

Summer 2018

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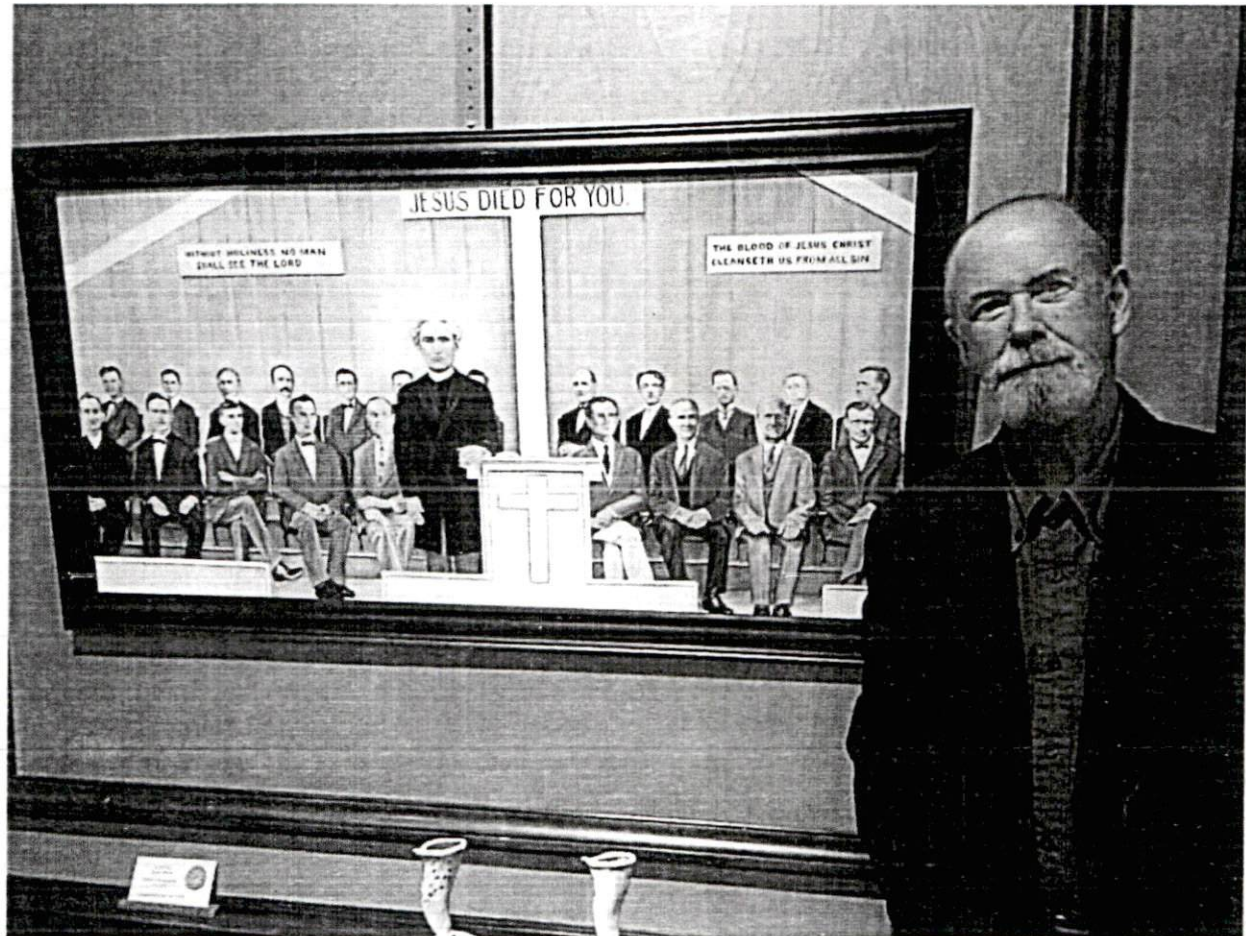
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TRACES



Preachers At Old Camp Meeting

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

The Barren County Historical Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 157
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ON THE COVER

Gary Bewley, one of our Board members, recently received honors in the US Bank Celebration of the Arts. This is an open art show with professional as well as amateur art. This year was the largest exhibit ever with over 400 entries. All entries were exhibited and juried and awards were given in eight categories. This is an open art exhibition for Kentucky residents, 18 and older, within a 65-mile radius of Bowling Green. Gary won second place in the amateur division. Our congratulations Gary!

The following will give the readers information about the painting.

The painting, "Preachers at Old Camp Meeting," is the sixth painting prepared as an exhibit for Morrison Park. Previous paintings include: a large collage depicting major events in Henry Clay Morrison's life, two portraits, and two paintings depicting Morrison in his early life here in Barren County, KY. "A Prayer for Fair Weather," shows Morrison as a young boy under enormous conviction praying for fair weather that he might be allowed to go to church. This painting was in part prepared to be the cover for the upcoming book by Gary Bewley and Nancy Richey, "Orphaned No More, The Boyhood Story of Henry Clay Morrison." The book will be illustrated by Gary Bewley, with paintings as well as several drawings. Another painting by Bewley depicts Morrison at the time of his conversion at the mourner's bench in Boyds Creek Church.

"Preachers at Old Camp Meeting," was the name given for the US Bank Art Show, which places Morrison in the pulpit at the old Morrison Park Tabernacle. Although Morrison was evangelist at the camp meetings on at least fifteen different occasions, no picture has ever emerged showing him at the park. Along with Morrison, (front and center), the painting also shows over 20 of the earliest preachers to preach at Morrison Park. These ministers would sometime accompany Morrison or preach in his place when he had other obligations.

Professor Nancy Richey at WKU's Kentucky Library, and also a board member at the Park, researched and was able to obtain histories and photographs of many ministers who preached there. The ministers in the painting were never all there at one time, but it was for Bewley a great way to depict the old tabernacle and at the same time honor some of the ministers who labored there. The "Preachers" painting which won second place in the amateur division was a great honor for Bewley, and was his second award. Bewley also won a third place honor several years ago for his painting "Cousin Emmy," a Barren County native who became a nationally known radio singing star.

Other than Bewley's work to help maintain the historic site, he feels that his art is the only contribution he can offer. Morrison's legacy is so important, and he hopes by the paintings, people will be moved to understand and better appreciate Morrison's importance in America's religious history. The new painting will remain on display at the Kentucky Museum until the first week of April, and then will soon be placed in the Morrison Memorial Cabin at Morrison Park.

The painting depicts Morrison as he appeared about 1909. He is standing front and center. The other preachers, (and noting at least one of the years they were at the park), are; left to right, Front row, Evangelist J.B. Kendall (1906), Rev. C.E. Roberts (1908), Rev. George Floyd Taylor (1909), Bro. Andrew Johnson (1921), Rev. C.P. Gossett (1921), Morrison (standing), Rev. J.L. Piercy, of Glasgow (preached and assisted many times, featured evangelist as early as 1916), the Beck Brothers, A.S. Beck

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and R.S. Beck (1931, 32) Rev. B.G. Carnes (1933). Back row, Rev. E.A. Ferguson (1905), Rev. W.P. Yarbrough of Leesville SC. (1913), Rev. John Robert Marrs of Mansville Ky. (1917), Bro. C.F. Wimberley (1919), Rev. J.R. Parker (1938), Rev. Ernest Dixon, partially seen, (1940), Morrison (center) Rev. Henry W. Blackburn, mostly hidden (1964), Bishop U.V. W. Darlington (1935), Rev. Kenton H. Bird of Wilmore Ky.(1922), Dr. Jordon Witt Carder of Wilmore (1915), Rev. Virgil Moore from Asbury College (1937), Rev. L.E. Squires from Fountain Run Ky. (1918)

JOURNEY TO JOURNEY CONCLUSION

The Bristletown Cabin

Continued from Spring 2018, by Chuck Shultz

The trip to Blowing Rock, NC to interview candidate construction GCs resulted in the down-selection to three possible companies. We then proceeded with additional due diligence which led to a second trip and second interviews with two General Contractors. Danny Williams of Williams Woodworking & Construction in Boone, NC was absolutely the right fit. His experience, passion for our project, assurance of his personal presence on our job 'daily', willingness to allow me to select and perform specific tasks on the project, and perfect complement to my high energy personality were yet another gift from the Lord Jesus Christ.

We were under contract with a deposit check in Danny's hand in August. We moved straight-away into the community Architectural Review Board/Home Owners' Association plus building permit application process at SweetGrass and Watauga County respectively.

With Danny now at the helm, site prep work, footings, foundation walls, and the subfloor system on which the Bristletown Rd. cabin would be placed were underway. Winter is coming. Andy is busy on another project, but waiting on disassembly until I give him the expected date of 'readiness' for the cabin.

With a 'readiness' date provided to Andy Mills via Danny and me, the meticulous work of tagging, disassembling, and moving the cabin to Blowing Rock was planned. Then, on November 13th, the log hauling truck was loaded. Andy had additional materials on his trailer. They were heading to Blowing Rock where the Bristletown Rd. cabin would be carefully and personally reconstructed by Andy, alone! Yes, Andy disassembles and reassembles these incredible structures 'by himself'. His passion for accuracy, craftsmanship, and authenticity have taught him to do things 'his way, himself'. He is a log cabin repurposing 10-on-a-10-scale!

After a Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's break, Andy returned to Blowing Rock where he was greeted 'coldly'.....by a fresh 10" picture perfect snowfall. Six hour later, the subfloor was shoveled clear (by Andy) and he was underway again. Then, a return to his home in Springfield was needed. But, it wasn't long thereafter when Andy returned, finished the stack and power washing, and texted on January 20th, 2018 the photos with a simple note, "She's a beauty!"

Only a week or so before Andy completed the reconstruction, I decided to make multiple phone calls to various governmental offices in Barren County, Kentucky. One such call produced an emphatic reference to a person described as the historical and genealogical 'best' in the area, Sandra Gorin.

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When I asked for Sandi's phone number, the respondent didn't have it immediately at her fingertips, but gently suggested that I wouldn't have difficulty finding it. Gosh, was she correct! I Googled searched Sandi. Within 60 seconds I had pages and pages of publications she had produced and her contact information. My call was immediate, and very encouraging. We quickly came to an agreement for her to do research on our cabin.

Alysia and I were soon amazed at yet another facet of this journey that we believe is orchestrated by our Lord Jesus Christ, Sandra Gorin's professional, immediate, and very personable follow-up, detailed research, and beautiful report on the journey.

Thus, perhaps you now understand why the cabin is named, 'The Journey'. You see, we can't really say that it's 'ours', as it is simply 'His', for us. And, it's a long way from over. What an incredible gift which we don't deserve!

The date of the cabin's entry into Barren County history is confirmed as on a board at the top is carved the year 1850. However, an attached structure, later covered over with siding, possibly dates as far back as the 1820's. It had weathered time well and seen the growth of Barren County from its earliest days.

The following is small part of the report Sandi provided which gave us a real look at what this cabin had "seen" over the years.

"The first clue was a broken cemetery stone that lies to the left of an old tobacco barn near the entry lane. This used to be known as "the garden." Surely there were more burials there but time has erased any record of them. There are questions about the date shown since the rest of the stone cannot be located. According to the old Homemaker's inventory of many years ago, the stone reads "Thomas Wells --- 1820. It is thus shown in the Barren County Cemetery Book as in 1992, the stone could not be found. Who was Thomas Wells? Was the stone read correctly? So I began a search.

"My first step was to post a photograph of the cabin on our Society's Face Book page in the hopes someone would recognize it. The new owner stated it was on the Bristletown Road. Within minutes I was contacted by individuals that knew the place well – and had lived there. My thanks go out to Tim Vance, his sister, Vickie Vance McPherson and his brother Mark Vance. They were able to fill in many details. Soon Sam Furlong contacted me and stated that his family was the last to live there in 1994. Sam stated that he believed the stone originally read 1820-1860's timeframe.

"Thus far I have determined that the first Wells here was one James Wells who had a land grant in Warren County in 1797 when Barren County was still a part of that county. Tracing through census records, tax records, the writings of William Daniel Tolle, family records, marriages, County Order Books and more, it appears that James Wells was located on what is now Bristletown Road, shown frequently as in the Fallen Timber Creek area. From there I was able to connect Thomas Wells as a descendant of James Wells. Then finding Thomas Wells' will at the County Clerk's office, I was able to find that he willed the land to his children and it stayed in a son's ownership for many years.

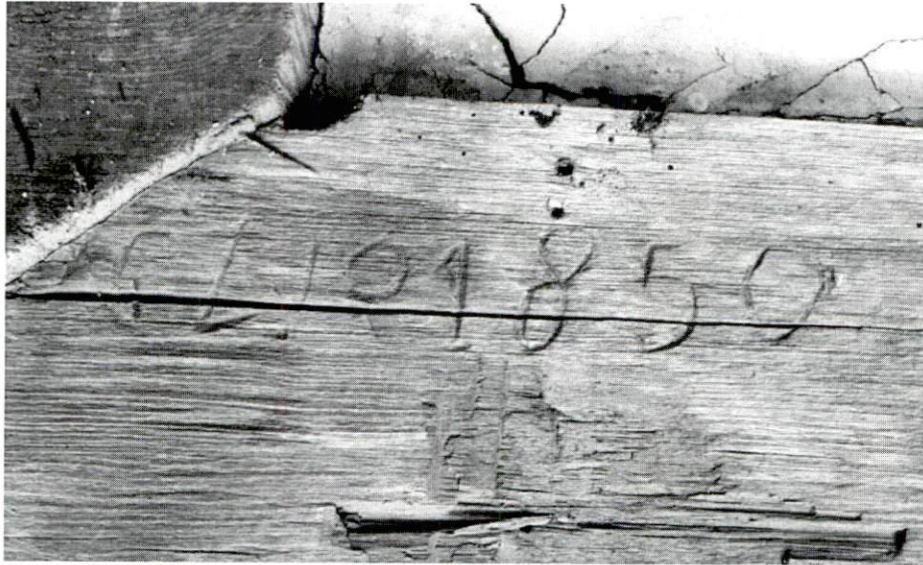
"I have learned a partial time frame of later years when the new owner and the Vance family told me that it had been in the Marshall family some 50-70 years. Looking at old deeds, I located the sale date from the Wells heirs to the Marshalls. The Vance family bought the property and home in 1971 from

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James Marshall; sold it in 2008-2009 to James Landis who sold to Glenn Shelton and it was located on the Glenn Shelton farm.

If you have any additional information, please feel to contact me at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com.

Below are two additional photographs of the Wells' cabin.



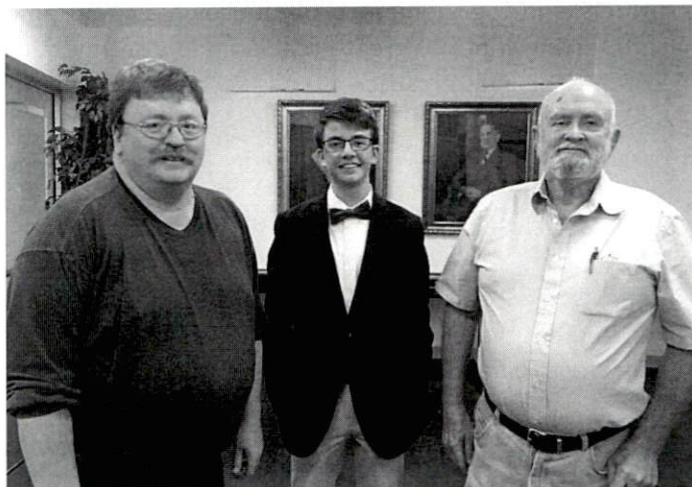
Showing date on cabin



*The cabin in the early stages of restoration.
Photographs courtesy of Scott Pearson Photography.*

HOUCHENS FAMILY HISTORY

Winner of the 2018 Mable Shelby Wells Contest



Travis shown with President Marvin Claywell (left), and Daine Harrison.

Tristen Evans Houchens, Senior at Barren County High School, was the winner of the Mable Shelby Wells Essay contest. Upon his acceptance at a college of his choice, he will be presented with a \$500.00 check from the Society. Tristan was also our guest speaker at our April meeting.

Before presenting his family tree, we would like to share his feelings about this essay.

“Today, more than ever, it is important that we as a society figure out who we are and what we want to be. People today struggle to figure out who they are and often forget where they came from. Genealogy is one of the most important concepts an individual can grasp in this particular time. It provides a gateway into the past and can answer three fundamental questions for the individual. Where do I come from? Why am I here? What is going to happen to me? All we have to do is take a look back at the past better understand how we came to be what we are today. Genealogy satisfies the basic curiosity of all humans. Chances are many of an individual’s ancestors had to overcome personal hardship in their lives. The knowledge that our ancestors had a strong perseverance can be a powerful motivator for anyone trying to understand their place in the world. Not only can genealogy satisfy curiosity, it can also be used in a variety of ways such as, validating family stories, tracing medical conditions, finding birth parents, tracing land ownership, preserving family traditions and much more. It is well known that those who do not know history are doomed to repeat it, but by paying attention to family lineage this flaw can be avoided altogether. We can pick up from earlier generations on what worked and what didn’t and what choices to make and what choices not to make. Lastly, researching family history is fun. It is fascinating to dig up old documents and records and hear stories shared that all contain your loved ones. Old pictures that appear can make you reminisce and wish you were born in a different era. It is impossible to name all the benefits of family history research but it definitely will be worth the time and effort to delve into genealogy.

“From this family history project I have learned to value past generations of people and cherish the ones that are currently in our lives because they too will eventually become a part of history. We should value every moment we have with our parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles,

etc. because we only have such a short time with them. I also learned that I came from a long line of farmers on the Houchens side. Most of them were substantial farmers and either owned their own farm or worked on someone else's farm. It was very common in the 19th and 20th century for the men of the household to be farmers and the women to be housewives. My family followed that same tradition. Also, I found it interesting that my great-great grandpa on my dad's side enlisted for the draft for WWII at the age of 56. This was a rather old age to enlist considering most soldiers at the time were only in their 20's. From this project I have learned to value family history and the humble beginnings from which the Houchens family was established. Without all of my ancestors' hard work and dedication to the family I would not be here today. I take it upon me as a great honor to be able to research where I came from so that I can remind myself where I came from and who I want to be. Also, that I can learn from past mistakes my ancestors have made and turn them into great lessons for myself and future generations. Overall, this family history project has given me a better appreciation for my ancestors and given me a greater pride in the Houchens family. I hope to see that the Houchens family continues strong throughout the future generations."

Tristen Houchens Family Tree

Tristan Evans Houchens: Born August 28th, 1999 at TJ Samson Hospital in Glasgow, KY, son of Tim and Marla Houchens. He was the son of:

Timothy Kay Houchens: Born June 1st 1967 on Eglin Air Force Base in Mary Ester, Okaloosa, Florida. Married Marla Renee McIntyre who was born in Warren County, KY. He was the son of Kelly Ray Houchens.



Framed portrait of Anita Lilian Paine as a teenager in England.

Kelly Ray Houchens: Born December 13th in Lamb, Monroe County, KY. Married Anita Lilian Paine who was born September 29th 1932 in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. Kelly died May 9th 2008; Anita died Aug 23rd, 2006. He was the son of Evans Houchens.



Evans Houchens: Born March 14th 1909 in Monroe County, Kentucky. Married Betty Temple who was born April 8th 1911 in Monroe County. Step- father of Kelly Houchens. He was the son of Robert Ralston Houchens.

Robert Ralston Houchens: Born April 22nd 1886 Barren County, KY. Married Alice M. Houchens who was born August 22, 1885. Robert had 7 siblings, two of whom were Ross Dillard Houchens and Henry Clay Houchens. He was the son of Charlie Jefferson Houchens.

Charlie Jefferson Houchens: Born Feb 18th 1855. Married Cora James Houchens who was born July 9, 1863.

Also included in the presentation was an interview with Tristan's father detailing some of his memories and events. This was an excellent presentation.

Barren County Roadhouses Were Notorious



Destroying liquor in Glasgow

Photo by Winston Nunn courtesy South Central KY Cultural Center

From the writings of Cecil Goode

Prohibition became effective nationwide in 1920, but the great experiment did not work and was repealed in 1933.

Barren was wide open until December 21, 1936 when the county voted dry under local option. The vote was not exactly overwhelming – 2946 for and 2333 against going dry (fifty-six percent for). For the next five years, many roadhouses, a euphemism for saloons or the modern day taverns, were allowed to operate. Not until Judge Carroll Redford, Sr. took office in January, 1942, were they closed up.

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In those days young men would drive up to a roadhouse, park and leave his date in the car and go inside for a snort. Girls were forbidden by parents or because of their own scruples to go into those places. Reverting to the wild, boisterous, violent conditions that existed a half century before when the citizens rose up against alcohol, the citizens again rose up in righteous indignation against the traffic. There were many shootings and deaths. One roadhouse even became known as the "Bloody Bucket." Some of the roadhouses offered food and dancing and some provided gambling equipment, such as slot machines and dice tables.

The names of the roadhouses tended to be colorful and suggestive of the English pubs, but I am sure the operators had never seen England. They had such names as Red Cherry's, Great Tavern, Blue Goose, and Shady Rest.

In 1941, when Carroll Redford began to campaign for County Judge, he said there were ten roadhouses operating in the county where liquor was sold, gambling conducted, and immoral conduct of all kinds permitted. He said that if elected he would conduct a court of inquiry and then proceed against those who were violating the local option law. Soon after he took office, Redford moved forthwith to carry out his campaign pledge.

The first raid January 1942 was on the Blue Goose. There the sheriff and his deputies, together with city officers, found liquor and gin stored between the wall and weatherboarding of the building and dice tables in the basement.

By February 5, the *Glasgow Times* reported that Redford and the law enforcement officials had about completed the roundup of the liquor violators in the county. As a result, as of that day, it was reported that all of the roadhouses had been closed up tight, and "the county is drier now than known in many years."

SOME EARLY TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM BARREN COUNTY

Benjamin M. Crenshaw, 1821; Mr. C. Wickliffe, instructor

Fountain Gillaspy, 1825, Medical Class

Henry Miller, Medical Class, 1822, Glasgow

William G. Rodes, Freshman, 1830-1831

Christopher Thompkins, Jr., Law Class, Glasgow

The Eaton Family and Another Trip

Contributed by Martha Powell Harrison

The following is some research done by Gladys Benedict Wilson April 9, 1973. She credited information from Nannie Christmas Eaton.

Nannie Christmas Eaton married Vasco Miller of Cyclone, Monroe County, KY. He died 28 April 1965 and is buried at Poplar Log Cemetery in Barren County.

Nannie was born 18 May 1887 in Barren County, KY about one mile from Etoile, to Phoebe (Ervin), formerly of East Tennessee and Leonard Eaton, Jr., of Barren County. Leonard Eaton, Sr., father of

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Leonard originally came from Georgia and married unknown. His mother was Sally Lee who was a sister to Louisa Ann Lee who married John B. Benedict. Louisa Ann and John Benedict were the parents of John Garfield Benedict who is the father of Jewel Gladys (Benedict) Wilson. (Mrs. Hubert).

The above mentioned "Sally" is apparently Sarah E. Lee, daughter of Henry J. Lee, Jr. In the 1860 Barren County census he has a daughter, Sarah E., listed as 11 years old, which would make her birth year ca 1839.

Nannie stated that Sally and Louisa Ann had brothers named Joseph and Henry, she did not remember the names of the other children. She called Louisa Ann "Aunt Lou." I have heard my father say many times his mother was called Lou.

She stated that Leonard Eaton, Sr., had one brother, Harrison Eaton, who went to Metcalfe County, KY and married Jennie Murray, and they had a grandson, Leonard Nunnally. She said that Eli Lee was a cousin to Louisa Ann and Sarah Lee, and that Hanford Lee was 2nd cousin to her father, Leonard Eaton, Jr. She called him "Cousin Eli" and when we went to the cemetery where he is buried, she pointed out just across the hill where his house once stood, but which has long since been torn down. Her father once owned the place, and it was then called, and sometimes now, also, the old Lin Eaton place.

I made pictures of the three remaining gravestones that are in excellent condition, considering their age. The cemetery is not on an accessible road and Martha Reneau, Philip Powell, father of Martha, and Pearl Bush, who was a Powell, and sister to Philip, Cousin Nannie and I drove across fields, up hills and down into dales, at great risk of tearing up the mufflers, tail pipes and oil pan of the car, but we did make it without too much trouble, and were able to drive within 100 yards or so of the graveyard, giving proof that Martha was a good driver, and Philip, who got out of the car and directed her where to go, had good judgement as to sound ground, as it was very wet in places in on the top of the hill, with a beautiful view, and is shaded with trees, one of which is a huge old apple tree with aged boughs touching the ground. There were several fieldstone markers which Cousin Nannie said were the graves of some of Cousin Eli's slaves, given permission by him to be placed there with "the family," which they were, with no separation as to placement.

The Long Ago in Kentucky – A Cross-Section of America

The following is the first of eight articles which were carried by the *Glasgow Daily News* in the 1920's. Vivian Rousseau, owner and editor at the time, carried the articles once a week. They were penned by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty who spent many years of her life studying and teaching Kentucky history. She authored several books and spoke to a large number of historical or cultural societies. The first article is entitled "Kentucky's Early Settlers Were A Cross-Section of America."

"The colonists along the Atlantic seaboard were largely a farming people. Those who had secured fine land were prosperous and satisfied, while the less fortunate wandered restlessly up and down the coast seeking richer soil. After Boone had blazed the Wilderness Road the eager pioneers came to Kentucky in what seemed to be an endless procession, bringing their wives, their children, their slaves, their live-stock and all their worldly goods with them.

"There were self-reliant North Carolinians among them, a scattering of thrifty Germans from Western Pennsylvania, a sprinkling of light hearted French, a few substantial Dutchmen, Scotch-Irish,

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Presbyterians, Baptists, Maryland Catholics, scholars, statesmen, adventurers, shiftless poor whites; a cross-section of early American citizenship, descendants of those foreigners who had settled the thirteen original colonies; the result of one hundred and fifty years of Americanization; - the first native Americans to settle what later became the first native born state in the Union.

“The settlers had heard much of the land from fur traders and explorers. They knew of its beauty and fertility, but they also knew it as the Happy Hunting Ground of Indian tribes that came hither in great numbers, not only to kill their winter’s meat but to hide behind rocks and trees and relentlessly kill or capture the pioneers who in their opinion were trespassing upon their preserves. And yet they came and because of their high courage, their resourcefulness and their industry, we have happy homes in the heart of God’s country.

“The journey to Kentucky was a test of their ability, patience and fortitude. For safety’s sake, the pioneers came in groups, whole families or neighborhoods, or churches, travelling together. Someone who had been previously sent to spy out the land and select a place of settlement led the way. A day and a starting place were agreed upon. The men prepared their livestock for the long journey. The women prepared food that would last to the journey’s end. The head of each family had his pack-trains of six or eight horses, strung together, the bridle of each horse fastened to the saddle of the one before it, so that two men and a leader and a driver could operate each team. On the backs of these pack-animals, strong new pack-saddles were carefully adjusted and into these receptacles the pioneers packed their worldly goods, for a trek across the Alleghenies. There was provender for the live-stock and seed for planting, tools for felling the forest and building forts and cabins, farming implements, power and lead, domestic fowls, long-handled iron and copper cooking utensils, pewter platters, clothing, bedding, and medicines, a few treasures in silver and china, the Bible, an almanac, candles and lanterns, a few vegetables and flower seeds, some dye stuffs, and a gourd of salt.

“The pioneer mother usually rode her own saddle-horse, her baby in her lap and a child or two astride behind her. She was an expert horse woman, and sprang into her saddle from the ground choosing the restive steed for her own use and leaving the gentler beast for the little children to ride. Some of the little ones were packed amidst the bedding in crates of hickory withes that hung panier-fashion across the backs of gentle old work horses.

“When the day of departure arrived, the whole community gathered to wish them God-speed. When the signal was given to start, each family moved as a unit. The men, fore and aft, guns loaded, guarded their caravans, half-grown boys and slaves drove the livestock ahead and minded the pack trains.

“They followed a narrow trail scarcely more than eighteen inches in width, guided by the blazes on the trees along the way, put there by some great trail-blazer. At nightfall a camp site was selected near a spring. The men gathered brush for the campfire; the mothers stirred appetizing ingredients into the camp kettles, the tired little children had their fill of foaming milk, fresh from the cows and the evening meal in the twilight was preceded by a fervent prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for His protection during the long, weary day.

“There were no hospitable homes along the way for the tired travelers, but every man provided privacy for his own family in the brush lean-tos. With break of day they were up and astir, to the song of birds and the lowing of cattle, cows were milked, breakfast was cooked, animals were fed and watered and pack-horses laboriously reloaded for the days march. They made an average of three

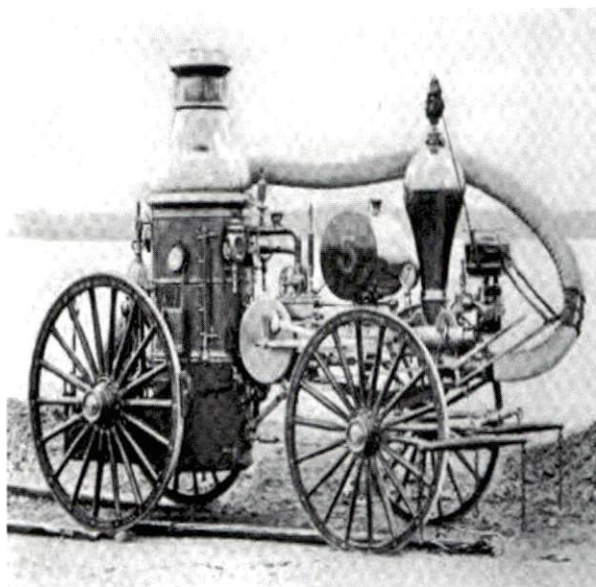
scant miles a day. The old and the weak became ill; some died and unnamed graves were left along the trail. But in spite of the ever-present danger of wild beasts, savage Indians and turbulent streams, that had to be crosses and re-crossed, they finally reached their destination and established themselves on Kentucky soil."

FIRE FIGHTING IN THE PAST

This is a typical fire truck pumper used in 1864. The Glasgow Fire Department dates back to 1817 and over the years grew from a bucket brigade carrying water from the Big Spring to the 1860's when they likely used a pumper similar to this one shown in 1864. This was pulled by man-power.

Johnson (USA)

James B. Johnson first set up business at the Metropolitan Works, South Boston, Massachusetts in 1859. Soon afterwards he transferred his operations to the McKay & Gallagher factory in East Boston, where he built his first steam fire engine named "Antelope", a horizontal design with single steam cylinder and pump. This engine was demonstrated in several cities and loaned to various fire Depts, but was never actually sold. Johnson's second engine was sold to the city of Salem, Massachusetts and was named after their chief engineer, William Chase. In the autumn of 1859, after building these two engines, Johnson transferred his business again to the Portland Co. Works at Portland, Maine, where he built his next engine known as "Greyhound". Johnson built a total of around thirty steam fire engines before he ceased operations in 1869 - all of these were of a horizontal design, except for one, which was a double-cylinder vertical engine.



CITATIONS TO HISTORY OF KENTUCKY PANTS FROM SPRING 2018 ISSUE

- (1929, September, 26) An Invitation Visitors to the Glasgow Free Fair On October 10,11, 12th Are cordially invited to see our plant in operation. Washington Manufacturing Co. The Glasgow Republican p. 5.
- Carey, Bill, (2000, July, 13) Guy Comer and his Nashville-based empire, Nashville Post.
- Carey, Bill, (2002, November 21) Mr. Big – The Scene set out to find Nashvillians who made headlines and then vanished Wick Comer, businessman. Nashville Scene.
- Carey, Bill, (2000, July 22) The fall of one of Nashville's largest companies, Nashville Post.
- Deckard, Paula Key, personal communication, 5/2016.
- Find a Grave Memorial, Guy Leon Comer (1891 – 1969) Financier Guy Comer, Native of Gamaliel, Dies At Nashville, Tenn. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/48434486/guy-leon-comer>
- (1942, June) Garment Workers Dig Down For War Fund. The Glasgow Times.
- (1928, September, 13) Glasgow Making History Rapidly. The Glasgow Republican, p.1.
- (1926, May, 19) Glasgow "Puts In Bid" For Factory. The Glasgow Republican, p. 1.
- Groce, Connie , personal communication, 5/2016

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- (1969, October, 20) Guy Comer, 78, Dies in Nashville. The Glasgow Daily Times, p. 1.
- (1942, January, 29) Help Of KY Pants Factory To The Red Cross Chapter. The Glasgow Times,
- (1960, June 7) History if Kentucky Pants Company In Glasgow. The Glasgow Daily Times, p. 18.
- History of the Restoration Movement, Robert Wickliffe Comer,
<http://www.therestorationmovement.com/-states/Tennessee/comer.htm>
- (1944, August, 10) Kentucky and Tennessee Must Share Loss In Death of R.W. Comer, Native of Monroe County. The Glasgow Republican.
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WITNESSES DESCRIBE FIRST FIGHT OF CIVIL WAR IN KENTUCKY

Courtesy *The Kentucky Explorer*, September 2016, pp. 21-22, Author Unknown, 1894

Oklahoman Says The First Gun Was Fired And The First Blood Was Shed In Cave City, Barren County; One Federal Troop Killed

Passing down the streets in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory (In June 1894), the writer was introduced to a gentleman slightly past middle age. The Oklahoma man courteously inquired where the newspaper man was from, and on being told Barren County, exclaimed: "Barren County! Why, it was right in that county that the first gun was fired and the first blood shed in Kentucky during the late (Civil) war. I know all about it, for I was there myself."

Upon being questioned, he said it was in a fight at a gentleman's residence near Park, and that the gentleman's name was Hutcherson. The Oklahoman was thoroughly conversant about the details of the fight and had evidently participated in it. Investigation reveals the fact that he knew what he was talking about, and that he was probably correct in his assertion that the first gun fired in the war in Kentucky, and the first blood spilling in the late between soldiers on each side, occurred in Barren County.

From this gentleman himself, and from others engaged in the fight, as well as *Thompson's History of the First Kentucky Brigade*, the following account of the affair is gleaned.

On the morning of October 10, 1861, Colonel Lewis, then encamped at Cave City, Barren County, Kentucky, warned that an apprehended movement was on feet to arrive at Mr. C. B. Hutcherson's, living near the intersection of the Munfordville and Burksville Road with that running from Greensburg (Green County) to Glasgow (Barren County). His character had never been other than that of a gentleman and enterprising citizen. His crime was that he favored the Southern government. By request, Colonel Lewis agreed to and sent men, as volunteers, to guard him against what was looked upon as simply lawless violence. The party consisted of John G. Hudson, Thomas G. Page, Samuel Anderson, A. G. King, Robert J. Hindman, John B. Currier, Gideon R. Rhodes, Joseph L. Tucker, John C. __den, and a man named Mansfield. The citizens present so engaged in the fight were C. B. Hutcherson, M. H. Atkinson, George Wright and Samuel Marshall. The soldiers went to Mr. Hutcherson's during the day, but it is supposed that they were either unobserved by citizens friendly to the Federal cause, or that, if any such noticed them, they did not know that a movement was on foot to seize him that night. Having taken the precaution to throw out some pickets, the remainder of the party waited for developments. They had nine or ten muskets, while some of them were armed with nothing but repeaters. The alarm that a body of horsemen were approaching was given by a picket some time in the night, and the Confederates arranged themselves in the front yard, in which direction the enemy was reported advancing.

An open graveyard was but a short distance from the house, on a slight eminence and a little to the left of the front gate. It was but a short time before men were observed coming steadily and as stealthily as possible, and, when advanced, and occupying the burying place, someone in the yard called to them to halt. Instead of answering the challenge in form, however, they fired, and at once the party of Confederates replied, firing as rapidly as possible in the darkness, which produced instant

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confusion, not only in the attacking party but among the householders, whom they had posted in a hollow in a field some distance back.

There was a noise of men in hurried retreat, mingled with groans from the graveyard, and the running of horses, evidently stampeded and dashing about the enclosed pasture. The darkness of the night, and the weakness of the Confederates (there being but 14, all told) necessarily prevented their assuming the offensive, but the aggressive force was already completely routed. Their number had been variously estimated at from 50 to 100 men supposed to have been full company of a Federal regiment. The fire of the Confederates was not so destructive as it would have been had there been proper management in taking position and proper concert in action; but, all things considered, the punishment inflicted compares favorably with any of the war, considering the forces engaged.

The Federal were, doubtless, four to one, at least, and well armed, while, as before remarked, the Confederates had several men armed with nothing but revolvers. One Federal was killed outright; two were brought in next morning very severely wounded; five others are known to have been wounded, some of them badly; others are rumored to have been wounded, and 30 horses, with equipments, were captured. No Confederate was even touched, and the only damage done was the putting of some balls through the house, one of these having evidently been fired at a lady who looked out an upper window to see how the storm was raging below, as it struck the right half shutter which she had left one open and her head out.

The gentleman in Oklahoma closed the interview by sending his regards to “all the boys who were left.” Outside the historical importance attaching to the affair as the first engagement in Kentucky between soldiers on both sides in which life was lost and blood shed, the fight can now be regarded as a small affair, but it created great excitement at the time.

Note: It was added that John C. Hutcherson, one of the leading attorneys in Glasgow, was a son of Cyrus B. and Lou Ann Burks Hutcherson, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and were among the best and most highly respected citizens of the county.

A FANTASTIC NEW WAY TO PLOT THOSE OLD LAND PLATS

By Sandi

I am doing handstands over a new program I was just introduced to by a Rogers' researcher Bill Hewitt.

One of the hardest things in the world to do in researching is trying to draw out old plats based on metes and bounds. Some have taken classes on it but, alas, it is still difficult.

But now there is a free program called Plat Plotter 1.45.8. It will do it for you! It is also a cloud resident program so you do not have to install any software.

The URL for this program is: <http://platplotter.appspot.com/>

Plat Plotter converts deed "metes-and-bounds" into a Plat of Survey that can be viewed in Google Maps, imported into a mapping program like Google Earth, loaded into a GPS device, sent to a printing service or shared with others. [Quick Start](#). Additional information is at the [Plat Plotter blog](#):

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User Guide, Input Template, Frequently Asked Questions. Directions are on the site and there is also a helpful blog above. You can pick a metes and bound survey, enter the data and try it out.

I am just learning how to use the program but it appears that now we can see what the land looked like instead of attempting to draw it out by hand.

BURCH FAMILY BIBLE

This Bible record was transcribed from Kentucky Court and Other Records, Volume Two, Mrs. William Breckenridge Ardery (Julia Spencer Ardery), 1932, pp 193. Bible record of John Burch, Barren County, Ky.

John Burch, born Prince George Co., Md., 1758, died Mar. 1, 1834. Elizabeth Burch, widow of John, was 71 years old in Nov. 13, 1850. Married when Elizabeth was 17.

Robert married May 21, 1821. John removed with his father to Charles Co., Md., then to Prince William Co., Va., and later to Farquier and Amherst Cos., Va., died in Barren Co., Ky.

Children:

Robert Burch, born July 11, 1797.

Mary F. Burch, born June 21, 1799.

Landon I. Burch, born August 9, 1801.

Anne Burch, born September 30, 1803.

Fanny P. Burch, born December 19, 1806.

William D. Burch, born October 9, 1809.

John Burch, born February 12, 1816.

CLIPPING REMEMBERS GLASGOW IN 1887

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is a prose view of Glasgow area in May 1887, taken from an issue of the *Glasgow Times*.

A PROSPEROUS PLACE. The following interesting letter is clipped from the *The Upper Cumberland*, published at Gainesboro, Tenn., and is from the pen of one of Gainesboro's leading lawyers who recently visited Glasgow, in company with another prominent citizen of his place, to see what there was in the boom here, and with a view of making this their permanent home. That they were both highly pleased with the town and county surrounding it, is evidenced by the account given here.

"GAINESBORO, TENN., April 26 – According to promise, I will give your readers a sketch of my recent visit to Glasgow, Ky. On the 18th inst., my nephew, Jas. W. Draper, and I got into a buggy behind a good horse and started for Glasgow. We arrived at Tompkinsville that night and rested with my host Harlan, of the Harlan Hotel. We found good cheer there, and were treated well by the landlord and his excellent lady; but the town seemed almost deserted, for most of the enterprising citizens had gone to Glasgow to the Senatorial Convention (to) be held there on that day. One of their townsmen was the Democratic candidate and received the nomination, and right merry and jubilant was the crowd we met the next day, on their return from the convention, cheering lustily for Peterman, who was the lucky man.

“We went by way of Flat Head and found our enterprising citizen, Herschell Cox, formerly of Dixon Springs and late of Nashville, located there, selling goods and doing well. The country around about Flat Head is splendid; in fact, most of the country from Tompkinsville to Glasgow is fine and splendid, the country dotted with new and improved farm-houses all along the route from Tompkinsville to Glasgow. Arriving at Glasgow on the 19th at 1:30 o’clock p.m. we put up at the Murrell Hotel, a fine, four-story brick structure, for dinner, and went the same evening in the elegant mansion of our old townsman, Major W. H. Botts, and stayed with him and partook of his splendid hospitalities during the time of our sojourn there.



Murrell Hotel, center

Major Botts is a widower, and none of his children are with him; but the interesting widow of his deceased son, Will Botts, and her two sweet little girls are the Major’s house-keepers. Everybody around know how clever the Major is, and I would descant on the cleverness of Mrs. Lizzie Botts, about whom I could not say too much, but will leave that for my young friend, Draper, for you know that he is partial to the widows, anyway.

Well, we found Glasgow on a boom. I had not been in the town since the time that Mr.” Bragg and his men took a trip through Kentucky in 1862, and really the town has grown and improved so much since that time that I would not have recognized the place. It now boast[s] of 2,500 inhabitants; it is laid off a mile square, has a large public square with a courthouse in the middle of it, surrounded with first-class hotels and business houses. The courthouse square is beautifully shaded and ornamented with blue grass and evergreens, and almost the entire town is set with shade trees. Glasgow has six large dry goods stores ranging from 24 to 30 feet high; five grocery stores, 2 confectioneries, four millinery stores, four regular type drug stores, and two tin and stove establishments. It has two large steam flouring mills on the improved roller plan. One of these, the Diamond Mills, is as fine as any in the Union, and cost \$30,000. It has three hotels, four livery stables, four blacksmith shops, two large steam saw and planing mills, one ax-handle factory, and fine water works, with wind-mill and steam elevating the water for the use of the town, and fire-extinguishers, which are a safe protection to the town against fire. Besides this the town is wonderfully well watered with good wells and springs.

“Glasgow is celebrated for its morals, sobriety and religion. The sale of intoxicating liquors is absolutely prohibited by law in and near the town. It has five large and handsome churches, one

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Christian, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Seventh Day Adventist Church, with each a good number of communicants, the Christian church probably predominating.



It has four regular ministers of the gospel, fifteen or twenty lawyers, one Circuit Judge, one County Judge, seven practicing physicians, two banks with large capital, three saddlery shops and one tannery. It has three newspapers, two of the Democratic, one Republican, and one Prohibition paper is published in the county. Its twenty-five hundred inhabitants are as live, wide-awake, go-a-head people as live anywhere. The citizens are industrious, energetic and sober, and as clever as they make 'em.

Glasgow is the terminus of the Glasgow Branch R. R., which taps the main stem of the Louisville & Nashville ten miles from Glasgow, and just half way between Louisville and Nashville. Another branch railroad leaves the Louisville & Nashville at the Glasgow Junction and runs out into Edmonson county 8 miles, to Mammoth Cave, and besides this the Chesapeake & Nashville railroad is surveyed through Glasgow and has been finished to Glasgow at an early date.

“There are two splendid turnpike roads passing entirely through Barren county – the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville and Bardstown turnpike, the latter of which passes through Glasgow – and they are building turnpike roads from Glasgow to Edmonson, from Glasgow to Tompkinsville, and from Glasgow to Jimtown, Ky. Glasgow is a great distributing point, and is destined to be a still greater. [sic]. It is surrounded by a rich and fertile agricultural country, where the people raise corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, hay, fine horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and in fact everything common to that section in great abundance. The country is not hilly nor level, but undulating enough to be rich and fertile, and is interspersed with numerous clear running streams, chief of which is Barren River, and the streams are stocked with the finest of fish. It is God’s country, and God’s people live there.

“This much I have said for Glasgow and its surroundings, and yet I have not told the whole. Much more can be said of that beautiful and prosperous town and country.



Liberty Female College

“Glasgow has superior educational facilities. It has Liberty Female College and the Glasgow Normal, both fine institutions of learning with full attendance of students. Besides, there are three or four common schools in the town with an attendance of about 500 pupils, and a number of well patronized private schools.

“I came very near forgetting to tell you about visiting the Boyd’s Creek Oil Wells, four miles south of Glasgow, where they are now engaged in pumping out large quantities of oil, the engines and machinery at the wells being run by natural gas for fuel. In addition to this iron-ore exists in the county in immense quantities, and there has recently been organized the Glasgow Oil, Mining and Natural Gas Company. This Company has contracted with the American Well-Drilling Company of Cincinnati, O., to bore for natural gas to supply the town, and operations will be commenced within the next two weeks. Hon. Reuben Carroll, President of the American Company, has shown his confidence in the enterprise by asking admission to the Glasgow Company as a stockholder, and has been admitted, taking an equal share of stock with the other members of the organization. Barren County is very rich in minerals, and there is much excitement at this time over the undertakings on foot for the development of the County’s resources.

“Real property in Glasgow is on a boom, and yet it seems to be cheap enough, considering the quality; and land in the country is as cheap as I expected to find it. I shall expect very great improvement and addition to the population of Glasgow within the next few years. It is destined to be a city one of these days. Its equal distance from Louisville and Nashville and the great advantages which it will derive from the Chesapeake & Nashville railroad will make it ere long a wholesale town. And last, but not least, Glasgow has as many beautiful, intelligent and accomplished women as any town of its size in Kentucky. The ladies, God bless them, shall never be forgotten by me, and my young friend, Draper, has fallen in love with the place chiefly on account of its lovely women.”

FOUR CONFUSING GUARDIANSHIPS

By Sandi

We all know what a guardianship was in the past, right? Maybe not. We know that the child did not live with the guardian normally. The guardian was appointed to look out for the interest of the child or children in matters of expenses for schooling, clothing and medical needs as well as investing money in the child’s “account” for rental of land and/or slaves. He was required to report annually to the County Clerk’s office the total amount of money spent and received.

But, did you ever come across a record where the guardian appointed was the child’s father? Why in

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the world would a father have to be appointed guardian to his own legal child? And, why, at the mother's death did the child own the land that his mother had owned, didn't it belong now to the father?

As we know, the husband did not own his late wife's land at her death. He had just controlled it during her life. Perhaps you have seen something like this: "She was examined privily as to her desire to sell the land." This indicated that the land in question was hers and she had to agree to the sale. No permission – no sale. Thus at the death of his wife, the land passed to her heirs. Spouses are not heirs. The land went by law first to their children and, if they didn't have any living children, it went to her other kin by blood. The formula used to determine her kin was very complicated and won't be covered here.

But why then did a child's father have to be named as his guardian? He was the child's father for goodness sake!

In looking at the old laws we find there was not one type of guardianships but three.

Guardian by nature
Guardian by nurture
Guardian by scorage

We have to look at the old Kentucky laws to understand this.

A guardian by nature or guardian for nurture had the right to physical custody of the minor child. That was always the father, or if the father was deceased, the mother if living.

The difference between nature and nurture is that the guardian by nature was only binding until the child reached the age of 21. When the child turned 21 he was considered of legal age and able to transact business in his own name. Until he reached 21, the father had control, not ownership, of the child's personal property.

Guardianship by nurture lasted only until the child reached the age of 14 when there was no property involved.

Guardianship in scorage was the one who had custody of a minor's lands and person.

If you have Black's Dictionary of Law you will see more detailed information on pages 552-553 for nature and nurture and page 553 on guardian in scorage. I'm just looking at nature and nurture here.

There was also the term used "guardian by statute." This was the person appointed by the deed or last will of the father and who had the custody of both the person and the property. If no one was named by the father, it was the court's responsibility to appoint a guardian. (Black, p. 552).

The court appointed guardian as it related to the child's property normally went to the nearest male relative who could never inherit from the child. Why? If it was someone who could inherit, the guardian might be more interested in himself than the child.

In summary, yes, a father could be appointed as his child's guardian. When the child turned 14 and

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there was no land or property, his guardianship by nurture ended but the guardianship in nature continued. He didn't kick the child out to fend for himself, he was still the guardian by nature. But, when the child turned 21, the child was of legal age – an adult – and the father's guardianship ended.

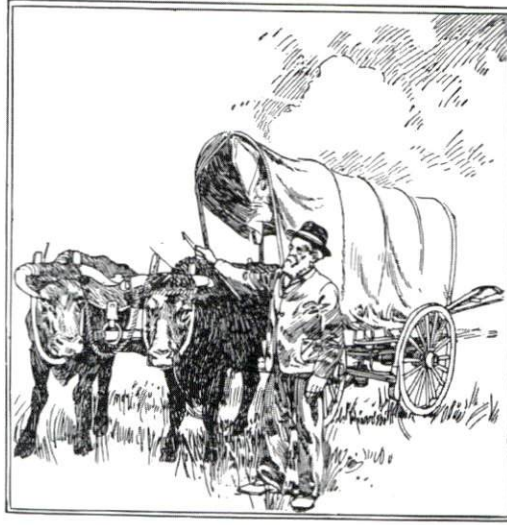
The next time you are looking at a list of guardianships and you see a father named as the guardian he would be either the guardian in nature or nurture. If another male was named, the father was either deceased or could not handle the responsibility, it was likely a male relative or friend that could not inherit anything or take any money from the child. If you find a guardian appointed by the Court, the latter applied – he could not get to any of the child's money or land, he just "kept the books" and saw that income was applied to the child when the child turned 21 from land or slave rentals and the bills he had paid out of the child's money for education, clothes and health.

But wait – I said there were 4 types of guardianships. The other one was common also and was called guardian ad litem. Ad litem meant "for the term of." This applied most often when there was a legal cause pending – a law suit, a pending sale of land or property, anything that would involve the minor child. A guardian ad litem could be appointed to represent the interests of the child to be sure nothing was done that would hurt him financially. And ... guardian ad litem were often appointed for even married women who were young, widows, or single ladies. They were appointed for the same reason; in another words a "lawyer" for them to represent their interests. When the case was over, the guardianship ended. Many women chose actual lawyers in this case.



Emily Duncan Stark, born 11 Feb 1833 near Cave City; died 13 June 1901 Barren Co. She married Rev. Nathaniel Gorin Terry 21 Nov 1850 in Barren Co. They had: Kate Gorin Terry (13 June 1856), Nathaniel Duncan Terry (2 Apr 1859), Preston Leslie Terry (31 Aug 1863), Lulie Martin Terry (8 Jan 1867) & Edwin Burch Terry (E. B. born 18 Aug 1869). This precious photo courtesy Charlie & Peggy Goodman.

J. L. MOSS IS SELLING OUT



Glasgow Daily Times, undated. From the files of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center. The below is from an ad in 1849 when J. L. Moss was selling out. He listed all he had for sale.

“Having sold my farm and I am leaving for the Oregon Territory by ox team, will offer, March, 1, 1849, all of my personal property.

“All ox teams except two teams, Buck and Ben and Tom and Jerry; 9 milk cows; 1 gray mare and colt; 1 pair of oxen and yoke; 1 baby yoke; 2 ox carts; 1 iron foot of poplar weather boards, plus with wood mole board; 800 to 1,000 three-foot fence rails; 1 sixty-gallon soap kettle; 85 sugar troughs, made of white ash timber; 10 gallons of maple syrup; 2 spinning wheels; 30 pounds of mutton tallow; 1 large loom, made by Jerry Wilson; 300 poles, 100 split loops, 100 empty barrels and 1-32 gallon barrel of Johnson ... Miller whiskey, 7 years old.

“Twenty gallons of apple brandy, 1 forty gallon copper still, of oak tanned leather; 1 dozen real books; 2 handle hooks; 3 scythes and cradles; 1 dozen wooden pitchforks; one-half interest in tanyard; 1 thirty two caliber rifle, bullet mold and powder horn, rifle made by Ben Miller; 50 gallons of soft soap; hams, bacon and lard; 40 gallons of sorghum molasses, 6 head of fox hounds, all soft mouthed, except one.

“At the same time I will sell my six Negro slaves .. 2 men, 35 and 50 years old, 2 boys, 12 and 18 years old; 2 mulatto wenches, 40 and 30 years old. Will sell all together to same party, as will not separate them.

“Terms of sale, cash in hand, or note to draw 4 per cent interest with Bob McConnel as surety.

“My home 2 2 miles south of Versailles, Kentucky, on the McCouns ferry pike, sale begins at 8 o'clock a.m. Plenty to eat and drink.

J. L. Moss”

GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1932

This photograph was submitted by Nancy Richey, WKU Special Collections. She is seeking to identify the students shown. If you recognize anyone, would you please email her at: nancy.richey@wku.edu. It would be greatly appreciated.



Books for Sale by Gorin Genealogical Publishing

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

205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409

Barren County KY Masonic Lodge Memberships 1878-1922 Various Dates. Every year county Lodges would submit their membership lists and names of officers to the Grand Lodge in Louisville. These were published yearly by the Grand Lodge. The following Lodges reported during this time period: Allen Lodge, Three Springs, Cave City, Rocky Hill, H. B. Grant, Hiseville, Austin and Glasgow Junction. The years vary as to reports submitted for each Lodge. There are over 4,000 names shown which includes the officers, Master Masons, Deaths and various Masonic categories, some duplications where shown with a full name and then with initials. Transcribed from a typed copy of the originals. 85 pages including full-name index. \$20.00 or \$12.00 as an e-book (PDF) file.

Hart, Metcalfe and Monroe County KY Masonic Lodge Memberships 1878-1922 Various Dates. Over 6,500 names shown. 148 pages including surname index. \$25.00 or \$15.00 as an e-book (PDF) file.

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Barren County KY Physicians 1799-1930. A detailed look at the physicians, dentists, medical students, midwives, nurses and other medical personnel who served the county. Taken from over 45,000 death certificates, funeral home records, family trees and medical records, this book contains citations on 199 physicians and over 60 others medical categories. Information varies but can include parents' names, spouses' name, children, medical training, biographical information, dates of birth and death, burial locations, census data and includes many photographs. 98 pages with full-name index and additional information. \$25.00 paper version; \$15.00 as an e-book. The e-book version is 13mb in size; if you cannot accept that large a file so indicate and it will be sent via Drop Box.

Barren County Slave History 1799-1866. During the sad history of slavery, Barren County like other counties had slaves that were born, worked for a white master and died. Often their names are never known, lost in history. In this book I have attempted to give them voices. The book is in 3 parts: Part 1 is taken from Will Books 1-3 and Inventories and Estates records from 1799 through emancipation. Shown is the date the will was written, names of the slaves and disposition of them. Part 2 is taken from the Vital Statistics 1851-1866 which shows the name of the slave, owner, date of birth and death age with some mothers named. Part 3 is during the Civil War when slaves could enlist in the Union cause and thus gain their freedom with the slave owner being compensated for the loss of their service. In this listing is the name, unit served in, physical description, occupation, when enlisted and location. Approximately 777 slaves are shown with recommendations of further resource sources. 110 pages including a full-name index. \$25.00 for paper version, \$17.00 as an e-book.

Blood Runs in the Barrens Volume II - Murder and Mayhem 1870-1940. 169 articles taken from many newspapers across America. There are murders, arson, robberies, bigamy, jail breaks, husbands poisoning wives, suicides, moonshiners, counterfeiterers, hangings, brotherly hate and many more. This primarily covers Barren County but there is a goodly number of articles for Metcalfe and Monroe County also. 61 pages plus full-name index. \$20 printed version or \$12.00 as an e-book.

WILL THE REAL DAN CURD PLEASE STAND UP?

Submitted by Dan S. Curd, danscurd@gmail.com



A man referenced as "Dan Curd" and "Daniel Curd" was shot at by Federal prohibition agents in 1925 while leaving the Blue Grass County Club. He is identified as a "merchant" from Cave City. That narrows it down to either Daniel Smith Curd (my grandfather), Daniel Trigg Curd Sr. (my 1st cousin 3x removed), or his son, Daniel Trigg Curd, Jr. Technically, neither Daniel Trigg Curd were merchant in 1925 but it say the person has a concession (?) at the country club. Ironically, two men (no federal agents) shot a Daniel Trigg Curd, Jr's car in 1929 (they were caught and prosecuted).

Whichever Dan Curd it was brought charges against the agent, Travis Taylor. I couldn't find an outcome but seemingly Taylor was let off since I found later articles of him busting stills (by June of that year). Have you ever heard of this story? If it was my grandfather, I'm surprised I never heard this tale before.

If you have any information, I'm sure Dan would love to hear from you. (Note: The Bluegrass County Club was located on Flint Knob Ridge in Edmonson Co.)

Dry Raiders' Shooting Into Auto Disapproved

(Special to The Tennessean)

Glasgow, Ky., April 9.—Disapproval is expressed here of the shooting up of Daniel Curd's car four miles from Cave City on the Sand Cave road by prohibition officers. Five bullets penetrated the rear of Curd's car after he refused to stop on a signal from some one he said he did not know, and who, for all he knew, intended to stage a holdup.

A year ago Charles Bybee was shot and killed near town after stopping his car when commanded to do so. This incident is still fresh in mind here.

Tennessean, April 10, 1925

Warrants Issued for Dry Officers Who Fired on Car

Glasgow, Ky., April 7.—Warrants were issued here today by Judge O. M. Bohanon, against Travis Taylor, prohibition enforcement officer, and Tom Carver, night watchman, both of this place, who are charged with shooting into Dan Curd's car, four miles from Cave City, on the Mammoth Cave road Saturday night which they had mistaken for a car containing whisky.

Curd was returning from the Blue Grass Country Club, carrying considerable money, when some one tried to stop him. Thinking he was about to be robbed, he said he speeded up and five shots hit the rear of the car barely missing him. Travis is out of town and Carver has not been arrested.

Tennessean, April 8, 1925

The Morris Building

Historic facts vary on building At corner of Washington and South Green

Noted that: This was the fourth in a series of articles spotlighting the buildings in Barren County added to the National Register of Historic place. It is taken from an undated Glasgow paper.

"Even though the Morris Building on the corner of Washington and S. Green Street is now empty, it has housed many businesses in its time.

"It is believed that the building was originally built by Emmanuel Morris, who came to Glasgow in 1846 (as a pack peddler and later became a prominent and respected merchant) around 1857, although there are a couple of conflicting records.

"In an article from a local newspaper about progress in 1865, there is the following statement: 'The most ambitious project on the square was a large two story brick building, known as the Redding Block. On Nov. 25, 1865, the last brick was laid in the new Redding Block on S. Green on the southeast corner of the square.' There is another article in the same issue of the paper which says: 'despite the



Current photo

fact that it (Redding Bldg.) was the showplace of the era (1860's), no living person seems to recall mention of the Redding Bldg., or its exact location on S. Green St.

"There is a record of Emmanuel Morris purchasing part of lot 71, also known as Trigg Corner from J. R. and Josephine, and W. F. and Ella Redding in 1881. The lot on which the building stands was 71 on the original maps (1810) of Glasgow. The entire south side of the square was two lots, 70 and 71.

"Franklin Gorin in articles written in 1876 entitled "The Times of Long Ago" says a Dr. John Monroe came from Virginia in 1807, married, and built a frame house and later a brick one on the corner of Washington and Green Streets. 'They stood until lately and occupied the ground on which has been built the store of E. Morris and the Boles houses.'

"Whether built by the Reddings or E. Morris, that building is not the one standing there now. In an article in a local paper it is recorded that the 'largest dry goods concern was E. Morris on the corner of Washington and Green St ... it flourished there, a popular, widely patronized store until the turn of the century when it burned in a fire that levelled more than half the south side of the square.' Also in comparing old photographs, there were two buildings on the corner which are different buildings.

"The building was apparently rebuilt by Mr. Morris after the fire because the building now standing has his name on it. It also has an original Mesker store front. Mesker fronts are 19th century galvanized iron storefronts that could be purchased from George L. Mesker and Co. in Evansville, IN.

"The building stayed in the Morris family until it was purchased from the E. Morris heirs in 1929 by George J. Ellis, Sr. The building stayed in the Ellis family until it was purchased from George J. Ellis, Jr. in 1972 by L. S. and Creola M. Slinker, whom it still belongs to.

“Some of the businesses which have been located on the corner of Washington and S. Green are: E Morris Dry Goods, Morris and Depp, Gus Morris Store, Jollys in the 1930’s, Fair, Everybody’s, Doyel’s Dept. Store, and Mutter Studios, and probably many more.

“The history of this building will undoubtedly continue s other businesses are located there in the future.”

Who Were the Morrises?

Contributed by Urban Legends of Barren (<https://urbanlegendsofbarren.wordpress.com/>) by Georgetta Lee.

I thought I knew how I wanted this to go, but then I was reminded that when you’re remembering the dead, sometimes they just have to speak for themselves. The majority of my information came from Emanuel Morris’ grandson, famous journalist, Arthur Krock. But that was only the beginning of piecing the information together, some of which I’ve had for many, many years – involving two lovely, antebellum homes in the East Main Street section of Glasgow.

We will begin with Mr. Emanuel Morris, who was the proprietor of Morris’ Dry Goods Store on the Public Square. His origins were Prussian, and he was of Jewish extraction. A first marriage to a Metcalfe County girl named Marinda Turner produced three children – Victoria, Cornelia Belle, and Frederick. Marinda passed away in the same year that Frederick was born, and Mr. Norris, while on business in Louisville, was introduced to a nice young lady in the Jewish community there named Henrietta Frank, She told her grandson, Krock, later in her life, that theirs was a business arrangement that turned into a love match.

Emanuel and Henrietta Morris added 8 more children to the brood – Caroline, Herman, Edward, Julius, Louis, Gus, Lee, Joe, and Max.

The eldest child, Victoria, married Monroe Dinkelspiel, and they resided also in Glasgow for many years, raising 6 children. Frederick Morris won the heart of one of the prettiest girls Glasgow ever produced, Miss Mary Dickey. These two were married before Krock’s birth, and so were already in their own households before the Morris family moved from the Square when Krock was quite small.

The Morris Dry Goods was in the aptly named Morris Building, on the corner of South Green and Washington Streets. Mr. Morris and his large brood resided in a house that stood beside the Glasgow Hotel on Washington Street (better known as the Munford Hotel), just a few doors up from his store. While there, the family suffered two tragedies that I’m certain Mr. Morris never recovered from the one. Krock tells us in his memoir, “Myself When Young,” that Cornelia Belle, second daughter of Mr. Morris by his first wife, became mentally deranged as the result of an accident which lost her the sight of an eye, and culminated in her being institutionalized.

The tragic street accident was a consequence of the episodic violence that occasionally occurred when some of the citizens had imbibed too much bourbon or moonshine whiskey, which was a Saturday night event in those times. In front of the Morris dwelling on the Square was a stile where guests might hitch their horses. Belle, as the family called her, was seated on the stile, awaiting the arrival of

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a beau, when a fight broke out in the street among some drunks. They fell to rock throwing, and one of the missiles struck Belle in the temple, costing her her right eye.

Krock added that Belle married a man of questionable repute who claimed to be a nobleman. From few records I can gather, the man's name was Albert Morey, and he was abusive to Belle, causing further damage to her delicate head. Her condition deteriorated to the point where, by the year Krock was born, 1886, Belle had been admitted to Western State Hospital in Hopkinsville. Krock's own mother, Caroline, married his father and quickly got in the family way. The tale of his birth was tragic, as complications of the birth cost Caroline her eyesight, and the baby was quite sickly and almost died. Caroline Krock remained blind for six years, until her husband found a doctor in Chicago who performed a miraculous surgery on her. In the meantime, Krock was taken in by his grandparents, and what a house that was! Krock fondly recalled that there were at least a dozen people sitting down to every meal. If nothing else could be said of Mrs. Morris, she was a saint for that reason alone!

When Krock was about 4 years old, the house on the Square went up in flames one evening, and was a total loss. Thankfully, none of the numerous "small fry" or any other of the quite large household were injured, though Frederick singed his hair returning inside after a book, a keepsake – Krock confides it was a copy of "Fanny Hill."

From there they lived on Scottsville Pike in a house Krock called "the Ford place." Then Mr. Morris purchased a house on Burkesville Pike at the edge of town now more popularly known as the Cheek place. But Krock tells us at the time it was known as the Ritter Place, as that was Ritter Hill, and Mr. Morris purchased it from Judge Ritter's estate. The back boundary of the property at that time stretched back to the Columbia Pike.

Krock told that while he resided there, he began to attend the city school, but that he also took lessons from his Uncle Frederick, who resided with his wife across the street, in that lovely house that sat back from the road on the bluff where Southfork Creek and the Big Spring Branch come together. I know little more about Frederick and Mary Dickey Morris, except that Frederick was an exceptional tutor, and the Dickey family owned the May Street house for many years. That is another story in itself!

Mr. Morris died when Krock was only 7 years old, and Krock states that his grandfather was an invalid for about a year before he died. He sat in an invalid chair in the living room, at the back of the house, with his foot propped up. During the Civil War, he had to hide out at one point, and had badly injured the foot and took a shot to his side he never had removed.

I had a hard time finding where he was buried, but Krock commented that as a boy he never realized how devout a Jew his grandfather was. Mr. Morris was taken to Louisville and buried in the Temple Cemetery, which is a Jewish Cemetery. Both of his wives and several of the children are buried up there as well.

Frederick and Mary Morris are buried in Glasgow Municipal Cemetery, along with Belle, who died in 1929, the same year as her stepmother. Belle was brought to stay with Frederick and his wife a few times in all the years of her institutional. Whenever she stayed, she would take a walk, once a day, to her father's house across the street, and back, until she wandered off one time, and they had to lock

her in her bedroom until she could be returned to Hopkinsville.

On an end note, Krock spoke fondly of his grandmother throughout his memoir, and made note that she kept gardens at both East Main Street and on the Square. He mentioned that she had some of the prettiest rose bushes in the state. It's a shame there is a parking lot now where their garden once grew behind the south side of the Square, or I'm sure that hillside would be filled with pungent antique roses!

Rest in Peace ???



An unusual postal card. It's a coffin in Glasgow (unidentified) that was dug up and taken out of its Clark Vault after a year to prove the vault's effectiveness. It states that A. L. Sisco & Co. of Glasgow did the honors. One doesn't see many, if any, photographs taken of this. Contributed by Sam Terry.

Recent Speakers at the Barren County Historical Society meetings.



Sandi Gorin presented a program entitled "The Gospel According to Aunt Lucy Or How To Sabotage Your Family Tree." She told of the dangers of accepting everything you see on the internet or hear from family stories as the gospel truth without checking. Comparisons were made to people who think they are kin to Elvis Presley or descended from Pocahontas!



Nancy Richey of WKU presented a program "Unknown Kentucky". We all know the basics of Kentucky's history, but Kentucky is more than horses, whiskey, and women. Do you know that Maybelline cosmetics started in a Kentucky home, or that a Kentucky nurse was the model for "Hot Lips" Houlihan of MASH fame? This program focused on the lesser known facets of our wonderful state's history and notables.

Children of Obadiah Howard and Priscilla (Breed) Howard

Contributed by Nancy Richey. From wills, deeds, family charts. Order of birth uncertain, as many dates are missing. Dates not otherwise cited are from a chart prepared by the late Rev. W. E. Thomas, of Tompkinsville, KY.

Obadiah Howard (1741-1804) m. 1758, Orange Co. N. C. to Priscilla Breed (1742-1808), b. in Stonington, Conn. Dau. Of Joseph and Priscilla (Avery) Breed.

1. Nancy Howard, b. (unknown) d. Washington Co., Tenn. bef. 1818. M. ca 1772 in Union Dist., S. C. (then Craven Co., S. C.) to Jonathan Mulkey.
2. Avery Howard, b. (unknown) d. Union Co., S. C. ca. 1808 (see Willis and Adms. Box 5, Pkg. 42) ; m. ca. 1790 in Union, S. C. to Mary who d. Jan. 1839 (Union Co., S. C. Wills, Box 25, Pkg. 9)
3. Joseph Howard, b. (unknown) d. ca 1821 in Union Co., S. C. (Sale Papers dated May 15, 1821; return filed June 4, 1821, Wills and Adms. Book. 3, Pg. 58) (1803-1805); m. Mary in Union co., S. C. (She signed deed on Dower, Book. 0, p. 238, Union Co., S. C. Deeds. (Joseph Howard is named as a son of Obadiah Howard in a deed gift "to my beloved son, Joseph" (Union Co., S. C. Deeds, Book. A, Pg. 349,350). He was named an administrator in the estate of his brother Avery Howard, above.
4. Jesse Howard, b. (unknown) d. Union Co. S. C. ca. 1803 see (Wills and Adms. 1803-1805, Box 3, Pkg. 58, Union Co. S. C.) ; m. Hannah, who m. 2'ndly John Curtis (or Custiss) there were minor children. Jesse Howard is known as a son of Obadiah by a deed dated and conveyed by sd. Obadiah Howard to Jesse Howard, his son (Union Co., S. C. Deeds, Book N, Pg. 398, Union, S. C.)
5. Mary Howard, b. 1760 in (unknown) d. date (unknown) in Barren Co., Ky.; m. ca. 1780 in S. C. to James Chism, b. in Va.' D. Barren Co.
6. Nathan Howard, b. (unknown) d. (No records in Union, S. C.) m. ca 1790 to (unknown). (Nathan may have remained in S. C. -perhaps Spartans burg Co.)
7. Steven Howard, b. Oct. 14, 1764 in Union Co. S. C. ; d. 1835 in Cooper Co. Mo.; m. ca 1785 in Union, S. C. to Elizabeth Hart.
8. Hannah Howard, b. ca. 1770 in Union Co., S.C.; d. 1857 near Gamaliel, Ky.; m. Union Co. S. C. to Aaron Hayes, b. Oct. 20, 1769 in N. C.; d. July 15, 1854 near Gamaliel or Tompkinsville, Ky.

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(Aaron Hayes was a son of Jesse Hays, of Maryland, who served 7 years in the Rev. War and died in Maury Co., Tenn. (from-Perrin's History of Kentucky, 1886, p. 777)

9. William Howard, b. march 1772 in S. C. ; d. 1843 in Barren Co., Ky. M. in Union Co., S. C. to Hane Hart, b. ca. 1773; Jan. 24, 1855 in Baren Co., Ky.
10. Christopher Howard, b. ca. 1774 in S. C.; d. in Barren Co., Ky. Or Monroe Co.; m. Rebeccah Hayes, b. (unknown)
11. Priscilla Howard, b. ca. 1797 (according to 1850 census Moniteau Co., MO.) (This was formerly part of Cooper Co. MO.) ; m. Jan. 21, 1811 in Barren Co., Ky. To William Scott, b. 1794 in S. C.; d. Moniteau, MO.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

Just because a man is shown Sr. and another man with the same name is shown Jr. that it didn't always mean they were father and son?

There were times when the two could be an uncle and nephew or other relation.

And that the two might not be related at all! The men could have been so called just to keep them straight.

So William Jones, Sr. might not have been the father of William Jones, Jr.

PLEASE!

Please notify the Society of your address changes! Each issue returned to us causes us an extra cost in addition to mailing another issue to your new address. Take a minute and let us know when you move. Thank you.

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:

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Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

TRACES, The Society's quarterly publication, is received by all members. It is published seasonally; Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Members joining during the year will receive the past issues of that year in a separate mailing.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited. Family genealogies, marriages, Bible records, wills and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

EXCHANGE of Traces with other Societies or publications is acceptable and welcome.

BOOKS to be reviewed in Traces must be sent with information as to the cost, including postage, from whom the book may be obtained. They become the property of the Society library. Books should have Kentucky interest. Reviews will be published as space permits.

MEETINGS are held monthly, except November and December (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 S. Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 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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