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TRACES



From Journey to Journey – The Bristletown Cabin

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ON THE COVER - THE JOURNEY TO JOURNEY

The Bristletown Cabin

There is something hauntingly beautiful about old log cabins. Perhaps it is the whispered memories of the early pioneer families of Barren County; the children playing in the yard, the husband plowing the fields behind oxen or horse, the mother preparing the meals on the fireplace. It takes us back to a simpler life time but one of arduous work for the owners.

So it was that recently I was contacted by Chuck Shultz of North Carolina who enclosed photographs of such an old cabin here. This story will begin with Chuck Shultz's introduction to log cabins in his own words. His quest ended up with the old log cabin shown on the cover. The Summer issue will conclude the story of attempting to learn the history of that cabin. In this portion you will meet Chuck and his wife Alysia and learn of their journey and their walk of faith leading them to Barren County.

Our Journey to Journey

Chuck Shultz was left as a single dad of a 13-month old daughter when cancer claimed his wife, Patricia. Alysia Carney was left as a single mom of a 5-year old daughter when an accident abruptly claimed her husband. After 3 years as a single mom, Alysia stopped at a renovation project site to discuss needed work on her home. As Alysia drove away from the discussion, Chuck's first words to his renovation partner, were, "Should I ask her to marry me, or get to know her first?" The Journey had begun.

After two years of dating, we married on July 20th, 2012. Subsequently, Chuck adopted her daughter. Shortly after being married and understanding Chuck's passion for new construction and renovation, Alysia planned a special get-away weekend to Boyd Mountain Cabins near Maggie Valley and Waynesville, North Carolina. Here, Dan Boyd has reconstructed seven authentic hand hewn log cabins, added areas to accommodate modern conveniences, and offers them for rent. What Alysia didn't know at the time is that Chuck had been accumulating log cabin and mountain land information for years. When they arrived at Boyd's, it just seemed perfect.....cozy, warm, antique American construction, and convenient. The thought was, "We need to do this".

On our return from the retreat weekend, the quest for land and a cabin was re-started. However, after a while, and no success, the pursuit faded. The following year was a repeat, and then a third year, and again, no success. The following year brought a very disappointing call from Boyd Mountain wherein we learned that our booked weekend getaway was also 'opening weekend for their cut-your-own Christmas tree' event. It was explained that in that our rented cabin was immediately below the tree farm, families and chain saws would be part of our 'quiet family weekend'. Like heck it would. We immediately cancelled the reservation and located another cabin to rent, Maggie's Place near Blowing Rock. The weekend was wonderful.

On our return home this time, I was back at it. I again called the realtor and resent our search criteria, upon which, Alysia exclaimed to Chuck in a bit of disbelief, "There you go again!" I explained that based on our "required" search criteria which included, on water, gated community, no steep and winding roads, close to a quaint town with conveniences, a home owners association that would keep everything looking good always, no busy roads, and other items, that we were probably narrowing our search to 3 to 5 in one thousand. However, when our realtor heard this, he was immediate to

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state, “Your math is way off! You’re looking for 1 in a thousand, at best!”. But, after about two months, he had something for us to look at. Plus, we intended to look at a lot in the subdivision where Maggie’s Place was located. Then, upon talking to a builder in the Blowing Rock area, Chuck was encouraged to look at SweetGrass, a gated community just outside of Blowing Rock. Our realtor made the plans for our visit.

The day of the visit began at the realtor’s office then we were off to see the log cabin on the creek. When we pulled up to the cabin, Alysia’s read of Chuck’s face brought her firm comment, “Chuck, we at least have to go in!” It was terrible, so we were off to the lot near Maggie’s Place. It was the wrong slope and orientation for us. Our last stop was SweetGrass. The realtor explained that we should plan on 1 ½ to 2 hours there. I explained to Alysia that, “We’ll be in-and-out in 15 minutes.”

The representative for SweetGrass was our guide. The facility and grounds were simply beautiful. After seeing several lots and driving the development, we arrived at yet another lot. There we were introduced to a property on Boone Fork Creek, an unobstructed view of Grandfather Mountain, and no possibility of development on 3 sides, the 4th containing a quaint home/cottage. At about 1 ½ hours into the visit, Chuck was gathered with the realtor and representative, while Alysia stood about 30 feet away, alone. She turned, looked me square in the eyes, and silently mouthed these words, “It doesn’t get any more perfect than this!” Thirty minutes later we learned that the owners of the lot were Christian missionaries. We know the Lord, and are confident in His plan for us. Well, we made an offer, and two weeks later closed on the purchase.

Now all we need is a cabin, design, and decision on a builder. Do I attempt to personally general contract and build in Blowing Rock while working for First Citizens Bank full time. As I am passionate about details and perfectionistic as I am, can I ‘let go’ to another GC.

The next day, I saw an authentic hand hewn log cabin sitting a short distance away. It looked as if it was either being prepared for disassembly, or had recently been reassembled at the location near the airport. It was beautiful.

Having worked at an architectural firm in Raleigh, I called my dear friend and brother in Christ, Marc Mills, president of the firm. I explained the project that Alysia and I were pursuing. I also set out to sketch my rendition of floor plans for our cabin project. Marc looked at my work and suggested he do some sketches. In addition, I telephone interviewed about 8 designers and architects, 2 structural engineers, about 8 builders, and 5 authentic antique cabin reclamation companies, each with log cabin and/or timber framing experience. In parallel with this effort, I telephone interviewed many of the ‘manufactured log cabin’ manufacturers/builders. In each of the phone calls, I explained our passion for combining an authentic hand hewn cabin with timber and conventional framing, to create a comfortable cabin style retreat. One of these calls was to a structural engineer. I planned a trip to the Blowing Rock/Boone area where Alysia and I would personally meet with three designers/architects, four builders/GCs, and our surveyor, Ralph Daughtry.

In January of 2017 I was at the International Builders Show where my primary focus was our log cabin project. At the show, a great deal of time was spent at manufactured log home exhibits, one of which was HearthStone Log Homes where I talked at length with their president, Carmen Caprio. Carmen asked if I’d watched ‘Barnwood Builders’. Spending little time watching TV, my answer was “No, I’ve never heard of it”. Carmen expressed his surprise, introduced me to the show via his iphone,

and mentioned that I was doing exactly what Mark Bowe of Barnwood Builders does. Naturally, I researched Mark and his show, called and left messages, and soon enough was on the phone discussing the possibility of working together. Before long, Alysia and I drove to West Virginia to spend about 5 hours greeting him and 'the boys', discussing project 'must haves', and assessing each other as the right 'fit'. However, Mark's focus, as we experienced it, is not 'authentic restoration and preservation'. His presentation was to use logs from many sources, multiple locations and species, and cut all new corner and partition notches. This was definitely not the approach we would take, so Mark was not an option.

As part of our due diligence specific to the Barnwood Builders team, Alysia and I purchased some seasons of their show. Interestingly, the designer that was introduced in the show was Travis Mileti of Mountainworks in Cashiers, NC. His talent and alignment with our passion for authenticity nicely complemented with modern conveniences was strikingly apparent. The next day, I looked up Travis, called, and we spoke a good while. We agreed to meet with him at his office. Thus, within days, with a binder full of concepts and materials data, we drove to his office. The experience was a very positive one for each of us. We hired Travis 'on the spot' and wrote our first check to get underway.

The work by the Mountainworks team is truly remarkable. Having worked in construction and at an architectural office, it is a wonderful course of events to study completed drawings and repeatedly assert to Alysia that Travis and his team are genius at our project type. We couldn't be more pleased. In addition to Mark Bowe, I'd been working with 4 other hand hewn cabin preservation & restoration companies and multiple companies in the repurposing of various log cabin materials, such as flooring, doors, and other items. The most important and impressive of those contacted, Eric Stockburger of Old Log Cabins (Yadkinville, NC), Charlie Norman (Log Cabin Fever, the Great American Country TV show plus Watauga Preservation Company (Johnson City, TN), and Andy Mills of American Antique Cabin Company (Springfield, KY). Thus, with a concept of our project in mind, each of these was 'on the search' in support of our vision.

After looking at a whole lot of cabins, Andy Mills texted me on May 22nd, 2017, "Finally closed the deal on the large Kentucky house!" My response was, "...I want to come see it at the earliest opportunity." On June 6th, the photos and messages from Andy were indicative of a 1-in-a-thousand find of an incredible work of craftsmanship off of Bristletown Rd. in Glasgow, Kentucky. With other folks searching on our behalf, I arranged to see three potential cabins on our way to Glasgow. The first two were very disappointing. But, on June 13th we met Andy and his wife Jamie at the cabin off of Bristletown Rd. We explored like little kids in a Lego store! We removed sections of interior wall and ceiling, climbed onto the roof to see all that we could, scoured the exterior where the 'new' siding had been removed to expose the beautifully preserved logs, and took lots of measurements. Within 'no time', we were discussing price and a desired total scope of Andy's services. I looked to Alysia and said, "Honey, I'm writing a check". Alysia's loving and supportive response, "Ok, we have a cabin. Yeah!"

In the summer issue the story of the Bristletown cabin will be concluded with some of the historical data I was able to provide Chuck and Alysia on the cabin and the people who had lived there.



Local woman will be first honored in State Capitol

Contributed by Samuel Terry IV, Managing Editor, Jobe Publications, Barren County Progress, Week of December 28, 2017. The photo above was done for the Kentucky Women documentary; from the private collection of the contributor. The cover photo is approximately from the time she ran for School Superintendent.

“There’s going to be a new woman headed to the Kentucky Capitol in 2018 and she will join what has, since the building’s construction in 1910, been an all-male group of Kentucky movers and shakers, Nettie Bayless Courts Depp, the first woman to run for public office in Barren County and a forward-thinking school superintendent, will be the first woman honored with a statue in the hallowed marble halls of Kentucky

government.

“Standing nearly six feet tall, the bronze statue of Depp is being developed by Amanda Matthews, a Lexington artist who is also the great, great niece of Depp. Matthews toyed with the idea of creating a work of art several years ago when she became interested in Depp’s story as researched by her cousin, Sam Terry, who has spent more than 35 years dissecting Depp’s personal memoirs and scrapbooks. At the time, Barren County officials honored Depp with a bronze historical marker on the lawn of the local courthouse.

“Nearly a year later, Matthews said the idea of a statue of Depp came to mind once again while researching gender equality issues for another project when she read in Courier Journal that “the closest thing to a woman honored on public property in Kentucky is Carolina, (Civil War) Gen. John Breckinridge Castleman’s horse” in Louisville.

“Matthews said she talked to her husband, Brad Connell, a co-owner with her of the Prometheus Foundry in Lexington, about honoring Nettie Depp.

“He was all for it,” she said.

“Matthews took her idea to the Historic Properties Advisory Commission that oversees the preservation and operation of multiple state-owned historic sites including the Capitol. Initially, there was a luke-warm response as minds began calculating what to do with existing statues and how to go about selecting the person to be honored.

“There are only a few statues dedicated to women in Kentucky and none on any government property, says Leslie Nigels, director of the state Division of Historic Properties in the Finance Cabinet.

“This is long overdue,” she said in a recent interview with Matthews at Nigels’ Frankfort office.

“Why Depp? State officials have had no opposition to honoring a woman with a statue in the Capitol but the selection of who to honor and where such a statue should be displayed presented significant challenges.

“By July of this year (2017), the HPAC had developed a plan to bring a woman to the halls of state government. Rather than selecting a notorious personality for a statue, the Commission decided to honor all Kentucky women and their accomplishments by displaying a series of works of art in rotation. Such a plan will allow numerous women of various vocations and geographical locations to be honored for a period of time. Currently, no other Kentucky woman has been selected for an additional statue.

“The HPAC unanimously approved a contract to use the Nettie Depp statue in the Capitol for at least four years with an option for renewal.

“As with any project involving state government, the cost of the statue was a concern. According to Matthews, no state taxpayer’s dollars will be involved in the project. All of the work will be funded by private donations.

“The Depp statue will be installed in the Capitol on the west side of the building on the first floor where a bust now sits of the late Republican U. S. Sen. John Sherman Cooper from Somerset. The Cooper bust will be moved to the east end of the Capitol.

“Depp’s accomplishments. The historical marker on the lawn of the Barren County Courthouse notes that Nettie Depp, born Nov. 21, 1874, taught school for several years until running on the Democratic ticket for school superintendent in Barren County in 1913. She became the first female public official in the county, seven years before women were allowed to vote.

“As superintendent, Depp was instrumental in unifying Glasgow and Barren County schools to create the county’s first four-year high school, which was housed in the former Liberty College in Glasgow. The merger of schools increased the number of enrolled students from twenty to more than seventy students working toward obtaining a four-year high school diploma.

“Managing a rural district presented challenges, including impassable roads and frequently flooded areas, which made it difficult to unite local schools scattered across Barren County. Despite these obstacles, Depp improved and repaired local one-room schools by constructing seven schoolhouses to serve broad geographic areas.

“Depp introduced and implements a uniform curriculum for all schools in the county. Several schools added libraries and others utilized a traveling library service and Depp encouraged the inclusion of music in daily classroom activities. She also tried to enforce the compulsory school law in the strong belief that education was not only a unifying element that would ultimately lead to a better-educated society.

“As her four-year term drew to an end, Depp chose not to seek re-election despite pleas from both the Democratic and Republican parties. When the local Republican party attempted to draft her for their ticket, Depp responded that she would only run in the name of education and not a political party. It was her belief that public education should be free of political influences.

“After serving as superintendent, Depp became principal at Cave City School until 1923. She completed her career as a teacher in Scottsville from 1923 to 1931. Depp was also the first Barren County student to earn a degree in education from what is now Western Kentucky University.

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“Depp died of breast cancer in 1932 and was buried at Refuge Cemetery at Eighty-Eight in Barren County.

“Bo Matthews, the current superintendent of Barren County Schools, is also a great-great nephew of Nettie Depp.

“I have the honor of looking out my office window and seeing a plaque we have here to honor Aunt Nettie,” said Bo Matthews. “She was truly a lady ahead of her times. I am proud to be in the line of a woman like her.”

“Her cousin, Amanda Matthews, said she looks forward to the day when school children – girls and boys – can go to the Kentucky Capitol and see a statue that honors a woman’s contribution to the progress of Kentucky.”



Piercy Mill

Piercy Mill was located off the Apple Grove Road in what is now southern Metcalfe County, formerly in Barren County. It was built by Peter Starr and Louis Piercy in 1869. Shown in the doorway - Paul, Frank and Maggie Piercy; in the window - Josh Wells; at the corner - Barbara Matilda Starr Piercy, Samuel Piercy, - at the wheel - William (Billy) Riley Piercy. Courtesy Metcalfe County Historical Society. Piercy’s Mill burned September 15, 1881.

Remembering Gladys Benedict Wilson - Finding Piercy’s Mill

The following letter was contributed by Martha Powell Harrison, a long time and dear friend of Gladys Benedict Wilson. Gladys was an active researcher and was known as a loving and giving lady. This is part of a letter that Gladys wrote to her Cousin Nannie (Nannie Christmas Eaton who married Vasco Miller) about hunting for the Piercy Mill. I think you will enjoy how she described the events of that day in June, 1973. Those present on this adventure included Martha Powell Harrison, her father, Philip Powell, his sister, Pearl Bush and Gladys.

“Martha, Philip, and Pearl and I have made two more trips since you were here. Follows first is a report of a Britt sale.

“Then the four of us took another trip that was one of the most enjoyable days I have very spent, though very strenuous. It was the site of the first grist mill built in Barren County. It is now in Metcalfe County, as that particular side of Barren was taken in 1860 to help form Metcalfe. Metcalfe was created from chunks of Monroe, Adair, Barren, Cumberland and Green in 1860. We left Glasgow via the old Jimtown road until just a few miles this side of Tompkinsville, and started turning left.

“Martha said we were within hollering distance once of your farm! Anyhoo – we went several miles on a nice country blacktop road, then turned left again onto another not quite so nice road, but still more than adequate, then, yes, turned left again, and went just about to the jumping off place, and yes, turned left again this time onto a very narrow gravel road lined with tall trees, old rail fences, some covered with moss, no traffic, thank heavens, for safety, and also solitude. We went a couple of miles possibly, and turned off the road, yes, left, onto a still narrower dirt road, that was the private road to the old Piercy place. We drove as far as the house, which is a two story house in very good condition, about like the Berry place you saw. We all got out and prowled around, and I picked myself a good mess of poke, and then Philip decided we could go a little farther in the car, and so we did. THIS TIME, we had gone as far as we could get, and got out and walked. It was beautiful, Martha, Pearl and I started going down the hill which was covered with densely grown tall trees of many kinds – it was so beautiful – the trees so dense no sun could penetrate, just the quietness of subdued green light, birds calling, no sound of voices except ours, no traffic noises and no pollution smells. The odor of springs gushing out of the hillsides onto moss covered rocks, edged with ferns, plenty of may apple and ginseng growing about, and also poison oak, which we watched very carefully, and kept our distance!

“We continued down and down on the thickly layered carpet of fallen leaves of many years accumulation, no weeds to worry about – the steepness became steeper and steeper, and I selected a stout walking stick torn from a fallen tree limb to us for a scotch, for I had started slipping and sliding, and was fearful of falling and not being able to stop until I reached China, or the bottomless pits! I had lagged behind Martha and Pearl, and although they had gotten out of sight, they were not out of sound, so we communicated via wireless, a loud holler, and as you know, I am not very large (discounting my weight gain), but what I lack in size, I can easily make up in sound – telling them I had picked up a brake pole. Martha called back that I had better use it and keep it, as they had reached the beginning of the moss covered rock strewn cleft between two huge bluffs, that was the beginning of the brook, and in crossing it had slipped, fallen as straight down on her bottom as if she had intended to seat herself – in a chair, and in the water which kept from being ice cubes only because the downhill movement prevented it from freezing. She certainly had a battered but not broken, frozen bottom, and saw the galaxy of moon, stars and various satellites, combined with a headache for a time.

“However, we continued, just soaking in the beauty, and listening to the music of the springs falling over the rocks into the brook, which tumbled merrily down and down. I had not seen such large springs since I was a child, and supposed they did not exist any longer – you really would have enjoyed it, for I am sure it would have brought back childhood memories of having to go to the spring for water, and to set the milk pan and pails into it for cooling – and in summer, to also cool the watermelons to a crisp chilly deliciousness.

“We had to wade the brook a time or two, and believe me, that water is COLD. And though the moss was thick and beautiful, it was also treacherous in the deceptive looks, and softness was also

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slickness, and if I had not kept a very firm hold on my walking stick, and wedged it between the chinks in the rocks, I took, would have had a frozen, and possibly, broken bottom.

“We finally reached the end of the brook where it disappeared into the ground, leaving a sort of marshy bottom, but we could not decide where all that running water went, for it certainly as not terminated in a pool or pond, there must have been an underground cave. There was a very large cave up on a bluff where tradition has it that the Indians used it during their time inhabiting these old hills and hollows.

“We did find the old mill race, stone dam, and flue, and one of the grist stones embedded in the gravel. There originally must have been quite a lake behind the dam, for much of the dam remained on one side, and the narrowness of the hollow would have made the water quite deep, although not too far across. Martha said that way back then, in the early 1800’s, the mill was owned by a Lewis (?) Piercy, and his son-in-law, Peter Starr was caught in the wheel or flue, or between the stones, and was killed. Traces could be seen of the old original road winding down the hills to the mill – I do not see how they did it, for it is so steep. I’ll bet they burned out many a green sapling used for a braking pole on the wagon going down, and many a whip on the oxen, mules or horses, going back up. We saw no traces of it, but I would also wager that those fine cold springs have been the cooling agent for many a moonshiner still in times past, for distilling was legal and not uncommon. One of my own ancestors was a distiller, a German of the old school! No doubt! Anyhoo, a distiller.”

Research at the Library of Virginia

Contributed by Margaret Wilson, mpwilson116@gmail.com

Most genealogists have a bucket list, places they would like to visit connected to their research. On my bucket list was the Library of Virginia in Richmond. My husband and I decided this was the year to mark that trip off our list.

It was a fabulous experience, a place every genealogist who has Virginia ancestors should put on their bucket list. The physical space is so inviting, padded chairs, tables to spread out you research work, and big windows with lots of light. The staff was eager to answer our questions and walk us to the area where the material could be found. (They use Library of Congress, not Dewey, system, which I was not familiar with.) It was not crowded, no more than 2 or maybe 4 other people in the same room with us.

The directions to the library on their website were excellent; we had no trouble finding it, 5 blocks off the interstate. Free parking was provided in the basement with an elevator to the lobby. Have your ticket stamped in the lobby before leaving. We never had a problem finding a parking space.

I spent a great deal of time on their website before we left. I printed lists of material I wanted to see. I would go to the service desk, show the list to a staff person and they would take me to the area. They would also suggest other material that might be helpful. Their website, www.lva.virginia.gov, under Virginia Memory, has many digitized records.

We began our research in the genealogy and local history section which housed the books on Virginia. This is their primary focus. They were arranged by county, with signs over each section. The microfilm

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was in a separate room. I spent two days in the area where material for other states was housed. I was the only person in the large room, except for a student studying.

We took digital pictures of all the material we wanted to copy from books. The material found on microfilm we copied, \$.50 for a large sheet of paper. Many of their microfilms can be interlibrary loaned to your local library. Material from both books and microfilm could be downloaded to a jump drive.

You have to register for a library card, which took about 5 minutes. You need a photo ID. This card is used to request a book that is housed in the closed stacks. When the book arrives at the circulation desk, your name appears on a TV monitor, you go to the circulation desk and the staff "checks it out" with your library card. You use it in the library. You can also add money to your library card to copy material.

In the archive area, they have lockers for your things. You fill out a form for the material you want, the staff retrieves it, "checks it out" one folder at a time, you read it, return it, and ask for the next folder.

We had lunch in the cafe on the first floor the days we spent the whole day. The salads and sandwiches were very good and reasonable priced. I did not see an area to eat if you brought your own lunch. We did not walk around the area outside the library, so not sure if there was park nearby.

There are two things I would do different on my next visit. One is to bring a lock for the laptop. My husband and I stayed together the first couple days working in the Virginia area. One of us would stay with our things. By the third day we were going our separate ways, hence one of us was packing around the laptop. This brings me to the second thing I would do, bring a bag on wheels to move things around. Although the research area it not large, it did seem large when I was carrying around a bag with a laptop, files, etc.

Yes, we did have success!!! We have been researching my husband's 3 great grandfather, James Wilson, for 20 years. Cyrus Edwards in his book *Stories of Early Days* said James in his will directed his executors to buy land in Kentucky for his wife and children. We have been looking for that will for those 20 years. We found an abstract of the will the first day we were in the library. I was walking around doing "My Happy Dance". That led us to the Central Rappahannock Heritage Center, an hour north of Richmond in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where we found the original will in his handwriting. In the same folder were additional original documents which provided a gold mine of information and a possible link to James' father. Two days later back in the library we found land records which gave us additional proof of James' father.

If you have Virginia ancestors, The Library of Virginia is truly the place you need to put on your bucket list. We are already planning a return visit.

DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY

An Appalachian Flood of Memories, Volume XXIII and XXXI, 2017, donated by Lloyd Dean, 6770 US Highway 60E, Morehead, KY 40351. These are well-done booklets containing photos, news paper clippings, biographies and more of this area. Thank you!

AN INTERESTING UPDATE TO A FORMER ARTICLE

In the Winter 2017 issue of Traces, we ran an article entitled “Who Was Ann Alexander Lewis?” which told about Ann and her connection to George Washington and her marriage to Thomas Davison. Nancy Richey of our board sent Dana Shaffner (shaffnerlaw@gmail.com) information from this article. Ms. Shaffner wrote the following in part:

“We extracted this obit some years ago from microfilms of the Christian Advocate, the leading Methodist newspaper in the era. We recently obtained copies of letters sent in the 1820s by Thomas Davison to Lawrence Lewis, one of the executors of the estate of George Washington and Thomas, after discussing business told Lawrence of this publication and how beneficial it would be if he read it regularly.

“There is another fascinating story that relates to the Lewis family. Around 1814 Ann's brothers, John and Charles returned to the US after having been finally released from the Royal Navy after some years of forced service. They had been merchant seaman pressed into the Royal Navy. John remained in Virginia and became the sole casualty the night the British burned Washington, having been shot by Royal Marines and left dead in the street. Charles, however, came to Glasgow and married the sister of Thomas Davison, Jane. Charles and Jane lived in Glasgow until around 1820 when they moved to Lebanon, Tennessee. There they lived until their deaths and their children grew up, some scattering, some remaining in Lebanon. “

MY KENTUCKY: Maxwell House Coffee's Kentucky Roots
By Sam Terry, Managing Editor, Jobe Publishing, Inc.



NASHVILLE'S original Maxwell House where President Theodore Roosevelt quipped that the coffee was “good to the last drop.”

Sunday, October 22 marks the 110th anniversary of President Theodore Roosevelt famously requesting a second cup of coffee while dining at Nashville's fashionable Maxwell House Hotel and commenting that it was “good to the last drop.” Roosevelt's quip was seized upon by two southern Kentucky natives – Joel Owsley Cheek and Christopher Tompkins Cheek – who had turned their family

grocery firm into a business focusing on their blend of coffee which became known as Maxwell House Coffee.

The Kentucky cousins – Joel from Burkesville and Christopher from Glasgow – had given the prestigious hostelry 20 pounds of their prepared coffee to try in the dining room. In time the supply of coffee was exhausted and regular diners noticed the change back to the old brand and complained. As a result, the hotel began using the Cheek's coffee exclusively.

In turn, the Cheeks acquired the use of the hotel's name to market their coffee and began using the famous "good to the last drop" comment as their timeless slogan. At one point, Maxwell House Coffee had gained one-third of the American coffee market. In 1928, the company was sold to Postum for \$42 million that was shared by extended Cheek family members who had invested in the company. The Postum company eventually sold to General Foods which was later sold to Kraft Foods.

Christopher T. Cheek married Ann Valeria Leslie, daughter of Gov. Preston H. Leslie of Glasgow. Their son, Glasgow native Leslie Cheek Sr., became an investor in the family business and in time, was president of the company.



MABEL WOOD CHEEK

Romance leads to Cheekwood. While on a train traveling from New York to Nashville with a stop in Guthrie, Kentucky, Leslie Cheek noticed a beautiful young lady. He bribed the porter with a box of cigars to obtain her name, a ploy that failed. With a bit of maneuvering, Cheek found John Clemens, a friend of the young woman, who offered to introduce him but he refused. Instead, Cheek insisted he wished to meet her at her home and a few days later the gentlemen arrived in Clarksville, Tennessee to call on Mabel Wood.

According to family oral history, Mabel watched from an upstairs window as Cheek and Clemens approached and found she was pleased with Cheek's handsome and youthful appearance. Clemens explained Cheek's interest and of his special trip from Nashville to meet her. Apparently agreeable, they all went to church together.



GLASGOW NATIVE Leslie Cheek and Mabel Wood with their wedding party on October 3, 1896.

For the next eighteen months Leslie sent Mabel a box of candy from Mitchell's Confectionary each Tuesday. On Thursdays, he sent fruit or a personally selected book while Sundays brought a weekly delivery of flowers. On October 3, 1896, Mabel Wood and Leslie Cheek were married at the Methodist Church in Clarksville.

When the company was sold to Postum, Leslie and Mabel Wood Cheek used some of their fortune to purchase 100 acres of woodland in west Nashville on which to build a new home. They retained the services of New York residential and landscape architect Bryant Fleming to design their mansion, its interior furnishings, and the landscaping of the grounds. The result was "Cheekwood," a name combining Leslie and Mabel's respective surnames. After three years of construction, the Cheeks moved into their country estate at Thanksgiving 1932. Only two years later, Leslie Cheek died at age 61.



CHEEKWOOD, the home of Leslie and Mabel Wood Cheek while under construction. Today, the mansion is used as an art museum while the grounds offer year-round delight as a botanical garden.

The Cheeks and the arts. Cheekwood passed to Leslie and Mabel's daughter, Huldah Cheek Sharp who resided in the mansion with her husband, Walter, until the 1950s. It was at that time Cheekwood became an art museum and botanical garden that continues to delight visitors.



LESLIE CHEEK, Sr.

Cheekwood is not the only contribution of the family to the world of art. Leslie and Mabel's son, Leslie Cheek Jr., studied art at Harvard and architecture at Yale and Columbia. After serving as head of the Fine Arts Department at the College of William and Mary, he worked as director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts which he transformed from a small gallery to a nationally recognized cultural center.

Realizing that rural areas of Virginia had limited access to fine art, Leslie Cheek Jr., designed the Artmobile to take exhibitions of the museum's collection to the public. He later established the Virginia Museum Theatre to integrate the exhibition galleries with film, dance, and music.

(Sam Terry's "My Kentucky" column appears each week in Jobe Publishing newspapers as part of the celebration of Kentucky's 225th year of statehood. Previous columns are available at www.jpnews.com.)

In Memory Of



A Lonely Grave

Contributed by Georgette Lee, gcllee@scrtc.com

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This article is taken in its entirety from The Daily News, the first daily paper at Glasgow, KY, and the article is dated Friday, December 24, 1886.

“Out on the hill near Captain Carr’s is a lonely grave, which deserves better treatment than it has so far received. It is the grave of Newton Green, a Confederate soldier who died here during the war. Green belonged to the 37th Tennessee regiment, Company F. One night the regiment went into camp there, and Green was well and hearty. The next morning he was dead. The surgeon was afraid to order his burial, so life-like was the corpse, and he cut a piece out of his throat to be sure of the fact. It didn’t bleed, and so he ordered the man buried. A grave was dug within 5 feet of where the dead soldier lay, and he was tumbled into it. Our townsman, Mr. Jake Coombs, who belonged to the same command, knew Green well, says he was a good soldier, and has himself put up a modest wooden head-board at the grave of his comrade. The grave of a good soldier deserves a better fate than this.

“There is also the grave of a soldier on the lot owned by Mr. JT Currie, in the eastern end of town. He was shot for robbery and depredations on Mr. Ed Huggins’, place during the war, and was buried where shot.”

This marks the end of the newspaper clipping. I have never been in search of the Green grave, but I do know that Judge Carr lived at the Heights for many years, and the house was owned for many recent years, until their deaths, by Dr. and Mrs. Daryl Harvey. I also know that those who have been to the lone grave gave witness that it was further east of the house, in a small ravine, off the bluff across the creek from Twyman Park.

The soldier mentioned buried on the JT Currie place, is the same soldier I mentioned in the last article as having been executed at the foot of East Washington Street and its confluence with Franklin Street, or better known as Common Street in those days. The property on which Franklin Manor Apartments now stands comes back to this intersection, and Big Spring goes right under Washington and Franklin here and continues on beside Sam Terry Drive, crossing Mill Street, or better known as Hwy 63, before it goes through Twyman Park.

The story that accompanied this is a little confusing, as it mentioned the soldier was shot for depredations committed on the Ed Huggins’ place. He was actually arrested for breaking and entering the Smith home while only the women were present in the home, giving them a fright. But he must have been one of the soldiers who had gotten into Mr. Huggins’ brandy stores. I have not come across this soldier’s name, but if I do I will post it. And this ends the tale of Civil War trivia, for now, in the town of Glasgow. I will have another tale later of a man who should have died, but his own stalwart fortitude kept him from succumbing to the Angel of Death.”

Recently, a stone was finally placed for Newton Green. The photographs below show the event.



Scottie Fife placing the stone



Back row: Daine Harrison, Prentice Harvey, James Gregory. Front row: Daine's daughter, Georgette Lee
Not shown: Martha Harrison, Earl Buddy' Newcom & Hack Bertram

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO A SPECIAL LADY ***Mary Bridges Jones Retires***

It's hard to say goodbye to someone who has meant so much to so many over the years. Our Barren County Historical Society has been blessed for many years by Mary Bridges Jones as one of our officers. Deciding to finally retire, Mary has moved to the warm climes of Florida to be closer to her family.

For members of the Society, you have seen her name listed each issue as Membership Chair; serving in that capacity for five years. She has done the job well. On the surface this would seem an easy job but Mary spent many hours to be sure that you received your quarterly. She not only kept the membership list up to date but prepared the annual membership lists for our Winter quarterly. She additionally picked up the Society mail.

Her attendance at meetings was almost always constant; her smile energized many of us and her enthusiasm for genealogy was deep.

Mary not only served as one of our officers but she has, for the past 16 years, volunteered at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center. She kept the genealogy library in pristine condition, assisted visitors with their family history and many other duties too many to list. If that wasn't enough, she was also active in the DAR and volunteered at the T. J. Samson Community Hospital in the visitor's center since 2001 and was active at Glasgow Baptist Church.

On a personal note as your Editor, it was always wonderful to work with Mary in her Society duties. We had many telephone calls and e-mails back and forth I shall personally miss her a lot.



Mary was honored by the Cultural Center recently with a surprise get-together at which she was surprised by the naming of the genealogy room as the “Mary Bridges Jones Genealogy Library” and presented with a scrap book denoting many of the projects she had worked on over the years. The Mayor, Dick Doty, was present as well as a surprise visit by some of her Florida family. Our historical society presented her with a gift card as our thanks for all she has done for us and means to us.

Enjoy the Florida sunshine Mary but always remember the impact you have made on us. We will miss you.

Shown here is a photo, courtesy of Sandie Claywell, of Mary standing in the doorway of the library named in her honor.

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

Barren County Undertakers 1880-1930. This is a look at those individuals who served as undertakers over the years. Information is taken from the 1880 census and reading 6,775 death certificates. Information is shown on every undertaker with photos on many, newspaper ads and family information when found. Primary information starts in 1911 when Kentucky authorized the recording of birth and death certificates. Shown is the name of the undertaker, the years they practiced, location in the county where they lived, some obituaries. Another section shows the names of hundreds of neighbors, friends or family who undertook the responsibility of undertaker and years they so did. There is also a look back at undertaking establishments and practices in burials in this time frame. 36 pages with full-name index. \$15.00 printed or \$10.00 as e-book. (PDF file).

Barren County Will Book Index 1799-1954. An alphabetical listing of all the wills for this time period. Also includes those dying intestate 1799-1835 when separate books were not kept for all the required forms. Each entry shows the name of the deceased, will book where the will can be found and page number. Taken from the will index book maintained by the Barren County Clerk's office. \$20.00 printed version or \$15.00 as e-book (PDF file).

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Daniel Curd Early Barren County Surveys. Continuation of series, see Winter 2017 issue for previous. Copies of the originals, not a transcription. Each will be sent via Drop Box. You may then download to your computer. \$25.00 each or \$150 for entire set.

1805-1807, 274 suveys

1816, 1821-1823. 192 surveys.

1808 - 1814. 152 surveys

1834-1834, 1866-1868, 1870-1871, 1873-1878, 1880-1883, 1887, 1891, 1893, 1900, 1906 & 1908. 211 surveys, some have only 1-2 entries after 1883.

1815. 154 surveys.

Little Hope Baptist Church Minutes, Barren County, 1870-1898, 1903-1922. Originally copied by the late Kenneth H. Lee. This church, formed in 1842, is close to the Edmonson County line and its members came from both counties. Not every meeting was shown; apparently there were scattered minutes or Mr. Lee was abstracting for names and events. Unlike many church minute books, this one is more detailed in the people who joined, left, were excluded or died. There are several membership lists and an entire section on obituaries of the members which show much information. There are approximately 1800 names in the full-name index. Some information is given about the church before the minutes begin, the Little Hope Cemetery and Little Hope School. 49 pages. \$15.00 printed or \$7.00 as an e-book.

Statenfield Sabbath School 1892-1898 Barren Co. This little book, courtesy of the Dept. of Special Collections, WKU, is likely one of a kind. It is the transcription of a small African-American "Sabbath School" 1892-1898. Statenfield Church housed a regular school also but these are the rare records of their Sabbath School. The dates are sometimes not shown, some are out of order and the writing is sometimes hard to decipher. Spelling is shown as interpreted. Each meeting shown gives the songs sung, Scripture readings, lessons and attendance. Added to this I have included the 1896 public school record of students with ages, parents/guardians and also the names of burials at the cemetery close to the church. 22 pages including a full-name index. \$10.00 printed or \$5.00 as an e-book.

The Travelling Church. Originally published in 1891 by George W. Ranck. 500-600 people begin a 3-month journey from Spotsylvania, VA to the Wilderness of Kentucky. With Rev. Lewis Craig and other ministers leading, they embarked on the mission of starting Baptist Churches in KY. Old, young, children and infants, free and slave, horses, oxen, chickens; all headed to the "Promised Land," leaving family and friends behind. What they endured en-route causes we in the 21st Century to shudder in disbelief. Deaths, Indian attacks, the Cumberland Mountains, winter weather, miles with no civilization in sight. This is the story of their journey in 1781. 28 pages including full-name index, biographies of some of the individuals cited, a large map of their journey and illustrations, many in color. \$10.00 for paper version; \$7.00 as an e-book.

"Aunt" Sally Shackels Brown Lee and the Flying Hat

Source: "Highlights of the Capitol Hill Community" by Jimmie Harrison Taylor. "Aunt Sally" was the wife of Hansford Lee.

"Aunt" Sallie was "Uncle" Han's fifth wife. Arcenia Lee Creek was a daughter of his first marriage. He outlived each of his wives and is buried in Akersville by none of them.

"Aunt Sallie" was very versatile, being a great entertainer, a reader of fortunes told by coffee grounds

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in tea cups, and a perennial shouter at church. She must have tipped the scales at 300 lbs., but when she hit the floor shouting praises, her movements would have put professional ballerinas to shame.

Sallie Shackles married first Heater Brown. To this union were born: Ben Brown (married Ella Gosnell), Lena Brown (married John Bryant; they were the parents of Frances, Dolly, Nellie, Jimmie and Willis Bryant), Nannie Brown (married Lee Stewart; they were the parents of Arthur, Alma, Garland, and ___ Stewart).

"Aunt" Sallie is buried in the Fountain Run Cemetery. It seems that the weather was so bad that a memorial service was held later in May at the Capitol Hill Church. Wagonloads of people came to the service. Ivy Slaughter Hall stated that Levy Elmer Slaughter was about 18 months of age as was Edwin Steenbergen so the Slaughters and Steenbergens debated the advisability of taking the youngsters to such an emotional event. But everything went off well until Lena Brown Bryant became emotional and started shouting. Off flew her big hat and Levy watched with wild eyes. Later, at home, he entertained his adoring family by repeating the shouting-hat-falling scene!

Corrections to Winter 2017 Membership List

While rushing to get the Winter Issue of the quarterly to the printers before the crunch of Christmas mailings, some errors crept in for which we apologize. Accidentally the following members were not shown as Life Members:

Phyllis Alvis	Pascal E. Bailey	Donna G. Craven	Gary S. Pitcock
Eleanor Scheman	Evelyn White	J. Robert Wood	

Also please note an address change for Donna G. Craven. Her new address is 477 Monroe Avenue, Glenco, IL 60002.



A Brief History of Glasgow Musicale

Contributed by Linda Hitchcock, Three-term Past President, Programs Co-Chair and Publicist

Glasgow Musicale has been a vital part of the fabric of our community since its founding in 1894. The original founding members made the statement, "Our goal is to make music an integral part of community life." From its roots to the present day, beginning as a small, exclusive social music appreciation club to the present visionary philanthropic community service organization which provides scholarships and programs benefitting all residents, the goal has been expanded yet remains true to its essence.

Glasgow Musicale is an all-volunteer 501 (c) 3 nonprofit organization; the oldest music club in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and a member of the National Federation of Music Clubs (established 1898) and Kentucky Federation of Music Clubs (founded 1921). The expanded threefold mission is: to present 7-8 varied, top quality free music programs to the community each year; to provide Music Outreach, bimonthly revolving schedule visits to several area retirement/assisted living homes and to award scholarships for Glasgow and Barren County Independent School District middle and high school students to attend the annual Stephen Collins Foster Music Camps held on campus at Eastern

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Kentucky University in June. In 2017, 57 students were awarded a record \$10,500 in scholarships to attend one or two week camps in band, world percussion, strings, vocal, piano and guitar. Several alumni have gone on to receive university scholarship assistance through their attendance and exposure to EKV, UofL, UK, and WKU. In addition, Glasgow Musicales contributes to both the Glasgow Scottie Marching Band and the Barren County Trojans Marching Band programs. In 2012, Glasgow Musicales hosted the fundraising program *A Carnegie Hall Preview Concert* at the Plaza Theatre for the BCHS Marching Band's invitational performance. In 2016, Glasgow Musicales premiered member and singer/songwriter/artist/Disney illustrator Paul Curasi's *A Moving Christmas Carole* as a fundraiser for the Barren County High School Orchestra's 2017 Carnegie Hall appearance.

Programs and scholarships are funded through contributions, sponsorships, the small endowment fund, individual gifts made in honor or as a memorial, dues and an annual Silent Auction. Glasgow Musicales has over 100 members including several who reside outside of Glasgow and Barren County. Anyone can join and dues are moderate at \$25 per year for individuals and \$35 for families but membership is never a requirement for performance attendance. Program planning is completed by the executive board during summer months with performances announced in the membership yearbook and publicized in media outlets.



A Glasgow Musicales Group in the 1890s.

The organization began in 1894 as *The Ladies' Matinee Musicale*. Emily Leslie, a gifted pianist and daughter of former Governor Preston Leslie returned for a visit to Glasgow from Helena, Montana where her father Preston Hopkins Leslie was serving as U.S. District attorney following twelve years of service as the appointed 9th Territorial Governor of Montana. Miss Emily suggested to her friend Mrs. J. M. Bruce that a women's music club similar to one in Helena be formed in Glasgow. The town population according to census records was about 2000 in 1890 and growing. The social arbiters from Glasgow's most prominent families favored the idea of

promoting music appreciation and education and adding to cultural activities in town. Subsequently, nine of these leading ladies attended an organizational meeting at the home of Miss Lulie Martin Terry, the sister of Professor EB Terry, former superintendent of Glasgow Schools. One might note that Miss Terry's father, the Reverend Nathaniel Gorin Terry was a lifelong friend of Governor Leslie. These charter members were: Mrs. JM Bruce, Mrs. TP Dickinson nee Haidee Trigg, Mrs. Thomas Dickinson nee Willie Alexander, Mrs. Hallie Garnett, Miss Annie Gorin, Mrs. SE Jones (first and multiple term President), Mrs. Jennie Ousley, Mrs. Abner Rogers as well as their hostess, Miss Terry. Mrs. Bruce was the minister's wife at Glasgow Baptist Church while Mrs. Garnett served as the church organist, and other charter members were trained musicians, performers or teachers. Both Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Rogers taught at Liberty College. These guiding spirits shared an enthusiastic appreciation for culture through the study of music and its performance. Liberty College was originally a School for Young Ladies that emphasized piano, voice, art, elocution and modern languages as its curriculum. The faculty members contributed to the early success of the club through their vital, enthusiastic support. (Author's notes: as was the norm, married women were identified by "Mrs." and their

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husband's given name. Any assistance in properly identifying these women by their Christian and maiden names would be much appreciated. Also, a glaring error has been perpetuated for many years in listing Frances Bohannon as one of the charter members of Ladies Matinee Musicale but it has been confirmed that Lulie Martin Terry was erroneously omitted as such. Miss Terry wed Elkanah Dickey of Cave City and sadly died in 1899 at age 32 and just eight days after giving birth to their second son Nathaniel Terry Dickey. Frances Bohannon was, however, a very early member as well as an active participant who also served as president.)

The leaders of this cultural society emphasized traditional, religious, classical and opera music as program choices. Standards were high and early rules were established to ensure attendance and participation. Dues were \$1.35 annually; fines for failure to participate were \$0.50, unexcused absence \$0.25, and \$0.10 for tardiness. When one considers average wages at the end of the 19th century and calculates approximate dollar value in 2018, figures, individual dues of about \$40 in 1894 would far exceed current dues and would be cost prohibitive for all but the smart set. From the beginning, the Ladies Matinee Musicale yearbooks included: monthly programs for the year; acknowledgment of affiliations; listing of officers, committees and members; "Hymn of the Month"; sponsorship of a Community Chorus and promotion of National Music Week. Their mission was: to give the community the cultural advantage of experiencing all types of good music, to provide an outlet for talented musicians to perform and to provide student scholarships for musical training in order to help enrich and broaden their world of music as performers and/or listeners.

The Ladies' Matinee Musicale, bowing to changing times with more women working outside the home and membership numbers diminishing, opened membership to men in 1985, and changed the club name to Glasgow Musicale. The other significant change moved programs from weekday afternoons to evenings and weekends. In 2012, member and attorney Brian Pack and Mark York, CPA, revised and completed the incorporation documents of Glasgow



Ladies Matinee Musicale, 1957 –Mrs. Harold (Jane) Cady directing.

Musicale as a nonprofit organization ensuring contributions are tax deductible.

Space does not permit mention of all the many influential members. Early active members were the nieces of the aforementioned Frances Bohannon, the Bohannon twins, Caroline (Lina) and Charlotte (Lotta), who both taught music; the three Dixon sisters, known affectionately as "The Three Graces", remembered for their services to their churches, schools and the community; Beulah Steen, who gave singing lessons; Irene Boles, a leading musician and piano teacher; Flora Shannon who taught piano and voice; Elizabeth Britt, popular piano teacher and Ruth Sears who had great natural talent. Mrs. Harold Cady (June), known as "Miss Music", twice president, accomplished musician and piano teacher, directed a memorable 10 Piano Recital in 1957. Our own former president and nearly

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lifetime member Mary Elizabeth Jones Berry was one of the ten pianists to perform on this occasion. Mrs. Sewell Harlin (Lucille), former president, left a considerable lasting legacy. The Lucille C. Hardin Memorial Fund was started in 1985 with \$6000 in contributions from family and friends enabling the first scholarships to the Stephen Foster Music Camp at ECU. After the Hardin Fund began, the Scholarship Endowment Fund was established to assist music students. The Scholarship Committee is ably administered by Anne Matthews, Jenny Jean Downing and Shelby Bale who conduct springtime auditions. The 2017-2018 officers are John Doyle, President, Casey Allman-Powell, Vice President, Jenny Jean Downing, Treasurer, Amy Williams, Secretary.

Glasgow Musicales continues to carry the torch first lit in 1894 to bring musical excellence to the community in the form of programs and scholarships. You are invited to become a part of this vibrant, community service organization. There are two noteworthy 2018 spring programs to which everyone is invited to attend. I believe the founders would be pleased with the choices of a traditional music program followed by a classical piano recital. On Sunday, April 15, 2018 at 2:00 PM at First Methodist Church, Rachel Lee Rogers will present "Jean Ritchie: Damsel with a Dulcimer", a Kentucky Chautauqua Program sponsored in part by the Kentucky Humanities Council, Inc. and the Glasgow Barren County Tourism Commission. National Music Week will be celebrated on Sunday, May 6th, 2018 at 2:00PM with a Piano Recital by Nathaniel Mo at Glasgow Baptist Church. He is a graduating senior at University of Louisville and the program is sponsored by the Glasgow Barren County Tourism Commission. Light refreshments will be served at the conclusion of each of these performances.

The only requirement for membership in Glasgow Musicales is to care deeply about music and the joy it brings to people of all ages. Please join us in "Keeping Music Alive for the Future"!

The Kentucky Settlement in Texas

The following article, dated January 7, 2018, was published in The Cross Timbers Gazette and was written by Contributing Writer, Jim Morriss. It is reprinted with his permission and with my thanks.



Photo of "Dump" Crawford and Andrew Morriss taken from a book called "Sweet Flower Mound Land," available at the Flower Mound Library.

There is a road in our area that is causing a lot of turmoil. Gerault and Morriss are really one continuous road that starts at the southern edge of Denton County and delivers its traffic to the southern bank of Lake Lewisville. Flower Mound is eager to consummate plans to expand the highway to six lanes. Residents who live nearby are just as determined to stop those plans. Rather than rehash the pros and cons of this project, last month we made an attempt to explain why those names were chosen for the road. We detailed the Gerault family and their contribution to our area's history. It is also important to remember the people for whom Morriss Road is named.

Back in the middle of the 19th century, a man named Carlton Morriss and his wife Mary were raising their family in Barren County, Kentucky. They were farmers, as were most of the people in the U.S. at that time. Carlton and Mary had two sons and two daughters that we know of. John was born in 1844, Amanda in 1846, James in 1848 and a little girl that they called America Morriss in 1852. Mary died two years later at the age of 30. It is possible that Carlton died around this time as well. We do know that rural people were having problems with typhoid fever in the mid 1850's.

After the Mexican-American War, there were several residents of Barren County, Kentucky who became interested in the new State of Texas. One of them, William E. Bates, was a Methodist Minister who in 1851 moved his family to the eastern edge of Denton County. Reverend Bates was an indefatigable, circuit riding preacher who wrote to several of his old neighbors in Barren County and convinced many of them to join him in Texas. The colony was first called the "Kentucky Settlement" and later became known as the "Hawkins Settlement." Among the Kentuckians who came to Texas were Frank and Melissa Ready and their nephews, John and James Morriss, the sons of Carlton and Mary. Frank was the brother-in-law of Carlton Morriss and Melissa was the niece of Rev. Bates.

James Henry Morriss was born in Barren County, Kentucky in 1848. Along with his older brother, John, Jim came to Denton at a time when our area was a raw wilderness. John was about 10 years-old and Jim was 6 when they became Texans. Life here was incredibly difficult. Kids either grew up fast or they died young and it appears that the Morriss brothers did the former. We know that they moved down to Dallas which at that time was not much, if any, bigger than the town of Denton. They worked at whatever odd jobs they could find. Jim became a store clerk and then got a job hauling freight, especially logs, in from East Texas. It would appear that Jim was able to do much better than just eke out a meager living. Sometime around 1875, he met and married a Texas girl named Susan Adeline Keene.

Susan, or Addie as she was usually called, had even deeper Texas roots than Jim Morriss did. Her grandfather, Abner Keene, received an original 640 acre land grant on Duck Creek in what is now Garland. Abner was a Methodist Minister and it has been said that this influential family donated the land on which the First Methodist Church in Dallas was built. Jim worked as a farmer and carpenter in Dallas County to support his growing family. Addie had eight babies that we know of. There was Carlton (1876), Andrew (1877), Lavenia (1880), Effie May (1882), John (1885), Leon or L.L. (1887), Georgia (1890), and Laura Ann (1893.) We know that Jim kept his association with his old friends at the "Hawkins Settlement" back in Denton County. The family must have been doing well in Dallas County, but by 1880 they decided to move back to the Denton area.

As his family was growing, Jim was starting to buy and sell land, including lots in the town of Lewisville. On one day in 1882 he was able to buy (at a sheriff's auction) a 200 acre farm on Hickory Creek where I-35E now crosses the lake. That same day he managed to sell all of it for twice what he paid. It does not seem however that anyone in the Morriss family was trying to earn a living in real estate. Their biggest motivation was to trade up to more and better farm land. They were also establishing very strong relationships with their neighbors, many of whom would one day become in-laws. In 1894, Jim and Addie purchased 85 acres that would become the family homestead for many years. The land was situated just to the north of FM407 and just west of I-35E in what is now Highland Village.

As the kids grew older, they married but still remained a close knit family. Carlton, the oldest boy, died in 1889 at the age of just 13. Andrew married a girl named Etta Crawford, who was the daughter of William Crawford, a farmer from Kentucky who had lived just south of the Morriss place for many years. Etta usually went by the odd nickname of, "Dump." Lavenia, the oldest daughter, married a man named William Simmons, a farmer from Alabama. Effie May Morriss married a man named William S. Gaston. John married a girl named Lella Kinningham and L.L. Morriss married Onnie May Graham. Georgia Morriss married R.E. Douglas, and the youngest child, Laura Ann married Lee Olin Kerr. In 1898, Addie died just a few days before her 43rd birthday. She is buried in the Old Hall Cemetery, as are many in this extended family.

Growing farm families always need more good land to grow more crops. In 1902, Jim and Andrew bought a 60 acre parcel on Timber Creek just to the north of what will soon be the Flower Mound River Walk. Other family members bought and sold land in this area but most of this 60 acre plot remained the home place of Andrew and "Dump" for the next 75 years. What we now call Morriss Road was once their driveway. They raised wheat, cotton, cattle and peanuts there as well as all of the vegetables that a big family can eat.

"Dump" Crawford Morriss must have been an incredible woman for the time she lived. She grew up on a farm which would 75 years later become a part of Flower Mound. She had three sisters and five brothers and attended the college that would eventually become UNT, just a few years after its inception. "Dump" had seven children and was no doubt a large part of the reason for the success of her husband Andrew. Her kids were: Effie (1901), Alma Fay (1904), Lillian (1906), James (1909), twin girls named Alta and Ray (1913), and a baby that died shortly after birth in 1916. "Dump" Crawford Morriss died in 1968 and Andrew died just eight months later.

James Morriss, the son of Andrew and "Dump", married a girl named Leo Mae Pilgrim and farmed with his father for several years. They bought a 128 acre farm just west of, what would one day become, Flower Mound High School. There are too many members of this "Old Settler" family to give a complete listing and several of them still are living here. It does explain why there is a Morriss Road with its unusual spelling.

Questions frequently arise about the spelling of the name "Morriss." Only about 2% of the people with my name spell it with two "S's" at the end. My own family was not related to the ancestors of Andrew and James H. Morriss, but we all have stubbornly refused to shorten our last name. It is said to have its origin in Wales and the double "S" is the Welch spelling. Those with loyalties to the English monarchy spelled it with just one "S." The distinction was much more important during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The strong resistance to dropping the second "S" is an unyielding statement that we are Welch, Irish, Scottish or American but not English.

Glasgow's Kentucky Pants Factory, From Overalls to Museum

Contributed by Sherry Wesley, Executive Director, South Central Kentucky Cultural Center.

The South Central Kentucky Cultural Center has served the five county Barrens Region by collecting, preserving and sharing local history since it opened in the Fall of 2001, but the building served our community long before it became a museum. From 1929 to 1986 the Kentucky Pants Factory plant # 1, was a major industry employing two to three hundred members of the region at any given time.

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When Plant # 2 opened in 1960 the Glasgow plants made Kentucky Pants one of the largest employers in Glasgow. Even today many visitors to the Cultural Center frequently recall that their family member use to work there.

Much of local history connects us to national and international history, and the heritage of the Kentucky Pants Factory is no exception. The parent company of Kentucky Pants was known as the Washington Manufacturing Company. Washington Manufacturing was at one time one of the largest, multi-million dollar businesses in Nashville. It was started by Mr. R.W. Comer who passed it to his son, Guy Comer in the 1930's, until his death in 1969 when the torch was passed to his son Wick Comer. R.W. Comer was born in Gamaliel, Kentucky in 1860, moved to Glasgow around 1900 where he started a dry goods business and became the first Republican Mayor of Glasgow. By 1913 he moved to Nashville where he started the Washington Manufacturing Company.

In May of 1926 The Glasgow Republican newspaper mentions that Guy Comer, a "big mogul" of the Washington Manufacturing Company based in Nashville, came to Glasgow to meet with community representatives who expressed interest in having a garment factory. A plant was operating in Scottsville and Comer already had contacts in the area, so Glasgow was "put on a waiting list." (Glasgow "Puts In Bid", 5/13/1926)

"In 1928, the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, working with business people and citizens of Glasgow and Barren County, raised funds through public subscription to erect a building that would become Glasgow's first textile manufacturing plant." In March of 1928 The Glasgow Republican reports the stockholders were considering an option to purchase the Cartwright lot on North Race Street for the factory's location. (May Change, 3/29/1928) By mid April of 1928 the property was purchased and clearing the wooded lot had begun. The community was optimistic that the factory would employ several hundred people, would be an "ornament" to that part of the town, Race Street would be widened, the sidewalk straightened, and all these enhancements would increase the value of the property over time for its owners. (Work Starts, 4/19/1928)

Glasgow was a booming city according to a September 13, 1928 Glasgow Republican article that listed new businesses opening and general improvements being made to the city including the completion of the City School building, work on the Community Hospital and Nurses home, the Coca Cola building and the "Overall Factory" were nearing completion, the JC Penny Store was in process, streets were being paved in much of the city, and five bus lines came through Glasgow. The article concludes with the statement, "All taken together, the improvements in Glasgow are moving on in a most satisfactory way and we will soon be sitting pretty." (Glasgow Making History 9/13/1928)

The Overall Factory opened early in 1929, initially employing sixty-five workers that manufactured overalls. As efficiency grew, the number of employees gradually grew to over two hundred. It was the first major industry in Barren County that offered women the opportunity to earn a paycheck for employment outside the home. By October of 1929 Washington Manufacturing placed an ad in the Glasgow Republican inviting people attending the local free fair to come "see our plant in operation." (An Invitation, 9/26/1929) After 1932, production changed to work pants.

In the Fall of 1937 the Glasgow plant was closed by the Washington Manufacturing Company, due to conflict over attempts to unionize garment workers in Tennessee and Kentucky. The Glasgow Republican reported there were several Glasgow workers who joined a garment union and they were prevented from entering the Glasgow plant from June of 1937 to its closing in October of 1937

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because of their union membership. (Renders, 1/27/1938) Other reasons given for closing the Glasgow Factory included, a large surplus of summer clothes, a decline in winter clothing sales, and the wage scale at Glasgow was reported to be ten percent higher than any other plant operated by Washington Manufacturing. (Re-opening, 10/21/1937)

A ruling was reached about the labor conflict by the National Labor Relations Board and was reported on in the January 27th, 1938, Glasgow Republican newspaper. The Board ordered that Washington Manufacturing “cease and desist from dominating and interfering with the union organizations and the Glasgow plant.” (Renders, 1/27/1938) The closing in 1937 left two hundred and sixty people in the Glasgow community out of work, and likely without benefit of unemployment insurance that would come later in Kentucky’s history. This was strong motivation for the Glasgow Industrial Foundation with the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of the Glasgow community to raise the funds to pay the debt of \$11,500. still owed on the original building amount of \$25,000, and get back in operation. In September of 1937 the Company’s Nashville plants were sold to the Southern Manufacturing Company. According to a former manager, a dummy corporation was created under the name of Southern Manufacturing at this time to satisfy requirements of the National Labor Relations Board and to avoid unionization. Thus allowing the Washington Manufacturing Company to essentially maintain control of its holdings. (Renders Decision, 1/27/1938) The Glasgow Plant reopened in May of 1938.

Several employees who worked at the North Race Street plant from its beginning were interviewed by the Glasgow Daily Times for the June 7, 1960 special issue when Plant # 2 opened. Memories of their early days at the Pants Factory provides important perspective for us today, especially in view of the replacement of the heating, cooling systems and the addition of LED lighting throughout the Museum that took place in 2017.

Mary Hammer began with the Pants Factory in February of 1930. “Reviewing her early days with the company she recalled the first plant’s coal stove heating system which, she said “was supposed to warm the whole upstairs—but didn’t.” Glancing up at the florescent lighting system of the new factory, (Plant # 2) she also recalled that she first worked under lights of plain bulbs dangling from drop cords.

Mrs. Claspell, a long term loyal employee recalled having to work with their coats on in the early days when their work quarters were heated with only a coal stove.

Mrs. Turner recalled that during her “learner” period of 1930 she was paid \$1.42 for her first four days of work/training.

Robert Groce became an employee three months after Plant #1 opened, starting at \$1.00 per day. He worked hard and advanced to the position of Supervisor of the Cutting Room.

Hubert Wilson, another veteran employee, started as a young man at the Scottsville plant then moved to Glasgow and was the mechanic who installed much of the equipment at the Pants Factory in 1929.

Annie Dearing and Clarine Sharp were also loyal veteran employees, both stating they were appreciative of the job opportunities the factory afforded them and that they enjoyed their work.

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During the WWII years the Pants Factory assisted the local Red Cross Chapter by using their electric cutters to help them make clothing volunteers would sew, workers donated generously to War Fund drives, and contracts with the Federal Government to make military uniforms and the work clothes for the Army Air Corps soldiers who built the planes for the military were filled. In December of 1942 an article appeared in the Glasgow Republican that explained, the first nine years the plant was a satellite factory owned by the Washington Manufacturing Company based in Nashville. After litigation over unionization occurred at the time of the closing and reopening of the plant in 1937-1938, the factory was then operated by the Kentucky Pants Company that was described as “a local concern that functioned on a cut, make, and trim contract with Washington Manufacturing.” The same article mentions a popular radio program of the time called “Stump the Cadets” that was heard on WLAC, in Nashville on Thursday nights. This was a quiz show that for a time featured three Glasgow soldiers, Privates Brents Dickinson, Inman S. Wood, and Terry L. Hatchett. Winners of the quiz show were awarded a free phone call to their respective home or sweetheart by the sponsor of the show, Washington DEE CEE. (Local Pants Factory Pay Roll, 12/10/1942)

In 1950 remodeling and an addition to the building was completed that allowed employment to increase to three hundred workers.

Then in 1958 a bond issue was underwritten by Southern Manufacturing. P.M. French, President of Southern Manufacturing, announced that it would construct a new building on the Old Bowling Green Road that would become known as Plant # 2. The new facility was opened in June of 1960. One Saturday in 1960, about 6:00 PM a young mother named Margie Kinslow received a phone call from the Kentucky Pants office manager Jane Reed asking her to come help with payroll and office work for Plant #1 and Plant #2 . Mrs. Kinslow agreed to help out temporarily and 23 years later, in 1984, she retired from the office at Plant # 2. She recalls working till 3:00 AM on W2 forms for the factory employees when each one had to be typed, without the benefit of computers.

The combined production of Plant #1 and Plant # 2 was estimated at twelve thousand pair of pants daily and employed six hundred plus people. Both plants were managed by W.H. Pedigo and Elmer Jennings.

In the 1960's leaders of the Washington Manufacturing Company were aware of the damage foreign competition could do to the U.S. Garment Industry but were optimistic that legislators would limit quotas on foreign trade and the U.S. Garment industry would continue its expansion. In 1960 Mr. P.M. French, President of the Southern Manufacturing Company, was interviewed for a June 7th 1960 Glasgow Daily Times article and he noted that the pay scale of many foreign countries was one tenth that paid in the United States. By the mid 1960s Washington Manufacturing was one of the largest privately owned companies in the United States. A November 1965 Glasgow Daily Times article notes there were two-hundred machines at the North Race plant and two-hundred-twenty-five at the new plant. At one time the Washington DEE CEE trademark was familiar to people around the United States and was “famous for extra wear and better appearance.” Employees were regularly recognized in local papers for their years of service, quality performance, and attendance, with certificates, jackets, pins, jewelry, leaded crystal vases etc. . Many of these items are on exhibit at the Cultural Center. Holidays and retirements were celebrated with special meals, decorations and fun. Employees could also earn their GED while working at the Pants Factory.

In a 2016 telephone interview, Connie Groce shared that there were a lot of good hardworking people there. “We had each other’s back. I worked very hard.” “Before I got the job I called every day for six weeks -- I was so nervous I forgot to give my name. Mr. Blankenship said, if she calls again have her

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come in, anyone who would call every day for six weeks – tell them to come in.” In another 2016 phone interview Paula Key Deckard shared, “There were a lot of good times. I worked there, met my husband there -- James Otis Deckard. We were married while we worked there...”

Guy Comer, owner of the Washington Manufacturing empire, died in 1969. His obituary confirms that Washington Manufacturing Company was the parent company of 27 garment factories in rural Kentucky and Tennessee, including Scottsville, Tompkinsville, Bowling Green and Glasgow, as well as other business interests including The National Store, Kentucky National Furniture, Standard Hardware, the Standard Furniture Company, and even a bank located on Wall Street in Glasgow. There were similar business interests in each rural Kentucky and Tennessee community where Washington Manufacturing garment factories existed. (Guy Comer, 10/20/1969)

The reins of the business were passed on to Guy's son, Wick, upon his death. Wick Comer described his father as ruling Washington Manufacturing and its holdings 'with an iron hand'. While Washington Manufacturing was left to his son, a large portion of the company's stock was willed to The Church of Christ Foundation, a nonprofit that R.W. Comer's wealth helped to initiate and Guy and his brother further developed. When Guy died, Wick and the Church of Christ Foundation disagreed about how to manage the business. A time of feuding ensued, which spurred lengthy litigations that also contributed to the downfall of what was once a major financial success, impacting our local, regional and national economy. (Carey, 7/22/2000) The Church of Christ Foundation contributed to many charities in the area, both financially and with resources of the Washington Manufacturing Company. A former manager recalled that in 1974, shortly before Christmas, he received a call from the Foundation stating that several pallets of clothing were to be put on a company truck and he was to have a driver transport the pallets of clothing to Potter's Children's Home in Bowling Green.

Industry was changing rapidly, and Washington Manufacturing was not. In the 1970's and 1980's locally owned apparel stores were witnessing the beginning of Walmart and KMart, and national trade agreements were not going in favor of U.S. garment production. In 1981 Plant # 1 began making ladies casual garments, while Plant # 2 continued to make industrial garments, a more stable product. In January of 1986, Jackie Minor, then Plant Manager of Kentucky Pants # 1, announced the closing that affected 157 workers, sighting difficulty in competing with imported goods. (Kentucky Pants Company, 1/17/1986) Workers were offered employment at Washington's other garment operations. Connie Groce worked at Plant # 2 until it closed in 1987. She relates in a 2016 phone interview that when the factory closed, workers were offered retraining opportunities. She returned to school to become a Licensed Practical Nurse. By 1988 the entire Washington Manufacturing Company was folding.

The Kentucky Pants Factory was a community-initiated business from its inception in 1929; it was the local community that worked hard to reopen Kentucky Pants during the difficult times of 1937-1938. It grew and expanded to two plants by 1960, flourished and provided employment for well over 600 people in the local area over its years of operation, until foreign trade and the advances of modern business practices took their toll after 58 years of prosperity.

The Race Street View – 1940

The Kentucky Pants, North Race Street building was renovated in the



late 1990's and then opened as the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center in the fall of 2001. Again, the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center was a project initiated and funded by local citizens who believed there should be a place where local heritage, would be collected, preserved and shared with the entire community. Indeed today the Cultural Center touches people from the south central Kentucky region, and from around the United States, an impact reflecting that of Kentucky Pants during its' years of operation.

The words printed about the Pants Factory and it's meaning to the community during the Great Depression and the labor disputes of 1937 - 1938 ring true today as applied to the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center.

"Viewed from any standpoint, it is decidedly one of the greatest assets the city ever had, and its operation affects the whole people. Not directly but indirectly all are benefitted. " (Shall We Have, 3/24/1938)

Sources for the noted newspaper articles will appear in the Summer Quarterly.

Beckton School 1912

Contributed by Margie Edmunds Kinslow, Glasgow, KY.

8—Glasgow, Ky., Daily Times, Wednesday, October 12, 1966



MY FAVORITE PHOTO — This photo made in 1912 shows the Beckton School student body and the teacher, Miss Emma Barkley. Left to right, first row, are: Demis Barrick, Herbert Kinslow, Myrtle Clark, Corrine McGlocklin, Lola Reynolds, Mabel Barrick, Ruby Barrick, Golden Bowles, Byrdie Barrick, Nell Connell, Dacre Brookshire, Anna Brookshire, Diana Edman Tipton, Beulah Church, Nell Ward. Second row standing on ground, Ernest Holman, John Clark, ——— Clark at far right standing, This row: Ray Myers, Clarence Edmunds, William Edmunds, Gordon Carter, Henry Tipton, Euell Sherfey, Arden Sherfey, Gary Duvall, "Bud" Barrick, Guy Holman, Romona McGlocklin, Mary J. Carver, Roger Wooten, William Bowles, Top row: Ray Edmunds, ———, Ray Woods, Bronner Brookshire, Hobart Tipton, Paul Brookshire, Mary Holman, Mabel Barrick, Mabel Brookshire, Johnie Mae McGlocklin, Carrie Church, Jessie Willis, Emma Clark, Addie Reynolds, Jewell Barrick. This photo is a favorite of Mrs. Perry Young, 602 Columbia Avenue (nee Golden Bowles).

OXENDINES!

The Glasgow Times, Thursday, May 31, 1928. Please note that the term Oxedine can sometimes now be a very unflattering term. No offense is meant. This was contributed by "Old Timer."

"There appeared in the early fifties in the big woods on the Brown survey about two miles south east of Glasgow on the George Wilborn old homeplace, a tribe of about thirty people – nine men and the remaining women and children.

"They were short of stature, dark, and of swarthy complexion, with black hair and eyes. The men were strong, athletic, and for endurance were unexcelled; the older women were short and fat; and the younger were comely and rather attractive. Whatever work was necessary was done by the women.

"When discovered, these people were living in small shacks made from bark of chestnut oak trees. The shacks were small, and the openings were barely large enough for a man to enter without stooping. They were filled with leaves for beds. The beds were erected in a semi-circular form, and in front was erected mass of stone upon which a fire was kept burning, and on which the meats were cooked and the bread baked on the hot stones.

"It is claimed they were remnant of Portuguese emigrants wrecked on the Virginia Coast, who wandered off into the wilderness. And why they called themselves "Oxendines" no one ever knew. They were essentially nomads, and lived principally on the game of the forest, which was then bountifully supplied with squirrel, o'possum, coon, ground hog, and a few wild turkey.

"They were indolent, and rarely labored except to provide the necessities of life that the forest would not afford.

"The men were crack shots, and at that time shooting matches were held every Saturday on South Fork creek. Shooting for turkeys at some one hundred yards, and at spots off-hand at from ten to twenty paces, the men of this tribe usually secured the majority of the trophies, as they could, out of two shots in three, drive a tack in the mark.

"The women were fortune-tellers, and made baskets and other trinkets they peddled as they went from house to house telling fortunes.

"The three outstanding characters amongst the men were "Old Doc," "Hawk Eye" and "Buck Eye," called "Hawk" and "Buck" for short. "Old Doc" was an herb doctor and had only five remedies – bone-set, whu-hoe, water, high cheekelerum and lawcockahirum.

"The last two connections were from inner bark of the white walnut tree. The difference between the manner of skinning the bark from the tree was skinned up, and was an "emetic." For lowcockehirum, the bark was skinned down, and was a "cathartic."

"The bone-set tea was used for chills and fever. Tea from whau-oo roots was for stomach trouble for children, and tar-water was for bad colds.

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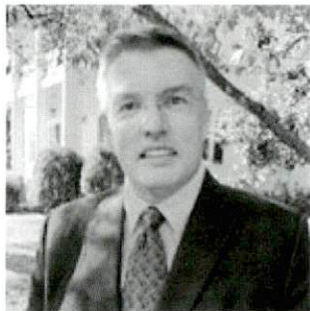
“The “Old Doc,” who seemed to be the Daddy of the tribe, had quite a practice, not only amongst his own people, but the poorer classed around the town.

“Hawk” and “Buck” were great loafers around the town, and did odd jobs; and it was said that everything they touched stuck to their hands.

“Finally a warrant for vagrancy was issued for “Buck” and “Hawk”. “Hawk” escaped arrest. “Buck” was arrested, convicted and adjudged to be sold for three months’ service. At the sale in front of the court-house door, a crowd of men and boys assembled to witness the sale. “Buck” was bid off at five (\$5.00) dollars for three months’ service, and purchased by Mr. T___, a farmer. After the sale “Buck” mingled with the crowd until he edged his way to the outside, where he suddenly stripped off a pair of old shoes and struck out to the southwest corner of the court yard that was then surrounded by a high plank fence. After leaping the fence, he ran down the street that passed the old Maupin Hotel. When the crowd of men and boys following him arrived at the Maupin corner on the hill, “Buck” was then three or four hundred yards down the street, ascending the hill and crossing the fence around the lot where Howe Ralston’s residence is now situated. He was soon out of sight. And that was the last of “Buck.”

“Shortly afterward the tribe disappeared as mysteriously as they arrived; and whence they came, and wither they went nobody ever knew.

RECENT SPEAKERS:



Sam Terry was our January speaker He told of “Legendary Locals: Barren Countians. a most enjoyable program highlighting some of Barren County’s famous citizens.

Harris D. Overholt was our speaker in February. He spoke on the subject “Shakerism, Murder, & Springtime Sweetness” covering topics ranging from the Shakers to making maple syrup. This was a most interesting program.



NOTICE!!! If you have not renewed your membership for 2018, this will be your final issue. Please take a moment and send in your application now.

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: \$ _____

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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!

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

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