

Spring 2017

Traces Volume 45, Number 1

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn



Part of the [Genealogy Commons](#), [Public History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 45, Number 1" (2017). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 179.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn/179

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

TRACES



Glasgow - The Sanitary Café Fire of 1932

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

The Barren County Historical Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 157

GLASGOW, KY 42142-0157

BARREN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

OFFICERS

President
1st Vice President – Programs
2nd Vice President – Publicity
3rd Vice President – Membership
Secretary
Treasurer
Editor, "Traces"

Marvin Claywell
Debbie Pace
Betty Durrett
Mary Bridges Jones
Georgette Lee
H. Daine Harrison
Sandi Gorin

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Gary Bewley
Martha Powell Harrison

Stephen Botts
James Richey

H. Daine Harrison
Nancy Richey

Sandi Gorin

PAST PRESIDENTS

Paul Bastien
Sandi Gorin
Brice T. Leech *
Ruby Jones Smith *

Stephen Botts
Kaye Harbison
John Mutter
Joe Donald Taylor *

L. C. "Larry" Calhoun
Jerry Houchens *
James Peden
W. Samuel Terry IV

Cecil Goode *
Leonard Lingrey *
Katie M. Smith *

* - Deceased

Printing by


Gerald
DESIGN • PRINT • MAIL

Gerald Printing
404 Rogers Road
Glasgow, KY 42142

phone 270.651.3751
fax 270.651.6969
geraldprinting.com

Mailing and labeling by



ON THE COVER

Courtesy Glasgow Fire Department. Fire at the Sanitary Café, March 25, 1932. First truck, Chief J. M. Nelson, Captain. Second truck – O. C. Lewis, Waldo Redman, Wade Moran, Assistant Chief R. C. Francis. Third truck – Percell Wilson and Gene Burks.

FIRES!!!

Dec. 9, 1917. Glasgow, Ky. "Glasgow Flooring Company. On branch railway west of city limits. Manufacturing flooring – plant closed down. Two 2-story buildings destroyed. Walls, wood. Floors, wood. Roofs, fell. Cause, unknown. Fire started in tying room in 2nd story. Discovered by boy passing by the building about 1:20 p.m. Alarm, telephone. Duration, 2 hours. Stopped when buildings were consumed. Fire was favored by all wood construction. Persons in building, watchman." (Safety Engineering, the Magazine of Safety. Vol XXXV, No. 1, January, 1918, page 125)

March 13, 1918. Glasgow, Ky. "Glasgow Branch Railway. End of Upper Depot street. Freight depot. Two 2-story buildings partly destroyed. Walls, frame. Floors, wood. Roofs, metal. Cause, night watchman left blow pipe on in engine house. Fire started in engine house. Discovered by town marshal about 11 p.m. Alarm, firebell and Gamewell. Duration, 4 hours. Stopped at depot. Private fire apparatus, hose attached to plug. Means of escape, doors. Value of building and contents, \$150,000. Property loss not reported." (ibid, p. 313).

GLASGOW FIRE DEPARTMENT

We've come a long way from the official establishment of the Glasgow Fire Department as you will read in the following courtesy of the GFD. Going back even farther in time, in the early settlement days, each home in Glasgow was issued a leather fire bucket which hung on a peg above the front door. The initial of the surname of the resident was carved into the bucket. When a fire was reported, it was the duty of the men to run out, grab the bucket and dash to the Big Spring to get water. The following is courtesy of the Glasgow Fire Department.

GFD History

My appreciation to Chief Trautman and Administrative Assistant, Carol Taylor, for the the history and photographs used.

The Glasgow Fire Department was established in 1884 as a bucket brigade. Whenever a fire was reported, a local hardware store was opened and the buckets were brought out, with water being used from the big spring located just off the square in Glasgow. The first hose cart was purchased in 1890, the first truck in 1919 and the first pumper in 1925. The pumper is still maintained at the fire station located on Broadway. It is now referred to as Granny and is used in various community events. In 1925 the department got a truck on which to haul the hose.

In 1942, the station was located on West Wayne Street and manned by 5 volunteers sleeping in the upstairs and getting paid \$10.00 a month. The station was later located in the public safety building on South Broadway. A second fire station was opened in 1975 on Cross Street.



“GRANNY”

Glasgow’s second pumper, a 1939 Chevrolet that was purchased and assembled by the fire department personnel, Fireman Russell Francis, Marreti Rogers, Millard Sharp and Russell Chapman.

Over the years the size of the department has grown to a total of 45 with 33 firefighting personnel working 24 hour shifts. The Administrative staff consists of Chief, Assistant Chief, Battalion Chief and Secretary. The department is dispatched by an enhanced 911 system with a total of eight dispatchers working for the department.

Former Fire chiefs have included:

Monroe Dinkelspeel first, in 1884; 18 volunteer firemen.
Walter Dean; department reduced to 16 volunteer firemen.

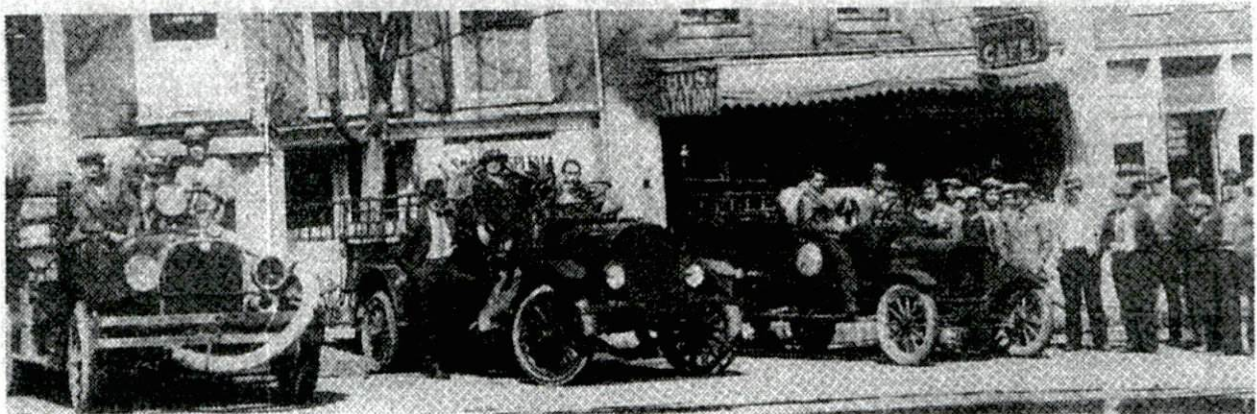
Louis Morris, Sr. Fireman’s pay was \$1.00 per month, 25 cents for each meeting night, \$5 for large fires, \$2.50 for small fires with \$1.00 fine assessed for every fire they missed. The department bought the first piece of equipment, a two-way wheel reel cart to haul hose. The cart had to be pushed by hand.

In 1909, John M. “Pa” Nelson became fire chief; he held this position for 37 years and retired in 1946. A second push cart was added during this time frame.

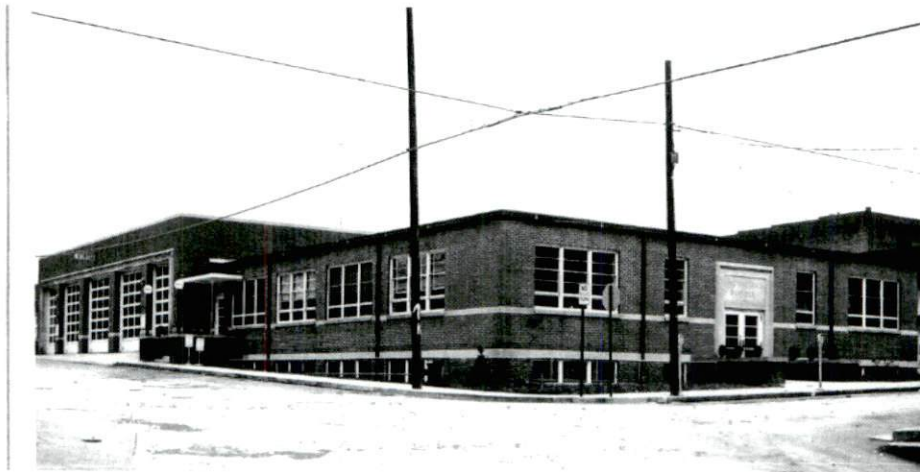
Fire Chief Russell “Crook” French retired after 46 years of service. During his leadership he and his men handled the D. G. Hayes Warehouse fire and the J. J. Newberry fire; he almost lost his life at the latter. He had been working inside the building and was cut off by fire from the door when his smoke mask gave way. In order to reach him it was necessary to cut with torches the iron bars that covered a second story window of the building. By the time he was reached he had been overcome by smoke but was revived once outside the burning building.



FIRST FIRE TRUCK — This T model Chemical truck was the first and only fire truck owned by the Glasgow Fire Department between the years of 1916 and 1924. It is being driven by Bruce Aspley, who was advertising the picture which was showing at the Trigg Theater that day. Others in the picture are, left to right, John Peden, Veachel Combs, and Guy Peden. This picture was taken in front of the Fire Department which was then located at 113 West Wayne Street. The department purchased a second truck in 1925, a Seagrave pumper still in operation today.



This picture loaned from the files of Chief Francis shows Glasgow Fire Equipment from 1930 to 1940. The B.G. Ellis Building the background was located on the west side of the public square. The building burned in 1932.



Earlier photo of the GFD on Broadway

MABEL SHELBY WELLS ESSAY WINNERS 2016



Left to right: Raina Rodriguez, Sutton Doyle and Sara Davis
Photo courtesy of Todd Steenberg

This year's winners of the Mabel Shelby Wells Essay contest are all from Barren County High School. There was one 1st place winner and two who tied for 2nd place.

Sutton Doyle, 1st place winner, stated that he is taking many college and career readiness classes which have prepared him for college. He has not yet decided his career path but is interested in visual arts.

His project, entitled "Family Tree History Project" deals with the Doyle family. Among his sources he referenced "The Descendants of Samuel Doyel of Rowan County, North Carolina and Barren County, Kentucky by Gwen Goff Hobbs; an interview with Ronald and Dorothy Doyle of Park City; the Sutton Doyle Certificate to Practice Medicine; The Doyle Heritage of the Cave Region by Kenneth Doyle; the death certificate of Oliver Bluford Doyle; an interview by Lewis Cutliff of Michael Goodman and an interview with Alvin Herron and Virginia McCoy Herron about the life of Joseph Stanton Herron.

His report was exceptionally well done and documented and contains detailed information on his family tree. In the research he found that he was named for one of the first doctors in what is now Mammoth Cave National Park; that both his father and mother's families have a long history of employment as cave guides at the park; that his great-great-uncle was the man who discovered the mummy named Lost John inside Mammoth Cave and, even found a ghost story!

In tracing his family tree he stated that he was the son of David Lee Doyle and his mother's great-uncle was Lyman Cutliff (1900-1986) who was a guide at the cave in the 1930's.

He also included family information on Joseph Stanton Herron (1876-1956), his maternal great-great-grandfather and biographical information from interviews and research.

In stating what he had learned from his research he discovered that Ronald David Doyle (paternal grandfather) worked for the FBI in 1969 and later became a teacher at Alvaton Elementary School and Warren Central; later principal of the original Red Cross Elementary School. He also delved into health issues and found that heart disease is common in his father's family and his mother's paternal side.

Many family photos and documents are included which made this an outstanding report.

~*~

Raina Rodriguez was co-winner of the 2nd place award for her project entitled "How Important Is It To Know One's Family History?" She is interested in going into business or political science. She feels it would be awesome to work at CNN headquarters or to be an accountant at a major law firm. She is planning on attending Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. An accomplished young lady, Raina maintains a 4.0 average, is a member of the Foreign Language Club, Beta Clue, Social Studies Club, Future Business Leaders of America and the track team. She has won many awards from 2014 to current.

Raina stated that "Sometimes learning about family history can be difficult due to geography, culture, and language barriers but this should not stop one from searching. I'm able to relate to this because half of my family lives in Kentucky and speak English, while the other half lives in Honduras and speaks Spanish." She noted that even though taking Spanish in high school, she still has a difficult time communicating with her family in Honduras; her grandparents speak only Spanish.

Her mother's grandparents on her father's side were Finis E. Wilkerson and his wife Lou Birdia who raised a large family of 11 children. Her grandfather, James Hugh Wilkerson was the oldest child and her aunt Tootie the youngest.

Under the topic of "How Aspects of Life Are Passed Down", she states that she attends Mt. Olivet Missionary Baptist Church and the family goes back several generations at this church and Pleasant Hill. Even her residence is where her great-great-grandfather lived in is still owned by the family.

Raina discussed also "Preserving the Family Name", "Making Connection," and "The Uniqueness of Being a Blend of Two Cultures."

Raina's project was well done and very interesting.

-*-

Sara Davis was chosen also as a 2nd place winner based on her research on her family tree. She also has taken college prep courses and plans on enrolling at Western Kentucky University majoring in education with a minor in Spanish or photography. Tracing from John B. Glass (died February 3, 1900) and wife Susan Ellen Nance of the 1st generation, she stated that John B. was a veteran of the Union Army, 13th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Army. Susan Ellen Nance, known as "Susie" was born March 1850 and died July 1914, daughter of All Nancy and Malindie Runing (a full blooded Cherokee Indian).

Also of the 1st generation is John Allen Bowles (11 June 1845 – 15 Dec 1925, son of Elijah Wilburn Bowles) and his wife Dianah Matilda Brown (20 June 1840 – 17 Jan 1915, daughter of Robert W. Brown and Sallie J. Huddleson).

Generation #2 shows Lucy Easter Glass (23 June 1873 – 27 July 1862, daughter of John B. & Susan Ellen) who married Robert Wilburn Bowles (20 Dec 1868 – 26 Apr 1929, son of John Allen and Dianah Matilda).

Generation #3 is John Anderson Bowles (11 Nov 1895 to 13 Dec 1966), her great-grandfather. He was often known as "Ped" His wife, Cora Ethel Stone (1 Apr 1901 – 21 Feb 1961) had 14 children.

Generation #4 is Minnie Gayward, known as "Minnie Gaye" married Lonnie Edgar Davis. They owned the Davis and Sons Produce. She was born 30 Sept 1934, died 1 April 2004; Lonnie was born 14 Jan 1930 and died 4 April 2014.

Generation #5 is Lonnie DeWayne Davis (born 196) who married Tonja Carol Turner (born 1970).

Generations #6 and #7 are Jacob, Andrea and Sarah Davis; Henley Olivia Rae Davis.

Sara's report contains many family photographs and cemetery stones and concludes with very interesting biographies on her family. This gives a wonderful picture of their lives, faith, health, businesses and an interview by Sara of her father in which she asked questions such as "What was your life like as a kid?, his siblings and that impact on his life, the worst thing he ever got in trouble

for, the most significant historical event he remembers from his childhood, what has changed most in society and more.

Sara's essay was very well done and deserves an award.

This year's winners can make all of us very proud of them and their goals. Best wishes to all three of you! Upon enrollment in college and notification of same, the first place winner will be presented with a check for \$500.00; the second place winners will receive \$250 each. They will be invited to attend an upcoming meeting of the historical society where they will be allowed to share their essays with those in attendance.

ULYSSES S. BARTON INTERVIEW CONCLUSION

Continued from Fall 2016 issue. Ulysses S. Barton is the one telling his story. The writer, Carolyn Barton, has inserted words to make the meaning clearer. Sometime rambling or repeating, this is a wonderful look at his life.

1888: I was in Kentucky until 15 years old. When I left my brother-in-law told me to stay up there until he found out how bad I was wanted. To say when I wanted to come home and brother-in-law would send money (to come on). When I left Booker I went to Springfield, stayed 7 months.

I was 15 in Edgefield Tennessee (and) was in a restaurant trying to buy breakfast. While waiting on it Frank James walked in; everyone shut up, Frank bought two or three cigars and went out. Everyone started talking then. I was in Tennessee because I was passing through. I had left Scottsville at noon, went to Gallatin to Nashville to Edgefield on (the) way to Illinois. *(Note by writer: I do not know why he was heading south to go north. I believe he was going south because he originally intended to go south (to Texas). The writer cannot find Edgefield Junction Tennessee on a current (1991) Tennessee map but presume it was on the Cumberland River near Nashville and that he went from there to Grayville, Illinois by boat then overland to Sangamon County.)*

I had no money. (Some friends he'd made said to him) "If you'll go with us we'll lend you money to get there." *(The writer believes that he had taken the same trail as his friend, Jim Buely; he was heading in exactly the right direction for Texas. He had gone to Nashville; that's where Natchez Trace Trail starts. It ends at Natchez, the jumping off place for Texas and other points west. I think he made friends with the people he'd met, that they all caught a boat going down the Cumberland instead of taking the Natchez Trace to Texas. It would also be natural for him to think that the change in direction would confuse anyone hunting him, causing them to think he had gone south rather than north.)*

In Sangamon County I walked for 2 weeks trying to get a job; I got one with John Otten and worked until the corn was laid by. I stayed until Otten sent me to the kitchen to eat with the slaves (servants), slaves eats to themselves; he would not eat with slaves. I threw the food, etc. I then went to Kentucky.

I (then) went to Jim Owens and asked for (a) job. Owens said, "come and eat breakfast", (and) after, "you see that pitch fork? Get that wagon". I worked for him 2 or 3 months. He offered me a job

for as long as he lived. He owned 740 acres, had 2 race horses, and had 2 to burn on the oceans. Owens said “go get married then come back and I’ll build you a house.”

A batchelor (*Jim Owens?*) told me to go home and get married and then come back. He had a crazy sister shut up upstairs (and had) 640 acres of rich land. I worked for (this man).

1889: When I went back (to Kentucky) the sheriff wanted me. I went to Glasgow and got a lawyer. He said “give me \$60 and I’ll throw it (the charge against you) out of court.” and he did.

After returning from Illinois I went to my brother-in-law, Jimmy Hatler; he lived in (Barren County) Kentucky. I helped run (log) rafts for him (on the Barren River) when the river came up. He (Jim) run one end of the raft. I run the other; he was steersman. The rafts consisted of 75 logs, 12 feet wide and 150 feet long, fastened with strapping and 2 inch augured holes with pins into the logs. The trip down the Barren River went 40 miles stopping (ending) at Bowling Green. The trip took 3 days; when night came the raft was tied up near a house where they sought lodging. My job was to tie cable. Our brother-in-law (Hatler) was scared when he let the oar stem loose and it hit me in (the) back end and knocked me into the river 50 miles across country (sic). One time I give out and fell, one man waited until I was rested; (there were) five men along. While in Warren County Jim and I stumbled onto my grandfather’s plantation – some negroes were still living there. We stayed all night. I asked him (the owner) why he had such a place and had not married. He said, “just before we were to get married she died.” This plantation was my old homestead – he had bought it from my grandfather. I went through a corn field – the corn was sowed. I met the man who owned his Grandfather’s plantation. Grandfather asked him why he didn’t get married and get rid of the negroes. The owner answered that he had loved a fine woman who died and that he never could replace her.

I went back to Kentucky (*from Sangamon County after 7 months*). I run rafts when the river was up. Before it came up we had to cut the timber. The raft run was to Bowling Green. (*To make the return trip the crew walked 40 miles across country to Jim Hatler’s.*) I give out one night and fell into a fence corner. My best friend stayed with me. The rafts had to pass bluffs where little negroes threw rocks down onto the rafts. On the way down the river there was one cave where stablemen, negroes, kept stolen owner’s horses; they couldn’t stand to leave them or the horses would have fallen 100 feet to the river.

I stayed all night at different places and had to pay for breakfast, dinner and supper. For one dinner I had corn bread and fat meat; an old negro woman brought it to us. After running rafts I went back to Illinois.

I lived with Hatler a long time. I made another trip to Illinois. We were hunting squirrels. Hatler was sick; he mocked my mun. I went back to sister’s after Hatler died. I stayed with the wider until she married again. The sister (*probably Hatler’s widow, Alice*) had a good farm. Dude Smith was trying to beat her out of it; he got all the stock.

1893: I was hauling lots when I got married (October 1893). I hauled logs to a big high mountain then rolled them off when the river got up. Some logs jumped end to end and split. A lot run over a little boy once when the log was rolling down the mountain. It didn’t kill him. I was 20 when I got married. I stayed one year, probably two years, after that in Kentucky.

I was not hardly 21 when I got married. I was married in the fall, October. I started farming. I stayed 2 years in Kentucky after that. The old lady (*mother-in-law?*) always stayed with me and his wife Eller.

We left Kentucky with a son born Nov 3, 1895 and went to Sangamon County, Illinois. Her (Eller's) brother came to Illinois soon after. I started working on a farm. It was during the second Grover Cleveland administration (1893-1897) that we had a sale and left Kentucky for Illinois. We got \$7.50 out of it. We drove from Kentucky to Springfield in a covered wagon pulled by two horses. We bought corn on the road for twenty cents per bushel to feed them. We were given the corn by one man who said "Go ahead and get it."

1901: My wife heired a part of a home and we couldn't buy the rest. When the estate was settled she had 13 cents coming; we gave it to Travis, then 6 years old.

1902: With my wife we moved from Sangamon County to Crossville, Illinois. The doctor told me in Sangamon County that I would have to get my wife away; she had TB. The doctor told me to start in a covered wagon and not to be in a hurry; he said he had done all he could for her TB. I rented some land in Crossville when I came from Sangamon County and when we came to it, the neighbors were ready to help plough it. Later I asked my wife if she wanted to go home; she said no she would rather have a new dress. I told her to go and buy anything she wanted. The TB caused her death after two years. The house we moved into burned. I stayed in Crossville about 4-5 years.

Upon leaving from Springfield we drove to White County Illinois. I asked my wife if she wanted to stay in White County. If she was not satisfied I offered to move on. I asked her if she wanted to go back to Kentucky and she said no, "I'd rather have a calico dress." "You go to Grayville and buy anything you want." She came back with a buggy full.

Our first house in White County burned. Eller made two kids to go after me. They wanted to put out the fire but she was scared and wouldn't let them do so. (*Eller died July 7, 1904*). We moved into a a Rex Athe house as soon as he heard about the fire. Rex was the landlord.

1904-05: I had considered going to Oklahoma but after thinking I might die and leave Traveice an orphan just as he had been left I Decided against it. He married Grandmother (Zadie) July 11, 1905, about a year after that Eller died. He hired an old man and wife to keep house, they stayed one summer. He fired them in the fall. After he left he tried to make grandfather pay a note but Grandfather bluffed the old man into paying it.

1905: After marrying Grandmother (Zadie) they moved about 2 ½ miles. I stayed on this farm for 2 years. He had gold George Davenport (the landlord) that when he got tired up picking up rocks he would quit and after 2 years he did. (*One child was born here in 1906 and another in 1909*).

Fall of 1909: I went to Maunee and bought a livery stable. I bailed straw and sold it to the Mt. Vernon Straw Company in Mt. Vernon Indiana; I made pretty good. The straw company sent me as far away as Missouri to bale straw; I bailed straw for the 5 years I stayed in Maunee. I stayed in Maunee 17-10 years. I owned two houses. (*He was in Indiana hauling straw in 1915 when Cyril was born*). I came home.

1928?: After I left Maunee I went to McCullies in McLeansborough, Illinois; 290 acres in the farm. Water from ditches came up to the yard. I came from this place to Lewis.

THE BARTON FAMILY FROM BARREN CO. KY TO ARKANSAS

Source: Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas, Chicago, Nashville and St. Louis, The Goodspeed Publishing Company 1890. Pgs. 399-400.

“Maj. James F. Barton appears in this volume, was citizens of this county as well family is one that is well history of Arkansas, and is of history that we have of them name is unknown, that came Charlotte County, Va., long War, where his son, James been born, and he is known Abbeville District, S. C. He was born February 22, 1772, left his native state in 1784, his father, where he he married and went to



(deceased), whose portrait one of the most prominent as of the State. The Barton known in connection with the English-Irish lineage. The first is a Barton, whose given to this county and settled in before the Revolutionary Barton, is supposed to have to have immigrated to also had a son, James, who in Charlotte County, Va. He going to South Carolina with remained for ten years, when Mercer County in 1794; in

1796 to Barren County, where he died September 24, 1846. He was a self-made man, having started with little but his hands, and a determined mind to make his fortune, which he did, for he was very wealthy when he died. He was an earnest worker in the Christian Baptist Church, very charitable, of a pushing and energetic turn of mind. James Barton, son of the above, was born July 5, 1794, in Mercer County, Ky., and in 1823 he moved to Henry County, Tenn., where he remained till 1835, when he moved to Tipton County, Tenn., where he died March 5, 1852. James Forbes Barton, son of the above and subject of our sketch, was born in Henry County, Tenn., December 7, 1824. He went to Barren County, Ky., where he reached his majority, and received the last two years of his educations training. While in this county he was married December 7, 1847, to Frances B. Edmunds, who was born December 7, 1831. In 1850 they moved to Texas, but at the request of his father returned in 1852, and settled in Crittenden County, where he purchased large tracts of land, on which he made many valuable improvements. He also engaged in steamboating, and having become very prominent in politics was elected to the legislature and was afterward county and probate judge.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a sympathizer of the Union, but when the South seceded, he took sides with his State and joined the Confederate army, and after casting his lot with the South, he took active part and served with great credit. He organized a company in Crittenden County, of which he was made captain of the rank of major. He was assistant quartermaster under the then chief quartermaster of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Maj. John D. Adams, of Little Rock, Ark. He held the position of collector of cotton-tax till 1863, when he was commissioned to organize a battalion in the Confederate States. Going into the service as a captain in Col. Dobbin's regiment, he was commissioned by the department to go into Georgia to secure arms for the soldiers. After making four trips, he secured enough arms to equip nearly all of Gen. Price's army, previous to the last raid

through Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory. Near the close of the war he was made major, which office he filled till the close, when he surrendered at Mound City, this county, in 1865.

During the war Federal troops burned his home, leaving his family in very destitute circumstances, having neither food nor clothing. The war ended, he returned to his family and took active part in righting the wrongs brought on by the long contest. He held the office of county judge till the reconstruction, when he was disqualified. He then moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he owned considerable property, and lived there till his death, which occurred October 11, 1873, of yellow fever. While in Memphis he became very prominently engaged in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, and was the cause of the establishing of the second cotton-seed-oil mill in the city of Memphis, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Memphis Cotton Seed Oil Company. He never raised a bale of cotton in his life, but was mostly engaged in buying and selling real estate, and before the war owned quite a number of slaves; he also owned the ferry-boats that ran between Memphis and Arkansas from 1857 to 1860 and after the war for several years. He was always foremost in any movement to develop the county, was liberal and charitable to a fault, and was an active member of the church, having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at that place, and was later made steward of the same.

Maj. Barton had a family of eight children, seven of whom lived to be grown, and five are still living, as follows: William Edmunds, James T., Charles F., Richard (deceased), H. F. (deceased in his twenty-fourth year), Dr. Robert W., John F. (who died at the age of twenty-two years) and Lee. After the death of the Major, his wife was married to Col. A. M. Hardin, of Marshall County, Miss. She visited, in 1888, her childhood's home in Barren County, Ky., hoping to be restored to health. While there surrounded by relatives, including three of her sons, she died expressing complete faith in Christ. She was for forty-four years a devout Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She was an estimable lady and loving wife, and cooperated with Maj. Barton during the adverse as well as the favorable circumstances of his life."

Pgs. 400-401: "Frank H. Barton (deceased), remembered as among the leading influential residents of this community, was born in Henry County, Tenn., February 22, 1832, and died August 30, 1884. He was reared in Tipton County, Tenn., and came to Crittenden County from Memphis in 1852, locating on an island near Marion, where he had only fourteen acres of land under cultivation. In the fall of 1859 he built the handsome residence in which his family still lives. From the small place of fourteen acres, under his energetic and careful management, grew the large farm that consisted of over 1,000 acres, with 500 acres in an excellent state of cultivation at the time of his death. He was elected treasurer of Crittenden County before the war, when he took an active part in political, school and church matters, and joined the Christian Church of Memphis in 1872. He joined the Confederate army near the close of the late war.

Mr. Barton was first married to Alice E. Fogleman, who was born November 22, 1842, in this county, where she was reared and where she died December 26, 1865. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth A. (Trice) Fogleman, and was the mother of one child, Frank G., who is unmarried and living on the home place. Mr. Barton was a second time married January 8, 1867, his wife being Lizzie Edmunds, a native of Barren County, Ky., and a daughter of Charles P. and Elizabeth (Eubank) Edmunds, who came from Virginia to Barren County. The father was born in 1811, and died in his seventy-second year; his wife was also born in 1811, and died November 24, 1881. They were both members of the Christian Church, of which he was also an elder. They reared a family of ten children to be grown, of whom Mrs. Barton is the sixth. She attained womanhood in Kentucky, where she was

married to the subject of this sketch. This couple were the parents of eight children, of whom five are still living, viz.' Mamie B. (now the wife of G. A. Fogleman), Louis W., Charles G., Perry A. and Richard B.; those deceased are Charles E., James C. and Robert E.

Most people are familiar with the history of the great disaster that occurred opposite Mount City, March 27, 1885, by the explosion of a boiler on the steamer Mark Twain. There were five white ladies on the boat, among whom was Mrs. Barton; there were two white men killed, both of whom were from Kentucky; seven colored men were also killed in the wreck. The names of the officers were as follows: Captain, G. A. Fogleman; pilot, J. E. Pennell; engineer, Henry Gayham, and the bar-keeper was Frank Huxtable. Capt. McLone, who had charge of the boat only a short time before, had his leg broken, and Capt. Fogleman had his leg broken in two places, and the pilot escaped without injury. Mrs. Barton's daughter and niece were also on board, but none of the ladies were injured. When the Sultana sank just below this place, in 1865, Mrs. Barton's people were the instruments in saving many of the doomed soldiers. The Barton family stands among the most prominent and best-liked people of Crittenden County. They are noted for their public-spirited and liberal-minded disposition, and have done much to advance the development of their county."



Courtesy Charles Logsdon. This pictures a souvenir store in Glasgow Junction (Park City) taken about 1904.

SMALLPOX STRIKES BARREN COUNTY!



Source: Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Kentucky 1902-1903, Louisville, KY: Geo. G. Fetter Printing Co., 1904, page 44:

Barren County Board of Health: R. E. Garnett, M. D., Glasgow, J. S. Leech, M. D., Glasgow, F. J. Taylor, M. D., Glasgow.

Glasgow, KY., Aug. 18, 1903

To the State Board of Health:

"GENTLEMEN: - Supplementing our report of July 19, 1901, for the preceding four years, during the two years past, we have had seven outbreaks of smallpox in the following districts or precincts: Bon Ayr, Rocky Hill, Bruce, Oil City, Hiseville and Cave City, with a total of 125 cases and no deaths.

"Our eruptive hospital was located at the county farm, four miles from Glasgow. The hospital is a one story building, having six rooms and a capacity for twenty white and twenty colored inmates. Our method of management was as follows: Hospital only recently completed and not yet used for patients. All were treated at the homes and local quarantine regulations established.

"The disease was brought to this county in all outbreaks from Louisville and Bowling Green. It was recognized after 200 persons had been exposed altogether. In July, 1901, 10,000 persons or 20 per cent of our population were protected by vaccination; since that time I estimate that 5,000 persons have been vaccinated, making a total of 15,000 persons now protected by vaccination, out of a total population of 30,000, leaving 15,000 or 50 per cent, now unvaccinated.

"The total cost of managing the smallpox in the county, including hospitals, physicians, vaccination, guards, nurses, food, etc. for all the cases which have occurred since my report in 1901, has been \$3,100. The estimated cost to the county in loss of trade and interference with business has been practically nothing.

"The chief difficulties in stamping out the disease has been ignorance of the people in regard to importance of vaccination and quarantine regulations. Disposition on the part of some doctors to try to make them believe the disease was not smallpox but some benign trouble.

"The health officer in this county does not receive an annual salary, but it has been suggested to the county court and your letter presented, but no action has been taken so far.

"The following number of cases of epidemic diseases have occurred in the county in the past two years other than smallpox: Measles, 25 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; parotiditis*, 100 cases.

"I estimate that fifty cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the county within the last two years, with six deaths. The chief cause of deaths has been perforation of intestines and heart failure from over-exertion. The average cost of typhoid fever per case in this county is about \$100.

Very respectfully,
R. E. GARNETT, M.D., Secretary"

**Mumps*

Knoxville (TN) Journal, Vol XII, Issue 277, p. 8
Monday, Nov. 30, 1896

Lexington (KY) Leader, page 12,
Wednesday, Mar. 13, 1918

SINGULAR AND DEADLY

**Description Given a New Malady
Prevalent at Glasgow, Ky.**

Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 29.—A singular and deadly malady, which has been baffling the skill of the physicians, has broken out in the Coral Hill neighborhood in this county and the people residing within the infected region, which embraces an area of about three miles square, are greatly excited and alarmed.

The disease made its appearance about two weeks ago and among well-to-do people, whose premises were in good sanitary condition. It is a highly contagious disease and is pronounced by the physicians to be epidemic malignant erysipelas. The victims are first seized with pain in the lower extremities, the ankle or knee and in some cases the pain has first been felt in the wrist, and this is followed by a chill. Inflammation sets in and manifests itself in some cases in the throat, in some in the chest and in others in the face. The skin turns black and the tongue assumes a brownish hue. In one case the tongue turned perfectly black and was terribly swollen. About 30 per cent of the cases have been fatal. None of the unfortunate people stricken have so far recovered, but it is believed that the other seventy per cent will get well. Some of the persons afflicted died within a few hours after being taken ill. No other cases like these are known to exist in any other section of the country.

Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. For the safety and health of the people in adjoining communities the state board of health, in conjunction with the local board, by means of printed circulars liberally distributed, will urge all persons to keep away from those afflicted.

All of the physicians in the county are constituted a board of safety and they will advise with each other and do everything possible to check the progress of the disease and to confine it to its present limits.

**EXPERTS WILL
FIGHT EPIDEMIC**

**Governor Acts In Glasgow
Meningitis Situation — Two
More Cases.**

GLASGOW, KY., March 13.—There are two more desperate cases of meningitis in Glasgow.

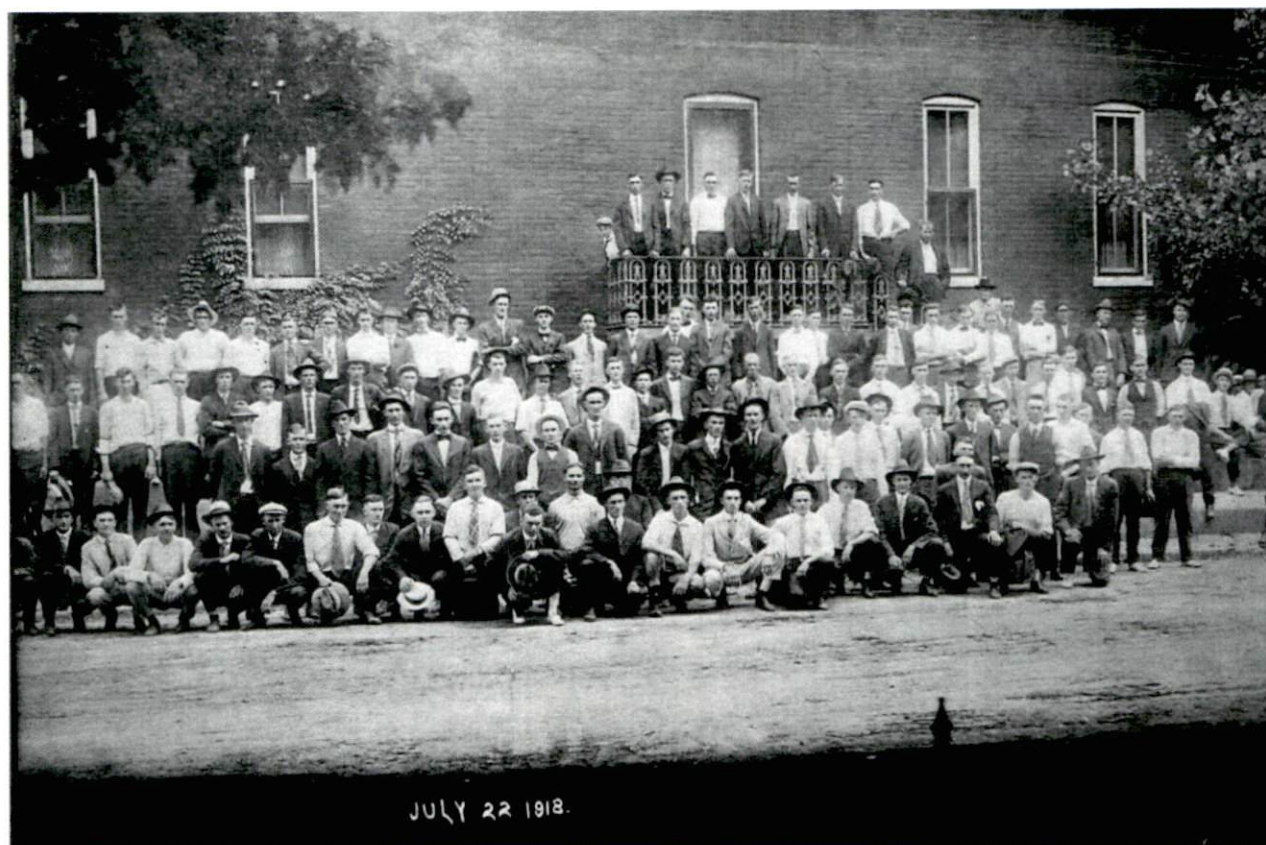
The city council has extended the ban on all public meetings, schools, churches and the like indefinitely. The Barren circuit court has discharged the jury and continued all cases requiring a jury trial because of the epidemic.

The governor has ordered the State board of health to take charge of the situation here and surgeons who are specialists in meningitis are expected today.

HEALTH BOARD IN CHARGE.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 13.—The meningitis situation in Glasgow was called to the attention of Governor Stanley last evening by Senator Basil Richardson, who received a telegram from there asking for aid in coping with an incipient epidemic. The governor wired the State health department of Bowling Green to take charge at once, and also said he would wire Surgeon General Gorgas, of the United States army, and General Rupert Blue, head of Public Health Service, Washington, asking their cooperation.

Several deaths have resulted recently from spinal meningitis in Glasgow, and new cases have developed.



Barren County men on July 22, 1918 waiting to serve in World War I. The war ended November 11, 1918. This photograph contributed by Judge Benny Dickinson of Glasgow and presented to the *Glasgow Daily Times* who gave the editor of *Traces* a copy. Names of soldiers were not identified.

DUFF FAMILY CONTINUED

Continued from Winter 2016. The following are selected obituaries and other event articles which were presented by Mary Elizabeth Berry who has preserved a wonderful collection of items on the family.

Obituary of Edmund Duff:

"*Glasgow Weekly Times*, October 25, 1882. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edmund Duff of this county, which occurred Monday evening at about seven o'clock at his residence six miles north east of Glasgow. The death of this venerable man removed one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of the county. Mr. Duff had reached an age rarely falling to the share man, being nearly 88 years of age when he died. He was a quiet, unobtrusive good man, a prosperous citizen, and a Christian gentleman of strong, simple faith. He leaves a large family, embracing a bereaved widow and a numerous family of children. The burial and the religious service will take place at ten o'clock."

Obituary of George T. Duff

“The hand of Providence has pressed heavily upon the membership at our bar, since the beginning of the present year.

“The Honorable Geo. T. Duff was among the oldest and most prominent of our bar. It is true age was beginning to make an impression on our brother, yet his death was untimely and his sudden demise, when in apparent good health was tragical, causing his friends greater and more extreme pain, because not prepared for the ordeal; but as Christian men, we must submit to the inevitable with what grace and reverence that behooves believers in the Great I Am. Therefore, be it resolved that in the sudden death of Geo. T. Duff, this bar lost one of the strongest and best learned members; that his individuality and strength of character was such that he made his impression on all who came in contact with him; his convictions on all public and civil questions were pronounced; you could always place him; he kept nothing hidden; he detested shams and hypocrisy with almost bitter animosity; he loved sincerity in others, therefore he was sincere and transparent himself; he was a loyal and true friend; he loved his family with a devotion that was beautiful; he held to the old landmarks; he was slow to take up any of the new fads of the present day; he reared his children by the principles of the “Old School,” impressing them with the great truth, that to succeed they should rely on their own merit and influence or their parents; as a result his children have grown to men and women in whom any parent might be proud.

“As a lawyer, he was diligent, methodical and honest; he never neglected his client’s interest, but with astuteness, preparation and more than ordinary skill managed his cases, usually in a successful result.

“He never made a promise that he did not keep; nor accepted employment that he did not fulfill his obligations to the letter; there was so much about him that was unlike the ordinary, that his life and career among us will not soon be forgotten.

“It is with profound sorrow and grief that we are compelled to erase his name from our living membership. May his strong character, his deep and profound respect for the law, his honesty and sincerity, his ability and methodical methods as a lawyer be to us, who live after him, an inspiration to push and draw us forward until we too may occupy as enviable position in our chosen and honored profession and in society as did he, when the ends come to us.

”Resolved that these resolutions be spread on the records of the Barren Circuit Court, and that a copy of same be certified by the Clerk of said Court to his honored and bereaved widow.

V. H. Baird
J. Lewis Williams
John C. Craddock”

Obituary of Mrs. Mollie Duff, born January 2, 1853, died September 30, 1921:

“Mrs. Mollie Duff, widow of the late Hon. Geo. T. Duff Passes Away. Mrs. Mollie Duff died at her home last Friday morning at 6 o’clock on Maple Driveway, in her sixty ninth year after a lingering illness. Her husband, the late Hon. Geo. T. Duff for many years was a leading member of the Glasgow Bar, died seven years ago. Mrs. Duff was born and reared in Glasgow being the daughter of the late

Travis Cockrill; a life long member of the Glasgow bar. She is survived by six children: Mr. Travis Duff of Wichita Falls, Texas; Dr. Howard Duff of Fresno, Cal., Mrs. L. T. Webb of Memphis; Mrs. Thad Dean of Spartinsburg, S. C.; Mrs. Ray Watkins and Miss Nan Duff both of this place. She is survived by three brothers, Mr. William Cockrill of Great Falls, Mont., Mr. Robt. Cockrill of Fresno (sic) and Mrs. Travis Cockrill of Cal. Mrs. Duff was a consecrated member of the Baptist Church and was one of the best ladies in Glasgow, loved and respected by all. Her beautiful life and sweet influence will last on. All of her children and children-in-law, except those in California, were present at the funeral which was held at the residence Sunday afternoon, after which the remains were laid to rest in the Glasgow cemetery.

“Sorrow was universal when her death was learned of; she was beloved and respected by so many.

“Mrs. Duff was preceded to the grave by her husband, Mr. Geo. T. Duff seven years ago. She was an admirable woman of fine character and a Christian of abiding faith. Her death removes one of Glasgow’s most beloved women. Interment was in the Glasgow cemetery Sunday afternoon after funeral services at the home place. “

Wedding in Louisville: Mr. Ed. G. Duff, of the Hiseville country and Miss Ida Evans of Franklin, were married in the parlor of the Phoenix Hotel, Louisville, Thursday of last week. Mr. Duff is one of the most solid, substantial young farmers of Barren, and owns one of the finest bodies of land in the county. He is clever, enterprising, a fine business-man, and as he advances in years will come more and more to the front as one of the prominent and best citizens of this section. His bride is said to be one of the loveliest young ladies of Simpson county. The young couple will have the congratulations of a host of friends on their union.”



“Daughter of Howard Duff Now Great Dramatic Star. (Granddaughter of Geo. Duff). The readers of the Times in this vicinity will be much interested in the very unusual rise of stardom of the 22 year old daughter of a former Glasgow boy, Howard Duff, was a leading dentist of Santa Barbara, California. Her name both on the stage and off is Amanda Duff being given the name of her great-great aunt, Mrs. Amanda Maupin, former teacher in Georgetown College and Liberty College, and who will be pleasantly remembered by many of her pupils of other days. Miss Amanda Duff was a student at Mills College for some time and while there gave evidence of unusual talent in music and dramatics being presented in many of the college plays and always greeted with much approbation. So marked was her ability that the Fox Film Company

offered her a five year contract which she refused. In the fall of 1935, Dr. Duff sent his daughter to New York City to finish her musical education.

A little later, the Junior League of New York City discovered her great talent and invited her to join their plays. Soon she was being heard over radio. She returned to California in the summer of 1936. Almost immediately, Gilbert Miller, the well-known producer phoned from New York offering her a place in the great play, “Tovarich”. With consent of her parents she accepted and was given a trial, accepted and ten days later received her script. She appeared before audiences in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and then on Broadway, New York. Her critics said she had talent, beauty and the voice of

a lark. She is known as the little girl who jumped from schoolroom to Broadway. She is a niece of Mrs. Roy Watkins of this city.”

A CALIFORNIA HEROINE

Barren County Woman First to Cross the Sierra Nevadas into California

This article was found in “The Grizzly Bear”, Official Organ of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Vol. XVI, February, 1915, No. 4, page 6. The article ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence and was not continued on the next page or anywhere in the issue. The photographs show Mrs. Kelsey and her husband; her maiden name is never shown. The photos are old thus not as clear. If any of the readers knows her maiden name, please let us know.

“MRS. JOSEPHINE MILES, A PIONEER of 1846, requests the publication of the following story related in 1893 by Mrs. Benjamin Kelsey, the first American woman to cross the Sierra Nevadas into California, and from whom Kelseyville, Lake County, derived its name.



Mrs. Miles says that Mrs. Kelsey deserves a monument and her contention is borne out by that Pioneer Mother’s thrilling early-day experiences, as set forth in her own story. If Mrs. Kelsey is living now, as she would be 91 years of age.” To John Daggett of Black Bear, Siskiyou County, The Grizzly Bear is indebted for the accompanying likenesses of two of California’s very earliest Pioneers.

“I was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1823. My parents took me to Jackson County, Maryland, in 1826. I was married to Benjamin Kelsey when I was very young, and started overland for California with him in May, 1841, long before the gold days. Fitzpatrick was our pilot, and we had a priest with us who was bound for the northwest coast to teach the Flathead Indians. A boy by the name of John Bidwell was in our party. I understood he has grown to be a great man and ran for president. There were others along who made themselves known afterwards – Captain Webber, who founded Stockton and grew so rich, was one. Then there were Colonel Barleson, Colonel Richmond, Captain Joe Childes, Josiah Belden and Charley Hoffer. We numbered thirty-three all told, and I was the only woman. I had a baby to take care of, too.

“Our first mishap as on the Platte River, where a young man named Dawson was captured by the Indians and stripped of his clothing. They let him go then and followed him, so that without his knowing it he acted as their guide to our camp. The redskins surrounded our camp and remained all night, but when daylight showed them our strength they went away.

“We left our wagons this side of Salt Lake and finished our journey on horseback and drove our wagons over a bluff, and they went so far that we never attempted to recover the packs. We were then out of provisions, having killed and eaten all our cattle. I walked barefooted until my feet were

blistered, and lived on roasted acorns for two days. My husband came very near dying with cramps, and it as suggested to leave him, but I said I would never do that, and we ate a horse and remained over till the next day, when he was able to travel. We found plenty of game on the San Joaquin plains, which we killed for meat.

“My husband’s brother and a man named Jones had strayed from the company while in the mountains, and we supposed they were dead, but my husband when hunting discovered their tracks and reported that they were surely alive. At one place I was so weak I could not stand, and I lay on the ground while Mr. Kelsey went out and killed a deer. We were then near Dr. Marsh’s ranch, which was close to what is now called Martinez. Mr. Jones, one of the supposed dead men, and one of Dr. Marsh’s Indians rode into our camp and brought with them some farina for me. We arrived at Dr. Marsh’s on the 4th day of October, 1841.

“In December we went up with Sutter in a leaky rowboat to his fort at what is now Sacramento. We were fifteen days making the trip. The boat was manned by Indians, and Sutter instructed them to swim to the shore with me and the child if the boat should capsize. We arrived at the fort on Christmas Day, where I met Joel Walker, who had just arrived with his wife and children. I had then been in California nearly five months.

“In 1843 we started for Oregon. We went up the east side of the Sacramento for about forty miles, where we crossed over by swimming our horses and cattle, of which the crowd had quite a number. It was there I first witnessed the killing of an Indian. The men were all out trying to drive the stock into the river and I was left alone in camp, when several nude Indians came in, and as I thought they intended to steal I stepped to a tree where the guns were. As they approached me I warned them away.

“One night, when near Shasta Butte, we had twenty-five horses stolen from us by the Indians and a nice mare was shot and killed with an arrow within forty feet of where I was sleeping. The next morning we had a fight with the Indians and I counted twelve of them as they went down before our guns.

“In going down the Siskiyou mountains the Indians killed several of our horses and cattle. We went as far as Oregon City. In 1844 we returned to Napa Valley, California. On our return, when we had but five men, our stock were stampeded by the Indians near Shasta. By this time I had two children.

“While the arrows were flying into our camp I took one babe and rolled it in a blanket and hid it in the brush and returned and took my other child and hid it also. The moon was shining bright, and it seemed to me that every time I heard a gun fired I could hear an Indian fall into the river. We had an Indian boy we had brought from Oregon, and while the men and Indians were fighting he succeeded in recapturing all our saddle horses and tying them in camp.

“We were in Napa when the Bear Flag war – or what we called the revolution – broke out. We went to Sonoma and occupied the fort after it was over.

“In the same year I was riding into Sonoma to a place we had bought, about a mile from the town, when an ugly looking Indian tried to lasso me. He wanted me to run my horse so that he could drag me off, but I refused, and kept him from away by threatening to shoot him if he raised the rope. I

had left my pistol at home and was concerned, but he concluded to let me go, and not try it. He cursed me, and I went in to the fort and told about it. The Indian was captured and sentenced to 100 lashes. I returned home with medicine for my sick husband, but instead of taking the medicine he rode to town and shot the Indian dead.

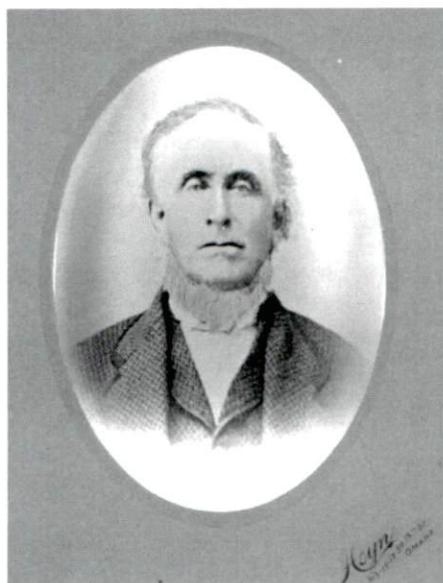
“In 1850 we went to Humboldt overland and shipped our things by water. We went through what is now called Mendocino County. The mountains were very rough, and we did not see a white man on the trip. Some Indians opened fire on us; my husband killed the chief and the rest retreated. We had sold our stock on our lake ranch, on which the town of Kelseyville took its name; we received only \$13,000 down, and never got the rest, consequently our trip to Humboldt did not turn out as profitably as we expected, but we helped out at the towns of Eureka and Arenta. In 1851 I returned to our place in Sonoma. I came down by water, and my husband went through to Shasta lands then with Colonel McKee, an Indian agent. I came down on a little boat called the “Gull,” and we came within two lengths of striking on a rock.

“Up to 1859 I had enough incidents happen to make a book. I once rode seventy-five miles on horseback in one day and carried a one-year-old child in front of me. I was going to see a sick woman, and I fainted when they helped me off the horse.

“We were compelled to travel for my husband’s health, and in 1859 we started for Mexico. In 1861 we drifted into Texas, where we were attacked by Comanche Indians. The men were out hunting turkeys, and a neighbor woman and her children, I and mine, were there alone. I discovered the Indians approaching our camp, which was situated in a brushy place. I loaded the guns we had and suggested that we all hide ourselves. The two oldest boys ran and hid, and a sixteen year old boy went to a hiding place. The women and the other children secreted themselves in a shallow place in the bank of the ravine. I could hear the Indians above, but they did not discover us. I had forgotten to hide our money that he had along and with which he intended to buy cattle to bring to California. After they had pillaged the camp and taken the money (about \$10,000) they started off and discovered the two oldest girls. They succeeded in catching my girl, and because of her sister’s screams, they struck her down.

“We all returned to camp and heard the girls’ story, but did not find my girl.” (rest missing).

The reader is unable to tell the exact route through the Sierra Nevada Mountains that were crossed. The mountains run along the eastern edge of California between the large Central Valley depression to the west and the Basin and Range Province to the east. It extends more than 250 miles northward from the Mojave Desert to the Cascade Range of northern California and Oregon, varying from about 80 miles wide at Lake Tahoe to about 50 miles wide in the south. The peaks range from 11,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level with Mount Whitney at 14,494 feet. Portions in the northern portion above Lake Tahoe reaching only about 7,000 to 9,000 feet.



Loderick Hudson Stringfield

Source: www.Familyoldphotos.com (free photos)

Loderick Hudson Stringfield was born January 16, 1810 in Glasgow, KY; died July 15, 1869 in Richardson County, NB. He was the son of William R. Stringfield of Barren County, KY who was killed March 4, 1814 on his way home from the War of 1812 and Abigail Gibbs. The family line goes back to John Stringfield born February 13, 1762 in Virginia. The photograph was taken by the Heyn Art Studio in Omaha, NB. For further information see: <http://www.loren-jim.com/Stringfield-family.html>

Gorin Genealogical Publishing New Offerings

<http://www.gensoup.org/gorin/index.html>, sgorin@glasgow-ky.com

205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409

African-American Civil War Soldiers. Between 22-24,000 African-American soldiers served with the Union in the Civil War. This book covers Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren Counties. These are the service records as on file with National Archives. Information shown: name, sometimes rank, company & regiment served with, type of service, age, height, color of complexion, hair & eyes, place of birth, occupation, when enlisted and where, length of service. Additional information on many includes dates died and location, cause of death and desertions. Also included: Black Soldiers in the Civil War history and conditions, types of service; recruiting posters, explanations on cavalry, heavy & light artillery and infantry, Kentucky units and additional names from local sources. 37 pages including full-name index. \$15.00 or \$10.00 for e-book format.

Barren County Kentucky African-American Deaths 1873-1911. These deaths are taken from many Glasgow newspapers. They include also deaths from Allen, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe and Monroe Counties. In the past, deaths were just noted in various reports from correspondents from different communities, there was not an obituary column. Included are 417 deaths and even two marriages. Many of the older citizens were slaves originally and previous owners are shown. Also shown in most

is the cause of death, ranging from natural causes to murders, fires, drownings, etc. 34 pages including full-name index. \$12.00 or \$6.00 as an e-book. *Barren County*

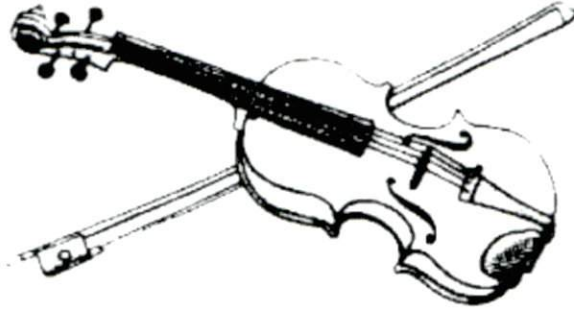
Blood Runs in the Barrens Volume 2. 113 more murder cases dating from 1850-1911. These are taken from local papers, out-of-area papers, Circuit Court Criminal Cases Off-Docket, cemetery records, oral history and census records. Actual images of some of the newspaper articles shown; all sources cited. Murders ranged from stabbings, poisoning of pregnant wife, brother killing brother, father killing son, knife attacks, grudges and shootings. Includes both white and black murders. 32 pages including full-name index. \$15.00 or \$10.00 as e-book.

Barren County KY I.R.S. Tax Assessments Sept 1862 through 1866. The US Congress passed a law in 1862 initiating the I.R.S. Tax Assessments to pay for the Civil War. This ran through 1895 and then was abolished. The individual tax statements were ordered to be destroyed but the assessor's reports were to be saved. Those that survived include, for Barren County, Sept 1862 through 1866 only. In 1862 there was no county designation on the taxes, just the state. Thankfully Barren County's report for 1863 included the taxes paid in Sept 1862. Shown are 4 charts, one for each year as the charts changed year by year. They show the following: Date taxes paid, name of individual being taxed, Location (county and/or town), the item being taxed, sometimes the quantity and the tax paid. Items taxed during this time frame included income from a business, liquor, carriages & harnesses, gold watches and pianos. Farmers were not taxed, only those deriving an income from a business. This included lawyers, doctors, dentists, retail dealers, retail liquor dealers, peddlers, owners of stallions or jacks, dry good stores and hotel keepers primarily. 38 pages which includes also a detailed explanation of the tax law and full-name index. \$15.00 or \$10.00 as an e-book (PDF file).

Confederate Pension Applications for Allen, Barren, Edmonson, Hart, Metcalfe & Warren Co KY. Confederate soldiers were able to apply for a pension in the 1900's. This book shows many genealogically important facts. It not only lists applications from soldiers then living in KY but also for those who had moved to Texas. Information varies but normally includes: name, application #, address, date of enlistment, date of discharge (or surrender), if they had been imprisoned, names of officers served under, sometimes injuries. When the soldier had died, widows could apply for a pension which gives much more information including: their full name, date and place of birth, how long the couple had lived in the state (in Texas), date & location of their marriage and who performed the ceremony, marital status at his death, soldier's date & place of death, her personal & real estate value upon application, how many in family at that date. 63 pages plus a detailed history of Civil War pensions, requirements, if African Americans who served in the Confederacy could receive a pension, sample applications and full-name index. \$20.00 or as e-book \$15.00.

South Central Kentucky Asylum Patients 1878-1911 and Some Poor House Inmates 1875-1906. Taken from the Barren County newspapers of this time frame. Part one lists the following: Date of paper, name of individual sent to the asylum and all information as shown in the article. This includes Barren, Allen, Metcalfe, Monroe, Cumberland with a few from Green, Warren and Hardin County. Not all papers in this time frame are available so there may be more not shown. Many interesting and tragic accounts with causes sometime shown, family, deaths or escapes! Part 2 is a short list of residents of the poor house at various dates. 21 pages including full-name index and county index plus information about the two asylums' history, definitions of various terms used. \$10.00 or \$5.00 as an e-book.

Old Time Fiddlers Hall of Fame – PAT KINGERY



This article is from the Summer 1997 issue of Fiddler Magazine. (Also shown in Old Time Fiddlers Hall of Fame and in many other citations.) Written by Bruce Greene. Pat died about 1976. In 1940 he lived in California.

"Pat Kingery was born in 1912. He lived most of his life in the little community of Nobob, in Barren County, Kentucky. As a boy he learned tunes from his mother's whistling, and from his uncle Jodie Matthews who came to visit occasionally from Wayne County farther east. As Pat grew older, he was influenced by many excellent local fiddlers, including the well-known Carver family, and Page Ellis, who represented Barren County in the regional contest sponsored by Henry Ford in the 1920s. Pat eventually played semi-professionally and was to be influenced by Tommy Jackson and other fiddlers around Nashville in the '40s and '50s. He played for years around the southern part of Kentucky in a band called "Pat Kingery and His Kentuckians." As a result, Pat had a large and varied repertoire, ranging from the rare local tunes to more modern radio music. He was one of the many fiddlers of his generation caught between the romance of the old traditions and the allure of professionalism. But he remembered vividly what it was that kept him attached to his roots:

"I had a hard way to go to get started. My daddy died when I was real little. There was nobody left but me and my mother and my brother. Back then, you made a quarter any way you could, and you could sell possum hides and stuff like that, you know. My dad used to trap, and we had some traps back here, so I set them traps out, caught some possums and stuff, two or three skunks one time. There was an old feller lived down across the way, bought furs. So one day I went to see the old man and take my furs to sell a few. I walked up on the front porch, and I heard something and I stopped. And I had never heard anything that sounded as pretty. Well, I forgot about being cold. I forgot about everything. I just stood there. By and by, he quit, and I knocked on the door, and he said, 'Come in.' And I went in. And he was sitting over in a chair in front of the fireplace, and he had this thing in his hands. And I never said, 'I got some furs,' nor nothing. Said, 'What is that you got?' He said, 'That's a fiddle.' And I said, 'Is that what I heard a while ago?' He said, 'Yep. Did you like it?' I said, 'I sure did.' He said, 'Well, I'll play you another one, then. Then we'll look at your hides.' So he set there and played 'When You and I were Young, Maggie.' That was the first time I ever seen a fiddle or ever heard one. But it done something to me that I never could get rid of. It created a desire that some way, some how, I knew I had to play a fiddle.



Pat Kingery

The only picture found of Pat above is one from the Hall of Fame.

"I was about nine years old then. So you know how they used to send out in the mail these Sears and Roebuck catalogs. My mother had one of them. And she had it spread on her lap. And turning the pages of that catalog, I seen a picture of a fiddle. And it drove me crazy. I wanted one, said I'm gonna get me one. Well, it must have been about this time of year (January), this magazine came out. It had an advertisement in it that said, 'Sell thirty packages of garden seed to get this violin.' I begged my mother to let me do that. And she finally agreed to it, sent off and got the seed. And of course the neighbors felt sorry for me. They bought 'em right off. And I sent it in, and I waited and waited and waited 'til it come. And it finally got here, the whole thing wasn't but about that long [twelve inches]. Just a little bitty toy. And that's what I started to learn to play the fiddle on.

"When I was about eleven years old, they let me have a few rows of tobacco across the tobacco patch. And I sold that tobacco. It brought twenty-eight dollars. And I got the Sears and Roebuck catalog and bought my first fiddle."

"Pat's health was very poor. When I went to his house, he would drag himself up out of the bed and stand in the middle of the room, swaying back and forth, and play until he gave out. He knew I was interested in the older tunes and would think about them between times that I saw him, and try to play them for me when we got together. I guess he understood that this was his last opportunity to pass his music on. The last time I saw him was in 1976. His brother Edgar told me he had been put into the hospital in nearby Glasgow, so I went to see him there. I was leaving for the summer to work up north, and I pretty well knew I'd never see him again. As we parted, I told him, "I'll play one for you." He said, "I'd like that."



A Kentucky Utilities Company truck is shown delivering ice on the square in Glasgow, about 1930. It is shown next to the George J. Ellis store. The building to the right is now gone. This photo is courtesy of Maxine Likens Collins of Glasgow

NEWS FROM THE PAST

The old newspapers still in existence from Barren County take us on a journey to the past and allow us to see how our ancestors lived. These abstracts are taken from a marvelous CD prepared by Martha Powell Harrison who read every extant newspaper from 1849 through 1911 and copied the births, deaths, marriages, elopements, murders, moves in and out of the county and other items of interest to the researcher. The result was 1,098 pages of data! This CD is available for \$15.00 and may be ordered from Martha at 17896 Capitol Hill Church Road, Fountain Run, KY 42103. If you have questions, you may reach her by e-mail at martyp@scrtc.com. She is unable to do look-ups! It is a wonderful investment for the Barren, Hart, Monroe, Cumberland, Allen and Warren County areas. Here are some of the news stories:

THE REVEILLE, September 1850: We are pained to announce the death of Willis Stewart, eldest son of Mr. Willis Stewart of Glasgow, when he accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon returning from a hunting trip. The jury is out on the trial of Maloney for the murder of A. H. Anderson. Riley Hill is now on trial for aiding and abetting Maloney.

GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES, January 20, 1870. Tornado hits Cave City area Sunday night, January 16th. Dead are George W. Poynter, wife and only child; Andrew J. Davidson; Mrs. Sterrett wife of J. W.

Sterrett; two Messrs. Vaughn; John McCoun and his daughter, about 8 years old; Miss Fite. January 19th: J. H. Brown died last night and also J. H. Foster from injuries suffered by the tornado.

Same – Nov. 27, 1873: Died Saturday evening, Mrs. Glover, widow of the late William Glover. She was 86. Died November 15th of consumption, Miss Josie Jones, age 19. Temple Hill – November 17th, 1873 – Married recently – Mr. Doc Berry and Miss Kinnaird; J. C. Jones and Miss E. A. Low; Bud Francis and Miss Maggie Christmas. Married Tuesday morning, November 18th, Mr. E. M. Warder and Miss Belle Draine, all of this county. Mrs. Austin Glazebrooks of Louisville died in that city on Thursday morning. Mr. C. C. Martin of Nelson County was married to Miss Bettie Melven of our town on Thursday morning at the residence of Mrs. Melven.

Same – December 18, 1873: Willis Richey fell from a house near Pageville and died the following night.

Same – January 8, 1874: Died suddenly and unexpectedly Sunday evening last, little Jennie Depp, daughter of Mrs. Hardin Dep. Buried in the family burying ground in town.

Same – January 29, 1874: Sometime around the Christmas holidays, George Taylor killed a man named York on Pea Ridge about 3 miles north of Celina, Clay Co. Tenn. Sheriff Grinstead of Monroe Co. tracked him to Bowling Green where he was arrested.

Same – February 12, 1874: A colony of emigrants from the vicinity of Roseville, in this county, will start for Denver, Colo. On the 29th inst. with a view of purchasing farms in that vicinity and locating there permanently.

Same – March 26, 1874: Charles Owen, age 23, son of Jeff Owen in the Bethel neighborhood died of pneumonia last Tuesday. Four others are convalescing.

Same – April 2, 1874: A little son about two years old, of Mr. William T. Evans of our town, overturned a pot of boiling soup and died of scalding within 8 or 10 hours.

THE NEWS, January 7, 1887: George, a young son of Mr. James Lewis who lives in the Slash, was found frozen to death Thursday of Christmas week. He had been to King's distillery for whiskey and as the partly empty bottle was found near him, it was supposed he drank the whiskey and was overcome by it and the cold, and died before he was found.

Same – January 14, 1887: Old "Aunt Dolly", an aged colored woman, a sort of heir-loom of Col W. F. Evans' family died Saturday night.

Same – February 11, 1887: Mr. J. T. Palmer of the Hadley vicinity will be married Thursday the 10th to Miss Iva N. Smith at the residence of Dr. Bush near Hadley. She is the daughter of Mr. W. S. Smith of Glasgow. He served in General John Hunt Morgan's command. Dink Wooten has a whopping brand-new Democratic girl baby at his house.

THE GLASGOW HERALD, February 3, 1890: Tom Rigsby has been mad all week because his baby does not weigh over ten pounds.

Same – February 17, 1890: Dave Williams and family will start for Illinois Monday. Summer Shade – Mr. V. N. Morgan, one of our best young men, will leave Monday for Indiana where he will reside.

Same – October 14, 1890: Mr. William Settle, an aged man in the Sinking Creek section, died of disease incident to old age last Saturday, and was buried near his residence yesterday. Coral Hill – Mr. Bill Farris of this place, was last week adjudged insane and sent to the asylum, accompanied by Mr. Ed. Long. Mr. Farris returned Friday but Mr. Long failed to turn up. It is thought by the people that the keeper made a mistake and kept the wrong man. Mr. Charlie Taylor and Miss Bettie Hawk, of near town, last week eloped to Gallatin, Tennessee, where they were married.

Oh, Those Problems When Someone Died!

By Sandi.

When an individual dies, he is said to have died intestate or testate. What do these mean and how were the records handled?

Let's start out with the easiest one – a person died testate. This means he left a will. During the earlier years in Kentucky certain steps had to be taken.

- An Executor had been named in the will and he went to the County Clerk to report the death.
- At the next monthly or specially called session of the County Court, he made a motion that he be granted the Certificate of Probate on the estate.
- Witnesses to the will would testify that this was the signature of the deceased.
- He would take an oath to faithfully discharge his duties and in most instances have to post bond. Depending on the size of the estate, he normally had sureties/securities who "went bond" with him.
- Barring any difficulties, he handled all the details of settling the estate, distributing as the will had indicated.
- He returned a report to the County Clerk showing that everything had been distributed; any sales necessary to pay debts and the matter was closed.

When an individual did not leave a will, the matters got more complicated.

- Someone, likely a family member, would report the death to the County Clerk.
- At the monthly or specially called session of the County Court, someone would make a motion that "Letters of Administration" be granted him. It could be a family member, friend of the deceased, a lawyer or a neighbor.
- He (or she) would take an oath to faithfully discharge his duties & post bond as above.
- That individual would then make a motion and the Judge would appoint normally 3 men to "in current money, appraise the estate of the deceased and slaves if any and return an inventory to the Court." In many instances only two ended up doing the appraisal, the wording was "any two being sworn."
- In many instances, this was not an immediate thing. The inventory took some time, weather or availability of the "Commissioners" doing the inventory could play in. But, normally it was done within a very reasonable time.
- The appraisers set a value on everything that was to be sold and returned a report to the Court. This had to be approved immediately or held until the next term for "examination" – seeing that the men had done it correctly.

- When approved, those same Commissioners sold everything except what was designated as the “widow’s dower” if there was a widow. Another report back to the Court. Sometimes more than one sale was necessary.
- Settlement of the estate could take a long time. Bills had to be paid and if insufficient funds, the Commissioners who have to track down everyone that owed money to the deceased and attempt to get payment. They might have to sell some of the land to pay the bills. Every month they had to submit a report until finally the estate was closed.
- If there was a widow, she would often have to come to Court and make a motion that her dower be “set off” for her in the lands of her late husband & the slaves. This often took a time as the same Commissioners would have to survey the land, divide it up in almost equal portions, make the widow a deed for her portion and if any remaining to her heirs.

Some of these steps took months, even years, to be settled entirely.

Now – some problem areas.

No administrators: What happened when no one came forward and volunteered to administer the estate of someone who had died intestate? This happened frequently. Normally, the Court waited a time, in most instances 3 months, and then the Sheriff was given the responsibility. He had to administer the estate and go through all the steps shown above.

No Executor: Normally a will would name an Executor, but there were times this fell through. The person named as Executor might:

1. Have been legally incompetent.
2. He was underage
3. If a woman, the husband wouldn’t let her serve
4. They couldn’t post bond
5. He had moved away
6. He had died

So the Court had to appoint an Administrator and the statement would read: So and so granted Letters of Administration with the will attached/annexed. The bequests of the will would be adhered to but as Administrator he would have to go through the steps above as if the person had died intestate.

Feuds & fussin’s over the will: Oh yes, there were many a Court battle fought over wills. Why?

- An heir contested that it was truly the last will & testament of the deceased.
- Fights of division or emancipation of slaves. Quite a few slaves were emancipated by their owners at the deceased’s death but the family members did not want to lose them.
- She got more than I did, that’s not fair and not what “Daddy would have really wanted.”
- The original will was not signed.
- The original will was lost and a copy produced.
- Court couldn’t find the “subscribing witnesses” who witnessed the signature of deceased.
- Witness refused to come into Court & attest the signature & had to be summoned.

Estates reopened: What would cause this?

- A minor heir might come of age which needed to be acted upon.
- Widow might die & her dower lands would have to be distributed.
- Original Executor had died, a new one named to handle pending changes

So, when you see a will that seems to drag on and on, these are just some of the reasons why. Whether testate or intestate, handling of estates was normally not a speedy process!

RECENT SPEAKERS



January speaker: Michael Dowell.

Michael is a native of Bowling Green. He is a 1987 graduate of Western Kentucky University with a BA in Anthropology. He has had a lifelong interest in railroads which became a passion after the birth of his son. Mike has written several articles about the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and co-authored the book "Bittersweet: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Warren County, Kentucky. Mike is a long time member of the L&N Historical Society and has served on their board of directors since 2014. Mike oversees the society's archives located at the Historic Rail Park and Train Museum in Bowling Green. Mike also serves on the museum's board of directors. It was a most interesting program on the L&N.



February speaker: Sue Lynn McDaniel, WKU.

Courtship one hundred years ago was quite different than today. Etiquette rules strictly outlined appropriate behavior for adolescent females. Contemporary journals warned young women that to flirt was to risk ruining their reputations. Yet the diaries and letters of Kentucky women beg to differ.

Born in 1870 and the third of four children, Fannie Morton Bryan grew up in Russellville, Kentucky, and graduated from Logan Female College. At the age of eighteen, Bryan began the first of two diaries that documented many of her thoughts and activities of the next six years. She sometimes neglected the journals and often months passed unrecorded. In many ways, she teased her diary in a manner similar to her flirtations with her suitors; while professing that her diary was her truest confidante, she deliberately chose not to put "on paper" certain details essential to a totally accurate assessment of her opinions and actions. Like most diarists, Fannie left many questions unanswered. Perhaps most telling of Fannie's opinion of linking the concept of flirting with "old maids" was a valentine preserved among her possessions.

Utilizing contemporary ladies magazines, etiquette manuals and local newspapers, Sue Lynn McDaniel explored Fannie's world of adolescents who passed time in courtship and flirting. Equipped with slides of postcards, photographs and social invitations of the period (many from Fannie's collection), McDaniel invites you to a more gentle world and will teach you fan flirting prior to your departure.

Eddie Price



In conjunction with the Mary Wood Weldon Library, we welcomed back Eddie Price. He is shown above with his wife Mary. This program was first presented at the 2015 National Sons of the American Revolution Congress in Louisville KY and is now listed in the Kentucky Humanities Council Speakers Bureau catalog. Eddie Price walked and photographed the state park grounds, spoke with historians and park rangers, and researched meticulously to create this educational program on Kentucky's (then western Virginia) war efforts. By 1782 the American Revolution was drawing to a close. Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown and negotiators were hammering out the Peace of Paris. But the war still raged for frontier settlers, American Indians, and Canadian rangers. On August 19, 1782, Kentuckians would suffer one of the worse military defeats of the war. Price presented also PowerPoint slides, told of George Rogers Clark's exploits, frontier massacres, and showed maps and photographs of the battlefield.

FROM THE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR

We would like to offer our apologies for the very late delivery of the Winter 2016 issue of "Traces!" We had the quarterly done, printed and delivered to the company who affixes the labels and delivers them to the post office. But, there they remained until January 20, 2017! The company had sent them, along with many thousands of other mailings they make, and somehow our quarterly got into that stack and just sat there! They were just located by the post office and promised to be mailed out immediately. Thanks for your patience, we were very concerned too!

Don't forget to renew for 2017!
and

PLEASE remember to notify us if you have an address change. If your quarterly is returned, it costs of \$4.50 plus the postage to re-send at the new address.

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

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.

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.

I would like to order the following:

Title: _____ Cost: \$ _____

Title: _____ Cost: \$ _____

Title: _____ Cost: \$ _____

Title: _____ Cost: \$ _____

Mail to: Barren County Historical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____

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 31st 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

Thank you for your support!

Mail this application and dues to:

Barren County Historical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

GENERAL INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, 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 4th 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

BARREN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
POST OFFICE BOX 157
GLASGOW, KY 42142-0157
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

PRE-SORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #231
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 1	On the Cover – Sanitary Café Fire March, 1932 Fires! Glasgow Fire Department GFD History
Page 4	Mabel Shelby Wells Essay Winners 2016
Page 7	Ulysses S. Barton Interview Conclusion
Page 10	The Barton Family From Barren County To Arkansas
Page 13	Smallpox Strikes Barren County
Page 15	Photo of WWI Soldiers from Barren County Duff Family Continued
Page 18	A California Heroine from Barren County
Page 21	Loderick Hudson Stringfield Gorin Genealogical Publishing
Page 23	Old Time Fiddlers Hall of Fame – Pat Kingery
Page 25	News From The Past
Page 27	Oh, Those Problems When Someone Died!
Page 29	Recent Speakers
Page 30	From the President and Editor – Delay in Winter 2016 Issue Delivery Renewal Reminder