

Bits and Pieces

of Hardin County History

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MARY JO JONES, EDITOR

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(Courtesy Brown-Pusey House)

The Hill House ca. 1923

THE BATTLE OF THE BREAKFAST

In connection with a major invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg, General John Hunt Morgan and his men returned to Kentucky in October 1862. On October 18, having captured the Fourth Ohio Cavalry that was holding Lexington, Morgan sought other quarry and headed his command westward. He and his troops traveled through Versailles, via Shryock's Ferry into Lawrenceburg, and to Bardstown, camping there the night of October 19, during which they made a raid on a Union force at nearby Cox's Creek, where they captured 151 wagons, burning the greater number.

They turned loose 500 mules but kept all the horses. Also seized were several thousand letters destined for Union troops, which they destroyed.

Meanwhile, at Camp Butler, Illinois, the 91st Infantry had been organized, and was mustered in on September 8. It left for the front on October 1, and arrived at Shepherdsville, Kentucky, on October 7, where the unit was charged with the responsibility of guarding the L & N Railroad. The officers included Colonel Henry M. Day and Lieutenant Colonels Harry S. Smith and George A. Day. One of the members of

the command was Private Daniel Manners, a young, inexperienced recruit, who described himself as "a high-ranking buck private in the rear rank." Manners kept a diary in which he meticulously recorded specific accounts of important events.

According to Manners, all was quiet at Shepherdsville until October 14 when the regiment received word that a Confederate force under John Hunt Morgan was headed toward Elizabethtown. The Union troops, however, did nothing, awaiting further orders. Morgan and his men did arrive in the Elizabethtown area during the day on October 19. They robbed the post office, ransacked offices at the courthouse, and looted some private homes. They also burned a culvert on the L & N Railroad three miles north of Elizabethtown to stop any train which might be coming south.

Morgan's men camped for the night on the Strickler farm, just west of downtown Elizabethtown. However, Morgan and his staff officers availed themselves that evening of the hospitality of "Aunt Beck" Hill at the Hill hotel. Before retiring, Morgan ordered that breakfast be prepared at four o'clock the following morning.

The Union train which Morgan was expecting did indeed start toward Elizabethtown from Shepherdsville, bringing the 91st Infantry Regiment. Private Manners reports that the train left Shepherdsville and arrived at Muldraugh Hill overlooking Elizabethtown at ten o'clock on the night of the 19th. The train was stopped by the burned-out culvert, so the 1800 men were taken from the cars and formed by the side of the road to await orders and to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

According to Manners, the troops remained in place for hours, the locomotive with its headlight burning in full view of the town. Among the officers of the 91st was a major who was well acquainted with Elizabethtown, having been a conductor on the L & N Railroad. The major suggested the idea of turning off

the light, whereupon the colonel informed him that when he wanted his advice, he would ask for it.

Manners observed that a self-appointed deputation of Elizabethtown citizens, three in number, headed by a German merchant, called upon the Colonel. (They apparently had observed the lights of the approaching train and, having become irked by Morgan's antics, desired to have this menace eliminated.) According to Manners, they offered that if the colonel would send twenty men with them, they could capture Morgan; they reported that Morgan with only his staff was in the town at the Hill Hotel and that his forces were camped three miles from town. Manners penned, "But shoulder straps must not, or could not, receive advice from citizens and so the conductor and some others went back to town with the citizens and went to the hotel where General Morgan was and drank their shut-eye together."

Morgan and his staff remained at Mrs. Hill's Hotel until 4:00 AM on the morning of the 20th. The breakfast which Morgan had ordered was on the table, but the Confederates did not stay to eat. Upon being informed of the formidable force on the hill which had already been waiting six long hours, he left to join his command and started once more on his way.

Manners reported that the conductor returned to the train about five in the morning and found the commander of the forces lying by the side of the railroad embankment in a sound sleep. He wrote, "The Colonel, upon being aroused and informed that Morgan had escaped, was very much exercised in mind about it. He at once formed his men in column and marched into town, went straight to the hotel where Morgan had been, CAPTURED, SAT DOWN AND ATE THE BREAKFAST WHICH HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR GENERAL MORGAN. . . . What the next [encounter with Morgan] will be, time alone can determine. But the chances for the eagle of our regiment ever soaring to the stars are very much diminished. . . ."

M. J. J.

Sources:

Louisville Daily Journal, Oct. 21, 1862, Nov. 1, 1862; Duke, Basil, *A History of Morgan's Cavalry*, (1867; reprint edition Bloomington, Ind., 1960), 287-288, 289; The Filson Club, "Samuel Haycraft's Diary," MS, Oct. 20, 1862; Author's files, Hal Engerud, "The Battle of the Breakfast," MS, nd.

ELIZABETHTOWN IN 1859

George W. Hawes' *Kentucky State Gazetteer and Business Directory* for 1859 and 1860 gives interesting data about Elizabethtown for a period in which newspapers and other sources of information are meager. The narrative information reads as follows:

"Elizabethtown, a post village and the capital of Hardin county, and a station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, pleasantly situated on Valley creek, on the southern slope of Muldrows' [sic] hill, 90 miles southwest from Frankfort, 42 miles from Louisville (fare \$1.50), 31 miles from Munfordsville (fare \$1.25), and by stage routes 25 miles from West Point, and 28 miles from Graysons' Springs.

"It derives its name from the Christian name of Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes [sic], whose husband laid off the town about the commencement of the present century. The soil in the vicinity is admirable adapted to the culture of grapes and fruits of all kinds. Near the summit of Muldrows' hill and within a half mile of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is a celebrated and medicinal sulphur spring. Elizabethtown was once the place of residence [of] President James Buchanan and the present Postmaster General, Joseph Holt.

"In addition to the customary county buildings it contains five churches (Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic), one classical institute, one seminary, one newspaper (the *Elizabethtown Democrat*, published every Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum, T. I. Phillips publisher, M. H. Cofer editor), one Masonic Lodge (Morrison, No. 76, Eastern Star Chapter, No. 34, Elliot Council, No. 24), one Lodge I. O. O. F. (Taylor, No. 34), one division Sons of Temperance (Elizabethtown No. 36), three hotels, one steam flouring mill, one steam saw mill, fourteen stores and two groceries, one druggist, three physicians, nine attorneys, one magistrate, one tanner, one marble yard, two milliners and some twenty mechanical trades. Population 1450. Post office established about 1815. John B. Quiggins, Postmaster."

Alphabetical List of Trades, Professions, Etc.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Abell, Samuel C., Attorney, office with county judge | Cross near courthouse. |
| Allen, James, plow maker | Bennett, Mrs. A. F., milliner and dressmaker |
| Allen & Strange, blacksmiths, near Depot. | Blanton, Richard, physician and surgeon, Rudes |
| Ambros, Mrs. S., dressmaker, Main Cross | Creek |
| Anderson, Samuel, physician and surgeon, Main, near | Bowles, John, carpenter and builder |
| Main Cross | Brown, A. B., Proprietor Railroad Exchange, Main |
| Spitz, A., dealer in stoves,, tin, sheet iron and | Cross near Depot |
| stoneware, Main Cross | Brown, John Y., attorney at law, Main |
| Armstrong, M., principal Hardin county male | Brown & Geoghegan, Wholesale grocery and |
| academy | produce merchants, near Depot |
| Arnold, John S., dealer in dry goods, groceries, hats, | Bunnell, A. A., plaster |
| caps, boots, shoes, Main | Cofer, Martin H., attorney at law and editor of |
| Arthur, M., livery stable, Main | <i>Elizabethtown Democrat</i> |
| Baldwin, H., Main Cross | Crall, S. S., proprietor Livery Stable, Martin Jacobs |
| Bales & Wintersmith, dealers in fancy dry goods, | Agent, Main, near courthouse |
| jewelry, boots and shoes, hardware, cutlery, Main | Crow, H.N., cooper, Mulberry |

Crutcher, J. M., physician and surgeon, Poplar
 Culley, James D., marble worker, Main
 Cunningham & Matthews, dealers in dry goods, hats,
 caps, queensware, hardware, cutlery, Main
 Davis, B. S., manufacturer and dealer in harness,
 saddles, bridles, Main
 Degauquier, Rev. Aug., pastor, Catholic church
 Duncan, J. D., silversmith, Main Cross
 Duncan, Thos. H., dealer in millinery and dry goods,
 drugs, medicines, hardware, cutlery, hats, caps, boots,
 shoes, furniture, chairs, cor. Mulberry & Main Cross
 Eagle House, Hart & Strickler, proprietors, Main,
 opposite courthouse.
 Eastern Star Chapter, No. 34, Masonic
 Edlin, Miss M. J., tailorress, near town
 Eliot Council, Masonic
 Eliot, Steven, insurance agent
 Elizabethtown Democrat, M. H. Cofer, editor; T. J.
 Phillips, proprietor, Main
 Elizabethtown Division, No. 36, Sons of Temperance
 Elizabethtown Seminary, G. W. Maxson, teacher
 Emerson, Rev. J. M., pastor Methodist Church
 English, H. E., planter
 English, John, planter
 Fairleigh, Thomas, planter
 Fenerstein, L., boot and shoe maker, Main Cross
 Ford, R. S., attorney, Main opposite Eagle Hotel
 Fraize, Frederic, justice of the peace
 Fraize, Frederic, saddler & harness maker
 Fraize & Cissell, saddle & harness manufacturers,
 Main Cross
 Gaither, E. G., planter
 Gardiner, George H., planter
 Geoghegan, D., physician & surveyor, Main
 Goodin, Mrs. S. A., tailorress, near town
 Gray, Joseph S., carpenter, builder, & cabinet maker
 Gray, W. C., tailor, Main Cross
 Gudehus, William, boot & shoe manufacturer, Main
 Cross
 Hagan, James, blacksmith, Main
 Hart & Strickler, proprietors of Eagle House
 Hastings, John R., saddle & harness maker, cor.
 Public Square
 Hawkins, W. C., proprietor, Washington Hall
 Haycraft, E. H. & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines,
 paints, oils, and dye stuffs, perfumery and fancy
 articles, Main
 Haycraft & Co., booksellers & stationers
 Haycraft, Samuel, attorney at law
 Hays, J. W. & M. H. Cofer, attorneys at law
 Hays, J. W., planter
 Helm, John L., attorney at law & planter
 Helm, Henry B., planter
 Hill's Hotel, John Y. Hill, proprietor
 Hills, James L., cabinet maker and furniture dealer
 Jewitt, J. H., attorney, Main near Main Cross
 Kaufmann, Jacob, dealer in ready-made clothing, dry
 goods, boots, shoes, corner Main & Cross
 Kennedy, A. H., planter
 Kennedy, Robert, planter
 Kimber, E. S., silversmith, Public Square
 Kurtz, C., planter
 Kurtz, George, teacher in Hardin Co. Male Academy
 Larue, J. W., planter
 Lilley, Wm., carpenter & builder, Poplar
 McMurtry, Stephen, planter
 Matthis, David, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots,
 shoes, cor. Main & Main Cross
 Matthis, George, chair manufacturer
 Maxson, Mrs. D. H., teacher in Hardin Co. Female
 Academy
 Maxson, G. W., principal Hardin Co. Female
 Academy
 Meredith, Arthur, livery stable proprietor
 Meyer, Henry, boot & shoe dealer & manufacturer
 Miller, D. G., planter
 Miller, Larkin, planter
 Miller, Rev. J. T., pastor, Baptist Church
 Miller, Thomas, blacksmith, Main Cross
 Miller, William, planter
 Mock, James R., gunsmith, corner Main Cross
 Morris & Cook, dealers in hats, caps & straw goods,
 Main Cross
 Morris, John, planter
 Morrison Lodge, No. 76, Masonic
 Meyer, Henry, boot & shoe maker, Main Cross
 Park, Robert M., insurance agent
 Parmele, M. N., dealer in dry goods, hats, caps,
 hardware, boots, shoes, Main Cross
 Parmele, M. N., planter
 Patton, C. M., planter
 Patten, J. N. & Co., proprietors steam flouring and
 saw mills, wool carding machine & shingle & lath
 sawing machine, near depot
 Patton, Thomas W., planter
 Patton & Graham, steam flouring and saw mill
 Pfaendhaeur, A., boot & shoe maker
 Phillips, T. J., publisher of *Elizabethtown Democrat*
 Pine Apple House, W. J. Arnold, proprietor, Main
 Cross
 Poston, Mrs. M. A., female teacher
 Pride, Miss Nellie, music teacher
 Quiggins, John, cabinet maker & carpenter, Main
 Cross
 Quiggins, J. B., postmaster, Main
 Raubold, F., dealer in cigars, tobacco, family
 groceries, confectioneries, jewelry, notions, Main
 Cross
 Read, Henry, attorney at law
 Read, H. E. & W. B., attorneys at law, office Public

Square, opposite courthouse
 Richards, Richard, planter
 Samuels, W. H., attorney at law, Main
 Sandridge, L., planter
 Schlesinger, L., fancy & staple dry goods, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewelry &c
 Setzer, Isaac, carpenter & builder, Mulberry
 Showers & Moore, merchant tailors & dealers in ready-made clothing, Main Cross
 Skinner, W. M., dealer in stoves, tin sheet iron, copper, Main Cross
 Slack, J. B. & Co., hide & leather dealers & tanners, Main Cross
 Slaughter, Harvey, physician & surgeon
 Strickler, Jacob, carpenter & builder
 Strickler, George W., planter
 Strickler, George W. F., marshal
 Sweets, M., wagon maker, Main
 Taylor, J. H., dentist, Main Cross
 Taylor Lodge, No. 34, I.O.O.F.

Tennant, Rev. John C., rector of Episcopal Church
 Thomas, Owen R., attorney at law, Cross, upstairs
 Vernon, A. V., planter
 Vertrees, W. D., attorney at law
 Waide, A. S., carpenter & builder
 Warren, George W., planter
 Washington Hall, W. C. Hawkins, proprietor, Main Cross
 Williams, Saml., planter
 Williams, Rev. Saml., pastor of O. S. Presbyterian Church
 Wintersmith, C. H., agent L & N railroad
 Wintersmith, H. G. V., dealer in staple & fancy dry goods, boots & shoes, hardware & cutlery, queensware & glassware, notions
 Wintersmith, R. L. & Co., wholesale & retail grocers, & dealers in agricultural implements, Green Row

Advertisements Appearing with the Elizabethtown Listing

HILL'S HOTEL,
John Y. Hill, Prop'r,
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

Persons visiting this place will be conveyed to and from the Depot to said Hotel free of charge. This being the best point for persons visiting the Grayson Springs to leave the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This is one of the very best Hotels in Kentucky.

BALES & WINTERSMITH,
 DEALERS IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
 JEWELRY,
 Boots, Shoes,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.
 MAIN CROSS STREET,
 Near Court House,
 ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

R. L. Wintersmith & Co.,
 Wholesale and retail dealers in
GROCERIES & PRODUCE
GREEN ROW,
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

WANTED—All kinds of country Produce in exchange for Groceries and Cash.

W. M. SKINNER,
 DEALER IN
STOVES AND TINWARE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,

Will supply the country merchants in the immediate vicinity and adjoining counties with what tin and copper ware they may wish.

Railroad Exchange

A. B. Brown, Prop'r,
 Main Cross street, near Depot,
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

Having recently furnished his house in the best style, he is prepared to accommodate his guests in the best manner.

SALT

According to scientific evidence, it is vital that men and animals have a certain amount of salt in their bodies. Briefly this is because all life originated in the seas; when sea creatures crawled out onto dry land and stayed there, the necessity for salt to survive remained in their bodies. Salt, air and water are the three natural substances that are necessary to life. Some scientists believe that if, for some reason, all salt were to be removed from the body of a person, that individual would die within for forty-eight hours.

Salt is a mineral and can be found in salt mines, salt wells, salt deserts, salt licks, salt lakes, salt mountains, and from the sea. But first it comes from rocks. Almost since the earth was formed, hundreds of millions of years ago, salt has been washing out of the rocks. As long as they remain, more salt will be constantly added to our supply. The oceans of the world alone contain more salt than man can use within any foreseeable time. Whether it is called Halite by geologists or sodium chloride by chemists or a condiment by the housewife, it is a substance added to food to enhance its taste and to preserve meat, fish or life. Salt has always been one of the most highly prized minerals.

There are thirty-nine references to salt in the Bible, chiefly in connection with sacrifices and covenants. In the text of the Hebrew scriptures the words, "... it is a covenant of salt forever . . ." (Numbers 18:19), and "... with all thine oblations thou shalt offer salt...." (Leviticus 2:13). Of all covenants, that of salt was said to be the most binding.

Men have died for salt, and wars have been fought over it. About a thousand years



(Courtesy Gary Kempf)
ARTIST'S CONCEPT OF BULLITT'S LICK

ago, a great salt deposit was found in Poland. The mine has about sixty-five miles of huge, vault-like rooms. Wars were fought over this vast supply of salt. In the 1880's the salt mines of Russia became notorious throughout the world. Prisoners were often condemned to spend the rest of their lives working in the salt mines of Siberia, and many stories were told of the terrible conditions there. From these reports came the saying "back to the salt mines," a phrase which American workers sometimes jokingly use on their return to work following a vacation or a coffee break.



(From *Courier-Journal* ca 1960)

KETTLE USED AT BULLITT'S LICK CA 1800

Thousands of years ago many superstitions evolved about salt; the idea that salt could ward off evil is a very ancient one. Children in the Orient once wore small bags of salt around their necks as a protection from harm. It was used in weddings to bring good fortune. Salt was scattered in new homes to ward off evil spirits. A dish called a salt cellar was always placed in the center of the table in ancient England. One's status in society was determined by whether he was seated above or below the salt.

More recently salt was of vital importance to the pioneers who came to Kentucky in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. They had to depend upon game for food and had to have salt to preserve it. The Indians learned the locations of the salt licks from the trails of wild animals, as did the hunters and frontiersmen. Shortly after the first settlements were made in Kentucky, about 1779 a salt works known as Bullitt's Lick was established near the present town of Shepherdsville on Salt River, some twelve miles above West Point as the crow flies. It developed into quite a large industry for those days.

Bullitt's Lick is described as the first salt works erected in Kentucky. In 1796 it was

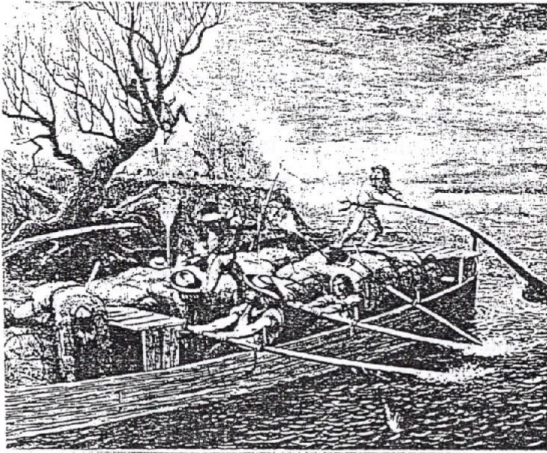
said to have supplied this area with salt at 20 shillings per bushel and exported some to the Illinois country. The method of procuring water from the licks was by sinking wells 30 to 40 feet deep; the water thus obtained was more strongly impregnated with salt than water from the sea. A narrow trench was then dug into a bank and lined with slate, forming a "furnace," and ending in a chimney. There was a trough that held about 1,000 gallons of water from the well, which was emptied three times in twenty-four hours.

Huge kettles weighing as much as a hundred pounds and holding 22 gallons of salt water were placed on the furnace and used in boiling the brine to extract the salt. The glare of fires under the kettles could be seen for miles. After boiling some time in the first kettles, the brine was transferred to others. After 24 hours it was put into a cooler. When cooled, it was put into yet other kettles and boiled until it began to grain. Then it was placed in baskets to drain until fit for use. Three thousand gallons of water, boiled down, yielded from three to four bushels of salt. The drier the weather, the better for making salt.

In time, all of the timber in the vicinity of the salt works was cut to fuel the furnaces. The furnaces were then moved closer to the source of new wood and the brine was carried through pipelines, made from hollowed out poplar logs. One of these pipelines is said to have been four miles in length.

From 500 to 1000 rough and rowdy men engaged in salt making, as well as buying and selling, and guarding the salt makers. It is said that steamboat captains would threaten unruly crew members with sending them up Salt River to the salt makers.

Hostile Indians prowled through the country and at times attacked and killed within sight of the salt works. In 1788 there was a notable fight on Salt River, long noted as the Battle of the Pans because of the part played in it by salt kettles, or pans. A flatboat loaded with pans and carrying a number of settlers left



(Author's files)

TYPICAL KEELBOAT

Louisville for the Lick, going down the Ohio to the mouth of Salt River and then up that stream. The party comprised twelve men and one woman, headed by Christian Crepps and Henry Crist. Coming down the wide Ohio, they were able to stay in the middle of the river and avoid Indians on the banks. However, after they started up the narrow Salt River, the trip became more perilous. They were within range of Indians on either side. When they were eight or ten miles above the mouth of Salt river, they were attacked by a large number of Indians near the bank. It seemed a hopeless contest from the start, but the kettles were placed on each side of the boat so as to give

some protection to the pioneers, and their deadly rifles killed many Indians.

After a long struggle, in which four of the men were killed, the remainder, who had been wounded, escaped under the shelter of the thick undergrowth. The woman, who refused to leave the boat, was captured and taken to Canada, but was ransomed ten years later. The wounded, after great suffering, reached the lick, but Crepps died shortly afterward, and Crist did not recover from his wounds for a year.

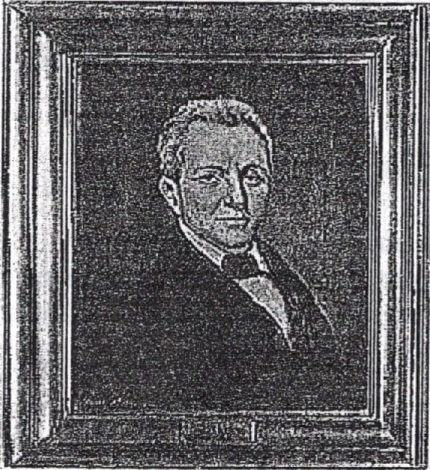
The coming of the steamboat was to bring an end to the saltworks. Salt could be imported cheaper than it could be made by the crude process used at the licks. Better methods of extracting salt and richer veins of salt water were being discovered. The salt makers managed to hang on for a while, but the odds against them had mounted until finally they were operating at a loss. In 1830 the fires were allowed to go out under the last kettle.

Time has obliterated nearly all evidences of the saltworks at Bullitt's Lick.

M. J. J.

(Source: Notes of Guy Winstead who cites *The Encyclopedia Britannica* as her principal reference; *Bits and Pieces*, Vol. XIX, No. 4; Collins, *History of Kentucky*; McClure, *Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County*; author's files.)

WILLIAM P. DUVAL



William P. Duval

Many distinguished lawyers were practicing law in Hardin County in the early years of the nineteenth century. Perhaps one of the best of these was William P. Duval, who was admitted to the bar in Elizabethtown in October, 1804.

Historian Samuel Haycraft was intimately acquainted with Duval and, following his death, wrote about him:

“Duval was born in Virginia in the year 1784, and there received his education. In his youth he was a little inclined to be wild, was fond of a gun, a chicken fight or a horse race. While but a youth he determined to come to Kentucky, and so announced to his father, when a consultation was held as to what should be his outfit.

“If I give you a negro, you will sell him the first chance and spend the money you get for him. If I give you a horse, you will bet him off at the first horse race you see, and if I give you a pocketful of money you will bet it off or give it away. You love a gun and would not part with that.’ So it finally wound up by giving him a strong suit of clothes fitted for the woods, a gun, with ammunition, a knapsack with a shirt or two, and other light fixings.

“With a light heart he took leave of his many relatives, and told them that he would never come back until he was a member of Congress; so he footed it over the mountains and through the forests, crossing many rivers, and his only companion was his trusty rifle, for which a great portion of the travel furnished his food. He arrived in Bardstown, and there halted, being satisfied that it was a good location for him; laid aside his gun and commenced the study of law under Judge Brodnax, and during the time of study fell in love with and married a daughter of Col. Andrew Hynes. Col. Hynes was the founder of Elizabethtown, and the town was named in honor of his wife, Elizabeth Hynes. Duval having sowed his wild oats, devoted himself to his studies and soon commenced the practice of his profession. As no lawyer then resided in Elizabethtown, he was appointed County Attorney for Hardin County, and was regular practitioner in the courts of the county until 1822.

“While attending court in Elizabethtown in 1810, 1811 and 1812, he boarded at the house of Major Ben Helm, as also did Worden Pope and Fred W. S. Grayson. I was then a lad, acting under Major Ben Helm as deputy Clerk, and sat at the same table, and it was a feast to listen to their pleasant conversation and sallies of wit.

"Governor Duval was the very life of a social company, always humorous and pleasant, and was a good singer. He was in fact one of the most generous hearted, liberal men I ever knew, and his house in Bardstown was the seat of hospitality.

"In the year 1812 he became a candidate for Congress, and such was his general popularity that no one opposed him. He served in Congress in 1813-14. On his first trip to Washington he visited his relatives in Virginia for the first time after leaving there, thus verifying his promise that he never would return to Virginia until he came as a Congressman.

In 1822 William Duval was appointed Governor of Florida territory by President Monroe, and was reappointed by Adams and Jackson. His administration was noted for its peaceful relations with Florida's Indians and for the establishment of Tallahassee as the territorial capital.

Duval moved to Texas in 1848, and died in Washington City March 18, 1854.

Elizabethtown is not as closely connected with the life and career of Duval as was Bardstown; however due to his close association with the Hardin county courts and with many of our early and distinguished citizens and his being the first County Attorney of Hardin County, he should be given a niche in the annals of our historic records.

M. J. J.

Source: *The Elizabethtown News*, Oct. 14, 1904; the Internet; *Who Was Who in Hardin County*.

NEW TOWN IS FORMED

Hardin County has a brand new incorporated town. Its name is "New Stithton," and it is situated along the old Dixie Highway at the southern entrance to Fort Knox.

Judgment of the Hardin Circuit Court for the incorporation was given Tuesday by Judge George Holbert. A petition seeking it was filed several weeks ago by Earl Brown and others, and no objection was entered to it.

In the judgment, E. B. Meyers was named Police

(*The Elizabethtown News*, November 1940)

Judge, and the following were appointed trustees: H. L. Froman, Oscar Bennett, D. E. New, William Shumate and H. F. Shively. They will serve until the November, 1941 election.

New Stithton is the sixth incorporated town in the county, the others being Elizabethtown, Sonora, Upton, Vine Grove and West Point. It has been more than a half century, and perhaps more than three-quarters of a century, since a town was chartered in the county.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For the first time in a long time we will have a different location for our quarterly meeting. We felt it was important that our membership and other invited guests have an opportunity to tour the Hardin County History Museum. So, our July 28th meeting will be held in the gallery of the State Theater. For some of you this might be an opportunity to visit both facilities for the first time. Heartland Catering will cater the meal. We will need an accurate count as to how many will attend. It will be important to make your reservations as soon as possible.

I would be remiss if I did not recognize and thank some people for their time and effort to make the History Museum a reality. First of all, without Jailer Louis Lawson and the Inmate Work Release Program we would not have been able to accomplish what we have to this point. Ed Farmer is to be commended for his role as supervisor of the inmates on the job. Larry Gream has spent countless hours volunteering his time and expertise in designing the museum. A special thanks to Gene Ray, owner of Gene Ray Electric, for donating two of his employees to help install the lighting. Tim Asher for speaking to several civic groups about the museum. Dr. Larry Hall, through his letter writing campaign, has generated several individual and business donations for the museum. Mary Jo Jones for relentlessly searching for items to place in the museum and just pushing everyone forward on this project. Space limits me to single out other individuals, but I want to thank all of the members of the Museum Board, and last but not least Judge/Executive Harry Berry and the Magistrates for providing the building.

I look forward to seeing everyone on July 28th.

Kenneth L. Tabb
President

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT MEETING

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, July 28th, at 6:30 PM, at the State Theater Gallery. The program will be a Powerpoint presentation by Tim Asher on the Hardin County History Museum from the beginning of work on the museum to the stage at which we are today, followed by a visit to the Museum.

Dinner will be catered by Heartland Catering. Cost of the meal is \$9.00 per person. For reservations, call Meranda Caswell at 765-2515.

RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE NOT LATER THAN NOON, TUESDAY, JULY 22ND. IF YOU MAKE A RESERVATION, YOU WILL BE EXPECTED TO PAY FOR THE MEAL. However, if you make a reservation and find you cannot attend, notify Meranda. Occasionally she has requests from late callers, and may be able to sell your meal and relieve you of the responsibility of paying for same.

42701+2172 20

Gary Kempf
705 Grant Circle
Elizabethtown, KY 42701

HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
POST OFFICE BOX 381
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. 42702

