
Bits and Pieces

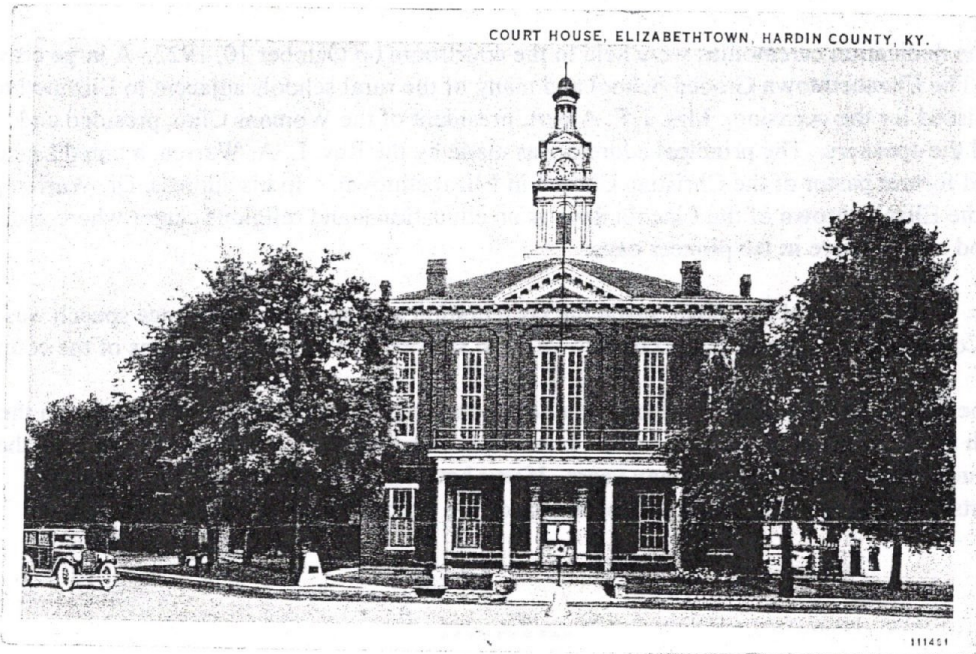
of Hardin County History

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Hardin County Courthouse ca. 1930
Sarah Bush Johnston Memorial Plaque Left of Center

SARAH BUSH JOHNSTON MEMORIAL

In 1922 a group of civic-minded citizens decided to honor some of the historically prominent persons of Elizabethtown. They deemed that one such person, Sarah Bush Johnston, the step-mother of President Abraham Lincoln, who was a native of Hardin County, deserved recognition in the place of her birth. Elaborate plans were made for erecting a memorial in her honor in the yard of the Hardin County Courthouse.

A bronze tablet was given to the citizens of Elizabethtown by Dr. W. A. Pusey of Chicago, formerly of Elizabethtown. It read:

*Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the parents of Abraham Lincoln,
lived in Elizabethtown from the time of their marriage, June 12, 1806, until their*

removal in the fall of 1808 to the farm near Hodgenville, where Abraham Lincoln was born. Sarah, their first child, was born here. A year after the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Indiana, Thomas Lincoln returned and on December 2, 1819 married here Mrs. Sallie Bush Johnston, a resident of Elizabethtown, who became the beloved foster mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The rough field stone on which the tablet was placed was removed from the Mill Creek farm once owned by Thomas Lincoln, at that time the property of John D. Nall. The stone was cut to proper size and shape at the shop of C. E. Keith & Son, a local monument dealer.

The dedication ceremonies were held in the courtroom on October 10, 1922. A large crowd attended. The Elizabethtown Graded School and many of the rural schools adjacent to Elizabethtown were dismissed for the occasion. Mrs. J. F. Albert, president of the Womans Club, presided and introduced the speakers. The principal address was made by the Rev. L. A. Warren, a noted Lincoln scholar and former pastor of the Christian Church in Elizabethtown. In his address, Dr. Warren paid a tribute to the Elizabethtown of the Lincoln days as an educational and religious center where social life was as good as anywhere in the pioneer days.

Dr. Pusey, donor of the tablet, made the presentation speech. The acceptance speech was made by D. M. Cooper, City Attorney of Elizabethtown, who spoke on behalf of the citizens of the county.

The plaque and the large limestone boulder upon which it was mounted can be seen in the photograph above. This plaque and the stone to which it was attached have been missing from the Hardin County courthouse yard for many years. If you have any information as to its present whereabouts, please contact Kenny Tabb, president of the Hardin County Historical Society.

M. J. J.

ELIZABETHTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY

An 1861 newspaper contains an advertisement for the Elizabethtown Female Academy, located "on Muldrow's Hill." This ad was obviously designed to appeal to out-of-town students, as it is stated that the school is located in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, in one of the most healthy parts of the state, 48 miles from Louisville on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road.

It was stated that the Academy was conducted by G. W. Maxson, principal, assisted by competent teachers.

Courses of study included the Primary Department, with instruction in reading, spelling, primary geography, and intellectual arithmetic; tuition was \$10 per term of twenty weeks. The second class included ancient and modern history, higher arithmetic, astronomy, physiology and anatomy;

tuition for twenty weeks was \$15. The courses for the Third Class included higher mathematics, ancient languages, mental and moral science, natural philosophy and chemistry; tuition was \$20 per session. There were modest additional charges for instruction in French, German, Spanish, and music, and a small charge for the use of a practice piano and for incidentals. It was stated that board, washing, lights and fuel could be obtained for a charge of \$60 to \$70 per term.

S. Eliot was President, and A. M. Brown, Secretary. Trustees were Eliot, Brown, A. C. Cook, H. M. Showers, H. B. Helm, Wm. Showers, and A. D. Geoghegan. Patrons were W.F. Wintersmith, Elizabeth McKinney, H. B. Helm, James W. Hays, A. M. Brown, M. N. Parmele, Armetus Park, and John L. Helm.

MAJOR JAMES CRUTCHER

EARLY-DAY "MERCHANT PRINCE"

James Crutcher, a native of Virginia, a son of Thomas Crutcher, an immigrant from Wales to Virginia, arrived in future Elizabethtown about 1790. He had married Gillie Slaughter at Bardstown January 5, 1789. She was a daughter of Colonel Francis Slaughter, of Essex County, Virginia, who died at Elizabethtown in 1805.

James Crutcher was a man of many talents, as demonstrated in the many positions of responsibility which he filled with honor. He was a member of the first town board of trustees when Elizabethtown was established in 1797, and he served as a trustee of the Hardin Academy. He was a Judge of the Quarter Session Court and an Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court when those courts replaced the Quarter Sessions system. He served as a Representative to the Kentucky General Assembly and also as a State Senator. He was attached to the staff of General John Thomas at the Battle of New Orleans with the rank of major.

Major Crutcher is recorded as a builder of good houses as well as a successful and popular inn-keeper and merchant. Soon after his arrival in the community he built one of the better log houses. He build a hewed-log building on present-day West Dixie Avenue, the site today of the Taylor Hotel building. This was a tavern which he later sold to Asa Combs. He then built another tavern on the corner of the Public Square and North Main Street. Here he erected a "Sign of the Lion," a rampant lion being part of the Crutcher crest. A later owner of the tavern-hotel changed the name to the Eagle House at some date prior to the Civil War.

Crutcher was one of the superintendents in the building of the brick courthouse in the corner of the Public Square in 1806. Ben Helm built the first brick residence in the town in 1802; within a few years Crutcher built a fine brick two-story residence on the Square. It was located adjacent to the building presently (2004) occupied by Roger Rigney's Law Office. This fine residence was destroyed in the fire of June, 1887. Crutcher's residence has been described as being superior in material and finish to anything of the kind for the next sixty years, with Venetian blinds and marble steps. It was later owned by Crutcher's son-in-law, Hugh Mulholland, another merchant, who added to it a three-story brick building extending out to the corner.

About 1820 Crutcher built a very large house, quite pretentious for its day, at the top of the hill on North Main Street. (See *Bits and Pieces*, Vol. XXI, No. 4, for a description of this house, known in later years as "The Martin House.") Here Major Crutcher and his wife lived out their years, he dying in 1847 and she in 1854. They were parents of four children: Thomas S., who married Mary Stuart, and was a prominent merchant in Bowling Green; Elizabeth, who was

the first wife of Judge Armistead Churchill; Malvina, who married Hugh Mulholland; and James, who married Elvira Wintersmith. Crutcher Street, which is near the site of his home on North Main Street, was named for James Crutcher.

Crutcher was for many years the leading merchant in Elizabethtown. He was a favorite with the ladies of the town, due primarily to their appreciation for his bringing "fancy goods" from the eastern markets to his store in the little village of Elizabethtown. In those early days fashionable clothing and manufactured merchandise was scarce, and the arrival of such created excitement and was usually sold out within a short time. Most of his acquaintances addressed him with the affectionate nickname "Crutch."

The trip to the eastern markets, often Baltimore or Philadelphia, was a major project. Crutcher dealt also in livestock and drove large herds of cattle on foot on his trips to market. With the cattle sold, stocks of goods were purchased, hauled by wagon to Pittsburgh and then shipped by flatboat down the river. Upon arrival at Louisville or West Point, word was sent to Elizabethtown for wagons and drivers. The new stocks of merchandise were soon in the store and business "boomed."

(The above article was written by D. E. McClure during the celebration of Elizabethtown's bicentennial in 1979.)

HOW "BLUE BALL" GOT ITS NAME

The interesting community of Blue Ball in Hardin County lies about a natural eminence which has, from very early days, figured conspicuously in the description of lands and nearby places in the records of the County Clerk's office.

It is a knob so situated and of such height above the surrounding country as to be seen under favorable conditions an incredible distance, even from the far western part of the Hardin County near the Breckinridge County line. Its bluish tinge from a distance is due, no doubt, to the blue of the atmosphere, the same thing that makes the sky blue.

The earliest reference to it that has been found in the records of Hardin County was by the venerable pioneer and explorer, Squire Boone,

brother of the more celebrated Daniel Boone. On September 9, 1797, Squire Boone gave a deposition in which he stated that in the year 1780 he "passed through" a large tract of land, the entry or title to which was involved when the deposition was given, situated at "Bulger's Grove," which he located as being "about ten miles distance from the Blue Ball."

The Bulger whose name attached to the grove mentioned was Major Edward Bulger who fell with many brave Kentuckians at the Blue Licks, the last battle of the American Revolution, August 19, 1782.

"Blue Ball" is one of the oldest names in Hardin County.

(Source: Letter to the Editor of *The Elizabethtown News* from Josephine L. Holbert, Elizabethtown, Ky., date unknown. Mrs. Holbert died in 1969.)

MOTHER'S STORY

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second installment of the story my mother, Susan Margaret Settle, who married Edmund Richerson, wrote of the early years of her life in Elizabethtown.)



The Settle Family, Christmas 1909
Back Row - Tillie and Emmett
Front Row L to R Mary Belle, Elizabeth, Margaret

We kept our toys in a large closet under the front stairs in the hall near the back door. Later this closet was made into an entrance to the basement. At times we would hide Henry Faurest in there to prevent his having to go to work on the Faurest farm with his industrious brother Louis, and then we played. I remember we played hide and seek and "house" most of all. We had shoe boxes with "windows" cut in the sides, covered with various colors of paper and a candle inside, pulled by a string, which we called "street cars." These were very pretty at night but were outlawed after Catherine Faurest's clothing caught fire and she was badly burned. My father was the first person to her and extinguished the blaze.

Mamma very seldom had help with her household chores. She was a splendid cook and

housekeeper. House cleaning each spring was a time when all curtains were laundered, rugs beaten, windows washed, walls swept, and woodwork washed. Usually there was outside help at this time.

We always had a washer woman whose husband picked up a big basket of dirty clothes early on Monday morning and took them to his home, where they were washed and nicely ironed and returned, usually on Friday. This procedure was customary until the laundry was established, when most families availed themselves of its services.

The Settle girls attended school situated where the city parking lot on West Dixie is now, next to the City Hall. I entered in September, 1906, with Miss Frances Smith as my first teacher. Miss Eliza Lasley was my second grade teacher; Miss Louise Dedrick my third; then followed by Cousin Mary Elliott, Mrs. G. L. Crume, Oney Day and Frank Wise, followed by Cousin Mary again, then High School.

During my freshman year the new building was completed and at mid-term in January, 1915, we moved from our temporary quarters in the old Hardin Collegiate Institute to the newly completed structure where the old building had been, between the Presbyterian and Baptist churches [*now between the City Hall and Helping Hand*]. The new building housed both elementary and high schools, with domestic science, sewing, cooking and serving and woodworking rooms in the basement. The grades through five were on the first floor, with the others, including high school, on the second. Several years later a gymnasium, with auditorium above, was added. It seems to me that Dad, Fuller Nall, G. R. Smith and others comprised the School Board at this time, with Professor J. C. Pirtle as Superintendent of City Schools, which included the Bond-Washington School for blacks in the East End of town. Chapel services, plays and graduations were held in the school auditorium. There were girls' and boys' basketball teams that played neighboring teams in the gym. Football games were played on the baseball

field in what is now Athletic Court in the East End, or on the grounds where the Hardin County Fairs were formerly held.

In my early years Dad was Clerk of the Hardin Circuit Court, a position he held for twelve years. I was frequently taken to the court house and allowed to play about, although I have no memory of that. At one time I was running about in the court room upstairs, fell against a coal bucket, and cut a gash near my eye on a shovel. The scar from this was to be in evidence all of my life. The court house at that time was the one built in 1872, and each room was heated by a stove which burned coal or wood.

An event I remember dimly was in about 1909 as Margaret Mantle (Losson) and I were preceding our mothers from Goldnamer's store [*now Paul Lewis's Law Office*] to the court house. Margaret and I were knocked down by a horse hitched to a buggy, driven by some lady, name now unknown. We were taken into the store and carefully examined, but neither was hurt.

About 1912 Dad bought into the Old Kentucky Overall Company, which venture proved highly successful until the late 1920's. I do not remember ever wanting anything of any sort that I did not get. Up until my high school days, Mamma made our clothes, except coats (called "cloaks"), hats, shoes and underwear. She usually made two or three gingham dresses for each of us to begin each school term, which with several "let outs" from the preceding year constituted our wardrobe. I do not remember my younger sisters ever wearing "hand-downs." Under our gingham dresses in winter we wore, in winter, a petticoat of flannel, underwear with long legs and long sleeves, a panty waist to which was buttoned panties in warm weather and black "fay" stockings in winter. We wore high-topped shoes, and often during the winter months we wore a string about our necks to which was attached a small bag of asafetida, which was an evil-smelling substance supposed to ward off illnesses of all kinds.

It was really a joy when spring arrived and we could shed our heavy winter clothes. At Easter each of us had a complete new outfit (coat, hat, etc., with a dress made by Mamma. For Childrens' Day at the church we had new dresses of some white material trimmed with lace and set off with a wide colored sash, with big hair ribbons, blue for Mary Belle and me because of our red hair, and pink for Elizabeth who had dark hair.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Dad always attended Sunday School, church services on Sunday, prayer meeting on Wednesday night, followed by choir practice, church board meetings and Sunday School teachers' meetings on Friday nights once each month. Mamma was not a regular attendant at church services, going only occasionally on Sunday evenings and to any service we girls took part in. When I was in my teens I often played the piano for Sunday School and Epworth League, and several times for church service. Epworth League, a meeting held at 6 PM on Sundays for teen-agers, was widely attended by boys and girls of all denominations. If a girl did not have a date previous to this meeting, she was almost certain to acquire one there.

About 1914 Dad and Mamma had our house extensively remodeled. In the beginning it was exactly the type of the house on West Dixie once owned by Mrs. Arnold, later occupied by Ray Ashcraft (409 W. Dixie). I have a snapshot of this. Our house had the roof raised to make it a full two stories, a room used as a dining room with a bedroom above was added. A basement was dug under the new room with a large section for coal, an electric hot water heater and a hot water type furnace. Large radiators were installed in each room. Before the heat was turned on each fall someone of us, using a small key, opened a small valve in each of the radiators to allow any air to escape.

At this time the house was wired for electricity—we had previously used coal oil lamps and Mamma had a coal oil stove, complete with oven, to cook on. From the time she got her first coal oil stove she seldom used any other form of cooking stove. She was a splendid cook, and we always had good meals: breakfast, dinner and supper. The latter was usually a cold meal or something "warmed over." Mamma canned a great deal during the summer, jelly and preserves and sometimes made plum, grape or blackberry wine. Berries usually sold for 10 cents per gallon, cantaloupes, a dime each, and watermelons never over 25 cents. Dad never killed a beef, and I have heard Mamma order a 25-cent steak from the butcher shop, or if we had company, a 50-cent roast, which was large.

Our house when done over had a hardwood in the large front room which was the original parlor and entrance hall, with the wall between removed. We had many parties and some dancing was done there during my teen years. Until I was practically out of high school, Dad objected to dancing, and I was not allowed to go to public dances or play cards.

THE ZOUAVE GAZETTE

During the Civil War, the 19th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was ordered to Elizabethtown, and immediately proceeded to go into camp there. They took over the offices of the local newspaper, *The Elizabethtown Democrat*, and began publication of their own paper, *The Zouave Gazette*. The Hardin County History Museum has obtained copies of two of these unit newspapers, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Oct. 30, 1861, and Vol. 1, No. 6, dated Dec. 6, 1861.

The first volume informs the citizens of the town that "all good Union citizens" must remember that the town is under martial law, and that no favor will be shown to soldier or citizen, unless they have authority from proper officers to pass. "No one should feel hurt at this, as it is a military necessity and must be enforced." All loyal citizens were informed that those wishing to attend to their duties must go to the Colonel of the regiment for passes, which, if approved, will promptly be given, and there will be no interruption of the usual business avocations of the local people. (ED. NOTE: It is interesting to note that freedom of movement was restricted to *Union* citizens.)

An interesting account of the arrival of the unit follows:

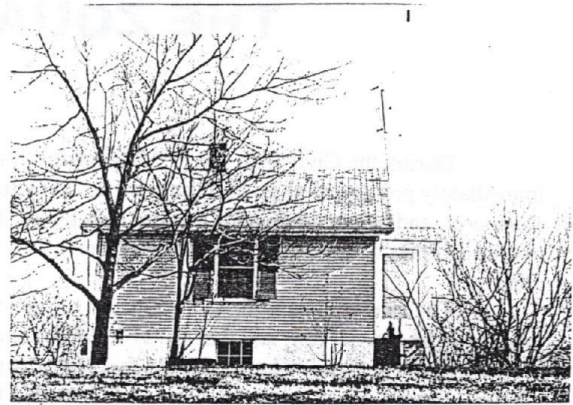
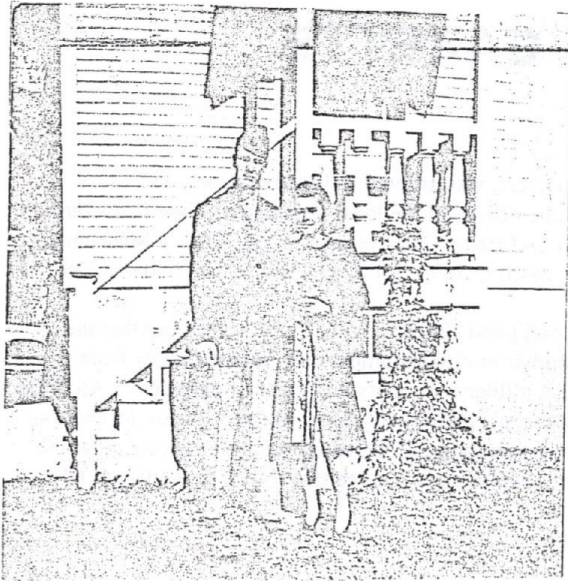
Leaving Lebanon Junction, . . . we took the cars for the Elizabethtown, for the purpose of looking out an encampment for the regiment. On the train were two regiments of Colonel Negley's Pennsylvania brigade, who were *en route* for Nolin Station to join command. About a mile and a half from the junction we crossed the bridge over Rolling Fork Creek which was burnt by secessionists only a few weeks since, and which, hastily put up as it was, inspired some fear for the safety of our train. But the long line of eighteen cars and two locomotives passed it in safety and we once more breathe free. The railroad is well ballasted and in very good order, and the deep ravines, high bridges, heavy grades and stupendous excavations, reminded one of the Pennsylvania Central railroad in its construction. We noticed one bridge over a ravine between Rolling Fork and the Tunnel, which we were informed was seventy feet high and over six hundred feet in length, one of the finest trestlework structures we ever recollect seeing. At Muldraugh Hill, we entered the tunnel, a magnificent superstructure cut through half a mile of solid limestone and curving in its form. We were not prepared for such magnificent scenery. Nature and art were combined, and it was very interesting and instructive. At 2 o'clock PM we arrived at Elizabethtown, and after a hearty dinner at the Eagle Hotel, went out to choose a camp, which having accomplished, we returned to the hotel and enjoyed the remainder of the afternoon and evening in a very pleasant manner.

Elizabethtown is the county seat of Hardin county, and is a very pretty little town of about 1600 inhabitants. It is well built, many of the stores and houses being constructed of brick, giving the place an appearance of thrift and business. A great deal of trade is carried on here, it being a centre point, and were it not for the secession check it has received, it would be as smart a place as any town of its size in the State. There are some excellent Union families here, who are firm and true to their country and the "starry banner of Freedom," and we hope that the advent of our troops will bend to convert all secessionists back to their allegiance again. Elizabethtown is a place of importance, as the great national road from Louisville to Nashville passes through it, and several other important highways diverge from it.

The camp of the 19th regiment is situated upon a beautiful hill about a quarter of a mile in a north-easterly direction from the depot and overlooks the town, presenting a beautiful view to the lover of fine scenery. The parade ground skirts the base and is ample for dress parade or battalion movements. Water of the best quality is easily procured, provisions are plenty and cheap, and upon the whole, the "boys" are contented and happy with their situation *only* they would like to get a chance to test their skill in fighting. . . .

(Source: *The Zouave Gazette*, Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 30, 1861.)

A FUTURE VICE PRESIDENT LIVED HERE



LEFT: Lt. and Mrs. Spiro Agnew
in the yard of their apartment, 1942.
ABOVE: The garage apartment,
ca 1980.

Two future Presidents of the United States, several governors of Kentucky and other states, a United States senator, several Congressmen, a Minister to Denmark, a member of the Dawes Indian Commission, and thousands of other great and near-great people—Hardin County has been home to all of them at one time or another. Now we can add another notable to the list: Elizabethtown was the home at one time of Spiro Agnew, who later became Vice President of the United States.

Probably none of those who were graduated from the Armor Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox on May 23, 1942, had a first, much less a second, thought that among their classmates was a future Vice President of the United States. But on that day, Spiro T. Agnew was one of those who donned the gold bar of a second lieutenant and the Mark VIII tank insignia of the Armored Force as he embarked on World War II service as an Armor leader.

In 1979 in connection with a study of famous people who have lived in Hardin County, David Wortham's class at T. K. Stone Junior High School discovered that in 1942 Agnew resided with his new wife, Judy, in a garage apartment at the corner of North Mulberry Street and Vega Alley, directly behind what is now the Kelleys' law office. His students wrote a letter to Agnew, and in due time received an answer from Mrs. Agnew. Her reply was as follows:

Mr. Agnew and I were married in May of 1942 and he was stationed at Fort Knox. We lived in Elizabethtown from June 1942 until January 1943.

As housing was scarce, we lived in three different places while we were there. The first house, we shared with another Army couple. When they were transferred, we moved in a motel on the outskirts of town. Not long after, we were fortunate to find quarters over a garage behind a big white house. I am sorry that I do not remember streets and the names of the people.

When we moved to the garage apartment, I was able to do my own cooking, therefore I became acquainted with the stores on the main street. Mr. Agnew and I will always remember friendly Elizabethtown as our first home.

Mrs. Agnew included with her letter a snapshot of the couple taken in the yard which, while of poor quality, is being reproduced here, along with a snapshot of the apartment, which can be seen to this day.

M. J. J.

John Shields

1769-1809

"We are not sure when Shields came to Kentucky. Work by earlier researchers shows that he was born near present-day Harrisonburg, Virginia, in 1769, the sixth son of Robert and Nancy Stockson Shields, and one of ten brothers and a sister.

In 1784, the family immigrated to Pigeon Forge in the Tennessee foothills of the Smoky Mountains. Here he learned blacksmithing at a shop owned by a brother-in-law, Samuel Wilson, and also operated Wilson's gristmill. He was an apt pupil of blacksmithing and his skill proved unusually valuable to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

By 1790 he was in Kentucky and about that time married a girl named Nancy, family name unknown.¹

He became a private soldier in the Expedition, even though Lewis specifically had requested Clark to commission only young and unmarried men. Shields enlisted at the Falls of the Ohio on October 19, 1803. At the time of enlistment Shields was residing with wife and daughter, Martha on lot 31 in West Point Kentucky.

West Point is located in present day Hardin County, on the narrow river front stretch of the Ohio River that's sandwiched between Jefferson and Meade counties. Lot 31 over which there has been significant ownership disputes lies facing Main Street².

He was the oldest man in the party, age 34, and the only one married. It is believed that William Clark's brother Jonathan helped provide for Shields' wife, Nancy, and daughter in his absence.

The privates were divided among three squads each headed by a sergeant. Shields was placed under Sgt Nathaniel Pryor. Shields had many trades including blacksmith, gunsmith, general mechanic and hunter. His work as blacksmith brought in badly needed corn during the winter sojourn of 1803-05 at Fort Mandan.

"Working as hard as they did in such extreme cold weather, the men ate prodigiously, six thousand calories or even more per day, but the calories the

men were getting in 1805 contained very little, if any, fat. Consequently, no matter how much they ate, the men were always hungry. It was Mandan corn that got the expedition through the winter.³"

On February 5, 1805 Meriwether Lewis noted in his journal that the party was "visited by the natives, who brought in a considerable quantity of corn for the work the blacksmith had done for them ... They are peculiarly attached to a battle ax formed in a very inconvenient manner in my opinion, it is fabricated of iron only."

In Clark's letter dated April 1805 from Fort Mandan to his brother Jonathan he references two packages sent back east. "I send you three Boxes containing the following articles viz: 1 shirt worn by the Mandan Indian women of this contrey made of the Skins of Antilope or goat, 1 pr. Chiefs mockerson with white Buffalow Skin tops, 2 pr. Of Supper & 1pr. of winter mockersons all of Buffalow Skins.⁴" Many other things were contained in these boxes sent back home. "The one marked John Shields is Sent by him to his wife.⁵" It is hard to know the exact contents of this box, but it is evident that Shields did make contact with his wife while on the Expedition.

In regards to his gunsmith ability Clark noted that: "John Shields cut out my rifle and brought hir to shoot very well. The party owes much to the ingenuity of this man, by whome their guns are repaired when they get out of order which is very often." Also within Lewis and Clark's journals are over seventy references to Shields' hunting accomplishments.

Shields proved medicine man to another Kentuckian on the Expedition—William Bratton. Bratton came down with back pains so acute that he could scarcely walk. When the expedition halted in present day Idaho at "Camp Chopunnish" to wait for the snow to melt in the high Bitterroots, Shields, having seen similar complaints cured by violent sweats, suggested that as treatment for Bratton. Lewis detailed the process in his journal.... Shields dug a circular hole four feet deep, lighted a

fire to heat the surrounding earth, put in a seat and willow hoops across the top to hold blankets. Bratton was placed in the hole and given water to sprinkle on the hot earth to create steam. Bratton was given "copious draughts" of a strong tea of horsemint. The steam, tea and plunges into cold water cured the back pain.

At conclusion of the Expedition Lewis wrote of Shields: "has received the pay only of a private. Nothing was more peculiarly useful to us, in various situations, then the skill and ingenuity of this man as an artist, in repairing our guns, accoutrements and should it be thought proper to allow him something as an artificer, he has well deserved it." There is no record that Lewis' suggestion was acted upon.

John's discharge from the military is dated October 10, 1806. He received his pay plus a warrant for land in Franklin County, Missouri. After the Expedition Shields spent a year trapping in Missouri with Kentuckian Daniel Boone.

There is no further mention of his wife Nancy and it is unknown where she rests. There are questions as to whether he remarried Rhoda Bowman in 1808, but little is known about this. His daughter Martha married John Tipton, a settler and later Senator known for accomplishing as much for Indiana, her settlement and statehood, as any other man preceding him⁶. It is unknown why but Martha Shields Tipton divorced husband John Tipton and soon after remarried Charles Cromwell (complainant whom later filed suit regarding ownership of lot 31).

Upon Shields' return to the Falls of the Ohio area he spent some time with Squire Boone, Daniel's brother—in what is now Harrison County, Indiana. Shields died in December 1809 and is buried at Little Flock Baptist Church cemetery, near Buena Vista, Indiana.

Compiled by Bonnie Parker

¹ George Yater and Carolyn Denton "Nine Young Men From Kentucky"

² Deposition found among the case James Young v. Charles Cromwell

³ Steven Ambrose "Undaunted Courage."

⁴ James Holmberg "Dear Brother Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark."

⁵ James Holmberg "Dear Brother Letters of William Clark to Jonathan Clark."

⁶ LE Hoskinson "The great Settlement Area"

GHOSTS ? ? ?

In the fall of 1861, while the 19th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was occupying Elizabethtown, some members of the unit formed a Glee Club. This group met regularly for practice and occasionally gave concerts for the townspeople. Initially, the group met in a schoolhouse beyond the camp. However, by the first of December the meeting place was changed to what was deemed more agreeable quarters in town. It also had apparently been a school room, as it was equipped with a blackboard and seats, but was unoccupied at that time.

Many indications pointed to mysteries about the building. Strange noises were heard upstairs, and figures were seen moving about in the building dressed in costumes said to make even the bravest tremble. It was reported that crosses of immense size glittered on their breasts and backs, and all held in their hands weapons of tremendous proportions. These awful beings appeared to have the power of assuming different aspects at will, such as mingling with the human family without being seen. They possessed other attributes only of supernatural or infernal beings. These apparitions moved freely among the members of the Glee Club, and from observations taken on the spot seemed not to disturb the equanimity of the meeting. However, it was reported that a feeling pervaded the assembly that the sanctuary was being violated in some way or other. Therefore, resolutions were passed that a countersign would be used in the future to exclude non-members.

Further information about this mysterious building is unknown. However, it did not deter the group from using the building for practice and from holding public concerts. One such performance, featured as a "Grand Concert" in Elizabethtown on December 11 by the 19th Regiment, included the Zouave Glee Club and the Officers' Band. They were assisted by the ladies of Elizabethtown and were under the immediate direction of Prof. J. C. Riddell. In an advertisement in that same issue of the *Gazette*, Prof. Riddell offered services to the public as an instructor of the piano, melodeon and violin for a moderate charge.

M. J. J.

(Source: *The Zouave Gazette*, Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 6, 1861.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Most people who have been by the Hardin County History Museum lately are very impressed as to what is on display. Even those of us who have been involved from the outset are amazed at how far we have come in the past two years since we organized. This venture would not have materialized without the efforts of many volunteers and donations from many groups and individuals. I want to personally thank everyone who has supported this endeavor. The Museum has been a long time effort, but I think the people of Hardin County can take pride in what we have.

The Downtown Walking Tour is now going on. It runs from June through September every Thursday Night at 7:00. If you have friends or relatives in this would be an economical way to entertain while they learn about some of our characters from the past.

Our presenter for the July Meeting will be Dr. Lynnwood Montell. Dr. Montell a History Professor from Western Kentucky University will speak on haunted houses in Kentucky. Call Meranda to make your reservations for this dinner meeting on July 26th.

I look forward to seeing everyone at the next meeting.

Kenneth L. Tabb

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT MEETING

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, July 26, 2004, at the Commonwealth Lodge, 708 East Dixie Avenue, Elizabethtown. The buffet-style dinner will be at 6:30 PM EDST. Following the meal, there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes to allow clearing of the tables. The program will follow.

The program, "Kentucky's Haunted Houses," will be presented by Dr. Lynwood Montell who now resides in Oakland, Kentucky. A native of Monroe County, Dr. Montell cherishes memories of growing up in a rural Kentucky setting that, before the advent of radios during his early years, was filled with family and community storytelling situations on Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons.

Dr. Montell holds degrees from Western Kentucky University and Indiana University. He taught at Western Kentucky University for thirty years, and also has taught at Campbellsville University, the University of Notre Dame and U. C. L. A. Across the years, Dr. Montell has authored seventeen books. Most of his books draw heavily on oral history, history, geography, and folklore. He is a fully retired teacher, but shall never give up his writing ventures.

For dinner reservations, telephone Meranda Caswell at 765-2515 by Sunday, July 25. Membership in the Society is open to all interested persons. Annual dues are \$8.00.

Exciting things are happening at the Hardin County History Museum. If you have not been there lately, you have missed something. Hours are 10 am to 2 pm Wednesday through Saturday; and for the summer, 6 to 9 pm on Thursday evenings. Volunteers to staff the Museum during those hours are always needed. See Kenny Tabb.

Gary Kempf (1/2005)
705 Grant Circle
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