clues sent monthly have been a great help.

More Brick Walls From A to Z

A is for Adjacent. There are several senses in which the word *adjacent* could apply to records or information to your ancestor. In some records, names adjacent to your ancestor's could be significant clues. Census records and passenger manifests immediately come to mind where adjacent names on a census record could imply a neighbor relationship. Adjacent names on a passenger manifest could indicate that the individuals were travelling together. There are other records where adjacency of names does not necessarily imply any connection among the individuals. Adjacent entries in a birth or death register means that the two events in question took place within close proximity to each other in the same geographic location, and the chance (while always possible) that the two individuals are somehow connected is less likely.

B is for Boundaries. Did your land-owning ancestor sue his neighbor over a property-line dispute? It is possible that their disagreement might have ended up in a local court. Even if they agreed about where the line was located, there might have been a dispute about who was to maintain which portion of the fence. Again, that dispute might have to be sorted in a local court. The details may seem pretty dry, but depending upon the research situation, they may be genealogically relevant.

C is for Church. Your ancestor might not have been a member of the nearest church, even if it was the "right" denomination, particularly if there was another not too great a distance away. The reverse side of this is if there was only one nearby church, your ancestor might have attended services and been a member, even if it was not the "right" denomination. Sometimes assumptions about an ancestor's church membership hinder our research.

D is for Directories. City and county level directories are often utilized by genealogists. Don't forget directories that might be occupational in nature – some unions had directories of members, especially those in more skilled trades. And some animal breeding organizations (Angus cattle breeders, Shorthorn cattle breeders, etc.) published directories of members. A listing in one of these publications may put your ancestor in a certain place at a certain time or confirm an occupation.

E is for Ear Marks. In some American counties in some time periods, records were kept of pictures of ear marks used by farmers to indicate livestock ownership. These materials can place a man in a certain place at a certain point in time, and the pictures make excellent illustrations for a family history. In other locations, records of livestock brands serve a similar purpose of identification.

F is for Federal Records. There are more to federal records than census and military materials. Is it possible that your ancestor interacted with the federal government in other ways? Did someone serve in the Civilian Conservation Corps? Did an ancestor apply for a passport? Take a look at the National Archives website in order to determine what records are available.

G is for Gold. Did your ancestor head west in an attempt to get rich in the “Gold Rush” of the mid-eighteenth century? Remember that gold was not the only thing that caused “rushes,” and that economic opportunities may not have panned out or been short-lived. In those cases, your ancestor might have moved home and not left any real record of his travels in search of fortune. Ill-fated attempts do not always last long enough to catch the ancestor in a census record.

H is for Horizontal. Did your farming ancestor always settle where the land was flat – horizontal? Oftentimes, farming ancestors settled where the terrain was similar to what they were used to and where they already knew the farming practices. Those who were used to more hilly terrain tended to prefer those types of areas. Those genealogists who are fortunate enough to travel to areas where ancestors have lived sometimes notice the tendency firsthand when comparing the terrain of where an ancestor was born and raised with that of where he settled.

I is for Intestate. No valid will for an ancestor means that state statute determined who inherited specific portions of your ancestor's estate. If your ancestor left a will that was denied probate, it may be filed with the intestate probate papers. The details of how intestate estates are handled will not usually be mentioned in the probate papers specifically, and the researcher should refer to the appropriate state statute to determine what was in effect at the time the estate was settled.

J is for Journals. Have you searched for journals written by your ancestor or his neighbors or associates? Materials of this type could be in local or regional libraries in addition to possibly being in facilities maintained by statewide organizations. When searching card catalogs and other finding aids for these materials make certain to search for items not just by individual names, but also locations where the family of interest resided as well. Your ancestor might not be the true focus of the collection, but what appears to be just a passing reference could be a significant clue.

K is for Kilo-1000. It is said that a picture is worth one thousand words. Have you analyzed all the pictures you have of your ancestor in order to completely utilize all the potential clues they contain?

L is for Logistics. Determining how an ancestor worked out the details of his travel and life could provide significant clues. Have you determined the likely mode or modes of transportation that got the ancestor from where he originated to where he finally settled? What was required to obtain a marriage license in the location where the ancestor married? What was required to serve on a jury or witness a document? In the cases of the last two questions, the answers are often in state statute at the time of the marriage, document witnessing, etc.

M is for Mortality Schedules. Mortality schedules were not done as often as regular population schedules, but these schedules are helpful, as they were frequently done in time periods and locations when local records of deaths were not recorded. Typically taken with later nineteenth-century records, they have been microfilmed and are also available on a variety of websites in digital format.

N is for Newspapers. Newspapers should be searched not only for potential references to vital events in your ancestor's life, but also for mentions of estate settlements, court actions, and other events that might have warranted a story in a local paper. Urban dailies are less likely to publish information of this type, but rural weeklies often publish a wide variety of local interest items. Many newspapers have been microfilmed and some are available in digital format, but not all.

O is for Occupation. An ancestor's occupation impacts his ability to move and also determines to some extent the kinds of areas in which he may have settled. An ancestor with a skilled trade may have found it relatively easy to move, particularly from one urban area to another. While there are always exceptions, individuals usually tended to settle in areas where they see probably economic opportunities. An ancestor who was a land-owning farmer may have moved, but not as often perhaps as a farm laborer or someone who was reliant upon wages from his manual labor to support himself.

P is for Per-Stirpes. When an individual dies without descendants and without a will providing direction for the settlement of their estate, frequently the proceeds are given to the heirs *per stirpes*. If the individual in question had two siblings, one of whom had one child and the other of whom had seven, then the estate would be split equally amongst those two siblings as if they had been alive, and then those shares would be split equally amongst their children. The only child of the one sibling would get that sibling's share – one half of the estate. The seven children of the other sibling would each get one-seventh share of that sibling's one half, meaning that each of those children receive one-fourteenth of the estate.

Q is for Quit-Claim. Quit claim deeds are frequently used to clean up title claims amongst heirs after a surviving parent dies. The grantor (seller) on a quit-claim deed legally is only indicating that they are relinquishing whatever claim they have to the real estate referenced on the deed, hence the phrase "quit-claim." When heirs are transferring property after a parent's death to someone outside of the family, a warrantee deed is usually drawn up, as it guarantees the grantor (buyer) that a clean, clear title is being transferred.

R is for Railroad. The ongoing expansion of the railroad system in the 19th century significantly changed travel and might have made your ancestor's move from Point A to Point B much easier than with previous methods of travel. In other cases, it might have facilitated a couple's elopement two or three counties away, especially if a county seat was on an accessible rail line. For a time railroads employed a significant number of individuals and for employees after a certain era, records of their pension, maintained by the Railroad Retirement Board, may provide some clues into their life.

S is for State Records. Do not overlook state records in the search to compile a complete portrait of the ancestor. State census records may supplement federal census records. States may have additional military records beyond what are houses by the federal government. Some states may have record of state land sales of federal property, and state archives may have specialized collections of local records that local agencies are unable to maintain.

T is for Trace Them. If foreign letters are a challenge to read, try and actually learn to write the script yourself by tracing a copy of the alphabet over and over with a pencil. Reading handwriting in your native language is probably easier because you can already write in that language. Actually "getting physical" and writing out the letters yourself may help you read and interpret that foreign language script.

U is for Understand. Making certain you understand the meaning and implication of all words is key in analyzing any legal document. Words are used in their legal meaning, which is not necessarily the meaning the word has in everyday conversation. *Infant* usually means someone not of the age of majority, and *heir-at-law* means someone

who is legally entitled to inherit from the estate of a deceased person. Those words, *infant* and *heir*, might have slightly different meanings to someone outside of the legal field.

V is for Verbatim. Always transcribe documents exactly as they are written. Do not attempt to correct spelling, standardize other usage, or fix errors. Transcribe the document to the best of your ability using your word processor, using *sic*, in brackets, after words that appear to be in error. Comments about perceived errors in the document should be made in such a way that it is clear they are separate from the actual document itself.

W is for Write. It is essential that as research progresses and conclusions are drawn, particularly ones that are indirect and require several steps of analysis, that the thought process used to reach the conclusions is recorded in the research notes for the appropriate people. Rationalizations and assumptions are also things that should be clearly stated. Writing a problem up for someone else to read so that they can understand it and follow your reasoning is an excellent way to see errors and omissions in your research.

X is for Xber. X is the Roman numeral 10, and “Xber” stands for the 10th month. This frequently means December, which when the year began in March was the tenth month. The prefix in December, “dec” also means 10. If you are concerned that the records you are using actually are referring to October and not December, look at preceding records to determine what month in the records precedes “Xber.”

Y is for Yearning. Did the ancestor being research have a yearning to move every few years or whenever there were “too many people” nearby? While tracing such frequent moves can be challenging, there were individuals who moved often and do not appear in the same location twice in any census.

Z – Is It Really the End? There are times when your research is never over. Keep in mind that a truly exhaustive search keeps the possibility open that new records may be located that could cause a conclusion to be revised.

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Glasgow Normal School Graduates

This list is taken from a typed list of alumni 1876-1906 and is combined with an article of “Old Urania College,” by E. B. Terry from an unidentified publication and is housed in Western Kentucky University Archives. This list is for the years 1876-1890 which reflects the Glasgow Normal School years. Courtesy WKU Archives, <http://www.wku.edu/library/archive/bib44.php>.

Adams, Lizzie 1884	Dinning, James 1886	Newman, C C 1879
Alexander, James 1885	Downs, J. M. N. 1886	Norris, Ed 1885
Alexander, Mollie 1887	Downs, May 1882; 1886	Owsley, Eugene 1884
Angel, Louise 1883	Eagleton, William 1884	Owsley, Lula 1884
Austin, John 1876	Easton, C. D. 1881	Pare, Ada 1882
Avis, R. K. 1884	Ellis, B. G. 1876	Peterman, A. L. 1882
Bagby, Anna 1876	Ellison, Eugene 1880	Pettingill, Bettie 1876
Bailey, Lizzie 1882	Eubank, G. H. 1881	Phillips, B. S. 1878
Baird, Virgil 1886	Eubanks, John 1878	Porter, E. H. 1882
Baker, Sallie 1882	Evans, W. M. 1885	Rachford, James 1883
Baker, W. M. 1887	Fawlkes, Mark 1886	Ragleton, W. L. 1884
Barlow, Kate 1882	Ford, Preston 1877	Renfro, G. Y. 1880
Beals, Callie 1889	Fry, W. H. 1886	Roaten, W. C. 1884
Bell, J. F. 1880	Garner, Annie 1884	Robinson, Wallace (no date)
Bell, L. W. 1882	Gibson, S. F. 1882	Rousseau, I. L. 1885
Biggers, J. U. 1878	Gillenwater, J. D. 1885	Sanderson, Laura 1880
Black, Powell 1885	Guthrie, Emma 1879	Shepherd, Lula 1880

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Bloomer, Margaret 1886	Hagan, J. M. 1882	Shepherd, W. W. 1879
Bohannon, Frances 1884	Hamlett, Mrs. Charles 1876	Shiple, E. A. 1882
Booth, Eliza 1886	Hammer, Billy 1885	Shipworth, J. L. 1880
Booth, P. C. 1886	Hammer, John 1882	Sill, Charles 1886
Brents, J. Morgan 1880	Huddleston, A. A. 1887	Smith, Annie 1877
Brooks, James 1881	Imes, A. W. 1886	Smith, Burton 1886
Brown, Augustus 1886	Jones, Lillie 1879	Smith, Cleo 1885
Brownlee, Verona 1883	Jones, S. T. 1876	Smith, W. B. 1878
Bryan, A. Russell 1885	Kean, Cyrus 1885	Smith, W. S. 1885
Burchette, James 1886	Kelly, Dr? 1886	Snoddy, A. T. 1885
Burdette, Edna 1890	Leibing, Ella 1880	Snoddy, B. A. 1881
Burks, W. S. 1880	Loggins, T. B. 1886	Snoddy, Bettie 1881
Bybee, Bettie 1876	Martin, Minnie 1882	Snoddy, H. C. 1878
Bybee, Rose 1885	Mayfield, Lizzie 1881	Spangler, Jennie 1886
Caldwell, Sallie 1885	McBeath, J. Mark 1884	Spear, Milton 1876
Carey, Dora 1885	McBeath, Theophiulus 1884	Taylor, A. C. 1876
Chandler, J. L. 1884	McCrackin, Pearl 1885	Terry, Dora 1879
Childers, G. C. 1879	McCreary, J. R. 1885	Tharp, Mary 1884
Craddock, G. Porter 1884	McCuietgon, E. H. 1876	Thompson, Elizabeth 1884
Craddock, William 1884	McIntyre, Tandy	Thompson, Stella 1884
Craven, James 1886	McKenney, Ella 1886	Tucker, Lizzie 1880
Crawford, J. C. 1886	McMillan, Benton 1886	Turner, L. W. 1885
Cummins, J. B. 1887	Meek, Fannie 1886	Unstatter, J. W. 1886
Davies, W. J. 1881	Mell, A. W. 1877	Venable, Lizzie 1886
Depew, George 1886	Mell, M. P. 1877	Watson, Sallie 1880
Devasher, D. M. 1886	Mills, Estelle 1876	White, John 1881
Devasher, Lela 1877	Mitchell, Florrie 1880	Wilborne, M. E. 1880
Dickey, Joseph 1881	Murray, Captola 1882	Williams, J. Tom 1877
Dickey, Leslie 1882	Needles, Stanton 1886	Woodson, G. C. 1876
Dickinson, T. P. 1881	Neighbors, Basley 1879	Young, Florence 1886

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY NEWSPAPERS IN 1878

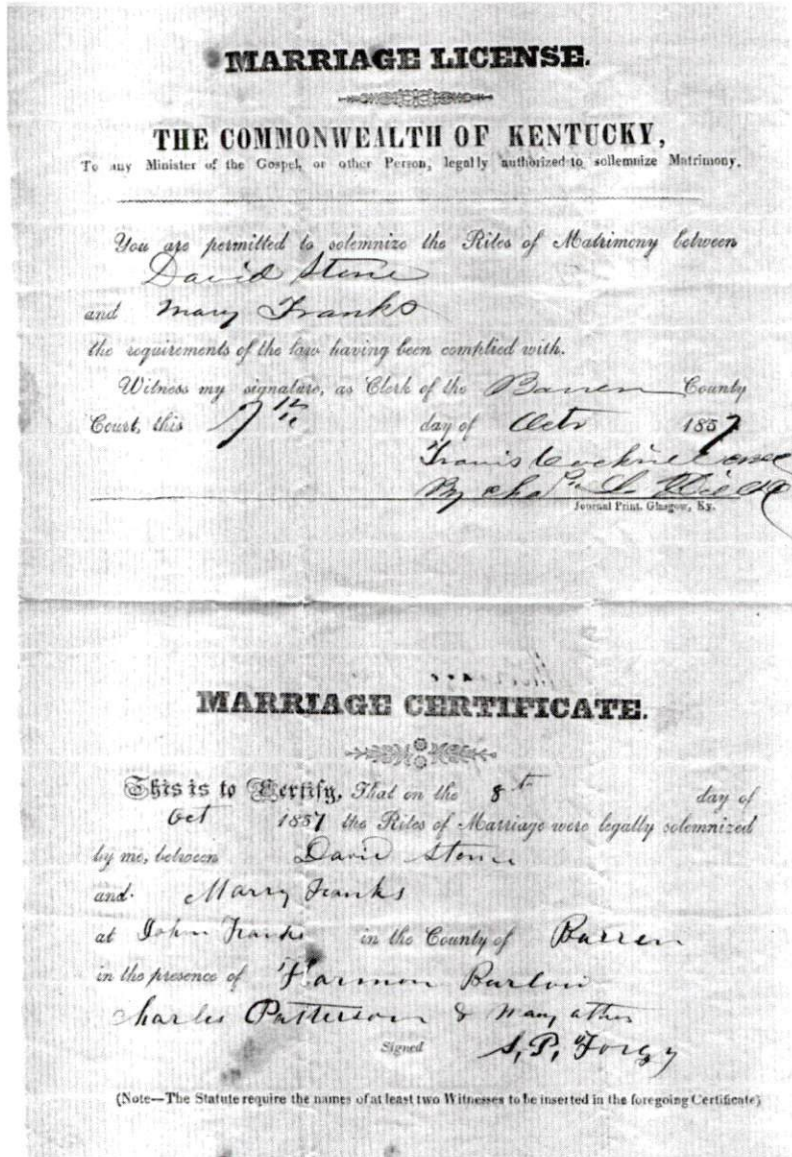
Shown will be the city of publication, the name of the paper and comments on the paper.

Bowling Green	<i>Democrat</i>	Published Saturdays; Democratic; R. S. Evans, Publisher.
Bowling Green	<i>Green River Pantagraph</i>	Published Wednesdays; Democratic; E. H. Porter & Co, Publishers.
Burkesville	<i>Cumberland Courier</i>	Published Friday; independent; C. L. S. Matthews, Publisher.
Columbia	<i>Spectator</i>	Adair Co. Published Thursdays; independent; Jones & Murrell, Publisher.
Elizabethtown	<i>News</i>	Hardin Co. Published Fridays; Democratic; H. M. McCarty, Publisher

Glasgow

Times

Published Thursdays; Democratic; John D. Woods, Publisher.



Married in October 1857; both deceased by the 24th of May 1858. Mary was the daughter of John and Juliet Frank and was about 14 years old at her marriage. David Stone was the son of William H. and Mary "Polly" (Jewell) Stone of Warren Co. While waiting for a house to be built, Mary and David lived with her parents. The house was located at the corner of North Race Street and Happy Valley Road – where Hatcher and Saddler Funeral Home is now located. Something went terribly wrong in the marriage and on the night shown, Mary ran to her parents' bedroom door with her throat slit. She died immediately. David took off on horseback; his horse already saddled and tied to a tree, with a posse soon in pursuit. He lead them in the direction of where Glasgow Municipal Cemetery is found and

before the posse could reach him, he slit his own throat and died immediately. For some ironic reason, both were buried in the same grave.

This tale is often spoken of as the “Bloody Hand” as supposedly, the place on the door where Mary held on could not ever be cleaned. The entire story with testimony, copies of bills and coroner’s report can be found in “Back Roads of Barren County” by the editor.

Saturday’s For the Kids!

From “A Glimpse From the Past – What Glasgow Used To Be Like, Jimmy Simmons.

Saturdays were for the kids in the 1930’s. Everyone came to town on Saturdays. Early on Saturday morning the country people started to town. Very few people had farm trucks in the ‘30’s and cattle were still driven to the livestock market on the hoof. The only person on the Old Bowling Green Road that I can remember owning a truck was Neal Boles. The old road had no pavement after you left the city limits, Huggin’s Branch didn’t even have a bridge over it during those days, and one of my earliest memories is of being told how Theodore Winlock had drowned while crossing the branch when it as up. His body and the buggy in which he was riding were both washed a good ways down stream.

We were up early on Saturday to watch the parade of people headed for town. Some were in buggies, some on horseback, some in wagons and a few in cars. The wagons were the most prevalent method of transportation; the older members of the family seated in straight backed hickory bottomed chairs and the younger members sitting on quilts spread over straw. Sometimes a pig secured in a box occupied the back of the wagon. Most of the cars were Fords – A Models or T Models. Every family had a basket of eggs and many had a cream can. How long has it been since you saw a woman wear a sunbonnet to town? For that matter, when have you seen a buggy on the streets of Glasgow? I can remember well the last person who came up the Bowling Green Road past home in a buggy; it was Mrs. Mac Mansfield, who always drove one to church. The Big Spring Bottom was the hitching place and on Saturdays was always full; now the trees are gone, the Big Spring is mostly covered by concrete, and a parking lot covers the spot.

The parade started early and by 8:00 we had seen enough and were ready to join the march to town; of course the Trigg didn’t open before 9:30 but we felt as if we needed to get there early to get a good seat. Johnny Mack Brown was my favorite and if he was on, or if another favorite was playing we often spent the day. My brother Tommy and I, along with the Wright brothers (Carl and Eddie) would occupy every seat in the house before the day was over. If we stayed too long, Mrs. Wright would send Eddie and Carl’s older brother, Garland, to get us. Garland worked at the Ragland-Potter or J. D. Reynolds and after working all day was not too happy with his brothers when he had to walk to town to get us, and sometimes he expressed his bad mood by kicking Eddie and Carl most of the way home. Poor Carl wasted away and died of an incurable sickness when he was in his early teens; he was my particular “buddy” and Tommy and Eddie usually paired off.

What wonderful things the dime stores had! Lead soldiers were only a nickel; cap pistols a quarter. I had (and still do) the largest collection of soldiers on the street; at least after I bought out “Marer” Nunn. Speaking of “Mater” Nunn; Mater was the organizer of the local ball team. We called ourselves the Cleveland Avenue Indians. “Mater” was manager, captain, etc. (Self-appointed). We

played in Totty's field where the Hunt house now stands at the corner of Cleveland and Coombs Boulevard. Totty's field was also a cow pasture and you soon learned to watch your step! Some of our gang were Billy and Edwin Totty (Edwin was killed in WWII on a bombing raid), Mater and Winston Nunn, Edward Kilgore, John Beatty, and Edward Albany (Edward slung his bat when he hit the ball and I have a scar to prove it).

Our greatest rival was the "Gas House Gang", which consisted of "Snake" Simmons, George Bertram, Frank Bertram, "Hamfat" Hiser, "Pig" Britt and David Lee. The "Gas House Gang" usually brought their own "Ump."

We had very little equipment and the length of the game often depended on how long the owner of the ball would stay. Some had no gloves (did you ever catch a ball barehanded?) and only a few had caps. My, My! How did we do it. I guess that we just didn't realize that kids didn't know how to play ball without the city to provide playing fields and adults to tell us when and how to play, and furnish us with uniforms to play in! Our parents didn't even come to watch us. I guess we were too dumb to know what we were missing, and all we knew how to do was enjoy ourselves!

There were always street preachers in the Courthouse yard on Saturdays and up the Lower Depot Street you could always find a "medicine show", with bottles of some magic elixir to cure everything from corns to consumption. After checking out all of these interesting things we usually went home to play cowboy. What fine horses our parent's bean stick made! We had a tree house and even a club house with homemade bunks and an old stove; of course, it was formerly a hog shed but we didn't mind.

After spending the day in town, most everyone went home about dark to milk, etc., but around seven they came back to town. My family always went, for it was on Saturday night that we bought our groceries. It has been many years since we had such Saturday night crowds but I remember them as if it were yesterday. I can still smell the popcorn, and my mouth fairly waters at the thought of the ice cream!

BARREN COUNTY TAVERN BONDS

Taverns of the past are unlike what current generations picture. Most were housed in the individual's home with the living quarters above. Alcohol was served but it was more like a primitive hotel. Guests were able to rent a room, sometimes with several other people in the same room; horses and other livestock were boarded for a fee and meals were provided. Shown below are some of the earliest taverns found in the records of the Barren County Order Books. Bonds were renewable annually. Shown is the name of the tavern owner and his securities.

Order Book 1:

July 1799:	John Birk; Thomas Morris, security.
August 1799:	Thomas Clark; Amos Smith, security.
January 1800:	Frederick Moss; went his own security. Thomas Morris; went his own security. John Fling?; went his own security.
March 1800:	John Robertson; Wm. Renick, security John Matthews; G. W. Fletcher, security.

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July 1800: Henry Walker; John Crow, security.
August 1800: John Birks; John McFerran, security
October 1800: George White; John Sanders, Sr., security
July 1801: John Matthews; Jno. Franklin, security
August 1802: John Gorin; Abel Henson, security
Jeremiah Everett; John Saunders, security.

Order Book 2:

August 1803: John Matthews; John Fisher, security
April 1804: Thomas Dickinson; James Franklin, security
August 1804: John Matthews; James Matthews, security.
November 1804: John Mayfield; went his own security
January 1805: John Chism; David Warren, security
March 1805: Tho. Dickinson; Daniel Curd, security
December 1805: Benjamin Gassaway; John Mayfield, security.

Order Book 3:

April 1806: John Matthews; Haiden Trigg, security
June 1806: John Gorin; W. Logan, security.
November 1806: Thomas Mayfield; John Mayfield, security.
June 1807: Thomas Dickinson; Samuel Warder, security.
July 1807: Tho. Flippin; Moses Mitchell, security
October 1807: John Saunders; Henry Roundtree, security.
January 1808: Amos Smith; Philip Maxey, security.
July 1808: Thomas Flippin; Moses Mitchell, security.
October 1808: Hugh Brown; David Anderson, security.
January 1809: John Matthews, Sr.; John Matthews, Jr., security.
April 1809: Amos Smith; John Mayfield, security.
August 1809: Tho. Dickinson; Alexr. Adair, security
Saml. Carpenter; David O. Anderson, security.
Thomas Mayfield; James Matthews, security.
John Gorin; W. Logan, security.
November 1809: Joseph Hendricks; Wm. T. Bush, security.
August 1810: Tho. Mayfield; Wm. T. Bush, security.
John Gorin; Wm. Logan, security.
December 1810: Jno. Matthews; Jno. Matthews, Jr., security.
Enoch Hume; James Matthews, security.
January 1811: William Pickett; Enoch Hume, security.
August 1811: Thomas Mayfield; Wm. Logan, security.
Thomas Dickinson; Henry Miller, security.
John Gorin; Wm. Logan, security.
January 1812: Havilah Crump; Thomas Dickinson, security.
April 1812: Wm. Pickett; Jesse Saunders, security.

Order Book 4: (completing year)

July 1812: Thomas Mayfield; Jno. Mayfield, security.

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October 1812: John Gorin; W. Logan, security.
Saml. Wickoler?; Havilah Crump, security.

1811 Tavern Rates

Rum, French Brandy & wine pr Quart	1 pound
Peach Brandy & Whiskey half pint	12 ½ shillings
Breakfast with Tea or Coffee	25 shilling
Breakfast without Tea or Coffee	17 shilling
For Dinner (Warm)	25 shillings
For Dinner Cold or Common	17 shillings
Supper with Tea or Coffee	25 shillings
Supper without Tea or Coffee	17 shillings
Lodging pr night with clean sheets	8 pounds
Cyder or Bear [beer] pr Quart	6 ¼ shillings
Corn or Oats pr Gallon	6 ½ shillings
Stablage & Hay or Fodder pr night for horse	17 shillings
Pasterage for horse pr night	6 ¼ shillings
Pasture for each head of Cattle pr night	1 shilling
Cyder Royal pr Quart	18 ¾ shillings

Barren County Churches 1799 – Early 1900's

The following churches are shown in the deed books of Barren County. Some of these are possibly the same with a church changing names, many are no longer in existence.

Antioch	Cave City Baptist - Black
Barren Baptist	Cave City Christian
Basil Chapel Baptist	Cave City Church of Christ
Beaver Creek Baptist	Cave City Methodist Episcopal South
Beckton Church of Christ	Cave City Church of the Nazarene
Beech Grove Missionary Baptist	Cave City Presbyterian
Beech Grove Baptist	Cave City Union
Bethel Baptist	Cave Springs Reformed - Black
Bethel Methodist	Cedar Grove Baptist
Bethesda Methodist Episcopal	Cedar Hill Christian
Big Meadow Baptist	Columbia Avenue Church of Christ - Glasgow
Bird's Schoolhouse Presbyterian	Concord Baptist
Blue Springs Baptist	Concord Methodist Episcopal
Blue Spring Church – Blackberry	Coral Hill Baptist
Bon Ayr Baptist	Coral Hill Church of Christ
Bon Ayr Methodist Episcopal	District #26 Church & School – Black
Boyds Creek Methodist	Doughty's Creek Baptist
Browder's Chapel	Dover Baptist
Caney Fork Baptist	Dripping Springs Baptist
Capitol Hill Baptist	Dry Fork Baptist
Cave City Baptist	Dry Fork Church of Christ

East Fork Baptist	Lecta Church of Christ
East Main Street Methodist, Glasgow	Liberty Baptist
Edmonton Meeting House	Liberty Church & School
Evangelical United Brethren	Little Barren – Trammels Creek
Fallen Timber United Baptist	Little Barren Baptist #2
(First) Church of the Nazarene, Glasgow	Little Barren #3
First Baptist of Glasgow – Black	Little Hope
First Christian of Glasgow	Loving Spring
First Church of God	Loyal Church of Christ
First Methodist Church of Glasgow	McCarmel
First Presbyterian Church of Glasgow	Merry Oaks Methodist
Foster Grove Church of Christ	Mill Creek Baptist
Freedom Baptist	Mill Creek Presbyterian
Freeman’s Chapel	Monroe Meeting House
General Baptist	Mt. Edd Church and School
Glasgow Baptist Church	Mt. Olivet Baptist
Glasgow Baptist – Black (see First Baptist)	Mt. Olivet Christian
Glasgow Cumberland Presbyterian	Mt. Pisgah Baptist (possibly two)
Glasgow Christian – Black	Mt. Pleasant Baptist
Glasgow Methodist	Mt. Tabor Baptist
Glasgow 2 nd Christian	Mt. Vernon Meeting House
Glasgow Church of Christ – Black	Mt. Zion Baptist
Glasgow Church of God	Mud Camp Baptist
Glasgow Junction Baptist	Neal’s Chapel Cumberland Presbyterian
Glasgow Junction Baptist – Black	New Hope Baptist
Glasgow Junction Missionary Baptist	New Salem Methodist
Glasgow Junction Protestant	Oak Grove United Methodist
Glasgow M E Church – Black	Old Blue Spring Baptist
Glovers Creek Baptist	Old Zion Methodist
Good Hope Church	Park City Baptist
Goodson Chapel M. E. South	Park City Methodist
Grangerville Christian	Park City M. E. Church South
Greenbrier Christian	Park City M. E. Church - Black
Green River Baptist	Park Methodist
Grider Memorial Baptist, Glasgow	Park City Missionary Baptist
Hanging Fork Baptist	Peters Creek Baptist
Harlow Chapel & School	Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist
Hickory Grove Church of Christ	Pleasant Oak Ridge Baptist
Highland Methodist	Pleasant Point Baptist
Hiseville Baptist	Pleasant Union Baptist
Hiseville Baptist – Black	Poplar Grove Baptist – Black
Hiseville Christian	Poplar Log Baptist
Hiseville Methodist	Poplar Spring Missionary Baptist
Hopewell Baptist, Glasgow – Black	Presbyterian – Unknown
Jacksonville Baptist	Queen Chapel Baptist – Black
KY Conference of Wesleyan Methodist	Refuge Christian/Church of Christ
Latimer Meeting House	Rocky Hill Baptist – Black
Lawrence Chapel Baptist	Rock Spring Baptist

Rose Creek M. E. Church South	St. Helen's Catholic, Glasgow
Roseville Christian	Temple Hill Baptist
Salem Baptist	Temple Hill M. E. Church South
Salmon Gospel Tabernacle	Three Springs Baptist
Samson Street Church of God, Glasgow	Trace Creek
Steam Mill Baptist	Tracy Methodist
Scott-Reynolds Grove & Martin Tabernacle	Union #1 Missionary Baptist
Second Baptist Church of Glasgow	Union #2 Missionary Baptist
Second Christian of Glasgow	Unknown: Glasgow Church of God
Servant Valley Baptist	Unknown: Glasgow Church of God in Christ
Shiloh General Baptist	Unknown: United Baptist
Siloam Baptist	Walnut Hill Baptist
Sinking Fork Meeting House	Wesley Chapel M. E.
Sinks of Beaver Creek	Wesley Chapel M. E. Church South
Skaggs Creek Baptist	
South Fork Baptist	
South Green Street Church of Christ Glasgow	
Steam Mill Baptist – Black	

Reliable Union Men No. 1 in Glasgow & Vicinity

From an old list. It appears that all lived in Glasgow except those with numbers after their names; that possibly the distance they lived from Glasgow.

James Gorin	C. Y. Morehouse	John Toomey
Wm. Sampson	M. Warder	Dr. S. T. Purcell
Z. R. Huggins	T. Jef. Harling	Charles Terry
H. W. Royalty	Jas. Depp	A. Depp
C. Depp	H. Depp	John Leach
Thos. Jones	M. Reynolds	F. L. Morse
Jev? Hatcher	Arch. Waldock	W. F. Davis
Riley Peddigo	E. M. Morris	Wm. Grinstead
W. Edw. Huggins	James Payne (3)	Wm. Gibbs (1)
A. J. Crutcher (1)	Wm. R. Wilson (1 ½)	Geo. Baldock (1)
R. E. Spoon (1 ¼)	W. E. Munford	J. M. Beck (2)

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 \$ _____

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New Member (Y) (N) Renewal (Y) (N)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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

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Life, under age 70	\$150.00
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Thank you for your continued support!

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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.

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