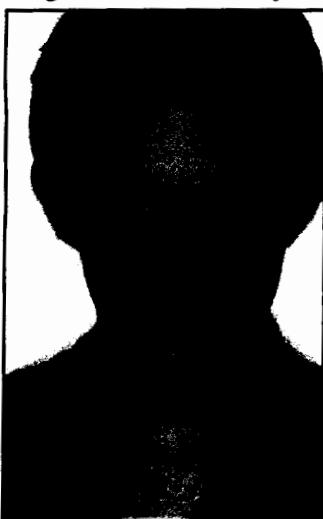


Famous People in the Bright Lights Hail from Elizabethtown

By Susan McCrobie, Hardin County History Museum Promotions Chair

A movie is named after the city of Elizabethtown but just how many actors have called this place home? When you finally make it big...the hometown of your humble origin seems to love you all the more while recalling their



Amy Dudgeon

earlier connection to your newly named fame and fortune. How many names can you identify with Elizabethtown and entertainment?

Perhaps you remember the early success of American stage and film actor, Charles B. Middleton who is forever linked with the Brown Pusey House or the more recent achievements of Elizabethtown High School graduate Amy Dudgeon [Thompson] who had a small role in the Keanu Reeves film, "Street Kings," as well as prime-

time television roles in FOX's "House" and CBS's "Cold Case?"

The American actress known for her roles of Stephanie 'Sam' Whitmore on "Generations", Megan Lewis on FOX's "Melrose Place" from 1996 to 1999 and currently as Lily van der Woodsen on "Gossip Girl" lists Elizabethtown as her first place of appearance in any starring role.

Kelly Deane Melissa Rutherford was born in Elizabethtown on November 6, 1968 to fashion model and writer, Ann Edwards and her



Kelly Rutherford

Kelly Rutherford



Actress Kelly Rutherford poses alongside her mother, fashion model and writer, Ann Edwards.

husband, Lee Mace.

Mace, a 1963 graduate of Elizabethtown High School, had attended the University of Tennessee on a football scholarship and returned as Assistant Football Coach at Fort Knox High School upon his college graduation.

Rutherford's parents divorced in 1971 and Kelly relocated many times across the country with her mother before moving into the bright lights.

In this issue of *Bits and Pieces of Hardin County History* we will meet another Elizabethtown born actress who graced television, movies and even the stage during her career before unexpectedly dying and being returned home for burial.

House and Inhabitant Leaves Legacy of Notable Character

By Susan McCrobie
Hardin County History Museum Promotions Chair

The Tudor-style home located at 317 College Street in Elizabethtown is somewhat flamboyant in appearance when compared to other homes in the vicinity. This home enjoys several claims to fame in the annals of history. Built in 1914, for the J. Roy Bond family, the house was erected on a lot that was the first to be sold in the Gardner Subdivision. This subdivision located in the Henry Addition was one of the earliest subdivisions in the city. More memorable, the house was home to a real American actress of considerable note.

Sudie Stewart Bond, the daughter of J. Roy Bond and his wife, Carrie Louise Showers Bond, was born on July 13, 1928.

Sudie had three siblings, Elizabeth Caroline (Wiggy) Bond Goff, Allen (Bud) Maxwell Bond and Louise Morrow Bond who were most likely the first to appreciate her talents to role play and entertain and audience whether it be in drama or comedy.

A one-time dancer and choreographer, Sudie Bond made her Broadway debut in *Summer and Smoke* (1952).

While she played plenty of films, notably the character of Thelma Rice in *Silkwood* (1983), she was most visibly employed on television. Bond played Violet Stapleton on the long running CBS daytime drama *Guiding Light*, a role eventually taken over by Kate Wilkinson. She valiantly portrayed Paul Lynde's mother on the 1972 prime time sitcom *Temperatures Rising*. And from 1980 through 1981, Bond was seen as Polly Holliday's mother, Velma Castleberry, on *Flo*, the briefly popular spin-off of *Alice*.

Actress found dead

New York Times

NEW YORK — Sudie Bond, the movie, television, and stage actress currently appearing at the Astor Place Theater in "The Foreigner," was found dead in her apartment on Saturday. She was 56 years old, and lived on Manhattan's East Side.

Robin Bond Noland, Miss Bond's son, said her death was due to a respiratory ailment. Miss Bond, who portrayed Betty Meeks in "The Foreigner," was replaced by her standby, Kathleen Claypool.

Miss Bond made her New York acting debut as Mrs. Winebiller in a revival of Tennessee Williams's "Summer and Smoke" at the Circle in the Square in 1952. She later won three Obie Awards for her Off-Broadway theater performances in Edward Albee's "The American Dream" and Samuel Beckett's "The

Sandbox" and "The Endgame."

Miss Bond, a Kentuckian who came to New York to study dancing as well as acting, was choreographer for "From Morn Till Midnight," in 1948.

In 1957 Miss Bond made her Broadway debut in "Waltz of the Toreadors." She later performed on Broadway in many productions including "Auntie Mame," "Grease," and "The Egg."

On television she was seen in "Flo," "The Guiding Light," "Maude," "All in the Family," "Benson," and "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman." Her motion picture work included "Silkwood," "Swingshift," "Love Story," "The Gold Bug" and the yet-to-be released "Johnny Dangerously."

Miss Bond is survived by her son, Robin Bond Noland.

November 1984 Associated Press Obituary Notice for Actress Sudie Bond.

Bond toted up additional TV credits on such series as *Maude*, *Mary Hartman*, *Mary Hartman* and *Benson*.

Bond married Neil Noland in New York. The couple had one son, Robin Bond Noland born on October 4, 1956.

On November 10, 1984, Sudie Bond died in her New York City apartment, shortly after completing a performance of the off-Broadway play *The Foreigner*.

Her remains are interred at Elizabethtown City Cemetery, Section J, Lot 1013 along with her parents and siblings.

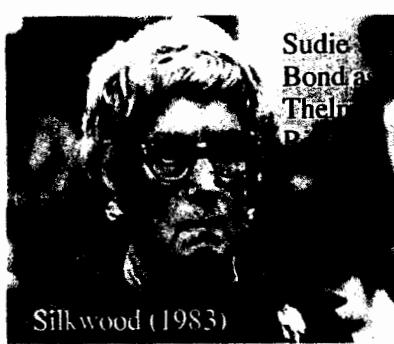


This signed photo of Sudie Bond shows her alongside Cher during the filming of the 1982 movie "Come Back to the 5 and Dime Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean." The action takes place inside a 5 and dime store where a reunion of high school graduates eagerly anticipate their hero's arrival in the small Texas town of McCarthy in 1975. Cast includes Sandy Dennis as *Mona*, Cher as *Sissy*, Kathy Bates as *Stella Mae*, Marta Heflin as *Edna Louise* and Sudie Bond as *Juanita*.

This comedy-drama, low-budget film version of the play by Ed Graczyk directed by Robert Altman was also directed by Altman on Broadway with the same cast.

Filmography for Sudie Bond courtesy of www.imdb.com

1. *Johnny Dangerously* (1984) [Actress Cleaning Lady]
2. "Mama Malone: Connie's Move (#1.10)" (1984) TV Episode [Actress Sister Philomena]
3. *Swing Shift* (1984) [Actress Annie]



4. *Silkwood* (1983) [Actress Thelma Rice]
5. *I Am the Cheese* (1983) [Actress Edna]
6. *Enormous Changes at the Last Minute* (1983) [Actress Mrs. Raftery] ... aka *Enormous Changes* ... aka *Trumps*
7. *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean* (1982) [Actress Juanita]
8. "Flo: The Daynce (#2.23)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
9. "Flo: No Men's Land (#2.22)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
10. "Flo: Flo's Encounter of the Third Kind (#2.21)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
11. "Flo: You Gotta Have Hoyt (#2.20)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
12. "Flo: Just What the Doctor Ordered (#2.18)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
13. "Flo: What Are Friends For? (#2.17)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
14. "Flo: Gunsmoke at the Yellow Rose (#2.16)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
15. "Flo: The Price of Avocados: Part 2 (#2.14)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
16. "Flo: Not with My Sister, You Don't (#2.12)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
17. "Flo: Pretty Baby (#2.11)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
18. "Flo: Grey Escape (#2.10)" (1981) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
19. "Flo: Deserted Islands (#2.8)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
20. "Flo: So Long, Shorty (#2.7)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
21. "Flo: Willoughby vs. Willoughby (#2.6)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
22. "Flo: A Castleberry Thanksgiving: Part 1 (#2.4)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
23. "Flo: A Castleberry Thanksgiving: Part 2 (#2.5)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
24. "Flo: Bull Is Back in Town (#2.3)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
25. "Flo: Farley, the People's Choice (#2.2)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
26. "Flo: The Enemy Below (#2.1)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
27. "Flo: The Reunion (#1.6)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
28. "Flo: The Hero of Flo's Yellow Rose (#1.5)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
29. "Flo: Take My Sister, Please (#1.4)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
30. "Flo: Happy Birthday, Mama (#1.3)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
31. "Flo: Showdown at the Yellow Rose (#1.2)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
32. "Flo: Homecoming (#1.1)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Mama Velma Castleberry]
33. "ABC Weekend Specials: The Gold Bug (#3.7)" (1980) TV Episode [Actress Agnes]
34. *The Greatest Man in the World* (1980) (TV) [Actress Emma Smursh]
35. *Sanctuary of Fear* (1979) (TV) [Actress Annie] ... aka Father Brown, Detective ... aka Girl in the Park ... aka *Sanctuary of Death*
36. "Barnaby Jones: The Marathon Murders (#5.16)" (1977) TV Episode [Actress Maude]
37. "All in the Family: Mike the Pacifist (#7.21)" (1977) TV Episode [Actress Old Woman]
38. "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman: (#1.13)" (1976) TV Episode [Actress Fannie]
39. "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman: (#1.11)" (1976) TV Episode [Actress Fannie]
40. "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman: (#1.10)" (1976) TV Episode [Actress Fannie]
41. "The Guiding Light" (1952) TV series [Actress Viola Stapleton #1 (1975)] ... aka "Guiding Light" (USA: new title)
42. "All in the Family: Birth of the Baby: Part 2 (#6.15)" (1975) TV Episode [Actress Mrs. Stipic]
43. "Maude: Poor Albert (#4.13)" (1975) TV Episode [Actress Hilda]
44. *Fore Play* (1975) [Actress Norman's Mother] ... aka *Foreplay* ... aka *The President's Women*
45. *The Jolly Corner* (1975) (TV) [Actress]
46. *Where the Lilies Bloom* (1974) [Actress Miss Fleetie]
47. "Temperatures Rising: Operation Mercy (#2.13)" (1974) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
48. "Temperatures Rising: Four of a Kind (#2.12)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
49. "Temperatures Rising: The Donation (#2.11)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
50. "Temperatures Rising: The Physical (#2.10)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
51. "Temperatures Rising: Mercy, the Surgeon (#2.9)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
52. "Temperatures Rising: The Night Shift (#2.8)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
53. "Temperatures Rising: Gonna Getcha (#2.7)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
54. "Temperatures Rising: The Mothers (#2.6)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
55. "Temperatures Rising: We Ain't Got Nobody (#2.5)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
56. "Temperatures Rising: A Classic Case (#2.4)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
57. "Temperatures Rising: The Strike (#2.3)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
58. "Temperatures Rising: The Oldest Living American (#2.2)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
59. "Temperatures Rising: The Misguided Appendectomy (#2.1)" (1973) TV Episode [Actress Martha Mercy]
60. *Tomorrow* (1972) [Actress Mrs. Hulie]
61. *They Might Be Giants* (1971) [Actress Maud]
62. *Cold Turkey* (1971) [Actress Cissy]
63. *Jump* (1971) [Actress Ernestine] ... aka *Fury on Wheels* (USA: alternative title)
64. *Love Story* (1970) [Actress] (as Sudi Bond)
65. *The Virgin President* (1968) [Actress Mom Millmore]
66. *The Tiger Makes Out* (1967) [Actress Miss Lane]
67. "NBC Experiment in Television: We Interrupt This Season (#1.5)" (1967) TV Episode [Self]
68. *The Borgia Stick* (1967) (TV) [Actress Wilma]
69. *The Double-Barrelled Detective Story* (1965) [Actress]
70. *Andy* (1965) [Actress]
71. "The Nurses: The Patient Nurse (#3.16)" (1965) TV Episode [Actress Eileen Barker]
72. "Route 66: 93 Percent in Smiling (#4.12)" (1963) TV Episode [Actress Saleslady]
73. *O.K. End Here* (1963) [Actress]
74. "Way Out: 20/20 (#1.14)" (1961) TV Episode [Actress Mrs. Jellifer]
75. *Guns of the Trees* (1961) [Actress Sudie] (uncredited)
76. "Love of Life" (1951) TV series [Actress Millie Young]

Local high school graduate addresses suffrage progress



Lizzie Lee was born January 26, 1883 in Hardin County to Silas Lee and his wife, Almeda. When only 8 months old, Lizzie's mother died and she was placed with the Walter's family. There she remained even after her father married some months later.

Two years after her graduation from Elizabethtown High School at the head of her class, Lizzie married Alonzo Pate on December 18, 1902. She had a son in 1905, the father of James Lee Pate and Ann Pate Stanchina.

Lizzie died January 11, 1967, but in her formative years saw first hand the obstacles for women in life. The well read young lady would have known first hand that in 1894 some Kentucky cities had given women the vote in school board elections only to repeal the limited school board election voting rights in 1902. Times were a changing as in 1912 this right to vote in Kentucky school board elections was restored to those owning property and a nationwide milestone in 1920 when women won the right to vote in any election in the United States through a constitutional amendment.

However, in 1900, at the momentous occasion of completing her formal education and entering life as an adult, Lizzie Lee addressed just how far women had come and the challenges that lay ahead that may have startled some listeners and compelled other young women to win their own place in society and not settle for less than they deserved merely because of a birthright.

Woman, What of her Future?

Fifty years ago woman was without a recognized individuality in any department of life. No provision was made for her education in either private or public schools in anything beyond the rudimentary branches.

At this time the women who were known in the world of letters were very few and were looked upon with wonder and amazement.

In these days they were kept close by at home, carding, spinning and weaving, making the butter and cheese, knitting, serving, economizing and working hard day and night to educated the boys of the family.

In this way they toiled so long as they remained under the home roof, their services belonging to their fathers by law and custom. Any kind of vocation for them was a thing entirely unthought of.

From the poorer families the girls might go out among their neighbors and earn a pitiful sum at housework or sewing.

When the boys were of legal age their fathers paid them a fixed sum per annum, but no such agreement was made for the girls.

They continued their work without wages after they were of legal age exactly as they did before.

When they were married their services were transferred to their husbands and were considered bountifully rewarded by food, shelter and usually a very scanty supply of clothes.

Any wages the wife might earn outside the home belonged by law to the husband, no matter how drunken and improvident he might be. The husband could apprentice the children at an early age in spite of the mothers protest, and at his death he could dispose to them by will. The wife could neither sue nor be sued nor testify in courts. The phrase in constant use was "The wife is dead in law, or husband and wife are one and that one the husband."

Fifty years ago no occupations were open to women except cooking, sewing, teaching and factory work. Very few were

sufficiently educated to teach by those who could do so received about one half the salary of the men.

Every woman must marry either with or without love for the sake of support or be doomed to a life of utter dependence, living after the death of her parents with a married sister or brother to be the drudge and burden bearer of the family. They might work like slaves among their relatives earning only their board and a scanty supply of clothes, but the moment they stepped outside of the home circle to earn pecuniary independence they were ostracized from society.

The belief that when a woman attempted any vocation outside of domestic service she became at once unfitted for the duties of wife and mother. Of all the old prejudices that cling to her to impede her progress, none holds faster than this. The idea that she owes service to man and her highest aim should be to aid his development rather than her own will be last to die.

All the vantages ground thus far gained has been gained by woman. What wonders have been wrought! Contrast their position fifty years ago and now.

The close of the nineteenth century finds every trade, vocation and profession open to women.

The girls as well as the boys now prepare themselves for such careers as their tastes permit.

A vast amount of the household drudgery which once employed the whole time and strength of the mothers and daughters has been taken away and turned over to machinery. A money value is now placed upon their labor.

The ban on social ostracism has been largely removed and she who can win for herself a place of distinction in any line of work is now praised rather than condemned.

She is no longer compelled to marry for support, but may earn for herself her home and independence.

With but few exceptions the highest institutions of learning in the land are open to girls as well as boys and they may receive their

degrees at legal, medical and theological colleges and also practice their professions without hindrance.

In the world of literature and art the women divide the honors with men.

With their general advancement has come a marked improvement in household methods.

Their advancement shows itself as much in this department as in any other. Education, culture, mental discipline and business training develop far more capable mothers and housewives than under the old management of affairs. There has been a great change in the legal status of women especially the married women.

In most places they may retain and control all property owned at marriage and all that they may receive by gift or inheritance thereafter and also their earnings outside of the home.

In most states the divorce is the same for both sexes, but they can never bear equally upon both while all the property earned during marriage belongs to the husband!

Public sentiment has been so modified that in most cases the courts show a marked leniency toward women.

Of all the advantages they have gained the department of politics has yielded more stubbornly. Suffrage is the pivotal right and had this been obtained in the beginning they would not have been a half a century gaining the privileges they now enjoy.

If they could make the laws or choose those who make them, they would be in the position of sovereigns instead of subjects. If they were man's political equal, they could command and not petition, beg and pray. Perhaps this is the reason why men have been so opposed to granting women full political powers.

In many places the women have organized civic clubs and are exercising a great influence in municipal affairs.

And in those states where the weaker sex has the ballot, the men give the strongest testimony in favor of woman suffrage.

There is not a better example of their progress than in the church. There are hundreds of lives that are being rescued and saved by the aid of the women of the missionaries and different church organizations.

Among these the name Francis Willard stands out very prominent; not because she toiled for twenty years in the temperance, nor because she gathered around her a society of women more fully organized than any other woman's society in the world; but rather because she was one who saw ahead of her time and realized the evils that were around her and that women were in a measure responsible to the world for them.

By far the greater part of the progressive movement has taken place in the last twenty five years and the progress during this time has been very rapid.

With the privileges already obtained and the actual proof that women have been for the betterment of society, the next decade should see the completion of the struggle for the equality of the sexes. The hardest of the battles have been fought and while there is still need for both generals and soldiers the greatest necessity is for the body of women to hold the ground they have gained.

For a quarter of a century Wyoming has stood out as a prominent example of woman suffrage and is now reinforced by Colorado, Utah and Idaho. With this central group standing on the crest of the Rocky Mountains it is quite probable that this spirit of freedom and justice for women cannot fail to descend upon all the western and northwestern states.

Until they have obtained the ballot this agitation will still go on absorbing the time and energy of our best and strongest women.

In this matter of franchise if justice is the aim why should we bestow the ballot upon ignorance and deny it to intelligence!

Why bestow it upon one who in this nineteenth century proclaims

in the face of all evidence to the contrary that the sun revolves about the earth, because he is a man; and refuse it to woman whose burning words in the cause of freedom have been translated into every living language on the face of the earth. As we bid a fond adieu to the nineteenth century; in which the evolution of woman had its birth and step into the twentieth; let us not forget that our responsibilities have increased with the privileges we have attained.

The great problems of home and state are practically unsolved.

Let us believe our cause is a just one; clad in the armor of faith and hope, and battling for the right our future shall be most glorious.

—Close.—



June 8 1900, Elizabethtown High School Commencement Program featuring Lizzie Lee Oration, Woman—What of Her Future?

The Extremes of Hot and Cold

The sudden death from heart attack of Harbert P. Miller, a well-known and respected farmer from the Howevalley community and longtime election officer at Vertrees and Howevalley precincts for many years without interruption, on Thursday, February 22, 1934 set the stage for some of the most memorable events in the history of the area.

According to the Elizabethtown News published on Tuesday, February 27, 1934, the Saturday before, the date of Miller's funeral, saw a reading of 13 below on the government thermometer at Bethlehem Academy. By seven o'clock that day, the mercury stood at ten below and the official

CHURCH ON FIRE

Logan Dixon of Dixon-Atwood Funeral Home in Elizabethtown was having a funeral at Howell Valley Methodist Church one day, and it was wintertime and really cold. Somebody was driving down the road and noticed the church was on fire!

He stopped and went into the church, knowing he funeral was going on, and caught Mr. Dixon, who was in the back of the church. He said, "Hey, this church is on fire. You all had better get out of here."

They made the announcement the church was on fire, and the people started getting out. They got the casket and everybody out just barely before the church collapsed.

-Bob Brown, Elizabethtown
September 25, 2007
Tales from Kentucky Funeral Homes

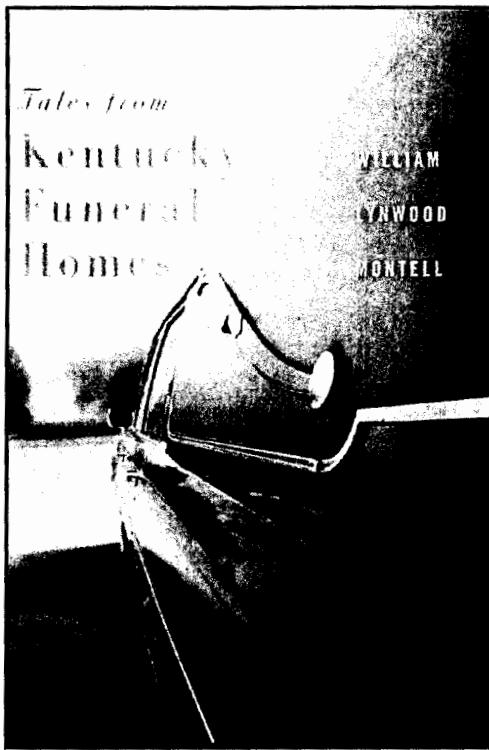
weather prediction was for 'slowly rising temperatures.'

The cold was ushered in at noon by a heavy snowfall of 5.7 inches and by the next day automobile traffic was practically suspended as sleet had coated the area in ice making wheels spin along a cold that make it impossible to start cars. There was a lot to see at Howevalley during that time, or perhaps nothing left to see depending on how you viewed the unfortunate chain of events.

Fire discovered during the funeral services of H.P. Miller, destroyed the Howevalley Methodist church shortly before noon that day.

The services were about half

BOOK REVIEW



The University Press of Kentucky offices are located at 663 South Limestone Street in Lexington, Kentucky. This book, a 208 page collection on the culture and traditions of Kentucky funerals published October 2, 2009, is available in cloth hardback at \$24.95.

The University Press of Kentucky has released another unusual and interesting book by William Lynwood Montell, professor emeritus of folk studies at Western Kentucky University. **TALES FROM KENTUCKY FUNERAL HOMES** is a collection of oral history on topics such as funeral and burial practices through the years, funeral and burial folk customs, funeral humor and mistakes, personal practice stories, memorials of family funeral businesses and about the bereaved themselves. It is a unique firsthand record of this history and culture of death in Kentucky relayed nearly word-for-word to preserve the language, style and emotion used by the people involved in the eras of horse-drawn hearses and in-home embalming to what we find today in funeral practices.

From Hardin County, Bob Brown a native of the Radcliff area and owner/operator of Brown Funeral Home in Elizabethtown adds his own memorable stories to this compelling collection. Brown's stories originate from his years working at not only his own business but while working for Sturgeon Funeral Home in Brandenburg, and both Dixon-Atwood & Adkins and Perry and Alvey Funeral Homes in Elizabethtown.

Like the other stories in this collection, the accounts hold important historical content regarding community events, residents, offer insights to human nature and tell the story of the birth and growth of emergency transport service for the sick and injured before becoming its own industry.

One of Brown's tales, Church on Fire, is explored in detail in this publication. All possible due to the joint investigative efforts of Bob Brown, Georgia Faye Coogle Blair, Rev. John R. Clark, Steve Rafferty and John R. Lay.

Brown offers several other memorable stories in the enjoyable read including one on Ron Boone just a few days before his untimely death.

Remembered In Local News

completed when persons in the audience were startled by the blaze, which originated in the roof. The body of Mr. Miller was removed from the burning building, and put in Logan Dixon's hearse outside. Persons in the congregation fled, and men began to fight the flames.

A tin roof, which had recently been put over an old shingle roof, made it impossible to combat the blaze, and in less than an hour the edifice was reduced to ashes.

Members of the Miller family returned to their home, and the rites were conducted at the grave early in the afternoon by Rev. C.C. Jones, presiding elder, and Rev. Ivan Allen, pastor.

The blaze was started by a defective flue. Most of the church furniture and seats were save even though the building, erected in 1883, was a total loss.

Rev. John R. Clark currently oversees the operation of the Howe Valley Cemetery located alongside the 1934 building that replaced the burnt out ruins for the current Howe Valley Methodist congregation. Clark said the original church stood in the center of the cemetery you visit today. In fact, the old church site was divided up into gravesites. Clark's grandparents purchased four of the lots for use.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. H.P. Miller was survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Taylor Miller; six sons, Finley Miller of Elizabethtown; Emmons and Raymond Miller of Howe Valley; Frank Miller, Virgie, KY; Allen Miller, Sacramento, KY; Robert Miller, Paris, KY, and three daughters, Mrs. D.H. Stiles of Verteran, Alberta Canada; Mrs. L.E. Wallace of Louisville, KY, and Miss Evelyn Miller of Howe Valley. He also was survived by a brother, C.K. Miller of Howe Valley.*

Howe Valley Church

Destroyed By Fire

The Howe Valley Methodist Church was destroyed by fire that originated in the roof of the building during funeral service of H. P. Miller last Saturday morning.

Body of the deceased was removed to the hearse outside, while men of the congregation attempted to extinguish the blaze. Their efforts proved futile however as a tin roof covered the old shingle roof and the entire structure was razed by the flames. Most of the furniture and seats in the building were saved. Loss was estimated at \$4,000 on which \$1,000 insurance was carried. The building was over 50 years old.

The interrupted service was concluded that afternoon at the grave by Rev. C. C. Jones, presiding elder, and Rev. Ivan Allen, pastor.

More News From February 1934

Economic Outlook Turns Downward

In 1933, at the height of the Great Depression, unemployment in the country was a staggering 25%.

The US ended 1934 with 16,096 operating banks, over a third less than in 1929. At the end of 1934, 8,537 banks across the nation had closed, filed bankruptcy, or been absorbed by other stronger banks.

The economy here in Hardin County during the first quarter of 1934 had mixed reviews in the news.

The new courthouse, built to replace the one claimed by fire, was opened for business while neighboring businesses on the square were forced to cut back, close or file bankruptcy as they reeled from the faltering economy.

In the basement of the new courthouse were the offices of the CWA and Federal Relief agencies in the county. While the newspaper tells of their move to the new facility it also reports a cut of 20% or more in the CWA payroll. That cut saw the total of employed Hardin County men fall from 269 to 215. That was after a reduction the week before of forty percent. Originally the county had 616 men working on various projects to improve the infrastructure of the area.

While government agencies cut services to exist, privately owned local businesses took a harder hit closing their doors and voluntarily petitioning for bankruptcy as reported early on in the year.

Even the court docket was heavily impacted from the situation as the Union National Bank brought seven actions on delinquent notes and private parties also sued for relief from defaulting creditors.

While today's global economy is in free fall, whole industries are cratering, and everyone's afraid to even look at their 401(k) statements it is heartening to remember that things have recovered from the same or worse.

F. S. MARSHALL CO. TO LEAVE HERE

Stock of Goods Will be Moved to Richmond, Ky.

The F. S. Marshall Company will close its store in Elizabethtown Saturday night, March 3; according to an announcement made today. The stock will be moved to Richmond, Ky., where a new store will be opened.

The Marshall Company, of which F. S. Marshall, of Harrodsburg, is the principal owner, has operated a store in Elizabethtown since March, 1930. It has occupied the "Gilded Age" building, on the corner of Public Square and South Main Street.

J. E. Owen, of Harrodsburg, is local manager, having assumed this position January 1.

E'TOWN BUSINESS MAN BANKRUPT

Voluntary Petition Filed by P. L. Showalter.

P. L. Showalter, owner of the Elizabethtown Furniture Co., yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with the Clerk of United States Court, Louisville.

In his schedule, Mr. Showalter lists liabilities of \$5,397.39, and assets of \$4,316.35.

Principal creditor is the Sage Furniture Co., Louisville, which recently filed suit against Showalter on notes.

The largest item in the asset column was \$3,250, listed as accounts due.

The Furniture Company had been located in a building of J. B. Walker, adjacent to Walker & Miller's store.

It was the first bankruptcy petition filed by an Elizabethtown merchant in the past five years.

H. L. James, Jr., is attorney for Showalter.

These stories appeared on the front page of *The Elizabethtown News* on Tuesday, February 27, 1934.

Mormans Reported Active in LOCAL RESIDENTS LINE UP AT SCHOOLHOUSE TO

The following article appeared recently in a county paper, and is upheld and sanctioned by the clergy:

"MORMON EMISSARIES AT WORK IN HARDIN.—HOWES VALLEY THE FIELD OF OPERATION.—A COAT OF TAR AND FEATHERS SUGGESTED UNLESS THEY 'GIT.' BIG SPRING, Jan. 21 — While the Congress of the United States have been wrestling with the Mormon problem for years, the emissaries of that foul blot upon the otherwise fair escutcheon of our country have been permitted, and are still permitted, to trail through our country proselytizing our ignorant people to their accursed doctrine of wholesale prostitution and debauchery. Even now, in our own fair Kentucky, these human hyenas are plying their hellish vocation, yes, in Hardin County, at Howes Valley, there are two of these treacherous villains to lure the young and ignorant unsophisticated girls of our county to shame, sorrow and destruction. And this they do in the name of religion,

and, they claim, according to the teachings of Holy Writ. These human hell-hounds, styling themselves Elders of the Latter-day Saints, are commissioned, they claim, by God himself to go about prostituting the young, ignorant, yet virtuous girls of our country. You never hear of their going to large cities, or even towns of any importance, for they well know that there is always too much intelligence in places of any size to hoodwink the people into believing their hellish doctrines. No, they hunt for obscure, out of the way places where they think the people are ignorant and uninformed on all subjects, more especially religious subjects. But if we are not awfully mistaken in the virtue, intelligence, honesty and true religion of the good people of Howes Valley, these long raced, hypocritical sons of the devil will have a hard time making converts to the lewd, lascivious doctrine of Mormonism.

"As a rule, we are opposed to 'White-Caps' or any other mode of mob-law, but we do think that the Mountain Meadow' wolves in sheep's clothing ought to have a suit of clothing put on them that they couldn't take off and put on as they do their priestly robes. We would suggest a suit composed of tar and feathers with permission to wear them to Salt Lake and take them off at their leisure. Make 'em -'git up and git,' boys, and your children will rise up and call you blessed. They know just how to treat these oily tongued vipers down in Georgia. A lot of saintly devils wont down there to recruit victims for their damnable lust; and were handled in a way that made them glad to get away, at least those that were able to move when the outraged citizens of the Stole got through with them. Fire them out at once, and don't let them stand upon the order of going; but go at once, and when gone, stay gone."

In attempting to execute the above advice on myself and Elder Jas. L. Wrathall, our enemies were

ignominiously defeated, and we, through the interposition of Divine Providence, were protected from injury and harm by many warmhearted friends, some of whom cared nothing for the doctrines we advocated, but believed in law, equity and order.

According to appointment, on the night of Jan. 23 we repaired to a schoolhouse some four miles distant, in company with a number of friends, to continue a series of meetings we had commenced the night before. On our arrival at the schoolhouse we discovered a line of men drawn up in battle array near the end of the house, each armed with a heavy club about three feet in length. The captain, or spokesman, occupied a central position among his men, sitting on the doorstep, but as we approached he arose and informed us in a demon-like yet trembling voice, with blanched and pallid cheeks as livid as death: "You're 'Mormons' and have preached your last sermon in our midst." "So," he continued, addressing the gentleman who had driven us to the scene of action, "Squire Harned, you know me and I know you. Put those men in your wagon and take them off as speedily as you can."

I then said: "I suppose you will grant us the privilege of walking if we choose, will you not?" No definite reply was made to this. We then enquired by what authority they had taken this unceremonious and defiant action. The response was: "We have assumed the right, so 'git.'" We endeavored to explain that it would be a very unjust judge or jury that would sentence or condemn a man for any criminal offense he had been alleged to have committed without hearing the defense as well as the prosecution.

"It makes no difference, so shut up an I be off." "Our country grants us free speech," we replied. "Not here it doesn't," was the rejoinder.

After bearing our testimony to the truth we took our departure, thanking them very kindly for their gentlemanly deportment toward us.



Masthead for Deseret News 1851-07-26 vol. 1 no. 38. The weekly edition of the Deseret News was published from June 15, 1850-December 10, 1898; it was the first newspaper published in the Utah Territory, only three years after Mormon pioneers settled the valley of the Great Salt Lake, it was established by Brigham Young. The name was taken from the old term for the Utah Territory — a "deseret" is a honeybee according to the Book of Mormon. The News began as a weekly, its first edition masthead proclaiming "Truth and Liberty" and publishing gospel-related items and espoused Mormon theology.

the Howevalley Community

DO BATTLE AND END THEIR PREACHING/TEACHING

At the time we left, enough of our friends had gathered to overpower the mob and effect an entrance into the building, and they would have done so at the slightest hint, but, deeming discretion the better part of valor, we retreated, not wishing to see a bloody contest that might have cost several lives.

Our condition was similar to that of Paul and Silas when arraigned before the Roman magistrates, and who were charged: "These men being Jews do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans." Of us it was said: "These men, being 'Mormons,' do exceedingly trouble our community, and teach customs which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Americans."

On the day after the mobbing occurred the more intelligent and law abiding citizens, and not the "ignorant and uninformed," held a consultation, which resulted in a messenger being dispatched to where we were, at a Brother Costo's, soliciting us to return and preach under the plighted

protection of one hundred men. We somewhat reluctantly consented, and on the night of the 26th we were marched to the "battle ground," under protection, according to promise, without any interference from the mob element who had been apprised of the earnestness of the citizens.

Strange to say, almost the same identical language as was used on Paul's visit to Rome was used on this occasion to us. Unto Paul they said: "We neither received letters out of Judea concerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came showed or spake any harm of thee. But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest as concerning this sect; we know that everywhere it is spoken against." To us they said: "Gentlemen, we are in possession of no evidence that is derogatory to your individual character or reputation, but we desire to hear of you what you think; for as concerning this sect which you represent it is everywhere evilly spoken of."

During our meeting the strictest attention possible was given us, and many expressed their regret that we were not going to preach longer. But

public excitement was now at fever heat and we thought it best to conclude.

The mob expected a reinforcement of 200 men from the county, but they failed to connect. It was announced that there was a scheme on foot to waylay us, but if such was the case they missed their game owing to the inky darkness of the night and our taking another course.

We have been here three weeks, have held one meeting in a church, seven in one schoolhouse, and two in another. As a result of our labors two souls have received baptism, that sacred stepping stone to salvation. We return shortly to our field of labor in Southern Indiana. Ever praying for the triumph of truth and the suppression of error, I remain your brother. JOHN E. HANSEN. P. S. — There are four members of the Church here, and in justice to them and the cause I will state that they are among the most highly respected citizens here, and for intelligence are far above the average.

HOWES VALLEY,
Hardin County, Ky.
Jan. 28, 1889.

The Harned referred to in the above story was Ezra Harned. Ezra Harned, the son of John Harned, was a man of deep convictions and usually followed them regardless of what others said or thought. For example: He spent all he had in his efforts to defend the last wishes of his father's will; mortgaging his house and land to make the final settlements with the court. He also demonstrated those deep convictions in his religious activities. He was a student of the Bible and well versed in the Scriptures. He had never joined any of the local churches, because, he said, "None of them teach the doctrines of Christ, as I read them in the Bible." His wife, Fannie Smith Harned, and all of their children were once members of the Howevalley Methodist Church.

When two Mormon missionaries came to the Harned home at Howevalley they were entertained. He listened to their teachings and finally became convinced of the truthfulness of their message. Although it was at a time when the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (or Mormons) was not so well known there, even as it is now, but was being condemned and ridiculed by many of his friends and neighbors and in some sections of the country the missionaries were being persecuted, mobbed and even put to death. In the face of all these persecutions and the opposition

of his own family, he was in 1883 baptized by the missionaries and became a member of that church.

In the years that followed the mortgaging of his home and the burdens of debts, Ezra Harned met with reverses on the farm and it seemed he was unable to carry the load longer. When he realized the home must go in order to satisfy the mortgage, he left his family there and went to Utah (there no doubt because of his religious affiliations) hoping to establish a new home. Although his wife and children were opposed to going there he thought (and his wishes were usually observed by his family) that they would come to him when it became necessary to give possession of the home with the foreclosure of the mortgage. Before this time, however, he suddenly died there in Utah and is buried in the bountiful, Utah cemetery. In less than four years later his wife died and is buried in Ridge Spring Church Cemetery near Rineyville.

Ezra's daughter, Margaret, also accepted the Mormon teachings. She was baptized in April, 1908, and went to Utah in the fall of 1909. After living there with the "Mormon" people for more than thirty years, she married one of them, William King of Garland, Utah in 1932, and remained a faithful adherent to the church and its teachings. She was also an active genealogical researcher.

Hardin County Section of Hodgenville Road's Earliest Stage Commences

Under local and private acts passed at the adjourned session of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, January, 1873 is the creation of the Middle Creek Turnpike Association. This road later assumed the name of the Hodgenville Road and became the most used route between the county seats of Hardin and LaRue.

In Chapter 468 of that year the following record is entered during the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That a company shall be, and is hereby, incorporated, to construct a turnpike road, on the macadamized or gravel plan, from Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, to Middle Creek, in the same county, to be known by the name and style of the Elizabethtown and Middle Creek Turnpike Road Company; and by that name and style may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all the courts and places; may have and use a common seal, and change or alter the same at pleasure.
2. The capital stock of said company shall be twenty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same at pleasure, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and each share shall entitle the holder to a vote in all meetings of the stockholders, and one vote each for every share he or they may hold in the election of the officers of said company and for all other purposes.
3. That Samuel B. Thomas, Harvey Slaughter, Robert L. Wintersmith, J.H. Thomas, Sam'l Haycraft, A. Beeler, Charles G. Wintersmith, J.W. Hays Martin H. Cofer, A.B. Brown, Robert D. Murray, W.D. Woodin, C.M. Fraize, George Cressap, Thomas B. Munford, A.B. Montgomery, and Thomas Patton, are hereby appointed commissioner, whose duty it shall be to open books for the subscription of stock, at such times and places as any three of them may deem expedient; and so soon as two thousand dollars of stock is subscribed, by individuals or corporations, they shall give ten days' notice of the time and place of the meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of electing a president and four directors of said company; and a majority of whom, and their successors in office, shall be competent to perform all acts and things authorized by this act to be done by the president and directors of said company, and the management of the fiscal and prudential concerns of said company shall be confided to the president and directors of said company, and the management of the fiscal and prudential concerns of said company shall be confided to the president and directors of said company and their successors in office, to be chosen annually, at such times and places as said president and directors may, from time to time, direct, and who shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.
4. That no person shall be eligible as president or director who shall not at the time be the owner of at least one share of stock in his own right; and any president or director ceasing to be an owner of that amount, shall cease to be president or director, as the case may be, of said company; and said board may at all times fill any vacancy that may occur in said board.
5. The president and directors shall have the power of appointing a treasurer, Gate-keepers, and all other officers or agents necessary to perfect and carry out the objects of this act, and to renew the same at pleasure they shall have power to require of the treasurer and all the officers or agents a bond, or security in such penalties as they may, signed conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties incumbent on them as such.
6. The commissioners hereby appointed shall procure a book or books, and the subscribers to the stock of said company shall enter into the following obligation in said book or books, to-wit: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the president and directors of the Elizabethtown and Middle Creek Turnpike Road Company, the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every share of stock in said company set opposite to each of our names, in such manner and proportion, and at such times, as shall be required by the president and directors of said company. Witness our hands this ___ day of ___, 187__.
7. That said road shall be opened at least thirty feet wide; the width of the grade and its elevation shall be left to the judgment of the president and directors of said company. That president and directors of said company shall have the right, when two and one half miles of said road are completed, to erect a toll-gate, and receive and collect half toll on the travel and transportation on said road, at a rate of toll not exceeding that on the road leading from Louisville to Elizabethtown, in this State.
8. That in order to effect the building of said road, the president and directors shall have the right to procure the release of the right of way from any person or persons over whose land said road may run; and should any person or persons, over whose land said road may run, fail or refuse to release the right of way, they may institute the proper proceedings, in the proper court, in the county in which the land lies, and have the same ordered and set apart for that purpose, in the same manner that mill-seats or public roads are no condemned, at the cost of the company.

Approved March 22, 1873
Vol. II-Loc. L-2

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Also approved on March 22 of that year and entered into record in Chapter 498 of the General Assembly records was legislation concerning the Hardin County Courts requirements to levy tax for road purposes, notice for the county sheriff to collect and pay over or dispose of the funds raised from the tax to the county court, the naming of a road superintendent, his duties and terms of office, taking oath and giving bond, penalties to discharge his duties for the county court, reporting and keeping accounts of his business for the court and how to fill vacancies of the office of road superintendent.*



Message From The President

"History will be kind to me for I intend to write it"

-Winston Churchill

Greetings all, and wishes to you for a happy and prosperous 2010! As we join again to start the year anew, I want to offer special thanks to Regina Lancaster, for her service as Vice President and a special welcome to Judy French, our incoming Vice President. And no acknowledgment would be complete without my recognition of Meranda Caswell, Charlie Skees, Susan McCrobie, Mike Bell, our past President Kenny Tabb and "historian emeritus" Mary Jo Jones for their guidance and acumen.

We start off the year with writer Susan Dyer, whose book entitled *Lincoln's Advocate: The Life of Judge Joseph Holt*, serves as the instrument through which the life and career of the first Judge Advocate General of the United States Army will be discussed. Ms. Dyer will discuss the powerful native of Breckinridge County (and former Elizabethtown lawyer) who served multiple positions in the government, famously culminating in his prosecution of the conspirators who assassinated the man who had appointed him as Advocate General, President Abraham Lincoln. His life, loves and famous mansion (a focal point of the Lincoln Bicentennial celebration) will be reflected on by Ms. Dyer, herself a Breckinridge County resident and native of Fort Knox.

Please join us as we kick another exciting and informative year off for the Hardin County Historical Society, and bring a friend!

- Jeff Lanz

Book Review...

James McCormick and Macy Wyatt, two professors emeritus at Georgetown College, have taken the fruit from a class they taught on interview techniques and published a most unusual book, *Ghosts of the Bluegrass* by the University of Kentucky Press.

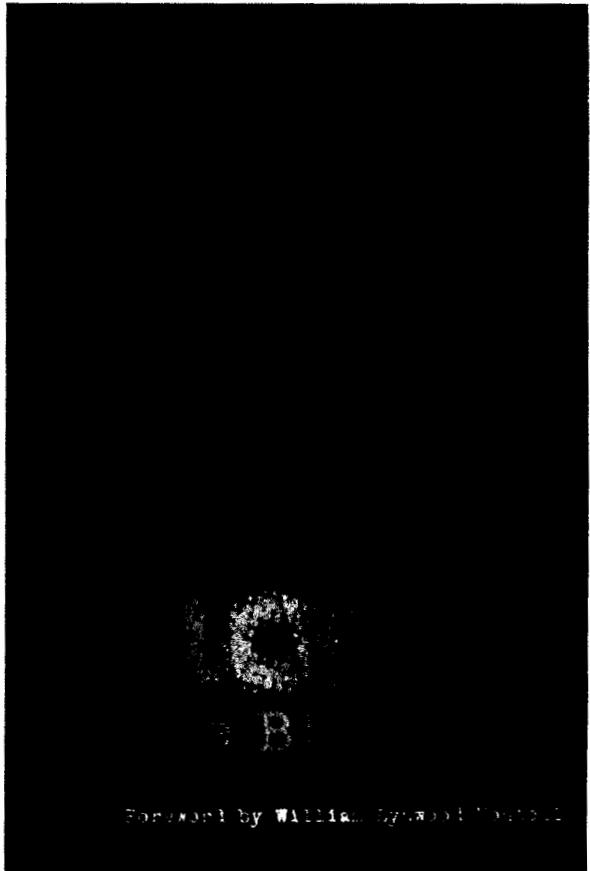
Written in short clips and also containing a first-hand account of a nineteenth-century family haunting in Breckinridge County found at an antique shop in Louisville preserved in the print of a rare old book, this collection ranges from bone chilling to a plain old tickle the funny bone.

One superstition, I have never heard before reading this collection of interviews, left me wondering just who came up with the sage advice: If the devil comes after you, the only way to get away from him is to cross water. THE DEVIL CAN'T CROSS WATER.

The death omens are worth reading and the collection of ghost tales regarding buildings on college campuses in the Bluegrass region might cause some students of higher education to honor curfews unlike the Mystic 13 group of 1905-1917 pictured in the book who launched a well documented quest to communicate with the dead.

Whether you read this collection with enthusiasm or with skepticism, you are bound to learn a few things about people who believe ghosts exist after physical death from family tales and first hand experiences that truly can't be explained.

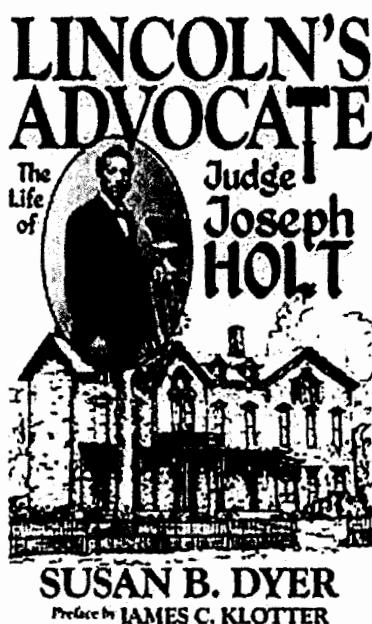
EDITOR'S NOTE: The techniques used in the compiling of this publication are worthy of emulation in Elizabethtown and Hardin County.



Foreword by William Byrd of Kentucky

200-page paperback released October 2, 2009
available at \$19.95. ISBN: 978-0-8131-9237-6

Historical Society announces next meeting



**Newly Released Book
by Acclaim Press**

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, January 25, 2010, at the STATE THEATER GALLERY, 209 West Dixie Avenue, in downtown Elizabethtown. The buffet dinner, catered by BACK HOME, will be served at 6:30 PM. The price is \$8.50 per person. Call Judy French at 735-9698 by **Friday, January 22nd, for dinner reservations**; later reservations for the meal cannot be guaranteed.

The dinner is followed by a program, *Lincoln's Advocate: The Life of Judge Holt* at 7:00 PM by Special Guest Speaker, writer Susan Dyer. Dyer's new book, published by Acclaim Press, raises awareness of a man who began as an attorney in Elizabethtown before successively servings as Commissioner of Patents, Postmaster General, Secretary of War (for Pres. James Buchanan) and as Lincoln's first Judge Advocate General during the Civil War. After Lincoln's assassination, Holt served as the judge for the Lincoln conspiracy trial, a role that left a telling mark on his life. Join us to hear Dyer tell of this powerful man, his home in a mansion located in Breckinridge County overlooking the Ohio River and his very gentle southern-style courtship to two women that he loved and married.

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