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# Bits and Pieces

## of Hardin County History

A PUBLICATION OF HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

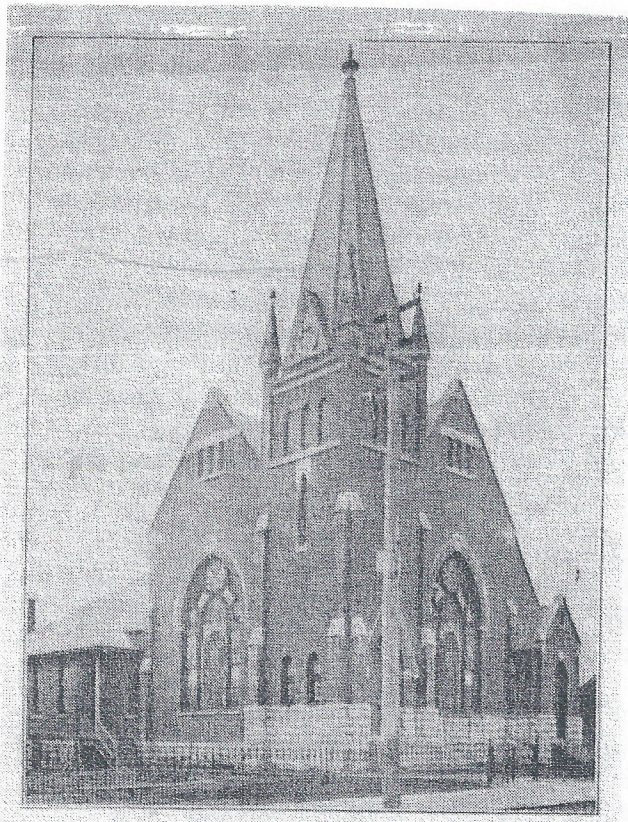
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VOL XIX NO. 2

MARY JO JONES, EDITOR

SPRING 2000

### LUCINDA B. HELM METHODIST CHURCH IS DEDICATED



Lucinda B. Helm M. E. Church, South

By the dawning of the twentieth century, the small brick structure erected in 1831 by the Methodists of Elizabethtown was deemed too small for the growing congregation, which at that time numbered about 280.

After much deliberation, a site presently

identified as about 240 West Dixie Avenue was chosen, plans were drawn up, and a handsome brick church edifice was erected. The building committee was composed of W. H. Gardner, Chairman; W. H. Marriott, Secretary; R. G. Phillips, Treasurer; T. S. Gardner, G. R. Smith, H. C. Priest, John L. Helm, R. B. Park, H. T. Jones and J. H. Sweets. The land acquired included a lot next door to the church for the parsonage, which was erected later.

The building was under construction for more than a year. Dedication was scheduled for May 12, 1901. Only small details remained to be completed during the last few days. By the date of the dedication, the building was complete in every detail. It was described in the local press as the most beautiful edifice in the city, a church which would be a credit to any city of 25,000, and a monument to the devotion and liberality of the pastor and the congregation. An iron fence surrounded the building.

Seating capacity of the building was five hundred. The exterior reflected the finest in church architecture of the period. Twenty-three stained-glass windows added much to the beauty of the church. Fifteen of those were memorial windows, placed to the memory of Lucy Washington Helm, Mamie P. Quiggins, Bertha Swartz, John H. Wells, Mrs. Mary Showers Gardner, Joseph W. Sweets, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker Thomas, Thomas A. Cordrey, Rev. Marcus Lindsey, W. H. Fenton and Mrs. Addie Joplin. The two windows in the vestibule were to the memory of Jack Quiggins and George Matthis, former leaders in the church.

The floor was covered with a rich velvet carpet which cost \$430. The chandelier in the auditorium had thirty lights and cost \$175. The organ





Methodist Church, 1831 - 1901  
(Photo courtesy of Brown-Pusey House)

at the front of the church was imposing in appearance and was thought to add much to the attractiveness of the room.

Bishop Henry C. Morrison was the central figure in the dedicatory services. In the pulpit with him were Rev. D. C. Campbell, Presiding Elder of the Elizabethtown District; Rev. T. H. Morris, church pastor; Rev. W. W. Lambuth, superannuate; and Rev. J. W. Freeman. The music was a special feature of the service, and a hymn written by Dr. N. K. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and dedicated to Morris and his people, was sung by a double male quartet. Bishop Morrison preached a stirring sermon, and at its conclusion the dedicatory services began. The church and congregation had already subscribed and paid more than ten thousand dollars, a substantial amount for a church with members of small means. However, a debt of \$4,550 remained, and this had to be subscribed before the church could be dedicated. Bishop Morrison made an earnest plea, and the Spirit of the Lord touched the people. Everyone felt inclined to give, most subscribing more than they had previously intended, and in only ninety minutes after the subscription began, the entire sum was raised and the church was dedicated completely debt-free. The church was named the Lucinda B. Helm Methodist

Episcopal Church, South, in honor of a daughter of Governor and Mrs. John L. Helm, who was a nationally recognized leader in the home-mission movement of the Methodist Church

Members of the Board of Stewards at the time of the dedication were W. H. Marriott, president; H. T. Jones, vice president; W. T. Matthis, secretary; H. C. Priest, treasurer; C. W. Quiggins, Anthony Ament, T. J. Phillips, W. H. Gardner, J. L. Dyer and Thomas Duncan. Other leaders in the church at that time were E. E. Olcott, Sunday School Superintendent; William T. Matthis, Sunday School Secretary; T. H. Patton, president of the Epworth League. H. T. Jones, District Steward; W. O. Dilley, choir leader; and Mrs. Charles Ament, organist.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society numbered 22 members. Officers were Miss Mary Helm, Mrs. T. H. Morris, Mrs. P. Hardin, Mrs. Lula Warren, Mrs. Bettie Martin and Mrs. J. H. Wells. The Woman's Home Mission Society had 17 members. Officers were Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mrs. Jane Lasley, Mrs. T. H. Morris, Miss Tommie Duncan, Mrs. Lula Warren, and Mrs. J. J. Heyburn. The Ladies' Sewing Society comprised 20 members; officers were Mrs. G. M. Cresap, Mrs. W. W. Lambuth, and Mrs. Ellen Sweets. Officers of the Ladies' Guild, which had 25 members, were Mrs. W. H. Gardner, Mrs. T. H. Morris, Mrs. H. C. Priest, Mrs. Brooks Ament, and Miss Tommie Duncan.

The Sunday School teachers were Mrs. J. B. Walker, Miss Tommie Duncan, Mrs. T. H. Morris, Mrs. J. H. Wells, C. W. Quiggins, E. E. Olcott, and Rev. T. H. Morris.

This new building, which it had been anticipated would serve the congregation for a hundred years, was abandoned after only 56 years, primarily because of the lack of space for parking.

M. J. J.

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## THE GLENDALE BANKING COMPANY

The demise of the Glendale Banking Company in May 1924, only twenty years after its inception, devastated an entire community.

*The Elizabethtown News* announced on March 20, 1903, that H. Y. Davis, a Cave City banker, had organized a bank at Glendale with a capital stock of \$15,000. Davis, who was president of the company with his son Archie B. Davis as cashier, had already purchased a lot in Glendale, and construction of the building was scheduled to start immediately under the supervision of George Fletcher. Other organizers of the banking firm included Davis's wife, Mrs. Fannie L. Davis, and his other sons, E. C. Davis, S. B. Davis, H. Y. Davis, Jr.

The Glendale Banking Company opened for business on schedule. On June 18, 1904, articles of incorporation were drawn up showing a capital stock of \$15,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The shareholders were H. Y. Davis (41), Fannie Davis (10), S. B. Davis (10), E. C. Davis (10), all of Cave City; H. Y. Davis, Jr. (10), Upton; John T. Mattingly (5), Nolin; J. M. Jenkins (4), William Skees (4), J. W. Smith (5), E. G. Scott (5), D. H. Richards (5), R. E. Stuart & Co. (10), E. M. Marriott (4), H. D. Marriott (4), Eli S. Lewis (2), Harry Walker (3), Mrs. Fannie E. Overall (3) Arch B. Davis (10), all of Glendale; and Marion Hoover (5), Warner, Ky. The original board of directors included A. B. Davis, E. G. Scott, Marion Hoover, H. Y. Davis, D. H. Richards, John T. Mattingly and R. E. Stuart.

The bank apparently operated successfully from the beginning. However, about 1907 Arch Davis left the Glendale bank for a position with a financial institution in Louisville. In August of that year, the capital stock of the corporation was increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Directors at that time were R. E. Stuart, H. Y. Davis, C. M. Heady, J. W. Smith, J. T. Mattingly, J. M. Jenkins, and Marion Hoover. Hoover was president.

In 1911, Hoover remained as president, J. M. Jenkins was vice president, with Eugene Stuart as cashier and H. H. Hatfield, assistant cashier. Directors were Mattingly, Smith, H. D. Marriott, Hoover, J. A. Boyd, Jenkins, and Eli S. Lewis.

At a meeting of the directors on January 5, 1914, R. C. Head resigned as cashier, and H. H. Hatfield, formerly assistant cashier, was elected to succeed him. Directors at that time were Mattingly, Hoover, Jenkins, V. H. Gardner, E. E. Smith, E. T. Walker, Head, W. T. Richards and J. W. Smith. Officers were Hoover, president, with Jenkins and Walker, vice presidents.

The bank enjoyed success from the start. Deposits, as shown by the quarterly report of December 31, 1903, only six months after the bank opened, amounted to \$27,509 with loans of \$22,064. By the end of December, 1906, deposits amounted to \$87,242 and loans \$80,232; in 1907 deposits \$86,399 and loans \$91,608; December 31, 1909 deposits of \$98,315 loans, \$90,429; and December 31, 1910, deposits, \$85,288, with loans \$99,041.

However, there was a noticeable change in bank deposits between that time and the end of 1914, by which time total deposits had declined by about half, to \$44,299, with loans and discounts of \$71,423.

On May 3, 1915, a meeting of stockholders was held, at which time by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors and by a vote of stockholders owning more than two-thirds of the capital stock, the capital stock was reduced from \$20,000 to \$15,000. Officers and directors at that time were Marion Hoover, President; E. T. Walker, first Vice President; J. T. Mattingly, Second Vice President; and T. A. Thomas, T. J. Durbin, W. T. Richards, J. M. Jenkins, Edward E. Smith, and William Vannort, directors.

In January 1916, A. L. Cox of Elizabethtown, who had had previous banking experience in Centralia,



Missouri, was elected Cashier. *The Elizabethtown News*, in announcing his appointment, described Cox as a man of large experience in country banking, and someone everyone in Glendale would like.

During the tenure of Cox, the conditions of the Glendale Banking Company appeared to improve. According to a report published in an Elizabethtown newspaper on July 11, 1919, deposits in the bank were \$150,996, while loans and discounts totaled \$125,298. However, on October 21, 1921, the following amendment to the Articles of Incorporation was adopted:

The amount of indebtedness this corporation may incur, exclusive of notes rediscounted and amounts due depositors and stockholders, shall not exceed its paid-up unimpaired capital and surplus. It is provided, however, that the outstanding rediscounts at no time shall exceed one half of its paid unimpaired capital and surplus without the written authority of the Banking Commissioner of Kentucky, and under such rules and regulation as he may prescribe, and in no event shall they exceed the capital and surplus. Provided, further, before this institution can execute a note, or rediscount one, a majority of the whole Board of Directors shall vote in favor thereof, and the minutes of the bank must disclose how each member voted and the objection of those voting against same.

Directors present and voting in favor of the amendment were E. T. Walker (10 shares), Marion Hoover (10), B. D. Skees (11-1/4), Edward E. Smith (9), A. L. Cox (52-1/4), George G. Smith (1), A. G. Lewis (2-1/4), D. H. Richards (6), and V. H. Gardner (5), all of Glendale, and T. A. Thomas (17), J. T. Mattingly (5), and the Estate of J. W. Smith (15), all of Elizabethtown.

On January 18, 1923, the bank's Board of Directors (E. E. Smith, B. D. Skees, Marion Hoover, Gus Peak, J. T. Mattingly, A. L. Cox, and D. H. Richards) apparently declared the usual four per cent semi-annual dividend. However, things were not going well.

According to an Elizabethtown newspaper on June 22, 1923, the Glendale Banking Company was the victim of a shocking shortage of more than \$10,000, and A. L. Cox had confessed to the charge of embezzlement. Cox's confession was made to representatives of the State Banking Commissioner during a routine examination which the commission makes of all banks and was not prompted, it was said, by any suspicion of the shortage. Upon his arrest, Cox resigned as cashier of the bank, and was succeeded by David B. Lewis. According to Hoover, the president, the bank planned to continue its business. A statement by the State Banking Commissioner said it was "solvent and its capital stock unimpaired." Cox stated that his shortage would be something over \$10,000, but estimates from other sources were that it might exceed that sum. He blamed business reverses for his speculations.

According to a report received by the Directors of the Bank on July 3, 1923, after an audit of the books of the bank, the shortage was found to be \$19,652, nearly double the amount given by Cox when he confessed the embezzlement two weeks previously. Cox was under a surety bond of \$10,000, which it was anticipated would cover a portion of the shortage, and the balance was to be made up by the directors. Once again it was stated that the bank was considered solvent and the capital stock unimpaired.

Cox was held to the October, 1923, term of the Hardin County grand jury, where he was indicted for embezzlement. Upon trial, he entered a plea of guilty to the charge, and a term of three years was recommended by the Commonwealth. After some deliberation by the jury, a verdict agreeing to that term was returned. Some deliberations took place, and jurors said that about half their number wanted to fix the term at five years. Two hours after the jury's verdict had been returned, Cox was on his way to Eddyville to begin his sentence.

In his affidavit to the State Banking Department, Cox detailed the manner in which he procured the sum of \$19,657.71:

1. In 1919 a deposit of \$1,000 by S. H. Bland was credited to the account of A. L. Cox, and the latter allowed Mr. Bland \$99.00 interest out of the bank's funds, unauthorized by the bank directors.
2. On May 20, 1920, a check for \$159.30 given by Cox to Thomas Jump was credited upon Jump's passbook, but no entry was made upon the books of the bank, and the check was destroyed without being charged to Cox's account.





Street Scene, Glendale, ca. 1916. Bank is tall building just left of center  
(Photo courtesy of Larry Brawner)

3. February 5, 1921, Marion Hoover gave C. H. Craig check for \$4,423.50. Credit was given Craig for \$423.50, and subsequently he was credited with three amounts of \$1,000 each, leaving a shortage of \$1,000.00.

4. January 4, 1923, Cox drew a check for \$3,000 upon Hoover & Others, made payable to the Glendale Banking Co., and deposited the check to his individual credit.

5. October 22, 1921, Cox appropriated to his own use \$3,000 paid by Sam Bell on a note of that amount executed to the Glendale Banking Co. And bought by Sam Howard. No credit was given the account of Howard when the note was collected.

6. March 8, 1921, Cox sold to Sam Howard notes of \$1,000 and of \$431.79 upon E. A. Smith and a note of \$2,200 upon G. C. Speck, and entered those notes upon the accounts of the bank as if they were new notes.

7. January 5, 1923, Cox entered on the books of the Glendale Banking Co. a charge against the National Bank of Kentucky of \$4,454.09, when the charge should have been \$454.09. The \$4,000 was used to take up his individual check which was used as a cash item.

8. January 10, 1923, \$1,000 was taken in the same manner.



9. July 10, 1922, \$1,000 was taken in the same manner.

10. June 18, 1923, the day before the shortage was disclosed, there was being carried by Cox as Cashier of the Glendale Banking Co. as cash items two of his individual checks, one for \$1,040 and another of \$118.37. These checks were put in the cash drawer to take the place of cash used by Cox.

11. On July 1, 1922, and at three subsequent dates credits were made on the passbook of Sam Howard aggregating \$609.25 for interest due him, but no entries were made on the books of the bank relative to those interest items.

W. P. Yancey was employed as cashier of the bank on October 1, 1923, in an effort to salvage the operation. However, it became obvious that the Glendale Banking Company could not survive. Negotiations were had with W. C. Montgomery in an effort to have it taken over by First Hardin National Bank in Elizabethtown. However, the latter bank declined because the Glendale bank had too much doubtful and/or worthless loans.

The final chapter in the unfortunate career of the Glendale Banking Co. was written on May 8, 1924, when the bank closed its doors and went into voluntary liquidation. When it closed, the bank had deposits of \$40,000, of which about \$20,000 were time deposits. Notes due the bank were of about an equal amount, some of these notes being regarded as "slow paper" while others were considered practically worthless. In the end depositors for the most part were paid in full, the loss being borne by the shareholders.

(Sources: Public records of Hardin County; files of *The Elizabethtown News*; many personal interviews.)

M. J. J.

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## NEWS FROM NOLIN

It has recently developed that pearls are numerous in the Nolin River, but they are an inferior quality. Last summer a number were found but so far as we know they were almost valueless. This week Mr. George Mound and his son James spent two or three days searching the stream near Red Mills but found nothing of value. Doubtless there are a number of good pearls in the stream, and it is only a question of time when this will be thoroughly tested.

A number of good fish were caught near this place last week. Sam Bell is still classed among the successful. He caught a cat fish a few days ago which weighed four pounds. His little son Bowen caught a two-pound bass. Judge Slaughter caught an eel this week which weighed six pounds. Even Vanmeter also caught an eel that weighed about seven pounds. Uncle Jeff Wells had not been fishing for fifteen years, but seeing other persons successful he gathered his pole and went to the river. When he returned he had a two-pound sucker besides several smaller fish. Horace Bland also caught a two-pound bass last week.

(NOTE: A town called Nolin was located between Sonora and Glendale on both the L&N Railroad and the Nolin River. These items are from the newsletter from that community in *The Elizabethtown News*, May 15, 1903.)

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## GINSENG CULTIVATION IN HARDIN COUNTY

(From the correspondent in the Mays Grove community to *The Elizabethtown News*, Jan. 9, 1903)

Since the citizens of this vicinity and all passers-by are constantly inquiring as to what the long lattice-enclosed beds contain in the maple grove north of the residence of Mr. J. M. Stone, and thinking something in regard to this very valuable product might be of vast importance to at least a few of your many readers, your correspondent in an interview with Mr. Stone, the pioneer ginseng grower in this section, has obtained the following reliable facts.

He says, "I wanted to go into the ginseng business in 1886 but was discouraged by my friends and gave up the undertaking at that time and wrote to the Kentucky Agricultural Experimental station. The answer was that ginseng was of a wild nature and could not be grown as a domestic product. I think this is a mistake although 'seng will not yield to cultivation, I mean ploughing or hoeing. When the beds are once prepared, and slips or seeds are planted, the cultivation is done. Nothing must be allowed to trespass, not even the smallest chicks, as the least bruise will cause the plants to wilt down to rise no more during the season. I have been growing 'seng for three years and am in the business to stay. If conditions are favorable 'seng can be grown anywhere in Kentucky. I prefer grove land. Maple, hickory and dogwood growth is best on a northern slope with plenty of shade and moisture. Under the foregoing conditions there is no question that the plants may be as easily grown as any domestic plant. As a money-maker I know of nothing that will equal it. I had an offer on my garden in November that would have made me twenty dollars for every one invested. A conservative estimate of my expenses would not exceed ten dollars and with a favorable season I will have slips and seeds enough to plant one acre this season."

The lowest estimate on an acre of ginseng six years old at present prices is sixty-nine thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars for the roots alone dried for market. One year old roots produce no

seed; two year old roots produce three to thirteen to the plant. Three year old twenty to fifty seeds; four year old seventy-five to one hundred seeds; five and six year old roots produce from one hundred to two hundred and fifty seeds. Present market price is two to three cents apiece for seeds, ten dollars per ounce, or eighty dollars per pound, slips fifteen to thirty cents each. It's a dull calculator that can't figure out a profit in the business.

Ginseng is of such a nature that it reproduces or propagates by means of its seed only. When roots are planted they produce seeds. When seeds are planted they produce roots. The bud at the top of the root makes the next year's plant and seed crop. This root sends up each year a new stem, bearing at the top leaf flowers and finally berries which contain from one to four seeds, and when ripe are of a bright red color.

The best authorities tell us that the Chinese use the root exclusively as medicine for all ailments of the human body. It is estimated that there are four hundred and fifty of the Orientals who use ginseng daily. In 1897 our exports to China were only \$840,686 worth of roots. The American Consul at Amoy, China, in his annual report to the State Department, makes the statement that it is possible to market annually twenty million dollars' worth of American ginseng roots in China. So you see a casual observer can see that there is no danger of over-production, for a generation at least. In answer to the question, "Will you have any slips or seed for sale," Mr. Stone's answer was an emphatic "No." He added, "If I had thousands of dollars at my command, I would not hesitate to invest it in seeds and slips. I would urge all farmers, who have surplus money, to encourage their boys to enter the ginseng business, as two hundred dollars rightly invested for five years, in my opinion, will be worth as much as any farm in Nolin Valley."

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## NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE FELT LOCALLY

(From an article by Dr. William Allen Pusey)

Dr. W. A. Pusey's great-grandfather, William Brown, recorded observations of the New Madrid earthquake in his journal. The observations were made by him at his home three miles north of Hodgenville, Kentucky, and forty-six miles directly south of Louisville. This location was 225 miles slightly north of east of New Madrid. He has left numerous records in this journal, some of which have been published, that indicate the accuracy of his observations and records. The notes of the earthquake seem worthy of publication because accurate records of it made at the time are few, and unexcited ones are very rare.

Mount Gilead Kentucky Earthquake on Sunday night Decr. 15<sup>th</sup>, 2 of the clock at night a severe shock of an earth quake was felt. The motion of shaking continued about 15 minutes. About half an hour after this shock was over another was felt less severe, continued only a minute or two. The next day, Monday morning the 16<sup>th</sup>, a little after sun rise another shock was felt, the tremor continued a few minutes. Two other slight shocks were felt that morning--the next shock was on Sunday about midday not so violent as the first. The weather for some days before had been dull and cloudy. Again on the night of the 30<sup>th</sup> instant a shock was felt. Again on Jany (Thursday) 23 1812 at 8 o'clock in the morning another severe shock was felt. The tremor continued for several minutes. When it had stilled another shock was felt which lasted a minute or two. On Monday morning Jany. 27<sup>th</sup>, a slight shock was felt--on Tuesday evening, 4<sup>th</sup> Feby 1812 a slight shock was felt. The trembling of the earth continued for several minutes suppd. 6 or 7--and a rumbling noise heard. These are the shocks that we have felt at this place. By report hardly a day passes but the trembling of the Earth is more or less felt. In time of the severest shocks to attempt to walk you feel light head and reel about like a drunken man. Again on the night of Thursday, the 6<sup>th</sup> Feby. About 4 o'clock A. M. a very severe shock was felt which lasted fully 15 minutes with a rumbling noise like distant thunder and three very distinct reports like cannon was heard at the end of it. Again on Friday night the 7<sup>th</sup> a smart shock at 8 o'clock then about 11 o'clock another less severe. Frequently you may feel a trembling in the Earth when there is no visible appearance of shaking. It has invariably been cloudy weather about the time of the shocks and rains or snow shortly after. Again on the night 20<sup>th</sup> Feb. About 9 or 10 o'clock 2 slight shocks were felt the last of which continued its tremor for more than 15 minutes. Again on Saturday night 22d about 10 o'clock another slight shock.

Some scientists of the time attributed the earthquake to the comet that had appeared a few months before, which was described as having "two horns." Brown also refers to this comet in the note next preceding that of the earthquake in his journal but does not suggest any connection between it and the earthquake.

A comet with a broomy tail appeared about the first week in September 1811 in the northern region of the Heavens. Its course appeared to be coming from the Northeast and making its way to the Southwest. Continued to be visible until about the middle of Jany 1812. The last appearance of it way in the So. Western region of the Heavens.

(Source: Article by William Allen Pusey, "The New Madrid Earthquake--An Unpublished Contemporaneous Account," in *Science*, March 14, 1930, Vol. LXXI, No. 1837, pp. 285-286.)

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## HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT WHICH RESULTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN'S MASONIC TEMPLE

*(The Elizabethtown News, June, 1914)*

The movement to build the handsome Masonic Temple in this city, which received its final crown of success at the dedication on Tuesday, had its birth at a meeting of the Morrison Lodge of Masons, held on Friday evening, January 10, 1913, at the old lodge hall in this city. Four days previous the lodge had consummated the purchase of the site where the temple now stands from the Elizabethtown Board of School Trustees for \$1,600.

At the meeting on January 10<sup>th</sup> it was determined that a temple should be built, provided that a sufficient amount should be subscribed to a bond issue to bear the expense. The soliciting of subscribers for bonds of \$100 each was in the hands of Mr. Louis Goldnamer and Mr. Hobson James, and by January 14<sup>th</sup> they had raised \$7,100. On January 30<sup>th</sup>, twenty days after the movement was started, the \$15,000 goal was reached, and the erection of the temple was practically insured. Subscribers to the issue were largely confined to members of the order, although a few persons outside aided in the movement.

A building committee was appointed, composed of G. G. Dickey, I. T. Miller, R. W. Cates, Louis Goldnamer and Hobson James, and they secured the services of Louisville architects to draw plans for the structure, which were submitted to the lodge and approved.

On May 10<sup>th</sup> the contract for the construction of the Temple was let to the Jenkins Essex Lumber Co., and the work of tearing down the old house and erecting the new was begun immediately.

One thousand persons attended the laying of the corner-stone, which occurred on July 15<sup>th</sup>, being a most impressive service. Joseph H. Ewalt, then grand master of Kentucky, officiated, and the exercises were concluded at the Fair Grounds where a barbecue was held.

On December 4<sup>th</sup> the edifice was completed, and turned over by the contractors to the owners, the first meeting being held within its walls on Thursday evening, the 4<sup>th</sup> inst.

The dedication on Tuesday marked the achievement of a purpose which required the best energies and most hearty liberality of those who eighteen months ago set about the task to give Elizabethtown the handsomest Masonic Temple in this part of the state. It was a long, hard pull but a backward step was never taken, and the building is a monument to the public spirit and liberality of those who made it possible.

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**SWIM! SWIM! SWIM!**

BUY A SEASON TICKET OF THE

**CAVE SPRING PARK CO.**

AND ENJOY A DAILY SWIM.

**153 SWIMS FOR \$6.00**

The Cave Spring Park Co. is installing a fresh water lake, dressing rooms, etc., for swimming. This lake will be located at Cave Spring, about one fourth of a mile north-east from the Court House. The lake will be about 900 feet long, 60 feet wide, and from 2 to 5 1-2 feet deep. It will be kept pure and sanitary at all times by a stream of pure spring water flowing through it. Two dressing rooms are provided, one for the men and boys and the other for the women and girls. A large bath towel will be supplied to each bather. Wool bathing suits will be rented to season ticket holders at 10c each. Suits and towels will be sterilized after each use. There will be competent supervision of bathers at all times to prevent accidents.

The Woman's Club of Elizabethtown will have the exclusive sale of the season tickets. These tickets will be on sale from May 28 to June 2 inclusive. They will be good for one admission each day. These tickets will be sold for \$6.00 each. This ticket will entitle the holder to one admission each day. The Woman's Club will receive a commission of one dollar on each ticket sold.

The lake will be opened to the public on June 2, from one to ten p. m.

Open each day from one to ten p. m.

Open on Sunday from one to six p. m.

*General Admission 25c.*

**CAVE SPRING PARK CO.**

*(The Elizabethtown News, May 23, 1923.)*



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At the meeting of the Hardin County Historical Society on January 24, 2000, the constitution was amended. The position of Auditor was added, and all officers are now elected at the same time. After this change in the constitution, the following persons were elected to lead the Society for the next two years:

President	Harry G. Lee
First Vice President	Jean Davis
Second Vice President	Julia Richardson
Secretary	Charlie Skees
Treasurer	Meranda Caswell
Auditor	Bob Owsley

On a very positive note, the attendance at the January meeting was seventy-five. This number exceeded the maximum capacity for serving a meal at the Brown-Pusey House. Our paid membership for the year 2000 is currently at 245. Because of this, we hope, and expect, to have increased attendance at the quarterly meetings. Therefore, we feel it is necessary to move to a location which will accommodate a greater number of people. After investigating several locations, the Executive Board has voted to meet at the Commonwealth Lodge (formerly the Holiday Inn South), 708 East Dixie Avenue, Elizabethtown, for future meetings. **PLEASE NOTE THIS CHANGE IN MEETING LOCATION!**

Our book sales remain strong. Efforts are being made to obtain grants to help with the cost of reprinting *The Bond-Washington Story* by Lottie Robinson.

Our programs continue to be interesting and informative, as was Richard Briggs' presentation in January on river boating.

Please invite a guest and attend the meeting on April 24.

HARRY G. LEE

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## ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMING ACTIVITIES

### ***PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MEETING PLACE IS CHANGED.***

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, April 24, 2000, at the **COMMONWEALTH LODGE**, 708 East Dixie Avenue. (Many of you will remember this as the former Holiday Inn, South.) Dinner will be served at 6:30 PM, followed by the program at 7:30 PM. If you do not wish to come for dinner, you are welcome to come later.

The meal will be served buffet style. The menu includes Parmesan Chicken, Whipped Potatoes, Seasoned Green Beans, Corn Pudding, Tossed Salad, Gelatin Salad, Rolls, Butter, Coffee and Tea. The price is \$6.50, including tax and tip.

The program will be presented by **Simon Bolivar Buckner**, Confederate General and former Governor of Kentucky, in the person of Duane Murner of Crestwood, Kentucky, a living history presenter. A native of Hart County, Buckner was an 1844 graduate of West Point, where he and Ulysses Grant became friends. Buckner pursued a military career until 1855, then resigned to help manage his wife's family's business interests in Chicago. By the time the Civil War started, he was back in Kentucky. He tried to preserve the state's neutrality, but when that failed he rejected a commission in the Union Army and joined the Confederacy. He made his home in Elizabethtown for a time after the war. In 1887 Buckner was elected governor of Kentucky. He retired from politics after running unsuccessfully for Vice President in 1896. This program is funded in part by the Kentucky Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Call Tamara Taylor (763-1080) or Mary Jo Jones (765-5593) NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY, April 22, 2000, for dinner reservations **OR** for seating for the program only.

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Plans have been made for members to visit Fort Duffield, a Civil War site at West Point, on Sunday, June 4, 2000. Gary Kempf is serving as coordinator, and we will also have a local guide. This area is handicap-accessible, with wooden walkways. Comfortable walking shoes should be worn. Fort Duffield was built by the Union forces to protect Louisville from Confederate invasion. The fort has a commanding view of both the Louisville & Nashville Turnpike and the Ohio River, and served its purpose very well. **MEET AT THE CITY PARKING LOT** on N. Main Street near the Brown-Pusey House at **1:30 PM, Sunday, June 4<sup>th</sup>**. We will carpool to the site.

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