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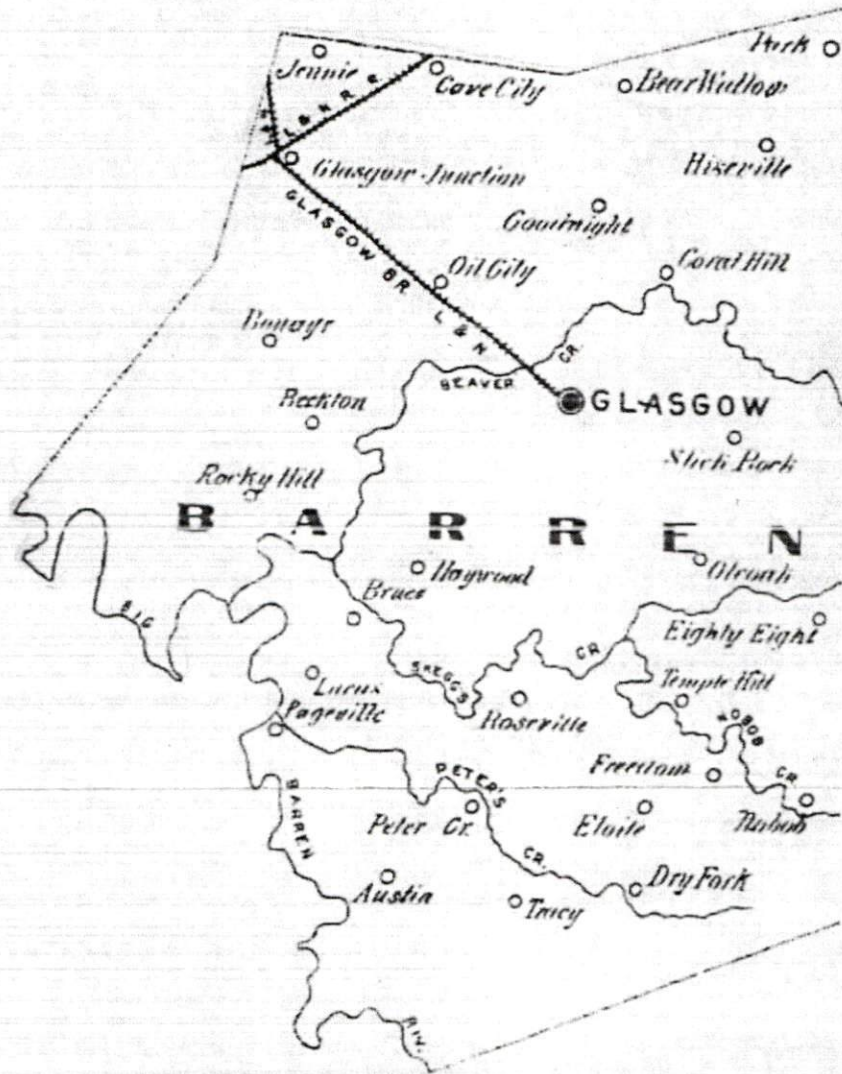
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# TRACES



**BARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

*Quarterly Publication*

**THE BARREN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

P. O. Box 157

Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

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### FROM THE EDITOR

I trust you will take another look at the cover where you will note a major change!

Upon a quorum vote at a recent meeting, it was decided to change the name of our society from the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society to the Barren County Historical Society.

On January 9, 1973, our historical society was founded with the charter members being: James M. Simmons, Eva Peden, Martha Reneau, William W. Vaughan, Marion Vance, Kenneth Lee, Howard Peden, Ralph Morgan, Charles T. Woodward and Lauvonne Woodward. Of these founding members, only Martha Harrison is still active with the society. She has served in many offices over the years and made a major contribution in many ways as Editor of "Traces", secretary, working with the Cemetery sign program and many other capacities.

When the Society was founded, the majority of the counties in Kentucky, particularly in the South Central area, had no societies of their own. Thus our Society covered almost 52 counties. The quarterly then was laboriously produced on a mimeograph machine, hand stapled and hand addressed.

However, it is now the 21<sup>st</sup> century and things have changed. Almost every county has their own historical and/or genealogical society and we have decided to make our changes too.

It was not only because of we no longer needed to cover so many counties, but there has been confusion between our Society and that of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center in Glasgow. Many people believe we are one in the same, and we are not. Of course, our original name is quite long also!

We recently filed papers with the State of Kentucky and the Barren County Clerk's office to officially change our name to the Barren County Historical Society. This has been approved.

One thing we will never change is our original goal of preserving and recording the history and genealogy of Barren County! We have attempted in recent years to give back more to our community in donations to worthy historical projects and become more visible to our communities. We still welcome contributions from our members in the way of their genealogical research or historical articles. We love Barren County and its history which is rich in the beauty of its land, the strength of its people and the lives of those who came here in 1798 and called this home.

We will continue to include information on the counties that were originally a part of Barren County also.

I hope you will continue to grow with our Society in your support and contributions.

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### Methodist Church Records of Barren County, KY

Contributed by Nancy Richey, WKU Librarian (nancy.richey@wku.edu)

A donation to the Kentucky Library Research Collections included papers, pension files and other materials from and related to W. D. Tolle. The following church papers were a part of the collection.

#### “State of the Work” Report

All of my regular appointments have been filled during the past quarter. We are happy to say that at some of those appointments, the Lord has been in our midst, and “caused His face to shine upon us.”

We have only two regular prayer and class meetings. There is a great lack in this important point on the circuit. Our congregations have been remarkably good considering the extreme hard winter.

As the Spring opens, the congregations increase. We are trying to prove faithful in the dispensing the Word of life and encouraging those who have started for the Kingdom of ultimate glory. During the past quarter, my time has been measurably taken up for this purpose. We are earnestly praying for the greater and more signal success in the bounds of the Glasgow Circuit when the churches may witness a gracious revival and scores of souls born unto God and added to His church “such as shall finally be saved.”

David S. Bowles  
March 22, 1873

First quarterly report for Glasgow Circuit, [Methodist Church], January 9, 1875.

Since the commencement of the Conference year, we have received the following persons into the church at Bethel Church: Mary Perkins, Ballard Bailey, Hiziah J. Perkins, Tennessee Piercy, Ruth Slaton, William Alexander, B. C. Bowles, Charles H. Rodgers, Julia H. Bowles, James F. Skaggs, Nancy J. Skaggs, Martha E. Perkins, Lucy Nickles [Nuckles], and Lucinda Duncan.

At New Salem Church, G. W. Shugart, (by letter), William Humphrey, Elisabeth Humphrey, P. Morgan, T. J. Richard, Dudley Jolly, George Ann Estes, J. R. Pace. In Report No. 1, a school at New Salem is mentioned.

At Barren Fork Church, Martha Geaney, Three of the above named persons were baptized: R. J. Perkins, M. Perkins and William Alexander. Removed by letter, Martha Hunt, Emma Morrison and Henry J. Morrison. We have held three protracted meetings which has resulted in about 27 conversions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Additionally a quarterly report mentions W. P. Bowles, Clerk, W. S. Snoddy, Lennie Humphrey, James Pace and E. L. Snoddy, W. D. Tolle, Andrew Morgan and Levin Watson, Minister.] A third quarterly meeting at Temple Hill M. E. Church in June 19, 1875 with Timothy Frogge in the chair

and Littleton Hullet, member present. Timothy Frogge was the son of Cornelius and Deborah Carpenter Frogge and grandson of Rev. Timothy Carpenter, a pioneer Methodist minister.

### Report No. 2

#### “State of the Work”

We are having wonderful work of grace given to us at this time in the circuit but this seems to be a steady and firm stand on the lord's side by most of the members contending for the faith once delivered .... During the past quarter, one has been baptized, to wit, Samuel Snoddy. One has joined the Church, namely Lizzie Hammer (pictured at right). Seven have been excluded from our common union, namely Allen Smith, Kizzie Perkins, Lizzie Perkins, David Cox, Ellen Cox, Bertie [Bettie] Rogers, and Taylor Bailey. Five have been dismissed by certificate, namely, Benjamin Peden, Malinda Peden, H. Arnold, Matilda F. Arnold and Mollie Dodson. We are praying for the event when many shall be converted and added to our members such as shall finally be saved.



David S. Bowles (Clerk)

The information below came to me from John Shepard, current pastor of Boyd's Creek Methodist Church

#### History of Boyd's Creek UMC

The year Barren County was authorized to be a county (1798) was the year the first church in Barren County was built – Mt. Tabor Baptist Church (then known as Baptist Church of Christ). But the primary population in the area was of Scottish decent with religious roots in the Presbyterian Church. The first church built in Glasgow was the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church in 1802.

Other groups besides Presbyterians, especially Baptists and Methodists, were functioning in Barren County at the time. As already mentioned, the Baptists had the first church building at Mt. Tabor and others soon followed including Dover (1810), Concord (1811), and Glasgow Baptist which organized in 1818 but did not build their first church until 1839. As for the Methodists, itinerant preachers would come through Glasgow from time to time and preach in homes and occasionally at the courthouse. Glasgow First Methodist was organized in 1822 but did not build a church until 1829. So it is possible that the first Methodist church in Barren County was Boyd's Creek built in 1826. However, Bethel Methodist Church did buy property two years prior in 1824, but there are no records of when the church was built (nor any other records until 1857).

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Boyd's Creek Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1826 on land given by Clairry A. and Hermit Snoddy. The original building was a log/frame structure. The trustees were Thomas Bransford, Walter L. Bransford, Benjamin A. Snoddy, William A. Snoddy, Elvin Watson, Clairry A. Snoddy, and William Day. Some of the pastors through the years include: D.T Tarter (1904-05), S.A. Sailor (sp.? 1905), J. Parks Nauhoy (1906), J.L Piercy (1912-13), J.G. Black (1913), L.C. Risen (1928-30), W.C. Simms (1930-31), Rev. Napier (1931), T.C Howell (1931-34), Vernie Blair (1934-36), John W. Moore (1936-38), Ernest Dixon (1938-41), Minford Hicks (1945-46), L.E. Woodcock (1947-48), Kenneth Stuart (1948-51), W.C. Christie (1951-52), G.G. Lyle (1952-56), W.C. Morris (1957-59), Clancy Barnes (1959-60), Kenneth Brown (1960-65), Elzie Morgan (1965-66), Doug Phillips (?), Prentiss Graham (?), W.D. Strader (?), Steve Roberts (?), Bob Coppins (?-92) and John Shepherd (1992- current). [Note: dates are a bit sketchy in some cases].

Boyd's Creek has followed the denominational trends since its beginning: the church became Methodist Episcopal, South in 1845 and in 1939, it became Methodist (with merger of Methodist Episcopal South and the Methodist Protestant Church). It became United Methodist in 1968 with the merger of the Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren.

Of special interest, is Boyd's Creek's claim on Dr. H.C. (Henry Clay) Morrison who at about the age of 14, was converted in a Methodist revival at the Boyd's Creek meetinghouse near Glasgow, and soon after felt the call to the ministry.



*Rev. Henry Clay Morrison*

Other Methodist ministers associated with Boyd's Creek in some way have been: Rosa Delk, P.O. Brown, Howard Matthews, John Salmon, Tom Boles and Kenneth Brown who attended the

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church at birth (1928) and through much of his young life. Kenneth was converted, answered a call to ministry at Boyd's Creek, and was the pastor during the years 1960-65. Rev. Brown recalls the days of his youth when revivals lasted for weeks with people climbing through windows to get into the church. He remembers the great days of revival that accompanied the pastoral ministry of Ernest Dixon in 1938-41. More people are on record as joining the church during those years than any other.



**Boyd's Creek Church**

Kenneth Brown also recalls, as do others who have been members for as many as 68 years (and still attend), that the building prior to the current brick facility built in 1962, was a white frame one-room structure. There was, of course, no air conditioning. There were two doors in front (presumably, one for men and the other for women). Wooden benches were in the middle and on each side with two aisles proceeding from each door to the altar and pulpit area. Benches on the left of the pulpit served as a Sunday school class for older children and then the choir which was always filled with enthusiastic singers. The piano was positioned against the back wall. Additional benches were located in the area to the right of the pulpit and were used for overflow crowds and a Sunday school area for younger children, sometimes taught by one of the older youth. Adult Sunday school was held in the benches in the main hall. Sunday school was every Sunday and there was a mid-week prayer meeting. There was preaching, however, only once a month. Tootie Bishop recalls "Fourth Sundays." Boyd's Creek was part of the Glasgow Circuit in those days along with four or five other churches. (See above reports).





Boyd's Creek Church, ca. 1933

### **Mabel Shelby Wells Program To Return**

For the past few years, the Mabel Shelby Wells Program, sponsored by the Barren County Historical Society has not been held for various reasons. The officers and board members of the Society have been anxious to reactivate the program. This was originally begun as a bequest in the will of Mabel Shelby Wells and was to be an annual program for sixth graders at the elementary schools in the county. However, the interest was waning and the teachers' schedules crammed. A very small award was given to the first, second and third place winners based on an essay submitted by the students of a historical nature. The Society provided sample topics from which the student could choose.

It was our opinion that a change needed to be made and this resulted in our petitioning, through a local attorney, the daughters of Mable Shelby Wells, Sayra Wells Meyerhoff and Nan Shelby Wells, to see if they would allow the changes below to be made. They contacted other family members. After telephone calls and letters they have graciously approved the changes and an appearance was made before Judge Alexander in Glasgow with his signing the order. Daine Harrison and Nancy Richey, Board Members, were in charge of developing the new program. Mr. Todd Steenbergen, history instructor at Barren County High School is assisting us as he has developed an outstanding program for his students.

We would like to again thank Sayra Wells Meyerhoff and Nan Shelby Wells for their cooperation in this program.

### **An Archaeological Dig In Tennessee Leads to Barren County A Slave Who Wasn't Supposed To Be**

Submitted by Martha Hardcastle Guthrie (Christina.mirabilis@gmail.com)

An archaeological dig conducted by the University of Tennessee at Knoxville could be of particular interest to quite a number of long-time Barren County residents.

It's the excavation of Coan Hall, the site of a 1640s Virginia plantation where the originators of the Grinstead family in America met, fell in love and went through considerable hardships before they could marry.

William Grinstead was a 16-year-old indentured servant with a precocious penchant for the legal system. Elizabeth Key was a slave, a house servant whose mother was an African slave and whose father was a member of the House of Burgesses.

Barbara Heath, PhD, is leading a group of undergraduate and graduate students

Joining the group is Grinstead descendant Martha Hardcastle Guthrie, of Dayton, Ohio. A 20-year newspaper reporter, Guthrie had never heard the Grinstead name before she and some relatives gathered in Bowling Green, drove out Cemetery Road to Iron Bridge Road, got out of the car and started knocking on doors with names in her father's family tree.

A Meeks resident turned out to be a distant cousin, who led her to another cousin who had her next generation - the Grinstead's. Guthrie's second great-grandmother was Naomi Grinstead, wife of Thomas Meek.

"When I first read the names and information, I remember thinking, "It almost sounds as if Elizabeth Key was a slave! But I wasn't sure."

Not only was Elizabeth a slave, but a slave with a place in history - the first slave in servitude freed by legal intervention.

In 2006, Guthrie visited Coan Hall, the site of this summer's dig. She gathered information and met with Northumberland County history expert W. Preston Haynie, who died the next year.

"I remember thinking then how much I would love to go and sift through the earth where the original house stood and now I am getting my chance," she said. "I am so pleased to join in this project and I hope I can bring something to it as a researcher and as a Grinstead descendant."

### **Grinstead Family Origins Include African Slave Matriarch By Martha Hardcastle Guthrie**

Twelve years a slave? Elizabeth Key Grinstead wasn't supposed to have been a slave at all.

The child of a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and his African slave, Elizabeth was born in 1630, just 11 years after the first slave ship arrived in 1619.

Perhaps Thomas Key knew his death was imminent. He had papers drawn up identifying Elizabeth's godfather Humphrey Higginson as her guardian upon his own death. Provisions included that Elizabeth be treated as a child and not a slave and that she be given legal emancipation at age 15. Key did indeed die, with Higginson taking custody of Elizabeth. Then, Higginson died, and with a considerable amount of debt to a Col. John Mottrom, the first Englishman to settle Virginia's Northern Neck.

And so Elizabeth, who was less than 10 years of age, became a house slave for Mottrom in Northumberland County.

Mottrom had a well-diversified portfolio for any gentleman in the first half of the seventeenth century. He was a merchant with a nimble boat to negotiate settlements in the Chesapeake Bay. He represented Northumberland as a Burgess and he received both land and money for each Englishman whose passage he sponsored.

In 1650, 16-year-old William Grinstead arrived from England for a six-year indenture. He may have been the son of a lawyer there, for he did not toil in the fields for his master. He drew up briefs. At Coan Hall, Mottram's home, William and Elizabeth fell in love. As servants, they were not allowed to get married. But that didn't keep their son John from being born. When Mottram died about 1655, William started the process of getting Elizabeth's freedom from the estate. He was denied twice by the legislature but the third time, he got her freedom and also that of their infant son.

There were three counts won in Elizabeth's favor to secure her status as a free woman. The first was that by English Common Law, the status of the father determined whether a child was slave or free. As it was established that Elizabeth was the natural and acknowledged daughter of Thomas Key, so was she free.

The next count was possible because William was able to cite Thomas Key's document regarding Elizabeth's future, and he had clearly stated she was to be emancipated at age 15. And so she received "corn and clothes" for her lost years. A token, likely. A gesture just the same.

The most surprising count was due to English Common Law, which did not allow a Christian to own another Christian as a slave. As Elizabeth was a baptized member of the Church of England and "knew her faith well," her freedom was now ensured. In fact, William procured Elizabeth's freedom before his own six years were up and she was freed before he.

Today, most of William and Elizabeth's descendants have scattered far from Virginia's shores . Every one I've ever met or correspond with identifies as white. The vast majority have no idea they have Africans in their genealogy.

I only found out about this couple's existence in 1998. They are my seventh great-grandparents on my father's side. Ian Clay Hardcastle was born in Warren County in December 1908. Our line is through his father, Sidney Phillip Hardcastle, Sidney's mother Ann Meeks, her mother Naomi Grinstead, wife of Thomas Meek. (Yes, Meek/s seems to have changed in references for that generation) Thomas was a surveyor and the couple lived on the Warren Side of the Barren River.

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In addition to Warren and Barren counties, Jennings County, Indiana was another significant Grinstead settlement.

### Site of the origin of the Grinstead Family in America to be archaeological dig

Northumberland County, Virginia is said to be so remote that George Washington would easily recognize it were he to come and walk its fields again. It's so remote that it's more than 33 miles to get to a McDonald's restaurant.

There, the site of a 1640s plantation, one of the earliest in Potomac River Valley, will be the object of an archaeological dig headed by Barbara Heath, associate professor of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. A group of graduate and undergrad students will make up the Summer Field School at Coan Hall, home of Northumberland County pioneer John Mottram.

One of Mottram's slaves, Elizabeth Key left a considerable legacy, let alone paper trail in her successful attempt to gain freedom. Her lover and the father of her son, William Grinstead arrived as sort of a white-collar indentured servant to Mottram, working on behalf of his master in legal matters. It was through his legal acumen that Elizabeth Key gained her freedom. They met, fell in love and finally were able to move on after both were out of servitude.

Over the years, the original Coan Hall has been replaced by at least two buildings. A long-vacant Victorian-era hotel is all that stands at the site today.

Heath's area of specialty is the archaeology of the African Diaspora. As the first slave ships to Virginia were in 1619, the early years of slavery was a completely new venture for the English people who shaped the origins of an institution.

"As an anthropologist, I'm interested in processes of culture change--how and why did 17th-century English people in the Americas create a system of slavery that didn't exist in England?" she said. "How did people from different regions of Africa with different economic, spiritual, and social practices negotiate life in a new world that was so vastly different from their own?"

Heath believes the stuff of a long-gone people can help reconstruct their history.

"How did people use the material world (houses, landscapes, clothing, food) to create, shape, and challenge this new system of bondage?," she said. "At Coan Hall and other 17th-century plantations and farms, people were just beginning to work out how to use space to create and maintain social divisions as well as social ties. I'm very interested in finding evidence of these early efforts."

Despite the area's very deep history, Heath said the Northern Neck is underrepresented archaeologically.

"Most of the work relating to the 17th century is focusing on the James and York River drainages," she said.

Martha's lineage:

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Martha Kay Hardcastle - born 1958 Dayton, Ohio

Ian Clay Hardcastle - born 1908 Warren County, KY

Sidney Phillip Hardcastle - born 1857 Warren County, KY

Ann Meeks - born 1819 Warren County, KY

Naomi Grinstead - born 1775 in VA

Richard Grinstead - born in Henrico, VA

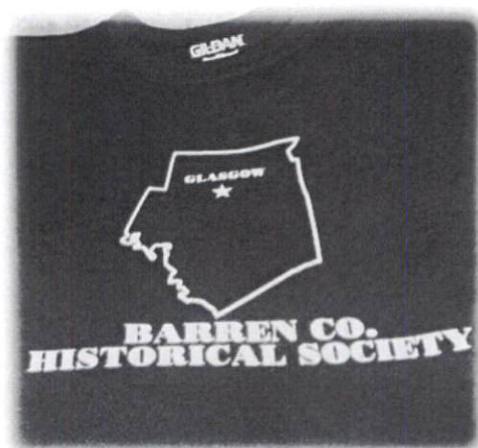
John H. Grinstead born in 1718 in Northumberland County, VA

William Grinstead III born 1685 in Northumberland County, VA

William Grinstead II born 1651 in Northumberland County, VA

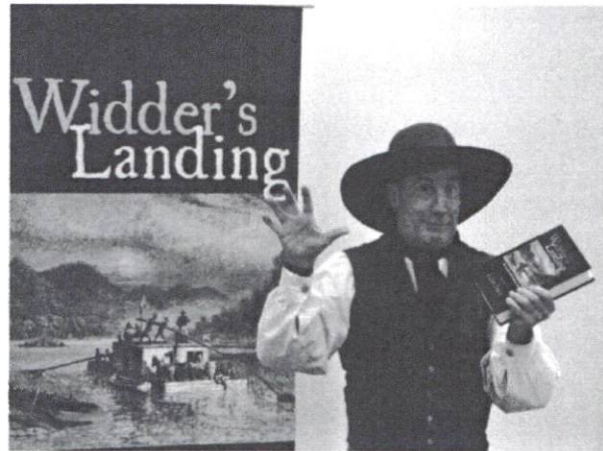
William Grinstead born 1634 in England and Elizabeth Key born 1630 in Warwick (now Newport News)

### **TWO NEW OFFERINGS!**



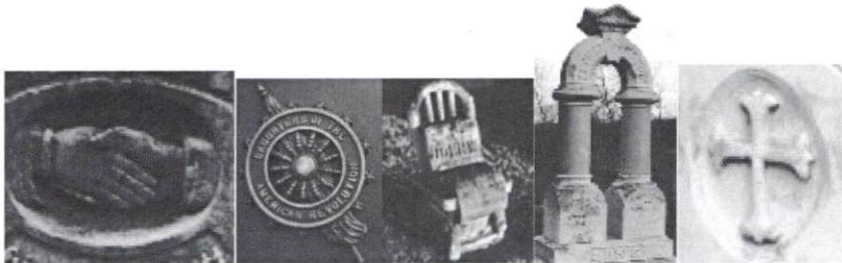
Now available by special order. Barren County Historical Society tee shirt with logo. A beautiful deep purple, 50% cotton, 50% polyester. Available in sizes Small, Medium, Large and X-Large. Soft, runs large. \$15.00 including shipping and handling. Order from the Society on the book order page. Limited supply so order early!

Barren County Historical Society  
Presents



*Eddie Price*

Return to Cane Ridge in Bourbon County, KY in 1801 and be a part of the largest revival in America's history. It was called the "Second Great Awakening." It was attended by between 20,000-30,000 early Kentuckians whose lives were changed by this meeting. Preaching was done by Presbyterian ministers and other denominations, even Governor Garrard attended. This DVD is a video of Eddie Price's presentation to the Society on April 23, 2015 and was done in the costume shown. With a great knowledge of the event, humor and singing, this presentation held the audience captive. \$15.00 including shipping and handling. See the order sheet in the back of the quarterly.



### A WALK IN THE CEMETERY

By Sandi

Have you ever looked at old tombstones while visiting a cemetery to perhaps lay flowers at your family member's grave? If so, you likely have seen the sometimes elaborate carvings on some stones and wondered of the meaning. I have attempted to compile a list of some of these carvings and what they meant to the family. There are hundreds more; most fraternal or occupations had their own symbols. I hope the next time you visit your family's resting spot, you might look around to see if you notice any of these. Some look rather curious, but had a special meaning to the family. This list was prepared from various sources and have been verified by the International Association of Cemetery Preservationists.

Acorns: Power, authority, victor.  
Alpha and Omega: The beginning and the end.  
Anchor: Steadfastness; hope  
Anchor with Crossed Canons: Confederate States Navy.  
Anchor with Chain or Rope: U. S. Navy emblem.  
Anchors, Double with Shield: US Coast Guard.  
Angels: Agents of God, pointing towards heaven.  
Angels blowing a trumpet – the call to the resurrection.  
Angels carrying the departed soul – embracing the dead.  
Angels weeping: Grief or mourning an untimely death.  
Arch: Victory of life/victory in death.  
Arches, Double: Being rejoined in heaven with partner.  
Arms Outstretched: Plea for mercy.  
Arrow: Mortality or sometimes warlike.  
Axe, Knife & Cleaver: Possibly a butcher.  
Axl, Knife & Nippers: Possibly a shoemaker or cobbler.  
Baby Chair: Unfulfilled lives of children.  
Banner: Victory, triumph.  
Bed: At rest.  
Bee Flying with Gun: US Navy Seabees.  
Bell: Call to worship.  
Bells & Doves: Marriage  
Bible: Religious lay person, a believer.  
Bird/s in Flight: The winged soul. This dates back to ancient Egypt.  
Bones: Death and decay.  
Book, Open: Faith, a scholar, Book of Life.  
Branch: Severed mortality.  
Bridge: Linking between earthly and heavenly realms.  
Broken ring: Family circle has been severed.  
Bugles: Resurrection; also the military.  
Butterfly: The soul, often seen on children's graves.  
Candle burning: Life.  
Candle being snuffed: Mortality.  
Candlestick: Christ, devotion.  
Cannon: Military service.  
Castle: US Army Corps of Engineers.  
Chain: Truth.  
Chain Broken: Release of the spirit from the body.  
Chain, Three Links: Grand United Order of Oddfellows.  
Chariot: The soul being taken to heaven.  
Cherubs: Marks graves of children.  
Child Sleeping: Tie between life and death; innocence.  
Circle: Eternity or earth.  
Circle of Leaves: The Circle – Womens' Auxiliary, Woodmen of the World.  
Clouds: Veil which conceals God from His worshipers.  
Coat of Arms: High social status and family lineage.  
Coffin: Mortality.

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Column, Broken: Decay/loss of the head of the family.  
Compass & Square: Masons.  
Cornucopia: Fruitful life.  
Cradle: Infant or child.  
Cross: Salvation (many varieties)  
Cross & Anchor: Christ.  
Cross With Flames: Methodist.  
Cross, Celtic or Irish: Episcopalians call this Celtic; Catholics call it Irish.  
Cross, Maltese with Firefighter Equipment: Firefighters emblem.  
Cross, Southern Cross of Honor: Confederate veteran.  
Crossed swords: High ranking military person.  
Crown: Immortality, righteousness, victory, etc.  
Curtains/Drapes: End of life on earth; mourning.  
Dog(s): Loyalty; master was worth living.  
Dove: Holy Spirit.  
Dove and Olive Branch: Peace  
Eagle: Courage; possibly a military career. Also emblem of the US Postal Service.  
Eagle & Shield on Fleur de lis: Boy Scouts of America.  
Eagle Clutching Arrows with Shield: US Army.  
Eagles, Double with pyramid & 32: Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (32<sup>nd</sup> degree).  
Eye of God/All-Seeing Eye: All knowing and ever present God.  
Eye with Sunburst or Triangle: Masonic symbol.  
Finger Pointing to Heaven; sudden death or God reaching down for the soul.  
Fish: Faith  
Flag: Patriotism or member of the military.  
Flame: Eternity.  
Gates: Pearly Gates; entrance to heaven.  
Globe, winged: Creator; "God is over all".  
Grim Reaper: Personification of death.  
Hammer & Square: Possibly a carpenter.  
Hands: Farewell, affection, good-bye, prayer; depending on position.  
Harp: Praising God.  
Hart: (male deer) Faithfulness, thirsting for God.  
Heart: Love, mortality, love of God, courage, intelligence.  
Horse & Rider on a Globe: United Methodist clergy.  
Hourglass: Time has expired; brevity of life.  
Ivy: Immortality; friendship.  
Knot: The interlaced Celtic knot represents resurrection and life everlasting.  
Lamb: Found mainly on a child's grave – Jesus, the Lamb of God.  
Lamp: Immortality of the spirit; resurrection.  
Lily: Flower of a virgin; purity & innocence.  
Lion: Power of God; guards tomb against evil spirits; courage.  
Medal, Ribbon with Heart & likeness of George Washington: Purple Heart.  
Medal, Ribbon with 5-Pointed Star: Bronze Star.  
Menorah: Jewish emblem for divine presence of God.  
Militia Soldier with Rifle & 5 Stars: Army National Guard.  
Mortar and Pestle: Pharmacists; sometimes doctors.  
Navy Seal: U S Navy.



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Oak Leaves: Power, victory, seen also on military graves.  
Palm Branch: Victory; rejoicing.  
Poppy: Eternal sleep.  
Ring: Marriage.  
Rosary: Constant prayer for a loved one, Catholic.  
Rose, Fully Opened: Death in the prime of life.  
Rosebud: Death early in life.  
Scimitar & 5-Pointed Star: Shriner.  
Serpent: Life and health. When swallowing its own tail: Eternity.  
Scissors, Brush, Razor &/or Comb: Barber/Hairdresser, etc.  
Sextant: Navigator or explorer.  
Skull or Skull & Crossbones: Death.  
Snake: Sin, Satan, fall of man.  
Spinning Wheel: Heroines of Jericho (Masonic).  
Spinning Wheel over Distaff filled with Flax: DAR.  
Staff of Aesculapius with wings & letter "V" Superimposed: Veterinarian.  
Staff of Asklepios with wings & double snakes: Medical doctor.  
Staff of Asklepios with wings, double snakes & "D": Doctor of Dentistry.  
Stag: Regeneration and Growth, Virility.  
Star: Order of the Eastern Star (Masonic); a plain star means the light of the Spirit overpowers death.  
Star of David: International symbol of Judaism.  
Star, 5-pointed with Wreath & "US" in center: American Legion.  
Star with "G.A.R." Grand Army of the Republic; Civil War Union Veteran marker.  
Sun: God or the Son of God.  
Sundial: Passage of time.  
Swallow: Represents a child or motherhood.  
Tree: Life.  
Tree Stump: Life cut short.  
Tree Trunk: Member Woodmen of the World; brevity of life.  
Triangle: Faith, Hope and Charity; the Trinity.  
Triangle with 3 joined "T's": Royal Arch Mason.  
Trumpets: Victory and resurrection.  
Weeping Willow: Perpetual mourning; grief.  
Wheat Sheaves or Strands: Divine harvest.  
Wings With Crest: US Air Force Pilot.  
Wings With Parachute & Star: US Army Airbourne.  
Wings with Propeller: US Army Air Corps.  
Wings With Star & Wreath: US Army Master Aviator.  
Wings, Pilot's, with "L" in Center: WW II US Military Liaison Pilot.  
Wreath: Saintliness; glory; victory in death.

### The Peddicords

Compiled by Gerald W. Fischer, 560 Roach Road, Webster, Kentucky 40176, (fischer@bbtel.com)  
from various sources

Wilson Lee Peddicord was born May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1803. He was the son of Jasper Peddicord, born 1762 and who died at age 82 in 1844 and Amelia Hobbs Peddicord born 1767 dying at age 74

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in 1841. In 1830, Wilson and Katurah Peddicord moved from Maryland to a farm near Barnesville, in Belmont County, Ohio, where his parents, Amelia and Jasper resided.

Wilson married Katurah Barnes Hobbs, born 1802 dying in 1876 at age 74. To them were born seven children: Columbus Adolphus Peddicord, 1831-1866; Kelion Franklin Peddicord, 1833-1905; Indiana Washington Peddicord, 1835-1921; Ruth Elenor Peddicord, 1837-1908; Carolus Judkins Peddicord, 1840-1863; Laura Clay Peddicord, 1844-1867; and Lily Louisa Pleasants Peddicord, 1849- (?) This narrative will confine itself to Columbus A. Peddicord, Kelion F. Peddicord, and Carolus J. Peddicord, all of whom fought with distinction in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War.

Columbus A. Peddicord was born in Ohio, July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1831. He was married to Isabella Meador Peddicord in Sumner County, Tennessee, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1859. Columbus was 28 and Isabella 27 at the time they were married. (Note: I have no date for Isabella's death). Columbus died in Kentucky at age 35 August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1866. His military career was in Tennessee. He was in Co. K 2<sup>nd</sup> Tenn. Inf. CSA. To Isabella and Columbus three children were born, Charles Lewis Peddicord, 1860-1954; Franklin Morgan Peddicord, 1861-1944; Columbus Peddicord, 1863- (?).

Columbus is buried in Bell Cemetery, Park City, in Barren County, Kentucky. The following information was obtained through Ancestry.com, and forwarded to me.

### *Columbus A. Peddicord, a Narrative*

*Photographs courtesy Ancestry.com.*

*Note: This narrative is likely written by his sister Indiana "India," Peddicord. "Columbus A. Peddicord, was a Capt. of Independent Scouts Morgan's Cavalry. Columbus A. Peddicord was the oldest child in our family. Six feet tall at 18 years of age, the idol of our family, he was a model of manly beauty, an image of our stately, beautiful curling hair, and his hazel eyes, clear pale form, and friendship with all classes made him a impetuous tempered, he forgave any who affronted He was a splendid shot at an early age, afraid of After the first year of service in the "Silver Greys," a Tennessee, in Colonel Bate's regiment, Second was with J. H. Morgan, and was often sent on was taken prisoner in 1863, and spent nineteen freezing at Johnson's Island. Exchanged in 1864 he in a Federal prison at Gallatin, Tennessee - a ruse to [Wilson] succeeded in getting her freed by going to Rosecrans, who banished her from Tennessee, where and sixty acres of land, which was sold for taxes during reconstruction days. My brother Columbus was furious at his wife's treatment, and he and his men were conspicuous for their daring until the close of the war. He was farming near Glasgow Junction [Park City] in Kentucky until August [1<sup>st</sup>] 1867, when he attended a Democratic barbecue at Glasgow City. While riding in his carriage driven by the old faithful slave driver, he was approached by four men, and asked if he would take them to the grounds. He acquiesced. Three rode with him and one with the driver. "You are Captain Peddicord," said one. He smiled, saying, "The Captain is played out." The man, using vile epithets, said, "A fine carriage for a d---d rebel to ride in." Brother, thinking they were joking, replied, "Yes but the rebel is*



Capt. Columbus A. Peddicord  
1861. Independent Scouts, Morgan's Cavalry

played out too.” After he found out they were antagonistic, he stepped out and said, “Get out of my vehicle.” The one who got out first went behind the carriage and shot at my brother, hitting him in the left arm, shattering the bone. My brother then pulled out his pistol, but, as he said afterward, it failed to go off the first time. The man shot again and struck his spine. He fell, and the men ran, and as there were many old Confederates on the grounds the crew disappeared quickly. My brother lived thirteen days. He is buried in the old Bell family cemetery, at Glasgow Junction [Park City], Kentucky. His wife and two sons – one seven, one five and a half years old – were left to mourn his loss.

### *Kelion F. Peddicord A Narrative*



*Note: This narrative was likely written by his sister Indiana Washington “India” Peddicord.* Kelion F. Peddicord was born October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1833 on a farm near Barnesville, in Belmont County, Ohio, the home of his grandfather Jasper Peddicord. He was the second son of Wilson Lee Peddicord and Keturah Barnes Hobbs, and he remained unmarried. Suffice it to say that Kelion was well educated for the time, attending high school, even attending the larger academy when built. His studies included grammar, field practice in surveying, geology, and geometry. His first educator was a Mr. Asher, followed by Joseph Harris and Nathaniel R. Smith, of “Smith’s Grammar,” fame. His education was excellent especially for the time, and prepared him for his career in civil engineering and in the classification of materials.

Wilson Peddicord had six teams of horses and six wagons in his freight operation. He hauled cargo from Ohio to Maryland and back. Tobacco was hauled east, and dry goods and merchandise of every description west in return. Kelion worked for his father in various capacities from the time he was 12, [1845] until just before he was 21 when he received an appointment as second assistant civil engineer for Benjamin F. Latrobe in Baltimore Maryland. Until he left employment with his father, his family had moved to Washington County, Ohio, thence to Virginia where his father was doing grading work for the Northwestern Virginia railroad then under construction. He received an appointment and was assigned to that same railroad. On December 15<sup>th</sup>, the family moved to Tennessee where his father contracted to the L & N railroad doing grading. Less than a year later Kelion was ordered to Nashville to be a civil engineer on that same project. He was to inspect cross ties and bridge masonry and superstructure. While in Nashville, he climbed the spire of the state capitol, and hung his hat on the point. This adventuresome spirit and disregard for his personal safety qualified him later for life as a scout in Morgan’s cavalry. Although he was born in a northern state, his love was for the south, and he was offered a fine position with Co. Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry, which he reluctantly declined because he had made a commitment to his company which obligated him. The qualities of loyalty he displayed in his refusal followed throughout his life and served him well.

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He did join the Confederate States Army as first Sergeant Co. C, 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry, on October 11<sup>th</sup>, 1861 in Glasgow, Kentucky, Morgan's Regiment. He was taken as a prisoner of war at Buffington Island, Ohio July 19<sup>th</sup>, 1863, as a 2<sup>nd</sup>. Lt. Co. B, Morgan's Cavalry, and was received at Fort Delaware, Del., Point Lookout where he was exchanged or released July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1864. Kelion Peddicord must have been a very influential officer and scout when with Morgan's Cavalry. He kept a journal of his time in the army, that is extant but unavailable to me, however, he has 16 references made to him by Dee Brown, in his book "Morgan's Raiders." Many of Brown's details come from Basil Duke's recollections, interviews, and writings. On July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1863 reentering, Kentucky, Brown writes: "Moving ahead of the column was a newly organized company of sixty scouts, especially trained by Morgan and Grenfell. Acting as captain was Tom Quirk with Tom Berry and Charles Rogers as lieutenants. The scouts maintained an interval of four hundred yards to the front, and after bushwhackers began annoying the column, the best sharpshooters of the company were detailed as defensive rear guard.....*Kelion Peddicord*, one of the members of this special organization, afterward remembered the rapid fire action demanded of them by Tom Quirk, declaring that the Irishman's favorite order was "Double Quick! Forward!"<sup>1</sup>

"Basil Duke commented about General Johnson's comprehension of the new style of cavalry and its reluctance to rely on the saber charge: General Johnson was evidently a fine officer..... but he seemed not to comprehend the new style of cavalry' at all." At this stage in the development of the regiment, some of the junior officers still carried the shiny blades for show, and Morgan occasionally rode with a sword, but.....*Kelion Peddicord* of the scouts noted: "Sabers were useless ornaments in our service. The trooper that attempted to carry one would be forever after a laughing stock for the entire command."<sup>2</sup>

*Kelion Peddicord* remembered a time in Tennessee when Morgan promised his men new overcoats and horses as a reward for following him on this expedition: And, when the Federal Cavalry came into view, Morgan shouted [to his men] "Boys there are the horses I have promised you!" And he added: "Be careful how you take them, each horse has an armed man on his back!" A battle raged for an hour and the Federals surrendered. To obtain the overcoats promised the scouts, Morgan ordered the 104<sup>th</sup> Illinois drawn up, in line and gave a most unusual order not to be found in a military manual. "104<sup>th</sup> Illinois, attention! Come out of them overcoats!" *Kellion Peddicord* recorded, "The overcoats were dyed black, and worn by our men ever afterward."<sup>3</sup> On December 25<sup>th</sup>, Tom Quirk and *Kelion Peddicord* stopped at several Christmas Parties and danced with the girls.<sup>4</sup> This occurred in the vicinity of Glasgow, Kentucky.

On Morgan's Christmas Raid, when he was trying to avoid the 8,000 Federals at Lebanon, he diverted his forces in the direction of St Mary's. Quirk's scouts with companies from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup>, drove the pickets back to Lebanon. "This was done in gallant style," said *Kelion Peddicord*.<sup>5</sup> Later crossing the Cumberland River, in July, of 1863 Quirk's scouts battled naked Federal soldiers of Frank Wolford's command. They had removed their uniforms in order to swim the river. *Kelion Peddicord* commented, "Only one man received a wound, Captain Tom's whose rein arm was broken." On Wednesday July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1863 after Morgan's men took the town of Brandenburg, Kentucky, and set afire

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<sup>1</sup> Dee Brown, *Morgan's Raiders*, 1959, Pg. 75

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, 115

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 139-140

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 146

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 155

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the steam boat Alice Dean, *Kelion Peddicord* reported, "Some of the boys gave Champaign parties that night, doubtless taken from the stores of one of the steamers, as also were a few other luxuries that had so mysteriously come in to their possession. After satisfying their unnatural appetites, all took a sly snooze, dreaming of home and the fair fields beyond the waters."

Peddicord was captured with Morgan at Buffington Island, and as they were traveling toward that final destination and decision to surrender, they were forced to fight Indiana militia bands that set up and fought behind barricades at bridges and points along the road. Kelion Peddicord like his brothers Columbus and Carolus were brave dutiful soldiers. Kelion Peddicord died August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1904.

Kelion and Columbus's little brother Carolus demonstrated perhaps the most heroic and selfless behavior of the three Confederate Peddicord brothers.

### *Carolus Peddicord A Narrative*

Carolus Judkins Peddicord was born November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1840, the third son of Wilson Lee Peddicord and Katurah Barnes Hobbs Peddicord. He married Pattie Carter, Sumner County, Tennessee May 15<sup>th</sup>, 1863 at age 22. He died December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1863 in Sumner County, Tennessee at the age of 23. He is buried in the old Bell Family Cemetery near Park City, Kentucky. Carolus, like his brothers Columbus Kelion, had auburn [chestnut] hair, an extremely pale complexion, was slender and stood 5 feet 8 inches tall. His figure was graceful, and his eyes were dark blue and laughing, like his father's.

*Note: This is his story as told by his sister, Mrs. India P. Logan [formerly Indiana Washington Peddicord], as compiled by Ancestry.com.* Carolus was a member of the first Kentucky Cavalry, and was 22 when he was taken prisoner by General Paine's soldiers at Gallatin, Tennessee. He was, during the



CAROLUS J. PEDDICORD  
Member 1st Kentucky Cavalry

first year of the war, a member of Col. Ben Hardin Helm's 1<sup>st</sup> Kentucky Cavalry, Co. A., and afterward to the same company of scouts as Columbus Peddicord. With five of his men, he was placed in a dungeon at Gallatin, Tenn. on a stone floor without a blanket, until a comrade left his on being paroled by General Paine. He was told if he informed on his friends and the southern sympathizers that his life would be spared. He obstinately refused from October until December, when he was informed that he would be taken on horseback to the country and shot if he refused to guide them to the homes of his friends. One friend who spent the last night in the cell with him said to my brother K. F. Peddicord, at a reunion in Dallas, Texas, "Your brother was the bravest man I ever saw. He said, I can die, but never can I betray a trust." He was taken many miles into the country and shot in the forehead. Columbus, Kelion, and more especially Carolus were brave determined southerners that risked everything for the southern cause. Two of the three brothers died as a result. Such is the pity. GWF

About the contributor: Gary W. Fischer and his wife Fran live in Meade County, KY; he is the author of "Guerrilla Warfare In Civil War Kentucky", published by Acclaim Press. He is the Vice-President of the Meade County Historical Society, a retired archaeologist and has appeared on several television programs. His book is available on-line or at Barnes and Noble and other places.



*Bell Cemetery After Restoration, Park City, KY next to Bell's Tavern*

**THE MOORE SCHOOL IN 1903**

Mrs. Jacque (Jackie) Williams, 9315 Dean Road, Vermilion, OH 44089 ([jacquewill2@gmail.com](mailto:jacquewill2@gmail.com)) recently sent the Editor a series of wonderful photographs of her family. Information will be shown in the following article. Included was this photograph of Moore School taken in 1903. The only reference found to Moore School in the County Clerk's records is found in 1852 when C. T. Thompson, et al., deeded 2 acres on Peters Creek to the school as recorded in Deed Book U, page 264. This school was located on the current Moore School Road which runs south off Tobacco Road between 31-E and the Peters Creek Road.



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Individuals shown:

Top Row: Louie Nichols (Teacher), Romie Landrum, Amie Osborne, Birdie Button, Lizzie Osborne, Asa Osborne, Lee Britt, Ethel Williams, Claudia Williams.

2<sup>nd</sup> row from top: Joe Williams, \_\_\_ Britt, Lola Osborne, Bertha Pitcock, Did Osborne.

3<sup>rd</sup> row: Clerance Osborne, Eloise Bradshaw, Lucian Bradshaw, Johnnie Button, Robt. Button, Morgan Bradshaw, Jr., Unknown, Myrtie Pitcock, Wallace Bradshaw, Tompie Carver, G. Greer, a Williams.

5<sup>th</sup> row: Evvie Carver, Unknown, a Britt, Ervin Williams, a Williams.

Front row: Dee Greer, Gladys Dean Smith, Connie Lee Smith, Alma Button, Lou Osborne, Avo Pitcock

Also included with this photograph was the following information:

Annie Osborne married Dad Page. Birdie Button married Johnnie Smoot; Lizzie Osborne married Berkley Borders; Ethel Williams married a Harrison; Eloise Bradshaw married Ervin Houchens; Myrtie Pitcock married Claude Kinslow; Wallace Bradshaw married Walter Greenup; Evvy Carver married Berley Bewley; Ervin Williams married Sarah Dee Greer; Lee Greer married Jimmie Greer; Gladys Dean Smith married Bud Houchens; Connie Lee Smith married Raymond Brooks; Alma Button married Grover Britt; Avo Pitcock married Ruben Harrison.

A second school picture was also included which is undated but is ca 1895. Note the school was a log cabin.



The students who could be identified are as follows:

Bottom Row left to right: Pearl Adeline Kirby, Maude Dossey, Duck Parsley, Betty Coley, unknown, Celia Carter, unknown, unknown, Abbie Goad, unknown, unknown, unknown, Ben Gillenwaters, a Coley, Ben Coley.

Middle Row left to right: Effie Jane Dossey, Fannie Belle Huskison, Neva Ella Kirby, unknown, unknown, Willie Coley, unknown, Willie Huskison, unknown, unknown, Frank Parsley, George Kirby, unknown, unknown, Wiley Huskison.

Top Row left to right: Belle Robinson, Sarah Ann Huskison, Hattie Ward, Mary Woods, Mollie Belle Dossey, Betty Ann Coley, a Hensley, Huron Lawrence, Johnny Barlow, Jimmy Henley, Jimmy Dossey, Riley Dossey, Tom Robinson, unknown, unknown, Sam Robinson.

If any of you can identify the students whose names are shown unknown in either photograph, please email the Editor and also the contributor.

### *A Pleasant Surprise – The Christian Church in Glasgow.*

Reported in the *Glasgow Times*, 14 January 1885, page 1.

“For some months past the members of the Christian church of Glasgow have had under organization a singing class, which meets every Tuesday night at the residence of whomsoever it may chance to be invited, for the purpose of singing social songs. This class, in consequence of frequent meetings and much practice, has grown in numbers and prosperity until it now numbers nearly every member of the church. Without making any pretensions whatever to musical talent, it has improved in melody and symphony to the extent that it now probably surpasses in the rendition of sacred music any other class ever organized under the auspices of that church.

“On the evening of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December last, the class was invited to meet at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Grinstead, and, at the appointed hour, the members began to arrive in large numbers. Miss Nettie, the charming and attractive young daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Grinstead, received them, and soon the singing commenced. Guileless and unsuspecting, they had no idea of the unspeakable surprise in store for them. Cupid and orange blossoms were things unthought of, but, if perchance they were suspected by a few, the appearance of Miss Nettie, attired in plain, neat dress, acting as hostess, perfectly composed, affable and innocent – was such an argument against the possibility of her marriage that even those into whose ears Dame Rumor had dropped an inkling, unhesitatingly thought it cannot be.



“But suddenly Miss Nettie disappeared. Within fifteen minutes she as suddenly re-appeared, clad in pure white, with bridal veil and lovely orange flowers, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Richard Spencer. She looked surprisingly fair, angelic and beautiful. Her transition from her simple home dress was as quick and so unexpected that she appeared as one who might be fresh from the world of wondrous whiteness. When the folding doors of the brilliantly-lighted parlor were thrown open, Elder Wallace C. Tharp arose and stepped forward, as if involuntarily, to greet the vision of loveliness that burst upon the startled guests. A deep silence followed as they listened to the beautiful and impressive words spoken by Elder Tharp, which made Mr. Spencer and Miss Nettie husband and wife. A most enjoyable collation was served, after which the guests departed, pleased and happy with the



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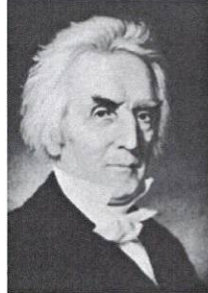
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evening's entertainment, and, most of all the pleasant surprise. Eva Withers, Glasgow, KY., Jan. 6, 1886."

### A HISTORY OF GLASGOW CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Courtesy <http://www.glasgow-ky.com/fcchurch/Welcome.htm>. Photograph courtesy Winston Nunn.

The following is abstracted from their church history.



*Rev. Alexander Campbell*

"The earliest documented evidence of our beginning is provided by Mrs. Fred Ganter from her family papers. She has preserved a letter dated May 10, 1831 from Alexander Campbell to her ancestor, George W. Trabue, asking, "Are the reports true concerning your church I have seen in The Chronicle?" This report probably refers to the Glasgow Baptist Church, established in 1818, of which Elder Trabue was a charter member. Minutes of the Green River Baptist Association reveal that as early as 1830, the Baptists were expelling Reformers who had been swayed by the teachings of Alexander Campbell. In 1831 and 1832, the Association seated the minority group from the Glasgow Baptist Church indicating that the majority group was in disfavor.

"These were the years of unyielding division and separation among the older churches as their members flocked to Campbell. Thus, these recorded facts provide the evidence that 1830 to 1832 were the years that members of other churches, notably the Baptists, united with Campbellism to form the First Christian Church of Glasgow. Prior to that time, first organization meetings were held in the homes. It is also a recorded fact that there was an established church here when Campbell came to meet with them in 1835.

### THE LITTLE LOG CHURCH

"Somewhere along the Milestones of Time, our early church records and with them memory of our first church were lost. Dr. R.H. Grinstead, the oldest and only historian of our church, wrote of this church in a 1900 article in the Glasgow Times. Elder Grinstead relates: "This first church was located on the corner of Green and Wayne Streets. It was one story and built of varied size logs, both knotty and smooth. A door swung on wooden hinges, both creaky and wheezy. A window faced a pond that extended from Wayne Street to the Odd Fellows Building. It served as both meeting house and school, (as Campbellites were barred from the churches of the sects).

"The benches were made of the very softest white oak logs that could be found. They were split, with the soft side up, so that adults and children could sit on them in as much comfort as

possible. Legs were attached, but no backs. In school, my feet swung six inches from the puncheon floor. There was the eternal "Mind your books", as teacher struck the table with a hickory sprout.

"On Sundays, every member of every family was present. It was a day recognized primarily to break bread. Preaching was a secondary consideration, since regular pastors were seldom to be had. Watts hymns were used and there were the soul-stirring meetings of Campbell, Creath, Stone, Steel and Mulkey.

This humble church was evidently built for Rev. John Newton Mulkey, son of the founder of Old Mulkey Meeting House in Monroe County about 1830. No deed has been found, but the Eubanks owned practically that whole block at that time. If not torn away, when our adjoining second church was completed, it possibly became the Emmett Williams Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, for the site was sold to Williams in 1878 by Rev. Mulkey, and part of the purchase price was "a good two horse wagon, with spring seat and brake".



### THE BRICK CHURCH ON THE SQUARE

"During the Civil War, services were held every Sunday. We stood between battle lines, as sometimes Confederates and sometimes Federal troops occupied the town. Notable ministers of this era included Isaac Reneau, a brilliant speaker who rode horseback from Tennessee to fill appointments once a month. He also established many of the Cumberland County churches. He remained in charge several intervals, but there was only occasional preaching until Rev. Creel located here in 1863. Joseph Callahan had been called as regular pastor in the 1850's, but his term was cut short by his death here in 1856. A native of Georgia, he had previously served the Franklin, Ky. church.



*Rev. Mulkey*

"In 1865, Elder Caleb W. Sewell was called as pastor and organized the second church-sponsored school. It was widely acclaimed as one of the best in the state. Called the Male and Female Academy, it was the first to teach boys and girls together. Subjects included spelling, reading, penmanship, literature, natural and moral science, music, French, Latin and Greek. Unfortunately, in 1866, Rev. Sewell was called to another church and his school quickly declined. His daughter married Charles Weaver, then Mayor of Louisville. She was killed in a wreck of one of the first automobiles placed on the market. This church burned, shortly after it was sold to the Methodists, in 1902.

"Ministers serving during the 1880's and 1890's were: Wallace Tharpe, \_\_\_\_\_ Campbell, J.W. Masters, R.H. Crossfield, W.E. Ellis and William Baker who lives in memory as "The Peace Maker". He was a vital force in making the church whole again, after its division of that era.

"Elder W.L. Porter, our second historian, wrote of our second church. Possibly inspired by the visit of Alexander Campbell in 1835, the site adjoined the log church, on Green Street, and was completed in 1837, on a lot donated by James Eubank and his wife. It was about 60 by 40 feet, on a site that rose 15 feet above the street level. There was a front platform, 15 feet wide, with steps extending the width of the church as an approach.

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"There were two front doors, the right one for men and the left one for women, who seated themselves on their respective sides. The floor was elevated toward the rear, where colored members entered from a door on the north side. The pulpit was centered between the doors, with the cupola and belfry overhead. The bell that hung in the belfry was reserved for the third church and called the faithful to prayer for 120 years.

"This building was occupied without a break for 65 years. It had neither baptistery nor instrumental music, but the congregational singing was very superior. The ordinance of Baptism was in the creek at the "Bush" hole (South Fork Creek just south of the bridge on East Main). This writer, together with Col. J.E. Evans and W.E. Taylor were baptised there in the summer of 1858 by Rev. Jesse Smith, an evangelist. There was not always a minister but never was there a cessation of morning worship. Elders B. Mills Crenshaw and George W. Trabue would conduct services consisting of singing and prayer, which also followed administration of The Lords Supper and communion.

### THE COLUMBIA AVENUE CHURCH

"There were questions that troubled all denominations and our church was no exception. Slavery was the first serious one. Slave owners, after the most wealthy and influential members, were subjected to censorship and disfavor as imposed in church discipline, which involved the question of authority of the Elders. Bitter sentiments rooted in these questions continued among members, after the Civil War and climaxed in 1889 and 1890. About 44 members who favored open trial by the full membership rather than by the Elders, withdrew themselves to establish a second Christian Church in 1891. They bought a lot on Columbia Avenue from Meredith Reynolds, where they built their church, called the Columbia Avenue or Second Christian Church.

"In this group, there were many music loving attendants with outstanding talent. They installed a small organ and Dr. L.E. Williams, a brother of their pastor, Lawrence Williams, devoted much time and his fine talent to developing a superior choir that was an added spiritual inspiration to the members. This church soon became as large as its parent church. Its pastors included: William F. Rogers, Charles E. Powell, William E. Stanley (father of former Governor Owsley Stanley), Robert Boatman and Robert Graham Frank.

### THE REUNITED CHURCH ON THE SQUARE

"The journal of Elder S.T. Purcell, our third historian, relates the changes in religious trends as we approached the 20th century. Both branches of the church were flourishing but the old ties of faith and love were not forgotten, Neither felt quite whole. The respective pastors, Baker and Williams, between whom there was also a deep tie of love and respect, had the needed qualities of leadership under the circumstances. With Baker taking the initiative, they soon succeeded in reuniting the two bodies, almost unanimously. Official Boards and leaders of both churches met and combined. Agreement was harmoniously reached to sell both churches and build a new one large enough to accommodate the combined membership. The lot on the public square was purchased from George H. Walton in 1900. A disastrous fire that destroyed a third of the square delayed building the better part of that year, but plans were completed.

"During the interim of building, services were conducted alternately in the two former churches. When one church could no longer accommodate the swelling membership, the little organ

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was moved into the courthouse, where they met for a time, and where a great revival was held with J'H.O. Smith as evangelist, his parents having been former members of the old church.

"Meanwhile, the Columbia Avenue site had been sold to the Knights of Pythias in 1903 and the Green Street site to the Methodists in 1902. A few years later it burned, and the Methodists rebuilt on the site.

"Our fourth historian, Elder W.P. Combs, carried forward the records of our progress on the square. the Building Committee selected included Dr. S.T. Purcell, Chairman, W.P. Coombs, Secretary, W.L. Porter, Joe W. Smith, J.F. Walker, W.C. Turner, Dr. Joe S. Leech, R.L. Paull and L.F. Ganter. A sufficient amount was subscribed to justify letting the contract to L.W. Jones, with Mrs. M.J. Button and W.H. Jones as sureties. (Courtesy <http://www.glasgow-ky.com/fchurch/Welcome.htm>).

### ***A TRAGIC KILLING IN 1889*** ***Reported by the Glasgow Times, Wednesday, 2 January 1889***

*Along with the news in this issue of citizens living normal lives there was a sad note about a former Barren County citizen who moved to the Choctaw Nation which reads like a western thriller.*

#### ***"KILLED HIS MAN. Milt Overton Uses His Six-Shooter In the Indian Territory***

Milt Overton, formerly of this place, killed a man few days ago, in the Choctaw Nation. Overton went to school here for several years, and is well-known to everybody in Glasgow. He is a son of the late Ex-Governor Overton, of the Choctaw Nation, who married a niece of the late Judge Noah Smith, and our present post-master J. A. Smith. The following account of the affair is taken from the Dennison, Texas, Gazette, of Dec. 23:

"News reached this city at an early hour Monday morning of a terrible affair which occurred at or near Oakville, in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, thirty-three miles northwest of Sherman, sometime Sunday afternoon, probably about three o'clock. Dick Sacra, in riding across a field, found his brother, Jim Sacra, lying dead by the side of a path in the field. The remains were taken at once to the home of the deceased. After attending to all the preliminaries, Dick Sacra, leaving everything in the hands of another brother, went to Sherman, where he was interviewed by a Dallas News' representative, who obtained the following version of the affair.

"Sunday afternoon Milt Overton and John Wilson, came to Sacra's house to see about some cattle that had broken into the field, and Jim Sacra went with them. They were also seen together by a man who had bogged down in the field, which he was trying to cross, and parties who had heard the shots claim they saw the two parties mentioned above in company with a boy leaving the scene hurriedly.

"When he found his brother, Dick Sacra says he was lying over on his side, and that there was a great hole torn in the top of the head where the ball had entered, and another near the mouth where it had come out. There were also two shots in left breast, near the heart, either of which would have probably proven fatal. The deceased has a large gold watch in his vest pocket on the left side, and one shot struck the watch, battering it out of shape but staying its course.

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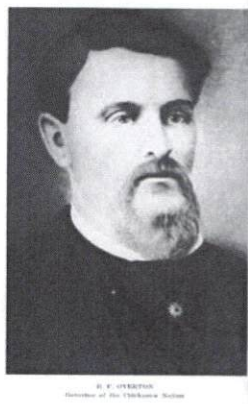
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"Parties from the vicinity of the scene talking of the killing openly assert that it was done by Overton and Wilson. This grows out of the fact that Overton at one time had Dick Sacra placed under arrest and carried to Tishomingo on charge of illicit dealing. Jim Sacra, the brother of Dick, went to Tishomingo, and while arranging bond for his brother, had a personal difficulty with Overton. It has been the general impression from that time that there was a spirit of unfriendliness between the two men, and it is stated by Dick Sacra that Jim Sacra and Overton had some trouble only a few days since. There is also a theory that when Sacra rode off with Overton and Wilson that the Tishomingo affair came up again, and that a difficulty arose in which the deceased was killed.

"Sacra was unarmed when he was found dead in the field, having only a pocket knife, which was closed up and in his pants pocket. Milt Overton and John Wilson were in Dennison Tuesday on their way to Fort Smith, where Overton goes to surrender himself to the Federal authorities. The latter does not deny the killing of Sacra, but claims that it was done in self-defense. To friends in the city who questioned him about the matter, he stated that in conversing with Wilson he went into the pasture Sunday morning to look after some cattle that belonged to him that while in the inclosure Jim Sacra rode up and asked him what he [was] there for. He replied that he had come to look after some steers of his that were there, at which Sacra flew into a rage and ordered him out. As he started to go Sacra followed, and quarreling as they proceeded, they got hotter words, when Sacra, riding up close to him, tried to pull him from his horse. In the struggle Sacra got hold of his pistol and tried to turn it on him, when he fired, with deadly effect.

"Overton states that when he fired the shot they were struggling hand-to-hand, and that the blood with which his clothes were still saturated was received from Sacra before he shook loose his hold. At the shot the horses sprang apart and both men came to the ground, and Overton fired a second shot while being dragged away with one foot fast in the stirrup. Overton had not changed his clothing since his deadly combat, and was literally covered with blood. He left Dennison on the northbound Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train at 1 o'clock for Watner, I. T., where he will change cars for Fort Smith."

Milton B. Overton is only found on the 1880 Barren County Census. He was shown as 18 years old (born ca 1862) in the Indian Territory; resided in Glasgow Junction (Park City). His father, unnamed, was born in the Indian Territory; his mother in Kentucky. He was a boarder. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Overton shown below:



According to Chronicles of Oklahoma, Volume 16, No. 2, published June 1938, by John Bartlett Meserve, page 221, the Overton family came from Tennessee with one family member credited with the founder of Memphis, TN. Family trees found on ancestry.com show that Governor Overton was

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born 2 November 1836 in Nashville, TN; died 8 Feb 1884 in Willis, OK. He was married four times. (1) Sarah Clementine Jones on 4 Jan 1860 in Pickens, AL; (2) Mary C. Burney, 19 Mar 1870 same; (3) Judith Elizabeth Smith 3 Apr 1873 in Oklahoma City, OK and (4) Mattie Carter 12 Sept 1878 in Pickens, AL.

Milton B. Overton is shown as the daughter of Sarah Clementine Jones (1842-1869), born 16 January 1861; died 2 April 1889 in Oklahoma City, OK. I wonder if he was hung for the murder of Sacra since his death was only 3-4 months after the shooting? I wonder what brought his son, Milton B. Overton to Barren County?

### RECENT SPEAKERS



Elizabeth Bruner, author of "Ball of String" and other books talked about how she became an author and the process involved in getting a book published through an agent and a publisher.

Eddie Price, author of "Widder's Landing," put on a delightful and entertaining program, telling about the Cane Ridge Revival in Bourbon County in 1801.



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Gorin Genealogical Publishing – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409  
[sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com) - <http://www.qensoup.org/qorin/index.html>

### NEW OFFERINGS

*The Freedmen's Bureau of Warren County, KY 1866-1868.* At the end of the Civil War, the Freedmen's Bureau was established to assist the former slaves to adjust to their new lives. Serving many functions until abolished, the Bureau helped with schooling, food, land, jobs, a place to bring in complaints of treatment by both other Blacks and whites. They also established banks so that the freed slaves could establish credit and have their own accounts. The records in this book fall into three categories: (1) Complaints brought in by both races (58); (2) Civil Court Cases (72) and (3) Bank account holders at the bank of Louisville, KY (30). The first two sections include non-payments for labor performed, being kicked out of rented rooms, death threats, a poisoned hog, fights, attempting to regain custody of children when the former master had bound them to himself, marriages under slavery when one or both of the parties had been abandoned and remarried, and much more - by both races. The last section gives a lot of genealogical information - name, address, where born, actual residence, sometimes parents' names and employer's name, physical description and age. 55 pages including full-name index plus explanations on the Freedmen's Bureau from National Archives. \$15.00 or \$12.00 as e-book.

*A Study of the 1850-1880 Censuses of Barren County, KY.* This is a look at the 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 census' special categories. We often overlook much of the information contained in these records and this book puts it at your fingertips. Shown are separate graphs showing: Widowed, Divorced or Separated; Those Ill or Disabled, Paupers, Prisoners and Prostitutes. Each category shows the census year, precinct/town, house, name, family relationships (if individual is residing in the same household), age and status. Shown in alphabetical order in each category, this will many times provide clues as to the dates of deaths or widowhood/divorce in the time when no official reports were kept by the State of Kentucky. 39 pages plus notes on what was required on each census, abbreviations used in the graphs and definitions of medical and emotional terms shown. Full-name index. \$15.00 or e-book for \$10.00.

Kentucky Hangings and Lynchings, 1795-1900. Until 1936 hangings were legal in Kentucky; the last state to abolish the practice. There were legal hangings and many more lynchings. Some lists exist on-line with names of some of those hung, but they are incomplete. By researching many newspapers and published reports, this book contains 404 hangings and lynchings during this time period. There are likely hundreds more that were not reported. The book is in two parts; the first part showing the name of the individual hung (which includes women and one child), their age if found, race (if noted), occupation (if noted), date of execution, method of execution, the crime of which they were charged and the county where the execution took place. The second part contains newspaper reports on 34 of the cases shown in part 1 giving more information. There is also a Forward which includes a look back at the execution law in Kentucky, John Lynch (The "Hanging Judge") and information about hangings. 41 pages including a full-name index. \$15.00 or e-book, \$12.00.

### ACTIVE QUERIES – SUMMER 2015

ABNER-BELCHER-RAMEY: William Lewis Ramey, 138 Village Circle, Glasgow, KY 42141-3400  
ALLEN-TURK: Patricia Hollingsworth, 180 Shadow Lane, Jeffersonville, KY 40337  
ATKINSON -BYBEE-LAYNE: Glade I. Nelson, 137 Bamberger Road, N. Salt Lake, UT 84054  
BALLARD-DURRETT-FANSLER: Betty Durrett, 312 E. Washington St., Glasgow, KY 42141-2632

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BARLOW-KILLCREASE-SMITH: Betty R. Prescott, 7 LaSalle Drive, Bangor, ME 04401  
BARTLETT-LYON(S)-WILBERT: Margie Gentry, 2796 Etoile Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141  
BASS-BOYD-CRUMP: Mrs. James R. Boyd, 1545 Shepherdsville Rd., Hodgenville, KY 42748-9429  
BAUGH-BLANTON-PADEN/PEDEN: Mary B. Jones, 108-A Trista Lane, Glasgow, KY 42141-3481  
BEAM-HARRISON-STEENBERGEN: Julia K. Braun, 1129 Bradshaw Rd., Austin, KY 42123  
BELL-BRANSFORD-PROCTOR: David Lyons, 388 Riherd Estates Rd., Park City, KY 42160  
BIRGE-CRUMPTON-HAMLET: Norma J. Draper, 1734 Old Buck Creek Rd., Adolphus, KY 42120  
BRADLEY-McCARTNEY-McFADEN: Norma Houston, 10616 Meandering Way, Ft. Smith, AR 72903  
BRIDGES-HERNDON- RICHMOND: Ruth Bridges Wood, 156 Lohden Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141  
BRIDGES-HUCKABY -PAYNE: Alice K. Kugler, Rt. 1, Box 1060, Cross Timbers, MO 65634-1060  
BRITT-CRAWFORD-LANE: Cheyanne C. Zink, 630 Moon Lake Dr.-North, Weslaco, TX 78596-9657  
BRITT-EDWARDS-SHARP: Darrell Rich, 674 Red Cross Rd., Park City, KY 42160-7527  
BROWN-JOHNSON-WILSON: Gary S. Pitcock, 87 Long Hill Rd-So .Windsor, CT 06074-4212  
BROWNING-PEDEN-TAYLOR: Greg & Natalie Pate, 3602 Sawmill Circle, Pace, FL 32571-6471  
BURD-EDWARDS-HARDY: Chester P. Wilkes, 11626 Lida Rose Dr., San Antonio, TX 78216-3016  
BURKE-DICKERSON-LAFFERTY: Donna Craven, 477 Monroe Ave., Glencoe, IL 60022  
BURKS-DALE-DEARING: Paul Garland , 4287 Reflections Pkwy, Sarasota, FL 34233  
CARTER-VAUGHN: Donna McMechan, 2511 Atchison Ave., Lawrence, KS 66047-2621  
COOMER-PENDLETON-YATES: Dorothy J. Weidner, c/o Charlotte O'Dea, 320 So. Cain St., Clinton, IL 61727-2304  
COPAS-MORRIS-REID: Lindell Morris, 2423 Fulton Ave., Davenport, IA 52803  
CRAIN-GERALD-MARTIN: Crystal B. Talbott, P.O. Box 6497, Maryville, TN 37802-6497  
CRAWFORD-EMMERT-JOBE: James R. Jobe, 512 Amberwood Way, Euharlee, GA 30145-2736  
CRAWFORD-LYONS-: Rebekah Lyons, 388 Riherd Est. Rd., Park City, KY 42160  
CREECH-DEAN-WINN: Lloyd Dean, 6770 U.S. Hwy 60-E, Morehead, KY 40351-9035  
CURD-ELLIS-TRIGG: Dan Curd, 737 Jenifer St., Madison, WI 53703-3530  
CURD-GRAY-OVERSTREET: Rod Mackler, 944 N. Potomac St., Arlington, VA 22205-1650  
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DENNEY-ROSS-TURNER: Jane T. Hamm, 3507 Pinecone Circle, Louisville, KY 40241  
DOYLE-ROGERS-WELLS: Beverly Brannan, 617 E St.-NE, Washington, DC, 20002-5229  
DuVAL-HARLOW-McGLOCKLIN: Connie Branch, 1605 Nathan Lane, Herndon, VA 20170  
EATON: Eleanor Scheman, 860 W Keating Ave., Mesa, AZ 85210  
EDWARDS-HARDY-OWEN: Dean H. Lewis, P.O. Box 409, Medanales, NM 87548-0409  
EDWARDS-RYAN-JONES: Patricia R. Edwards, 113 Adairland Court, Glasgow, KY 42141  
FARRIS-FISHBACK-WHITE :Nancy F. Wills, 20617 Parkside Cir, Potomac Falls, VA 20165-1712  
FISHER-LANDRUM-MARTIN: John Paul Grady, 4218 Oxhill Rd., Spring, TX 77388-5752  
FOLDEN-PITCOCK/PIDCOCK-THOMERSON: John R. Pitcock, 7110 Rolling Creek Blvd., Louisville, KY 40228-1346  
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GARNETT: Cynthia Ware, 316 Arcadia St., Hurst, TX 76053  
GOODNIGHT-LANDRUM: Nancy Sterling Tyler, 6031 Lloyd Court, Dallas, TX 75252-2676  
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HAYES-HERRING-WILSON: Diana Laubenstein, 19126 Liggett St., Northridge, CA 91324  
HAZELIP-MADISON-RIGDON: Bonnie Dillon 2571 Edgehill Dr., Lexington, KY 40510-9710  
HESTAND-PENNINGTON-STEEN: Edwina Warner, 1203 So. Pope St., Benton, IL 62812  
HODGKINS-PAGE-REDFORD: Ann J. Leger, 603 Greenbrier Dr., Silver Spring, MD 20910  
HOLTON-McDANIEL-SHUFFETT: Michael McDaniel, 202 Tyne Rd., Louisville, KY 40207  
HOUCK-KINSLOW-McCUE: Wanda Houck, 599 Newlin Court, Lawrenceville, GA 30046-6240



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HURT-PAINE: Patricia Cole Paine, 708 Cleveland Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-9712  
MORAN-RITTER: Catherine M. Shaw, 875 Dry Run Road, Beech Creek, PA 16822-8022  
MOSBY-KING-WILSON: Leight & Margaret Wilson, 9114 Glover Lane, Louisville, KY 40242  
NORRIS-SYKES/SIKES-WADE: Betty J. Christiansen, 3621 Georgia St., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110-1434  
OWENS: Susan Wilkinson, P.O. Box 54, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259  
PATTERSON-PIPKIN-SWINDLE/SWINDLE: Karen Asche, 201 Florence Ave., Medford, OR 97504  
POAGE: Rev. Dr. Bennett D. Poage, 297 Rosemont Garden, Lexington, KY 40503  
RECTOR-RICHEY: Robert R. Richey, 3019 Franks Road, New Franklin, OH 44216  
STEENBERGEN: Sandra Claywell, 101 Joe Montgomery Court, Glasgow, KY 42141

### TIDBITS FROM THE PAST



August 27<sup>th</sup>, 1901 was a hoe-down time in Glasgow. According to the Lexington (KY) Herald issue of Sunday, August the 18<sup>th</sup>, a fiddler's contest was soon to be held: "GLASGOW, KY., Aug. 17. – The old-time fiddlers' contest at Glasgow on the night of August 27 will be a great event. Already twenty fiddlers are on the list, including such famous old-timers as John Gregory, Al Wallace, Rad Carver, John Pedigo and many others. "A permanent organization is to be effected for the purpose of holding contests regularly each year or oftener at the town offering the best inducements."



Wednesday, September 10, 1913, *Glasgow Times*:

"GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 10. – The Sun Brothers' circus, which exhibited here Tuesday had quite an experience in trying to find water for their animals. The Glasgow Water Company is unable to supply the town with sufficient water and informed the show people they could have no water. They went to work trying to find water from private wells, and it was discovered that a great many of the wells, which had never been known to go dry, were very low, and would probably go dry.

"They finally succeeded in finding water to make out with, but began preparing to leave at the earliest possible moment in order to find a more convenient place."

*Happy Summer!*

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.

Barren County Historical Society Tee Shirt. \$15.00.

Return to Cane Ridge CD featuring Eddie Price. \$15.00.

I would like to order the following:

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

State: \_\_\_\_\_                      Zip code: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Names Being Researched: (Please limit to three). These names and your name and address will be shown in an upcoming issue of "Traces" so others researching the same name may contact you.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31<sup>st</sup> of each year will insure that your name is on 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! Each issue returned with an incorrect address costs us \$4.50.

Regular Membership	\$ 15.00
Life Membership under age 70	\$150.00
Life Membership over age 70	\$100.00

Mail this application and dues to:

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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 November and December (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 S. Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month at 6 p.m. Some special program may be held at other locations and local newspaper 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 each. 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: Barren County Historical 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](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com)

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