

Fall 2013

Traces Volume 41, Number 3

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Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 41, Number 3" (2013). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 193.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn/193

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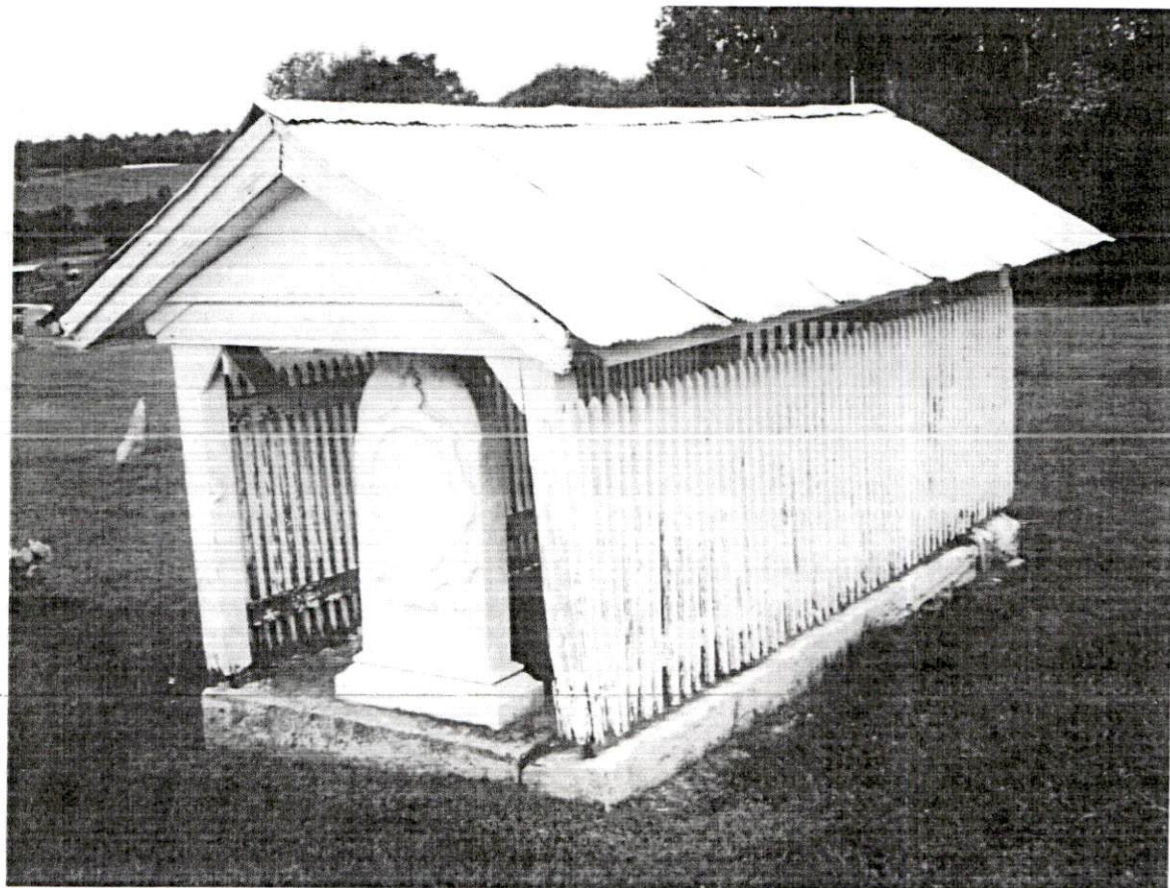
VOLUME 41

ISSUE 3

ISSN-0228-2158

FALL

TRACES



Augustine D. Neal Gravehouse – Neal Cemetery
Near Flippin, Monroe County, Kentucky

Quarterly Publication

THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

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ON THE COVER

Shown on the cover is the grave house built over the remains of Augustine D. Neal (1861-1882). It features a front gable roof which is covered with tin. The corner posts are pinned to large limestone slabs which keep the structure sturdy and retards wood decay. The pickets around the sides are original and feature square nails. The grave house is located in the Neal Cemetery right outside of Flippin, KY.

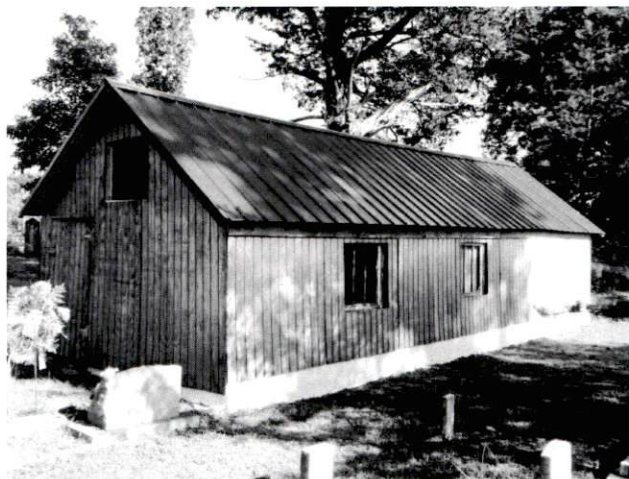
Housing the Dead

Contributed by Jonathan Jeffrey, Professor, Manuscripts/Folklife Archives Coordinator, Western Kentucky Library, Bowling Green, KY.

In James Still's *River of Earth*, a grieving mother insistently instructs her husband: "You ought to be nailing together a little covering for the baby's grave." Shortly afterward, "Father fetched walnut planks from the loft and built a grave house under the barn shed. It was five feet square with a chestnut shingle roof. During the first lull in the weather, we took it to the Point." Still recorded, the grave house's construction as if it were a common folkway among mountaineers of the early twentieth century. In reality, the building of such structures was not an automatic reaction to death in Kentucky. These odd cultural vestiges are now quite rare, but examples can still be found across the Commonwealth. Although most common in the Upland South, grave houses can be found in a large swath of the United States from Maine south to Florida and then west through Tennessee and Kentucky to Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas and including all the Deep South. Other examples have been found in northern Michigan and Wisconsin as well as in Washington State and Alaska.

Grave houses are built directly over interred remains, whereas mausoleums are built to house human remains above the surface; crypts are rooms dug into the earth, generally on hillsides, for the same purpose. Grave houses have been known by a plethora of names: "spirit houses", "soul houses", "grave sheds", "decoration sheds", "lattice huts", and "grave huts." No matter the name, their origin is nebulous. Although antecedents exist in Britain, some anthropologists trace grave houses to Amerindian influence. Most, but not all, grave houses protect the grave, the tombstone, and other graveside mementoes, and on occasion even offer shelter for those paying their respects to the deceased. It should be noted here that the familiar boxed grave in Kentucky is not considered a grave house, but rather a grave cover.

Cox Grave House. This largest in Kentucky of four of Moses and is located in the Cox Ridge Road in



grave house is the and covers the graves Sarah Cox's children. It Cemetery off Big Andy northern Lee County.

Over the past decade, I have examined approximately one hundred grave houses in different sections of Kentucky, ranging from Calloway County eastward to Harlan County and as far north as Robertson County. The great majority of these architectural oddities are found in the Commonwealth's mountainous region, starting in Wayne County and moving eastward. Most are of simple frame construction consisting of corner posts which sit on stone piers, connected by walls resembling a picket fence, although newer examples tend to use lattice work walls and occasionally hog wire or chain link fence. Grave houses with walls from the ground to half way up the corner posts are often referred to as open, and those with walls extending all the way to the roof are called closed. Open examples generally have an entryway, many times spanned with a gate which allows entry and exit; closed grave houses typically have a door and frequently include at least one window to light the interior. A few stone grave houses with stone roofs are found in the southeastern Kentucky, and they will undoubtedly outlast their frame counterparts. Heights of grave houses vary greatly; shorter varieties are more common, but there are examples in Floyd and Hazard County that almost look like roofs built on stilts with no walls except approximately one foot of lattice work on the corner posts below the roof. All the grave houses in Kentucky feature pitched roofs, and all but three of these are gabled roofs. The three exceptions include a shed-roofed example in Muhlenberg County and pyramidal roofs in Wayne County and Letcher County.



The grave house of Elias (1849-1919) and Jennie (1844-1935) Wood. This structure is crowned with an unusual shed roof and covers four graves. The opening which once featured a gate allowed access for family members to go in and clean the grave or leave flowers of mementos. This grave house is located in the New Hebron Baptist Church Cemetery in southern Muhlenberg County.

Several reasons have been noted for erecting grave houses, the most common being to protect the grave from the elements and consequent erosion. Another practical rationale for the houses was to shield graves from free ranging livestock and/or burrowing animals. One such creature known as the "grave robber" was fictional, although many mountaineers guaranteed the veracity of its existence. It was said to resemble a cross between a slender weasel and an anteater that burrowed into graves and reportedly destroyed the body. Some anthropologists have noted the possibility that grave houses also denoted a degree of status within a community. It might border too much on the scientific to make the grave house a strictly practical affair and remove the structures from the sentimental mourning customs of the age in which they were built. One author aptly referred to the buildings as a "posthumous exhibition of affection." Besides family, this concept could be lovingly expressed to a kind friend or a noble stranger with the Appalachian sentiment: "You ought to have a pretty grave house when you die." Clearly grave houses are expressions of tender association, but they do not appear to possess any religious connotations, at

least in the Upland South; the structures themselves are devoid of religious iconography and their east-west orientation only follows the region's traditional burial practices.

The concept of "posthumous exhibition of affection" is easily discernible to the cultural historian who looks beyond the physical structure and inculcates the known stories of the people sheltered by the diminutive houses. It is particularly moving when one discovers that a number of the grave houses were constructed to cover children's graves. In *The Kentucky* Thomas D. Clark described in great detail a grave house found on the bank of the North Fork of the Kentucky River outside Hazard:

"The one [grave house] which shelters the grave of Everett Combs causes the visitor to pause in wonderment. A grief-stricken mother has spent many tender hours in decorating it. On the glass side of the house is pasted a long and mournful Appalachian highland ballad which pours out a tearful story of love and adoration. Within, the little shrine is decorated for childhood's happiest experience—Christmas. There is an artificial evergreen tree, a Christmas wreath, paper flowers, a tiny package on the doll table, two large pictures of the dead child, a lithograph of Christ on the mountain, and placards of "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me" and "I Am the Resurrection and the Life." To a mother this is a tender remembrance of a child who has been a joy in a home, but to an indifferent world which passes the cemetery gate in a monotonous workaday procession it is a weird hand-over from another day."



A trio of grave houses built for members of the Purdom family, built between 1899 and 1930 but share similar elements. They are located in Calloway County's Miller Cemetery.

The largest grave house in the Commonwealth was erected in northern Lee County for the four children of Moses L. and Sarah W. Cox: Woodrow, Lila Mai, Edward, and Grove who all died before reaching the age of 19. This house features plywood siding, a tin roof, green all-weather carpet inside, folding chairs for sitting and other mementoes left by family members. A framed group of notes written by Lila Mai's classmates is particularly touching. Another poignant example of a child's grave house can be found in Floyd County's Justice Cemetery near Endicott. There, Katherine Justice was laid to rest in February 1958 after tragically drowning in cold water with 26 other children in a school bus that plunged off a bluff into the Big Sandy River. The family built a closed grave house over her grave, because they purportedly "did not want her to ever be wet again." Interestingly, when her mother Gladys died four years later, the family extended a shed roof off the left side of the grave house so that her grave would also be protected from the elements.

Grave houses once more frequently peppered the cultural landscape of Kentucky's mountainous regions; their demise can be linked to several factors. As the structures deteriorated and as professional funeral homes became more commonplace, appearance-conscious kinfolk or cemetery caretakers often dismantled older grave houses. In addition municipal cemeteries and many cemetery associations classify the grave houses as obstructions and prohibit their erection. Constructing grave houses waned by the 1960s, but a new ones, some as recent as the 1990s, continue to be built. Occasionally a new grave house will be constructed to replace one that has deteriorated, but they do not generally take the same form or use the same materials as the original. Today there are only isolated examples of cemeteries that contain more than a single grave house. A rare exception is the Carter Cemetery in Wayne County that boasts eight of the unique buildings. Hopefully awareness of the scarcity of these once common structures will inspire families and cemetery associations to preserve remaining grave houses for posterity.

*Dedicated to the memory of Vernon White (1915-2008) with whom the author explored many a cemetery. He had an insatiable curiosity and kept meticulous field notes. His cemetery observations led to a very helpful book titled "Grave Covers." *

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FUNERAL ETIQUETTE OF 1885 (Author Unknown)

Contributed by Bill Utterback, Jr., CG, Amarillo, TX

We will imagine that I have a funeral to conduct at the house of the deceased; time, 2 o'clock P. M. About ten o'clock A. M. of the same day will find me at the house, placing chairs, arranging flowers, and doing such other work as my hands find to do. When taking the casket into the house is the time I map my way out with it. This avoids delay and gives the bearers a good impression of your ability. Previous to retiring I ascertain where and for whom carriages are tied call, and also request them to have a carriage list in readiness for me, on my arrival at the house at 1:30 P. M.

I usually have a hack call at my office to convey me to the house. I always make it a point to be on time. I supply myself with one of my printed carriage lists. and always have a small brush broom in my pocket to brush the dirt, as well as any maggots, off the casket after removing the flowers.

Arriving at the house, my first duty is to copy my carriage list, making sure to have it as accurate as possible; then finish arranging flowers and placing chairs. After ascertaining where the mourners are to be seated, I take my station at the door, prepared to receive the guests and conduct them to their seats, opening and closing the door as quietly as possible. I assign to the minister and singers their respective stations, and at the appointed time quietly announce to the minister that

we are in readiness to proceed, and resume my station at the door, to admit "stragglers." Why they persist in coming late, knowing the time set for the funeral, is a mystery that no funeral director is able to solve, but it is one of the crosses we have to bear.

Immediately after the service I conduct the minister and singers to carriages, instructing the driver to convey them to their homes and return as soon as possible. Returning, I arrange everything about the casket to my taste and announce to the guests in the various apartments, one apartment at a time, that all opportunity will be given them to take leave of their friend, always having a care to select the different apartments, so as to avoid confusion.

I have omitted to say that, if an organization were in attendance, and the apartment wherein reposed the casket were not occupied by the mourners that apartment would be delegated to them. After they have performed their service, I request them to resume their seats, and they are the last to retire. If the weather is such that they cannot remain out of doors with comfort, they retire to a remote apartment and remain in it until summoned. In announcing the carriages in readiness, I announce the last one in the procession first, and after escorting them to the carriage and assisting them in, I order the hack moved on two carriage lengths, and each carriage in succession passes by and takes position in front of the former one. This method allows the immediate mourners a short time alone with their dead, which I have invariably found appreciated. If the body has not started decomposing, viewing is allowed.

After the carriages are formed in line, I immediately prepare my casket for the bearers, instructing them how to remove it, and, preceding the casket myself, see it safely deposited in the hearse. Returning, I remove the crape from the door, and place the pedestals and rug out of sight. The bearers enter their carriage, and if an organization is present, they file out in front of that carriage, the hearse in rear of the bearers, and when past the procession, the hack on the right follows in rear of the hearse, and we proceed to the cemetery.

Previous to the funeral the outside box has been delivered at the cemetery and deposited in the grave, the mound of dirt nicely covered with a grass-green cloth, the grave lined with white cloth, fastened around the edge with common wire nails, and allowed to hang loose inside, and sticks placed over the grave to support the casket, and have straps convenient to lower it. On arrival at the cemetery, if attended by an organization, they have previously been instructed to open ranks at the gate, allowing the procession to pass through. Arriving at the grave, I immediately remove all flowers from the hearse, instructing the bearers to spread them over the green cloth on the mound. The casket is removed, brushed off, and placed over the grave; then the hearse is driven away and I repair to the carriages to ascertain if the occupants wish to alight; if so, I assist them and conduct them to the grave.

If there is service at the grave, at the proper time the body is lowered, after which the mourners are re-conducted to their carriages, the bearers take positions on either side of the drive, the organization open ranks on either side the gate, and the procession passes through and away. I remain and arrange the flowers as I wish them laid on the grave.

Having given you my method of conducting a home funeral, as concise and plain as possible, I will now ask your indulgence for a moment while I write a word in reference to church funerals.

Previous to the time of the funeral I have ordered all flowers, except those destined to repose on the casket, which are much more scented, to cover the odor of decomposition, to be taken to the church, where I repair with my church truck, for which I have a black and a white drape, and after placing it in the most convenient place in the vestibule, to receive the casket, I arrange the flowers around the platform as best I can. I have ascertained how many seats will be occupied by the mourners, and draw a white ribbon to designate them. I usually reserve the front seats on the

right of the centre aisle for them and opposite seats for organizations.

The procession leaves the home in the same way as described in the home funeral. Arriving at the church, the hearse is drawn to one side, and I immediately assist the mourners out of the hacks, instructing them to form procession in the vestibule and await my coming. When all have been assisted out, I repair to the right of the procession and conduct them slowly to their seats, removing the ribbon as I pass down, and seating them as nearly as possible as they were seated in the carriages. I then retire, remove the casket from the hearse and place it on the bier, arranging the flowers on the casket. If organizations are in attendance, they now file in to their seats, remaining standing until the casket is in position.

The bearers precede the casket down the aisle and open ranks, allowing me to pass through. I place the casket, remove the lid unless the body is decomposed, putrefied, a skeleton, or emits a foul odor, the bearers file to their seats, and giving a nod to the minister, the service proceeds. At its close I arrange everything about the casket, and announce in a quiet way that those present desiring to take leave of their friend will now have an opportunity, passing down one outside aisle and out by way of the other. I lead them to the casket, the procession always passing from foot to head, and take my position near the mourners, remaining standing until all have passed out, the organizations being the last in the procession. I then announce to the mourners that they will take leave of their friend and resume their seats, always giving them ample time. I retire, have the carriages drawn up, same as at the home funeral, re-conduct the mourners out, assist them into their respective carriages and proceed to the cemetery as from the home.

Ever bear in mind the Divine promise. "Be not weary in well doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

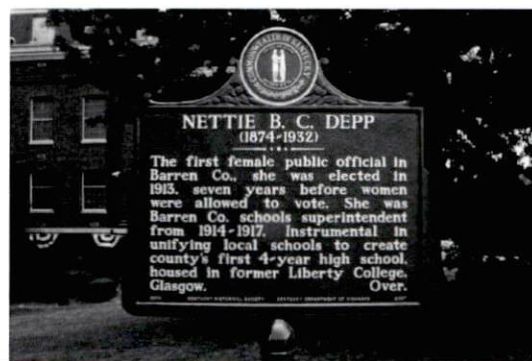
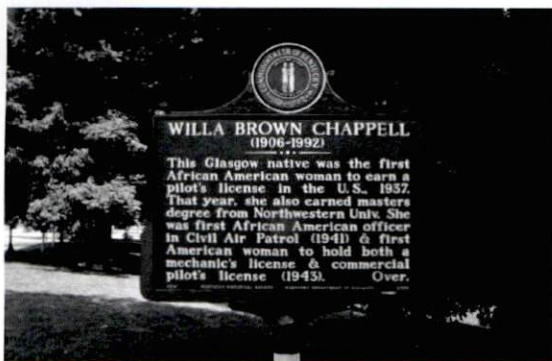
***DEDICATION OF HISTORICAL MARKERS – July 20, 2013
Barren County Courthouse Lawn***



Some of the large crowd in attendance for the markers' unveiling

Photos courtesy W. Samuel Terry IV

A ceremony was held on the Courthouse lawn honoring two notable women from Barren County. Over 175 people gathered on a beautiful summer day to mark the unveiling of the bronze markers. This was a project undertaken by the Glasgow B&PW who entered into fund raising to erect the markers after a presentation had been made by W. Samuel Terry, IV on notable women of Barren County. In six months, funds had been raised with the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society making the largest contribution.



Speakers for the occasion included the Co-chairman of the Glasgow B&PW Club, Betty Driver; Mayor Rhonda Riherd Trautman, Dawn Boynter, President of the B&PW; Becky Riddle, Coordinator of the KY Historical Marker Program; Krissie Coe Fields, Barren County Circuit Court Clerk; Annetta Hunter, immediate past president of the Glasgow B&PW; Eleanor Jordan, Executive Director, Kentucky Commission on Women; Becky Barrick, Co-chairperson, B&PW Distinguished Women Committee and Dr. Michael D. Rice, Pastor, First Baptist Church, who gave the dedication blessing.



Remarks by Eleanor Jordan, Executive Director, Kentucky Commission on Women

I am so honored to be here this morning. Thank you Glasgow Business and Professional Women for inviting me to be a part of this memorable occasion. I bring you greetings from the 24 member Commission on Women - the Chair of the Commission, Madeline Abramson, and because we are an agency attached to the Office of the Governor- from Governor and Mrs. Beshear –

Can you imagine what it is like being a little girl dreaming of being something... and all the while consistently being told or given subtle messages that you couldn't be that because that's not what girls do. Well most of us here today my age and older know what that feels like.

The two women being honored today for their achievements is a reason to celebrate. Because in spite of what anyone told them along the way, they persevered and these markers will be permanent reminders to every little girl and boy that "tremendous amounts of talent need not be lost in our society just because that talent wears a skirt." I wish I had said that. But Congresswoman Shirley

Chisholm did say those words in 1972 when she made the unprecedented bid for the Nomination of President of the United States. She was a woman before her time... like these two women. Nettie Depp and Willa Beatrice Brown Chappell were women with the character, the courage and the conviction it took to overcome the barriers of sexism, racism, fear and misunderstanding. Their journeys could not have been easy.

There have been many Kentucky women who have made important contributions to the Commonwealth, the nation and the world. What you are doing here today, those of you who made it possible, and those of you who came out to witness the excitement, this is so important because today you are filling in another blank, another gap. You are writing women back into our Kentucky history making that permanent link from *herstory* to **his** story.

So many accomplishments and achievements have been overlooked, lost in time, unrecognized, for no other reason than they were contributions by women. From history books to the big screen, Kentucky's story has long focused on the achievements of men. But what about the women? We too shape history!

Nettie Depp, the first woman to run for public office in Barren County in 1913, and Nettie won the election **before** women gained the right to vote!! As Superintendent of Barren County Schools she too, proved she was a woman before her time and that talent can wear a skirt! But that wasn't her only *first*... she became the first Barren County student to complete the full course in Education at Southern Normal Institute- the precursor to Western Kentucky University.

In an era harsh for both women and African Americans Willa Beatrice Brown sought great challenge. Becoming the first black woman to earn a U.S. issued pilot's license, a commercial pilot's license, and the first woman to make a career of aviation. She became the first African American officer in the Civil Air Patrol and went on to train more than 2000 black pilot cadets, nearly 200 of which became the squadron known as the Tuskegee Airmen. Oh how I wish the filmmakers could have had this information before they made the movies about the Tuskegee Airmen!

Thank you for spearheading this project, for recognizing that more than a few need to know these women, and there needs to be a more permanent remembrance other than word of mouth or a file folder of clippings.

As you know, The Kentucky Commission on Women began a project in 1978 to acknowledge the contributions of women in Kentucky by displaying 6 watercolor portraits at the Kentucky State Fair. The response was overwhelming as thousands of people read about these women and saw their images. Soon the exhibit began to travel and shortly afterward, 17 additional portraits were commissioned. But the real hurdle came when the Commission on Women tried to find a prominent, permanent home for the portraits. A place where anyone could see them, especially school children. And the perfect place was the Kentucky State Capitol! What a great way to provide a more appropriate balance of history- because of all the statues, of all the busts, of all the photographs.... not one was of a woman. What kind of message did that send to every school child who visited the state Capitol? .. that women have contributed nothing to the Commonwealth?

Finally, in 1996 we convinced enough of the powers that be that these portraits should hang in the Capitol. Today there are more than 60 portraits and three Barren County born women are among them, Lois Howard Gray a woman who took the reins of her late husband's construction co (at a time

when women didn't do that sort of thing) and grew it to be one of the top 10 in the country, Nelle Pitcock Horlander, the first woman in Kentucky to become President of a Labor Union (again, when women didn't do that sort of thing) and Willa Beatrice Brown Chappel. But we realize that even this is not permanent enough nor is it reaching a broad enough audience. Unfortunately, the entire exhibit is at risk with each new administration, as new appointments are made by new governors. In the future our beloved exhibit could be displaced. That's why we have decided now is the time to make sure these accomplishments can be shared with people down through the ages in a way that can never be forgotten, through the power of film. While thousands of visitors to the Capitol view the exhibit every year, the potential through media reaches a broader audience. The Commission has initiated the Kentucky Women Remembered Film Project. We've just completed the donor film which explains the project and rest assured B&PW we will be calling on you to assist with fundraising. Our 501C3 Foundation has retained the services of Michael Breeding Media, the producer of several critically acclaimed Kentucky documentaries to make the film documentary. No medium reaches viewers as vividly as film and everywhere there is a television, a computer an iPhone or iPad the story of Kentucky women can be told.

As much as we'd like to think America has grown past gender bias, we can turn on the TV set, look at the newspaper each day and know that is not true. There are still many Kentuckians who will believe this what you celebrate today is not so significant... and you may even have been criticized for taking on a project like this. Perhaps some of you who love history and seek to tell a more complete story inclusive of minorities and women have friends or relatives who make fun of your passion. You may never see the fruits of your labor, but bear fruit it will. It could be tomorrow, it could be years later, but these markers will inspire many, especially many young people who will get the powerful message 1) these two women changed things for the better, 2) they enhanced the lives of many people, and 3) somebody, somewhere, at some appointed time paused to acknowledge that they and their contributions should be remembered!!

In every field, in every generation, Kentucky women have stories that should never be forgotten. In politics, business, the arts, athletics, science, and as Nettie and Willa in education and aviation the hard work of women has had a lasting impact ---thank you Glasgow Business and Professional Women for telling us the rest of the story- **Herstory!**

RECENT SPEAKERS



Johnny Merideth, *Park Ranger, Division of Interpretation, Mammoth Cave National Park* spoke at our May meeting about three individuals who were formerly residents of Mammoth Cave before it became a national park. Included was the Shackelford family who the speaker found out were ancestors of his during his research. He showed many photographs of the area and the families involved. He provided the following link to the public website where Dr. Algeo and her students have mapped the land owners during the time the area was being transitioned into a national park. [Mammoth Cave Land Owner](#)

[GIS Project](#)



J. Mark Lowe, C. G., FUGA, nationally acclaimed genealogist, author, writer and presenter spoke in August on the 1940 Federal Census. Mark has appeared in Amazon.com's television series "Who Do You Think You Are?"

Society News.....

On Thursday evening, June 20, 2013, the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society held its annual potluck meal at the Mary Wood Weldon Library. After enjoying a wonderful meal and time of visiting, a brief meeting was called to order by the president, at which time the slate of new officers and board members were presented, voted upon and approved by the membership. These included:

President: Sandi Gorin
Vice President for Programs – Sam Terry
Vice President for Publicity – Betty Durrett
Vice President for Membership – Mary Bridges Jones
Corresponding Secretary – Martha Harrison
Recording Secretary – Sam Terry and Martha Harrison
Treasurer – Timmy Waddell
Board Members: Hack Bertram, James Richey, Gary Bewley, Nancy Richey and Daine Harrison.

A special thank you was extended to board members Don Novasil, Margie Kinslow and Ruth Wood who have rotated off. Their services are very much appreciated.

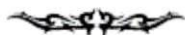
Special commendation was made to Juanita Bardin for her dedicated service as Treasurer. A plaque was presented to Miss Bardin at a later date which reads as follows:

Presented With Appreciation To

Juanita Bardin



*In Recognition of
24 Years of Faithful Service
To the South Central Kentucky
Historical & Genealogical Society*



1989-2013

We welcome our new officers and board members and are excited to see what ideas they bring to the Society as we continue to preserve and record our history.

Murder in Allen Springs

Contributed by C. H. Goodman, chgoodman@scrtc.com

Henry Underwood "Wood" Ayers was known to most people in the area as menacing. He was born October 13, 1873. He married Flora Jane Walthall, who was born to B.M. and Louise F. Walthall of Allen Springs on the Warren and Allen County lines. Mrs. Walthall was a wealthy widow and extensive land owner in 1910 and living at the home near Allen Springs with her unwed daughter, Stella Walthall, when Wood, Flora, and their son, William Marshall Ayers, age 7, came to live with them. They had lived in the Boyce community at that time (one article read). Allegedly, while staying with Mrs. Walthall, Wood Ayers (age 40) stole a sum of \$500 from Mrs. Walthall's purse and Mrs. Walthall got a warrant for Wood Ayers arrest. Before the warrant could be served, Mrs. Walthall fell down her cellar steps and died (Sept. 14, 1910). Wood Ayers summoned his neighbors that Mrs. Walthall had fallen down the cellar steps after a 'fit of dizziness'. She was buried in a small graveyard on the Allen Springs Road, just past the bridge and over into Warren County. Mr. Wash Willoughby (some relation to Mrs. Walthall) insisted on an investigation. He said he had heard Wood Ayers brag that he would one day own Mrs. Walthall's land. There were suspicions from the neighbors of foul play as well. When this reached the ears of officials, her body was disinterred and an autopsy was performed. It was determined the cause of death to be strangulation by the marks on her neck, and the fact that her false teeth were found in the grass outside the cellar. One article read that she had bruises all over her body that could not have been obtained by a fall alone.

Wood Ayers and his wife Flora were indicted for the murder of Mrs. Louise Walthall. With the inheritance of \$75,000.00 left by the late Mrs. Walthall, bail was furnished by Ayers in the sum of \$10,000.00 for each his wife and himself. After posting bail, the couple went home to Mrs. Walthall's house to await trial in February. One month before the trial would start, Stella Walthall died suddenly supposedly of typhoid fever. She was the only witness to Mrs. Walthall's death. The death certificate was signed by Dr. Dickson who was married to Alma Ayers, Wood Ayers' sister. Allegedly, neighbors believed that Wood Ayers had poisoned Stella Walthall. An investigation was never performed.

At the February (1911) trial, Mrs. Flora Walthall Ayers' case was dismissed. Wood Ayers would stand trial for the death of his mother-in-law. The entire county was buzzing about the case of Wood Ayers. Excitement abounded in Scottsville, KY and into Warren County, KY. The Allen County Court House was besieged by crowds for this trial day after day. Court proceedings took four days to talk on the evidence alone and bringing out the most minuet circumstances. J.H. Gilliam, T.B. Dickson, (article says that Mr. Dickson is not related to Ayers) and Bradburn & Basham for the Commonwealth contended that Wood Ayers choked his Mother-in-law and pushed her down the cellar stairs while Goad & Oliver for the defense argued that Mr. Ayers' Mother-in-law fell down the stairs after a fit of dizziness. The jury that sat in on the case was: W.R. Bond, R.W. Shaw, R.O. Cliburn, G.B. Carter, W.E. Cliburn, L.L. Williams, E.A. Thomas, J.M. Jenkins, J.H. Motley, J.H. Arterburn, A.A. Lewis and Eph. Thomas. After deliberation of nineteen hours, the jury was hung, five for acquittal and seven for conviction. Bond was set in the sum of \$15,000.00, which Mr. Wood Ayers paid.

Wood Ayers went home to live with his wife and son at the Walthall estate in Allen Springs. Neighboring men would lurk about the Ayers' home at night and an occasional bullet would hit a

window. This was a warning that Allen County residents were attempting to take the law into their own hands. Ayers, his wife, and four brothers stayed alert and primed in case of a mob attack. The family lived in fear and hung lanterns in the trees in the yard at night making a raid harder to be carried out without being seen. During this time, if Ayers left the house, he took a brother with him and he was never without arms.

On May 6, 1911, despite the pleas from his wife, Wood Ayers set out for Halfway to have his horse shod and to get minor household necessities. He was riding horseback along the Bowling Green Pike with his rifle resting across his knees. He was very paranoid, rightly so, and searched ever tree, bush, and ditch for his foe. It was dusk on his return trip. In the failing light, he failed to see the men. Fifty farmers ambushed him. They came out from a hollow alongside the road and then it was too late. The farmers opened fire on the lone horseman and he fell to his death. An article read that his body was "riddled with lead". Farmers living in the vicinity declare there were 100 shots fired. That's at least two for every man in the mob. After the deed was done, the farmers disbursed hastily, leaving the body on the road and his horse's hoof beats breaking the silence as the horse was frightened by the activity.

Wood Ayers' father, Jeff Ayers, lived not a half mile from the scene and heard the shots as he was about his evening chores. Upon hearing the fusillade of shots, fear struck him and he knew what had happened. He headed down the road and was the first on the scene. He found his son lying in the road with many fatal blows. His body was said to have had eighty leaded chunks and a few pistol bullets. The elderly man went to the nearest telephone, (possibly at the Halfway store) and contacted the authorities in Scottsville. County Attorney T.B. Dickson, Jailer E.J. Freeman, and Squire Joseph Huntsman rode eight miles to the scene and an inquest was held in the nearest farm house. (Another article says that Dickson was a distant relative of Ayers and Freeman and Huntsman were acquaintances of Ayers.)

Wood Ayers' body was taken to his father, Jeff Ayers' home. The next day his body was laid out. In the next room, his widow, Flora Jane Walthall Ayers was ready to fight to avenge her husband's death. Two neighbors, Moody and Slick Thacker said they had seen Willoughby loitering in the woods near where the ambush took place. She took out three warrants for the arrests of their neighbors. The farmers were: Wash Willoughby, his son Gordon Willoughby, and his son-in-law George Greathouse. The charge was leading a mob to trap and kill Henry Underwood Ayers. No attempt was made to arrest these men for the three men informed the county attorney that when the time came they would willingly walk in and submit to a trial. While the Coroner's Jury was deliberating in one room the family was holding a conference in the adjoining room. Rumors flew of revenge. Relatives and acquaintances came from all over Allen and nearby counties for Wood Ayers funeral. The funeral of Wood Ayers took place in the little Mount Union Baptist Church on the old Bowling Green Pike. His six strapping brothers were his pallbearers. The church could not accommodate all the mourners. There were 1,200 men, women, and children that made the trek up the little hill to the cemetery beside the church to the place of his burial. Jeff Ayers was a prominent and well liked man in this area of Allen County. The father of Wood, Jeff Ayers made this statement, "Wood went to Halfway to have his horse shod and get a few little things. When he was on his way back they got him. I heard the shots. I thought maybe it had happened. When I reached him it was all over. I don't believe they tried to hang him. It all happened suddenly."

March 8, 1911, Mrs. Flora Ayers, widow of Wood Ayers added more excitement to the mayhem by taking out two additional warrants for the arrests of Isaac and Riley Frost, not related, both of who were boarding at Wash Willoughby's house prior to the ambush murdering Wood Ayers. The trial was

postponed until the next Saturday in which all five men for whom warrants had been issued were willing and ready to appear and make their statements known. No arrests were made.

March 9, 1911, it was arranged that the trial for Wood Ayers murderers to go before the May term of the Grand Jury after evidence could be collected. An investigation ensued at the sight of the ambush. In an abandoned nearby farmhouse there was evidence that someone had stayed there for more than a day watching for signs of Wood Ayers to come down the road. The evidence included sardine cans and hunks of cheese. The court said that the persons whom the warrants had been sworn out had to make an appearance tomorrow and give bond, waive examining trial, and wait for the Grand Jury. At this hearing, T.B. Dickson or Dixon said that he is not of any relation to the Ayers family and that he is acting only in his official capacity. He denied that while an inquest was being held that the Ayers family held any consultation in the adjoining room. Dickson declared that an investigation was taking place and that the guilty perpetrators would be brought to justice. He also said that there had been no more trouble or uprisings.

The Grand Jury later dismissed the trial because of lack of evidence. Whoever was in the mob kept vigilance, it was a subject that was kept quiet for many years. People living in the area whispered to their children or grandchildren that they knew who participated in the ambush but we will never know for sure. Folklore has it that each member of the mob that ambushed Wood Ayers lived to be alcoholics or had no will to live. Folklore even has it that one man in the mob knew his bullet hit its mark and that man committed suicide. There were many different versions told about this story. Some say that Wood Ayers was carrying two pistols when he was ambushed and that he shot one of the men in the mob. Wood's nephew had the pistol in his possession for years. Truth not folklore is that, Wood's widow, Flora married German Ayers, Wood's brother and they had one son, Sherwood Ayers.

The Ayers Saga has been a touchy subject for over one hundred years now in the northwestern part of Allen County, each having their own opinions. The author wrote the story because of its interesting insight into the history of Allen County and the Halfway and Trammel Creek Communities. The facts were taken from court records, newspaper articles, and letters. The author has no opinion in the story other than to have sympathy for the families and their descendants of all that were involved. Wood and Flora's son, William Marshall Ayers became an upstanding citizen and moved to Shreveport, Louisiana. He made this statement, "I had to rise above my previous life." Marshall Ayers died in 1994 in Louisiana and was buried in the Forest Park West Cemetery in Shreveport.

Names Being Researched

POAGE: One of my grandfathers X3, Robert Poage III, moved from Botetourt Co, VA to Cumberland Co in 1775 (while part of Green Co.). He moved with his wife of two years, Mary Polly Goodson Poage and their infant daughter. He lived as a subsistence farmer in Cumberland Co. for the next 31 yrs. He raised seven daughters and one son, Thomas Goodson Poage (the last born) there. Mary Polly died there; Robert, Thomas and one daughter, Jane, moved to Howard Co, MO in 1826. They eventually made their way to Macon Co. MO where Robert died in 1852. Thomas died in LaPlata in the same county, 1892. I'm trying to locate their homestead and if Mary Polly is buried in Cumberland Co. The Poage ancestral book says their oldest daughter, Agnes Poage (b. 29 Feb 1794, married John Swope) had a son, Alexander Swope and supposedly lived in Cumberland Co. Another daughter, Mary Poage, b. 4 Jan 1810, md. Samuel Hines/Hinds and was said to have died in KY. They had a son, Samuel Poage Hines who lived in Bowling Green in 1867 and was a prominent member

of the Methodist Conference. Any help appreciated. Rev. Dr. Bennett D. Poage, 297 Rosemont Garden, Lexington, KY 40503. (859-582-0665 or benpoage@twc.com).

BYBEE, McCANN, LANE/LAYNE. Glade I Nelson (ginretired@comcast.net) is seeking information on these families.

BARREN COUNTY WPA SEWING CENTER

Contributed by Joe DeSpain, Campbellsville, KY 42718 (jydespain42@aol.com). Mr. DeSpain was a recent speaker for our historical society and presented a very interesting program on this subject. He agreed to share this with our readers.



Typical WPA Work Training Center in Kentucky from the digital archives of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum

When most people think of the Works Progress Administration, or the WPA, they think of the roads, bridges, and school buildings, among other things, that the Federal program created during the Depression. What most people do not remember, however, are the programs designed specifically for placing women in the work place. In Kentucky alone, the projects were expected to hire 9,000 women after the program started in 1935. One of the most significant of these programs was the Sewing Program that went into operation in numerous counties across the state.

For the programs to begin, the county court had to agree to provide some support. In Green County, for example, the county court provided approximately \$100 a year for support. The Barren County Court provided the building, fuel, and water. Kentucky Utilities donated the electrical services. Salaries came from the Federal government. In 1936 the program paid workers \$6 a week or \$24 per month.

Twenty women began working for the Barren County Sewing Center on 21 October, 1935. According to *The Glasgow Republican* of 24 October 1935, those women were: Misses Christine Bragg, Fannie Acree, Evelyn Perkins, Nell Bagby, Evelyn Mills, Cleon Pedigo, Mrs. Hular Kirgan, Mrs. Inas Smith, Mrs. Eva Bragg, Ervie England, Mrs. Margaret Pedigo, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Claude Stephenson, Sally Harris, Lillie Rubarts, Mrs. J. W. Vance, Fanny Fields, Mrs. Edgar Vanzant, Montrose Knight and Mrs. Zola

Shirley. Mrs. H. W. Coleman supervised the operation that was located in the former Davidson poultry house.

By March, 1936, two sewing centers were in operation. Twenty women worked in Glasgow in the Guthries building opposite the J. D. Reynolds Wholesale House under the supervision of Mrs. V. R. Jones and assistant Mrs. Willie Wilson, and ten in Cave City supervised by Miss Mary Williams.ⁱ

The women were taught sewing skills, which they used to produce clothing for the underprivileged and needy of the county. In the six months of operation from its beginnings in 1935 to March, 1936, the Barren County Sewing Center produced and distributed over 3,100 garments. The garments included underwear, children's clothing, men's shirts, and ladies' dresses along with various bed linens.

In December, 1938, the WPA required the Cave City Sewing Center to be closed and consolidated with the Glasgow center. Eight women at the Cave City Center transferred to Glasgow bringing the total workers in Glasgow to twenty-five, including the supervisor, Mrs. V. R. Jones.

With the volume of articles produced, the *Glasgow Times* touted the program's success in several ways. First, it noted that all of the workers had been removed from the relief rolls. Furthermore, the clothing provided an extra benefit as they removed an "alibi" school children might have had for not attending school: They now had clothes.

Two new workers added to the Sewing Center in June, 1939 brought the total to twenty-two workers and a monthly payroll of \$854. The Center estimated their production at between \$250 and \$500 worth of garments each month. Further, the workers expanded their sewing into a new area. They produced outfits for doctors and nurses in the Federal Nursing units connected with the various health departments.ⁱⁱ

As previously noted, workers in the program came from the relief rolls. However, to be part of the Sewing Center required training. Further, the jobs operated under a production system just as workers would if they had been hired in private industry. Certainly the demands of the job produced skills that could be used in private industry, if, and when, the worker found such an occupation.

Yet, the jobs were not free from lay-offs. From the beginning the WPA required that workers be taken off after eighteen months of employment. As a result, in August, 1939, 9,000 workers were ordered off the Kentucky WPA rolls, fifty-eight of those worked for the Barren County WPA and seven of those were Sewing Center workers. Eventually, only thirty-three men and thirteen women were laid off, only three from the Sewing Center.

In the same month, August, 1939, however, WPA raised salaries \$2.50 a month beginning in September. Not only did those retained in the program benefit, but nine new workers received the new salary. Those included three from Cave City – Mrs. Grace Dennison, Miss Lillian Gorby, and Mrs. Nannie Dodson – and six from Glasgow – Mrs. Armon Jones, Mrs. Lizzie W. Grider, Mrs. Oma L. Huddleston, Mrs. Minnie C. Coombs, and Mrs. Evit Anderson, and one from Coral Hill – Mrs. Clarris Garret.ⁱⁱⁱ

Although the final date for the Barren County Sewing Center's operation is unknown, the WPA closed its doors in 1943 returning \$123 million to the Treasury. However, before that date the Barren County Sewing Center moved into a new WPA-built County building on Broadway in Glasgow.

Many critics of WPA asserted that the letters stood for “We Piddle Around.” However, when one looks at the program, the number of people served both as workers and as beneficiaries of that work, one might take another perspective. For example, the program began with the objective to “teach each woman to sew in order that she might be sufficiently skilled to make any type of garment.” Within that training, women underwent instructions in (1) types of stitches, seams, finishes and their uses; (2) planning, measuring, cutting, fitting and making any ordinary garment for everyday general use; (3) layettes, boy’s clothing, girl’s clothes, underwear, night wear, shirts, overalls, smocks, sheet and pillow cases; (4) discussions on textiles, fibers, weaves, fabrics and their use, durability, washability, colors, use of color and other important factors in clothing; (5) the use and care of sewing machines; and, finally, (6) they were also given instructions four hours one day each week on better homemaking skills and civic responsibility.

Probably the best measure of the program’s value rests with comments from workers the editor of the *Greensburg Record-Herald* overheard during one of his weekly perambulations around Greensburg.

“It is rather interesting to hear some of the women that work in the WPA sewing room talk when they do not realize that you are listening. I would not say eavesdropping, rather over-hearing. It was my privilege to hear three or four talking in a store in Greensburg last week and their conversation or the substance of it follows: They made it plain that until they started working in the WPA sewing room they knew little or nothing of making any garments. Some of them related the benefits they had received in enabling them to make garments for their families and one woman stated that her children were much better dressed than before she started this work, at much less cost to her. They talked at length and you could not help but be impressed with their conversation in regard to what this work has meant to them.”

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NEW CD OFFERING OF OLD NEWSPAPER ABSTRACTS

Martha Harrison, who many of you know through her cemetery cataloging over the years and help to so many, has worked for many years on a project that we believe will help many of you. She has read every available Glasgow newspaper from the 1870’s through 1911 and compiled a massive data file. She recorded every birth, death, marriage (especially those who eloped to other areas), references to people who moved out of the area and lunatic notices in these papers. As you know, these newspapers include information from other nearby counties - Metcalfe, Monroe, Hart, etc. The result is a file nearly 1,000 pages in length! Martha has placed these on a CD and is offering

these records for your information. The records are not indexed but are searchable as a PDF file. The price is \$25.00 shipping & handling included. If you are interested, please write Martha privately at: MartyP@scrtc.com or call at 1-270-434-2016 for any questions or further information. She is unable to do look-ups for a specific name, but in a record that size, they're likely mentioned! Orders may be sent to: Martha P. Harrison, 1786 Capitol Hill Church Road, Fountain Run, KY 42133.

Gorin Genealogical Publishing
205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409
sgorin@glasgow-ky.com - <http://www.gensoup.org/gorin/index.html>

NEW OFFERINGS

1864 Union Civil War Draft Records. When interest was waning in the Civil War and more troops were needed, President Abraham Lincoln called for a draft. This was greatly protested in the north, especially in New York, but the draft continued. The records shown in this book are taken from the official records for Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren Counties. The records were broken down by Congressional Districts in Kentucky. They are shown in two sections. Class I draftees were those aged 20-35 and those 36-45 and unmarried. Class II draftees were for everyone else. Shown, in alphabetical order by county is: Name, age, occupation and place of birth. Also is shown, if applicable, previous military service (unit and date of discharge) and if the individual served in the "Rebel Army". Those who are disabled are also shown with the nature of the disability and if the individual was exempted because he paid a \$300 fee or found a substitute. This book is a must for those interested in the Civil War or who are looking for their male ancestors during this timeframe. 103 pages with thousands of names, full-name index. \$25.00 or e-book (PDF file) for \$18.00.

1865 Assessment Records for South Central Kentucky. Known then and now as the Income Tax records, this massive list starts one month after the end of the Civil War. There are almost 6,000 names and includes Adair, Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Green, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren Counties. Information shown: names of individuals paying taxes, occupation or article being taxed, amount of tax. This breaks down into many more categories than the census - retail dealers, lawyers, claims agents, cotton sold, owners of stud animals, peddlers, hotel owners, etc. If they owned items such as gold watches, silver plates, carriages, billiards tables or piano fortes this will be shown. Many women shown also and some free Blacks. In three sections: Annual lists, monthly lists and special lists. If your ancestor paid taxes, his/her name should be listed. 235 pages with large full-name index. \$30.00 or e-book (PDF) price \$20.00.

Abandon Ship! Disaster rode not only the rails in the early days, but there was peril on the water also. After the invention of the steam ship, Kentucky entered into transportation of our early citizens on the "western waters" – the Ohio, Mississippi and Cumberland Rivers. This book tells of 67 ship wrecks from 1813-1913 involving these waterways or our citizens who were killed or injured in shipboard explosions and collisions. Boiler explosions, racing accidents – all took many lives. Includes many photographs or illustrations, terms used, description of the ships and newspaper articles - and of course, the names of those recorded who lost their lives. 152 pages including full-name index. Available currently only in printed version, \$30.00.

Death Records of Nine Kentucky Counties 1852-1859. Taken from the vital statistics, this contains the deaths recorded for Adair, Anderson, Ballard, Bath, Boone, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken and Breathitt Counties. Some counties have entries in 1861, in the 1880's and early 1900's; some only show the deaths of

persons over 15 years of age. Information varies depending on the county but can contain the name of deceased, age, birth location, parents' names, marital status; some show cause of death. 75 pages including full-name index. \$20.00 or e-book \$12.00.

Kentucky Soldiers Killed or Missing in World War I Buried Overseas. When World War I was over, many of our brave young men never came home. Giving their lives for our freedom, they lie buried on foreign soil. The US Government established cemeteries in Europe where many thousands of American soldiers rest. This book has two parts. The first section deals with each of the cemeteries and gives the location, information about the burials and includes both photos and a plat map so the reader can better determine where their loved one is interred. Also included are two area maps showing the locations of the cemeteries for both WW I and WW II. The second section is an alphabetical listing of all the Kentucky soldiers who are buried overseas. Information shown includes the name of the soldier, rank, branch of service, division, their death date and where they are buried. On those available, the place of residence upon registration and birth date is shown. Many sources were checked. 56 pages including full-name index. \$20.00; e-book price \$12.00. E-book version had photographs in color.

Monroe Co Vital Statistics Revisited. Births, Deaths & Marriages from 1851-61, 1876-1878, 1894, 1907, 1910. This book replaces the Monroe Co Vital Statistics 1851-1861 by Eva Coe Peden and Monroe Co Vital Statistics Volume 2. The original book was transcribed by Peden in the 1980's and included a portion only of the records for that time period. The new publication combines both volumes and includes over 8,800 names from the time periods shown and corrects errors in the original volume. The more recent dates are not complete. Presented in alphabetical order by category, much information is shown. 163 pages including an extensive full-name index. \$30.00. E-book price: \$20.00.

All prices include shipping & handling. KY residents, add 6% sales tax. E-books are sent as PDF files attached to an e-mail. No special readers needed

Who Was T. W. Eubank?



Nancy Richey provided the following photograph. It was noted that this was T. W. Eubank of Flippin, KY. Does anyone have any information about him? Please contact the editor.

Blast From The Past – Genealogy of the Wheeler Family

Originally published in "Traces", Volume 9, Issue 1, March 1981. This was written by a Mr. Wheeler of Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky. To "Editor of the Times."

"There is nothing very remarkable about this family except fecundity. From the way they have multiplied and replenished the earth I am inclined to believe they descended from Adam and Eve. The first account I have of these two brothers, Micajah and Ben emigrated from England about 200 years ago and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. A part of Ben Wheeler's family moved to what was then called the Northwest Territory, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. It is probable that all the Wheelers of that section including the "Sweet Singer", Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, are his descendants. He had one son known as "Fiddler Micajah", who remained in Virginia, and his descendants are there, or some of them are.

Micajah Wheeler, his brother, had three sons and two daughters that I know of. His daughters married and moved to Kentucky about one hundred years ago. His sons were Micajah (known as Baptist), Joel and Joshua. The latter lived and died in Virginia where his descendants are probably living now. Baptist Micajah married Molly Emerson, whose parents were natives of Portugal. She had four brothers, Zachariah, Pleasant, Henry and Jesse, and one or two sisters who moved to Kentucky at an early date. The Emersons now in Kentucky are their descendants. I mention this because the Emersons and Wheelers were so interwoven it is impossible to separate them.

Baptist Micajah Wheeler had 3 sons, Joshua, Micajah E. and Joel, the latter died in Virginia having no male descendants named Wheeler. Joshua, known as "Captain Joshua", moved to Kentucky in 1816 and married Rachel Kinslow. He died near Rocky Hill [Barren Co. KY], in 1882, leaving no male descendants bearing his name.

Micajah E. Wheeler moved to Kentucky 1836. He was twice married and died in 1851 leaving 7 daughters and 5 sons – 2 of his sons and 1 daughter live in Kentucky and 1 son in North Carolina, Charles M. Wheeler in Texas. [Added by Emma Bradshaw.]

Joel Wheeler, brother of "Baptist Micajah" married a Miss Burnett and moved to Kentucky at an early date. He had 6 sons that I remember of, Joel, Zachariah, David, Billie, Bond, Micajah and John, and 3 daughters, Molly, Jennie and Betsey. Joel married Ankie Furlong, John married Betsey Emerson, Zachariah married Patsy Britt, David married a Miss Coleman, sister of the late Wyatt Coleman. Don't remember whom Billie married, but I think the family moved to Missouri. Bond married a Miss Carpenter, sister of Andrew Carpenter. Micajah Jackson married Hannah Furlong. The Furlongs, like the Emersons, were Portuguese. Bond Wheeler's family moved to Illinois.

From this on the family is too numerous to mention. The Wheelers, Emersons, Britts and Furlongs have intermarried and it is doubtful if one of them can tell you his exact relations to one another; they are united in some way to nearly every old family in the Southern and Western portion of Barren County, Kentucky. They are a quite unostentatious family, as but one of the name ever was known to hold office in Kentucky. Some of them in other states are more prominent, (U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, for instance.)"

EMMET WOOTEN BAGBY

Bagby, Emmet Wooten. A prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Paducah, Emmett Wooten Bagby, distinguished as one of the two pioneer lawyers of the city has been here successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession for upwards of half a century, and has served ably and satisfactorily as a referee in bankruptcy since the creation of that office in 1898. A son of the late Albert K. Bagby, he was born June 7, 1845, in Glasgow, Kentucky, and is of honored Scotch descent, his immigrant ancestor, James Bagby, having come from Scotland to America in Colonial days, settling in Virginia. Interested in scientific experiments, while trying to discover perpetual motion, he was accidentally killed by his own appliances.

Mr. Bagby's grandfather, Rev. Sylvanus Bagby, a native of Virginia, was one of the early Baptist ministers of Kentucky, and about 1840 was associated with that noted clergyman, Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious sect known either as Disciples of Christ, Christians or Campbellites. He subsequently moved to Rushville, Illinois, where his death occurred in the early '50s. His wife, whose maiden name was Zarilda Courts, was born and bred in Virginia. The grandfather inherited to a marked degree the mechanical and inventive talent of his immigrant ancestor, and was a close friend and admirer of Cyrus W. Field, the originator of the submarine cable.

Born in 1823 in Virginia, Albert K. Bagby was there brought up and educated. Coming to Kentucky as a young man, he settled as a pioneer in Glasgow, where he followed his trade of a cabinet maker until his death, which, however, occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1906. He was a republican in politics, and was one of the organizers, under Alexander Campbell, of the Christian Church in Glasgow, Kentucky, of which he was an active and prominent member.

He married Martha Wooten, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1824, and died in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1906. Six children were born of their union, as follows : Eugene A., who was a druggist in his earlier days, and afterward a member of the firm of McFerran, Shallcross & Company of Louisville, died in 1912, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was buried in Louisville; Alice, residing in Owensboro, Kentucky, is the widow of E. K. Owsley, a former business man of Ballard County, this state; Emmett Wooten, the special subject of this sketch; Phineta married Hardy Burton, a real estate agent of Louisville, and neither of them are now living; John, a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College in New York City, was a prominent physician and surgeon of Glasgow, Kentucky, where his death occurred in 1905; and Annie, residing in Louisville, is the widow of Charles Hamlet, a veteran of the Confederate Army, who died at the Soldiers' Home in Anchorage, Kentucky.

After his graduation from Urania College in Glasgow, this state, Emmett Wooten Bagby taught school in the district lying three miles from Glasgow for a year, and in August, 1866, was elected principal of the newly organized public school in the second ward of Paducah. Succeeding well in his profession, he was afterward made assistant principal of the Male University of Paducah, and for two years was associated with John Wheeler McGee, of Louisville, in that institution.

Being admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1869, Mr. Bagby opened a law office in Paducah, and for a year was in partnership with the same Mr. McGee. From 1870 until 1908 Mr. Bagby was engaged in the practice of his profession alone, but from that time until May, 1920, was associated with Arthur Y. Martin, with whom he built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Bagby has continued his practice alone, his offices being in the Masonic Building.

He was city attorney of Paducah for ten years, and has been officially connected with the Carnegie Public Library of Paducah since its organization in 1900, and was the first president of the library board, a position that he is ably filling at this writing, in 1920. He is a member of the Paducah Bar Association, and is serving as its vice president. A prominent member of the republican party, Mr. Bagby was the republican elector in 1876 of the First Congressional District, and was joint debater with Capt. C. T. Allen, of Princeton, Kentucky, the democratic elector from that district, for thirty days giving two debates daily and speaking throughout the entire district. In 1878 Mr. Bagby made the race for Congress, but was defeated at the polls. In 1920 he made the race for city commissioner, but was defeated. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and religiously he belongs to the Christian Church, in which he served as elder many years.

Mr. Bagby married in 1872, in Paducah, Miss Ellen Saunders, a daughter of the late Dr. Reuben Saunders, a pioneer physician of this city. Mrs. Bagby died in 1895, leaving six children, namely : Emmett, who was assistant cashier of the City National Bank of Paducah, died at the age of thirty-five years, while yet in manhood's prime; Aline, wife of H. A. Ray, who has charge of a garage in Los Angeles, California; Douglas, of Prestonsburg, Kentucky, is a druggist; Elsie, wife of Henry B. Grace, a railway conductor living in California; Marjorie, wife of Cade Davis, of Paducah, a well - known insurance agent; and Reuben Saunders, who resides in Long Beach, California.

Source: History of Kentucky, Volume 5, Chicago and New York, The American Historical Society, p.347.

For a detailed family tree: Bagby Genealogy - <http://www.bagby.org/r01g06p02.html>

A List of Delinquents and Insolvents for the year 1814 returned to the Sheriff of Barren County, KY

Contributed by Nancy Richey from an anonymous donations of documents made last year. The originals are available for viewing at the Manuscripts Department in the Special Collections Library at WKU. These list those individuals who were delinquent in paying their taxes or were insolvent and could not do so. Those shown in other counties had moved there.

Alexander, Thomas – to Turnpike	Clark, John - Shelby County, KY
Anderson, David O.	Clark, John – Grayson County, KY
Anderson, Land	Clark, Susan
Anderson, Land	Clasby, John – Warren County, KY
Anderson, Payton	Clasby, William – Warren County, KY
Atterbury, William – Ohio	Cole, Joseph – left state
Berber, Francis – Shelby County, KY	Coleman, Joseph – Ohio
Blackwell, Jo.	Culp, Mich
Bray, Rich	Cummins, Andrew – Cumberland County, KY
Brent, Alexander	Curtis, Fielding – TN
Brent, Lindsay	Curtis, Job – Clinton County, KY
Browning, Samuel	Denham, Peter – not found
Brummet, John	Dicus, John – left county
Bullington, William – Ohio	Dodd, James – Logan County, KY
Butler, Joel – Hardin County, KY	Dodd, John – not found

Clark, Francis - Shelby County, KY
 Driver, John
 Dunkin, Thomas – left county
 Eastus, George – left county
 Eastus, William – left county
 England, Anderson – left state
 Eubank, Rich – left state
 Fletcher, James – left county
 Fletcher, W. George – insolvent
 Foster, Barnett – insolvent
 Frayley, Nich – not found
 Frederick, John - not found
 Gilliland, John – left state
 Goodman, Mich – insolvent
 Grayson, William
 Greer, Isaac – Logan County, KY
 Greer, John – left state
 Griffith, Jepson
 Grinstead, John – Insolvent
 Grisham, Is. – left state
 Hall, Joseph – not found
 Henderson, Barnett – left state
 Hendrick, Joseph – insolvent
 Herrington, Jacob
 Hill, Aley
 Hodge, Ed – left state
 How, Rudolf – left state
 Huckaby, Joseph – Lincoln County, KY
 Imkin, Alexander
 Jones, John – Allen County, KY
 Kafsinger, Jacob – Grayson County, KY
 Lemon, Stacey – left state
 Manes, Isaac – left state
 Martin, John – left state
 McBurry Edward – left state
 McBurry, Samuel – left state
 Meadows, John – Allen County, KY
 Meathers, William – left state
 Miles, Daniel
 Montague, James – left state
 Morgan, Silas – Allen County, KY
 Morgan, Silas – Allen County, KY
 Morris, William
 O’Bannon, Joseph – removed
 Osburn, Daniel – left state
 Osburn, Jonathan – left state
 Osburn, Solomon – left state
 Osburn, William – left state

Driver, Jesse – left state
 Palmer, John – same
 Palmer, Phillip – Shawnee Town
 Palmer, Robert – Shawnee Town
 Palmer, Thomas – Shawnee Town
 Paris, Robert H. – Allen County, KY
 Payne, William – not found
 Pinckley, Berry – left
 Ragland, Benjamin – Allen County, KY
 Reed, Leonard – left state
 Rich, Daniel – left state
 Rich, Goodman
 Richey, Alexander – Allen County, KY
 Rodgers, Is. – not found
 Rodgers, Stephen – not found
 Rodgers, William – Logan County, KY
 Rofs, William – insolvent
 Satterfield, Eli – removed
 Sharp, Absalom – Christian County, KY
 Smith, John – Grayson County, KY
 Steel, John – left state
 Stephens, Neh – not found
 Steward, Ins. – left state
 Stone, Willroy – insolvent
 Sutherland, George – left state
 Taylor, John – Harden County, KY
 Taylor, Josephine – Fayette county, KY
 Temple, Burwell – Allen County, KY
 Temple, Jesse
 Tubbs, Elijah – left county
 Twitty, John – left state
 Vitito, Thomas – not found
 Walker, James – Logan County, KY
 Walker, Joseph
 Wallace, Anials – left state
 Walrobe, Reece – insolvent
 Webb, William – left state
 Welsh, Thomas – Saline Lick
 Whitney, Thomas – left county
 Whitworth, Ludy – left state
 Woodson, Tucker – Jessamine County, KY
 Woolf, David – left state

NOTE: Names spelled as shown.

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Palmer, David – insolvent

VETERANS LISTED ON THE VETERAN'S WALL IN GLASGOW – PART 2

DEPP	ANTHONY W.	USA	J-58	3
DEPP	COBERT JR.	USA	C-8	1
DEPP	COBERT JR.	USA	E-105	9
DEPP	LUCIAN D.	USA	D-8	1
DEPP	LUCIAN D.	USA	F-105	9
DEPP	RALPH C.	USA	E-8	1
DEPP	ROLLIN D.	USAF	F-8	1
DEPP	WALLACE A.	USA	E-81	5
DETTORRE	CLAUDIO H	USN	K-58	3
DEVORE	RON B.	USA	G-8	1
DEWESS	GARY T.	USA	L-39	2
DIAL	ROY D .	USA	F-124	14
DICKINSON	BENJAMIN L.	USN	A-40	2
DICKINSON	BRENTS JR.	USAAC	B-40	2
DICKINSON	JOHN	USA	C-40	2
DICKINSON	JOHN D.	USMC/USA	D-40	2
DICKINSON	JOHN M.	USA	E-40	2
DICKINSON	JOSEPH R. SR.	USN	F-40	2
DICKINSON	LEWIS	USA	G-40	2
DICKINSON	LREIS G.	USN	H-40	2
DICKINSON	WILLIAM	USN	J-40	2
DILLARD	CARL N.	USN	H-8	1
DORSEY	ROYCE L.	USAF	E-89	6
DOUGHERTY	JOSEPH M.	USAF	J-8	1
DOUGHERTY	RUSSELL E.	USAF	K-8	1
DOWNING	JAMES D.	USN	K-40	2
DOWNING	JOE B.	USN	L-40	2
DOWNING	JOHN C.	USA	L-8	1
DOWNING	LESTER W.	USA	F-81	5
DOYLE	JERRY A.	USMC	A-41	2
DRAKE	JAMES M.	USA	A-9	1
DURHAM	MAX E.	USA	B-9	1
DUVALL	EARL H.	USA	K-108	10
DUVALL	JAMES	USA	E-71	4
DUVALL	PAUL	USA	C-9	1
DUVALL	ROBERT L.	USA	D-9	1
DYER	CARLIE L.	USA	J-92	7
DYER	JESSIE L.	USA	K-92	7
DYER	MORRIS E.	USAF	L-92	7
DYER	WILLIE M.	USA	A-93	7
DYER	WILSON L.	USN	G-81	5
EATON	CARL E.	USMC	E-9	1
EATON	CARY M.	USA	L-108	10
EDMUNDS	JESSE W.	USN	B-41	2
EDMUNDS	JOHN E.	USA	C-41	2

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EDMUNDS	WILTON H.	USAAC	D-41	2
EDMUNS	RAY	USN	F-9	1
EDWARDS	CANDOR L.	USA	L-58	3
EDWARDS	KENNETH C.	USA	G-9	1
ELLIOTT	ALEXANDER	USAF	H-9	1
ELLIOTT	ALEXANDER JR.	USMC	A-109	10
ELLIOTT	BOBBY R.	USA	J-9	1
ELLIOTT	HOWARD E.	USAF	B-109	10
ELLIOTT	JOE L.	USN	K-9	1
ELLIOTT	KYLE B.	USAF	L-9	1
ELLIOTT	ROBERT P.	USA	C-109	10
ELLIOTT	SHED JR.	USN	A-10	1
ELLIOTT	SHED SR.	USA	B-10	1
ELLIOTT	STEVENSON F.	USA	C-10	1
ELLIOTT	TOM B.	USA	D-10	1
ELLIS	CHARLES M.	USAF	E-10	1
ELLIS	RONDAL D.	USA	F-10	1
ELLIS	THEODORE	USA	G-105	9
ELLOIT	JOE T.	USA	B-93	7
ELLZEY	ROBERT C.	USA	J-99	8
ELMORE	CHARLES M	KNG	H-81	5
ELMORE	HARRY E.	USA	F-89	6
ELMORE	JAMES C.	USA	G-10	1
ELMORE	WARNER W.	USA	H-10	1
EMBERTON	EMMETT A.	USA	E-41	2
EMBERTON	RICHARD B.	USA	F-41	2
EMBERTON	WILLIAM JT	USN	A-59	3
EMBRY	MARSHALL L.	USN	G-124	14
EMMITT	JERRY D.	USA	B-59	3
ENGLAND	JOE H.	USA	G-41	2
ENNIS	WILLARD W.	USAAC	F-71	4
ESTES	RALPH C.	USN	C-93	7
EVANS	MORRIS A.	USMC	D-93	7
EVANS	MORRIS I.	USA	E-93	7
EVANS	THOMAS D.	USMC	C-59	3
EVANS	WILLIAM G.	USA	F-93	7
EVERETT	EDGAR	USA	H-41	2
EVERETT	JESSE P.	USMC	J-10	1
EVERETT	RICHARD DEAN	USA	K-10	1
EVERETT	WILSON	USA	L-10	1
EVERETT	WILSON S.	USA	A-11	1
EWING	KERWIN S.	USN	C-11	1
EWING	DEAN S.	USA	B-11	1
EWING	JAMES J.	USAF	G-93	7
FANT	WILLIAM E.	USMC	J-41	2
FANT	WILLIAM M.	USMC	K-41	2
FARLEY	GENE C.	USA	G-89	6
FARRIS	HENRY H.	USN	L-41	2
FERGUSON	JESSE S.	USAF	J-81	5

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FIELDS	OWEN O.	USA	H-124	14
FISHER	DORRIS B.	USA	H-105	9
FLOWERS	ARNOLD T.	USMC	D-59	3
FORBIS	KENNY L.	USMC	J-124	14
FORBIS	WILLIAM H.	USN	A-42	2
FORD	RONNIE D.	USA	K-81	5
FORREST	JAMES M. Jr.	USMC	F-117	12
FORREST	LYRON E.	USAF	D-11	1
FORREST	STEVE A.	USN	E-11	1
FOSTER	JB	USN	E-59	3
FOWLER	JOSEPH V. III	USMC	D-109	10
FRANCIS	ACY JD	USA	J-113	11
FRANCIS	KENNETH W.	USA	L-113	11
FRANCIS	RICHARD L.	USA	F-11	1
FRANCIS	RONDALL CURTIS	USA	K-99	8
FRANKLIN	GORGE L.	USN	K-113	11
FRANKLIN	RUSSELL E.	USA	F-59	3
FRAZIER	PAUL M.	USA	A-100	8
FRAZIER	PAUL L.	USMC	L-99	8
FREDERICK	CLARENCE W.	USN	G-117	12
FREDERICK	PETER A.	USMC	H-117	12
FROEDGE	CHARLES O.	USA	G-11	1
FROEDGE	EARL H.	USA	B-42	2
FROEDGE	ESTE P.	USN	H-11	1
FROEDGE	ROBERT Y.	USA	J-11	1
FROEDGE	WILLIAM T.	USA	K-11	1
FRORDGE	EVERT M.	USA	C-42	2
FRORDGE	FERRELL J.	USAF	D-42	2
FRORDGE	JERRY K.	USAF	E-42	2
FUDGE	RICKY O.	KNG	H-89	6
FURLONG	BILLY E.	USA	G-59	3
FURLONG	CARROLL E.	USA	G-71	4
FURLONG	CHARLES A.	USA	H-59	3
FURLONG	DONALD R.	USMC	J-59	3
FURLONG	HAROLD G.	USA	L-11	1
FURLONG	JERRY T.	USA	A-12	1
FURLONG	LEONARD L.	USN	H-93	7
FURLONG	MAURICE B.	USA	B-12	1
FURLONG	RICKY A.	USN	A-114	11
FURLONG	TRAVIS M	USA	F-42	2
GANTER	FREDRICK R.	USA/KNG	G-42	2
GANTER	RICHARD D.	USN	H-71	4
GANTZ	DUANE	USA	H-42	2
GANTZ	JERRY D.	USN	C-12	1
GANTZ	MICHAEL E.	USN	K-59	3
GARDNER	WOODFORD L. JR.	USA	D-12	1
GARMON	LARRY D.	USA	E-12	1
GARNETT	RICHARD L.	USMC/USA	F-12	1
GARRETT	BENNONA E.	USA	J-93	7

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GARRETT	DEMMON E.	USA	L-81	5
GARRETT	HENRY O.	USA	A-82	5
GARRETT	JAMES H.	USA	G-12	1
GARRETT	KENNETH W.	KNG	H-12	1
GARRETT	LEO P.	USA	B-82	5
GARRETT	OTTIE A.	USA	J-12	1
GARRETT	OTTIE A. JR.	USA	K-12	1
GARRETT	WILLIAM R.	USA	C-82	5
GASS	THEODOER E	USA	K-93	7
GEARLDS	JONATHAN D.	KNG	J-89	6
GEARLDS	PHILLIP D.	KNG	K-89	6
GEISELMAN	RAYMOND F.	USA	L-59	3
GENTRY	WYMAN	USA	J-71	4
GERALDS	HARLIE B.	USA	A-60	3
GERALDS	KENNETH R.	USAF	B-60	3
GIBBONS	DOUGLASS G.	USAF	D-82	5
GIBBONS	RANDALL J.	KNG	E-82	5
GIBBONS	WALDO E.	USA	F-82	5
GIBBONS	WALTER J.	USA	L-12	1
GIBSON	DANNY W.	USN	A-13	1
GIBSON	DR. RAY H.	USA	G-120	13
GILLOCK	SCOTT	USAAC	C-60	3
GILLON	WENDELL R.	USA	E-109	10
GLASS	DARRELL W.	USA	K-71	4
GLASS	HERMAN W.	USA	J-42	2
GLASS	LARRY K.	USA	L-93	7
GLASS	LEONARD H.	USA	B-13	1
GLASS	MICHAEL D.	USN	K-42	2
GLASS	STEVEN L.	USAF	D-60	3
GLOVER	ROY H.	USA	E-60	3
GOAD	JAMES O.	USA	F-60	3
GOAD	LARRY D.	USA	C-13	1
GOAD	PAUL J.	USA	D-13	1
GOODE	GARY K.	USN	L-71	4
GOODE	KENNETH S.	USA	A-72	4
GOODE	ROSSIE C.	USA	B-72	4
GOODMAN	CHARLES III	USN	L-42	2
GOODMAN	FRANCES E.	USA	L-89	6
GOODMAN	JACK T.	USAAC	B-100	8
GOODMAN	JOE L.	USAAC	A-43	2
GORBY	SYLVESTER L.	USA	A-94	7
GORBY	THOMAS E.	USA	B-94	7
GORDON	WILLIAM	USN	E-13	1
GOSSER	CECIL O.	USA	C-94	7
GOSSER	MELVIN C.	USA	F-109	10
GOUR	ROBERT A.	USA	G-82	5
GRAY	JAMES N.	USN	H-82	5
GRAY	SAMUEL K.	USAAF	J-105	9
GRAY	WILLIAM H.	USN	C-72	4

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GREER	PAUL E.	USA	B-43	2
GREER	RANDALL R.	USN	F-13	1
GREER	WILLIAM K.	KNG	H-120	13
GREGORY	HURBERT D.	USMC	G-13	1
GRIDER	CARL B.	USA	G-109	10
GRIDER	JESSE W.	KNG	D-94	7
GRIDER	JOE C.	USA	G-60	3
GRIDER	MURREL H.	KNG	E-94	7
GRIMMER	EDWARD J.	USA	C-43	2
GRINSTEAD	CHRISTOHER T.Jr	USN	J-117	12
GRINSTEAD	CHRISTOHER T.Sr.	USAAC	K-117	12
GRINSTEAD	GEORGE S.	USA	H-13	1
GRINSTEAD	JAMES D.	USA	J-13	1
GRINSTEAD	JAMES L.	KNG	K-13	1
GRINSTEAD	PHILLIP T.	USN	L-117	12
GRINSTEAD	ROBERT D.	USA	L-13	1
GRISSOM	WILLIAM H.	USA/KNG	D-72	4
GROCE	BUFORD O.	USA	E-72	4
GROCE	EUGENE A.	USA	H-109	10
GROCE	JOSEPH C.	USA	A-14	1
GROVES	DANIEL R.	USN	F-94	7
GUILFOIL	BOBBY A.	USA	B-14	1
GULLEY	RAYMOND E.	USA	D-43	2
HAGAN	ALVIN T.	USA	G-94	7
HAGAN	GERALD W.	USA	E-43	2
HALE	CHARLES R.	USMC	A-90	6
HALE	CHARLES T.	USA	K-105	9
HALL	JOSEPH T.	USN	C-14	1
HALL	OSIE R.	USA	H-60	3
HAMMER	RALPH W.	USA	F-72	4
HANKING	ROBERT L.	USA	A-118	12
HARBISON	DENNIS E.	USA	F-43	2
HARDIN	LARRY W.	USAF	G-72	4
HARDISON	JERRY L.	USA	D-14	1
HARLAN	JOHN B.	USMC	E-14	1
HARLOW	GEORGE V.	USA	J-82	5
HARLOW	JOSEPH S.	USAF	G-43	2
HARLOW	REX D.	USA	F-14	1
HARLOW	ROY W.	USA	K-82	5
HARLOW	STAN A.	USA	K-124	14
HARLOW	WENDELL H.	USA	L-82	5
HARLOW	WILLIAM G.	USA	H-72	4
HARLOW	WILLIAM R.	USAF	J-109	10
HARMAN	AUBREY M.	USA	G-14	1
HARRIS	IRA C.	USA	H-14	1
HARRIS	RONALD K.	USAF	J-14	1
HARRISON	JAMES T.	USA	K-109	10
HARRISON	ROY L.	USN	J-60	3
HART	KENNRTH O.	USMC	K-14	1

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HARVEY	DANIEL G.	USA	J-72	4
HARVEY	JERRY L.	USA	H-43	2
HARVEY	LONNIE L.	USA	K-72	4
HATCHETT	EARL R.	KNG	H-94	7
HATCHETT	JAMES D.	USA	L-105	9
HATCHETT	TERRY B.	USN	A-106	9
HAWKS	DONALD E.	USA	C-100	8
HAWKS	NEAL	USA	A-83	5
HAYDEN	WILLIAM C.	USMC	B-118	12
HAYES	STACEY L.	USN	L-109	10
HAYNES	JAMES H.	USN	L-14	1
HAYNIE	FRED K. JR.	USA	B-90	6
HAYS	WILLIAM D.	USN	A-15	1
HAZEL	THOMAS D.	USA/KNG	K-60	3
HELTSLEY	JAMES R.	USA	J-120	13
HENDERSON	JAMES G.	USN	L-60	3
HERRON	DENNIS R.	USA	B-15	1
HICKMAN	SALLY L.	USA	C-15	1
HIGDON	ANDREW	USA	B-106	9
HIGDON	BILL	USA	A-61	3
HIGH	HERFORD W.	USA	L-124	14
HOBART	JAMES E.	USN	D-15	1
HODAN	JOE B.	USAF	A-44	2
HODGES	BRIAN M.	USA	J-43	2
HODGES	WILLIAM K.	USA	L-72	4
HOGAN	ARTHUR E.	USA	B-114	11
HOGAN	CHARLES M.	USAF	K-43	2
HOGAN	CLEO C. JR.	USA	L-43	2
HOGAN	GENIE B.	USN	C-114	11
HOGAN	JAMES W.	USN	D-114	11
HOGAN	JESSE W.	USAAC	E-114	11
HOGAN	ROBERT T.	USMC	F-114	11
HOGAN	WILLIE L.	USA	G-114	11
HOGUE	WILLIAM J. JR.	USA	B-61	3
HOLLOWAY	JAMES C.	USA	A-73	4
HOLMAN	CHARLES T.	USAF	E-15	1
HOLMAN	CLEADIS	USA	C-106	9
HOLMAN	PAUL W. JR.	USA	B-44	2
HOLMES	TON E.	USA	D-100	8
HONEYCUTT	CHARLES B.	USA	B-73	4
HOOD	PHILIP D.	USAAC	C-44	2
HOOVER	JAMES R.	USA	F-15	1
HOPE	CHARLES R.	USA	G-15	1
HOPE	TOMMY M.	USA	C-90	6
HOPKINS	EDGAR E.	USA	C-73	4
HOPKINS	EDWARD M.	USA	D-44	2
HORNBECK	JAMES L.	KNG	C-61	3
HOUCHENS	BILLY E.	USA	H-15	1
HOUCHENS	BILLY R.	KNG	J-15	1

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HOUCHENS	EARL T.	USA	K-15	1
HOUCHENS	EARL W.	USMC	L-15	1
HOUCHENS	J T	USA	A-16	1
HOUCHENS	JOD D.	KNG	B-83	5
HOUCHENS	LUCIAN T.	USA	J-94	7
HOUCHENS	MARK N.	USA	B-16	1
HOUCHENS	STANLEY W.	USA	D-61	3
HOUCHINS	JAMES T.	USA	E-44	2
HOWARD	LOUIS F.	USN	C-83	5
HUDDLESTON	GEORGE T.	USA	K-94	7
HUFFMAN	JT	USA	D-73	4
HUME	DAVID S.	KNG	L-94	7
HUME	HORRACE W. JR.	KNG	C-16	1
HUME	RAYMOND M.	USA	D-16	1
HUMPHERY	WILLIAM F.	USMC/USA	F-44	2
HUNT	SEWELL	USA	E-73	4
HUTCHISON	SCOTT R.	KNG	G-44	2
HYDE	GILLIE T.	USN	E-61	3
ICE	HAROLD V.	USCG	D-83	5
ISENBERG	JAMES D.	KNC	E-16	1
ISENBERG	JAMES H.	USA	A-95	7
JACCERS	LONNIE W.	USA	L-16	1
JACJSON	JAMES C.	USA	H-16	1
JACKMAN	J T	USA	F-16	1
JACKMAN	ROGER G.	USA	B-95	7
JACKSOM	WILLIAM C.	USA	K-16	1
JACKSON	CARL K.	USA	A-110	10
JACKSON	CHARLES V.	USA	F-73	4
JACKSON	CLIFTON M.	USMC	G-16	1
JACKSON	GEORGIE J.	USA	E-83	5
JACKSON	HAROLD B.	USA	H-44	2
JACKSON	PAUL G.	USA	B-110	10
JACKSON	PHILIP C.	USA	J-16	1
JACKSON	S. THOMAS	USN	C-110	10
JACKSON	TERRY	USAF	F-83	5
JACKSON	TOMMY	KNG	G-83	5
JACKSON	WILLIAM R.	USN	G-73	4
JACKSON	WILLIAM R.	USA	F-61	3
JEFFRIES	JUNIOR O.	USMC	H-114	11
JESSIE	LAWRENCE G.	USA	A-17	1
JEWELL	DONALD L.	USA	C-95	7
JEWELL	JAMES P.	USN	K-120	13
JEWELL	JAMES P. JR.	USN	D-95	7
JEWELL	JAMES P. JR.	USN	L-120	13
JEWELL	NEAL K.	USA	H-73	4
JEWELL	STANLEY T.	USA	J-44	2
JEWELL	THOMAS J.	USN	H-83	5
JEWELL	WOODROW M.	USAF	E-95	7
JOHNSON	HOLLIS	USA	D-90	6

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JOHNSON	HARRY E.	USAAF	J-83	5
JOHNSON	LESLIE S.	USA	K-44	2
JOHNSON	SAMUEL N.	USA	E-90	6
JOHNSON	HAROLD T.	USA	C-17	1
JOHNSON	JAMES L.	USA	D-17	1
JOLLY	BRUCE A.	USN	F-95	7
JOLLY	FRANK P.	USA	E-17	1
JOLLY	FREDDIE JR.	USA	J-73	4
JOLLY	JESSE E.	USA	K-83	5
JOLLY	JOE L.	USA	F-17	1
JOLY	LEONARD W.	USA	G-17	1
JONES	ANTHONY W.	USA	L-83	5
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JONES	CHARLES C.	USAF	J-17	1
JONES	CHARLES E.	USAAC	G-61	3
JONES	CHRISTOPHER B.	KNG	F-100	8
JONES	GARY D.	KNG	G-100	8
JONES	JAMES H.	USMC	H-61	3
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JONES	MELVIN C.	USA	J-61	3
JONES	MICHAEL T.	USA	K-73	4
JONES	PAUL E.	USA	L-44	2
JONES	ROY D.	KNG	A-45	2
JONES	STANLEY H.	USN	L-61	3
JONES	STANLEY H. JR.	USMC	A-62	3
JONES	WALLACE C.	USA	L-17	1
JONES	WALLACE E.	USA	A-18	1
JONES	WILLIAM T.	USMC	B-18	1
JONES	WILLIS F.	USN	D-106	9
JONES	MICHAEL B.	USA	K-61	3
JORDAN	DAVID R.	KNG	L-73	4
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JORDAN	JOHN H.	USA	E-18	1
JUMP	FORREST B.	USA	E-106	9

To be continued.

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Mt. Tabor Baptist Church. By church committee. \$10.00 plus \$2.00 S&H.

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Then and Now. Dr. R. H. Grinstead. \$2.00 plus \$1.00 S&H.

Times of Long Ago. Franklin Gorin. Hardbound. \$12.00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

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State: _____ Zip Code: _____

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- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, especially Barren County. Annual dues are \$15.00.

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 records, will and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

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 (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 South Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 4th Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Some special program may be held at other locations and local newspapers and media will be informed. 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 (197); 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 at our regular quarterly meetings.

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 Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409 or sgorin@glasgow-ky.com

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