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## Traces Volume 42, Number 1

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SPRING

# *TRACES*



*Liberty College, Glasgow, KY*

Quarterly Publication

THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,  
INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2013-2014

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## ON THE COVER



Source: History of Higher Education in Kentucky, Alfred Fayette Lewis, Alvin Fayette Lewis 1899. Postal card shown by L. M. Rapp, undated.

### LIBERTY COLLEGE, GLASGOW

“Liberty College is the outgrowth of the interest and enterprise manifested in the cause of higher education by the citizens of Glasgow, Ky., and of the Baptists of Liberty Association, from which body it receives its name. The one principally instrumental in its foundation is Rev. N. G. Terry, still a member of its board of regents, who was for a number of years in charge of Allen at Glasgow, of which in a development. While conceived the idea that the then being done in the Association of the Baptist and better institution. resolutions looking toward the association adopt at its



“Among other generous promoters and warm friends of the enterprise in Glasgow and elsewhere may be mentioned ex-Governor P. H. Leslie, Major Cheek, Hon. S. E. Jones, and Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., then president of Georgetown College, Kentucky. Dr. Manly drafted the charter for the proposed institution, and it was largely through his influence that it was passed by the State Legislature in 1873. According to this instrument, the college was to be managed by a board of 16 regents or trustees, elected, two each year after the first year, by the association after which it was named. It was also granted all the usual collegiate powers and privileges.

“After its legal basis was thus secured it was decided to locate the institution in that town within the bounds of the association which should offer the greatest inducements. Accordingly, a contest of liberality arose, in which Smith’s Grove, Cave City, and Glasgow participated, the latter securing the college by furnishing a subscription of about \$12,000. Additional funds were soon raised, an admirable site purchased, and a handsome brick building, partly two stories and partly three stories in height, with a front of 140 feet and a depth of 80 feet, erected at a cost of about \$25,000. This structure, which was completed in 1875, is well adapted for its uses and contains, in addition to its excellent rooms for educational purposes, accommodations for 40 boarding pupils. The institution was first designed only for young ladies and was conducted for many years as an exclusively female college. Its course as first established was that usually pursued in female colleges at the time.

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“Upon the completion of its building, its presidency was at first tendered to its chief founder, Rev. N. G. Terry, but on his declining the position the board of regents elected as the first president of the college James H. Fuqua, A. M., an alumnus of Bethel College in 1858 and already a teacher of mark, who has subsequently been prominent in the educational history of the State, as a professor for many years in his alma mater, and for a time chairman of its faculty. President Fugate took charge of Liberty College at its opening in September, 1875, and remained at its head for five years, during which it seems to have been quite prosperous. It sent out its first graduating class of 4 members in 1878 and had 18 other alumnae during the remaining two years of this administration. President Fuqua resigned in 1880 to accept a professorship in Bethel College. His successor in the presidency of Liberty College was Rev. J. B. Reynolds, whose administration continued during one year. It was about this time, when the institution experienced considerable distress financially, that it found a valuable friend and helper in the late Rev. W. W. Gardner, D. D. The original building had not been completed without accumulating a debt of about \$8,000, which was now pressing heavily upon it. It was rescued from this embarrassment by the efforts and energy of Dr. Gardner, who was long connected with the educational work of his church in Kentucky, being for many years professor of theology at Bethel College, and whose labors for and devotion to the cause of education in the State well deserve a special mention. Seeing at this time the work of Liberty College liable to be seriously hindered, he took the field in its behalf and was able to secure money and pledges sufficient to free the institution from debt.



Liberty College about 1907

“After President Reynolds’ retirement from the executive chair of the college, Profs. E. W. Elrod and J. P. Fruit were then associated for two years in its presidency. At the end of this time Professor Fruit resigned to accept the chair of English in his alma mater, Bethel College, and his place was supplied by Prof. E. W. White, who remained associated with Professor Elrod in the management of Liberty until 1889, when both resigned to take charge of Lynnland Institute, which they had jointly purchased. The college at Glasgow had had a good patronage during their administration, its alumnae for the past eight years having numbered 33.

“In the summer of 1889 Rev. T. S. McCall was elected to the presidency of the institution, a position held by him two years, when he resigned to become president of Bethel Female College at Hopkinsville, Ky. The average annual attendance during his administration was about 120 and the number of graduates for the time 11. The next incumbent of the executive chair of Liberty College was Rev. J. M. Bent, D. D., who resigned the presidency of the Baptist College at Pierce City, Mo., in order to accept the position. An unfortunate accident caused the death of Dr. Bent before the end of his second year, and in 1893 Rev. J. M. Bruce, A. M., then pastor of the Baptist Church at Glasgow, was induced to take charge of the college.

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“Mr. Bruce, after Mr. Terry and Dr. Gardner, may be considered in a sense a third founder of the institution, for he rescued it a second time from financial difficulties. Some of the pledges secured by Dr. Gardner could not be collected, and the resulting deficiency, together with some other necessary indebtedness, had accumulated to about \$4,000. Through the efforts of President Bruce this amount was raised and enough more to make considerable improvements in the college property, so that at his resignation in 1895 the institution was left free from debt and prepared for greater usefulness in the future. A primary department was attached to the institution during this administration and, in 1893-94, the number of students rose to 217, the largest in the history of the college. The faculty at that time numbered 7 members. In the summer of 1885, H. J. Greenwell, A. M., an alumnus of Georgetown College, Kentucky, who had had many years’ successful experience at the head of the educational enterprises at Bardstown and other places in Kentucky, became president of the college, which he has since efficiently conducted. Under his administration the institution has steadily increased its matriculation, which was at first considerably reduced by the general financial stringency. The present faculty contains six members, with George J. Burnett, A. B., as vice-president. Arrangements are in progress during the present summer to materially improve the college grounds and buildings and to add several new teachers to the faculty, a large commercial department being among the new features contemplated. The present regular college course in literature and science, together with departments of music and art and a normal course for training teachers, is to be maintained, and improved as the times demand.

“A gradual movement toward what may be called popularizing the institution and making its advantages more accessible to the patronizing association as a whole and to the public generally had been perceptible in its history for several years at the time of the accession of President Greenwell. During Dr. Bent’s administration business and normal courses had been added to its curriculum, and, under Mr. Bruce, it had opened its doors to young men as day pupils. As the logical result of this movement, at the beginning of the present administration all departments of the college were fully opened to young men, separate boarding departments having been provided for the two sexes, and the institution became fully coeducational, thus joining in the general coeducational movement apparent in the educational history of Kentucky in recent years. The total number of graduates of Liberty College, according to the best information at hand, which is approximately correct, is 82, of whom 79 are young ladies and 3 young men; a number of these adorn various stations in different walks of life.”

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1905 Faculty

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Miss White     | Miss Willis  |
| Miss Gorin     | Miss Burnett |
| Miss Garnett   | Mrs. Lowe    |
| Miss Davenport | Miss Moore   |



Class 1905 & 1906

- Top to bottom, left to right  
 Cora Hughes – Lula DeVasher  
 Verder Honeycutt – Kate Depp  
 Mattie Belle Davidson – Duckie Barbour  
 Annie Strader – Lena Holladay  
 Victoria Coombs



- |            |            |                 |                |                  |                   |                 |          |
|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Louise Cox | Leah Rherd | Jennie Leech    | Lotta Bohannon | Lucile Yates     | Odelia Flowers    | Lelia Alexander | Cay Cook |
| Eva Nahm   | Emma Jones | Permela Burnett | Marion Gardner | Jennie Lee Allan | Hattie Lee Jewell |                 |          |
|            |            | Lina Bohannon   | Leta Pace      | Vera Evans       | Cannie Barton     |                 |          |

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CLASS '08.

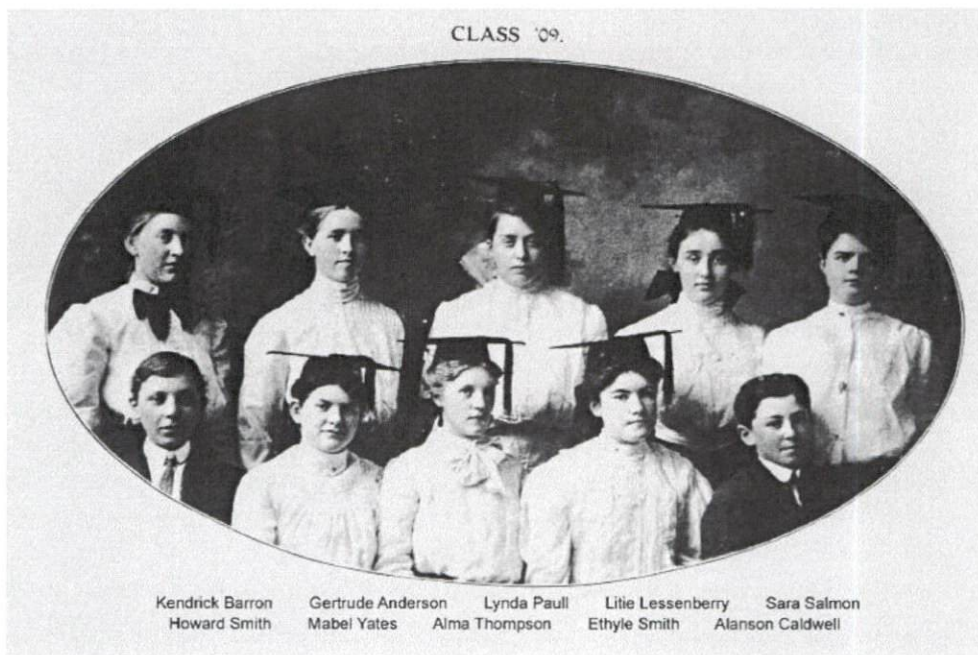


Jimie DeVasher    Lola Beals    Maggie Depp    Olive Gardner    Lera Breeding  
Tom Dickey    Alice Eaton Burnett    Sarah L. Smith    Lockie Young    Mary Belle Judson    John Rogers

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<http://www.barrencoky.com/School/liberty11.htm>

CLASS '09.



Kendrick Barron    Gertrude Anderson    Lynda Paull    Litie Lessenberry    Sara Salmon  
Howard Smith    Mabel Yates    Alma Thompson    Ethyle Smith    Alanson Caldwell



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### *The Confederate Home at Peewee Valley*



*Robert Fortunato portraying a Civil War Confederate Veteran*

At the January meeting of the Society, Mr. Robert Fortunato of the Kentucky Heritage Council took the audience outside of Barren County to the Confederate Home near Louisville, KY in Oldham County, KY.

The home, which occupied a tract of land close to the Confederate Cemetery off Hwy. 146, opened in 1902 as a state residence for indigent southern veterans of the Civil War. Conceived by an idea from native Kentuckian, Bennett H. Young, he noticed, as a former Confederate officer, the need for a shelter for aging Civil War veterans who often suffered from war-related illnesses and unable to provide for themselves.

Young formed a group to raise funds for purchasing property for a home. He secured \$16,000 and they proposed a bill to the State Legislature asking for support for the project. This bill passed unanimously in both houses and a board of trustees appointed to oversee the project. The board purchased the Villa Ridge Inn of Pewee Valley. This inn was originally a luxury summer resort for Louisville businessmen and families. It was an impressive three-story structure that had majestic architecture. It had however closed after a couple of seasons. It was used as a high school for a time and again became available for purchase. The board was able to purchase the building for \$90,000.

The doors opened to its first occupant in November, 1902. At its peak, it was home to about 350 aging and disabled veterans. Throughout its history over 700 veterans were housed here and it closed in 1934 when only five men remained.

Mr. Fortunato furnished the following information courtesy of Rusty Williams' blogspot:

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“For most of the men in the Confederate soldiers’ homes, their military service was forty years behind them. But when they entered the home, they voluntarily returned to a quasi-military of life. At the Kentucky Confederate Home they started at 6 a.m. with a cannon shot from a field artillery piece on the front lawn, and a color guard would raise the U. S. and Confederate flags over the building. The men would fall in for roll call and uniform inspection, then march off to breakfast. (Breakfast might include sliced ham, gravy, fried potatoes, biscuits, fruit preserves and coffee.) If the weather was good, they might stroll the grounds after breakfast, or find a chair on one of the galleries, but the rules prohibited them from leaving the Home’s grounds without the commandant’s permission and a written furlough slip. (Some of the homes required men to perform several hours of “productive work” every day – farming, building repair, painting – unless they were on sick call.)



Circa 1908, courtesy <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jwheat/biographies/lizzie4.html>

“Dinner, served at midday, was the heaviest meal of the day, more suited to a farmer than a sedentary seventy-year-old. Afterwards, they might nap or pursue a hobby (like whittling, gardening or photography).

“There were always games of checkers going on. The special days, though, were when they had some kind of entertainment. Ladies from the United Daughters of the Confederacy would often organize parties or recitals for the old vets. Religious services were held on Sundays and Wednesday night, usually conducted by a local preacher or traveling evangelist. The real treat was when touring vaudeville groups would stop in at the homes to perform for the old men. By the 1920’s, most homes had movie projectors, and local theaters would loan out prints of popular movies.

“Misbehavior wasn’t tolerated, and most homes had a procedure much like a court-martial that could lead to confinement or discharge from the home. The Confederate soldiers’ home men lived up to standards never required of them in civilian life. Some thrived in the environment, others resisted to the point of expulsion.”

In 1906, a complaint was filed with the State about the living conditions, the food, the lodging and the medical care at the Confederate Home in Pewee Valley by a supposed veteran who had begged for temporary lodging there. It was thoroughly inspected and some of the findings included:

It was found that the charges were frivolous ... The physicians in charge were found that the infirmary was “the best managed institution of its kind they had ever seen”. The committee found that

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“all rooms were in a most satisfactory condition; the beds were comfortable and clean, and well kept in every respect; the bath rooms and water closets and all the plumbing and sanitary arrangements were found to be without any objections whatever.” In examining the food provided, the committee noted that the food was of high quality, such as is furnished institutions like the Galt House, Louisville Hotel or Pendennis Club.”

A newspaper, the *Confederate Home Messenger*, was printed from 1907-1911 and all copies have been produced in book form.



Near the Confederate Home at Pee-wee Valley is the Pee-wee Valley Confederate Cemetery. It is the only cemetery for Confederate veterans and 313 vets are buried there.

“To Our Confederate Dead.”

([http://www.panoramio.com/user/1600791/tags/Cemeteries?photo\\_page=2](http://www.panoramio.com/user/1600791/tags/Cemeteries?photo_page=2))

This is one of three sections in the cemetery, one for local burials, one for African-American burials and one for the Confederate veterans.

### Board Member Gary Bewley Makes the News – Outstanding Citizen of the Year



Courtesy Barren County Progress

Gary Bewley was named Outstanding Citizen of the Year at a recent 93<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting and Awards Banquet of the Glasgow-Barren County Chamber of Commerce. Bewley was recognized for his work to restore the historic Morrison Park Holiness Camp on Tompkinsville Road near Glasgow. The camp was founded in 1900 by Rev. Henry C. Morrison, a prominent Methodist preacher who also founded Asbury College. After years of neglect and near ruin of the remaining structures, Bewley began the effort to clean up the acreage and then began working to

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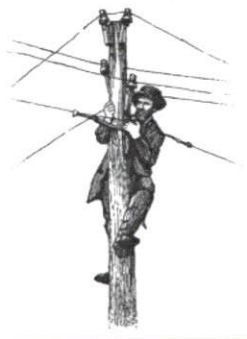
restore the buildings to the present condition. He is shown here receiving his award from Executive Vice President Ernie Myers, right. (Barren County Progress, Thursday, 6 February 2014, page 1).

-also -



In recognition of Gary Bewley's work and that of his crew of volunteers, the Kentucky Historical Society has approved a Kentucky historical marker for placement at Morrison Park. The South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society was honored at its January 23, 2014 meeting to present Gary with a check for \$2,500, payment in full, for the marker. We are most proud of the efforts towards restoration and the historical significance it plays in Barren County history. A dedication service will be held in the near future. Shown is the presentation of the check by Sandi Gorin, President.

### Old Lightning Man Talks



Dallas, TX *Morning News*, Saturday, October 2, 1897, p. 5.

"THE TELEGRAPHER WHO SERVED GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN DURING THE RAID TELLS A STORY. DIFFICULTIES OF WAR TIME WIRES. Gen. Morgan's Way of Spreading Consternation in the Ranks of the Enemy - Famous Messages.



*John H. Morgan*

"Paris, Tex., Oct. 1. - Gen. John H. Morgan's telegraph operator has something to say of the great Kentucky general.

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“George A. Ellsworth, who is familiarly known as “Old Lightning,” was Gen. John H. Morgan’s famous operator during the war. Ellsworth is well known in Texas, having handled the key in the state for a number of years and until recently, when he removed from the Panther city to Algiers, La. The following is from the Telegraph Age:

“July 4, 1862, Gen. Morgan, commanding 850 men, including Col. Basil Duke’s regiment, Gen. R. M. Gano’s regiment, and Col. Hunt’s Georgia battalion, started for Kentucky. We crossed the river near Hopkinsville, Ky., where we attacked and defeated Col. Jordan. Passing through Glasgow, Ky., Gen. Morgan took a detail of ten men, including myself, to tap the Louisville and Nashville railroad telegraph line near Horse Cave, Ky. I always carried a picket instrument, and tapped the wire by connecting a “U” loop on the main line, with my instrument attached to it. I then cut the main wire at the point between the two places where my loop was attached.

“In this the current was never disturbed. Other men went along to hold my loop off the ground with rope halters. We got to the wire about 8 o’clock in the evening during one of the heaviest electric storms I ever witnessed. It was from this incident that I was nicknamed “Lightning,” a name that I have been known by ever since. The rain soon began to fall in torrents, and, although I was greatly inconvenienced, I soon had my instrument attached. Louisville was calling “B. G.” which I knew was Bowling Green, and is still the call for that place. I grounded the wire and answered the call of “B. G.” The following message flashed over the wire:

*“Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1862. – Col. Saunders D. Bruce, commanding, Bowling Green: Morgan with upward of 100 men has crossed the Cumberland river in the direction of the Blue Grass region. Pursue him and drive him from the site. J. T. Boyle.”*

“I repeated the message to Gen. Morgan, and, of course, Col. Bruce never got it. As soon as Gen. Morgan received the message he said: ‘Boys, hold up the wire. This is very important,’ The boys were having a hard time of it in the rain, for the ropes that they were holding the loop up with were soaking wet, and they were being repeatedly shocked by the electric current. We remained there until about 2 o’clock in the morning and drained Louisville of all the information the federals had. Gen. Morgan then sent the following message:

*“Nashville, Tenn. July 9, 1862 – Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding Louisville: Gen. Forest with a large cavalry force attacked Murfreesboro this morning and routed our forces. Stanley Marshall, provost marshal.”*

“It was the first time I had done any work for Gen Morgan, and I afterward found out that he sent the following message to his brother-in-law, J. D. Hunter, at Lexington, to see if I was doing my duty: ‘Send two barrels of whisky to Nashville by express, C. O. D.’

“He signed the message, ‘John Cogle,’ a name that he used when he was a lieutenant in Mexico, whenever he was out on a lark and did not want everyone to know who he was. Mr. Hunter knew whom the message was from, and about a month afterward we learned that the whisky had been shipped as directed, and then returned to Lexington with \$11 charges on it. I had the satisfaction of drinking several glasses of that whisky in Lexington.

“We had thrown the Bowling Green forces off our track and proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., which was held by Col. A. Y. Johnson. We attacked the town about dusk and entered it about 3 o’clock in the

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morning. The telegraph office in the depot as deserted, but the lamp was burning. A musket was standing in the corner with fresh grass under the hammer, which showed that the operator had been out with the home guards defending the town. I tried the circuit and found it all right. I was heard by the operator at Lebanon Junction, but, of course, did not know who answered my call. The unknown operator began calling for B, and I took it for granted that it was Lebanon's call and responded. When he asked *'what of the marauders now?'* I knew then that I was all right, and answered that we were still keeping them at bay. He then wired back, *'If you can hold them until 8 o'clock a train from Louisville will bring soldiers to your assistance.'* This operator had been signing himself X, and Gen. Morgan asked me who it was I was talking to. Not being able to give the general that information, and not wanting to give myself away, I told Z that a man was standing in the office who wanted to bet me that he could not spell the name of his station right the first time. He said *'take the bet'* and wired back *'L-e-b-a-n-o-n J-u-n-c-t-i-o-n.'*

*"Z then wired, "How did the greenhorn think I would spell it?" and I answered, "with two b's."*

*"The troops from Louisville never reached Lebanon in time to molest us, for Capt. Jack Allen, of company B, had already fired a trestle between us and Lebanon Junction.*

*"Our next point was Midway, and when we got within about four miles of the place Gen. Morgan ordered me to take a man named Cabel Maddox and capture the operator and his instruments before he could send the news of our approach. Maddox and I rode ahead and entered the town un-observed, as we did not wear uniforms. I went into the telegraph office and asked the operator to ask Lexington what time it as. He answered that it was '10:10.' I told the man in the office that I was also an operator and would like to come inside the railing. He invited me in, and I asked him why it was the had had only one instrument in the office, when he had two wires running into it. He said that the top wire was the military line and did not have a connection in his office. I then told Maddox to get an axe and chop that top wire. The operator jumped up from his seat, and wanted to know who I was and what I was going to do. I pointed down the Versailles pike where a cloud of dust could be seen and said: *'That is a Company of cavalry coming under the command of Gen. John H. Morgan; you are my prisoner, I will take charge of this office for the time being.'* The military line being cut, Lexington and Frankfort were compelled to send their messages over the railroad wire, which ran into the railroad office. The first message I heard was from Gen. Fennell, commanding at Frankfort, to Gen. Ward at Lexington. It was as follows: *'Gen. Morgan with upward of 1000 men left Versailles this morning in the direction of Midway on the Georgetown pike.'* This being our position exactly, Gen. Morgan asked me to put them off of the track. In about an hour I sent the following message to Gen. Ward at Lexington, after cutting Frankfort off by grounding the wire: *'My message to you in relation to Morgan seems to be incorrect; he has already driven in our pickets here. The capital of the state is in danger. Send us reinforcement, but do not send them by rail.'**

George A. Ellsworth

*"The message, signed Gen. Fennell, Ward marched his men about ten miles out quick time, under the blazing July sun, before was bogus. This gave us time to destroy the took up our march to Georgetown.*



*had the desired effect for Gen. on the Frankfort pike, at double he discovered that the message railroad and telegraph when we*

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“A force of home guards made a slight resistance at Georgetown, and prevented me from capturing this operator and his instruments. He had removed them, but I finally found him and scared him into telling me where they were. We got no news of any importance at this point. We remained at Georgetown several days and left there July 17, headed for Cynthiana, where we defeated the federals under Gen. Metcalf and captured two pieces of fine artillery. We went through Paris, Richmond and Crab Orchard, where I got all the news that was going over the wires. We then started for Somerset, which about wound up our raid in Kentucky. Gen. Morgan ordered me to go ahead with some picket men and capture the operator at Somerset, before he could send out any news of our movements. I arrived there about 10 o'clock in the evening, and the only light in the town at that hour was shining out of the telegraph office windows. I left my horse with the other boys and walked down to the office. I rushed upstairs, and found that the operator had escaped through a back window. A photographer was in the office, and from him I learned that the operator had jumped out of the window as soon as my foot touched the stairs. He said that the operator had just arrived from London, Ky., on horseback, with a set of instruments which he had just finished setting up. He had not sent a line over the wire. I found a signal book in the office with the call of every office on the line in it. I answered and he said *'Hello! When did you get in from London?'* I answered, *'just arrived, and got my instruments in working order.'* He said, *'Keep a sharp lookout for Morgan. He left Crab Orchard to-day.'*”

“Gen. Morgan arrived in about an hour and came direct to the telegraph office. I had already intercepted the following message:

*'Danville, July 21, 1862. –J. T. Boyle, Louisville: My force is green and insufficient to attach Morgan. WOOLFORD.'*”

“Nothing of importance was going over the wire, so Gen. Morgan said: *Lightning, let's go to bed.'*”

“I started to tell Louisville *'Goodnight,'* but they would not listen to my going to bed. About 1 o'clock I wired them that there was no news of Morgan, and I was worn out after riding forty miles from London and carrying two instruments. He said I could go to bed if I would promise to get up at 6 o'clock. I did not get up until 9, and got the hottest *'jacking up'* from Louisville a man ever received over the wires. They even threatened to discharge me.

“Gen Morgan then sent the following famous telegram:

*'Somerset, Ky., July 22, 1862. – George D. Prentice, editor, Louisville Journal: I have passed through seventeen counties, captured 7000 prisoners and destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of United States property.'*”

“At this point the Louisville operator broke in and asked: *'What do you mean by that?'* I answered, *'Wait until you see how this message is signed.'*”

“The message continued: *'All's well in Dixie, John H. Morgan.'* The Louisville operator was surprised and I asked him if he would take another message. He said: *'Yes, go ahead'* and then I sent this one:

*'Somerset, Ky., July 22, 1862. – Gen. Jerry T. Boyle, commanding, Louisville: Good morning Jerry. This telegraph is a great institution. You should destroy it as it keeps us*

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well posted. My friend Ellsworth has copies of all your messages since July 9 on file. I am off for Dixie. JOHN H. MORGAN.”

### *Notice to Barren County Confederates!*

“All free white males of Barren County, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who will not volunteer in the Confederate service, who have a gun or guns, are required to deliver said gun or guns, within twenty days, in Glasgow, Ky., at the office of the undersigned, Inspector of Arms for Barren County. All persons, within the ages above named, who have taxable property to the value of five hundred dollars, and upwards, who have no gun, will attend at the office aforesaid, at the time aforesaid, and make oath to the same, and pay twenty dollars. For which amount, and all guns that are delivered, the said inspector will receipt; which receipt will be evidence of debt against said Confederate Government. All persons, failing to comply with this requisition, will subject themselves to a fine of fifty dollars, and imprisonment until said fine is paid. The undersigned is authorized to receive, accept and qualify, volunteers for the Confederate service, for the term of twelve months. ‘s’ Z. McDaniel, Inspector of Arms, Barren County.” (Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, Documents, Narratives, Illustrative Incidents, Poetry, etc., Edited by Frank Moore, Fourth Volume, G. P. Putnam, New York, 1862, p. 12)

### *SKAGGS CREEK CHURCH ROLL – January, 1966*

Contributed by Nancy Richey.

JIM BOLES – Received by experience and baptism, October, 1950.

ZELMA FISH BOLES – Received by experience and baptism, 1919. Died July 9, 1966. Funeral at Skaggs Creek Church, July 10, 1966. Burial Skaggs Creek Cemetery.

BENTON BOWMAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1947. Was Ordained a Deacon, June, 1853. Elected Treasurer of the Church, October, 1948. Elected a Trustee of the Church property, January, 1860.

ANNIE MARY HESTAND BOWMAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1948.

EVA RASNER BOWMAN – Received by experience and baptism, August, 1919.

VERNICE CHAPMAN BYBEE – Received by experience and baptism, October, 1924.

SPENCER CARTER – Received by letter, 1938. Ordained a Deacon, November, 1945.

MED CHAPMAN – Received by experience and baptism, October, 1934. Elected a Trustee of Church property, January, 1960. Elected Assistant Clerk and first served in October Conference, 1967.



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HUBERT CHAPMAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1938. Was ordained a Deacon, June, 1953. Was elected Trustee of Church property, January, 1960.

IRENE MILLER CHAPMAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1926.

BIRCHIE STRODE CHAPMAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1908.

BERNADINE CHAPMAN CLARK – Received by experience and baptism, July, 1945.

BARBARA ANDERSON CHAPMAN – Received by letter and experience, December, 1966.

RUBY HARLAN – Received by experience and baptism, 1936.

LOY T. HIGH – Received by experience and baptism, 1928.

W. H. HOWARD – Received by letter, 1937. Was ordained to preach, 1945. Was elected Clerk of Church, 1960.

CHLOE MILLER HOWARD – Received by experience and baptism, October, 1917.

WILMA HOWARD – Received by letter and experience, 1953.

RUDOLPH HUME – Received by experience and baptism, 1942.

NELLIE LEE CHAPMAN HUME – Received by experience and baptism, July, 1945.

AGNES EMBERTON IRVINE – Received by experience and baptism, 1919.

JOSH MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1919. Ordained a Deacon, 1932. Ordained to preach, August, 1946.

DORIS ISENBERG MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1925.

JOE BERNARD MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1948.

DON WALLACE MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1948.

EDDIE PAUL MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1948.

NORMA CHAPMAN MILLER – Received by experience and baptism, 1917.

IVY FISH RASNER – Received by experience and baptism, 1921.

CARRIE WHITE WILSON – Received by experience and baptism, 1899.

*GORIN GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141*  
*<http://www.gensoup.org/qorin/index.html> - [sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com)*

**NEW PUBLICATION:** *"A Time for Prudence Rather Than Panic"*. Kentucky and the Spanish Influenza 1918-1920, Illustrated. A diary, almost day by day, taken from KY newspaper accounts and books during the time when the Spanish Influenza raged here. Over 50 to 100,000 died world-wide. In KY, the book shows how the pandemic arrived here, gives death figures, lists many who died. From the cabins of Eastern Kentucky to the larger communities, many families died together, one after another; many without medical attention. Railroads, coal mines, oil fields and industries closed. Public funerals were stopped, schools closed. Raging at the same time as World War I, you'll visit Camp Zachary Taylor when more of our boys died than in the war. Photographs included and a 77 page full-name index. \$20.00 or e-book price (PDF file), \$15.00.

**COMING SOON:** Volume 2 of the above book. With over 15 volunteers US wide, all the death certificates for this time in Kentucky were read and transcribed. This book will be a massive list, county by county of all those who died of the Spanish Influenza and/or pneumonia which went hand in hand. Shown will be names, ages, date of death and cause of death. You may contact the author for more information.



### OLD TIMEY GARDENING

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From *Broomsedge Chronicles, Food Stories From South Central KY 2009-2013*, permission of Loretta Murray. Written by Brent Buckley, Temple Hill as told by Jean Buckley, Temple Hill.

During 1940's in Lucas, Kentucky, neighbors and families stuck together and helped each other through hard times. Jean Buckley recalls the times when her mother taught her children how to live. In the early spring of 1944 around the middle of March Jean's mother, Edith Buckley, was getting ready for the gardening, and a chore it was to plant certain vegetables because back then you just didn't put seeds in the ground and expect them to come up. Back in those days certain plants or seeds needed to be started when the moon was in a certain time, like full moon or after a full moon, or after the first freeze or cold spell. Edith made phone calls on the old hand crank phones by ringing two long and one short ring and then listening for the operator and asking the long-time friend for advice. Back then phones were on a party line, so when Edith made that call, she could hear all the receivers pick up and all the neighbors listening in. She would ask her friend when she needed to plant this and that, and instead of one opinion, she would get five or ten because everybody had their own way, and so the ladies would talk and discuss when they should get started on their gardens.

Gardening was very important because there weren't very many grocery stores, and the few that were around didn't carry many canned goods. "So where else are you going to get these except in a garden?" Jean asked. The farming community was always ready to plant rows of corn, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, squash, but "no broccoli. Mommy and Daddy hated broccoli," Jean said. The first to be planted were always corn, and then tomatoes, then potatoes, cabbage and onions, and finally, squash, beans, and the very last was sweet potatoes because they were for later pickings. For two weeks the families would come together and start planting gardens, everybody helping everybody. They went next door to the neighbors and planted each garden almost identical to their own.

The Lewises were neighbors and city people who had moved to the farm, so they weren't very good farmers. "Mr. Lewis would come to the house and ask Father if he would help him with his garden, and he would always help," Jean said. "Mr. Lewis would buy the seed, and Father would plant everything and keep an eye on it. When time came to harvest the garden, we would get half for the help he had given." Around mid-July or early August, the gardens would start showing that picking would be coming soon. Edith would call the neighbors on the phone and say, "I got beans ready for picking and shelling." In just a few minutes there would be people at the door knocking. They were there to help in the garden. Jean would grab a bucket and head to the garden with Edith and two or three others. "We would start picking our beans," Jean said. "I would have to ask Edith which ones were ready and which ones weren't, and the other ladies would tell me what to look for and what wasn't good. I learned so much from Edith and those ladies. "They would pick a few buckets full and then head onto the front porch, and Jean would sit on the ground, and the ladies would sit in the rocking chairs and talk about the day's news, what they had heard, and the day's gossip. They would break the beans and separate the good and the occasional bad ones they came across. After breaking and shelling the beans, the ladies would go home. Then Jean and Edith would wash the beans and get them ready for canning. Back then Edith was the first

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one to own a pressure canner, and you know what that means. “Everybody wanted to use ours!” Jean said. Back then this was more than fine. Edith would tell everybody just to prep and bring over whatever they wanted to be canned, and she would do it for them. “Momma wouldn’t and didn’t charge them to do it,” Jean said. Back then people wouldn’t have to charge anybody. People would give us some of their canned vegetables or meat that they had prepared. “Everybody took care of each other,” said Jean.

After all the canning was done, they stored the meat and vegetables in the cellar below the smokehouse, “and, boy, was it dark down there!” Jean said. “My brother shut me up in there one day, and you needed a flashlight, and I didn’t have one. I never knew if they did it on purpose or if they actually knew I was there!”. The cellar was the best place for storing food because no matter how cold it got, the canned food would never freeze.

As soon as the canning was done, blackberries would come into season. “The whole neighborhood would go down to the old locust thicket, as they called it, and get the biggest and fattest blackberries that you have ever seen. Edith would make the greatest blackberry cobbler, and Jean and her brothers would drool, just thinking about it. They would come out of there with gobs of blackberries but would be scratched all up and covered in chiggers and ticks. But Jean and her brothers thought it was worth every bit of it.

To this day Jean still grows a garden and shares it with her son and his wife as they help her with it. Jean and her neighbor Rachel Davis call each other and talk about what they are going to grow and when they plan of setting them out. Rachel will grow things that Jean doesn’t, and Jean will grow things that Rachel doesn’t, and when they can them, they swap out so that they both have them for winter. “Some things don’t change even though everything around us does,” Jean said.”

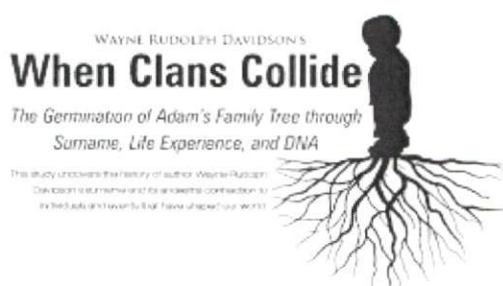
### **JOY TURNED TO MOURNING.**

Williams Located Long Lost Sister Only to Find her Dead.

Louisville, Ky., March 13. – When Clarence Williams was called to the telephone today by Mrs. T. E. Basham and told that his sister, whom he had not seen for 27 years was known to her, his delight knew no bounds. He questioned Mrs. Basham further until she was able to break the news to Williams that his sister was in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Her husband, Clarence Pedigo is employed in the civil service at Washington, and their one baby, a girl, is with him. Williams advertised yesterday for his sister and two brothers, all of whom had been left orphans in Larue County 27 years ago.

The newspapers elaborated the story and the Basham family realized that the Eliza Williams sought was a girl who had come to them from a Catholic orphanage at the age of 14 years and whom they had reared. She married Clarence Pedigo, of Glasgow, Ky., and died last year. (Tucson (AZ) *Daily Citizen*, Friday, 13 March 1908, Volume XXXXIX, Issue 128, Page Six).



The following book will be donated to the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society.

“History is an important part of life for many people, as the lives of today are often shaped by those of yesterday. For Wayne Rudolph Davidson, author of a new book “When Clans Collide: The Germination of Adam’s Family Tree through Surname, Life Experience, and DNA” (published by Abbott Press), history is an integral part of existence worth exploring. This book documents Davidson’s journey of discovery as he attempts to understand where his name comes from and where it could possibly take him. The research took him years as he not only wanted to know the European origins of his name, but what leaps it needed to take in order to reach him, an African American.” It all began with a slave just known as “Adam.”

This excellent book traces both the white and African American Davidson family with much of the material from Barren County. It has many graphs and charts and solid documentation. Mr. Davidson is a research analyst. The book is available from Amazon.com and Barnes & Noble, in hardback, paperback and e-book formats.

Some of the Materials Available in the Manuscripts Department  
Special Collections Library at Western Kentucky University.

For more information you may contact Nancy Richey at [SPCOL@wku.edu](mailto:SPCOL@wku.edu).

Miscellaneous Barren County, Kentucky legal and court records including:

- Administrative bonds and renunciations
- Estate accounts
- Deeds of sale and mortgage
- Marriage contract
- Power of Attorney
- Plat of land
- Bastardy suit relating to Carver family
- Church family – Contracts – Marriage, 1805
- Estates – Flinch, Page and Tinsley, Isaac, 1748-1814, Washington, Dolley and Wilson, Louisa

Wills for: Obediah Howard, Barren County and James Bray, Chesterfield C, VA also includes a short vignette about Eliza Lewis, a former slave of the Howard family, Barren Co.

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Letters to James Frazer, Barren Co., from his brothers, Jeremiah, 1824-1849, and Martin, 1833-1848. Other papers include legal receipts and notes of James, who served as sheriff, county treasurer and county court member of Barren Co, 1822-1846 and an inventory of James Frazer's estate, 1797.

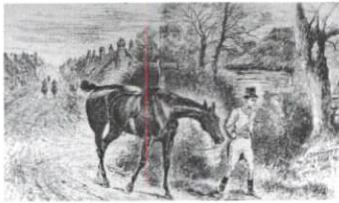
Rhodes Family Deeds: 1812, 1837 and Hardin County, KY, 1838.

John Geter letter to John Sanford, Madison County, KY, commenting on family news, earthquakes, and War of 1812 volunteers from Barren County.

Mexican War letter of John Gillaspay Donan, Barren County, KY to his brother, Fountain, 29 December 1847 from Jalapa regarding conditions in Mexico, morale, yellow fever, etc. Also Mustering-Out List of Co. K, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Foot Volunteers, and Mason's Diploma, 13 October 1847.

Receipts, inventories and letters relating to the business enterprises and travels of merchant Wade Veluzat, Barren County, Ky. Civil War letters to Union sympathizer Veluzat, military passes, and letters from his wife Eliza (Clark) Veluzat describing the family's situation at home. Material related to the Veluzat and Pace family genealogies is also included. (Descriptions written by Jonathan Jeffrey, Manuscripts Librarian.).

### Horses' Trail of Blood



"A gentleman who traveled over the road from here to Tompkinsville one day last week, in talking with a News man of his trip said: "I tell you, the roads are in a worse condition than I ever saw them. I had rather start to Boston today than to start back to Tompkinsville. Why, I could almost trace every step the horses take by the bloodstains left on the ground. The ground was frozen just enough to cut the horses' feet all to pieces, and the poor animals hobbled along like they were walking on glass, every now and then sinking in the frozen mud up to their knees and pulling their feet out dripping with blood. Occasionally the horse would give a groan of pain, and looking down one could see blood trickling down from a fresh cut on their swollen legs. How the mails ever got through I can't understand. I think the mails ought to be stopped until the roads get so they can be traveled without inflicting such cruel punishment on the horses." – Glasgow (Ky.) News. (From the Cleveland, OH *Plain Dealer*, Wednesday, March 15, 1899, Issue: 74, Page: 4)

### **Duties of a County Court Clerk in 1867**

The following is taken from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Begun and Held in the City of Frankfort, on Monday, The Second Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1867, and of the Commonwealth the Seventy-Sixth. Frankfort, KY, 1867. Page 397:

Section 3. The clerk of the county court, in each county of the Commonwealth, shall, before he issues a license authorizing any clergyman or other person to celebrate any marriage, receive from the party applying therefor a certificate, stating the time and place where the marriage is to be solemnized; the name, age, place of birth, parentage of both parties (i. e., whether the parents were born in the United States or in foreign countries), and the condition (i.e., whether single or widowed) of each of the parties to be married.

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2d. He shall receive from the assessor the lists of births and deaths, and copy the same according to the directions of the State Registrar, and send the copy to the Auditor of Public Accounts, along with a list of marriages, made out from his certificates, in the form prescribed by the Registrar, on or before the first day of July (when tax lists are due), annually. He shall see that the lists of births and deaths returned by the assessor shall be in form proper to be readily understood when bound into volumes.

3d. He shall cause the lists of births, of deaths, and of marriages, to be securely stitched in pasteboard, in separate volumes, convenient for reference, whenever the number of each shall have accumulated so as to form a properly sized volume, taking care that the different years be placed in regular order as to time. He shall attach to each volume an alphabetical index of each name of a white person found therein. He shall carefully preserve at least one copy of each annual report in his office for convenient reference. He shall see that all blanks relating to the registration of births, &c., sent to his office by the Registrar, are properly distributed. And he shall deliver to the assessor, along with the blanks prepared for his use by the Registrar, the certificates of physicians, &c., the better to enable him to make a correct list of births and deaths. Along with his copy of the assessor's book, he shall send to the Auditor a statement of the names of each physician, surgeon, and midwife, who shall have complied with the duties required of them by this act."

### PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND MIDWIVES.

4. It shall be the duty of each physician, surgeon, and midwife to keep a registry of all births and deaths at which he or she shall have professionally attended, showing, in case of births, the date and place of birth, the color and sex of the child, the name, if known; whether born alive or dead; the residence and nativity of the parents; the name and surname of the father, and maiden name and surname of the mother, and the occupation of the father: *Provided*, That when the child is illegitimate, the name of the supposed father shall not be given: *And provided further*, That when two or more physicians, surgeons, or midwives may have attended professionally at any birth, that one longest in attendance shall make the registry.

2d. And in case of a death, showing the name, age, sex, color, condition (i.e., whether single, married, or widowed), place of birth, residence and occupation of deceased, and the cause of death, together with the names and surnames and nativity of the parents: *Provided* That when more than one physician or surgeon shall have been in attendance at the time of death, the registry shall be made by him longest in attendance.

3d. The registry of each birth or death shall be filed with the clerk of the county court of the county in which it occurred, on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> day of January next succeeding.

4<sup>th</sup>. The owner or keeper of every house, jail, penitentiary, factory, alms-house, hospital, steamboat, or other public institution, shall be particular to furnish to the assessor a correct list of every birth or death which may have occurred therein, with all the items herein required.

5<sup>th</sup>. To enable assessors to collect full and correct information touching these facts, they shall have full power to swear and interrogate any person in his county for this purpose; and it shall be the duty of all persons, with or without oath, when thereto required by the assessor, to give him, fully and truly, all the information in his power touching these facts.

# TRACES – VOLUME 42 – ISSUE 1

6. The list of births, marriages, and deaths on file in the clerk's office, as also the copy of those lists furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts, or a duly certified copy of the record of any birth, marriage, or death, from either of them, given and certified by the keeper of such record, shall hereafter be admitted and received in all courts in this Commonwealth as *prima facie* evidence of such birth, marriage, or death therein recorded or certified: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to any birth, marriage, or death which may have occurred beyond the bounds of this Commonwealth or in years prior to that for which lists are then being taken."

## CENSUS OF PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONAL OR MILITARY SERVICES

With Their

NAMES, AGES, AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

As

Returned By the Marshals of the Several Judicial Districts

Under

THE ACT FOR TAKING THE SIXTH CENSUS

WASHINGTON

Printed by Blair and Rives, 1841

Shown: Names of pensioners for revolutionary or military services, age, names of heads of families with whom pensioners resided June 1, 1840.

### Allen County:

James McIlroy, 80, William B. McIlroy  
Asa Tiffany, 60, Joseph Martin  
Elizabeth Wright, 81, Elizabeth Wright  
John Durham, 88, John Durham  
Nancy Gatewood, 74, Fletcher Gatewood  
John Brooks, 86, John Brooks  
Dorcas Alexander, 74, John G. Alexander  
George T. Hector, 89, George T. Hector  
Daniel Pitchford, 79, Daniel Pitchford  
Stephen Merritt, 80 Stephen Merritt  
Christopher Haines, 80, Christopher Haines  
George Stovall, 79, George Stovall

### Barren County:

#### Northeastern Division.

Frederick Smith, 86, Frederick Smith  
John Watson, 77, John M. Watson  
Thomas Goodman, 77, Littleberry Goodman  
Callam Bailey, 92, William T. Bailey  
Sarah Key, 78, James Bennett

### Hart County continued:

Daniel Morris, 74, Daniel Morris  
Benjamin D. Corder, 77, B. D. Corder  
Joshua Crump, 75, Jos. Crump  
Jeremiah Harber, 47, Jeremiah Harber

### Barren County Southwestern Division:

Ambrose Huffman, 86, Henry Huffman  
Margaret Higdon, 74, Margaret Higdon  
William Bell, 89, William W. Bell  
Richard Bailey, 78, Richard Bailey  
Philip Carter, 74, Philip Carter  
Thomas Green, 77, Thomas Green  
Philemon Sanders, 78, Philemon Sanders  
Jonathan Hunt, 80, Jonathan Hunt  
John Renfro, 80, Joseph Renfro  
Liddy Harris, 78, John R. Harris  
Absalom Hughes, 86, Absalom Hughes  
William Carson, 80, William Carson  
John Cosby, 99, John Cosby  
John Duff, 80, John Duff  
Rodeham Laurence, 78, Rodeham Laurence  
John Cole, 88, John Cole  
John Patterson, 77, John Patterson

### Hart County:

Lawrence Campbell, 75, Benjamin Shrieve

### Warren County:

Miles Bellows, 80, William W. Bowers  
John Billingsley, 87, John Billingsley  
William Hayse, 77, William Hayse  
Christopher Haven, 88, Saml

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Michael Hatter, 81, Michael Hatter  
John Bomar, 83, John Bomar  
Joseph Timberlake, 88, M. K. Dye

## Haven

Jesse Kerby, sen, 83, Jesse Kerby, sen  
Leonard Kerby, 79, Leonard Kerby, jr  
Ralph Young, 87, Ralph Young

## Monroe County:

Joseph Gist, 89, Joseph Gist  
Jacob Goodman, 80, Jacob Goodman  
Matthew Kidwell, 80, M. Kidwell  
Pleasant Haily, 84, Pleasant Hailey  
Elijah Veach, 89, Samuel B. Jinkins  
John Rainer, 85, John Rainer  
John Giles, 84, John Giles  
Fleming Smith, 96, Dorcas Page  
Harden Denham, 78, Harden Denham  
Thomas Brown, sen, 84, Thomas Brown, sen.  
Solomon Dickerson, 80, Solomon Dickerson  
Thomas Bartlee, 77, Thomas Bartlee, jun  
John Morehead, 90, Rebecca Morehead

## **REMINDER!!!**

Have you renewed your subscription to TRACES? An application will be found at the end of this issue. Send it in today!!

### Bank Bandits Return for Horse and Buggy Exchange This for Buick Car; Leave Note Promising Better "Stunt"

Lexington (KY) *Herald*, Thursday, April 8, 1920, Issue: 99, Page: 2,1

[Special to The Herald]

GLASGOW, Ky., April 7. – Two bank robbers who pushed President Samuel D. Caldwell in the vault of the People's Bank of Cave City, 13 miles north of here, Tuesday noon and escaped with \$8,500 in currency, gold and silver, last night returned to Glasgow Junction with a horse and buggy stolen from a farm in the knob country, where they had fled from a posse, and then continued on their way to Glasgow, where they abandoned it and stole an automobile. Here their trail was lost. In the buggy was found a note which read:

"I have just been fooling with you birds this time. Next time I'll show you a real stunt. –W."

#### One Bandit a Woman

The bandits are said to have been recognized by Cave City and Glasgow Junction residents who saw them flee from the bank in a Ford sedan, as Tom Slaughter, alias C. C. Wilson, wanted in Alabama for bank robbery and a fugitive from officers here for several months, and his wife, who at the time a sheriff's posse attempted to arrest the man at his home in Glasgow Junction, held the officers at bay with a shotgun while her husband escaped. At one time the posse, which returned from an unsuccessful chase this morning, was so close to the bandits that the two shed their overcoats. They had abandoned a lap



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rug in the Ford sedan in which they escaped from Cave City, but not a penny of the stolen money was at any time abandoned.

The horse and buggy was stolen from the farm of Gary Smith, two miles west of Tunnel Hill, and driven to Glasgow some time during the night. It was abandoned in front of the residence of J. B. Harvey, who discovered the note. The “W” signed to the note is taken here to mean “Wilson,” the name by which Slaughter, the bank robber was known at Glasgow Junction.

The automobile which the bandits then stole was standing in a porte cochere. Which direction the fleeing pair took in the stolen auto could not be ascertained. The Kentucky license number of the car is 46366. The number of the motor is 550545. The name of the owner, Miss Dora Combs, is on the steering wheel.”

An additional story from the New Orleans, LA *Picayune*, Thursday, April 8, 1920, Page1:

LOUISIANA ROBBER AGAIN GETS AWAY. Dashes by With Woman Pal as Officers Struggle With Ditched Auto.

Louisville, April 7. – A man and a woman, alleged robbers of the People’s Bank at Cave City, Ky., yesterday of \$8500, late today eluded Louisville police, who, in fast automobiles, blocked roads leading to the city in an effort to apprehend them.

Working on the report that the robbers were headed for Louisville, from West Point, twenty miles away, police went to the city outskirts. Their machine was unintentionally driven into a ditch and while the police were endeavoring to pull it out, another machine, described as the one used by the bandits, raced by them. The automobile was not seen again. (Remainder a repeat of first article.) See his capture in the Summer issue!

### IN SYMPATHY

Loss of a long-time officer of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society.

Kenneth Beard, 73, of Glasgow, died Tuesday, January 7, 2014 at the Medical Center in Bowling Green, KY. He was born in Larue County, the son of the late Lindsey Burlin Beard and Evelyn Allen Bennett of Elizabethtown who survives. Kenneth was an engineer with the Mallory Corp. in Glasgow. He had been a member of Bethel Baptist, Glasgow Baptist and Immanuel Baptist Churches. He is survived by his wife Jane McInteer Beard, three children, three brothers, three sisters, several nieces and nephews. Ken was married to Jane for forty-eight happy years; a quiet soul who was endlessly curious about how things worked. He loved his family, genealogy, and making things work. He will be missed. Funeral services were held Friday, January 10<sup>th</sup> at the A. F. Crow Funeral Home in Glasgow with burial in the Bethel Baptist Church Cemetery in Larue County.

PLEASE PICK UP YOUR MAIL!

In earlier times, people didn’t have mail delivery and depended many times on a notice from the Glasgow newspaper to see if there were letters awaiting them. The following list was dated January 2d, 1827.

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“Remaining in the Post-Office, at Glasgow, Kentucky, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1827, which, if not taken out before the 1<sup>st</sup> of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.” The number after the name shows the number of letters being held. Names spelled as typeset.

-A-

Andersonn Wm 2  
Anderson Ad B  
Anderson Ann N  
Amyx Matthew  
Allen Jas  
Anderson John H  
Anderson Robt T  
Allen Wm

-B-

Baker John  
Bishop Lowry  
Bell Wm 3 forks  
Button John  
Bell Wm 2  
Bueford Simeon 2  
Bell Thomas  
Bowdry Sam'l P 2  
Bryan James  
Britt Obadiah 3  
Brooks Homer  
Barrek Russel  
Broun Stephen  
Breeding Jacob  
Baugh Phil  
Burks John  
Beal Drewry  
Barber William  
Bowls Sarah Ann C  
Bybee William  
Bagby John  
Bybee Sherwood  
Bagby Sylvanus  
Byrd Robert  
Bradly Geo  
-F- continued:

Finch Bolin  
Farris Jane  
Fraye James

Brada Thomas  
Bybee Byram  
Beam Capt  
Barabour Capt  
Baker John Rev'd 2  
Blane Geo Capt  
Barton James jr  
Bybee Neal McClan  
Bowles Wm

-C-

Camptire Elija H  
Coleman Wyatt  
Cardin James  
Cambs Thos  
Culp John  
Chastain Edward G  
Coddington John  
Clayton Thomas  
Carpenter Andrew  
Crenshaw Waller  
Crenshaw Benjamin  
Cox Moxs Big  
Carter James Majr  
Chapman Will Capt  
Courts Will Capt  
Curd Dan'l  
Calvin Sam'l  
Cole Wm H  
Crenshaw Thompson  
Crenshaw Benj Mills  
Clayton John  
Curd Jesse  
Coony John  
Campton Elias H  
Jameson James B  
James Thomas  
Jameson Geo  
Jones Sampson  
Jewell Jonathan  
Judale Wm H

-D-

Downing B enj  
Dickinson Polly  
Doss Martin  
Davidson Benjamin 2  
Duff John or Nath'l 2  
Davidson John  
Dougherty Joseph  
Delph Merryman  
Devees Cornelius  
Dale Reuben  
Dale Wm  
Duff John  
Douglas Samuel

-E-

Everitt Samu'l  
Edgar James  
Edmunds Capt Wm 3  
Ellis William  
Emerson Rev'd Z 2  
Evans Alexander  
Eubank Joseph  
Edwards C & Thos

-F-

Filpot William  
Freeman John  
Fowler Sam'l  
Frank Peter  
Froggett William  
Furlong Sam'l  
Fields Jesse M  
-N-

Nevil Joseph  
Nevil James  
Nicholas Jeremiah  
Nuckles Andrew

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-G-

Gillock James  
 Gillock Wm  
 Green Geo C  
 Gassaway Sam'l

-H-

Hiser Benjamin  
 Homan Elyzabeth  
 Hall John  
 Hardin Benjamin  
 Hamilton Adams D  
 Hall Thomas  
 Hamell John  
 Harris Xenaphon  
 Hill Mildred  
 Hester Francis  
 Harding Culbirth 2  
 Harlow Maj'r Wm D  
 Harlow Micajah  
 Harlow John  
 Hamilton Abner  
 Huffman Abrous  
 Hardy capt  
 Hall James col  
 Huffman Henry  
 Higdon John  
 Hall Michael W esq  
 Higdon Joseph  
 Henderson Joseph 2  
 Harrison Reuben  
 Harper Absalom  
 Howell Rawley  
 Hughes Absalom

-J-

Jones Nicholas  
 Jett Margaret  
 Jolliff James 2

-T- continued:

Tinnell Geo W  
 Timby John T  
 Tompkins Christo'r S  
 Thomas Presley

Jewell Benson

-K-

Kinchels Aaron  
 King John capt  
 Kinchels Anbrous

-L-

Lemmon Reudim  
 Leeper William  
 Lewis john  
 Lambirth John  
 Lessenberry Polly  
 Lock Rev'd Jacob 2  
 Lyrn David and sons  
 Leeper Rob't  
 Lear Mathias  
 Lewis Simeon

-M-

Martin Henry capt  
 Maxy Edward  
 McGinnis Wm  
 Murrell Sam'l  
 Mattheus James  
 Matteus John jr  
 McClure Eliza J 2  
 McMillian Francis  
 Myers Henry  
 Middleton Henson  
 Miller Archibald  
 Malone Sam'l P  
 Monroe Wm  
 Murray Leonard H  
 Miller Robt  
 Mentillo James

-W-

White Obadiah  
 Williams Jas  
 Wade Winslow W  
 Woodson David

-P- and -Q-

Payne Benjamin  
 Page Geo 2  
 Pomberton Charles  
 Pryor David  
 Parks William  
 Parish Nathaniel H  
 Parks Sam'l  
 Pedigo Joseph  
 Preston John capt  
 Price Daniel  
 Petty Ralph Rev'd 2  
 Perkins Charles  
 Quisenberry Doc

-R-

Reed Andrew  
 Ritter Joseph  
 Radford Carlton T 2  
 Ralston Robt W  
 Reeves Geo  
 Rose James  
 Ray John esq'r  
 Roberts Doct'r A  
 Ralston Joseph

-S-

Shirly Thomas  
 Shockly Lemuel  
 Smith Pemberton  
 Slaughter Thos K  
 Smith Newberry  
 Snoddy Cary  
 Smith James

-T-

Toyman Abraham  
 Wilson Alexander  
 Wilcoxon Wm  
 White Edmond  
 Wright Thos  
 Warren David  
 Wood Wm J

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Thompson Lacy Miss  
Twyman Charles M  
Tracy Isaac  
Tracy Erasmus  
Twyman Wm  
Tunstall Leonard

Whitney Jose  
Wilson Sebert  
Wilson Jonathan  
Wells William  
Warder Mrs Louisa L  
Webb William

Williams capt John  
Wooten Joseph 2  
Williams Jonas  
Signed: W. A. Bush, P. M.  
Glasgow, January 2d, 1827-7-3t

### *Victorian Mourning Customs*

By Sandi

In the Victorian era, great care was given to jewelry, clothing and mementos made of hair. Bereavement involved their entire life for some time. And during this era, there were many deaths with many being children who didn't make it to even their toddler stage. Out of twenty children born, three died. Death was caused by the diseases of the time, from drinking untreated water, patent medicines and childbirth. The following brief description would apply to those who could afford it. Many aspects were followed by the less wealthy but many fewer "trappings."

The Victorians also lived by etiquette. Books were written explaining how one behaved, the proper behavior for all occasions. Death customs were followed strictly with possibly some variations in different areas of the country. One dare not vary from the expected, even in the death of a loved one.

Mourning was done in two stages called deep (or full) mourning and half-mourning. Both had their own rules. Even household servants were expected to follow the same etiquette.

Curtains were drawn.

Clocks were stopped at the time of death.

Mirrors were covered – a superstition that the spirit of the deceased would become trapped in the reflective glass.

The body was watched every moment until burial.

Guards were sometimes hired to stay at the grave to deter grave robbers.

Funerals couldn't be too elaborate but the coffins were carved and decorated with gilding. Hearses were pulled by horses who were adorned with black ostrich plumes. In some areas, if one didn't have a black horse, the horse was dyed and then had black and silver trappings.

If wealthy, families could hire professional mourners who walked in the funeral procession, looking mournful and sobbing.

If a child's funeral, white played an important role. The mourners wore white gloves and the horses had white ostrich plumes; the coffin itself was painted white.



While in deep mourning, women adopted a dress of black crepe. It was made of a dull fabric with no sheen. Parasols and handkerchiefs were trimmed in black and had no decorations or lace. Men's outfits were basic

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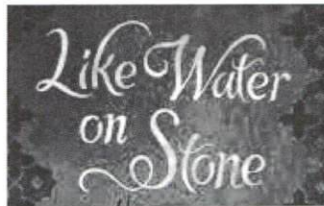
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black suits with black armbands. Children wore black and babies were attired in white outfits which were trimmed with black ribbons.

### *A typical mourning dress*

A widow mourned for her husband at least two years with one year being in deep mourning. Her social life was limited. During the second year of mourning, called half-mourning she was allowed to wear a silk dress, black. She could wear pearls, black cut glass or amethysts. When the year of half-mourning was over she could revert to her regular clothes. Many widows however remained in black the rest of their lives unless they re-married.

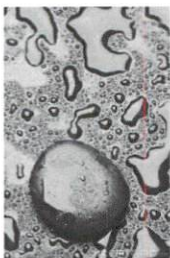
On the death of a child parents deep mourned for nine months and half-mourned for three months. The same held for children mourning the death of their parents. A brother or sister was mourned for three months each in deep and half-mourning. The deaths of relatives such as in-laws, aunts and uncles, cousins, etc. demanded a period of mourning from six weeks to three months.



By Curt B. Witcher, *Genealogy Gems*, Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, Fort Wayne, IN.

Most of us are at least passingly familiar with the concept of “water on a stone.” Though something may be literally, or figuratively, as hard as a rock, persistent drops of water trickling over the stone will eventually cause the stone to crack and break apart. And yes, it typically takes a long time.

We know this is true in our research. Continually looking to discover every shred of information about a potential ancestor’s life—from where he lived and worked to the church where his family worshipped, and special activities and records of the ethnic group of which he was a part—can break nearly every one of our brick walls. It can take a lot of looking as well as significant time evaluating, but eventually we usually crack that stone.



The concept of “water on a stone” can work in other ways in the genealogy space, other not-so-positive ways. Often we become so focused on our own research that we don’t notice all of the small but extremely consequential events occurring around us that eventually will have dramatically negative effects on future generations being able to discover and tell their stories. Individuals from coast to coast perennially forget to secure their family keepsakes and records from natural disasters. Almost every time a house is lost to a fire, flood or tornado, a little personal library also is lost forever. It’s heart-breaking to watch families in Moore, Oklahoma, desperately search through mounds of rubble for family heirlooms, or flood victims in San Antonio, Texas, search through water, mud and destruction for pictures and family albums. There is such joy and excitement when an individual finds one military citation or a family Bible, and yet the unspoken reality is that most all of the precious, unique family documents are gone. If each of us continues to do nothing about safeguarding and sharing our family stories, it’s “water on the stone” of future generations’ ability to find relevant data.

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Schools all over the country are deciding to no longer allow their local libraries to acquire their yearbooks under the pretext of protecting their students' identities and privacy. Certainly not one of us wants our young peoples' lives put in danger, or their identities and privacy placed in peril. However, in the haste and zeal to appear to be doing something about an important issue, there are many unintended consequences whose effects are long lasting. It's particularly disturbing when such decisions are not fact-based but rather, purely emotion-based. There is no personal, identifying information with a student's name in a school yearbook that couldn't otherwise more easily be obtained from other sources. But yet, it's today's yearbooks that will suffer extinction in local history collections. Ironically, just a few short years from now, those same school officials likely will be contacting their local libraries for their own personal research purposes, or to work on a celebratory account of the school, and be irritably surprised not to find the yearbooks and the slice of history they would have provided. More "water on the stone" of future generations' ability to find relevant information.

Coast to coast, legislative bodies are actively seeking to restrict access to vital records and other documents that are key to our ability to discover and tell our stories. Numerous states are proposing to close access to birth records for 125 years. At the same time, many are proposing that death records be closed for 75 years after an individual's demise. One state's change to the access to its death records would technically/legally only qualify the deceased to have access. Really?! All this is being done under the guise of protecting identities and privacy. Yet the overwhelming majority of identity theft activities are perpetrated without even a hint of these records being used. Most every citizen is so disenfranchised from these legal processes that he or she doesn't even notice or know that these codes and regulations are being written into law. The many thousands of fraudulent tax returns based on false identifications and stolen social security numbers have nothing to do with everyday citizens accessing the records that document their history; they have to do with a federal government entity that engages in processes that are neither contemporary nor secure. It is yet more "water on the stone" of our grandchildren's ability to find their stories.

We see abandoned cemeteries year after year on our vacation treks and muse what a shame it is, but take no action, not even to preserve the cemeteries in our own hometowns. Where are the sextons' records and the cemetery plat maps? Who is capturing the images of the tombstones eroding from acid rain and other environmental impacts? In courthouses across the country, dedicated, hard-working clerks and their staffs are trying to deal with generations, and sometimes centuries, of old, deteriorating records with precious few resources. The examples are nearly infinite. I challenge us to significantly increase our awareness of the hundreds upon hundreds of seemingly small and disconnected events that, like water on a stone, continuously erode our abilities to discover our families' stories and pass them along to our descendants.

### BEING RESEARCHED BY OUR MEMBERS

Remember, when you renew your membership, you may submit up to three names you are researching. The following have been received since the list issue. If you correspond with these individuals, please remember to enclose a SASE!

BALLARD, DURRETT, FANSLER: 312 E. Washington St., Glasgow, KY 42141

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BIRGE, CRUMPTON, LEWIS: Norma J. Draper, 1734 Old Buck Creek Rd., Adolphus, KY 42120  
BRIDGES, HERNDON, RICHMOND: Ruth Bridges Wood, 156 Lohden Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141  
BRIDGES, HUCKABY, PAYNE: Alice Kinslow Kugler, Rte. 91, Box 1060, Cross Timbers, MO 65634  
BRITT, CRAWFORD, LANE: Cheyanne C. Zink, 630 Moon Lake Dr., N. Weslaco, TX 78596-9657  
BRITT, EDWARDS, SHARP: H. Sue Shafer, 8 S. 27<sup>th</sup> St., Richmond, IN 47374  
BURKS, DICKERSON, LAFFERTY: Donna Craven, 477 Monroe Ave., Glencoe, IL 60022  
CARVER, LANE, PECK: Martha P. Harrison, 1786 Capital Hill Church Rd., Fountain Run, KY 42133  
COLE, JESSIE, SPARKS: Barbara Pendleton, 822 N. Green St., Glasgow, KY 42141  
CRAIN, GERALD, MARTIN: Chrystal B. Talbott, P. O. Box 6497, Maryville, TN 37802  
DOYLE, ROGERS, WELLS: Beverly Brannan, 617 E. Street, Washington, DC 20002-5229  
FOLDEN, PITCOCK, THOMERSON: John R. Pitcock, 7110 Rolling Creek Blvd., Louisville, KY 40228  
GOODSON, POAGE: Rev. Dr. Bennet Poage, 297 Rosemont Garden, Lexington, KY 40503  
HARDY, OWEN, TRIBBLE: Dean H. Lewis, P. O. Box 409, Medanales, NM 87548  
HAYES, HERRING, WILSON: Diana Laubenstein, 19126 Liggett St., Northridge, CA 91324  
HAZELIP, RIGDO: Bonnie Dillon, 2571 Edgehill Dr., Lexington, KY 40510  
HOLTON, McDANIEL, SHUFFETT: Mike McDaniel, 202 Tyne Rd., Louisville, KY 40207  
MORRIS, REID, SCRUGGS: Lindell A. Morris, 2423 Fulton Ave., Davenport, IA 52803  
NORRIS, SIBLEY, WADE: Betty J. Christianson, 3621 Georgia NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110  
KINCHELOE, NUCKOLS, SEARS: Judy Nuckols Lowe, 171 Elm Road, Glasgow, KY 42141

## VETERANS LISTED ON VETERAN'S WALL IN GLASGOW, PART 4

Continued from Volume 41, Issue 4, 2013. Any typographical errors that occur I have attempted to correct when known.

NADILE	VINCENT	USA	F-23	1	
NANCE	GARNET J.	USN	G-23	1	
NEAGLE	WILLIAM T.	USA	H-23	1	
NEILLY	WILLIAM R.	USAAC	A-48	2	
NELSON	JAMES M.	KNG	H-75	4	
NELSON	JAMES O.	USA	J-75	4	
NELSON	JOHN R.	USAF	K-75	4	
NELSON	JOSEPH L.	USA	L-75	4	
NELSON	JOSEPH M.	USA	A-76	4	
NETHERY	MORREY M.	USA	E-115	11	
NEVILLE	LELAND H.	USAF	J-23	1	
NICHOLS	BENNIE C.	USAAF	A-96	7	
NICHOLS	LEE T.	USA	K-23	1	
NICHOLS	PHILIP A.	USA	L-23	1	
NIMS	DONALD F.	USA	B-76	4	
NORMAN	BOBBY C.	USMC	B-64	3	
NORMAN	CARL D.	USN	A-24	1	
NORMAN	KEITH W.	USA/KNG	C-76		4
NORMAN	RONDAL D.	USA	B-24	1	
NORMAN	TIM W.	USA	D-76	4	
NORRIS	GARY T.	USA	C-64	3	

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NORRIS	JAMES T.	USA	D-643	
NORRIS	RONDALD D.	USA	E-64 3	
NORRIS	SAMUEL H.	USA	F-64 3	
NOVOSEL	DONALD	USCG	B-48 2	
NUCKOLS	JOHN H.	USA	C-48 2	
NUCKOLS	PAUL L.	USA	E-76 4	
NUCKOLS	ROBERT K.	USN	C-24 1	
NUNALLY	WALLACE L.	USA	F-101 8	
NUNN	CARROLL E.	KNG	D-482	
NUNN	CHARLES Y. JR	USA/KNG	E-48 2	
NUNN	DANNY G.	USAF	E-121 13	
NUNN	LUTHER E.	USA	D-241	
NUNN	PAUL M.	USMC	F-115 11	
NUNN	RONDALL S.	USA	F-48 2	
NUNN	WALTER	USA	E-24 1	
NUNN	WINSTON C.	USMC	F-24 1	
O'BRIEN	JAMES P.	USA	G-482	
OLINICK	ROBERT F.	USAF	H-482	
OLIVER	GARY L.	KNG	G-241	
OLIVER	JAMES C.	USA	H-241	
OLIVER	PEARL L.	USA	J-24 1	
OLIVER	RONDEL R.	USA/KNG	G-64 3	
OLIVER	WILLIAM J.	KNG	H-643	
OUSLEY	EVERETT G.	USA	K-24 1	
PACE	FLOYD K.	USN	L-24 1	
PACE	JAMES B.	USA	F-76 4	
PACE	JAMES L.	USN	G-764	
PACE	JAMES T,	USAF/USA	J-48 2	
PACE	ROBERT L.	USA	H-764	
PACE	ROY E.	USA	J-76 4	
PACE	ROY J.	USA	K-76 4	
PAGE	CHARLES W.	USA/KNG	F-121 13	
PAGE	PAUL R.	USA	B-125 14	
PALMORE	GREGORY L.	USAF	J-64 3	
PALMORE	JAMES P.	USN	K-48 2	
PALMORE	RALPH L.	KNG	L-48 2	
PALMORE	WERT C. JR.	USMC	A-25 1	
PALMORE	WIRT C. SR.	USA	A-48 2	
PARDUE	HARRY E. JR.	USA	B-49 2	
PARKER	CARROL F.	KNG	A-107 9	
PARKER	FRANK T.	KNG	G-115 11	
PARKER	RANDY E.	KNG	C-49 2	
PARKER	ROGER W.	USA	K-64 3	
PARRISH	MALCOM W.	USN	C-111 10	
PATTERSON	RALPH S.	USA	D-492	
PATTERSON	MARVIN R.	USAF	G-101 8	
PAYNE	DALE L.	USA	E-49 2	
PAYNE	KENNETH	USA	B-25 1	



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PAYNE	RONDALL B.	USA	A-86 5	
PAYNE	RUSSELL D.	USA	F-49 2	
PEDEN	CHARLES F.	USA	L-90 6	
PEDEN	HUGH W.	USN	G-49 2	
PEDEN	JAMES E.	USMC	L-76 4	
PEDEN	JOHN T.	USA	H-49 2	
PEDEN	RALPH T.	USA	B-86 5	
PEDIGO	ERNEST L.	USA/KNG	J-49	2
PEDIGO	GEORGE W. SR.	KNG	L-64	3
PEDIGO	JAMES A.	USAAC	D-111 10	
PEDIGO	JAMES D.	USAF	A-65 3	
PEDIGO	JAMES R.	USA	H-115 11	
PEDIGO	WILLIAM E.	USA	E-111 10	
PEIL	WILMER H.	USCG	F-111 10	
PENDLETON	THOMAS P.	USA/KNG	C-86	5
PENNYCUFF	MAURICE B.	USAF	C-25 1	
PERKINS	CLIFTON C.	USMC	B-65 3	
PERKINS	DOUGLAS R.	USMC	A-91 6	
PERKINS	JACKIE L.	KNG	D-25 1	
PERKINS	LARRY D.	USA	C-125 14	
PERKINS	MAURICE E.	USN	A-77 4	
PERKINS	ROBERT C.	USAF	C-65 3	
PERKINS	TRISTRAM E.	USA	B-77 4	
PETERSON	ROBERT T.	USA	E-25 1	
PETERSON	ROY A.	USA	F-25 1	
PHIPPS	WILLIAM R.	USMC	H-101 8	
PICKETT	ANGELIA D.	USAF	G-25 1	
PICKETT	DARRELL G.	KNG	H-25 1	
PICKETT	JESSIE A.	USN	J-25 1	
PIERCE	DONALD C.	USA	D-65 3	
PITCOCK	HAROLD D.	USAF	K-25 1	
POGUE	WILBURN O	USA	G-111 10	
POLSON	LEE R.	USA	L-25 1	

To be continued Fall issue.

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## Books For Sale By the Society

**Barren County Cemeteries.** Beard & Leech, Editors. Hardbound. \$30.00 plus \$4.00 S&H

**Barren County Heritage.** Goode & Gardner, Editors. Hardbound. \$30.00 plus \$4.00 S&H

**Barrens: The Family Genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick Families, Related Lines:** Emery H. White. \$19.00 plus \$3.00 S&H

**Biography of Elder Jacob Locke** by James P. Brooks. \$5.00 plus \$1.00 S&H.

**Goodhope Baptist Church** (now Metcalfe County), Peden. 1838-1872. \$8.00.

**Historic Trip Through Barren County.** C. Clayton Simmons. Hardbound. \$22.50 plus \$3.00 S&H

**Little Barren (Trammel's Creek) Baptist Church.** (now Metcalfe County), Peden. \$8.00

**Mt. Tabor Baptist Church.** By Church committee. \$12.50 plus \$2.00 S&H

**Pleasant Run Church, McFarland's Creek 1827-1844.** Peden. \$8.00.

**Stories of the Early Days.** Cyrus Edwards by his daughter. Hardbound. \$22.50 plus \$3.00 S&H

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

**Times of Long Ago.** Franklin Gorin. Hardbound. \$15.00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

**1879 Beers & Lanagan Map of Barren County.** 24x30 laminated cardstock, black & white. Landowners shown, community inserts. \$10.00 plus \$3.75 S&H

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# TRACES - VOLUME 42 - ISSUE 1

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## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

Names being researched: (Please limit to three):

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31<sup>st</sup> of each year will insure that you name is on our mailing list of "Traces" for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. PLEASE NOTIFY US OF ADDRESS CHANGES!

Regular Membership	\$15.00
Family Membership	\$18.00 (one copy of "Traces")
Life Membership, under age 70	\$150.00
Life Membership, over age 70	\$100.00

Thank you for your support!

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Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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, wills 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 December (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 S. Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month at 6:00. Some special programs 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 (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 mailings.

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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