

Bits and Pieces

of Hardin County History

A PUBLICATION OF HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL XX NO. 4

MARY JO JONES, EDITOR

WINTER 2002

SEVERNS VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH



112 W. Poplar St.



102 W. Dixie Ave.

On June 17, 1781, under the shade of a green sugar tree, near Andrew Hynes' fort, a Baptist Church was constituted with eighteen members, fifteen white and three black. Elder John Gerrard was ordained first pastor. This church is now known as the Severns Valley Baptist Church, and is now the oldest Baptist church in Kentucky.

After several log churches were used, the group, in 1834, erected a brick house of worship at 112 West Poplar Street (now the Riasok Shrine Club). This building served the church until 1896.

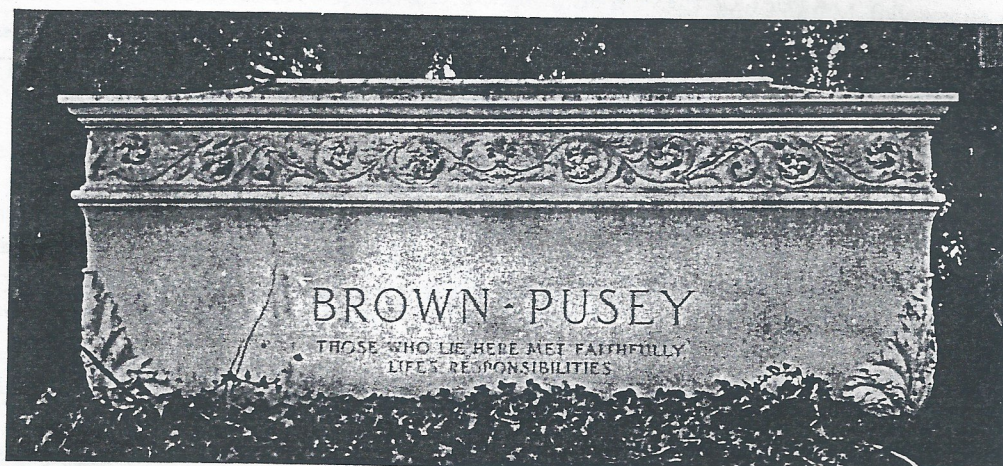
In 1896, during the ministry of Rev. J.M. Bruce, a new building was erected on the corner of West Dixie Avenue and Mulberry Street (now the location of the City Hall). This handsome edifice served the church until 1955. At that time the church erected new facilities at 401 West Poplar Street.

According to a publication by the Church, the story of the Severns Valley Baptist Church is more than the tale of six buildings on five different sites. It is the story of a church taking a stand against slavery, organizing a Sunday School to teach the Bible, supporting missions in Elizabethtown and Hardin County and elsewhere, and other various projects in the United States and around the world.

(Sources: *History of Elizabethtown and its Surroundings* by Samuel Haycraft; *Severns Valley Baptist Church Directory* 1973.)

Brown-Pusey Cemetery Monuments

Contributed by Roy Keith, Sr.

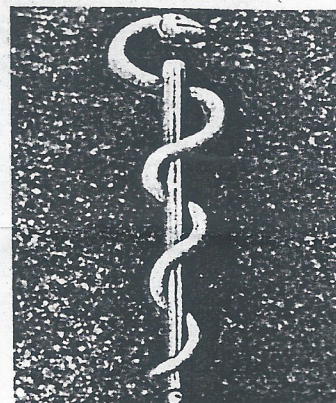


(Photos by M. J. Jones)

Sarcophagus



Oak Leaves
(Detail)



Caduceus
(Detail)

The Brown-Pusey monument and lot in the Elizabethtown City Cemetery (Lot 524, Section N) is one of the finest family memorials in this nation. Pink Westerly Granite, quarried in Rhode Island, was one of America's premier materials. (The quarry has been closed since the mid 1950's.)

The central memorial, which was furnished by a Chicago firm, is one of the larger pieces ever to be cut in this material. It weighs approximately sixteen tons. Its style is that of a sarcophagus, a Greek design used first for the monument of King Philip, father of Alexander the Great. Acanthus, a common plant in Greece that symbolizes Heavenly Gardens, is sculptured around the top of the sarcophagus. Most of the ledgers and steps are carved by hand with the oak, a tree, like the Brown-Pusey family, that stands for strength and dependability.

The grave ledgers are all carved in bas-relief with a caduceus on each doctor's ledger. The lettering is hand carved in Classic Roman letters. The steps and coping are custom cut to fit the contour of the hillside.

In 2002 dollars, if the material and skills were available (they are not), the cost for the work on this lot would exceed one million dollars.

LEGAL MARIHUANA GROWN IN HARDIN COUNTY IN 1942

Mary Josephine Jones

Form 788
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

U. S. Registry Number 11960

COLLECTOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PAYMENT OF SPECIAL TAX

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR

District KENTUCKY December 12, 1942, 19

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the records of this office show the following with reference to the payment of Special Tax and the issuance of Special Tax Stamp:

Stamp Number 3469 Date of issue April 27, 1942

Issued to F.M. Gray & Lewis Gray

For business of MARIHUANA CLASS 2 No.

Carried on at Glendale, Ky.

For period commencing JUL 1 1942 Amount of tax paid, \$ 1.00

Notice.—Evidence satisfactory to the Collector of Internal Revenue having been furnished that the above stamp has been lost or destroyed, this certificate is issued, to be posted in the place of business of the above-named as evidence of payment of the special tax specified.

S. P. Yegor
Collector, Dist. of Ky.

(From the author's files)

Permit issued to F. M. Gray and Lewis Gray (not actual size)

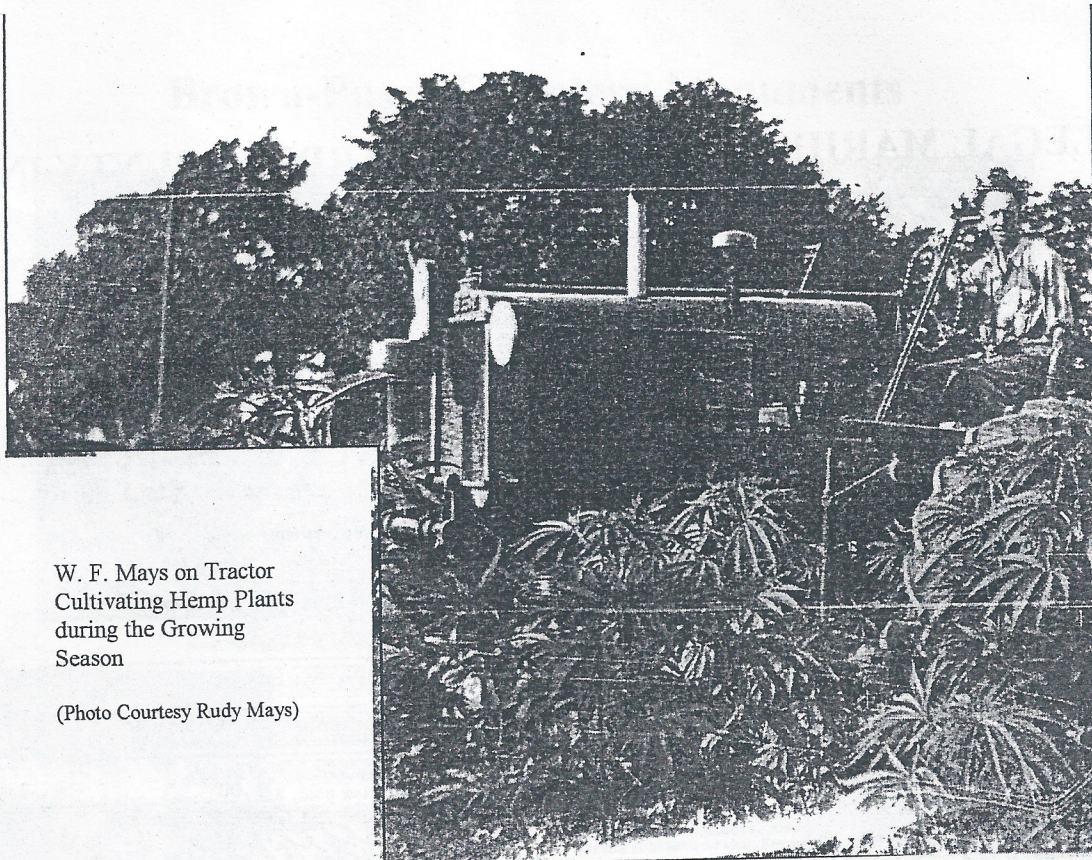
Over the years for many reasons, the production of hemp had been expanded, contracted, expanded, contracted, legally or not. In one of the "expansion" phases, legal crops of marihuana were grown in Hardin County during World War II.

With the fall of the Philippine Islands early in 1942, imports of Manila hemp, sisal and jute fiber were largely cut off. These fibers were used primarily in the making of rope, an increasingly necessary commodity for an expanding United States Navy. With this serious shortage of fiber, the United States government feverishly sought to bring about a tremendous expansion in the domestic hemp industry.

A resurgence in the growing of hemp, once a prominent crop in Kentucky, to produce fiber for bagging and naval cordage became a major war production goal. The planting of some 18,000 acres of hemp in Kentucky was planned for 1943. However, first of all, a crop of seed for planting in 1943 had to be grown in 1942.

According to A. J. Thaxton, Hardin County Farm Agent at that time, farmers in this area made an early response to the request to produce the seed.

Because the narcotic laws were involved, each grower was required to obtain a special license before he could obtain a supply of seed for planting. This permit, which cost \$1.00, was issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The holder was allowed to grow "Marihuana Class 2 No." for a period commencing July 1, 1942; no limit was stated as to the size of the crop, and no expiration date was specified. I remember seeing the late Lewis Gray of Glendale from time to time in downtown Elizabethtown; and with the slightest prodding, he would tell me of the marihuana crop he and his father had grown, and display the permit which he seemed always to have in his wallet.



W. F. Mays on Tractor
Cultivating Hemp Plants
during the Growing
Season

(Photo Courtesy Rudy Mays)

In 1942 after growers had been enlisted, demonstrations were held during the season to educate hemp producers in the cultivation of the plants to produce seed. In April, farmers gathered on the farm of W. F. Mays near Glendale to observe the proper procedure for planting the seed. In August a representative of the University of Kentucky conducted a demonstration on the Mays farm to show farmers the procedure for removing male plants and harvesting the seed crop. The last demonstration was held at the same farm in October. At that time farmers could observe the threshing and cleaning of seed from shocks of hemp that had been previously cut.

In 1992 I became interested in this project, and talked with a number of persons who had been involved.

Rudolph Mays explained to me about the crop produced by his father, W. F. Mays, near Glendale. He said Mays raised fifteen to twenty acres each of two years. It was planted with a modified corn planter, in checkerboard rows, in hills three feet apart each way--straight rows no matter which way one looked at the field. Someone else said of Mays' crop that one could smell it when he got near it, just driving down the road.

John Wallace, who during the war years had a large farm in the Youngers Creek Valley section of Hardin County, told me that he grew probably 100 acres per year, for two years; that he produced only seed. He described the method of cultivation: the hemp was grown in hills, three feet apart each way, one plant per hill. Wallace said it was cultivated like one would till tobacco or corn--just keep the weeds and grass out; no fertilizer or spraying was needed. When the crop ripened, it was cut and shocked like corn. After it dried out, according to Wallace, a large tarpaulin was spread on the ground near the shock, which was turned over, and the seeds were beaten out with something like a tobacco stick. Following the extraction of the seeds, Wallace said, the entire residue was burned--all the stalks, leaves, etc. After the seed was cleaned, it was taken to a receiving station in either Hodgenville or Louisville, where growers received the guaranteed price of \$8.00 per bushel. He said he couldn't remember the yield, but that his income from the sale of the seed was about \$100 per acre. "I believe I can safely say that there was never even one cigarette made and smoked from my crop the whole two years I raised it," Wallace added.



(Photo Courtesy Rudy Mays)

W. F. Mays beside Shock of Curing Hemp Stalks

Wallace recalled going around in his neighborhood seeking to enlist other farmers to take part in the program.

Jack Snyder told me that he was a young teenager when his father grew a crop of hemp for seed during World War II. He said his father would not let the boys go to the field on very hot days, that the heat of the sun on the leaves caused a "dizzying" aroma.

In one of my conversations with Lewis Gray, he recalled that he had raised three acres of the crop in each of two years. He also related that he and his neighbor Mr. Hatcher had heard of the "dizziness" some persons reported from smoking the leaves. To try for themselves, he said the two of them took some of the leaves and went down by the creek and smoked them, but didn't feel any effects.

Dr. David T. Lewis, in a conversation I had with him on December 21, 1992, recalled that his father, David R. Lewis, had grown a crop of the hemp. "I think just about everybody grew it. They said it was for the war effort," Lewis added.

In a more recent conversation, Dr. Lewis described the method his father used to extract the seed--quite different from that described by others. A modified combine, used to thresh wheat, belonging to a neighbor was used on the Lewis crop, thus eliminating some of the laborious hand work.

On November 19, 2001, I talked to Jerome Peerce, who is now more than ninety years of age, about the hemp crop he raised in 1942. He and his father, W. J. Peerce, were operating the farm together at that time. His story about planting and cultivation was almost identical to others I had heard. When the plants matured, they were cut and put in shocks which were left to dry for ten days or two weeks. Then a large tarpaulin, about 20 feet square, was spread on the ground near the shock; it was overturned, and the seed were beaten out with something like a bean pole or tobacco stick.

The Peerces used a combine to clean the seed that had been beaten from the stalks--to separate out the chaff, dirt and leaves. The pure seed was extracted and bagged, and the trash was allowed to accumulate on the ground nearby, in the hog feeding lot out behind the barn. They also performed this cleaning process for a number of their neighbors, and quite a pile of debris resulted.

Jerome said that on one frosty morning--it wasn't his day to do the early feeding--his father came to his door and got him out of bed, telling him to come to the hog lot quickly, that something bad had happened to the hogs. He hurried toward the hog lot. Before he arrived there, he could hear the hogs snoring, even from 200 yards away. When he reached the lot, he saw the hogs, lying on their backs, feet up in the air, all fast asleep, snoring loudly. The men prodded the hogs and got them on their feet. The hogs would run or walk fifty feet or so, then drop down and resume sleeping and snoring. The men kept that up until they'd run the hogs two or three hundred yards. After several repetitions of this, the hogs seemed to act like drunk persons, sobering up. They had been sleeping all night on that hemp straw, and the Peerces concluded that they had become intoxicated, or poisoned, or "high" from sleeping on that debris.

The Peerces had intended to sell or use for their own meat most of these hogs. However, they were persuaded by a neighbor to sell some of the gilts for breeding. In talking to the neighbor the next spring about his hogs, the man related that he had terrible luck with them--that those hogs had abnormal litters, only two or three piglets each, and those were small and deformed. Jerome said he had always wondered if sleeping one night on hemp straw caused deformity in the piglets.

Kennard Peden related a similar story about hogs which appeared to become "tipsy" after being confined overnight in a shed in which dried hemp plants had been scattered about to provide bedding for his hogs.

William H. Jenkins recalled his experience with a hemp crop. . He said he agreed to raise some because he thought it was the patriotic thing to do and because he thought he could make some money on the seed. He stated he had planted in one particular area an acre of corn which had grown to be about a foot high. He disked up the corn and replanted the area in hemp. He sold the hemp seed for \$43, and said he could have made more on the corn, because he would have used it for animal feed. Raising hemp was hard work, Jenkins remembered, because it was labor intensive--it had to be cut by hand, shocked, and the seed had to be beaten out by hand on a windy day so the trash would be blown away.

In all cases, after the seed was extracted, the entire residue was required to be burned. (Obviously, some growers didn't understand that.) Several people described to me the thick, acrid, yellow smoke which resulted, and some even reported a dizzying effect from the smoke.

I was also told by several persons that for many years afterwards, marihuana plants came up in idle fields and fence rows as a result of stray seeds left over from the wartime crop, and perhaps even today in the Rolling Fork area.

Many of the persons I talked to recalled farmers who had participated in this program. Those mentioned to me included John Wallace, Lewis Gray and his father, W. F. Mays, Dr. Ora Schneider, W. M. Logsdon, Kennard Peden, Jerome and W. J. Pearce, David R. Lewis, Albert Harned, Ed Stange, Luther Taber, William H. Jenkins, and Campbell Wade.

While most of the crops grown in Hardin County in 1942 were for the production of seed, 100 acres of hemp for fiber were grown on the Ora S. Schneider place, known as the old Coakley farm on the Bardstown road. Dr. Schneider had grown ten acres of hemp for seed in 1941 and had received a very satisfactory yield, sufficient to plant the following year's crop.

By the time hemp for fiber could be produced in any quantity in the United States, other sources of supply had been found. There was increased importation of fibers from Latin America and India, and the progress of the war in Italy had led to the prospect of renewed importation of Italian hemp. It was a costly program for the United States, estimated by some to have been \$30,000,000. Small benefit was derived from it; however, it did serve as insurance against a lack of fiber, without which the war effort would have been seriously impaired.

(Sources: Personal Interviews; Files of *The Elizabethtown News*, 1942; James F. Hopkins, *A History of the Hemp Industry in Kentucky*, Lexington, 1951.)

HORSES AND MULES

Mary Josephine Jones



(Photo Courtesy Don Brandenburg)

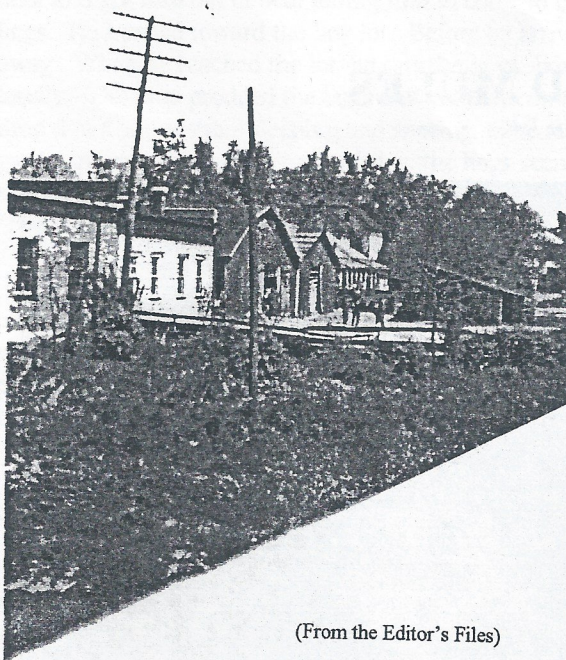
Livery Stable and Sale Barn Located at Race St. & Plum Alley.
The Facade of this Building Can be Seen Today

For a number of years early in the twentieth century, Elizabethtown claimed the distinction of being the largest mule market in Kentucky. On January 15, 1905, headlines of a front-page article in an Elizabethtown newspaper proclaimed, "Elizabethtown is the Leading Mule Market in Kentucky." During the preceding week there were at least fifteen mule buyers from all points in the South in Elizabethtown, and every big market in the South was represented. The sales of mules here that week amounted to about \$50,000, which was considered very large business for one week. Top prices were received by Goodin and Kimball of Toniaeville and Bond of Vine Grove. Each sold a carload of extra fine, large mules for \$200 per head.

It was anticipated that before the season ended, from 1500 to 2000 mules would be shipped from Hardin County. During the winter, local dealers were searching all territory within 100 miles of Elizabethtown for mules, but very few were to be had.

There was also a brisk business in the horse market, but far more mules changed hands. Mules were in demand in the South, primarily for work on cotton plantations and in other farming operations.

During World War I, the reputation of Elizabethtown as a horse and mule market had spread throughout Europe, and representatives of the French Army came to Elizabethtown to acquire the



(From the Editor's Files)

Brandenburg & Pearl's Horse Lot
(Photo taken from Bridge on E. Dixie Ave.)

animals. They contracted with several dealers, the largest order going to Rod Warfield of Long Grove for 2,000 mules, which is equivalent to forty car loads. S. W. Winterbower of West Point, as agent for the French Army, in November, 1914, acquired a carload of horses to be used by the French cavalry which were shipped from West Point to the French Army officials in Memphis.

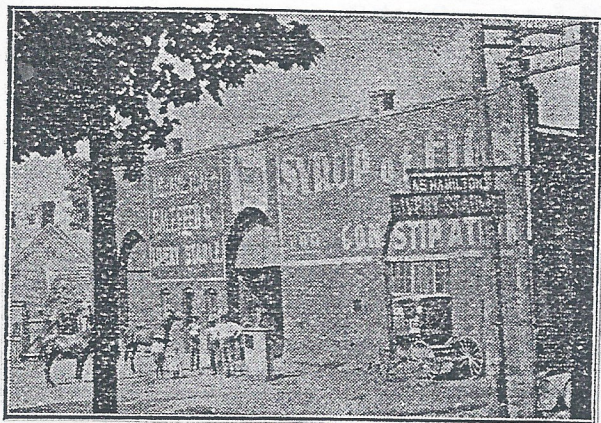
There were several large sale barns in Elizabethtown. One, on Race Street where Herb Jones Chevrolet is now located, owned by W. A. Brandenburg and various associates, can be seen to this day. In December, 1914, Bond Brothers contracted for the construction of a large mule barn in the "round house bottom" between and I. C. and L. & N. railroads. This structure was 72 by 128 feet and cost about \$1500. A. S. Hamilton was proprietor of a business located on South Main Street which engaged in the sale, feed and livery stable business. It was in this stable that the horses of General George Armstrong Custer's troops were stabled during their stay in Elizabethtown in the 1870's.

R. B. Park, the second mayor of Elizabethtown, was one of the largest mule dealers

and made several trips to Atlanta each year to dispose of the animals he had purchased. He owned and operated a large barn on the corner of South Mulberry and Helm streets. He bought and sold many car loads during a season, shipping them to Atlanta and selling them on the winter market there. When he assembled a car load, he had them shipped first to Elizabethtown and fed them at his barn. When a shipment was received or sent over the L&N Railroad, the mules were driven from the railroad station, along East Dixie Avenue, around the courthouse, to Mulberry, and thence to his barn. The mules were loose on the street until they reached the barn. So far as is known, no one was ever injured by them.

Claude L. Pemberton was undoubtedly the most knowledgeable and successful horse and mule dealer in Elizabethtown in the years just before and after World War I. During one week in January, 1916, he shipped out of Elizabethtown three car loads of mules, and was actively traveling about the nearby counties in search of more. He was reputed to be one of the best known stock dealers in this part of the State. He had during that season bought and sold more mules than any other man in Kentucky. He was purchasing artillery mules, which are large and heavy animals, for foreign governments. He was also buying small draft mules for shipment abroad and mules for the southern market for work in the cotton fields. During the winter months, he bought and sold 2,000 head of mules. Pemberton was considered the best and fairest buyer on the local market, and was believed to have made a considerable amount of money. Following World War I, he became a nationally known judge of horses, and frequently traveled about the country to judge show horses.

In 1914 Pemberton purchased *Hazel Dawn*, the undisputed champion show horse of Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri in 1913; for \$4,500, believed to be the most valuable piece of horseflesh ever brought to Elizabethtown to that time. She was a six-year-old chestnut and was undefeated in the show ring during the preceding season, taking the championship prizes at the Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky State Fairs, as well as the Bluegrass Fair in Lexington. Pemberton bought her for Fred Wolfe, of Cuba and immediately shipped her to Havana. In April, 1914, Pemberton shipped sixteen head of pedigreed horses to Wolf which were perhaps the most valuable animals ever shipped out of Hardin County. All the horses were registered in the



(From the Editor's Files)

A. S. Hamilton's Stable & Sale Barn

American Saddle Horse Registry. The objective of this project was to win a large share in the \$14,000 offered by the Cuban National Livestock Exhibition and to introduce to the Cuban people a type of pedigreed horse that they might decide to keep and to breed.

Rod Warfield, in addition to being a large mule dealer, was also interested in race horses, and he had young horses named *Daddy Holbert*, *Miss Lizzie*, and *F. G. Corley*. *Daddy Holbert* was particularly successful, and many residents of Elizabethtown profited by the races that he won at Churchill Downs.

Warfield was successful most of the time; however, in January, 1916, he suffered considerable losses with mules he shipped to Atlanta. He lost thirteen in one car load and ten in another that died quite suddenly from some unknown malady.

Watkins, Carrithers & Co., live stock commission dealers in Louisville, were also very successful. The firm was composed of Taylor Watkins of Elizabethtown, Clay McCandless also of Hardin County, and Mr. Carrithers from Central Kentucky. Their sales during the year 1907 amounted to \$3,050,510, and was very likely the best

showing made of any firm doing business in the Louisville stockyards.

As in most successful businesses, the unscrupulous always appear to attempt unlawful gain. In December, 1914, a man, giving his name as C. Berry and his home in Mexico, arrived in Elizabethtown, professing to be a breeder and fancier of fine horses. He made several deals for horses, including two stallions from Sheriff J. S. McMurtry. Local dealers regarded him with suspicion from the beginning, as he was a very liberal buyer, always giving the first price asked by the owner. He drew a check through a local bank on the First National Bank at El Paso, Texas, for \$2500, and the local bank was advised shortly by telegram from the Texas bank that C. Berry had no account there. Simultaneously Berry disappeared, having driven to Cecilian, from whence he reportedly left town on a freight train. He did not get away with any horses, as all owners waited for the money before delivering their stock. He did, however, neglect to pay a ten days' board bill at a local hotel.

Local dealers during that period included Pemberton Bros., R. B. Park, B. F. Collins, Rod Warfield, R. E. McDowell, W. A. Brandenburg, Glasscock & Mantle, Dave Highbaugh, Stiles McDougal, W. R. Routt, A. S. Hamilton, Beck Brothers of Sonora, S. W. Winterbower of West Point and many others.

In 1916 a deadly mule disease broke out in Atlanta, virtually putting the markets there out of business. While local dealers continued trading in other markets, the volume was much diminished. That, together with an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in this county in 1915, the coming of the automobile and the mechanization of farms, had a devastating effect on the horse and mule business in Hardin County from which it never fully recovered.

(Sources: Files of *The Elizabethtown News*; public records of Hardin County; author's files).

HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOOKS FOR SALE
(THESE PRICES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2002. Kentucky residents add 6% sales tax)

<i>A HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY</i> , by Samuel Haycraft, 1869; reprint 1999, hb	\$ 24.00
<i>A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN & HARDIN COUNTY</i> , by Guy Winstead, 1989, hb	30.00
<i>A SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS CONCERNING THE LINCOLNS AND HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1938; 2d printing 1999, hb	18.00
<i>BARNEY, FORGOTTEN HERO--The Story of Commodore Joshua Barney and his Connection with Elizabethtown, Kentucky</i> , by George K. Holbert, 1943; reprint 1998	3.00
<i>BEN HARDIN HELM</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1943; 2d printing 1999, hb	18.00
<i>CHRONICLES OF HARDIN COUNTY, 1766-1974</i> , compiled by Mrs. T. D. Winstead, 1974, hb	10.00
<i>DIAMONDS, RUBIES AND SAND--The Story of Philip Arnold of the Great Diamond Fraud and his Connection with Elizabethtown, Kentucky</i> , by Margaret S. Richerson & Mary Jo Jones, 1999, 22 pp, pb	6.00
<i>EAST SIDE CHRONICLE 1928</i> , reprint 2000, pb	3.00
<i>ELIZABETHTOWN & HARDIN COUNTY 1869 - 1921</i> , by H. A. Sommers, 2001, 199 pp. pb	20.00
<i>ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY 1770-1879</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1938; reprint 1959	3.00
<i>ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY, CITY DIRECTORY 1932-1933</i> ; reprint 2001	3.00
<i>FACTS ABOUT ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY, 1923</i> , compiled by Leroy Martin, 1923; reprint 1987	5.00
<i>GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER IN ELIZABETHTOWN, 1871-1873</i> , by Mary Jo Jones, 1998	3.00
<i>GLIMPSES OF ELIZABETHTOWN'S PAST</i> , Hardin County Historical Society, 1998	3.00
<i>HARDIN COUNTY AND HER PART IN WORLD WAR II</i> by W. M. Boling, 1948, reprint 2000	5.00
<i>HARDIN HERITAGE--THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY</i> , Hardin County Planning and Development Commission, 1986	10.00
<i>HISTORIC HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, COLORING BOOK</i> , Artist Barbara Gaffney, 1991	1.00
<i>JAMES BUCHANAN IN KENTUCKY, 1813</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1934; reprint 1998	3.00
<i>NOSTALGIA--THE OLDE BETHLEHEM ACADEMY</i> , by Edith Ray, 1983, hb	25.00
<i>SARAH BUSH LINCOLN</i> , Elizabethtown Woman's Club, 1922	1.00
<i>SEPTEMBER 1900 SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELIZABETHTOWN NEWS</i> , Reprint 1999	8.00
<i>THE BOND-WASHINGTON STORY</i> , by Lottie Offet Robinson, reprint 2000, 159 pp, hb	20.00
<i>THE CARRIE NATION -J. R. NEIGHBORS INCIDENT</i> , by Mary Josephine Jones, 1998	3.00
<i>THE CIVIL WAR IN HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY</i> , by Mary Josephine Jones, 1995; revised 1999	10.00
<i>THE KENTUCKY LINCOLNS ON MILL CREEK</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1937; reprint 1999, hb	18.00
<i>THE LINCOLN MIGRATION FROM KENTUCKY TO INDIANA, 1816</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1937; reprint 1999, 46 pp, pb	5.00
<i>THE LINCOLNS IN ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY</i> , by R. Gerald McMurtry, 1932, reprint 2000	3.00
<i>TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY, 1776 - 1976</i> , by Daniel E. McClure, Jr., 1979; reprint 1999, hb	65.00
<i>REVISED INDEX FOR TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY</i> , 2001, 79 pp, pb	6.00
<i>WHO WAS WHO IN HARDIN COUNTY</i> , Hardin County Historical Society, 1946; reprint 1980	15.00

Shipping is \$4.00 for the first book ordered, plus \$1.00 for each additional book ordered at the same time to the same address. EXCEPTION: Shipping for *Two Centuries...* by McClure is \$7.00.

Books are available at the Brown-Pusey House in Elizabethtown or by mail from the Society, P. O. Box 381, Elizabethtown, Ky. 42702.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT MEETING

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, January 28, 2002, at the Commonwealth Lodge, 708 East Dixie Avenue, Elizabethtown. Dinner will be at 6:30 PM, followed by the program at 7:15 PM. The meal will be served buffet style; the price is \$6.50, including tax and tip. If you do not wish to come for the meal, you are welcome to come later. **To insure adequate seating, IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY that reservations be made, either for the meal or for the program.**

The program will be a slide-illustrated presentation "Down the Ohio and into the Wilderness: The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" by James J. Holmberg of Louisville. Holmberg, who is curator of Special Collections at the Filson Club Historical Society, specializes in the history of this expedition. It is the greatest exploring venture in the history of the United States. It was truly a coast-to-coast expedition, with an important eastern legacy also. Holmberg will discuss the eastern as well as the western part of the saga and the important role that Kentuckians and Kentucky played in it.

Call Mary Jo Jones (765-5593) or Meranda Caswell (765-2515) not later than Saturday, January 26, for dinner reservations **OR FOR SEATING FOR THE PROGRAM ONLY.**

**PLEASE MAIL YOUR CHECK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$8.00
FOR DUES FOR THE YEAR 2002 TO THE ADDRESS BELOW.
ALL INTERESTED PERSONS ARE INVITED TO BECOME
MEMBERS.**

Elvin Smith, Jr.
617 Sportsman Lake Road
Elizabethtown, KY
42701



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