

Return Elvin Smith.

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Bits and Pieces

of Hardin County History

A PUBLICATION OF HARDIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

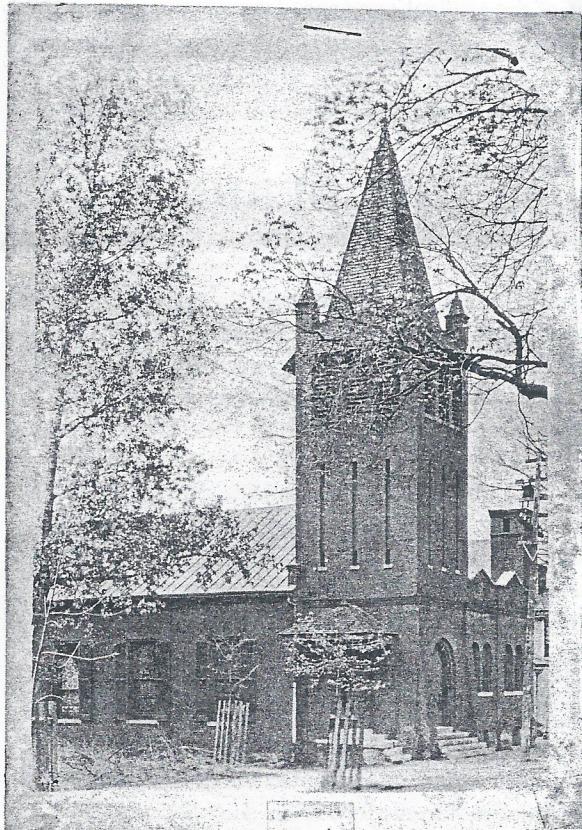
VOL XX NO. 3

MARY JO JONES, EDITOR

FALL 2001

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

One of Elizabethtown's Oldest Churches



(Editor's Files)
Presbyterian Church, Erected 1834
West Dixie Avenue, Elizabethtown

The First Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest churches in Elizabethtown, having been organized on the first Monday in January, 1829,

with the following members: Rebecca Kennedy, Maria Park, Louisa Young, Arthur Park, John McEwen, George Park, Alice Park, and Mary Ann Helm. Others were admitted as soon as their certificates were received. There were thirteen adult members when the first services were held. The Rev. William Scott, assisted by Rev. William Reynolds presided at the organization meeting.

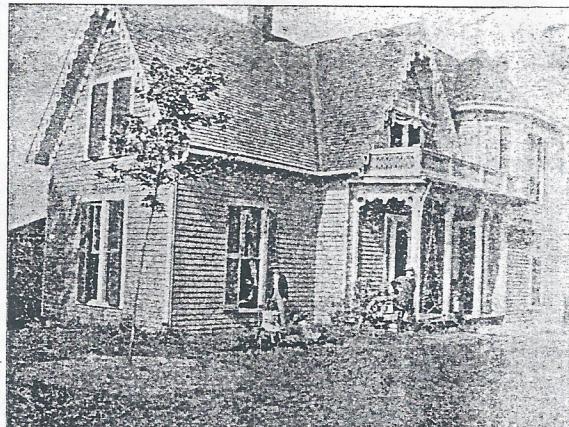
There was no church building at that time; services were held sometimes in the Methodist Church building, sometimes in the Wintersmith Hotel, and sometimes in the courthouse. The building was erected about 1834 on land given by John B. Helm. The Helm home was built about 1825 at 210 Helm Street, on a lot which extended to Main Cross Street (now West Dixie Avenue). The church was built at the eastern edge of that lot. At the time it was abandoned in favor of a new building in 1993, it was the oldest church in Hardin County in continuous use as a house of worship, being about 159 years old.

The church members evidently gave much thought to the religious training of their children and brought them for baptism. There was no Sunday School in the town at that time. When the church had been organized barely six years and there were only forty-five members, a Sunday School was organized by three of the elders in the gun shop of David Weller. Children of all denominations attended it.

In 1868 seven persons from the church, including Rev. Samuel Williams who was pastor for twenty-two years, organized under a separate body

and put themselves under a Presbytery different from the one to which the church belonged. Others joined with them. They were called the Assembly Presbyterian Church. They continued as a separate body until 1883 when five members returned to the church and five were dismissed by letter to churches elsewhere. The building erected and used by them is located at 117 N. Mulberry Street and until recently was the home of the Embry Chapel African M. E. Church.

The old parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church was located at 302 Helm Street. It was built some time during the period of 1868 to 1877 while the Rev. P. P. Flournoy was pastor of the church. It was an unusually large house with Victorian embellishments which included a large balcony over the front porch. It was a mansion for the time. All of the ministers of the church lived in this house up



(Editor's Files)
Presbyterian Parsonage, 302 Helm St.

to the time it was sold in 1966. A new parsonage was then built facing South Miles Street on the back part of the original parsonage lot.

JAMES BUCHANAN MEMORIAL PLAQUE DEDICATED

On April 23, 1934, the Hardin County Historical Society dedicated a memorial tablet to James Buchanan, former President of the United States. This plaque is now located on a wall on the second floor of the Hardin County Court House.

L. A. Faurest, Jr., local attorney, speaking at the ceremony about Buchanan's career, characterized him as an "able attorney and statesman." He said that Buchanan was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1809, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1796, Faurest said, Buchanan's father had acquired 3,610 acres of land on Doe Run in Meade County (then Hardin) and later bought a tract four miles south of the mouth of Valley Creek in Hardin County. Overlapping titles, the speaker said, brought litigation over titles, and James Buchanan came to Elizabethtown, where he remained for several months as the legal representative of his father in those litigations. Counsel for the Buchanans, Mr. Faurest said, were Ben Hardin and Greenbury Gaither, and the younger Buchanan soon returned to Pennsylvania, impressed that his father's legal interests were in competent hands here. The speaker

traced the remainder of his career through the Pennsylvania Legislature, the House of Representatives, and President Polk's Cabinet, culminating in his election to the Presidency in 1856.

Also speaking on that occasion was Sam M. Hubley, Elizabethtown newspaperman, who told of Buchanan's romance. He said that the late President had become engaged when a young man to Miss Anne C. Coleman, of Lancaster, Penna., but that the latter, growing jealous, committed suicide when the future President was 28 years old. The girl's father denied Buchanan's request to view her body, Hubley said. The speaker declared that Buchanan, the only bachelor President of the United States, remained true unto death to the love of his suicide-fiancé.

It is, of course, an interesting historical fact that James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, the fifteenth and sixteenth Presidents of the United States, resided for several months in 1813 in Hardin County.

(Material for this article was taken from an article in *The Elizabethtown News*, April 24, 1934.)

LIFE BEFORE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electricity Comes to Rural Hardin Countians

Before rural electrification, life in those areas of America essentially began at sunrise and ended at sunset. Electric power was one of the key attractions of city life in those days and contributed to the exodus of many rural residents, especially young people, from the farms.

Not long after Thomas Edison built the first electric generating station, engineers demonstrated ways of transmitting power over long distances with minimal losses. But, while it was technically possible to provide central station electric service to farms and other distant consumers, private utilities, for the most part, did not consider it economically feasible. The added cost of serving sparsely settled rural areas offered them no possibility of operating at a profit.

The impossibility of providing service to rural areas was taken for granted. The prevailing attitude of the day is illustrated by the following passage from the 1923 edition of *The Book of Knowledge*:

Today, even poor people can afford to have their homes lighted by gas or electricity if they live in a town which has gas works or an electric plant. But, we must not forget that many people live in the country, outside of towns and villages where there is no possibility of having gas or electricity. These people can have oil lamps.

Which is precisely what they had, along with kerosene lanterns, washtubs, scrub boards, wood stoves, flat irons and outdoor toilets. Rural economics were tied almost exclusively to farming, and rural life in general consisted of the same toilsome routine that had existed since colonial times.

The farmer began his day walking by lantern light to the barn where he milked cows by hand. He ended it the same way. He hauled water and mixed feed for the animals by hand because he had no electric pump or grinder. He hoped that while he was in the barn, his lantern would not overturn accidentally and start a fire.

Life was no better for the farm wife. The sheer drudgery of hauling wood and water left her stooped and bent at an early age. Her days also began before sunup. Starting a fire in a wood stove and keeping it going was no easy task if there was a draft in the room or the wood was wet. The stove furnished warmth in the winter, but in the summer, its heat made the house, especially the kitchen, an inferno. Whether to cook a meal, heat an iron or boil water for washing or canning, she had to keep the stove fired up all day and its heat remained long into the night.

The farm wife preserved food in a blockhouse, a smokehouse or a cellar. If she lived close to town and could afford it, she had an ice box for storing a few perishables and an ice man who delivered large blocks of ice two or three times a week. If she didn't have an ice box, she kept the milk, butter and fresh produce in a springhouse or in a large bucket at the bottom of a well. Neither was very convenient. With a well, the food items had to be removed every time water was drawn. With a springhouse, it was not uncommon to find an overnight flood had carried the food downstream or a warm spring rain had raised the temperature inside the springhouse, causing the food to spoil.

Washdays were all-day affairs. The farm wife began by hauling enough water to fill a copper boiler and a couple of No. 3 washtubs. She heated the boiler on the stove while in one of the washtubs, she began removing a week's worth of dirt from the family's clothes with a washboard and a cake of lye soap. The scrubbing and the soap left her hands swollen and often bleeding. The scrubbed clothes were put in the boiling water and stirred for fifteen minutes with a broomstick or heavy wooden paddle, then transferred to a second tub for rinsing. White clothes required yet another tub for "bluing" or bleaching. Finally, the heavy clothes were wrung out by hand and hung on a fence, a tree, or a clothesline to dry. With every load the process was repeated, including hauling fresh water, and as large families were the rule on a farm, a week's worth of laundry was never small.

If the home were near a stream, the distance to carry water and the amount of heat inside the house could be reduced by heating the tubs over a fire along the bank. There was no way to make ironing easy, however. Irons in those days were made of real iron, and the only way to heat them was in front of a fireplace or on top of a stove. At least two irons were necessary, so one could be heating while the other was used. The seven- or eight-pound iron was held with a thick potholder to avoid burning the user's hand. The irons collected soot and ashes from the fire and transferred them easily to the clothes if they were not wiped constantly.

There were other inconveniences to living without electricity. Homes were hard to keep clean with smoke from wood stoves blackening walls and ceilings and only straw brooms to keep dirt and ashes off the floor. Saturday night baths in a No. 3 washtub meant hauling and heating more water. But the greatest inconvenience was that a great deal of life stopped each day when the sun went down. At night one lit the home with a coal oil lamp and probably could afford to burn only one at a time. In the morning the lamp's chimney had to be washed to remove the smoke from the night before. The wick also had to be trimmed properly. If trimmed too low, the lamp gave too little light; too high made it too bright to see by. Trimmed correctly, the wick produced about as much light as a 25-watt bulb. With no more illumination than this, Father read his Bible, Mother sewed, and children did their homework around the kitchen table.

Not having electricity produced not only a life that was physically hard but also conditions that caused a steady migration from the farm to the city. Poor lighting at home and at school made children's study difficult, and academic performance suffered. Poor sanitation from lack of running water led to hookworm, dysentery and other diseases, especially in the South.

In 1935 President Franklin D. Roosevelt opened the door to rural electricity by establishing the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). Congress followed a year later by passing the Rural Electrification Act, which made money available for extending electric service throughout the countryside.

In June 1937 a meeting was held at the Hardin County courthouse to discuss rural electricity. Approximately 125 were in attendance. At this meeting committeemen were appointed, one from each of the six magisterial districts, to canvass their respective areas to determine the number of people interested in the project. Great enthusiasm was shown. However, funds were not made available to commence work until July of the following year.

On July 15, 1938, a temporary board of directors, consisting of W. R. Crawley, Harry Gatton, J. C. Brown, Grover Johnson and Pauline W. Duff, met to finalize plans for the incorporation of the Nolin Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. The charter was granted July 15, 1938. The name "Nolin" was chosen because the Nolin River traversed the area to be encompassed by the project--part of Larue, Hardin and possibly Grayson counties. Great interest was shown by the number of persons who soon became members of the cooperative.

The dream that had begun on a warm June day in 1937 was finally realized on July 1, 1939, as the first section of lines was energized. On the way out were the kerosene lamps and lanterns, wash tubs, scrub boards, wood stoves, flat irons and outdoor toilets. The farmer no longer had to carry a lantern to the barn and milk by hand. He could have an electric pump and grinder to water and feed his stock. The growth of this cooperative has been phenomenal--from 588 consumers in 1939 to 21,209 at the present time (2001).

Writing of the changes that occurred in the United States between 1932 and 1952, Marquis Childs, the Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, said:

If any of the changes that have taken place can truly be described as revolutionary, it is the transformation that has occurred on the farms in this country. Here a way of life has been profoundly altered, and yet those of us who live in cities have been more or less unaware of how extensive the alteration has been. There are many reasons for the change that has taken place. But the key may well be the extension of electric power to American farms.

(Source: Nolin Rural Electric Cooperative section, *The News Enterprise*, June 1988)

VOTE COUNTING IN DOWNTOWN ELIZABETHTOWN

(Editorial, *The Elizabethtown News*, Aug. 15, 1933)

Following the primary election in August, 1933, there had never before been a more remarkable scene presented in the history of Hardin County than the crowd of people varying from one to six hundred which stood in front of the City Hall in Elizabethtown all day Monday and all night Monday night until nearly eight o'clock Tuesday morning awaiting anxiously the count of the votes in an exciting and hard-fought Democratic primary. This was the first county primary under a new election law. Previously, the votes had been counted in the various precincts and telephoned into the county seat so the result of the Saturday primary was known Saturday night. Under the new law, where the County Commissioners were required to count the vote, Sunday intervened and the count did not begin until ten o'clock Monday morning. There were more than seventy candidates in the various races for county and district offices whose fate was held in the balance. It took twenty-two hours to tally the returns in thirty precincts. The candidates had made an intensive fight, with house-to-house campaign and many public speakings, but it was for the most part a highly respectable and impersonal contest.

Monday when the count began at ten o'clock there was a crowd including most of the candidates and many of their relatives and friends, which blocked the street from the City Hall across to the line of buildings on the other side. Automobiles had to stop and the crowd had to recede in order to allow them to pass all day long. It was seven o'clock in the evening when the seven precincts of Elizabethtown were counted, a third of the vote, but these precincts did not settle any single contest. Anxiety was pictured on the faces of all the waiting throng. A stern determination filled the people to stay there all night if necessary to learn who was nominated and, of course, who was defeated.

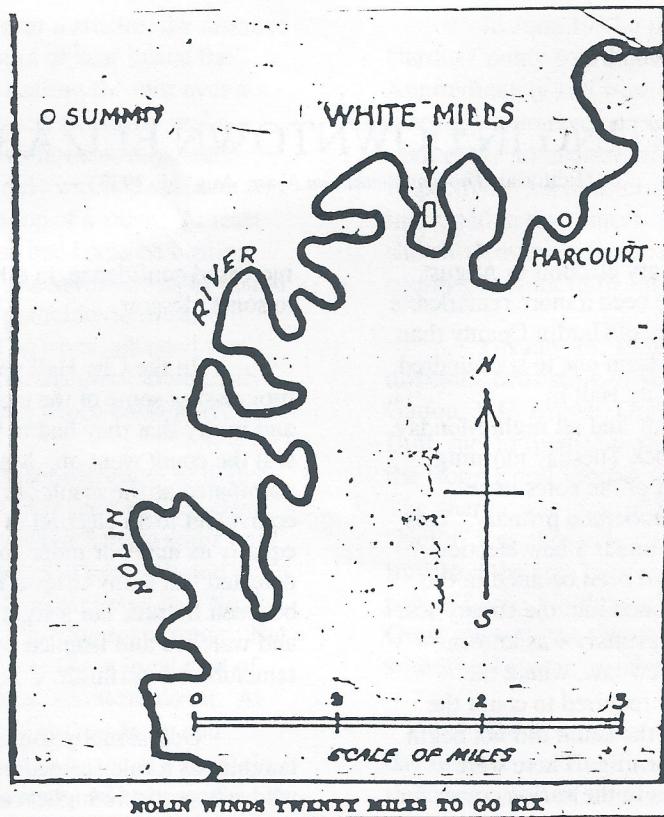
When nightfall came the anxious throng was not abated in number. Leg-weary and mind-weary, with conflicting emotions of hope and fear, they stood and watched and listened. The announcement of each precinct brought to some

increased confidence, to others increased doubts, and to some, despair.

In the City Hall where the count was progressing some of the tabulators grew so sleepy and weary that they had to be replaced by others, but still the count went on. Many good men had to be nominated as the result of this count, which was equivalent to an election in Hardin County, but equally as many or more good men had to be defeated. In many cases it had to be a choice between friends, but a sight of the crowd as it waited and watched and listened was a spectacle long to be remembered in Hardin County.

Occasionally somebody laughed, but laughter as a rule seemed to be out of order. Those whose hopes were highest and whose confidence of success was great, were often chilled by the calling of precincts which cut down their majority. By midnight a great many of the races were practically settled, but there was uncertainty because the precincts voted so differently in many of the races, and the crowd still stood there. How they did it for twenty-two hours is impossible to tell. Strong, friendly hands were laid upon the shoulders of candidates when it was evident that defeat had come. It was twenty minutes to eight when the vote in the last precinct in Hardin County was announced. There was no cheering. Eleven candidates had been chosen and nominated, and five times that many had been defeated. It was a remarkable night, a night of fear and hope mingled, a night of disappointment and chagrin and a night of success and joy.

(NOTE: Hardin was the first county in the state to complete its count because it complied with the law for a continuous count from the time it began. Other counties with no larger vote than Hardin had not completed their count by Wednesday evening. This count was conducted at the City Hall because the Hardin County Courthouse had burned in 1932, and the new courthouse was under construction at this time. The City Hall was then located at 111 W. Dixie Ave.)



Nation's "Crookedest" River Meanders Through Hardin County

The Nolin River in its course through Hardin County achieved national distinction in a report issued by the United States Geological Survey in 1932, which describes the stream as "the crookedest river in the United States." The appellation is based on a study of the southeast section of the Big Clifty quadrangle containing Big Clifty in Grayson County. The airline distance from the point where the river enters the section to the point where it leaves is six miles. To cover the distance, the river winds the tortuous course of twenty miles, all in Hardin County.

The Survey explains that the quadrangle, now diversified, was in times past a "very smooth plain standing at a level considerably lower than it does today. On this plain the streams flowed sluggishly in sinuous courses, being easily diverted by any slight obstruction--even a stranded log or earth and stones piled in a low ridge by a previous

flood. Later the plain was uplifted, and at once the streams began to deepen their channels and dissect the terrain, leaving only remnants of the former surface. These remnants, however, can be identified in many places."

Tradition has it that the stream derived its name from a tragedy involving a man named Benjamin Linn, member of a large family of pioneer settlers. Linn, so the story goes, was lost during a hunting trip, and as searchers failed to find him reported from time to time, "No Linn." The reports finally stuck as the name of the river.

The same family had a store or trading post near St. Matthews known as Linn's Station, where travelers stopped to refresh themselves.

Source: Based upon an article in the *Hardin County Enterprise*, March 24, 1932, and the editor's files.)

CAVE SPRING

Guy Winstead



7612 CAVE SPRING NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

PUBLISHED BY SHOWERS & PHILLIPS

(From the Editor's Files)

Although it was the site of one of the most historical locations in Elizabethtown, it is doubtful if many of the young people picnicking on the hill above Cave Spring seventy-five years ago were aware of the significance of the spot. It was an ideal place for a picnic, not far from town, on a hill commanding a magnificent view, with the swiftly-flowing Buffalo Creek winding around the base of the hill. On the south side of the creek, huge limestone rocks project out from the cliff, making a large and deep cave. Cool, clear water flows out of the cavern, momentarily forming a pool before plunging over the rim and falling two or three feet to join Buffalo Creek.

It was at that time that Tom Gardner made a practice of filling his wagon with straw and hauling crowds of people, both young and old, up to the top of the hill for picnics in the summertime. About 1923 an enterprising man by the name of Martin built a concrete dam across the creek to form a swimming pool not far from Cave Spring. The pool was a popular addition to their outings until a

heavy rain washed out the dam, effectively ending the water sports.

The hill, the cave, and the spring must have presented an appealing and providential sight to pioneer Samuel Haycraft, Sr., in the fall of 1779 as he searched for a suitable location in Severns Valley on which to build a fort for the protection of his family and the other members of his party. Decades later, his son, Samuel Haycraft, Jr., described the advent of his parents and other settlers in his book, *The History of Elizabethtown*:

About the fall of 1779 and the winter of 1780 the early settlers were Captain Thomas Helm, Colonel Andrew Hynes and Samuel Haycraft; each of these persons built forts with block houses. The forts were stockades, constructed of split timber then deemed sufficient for defense against the Indian rifles. The sites were well selected, each on elevated ground, commanding springs of never failing water. The forts formed a triangle equidistant a mile apart. . . . Haycraft's fort was on the hill above Cave Spring in which the flesh of many a deer,

SWIM! SWIM! SWIM!
 BUY A SEASON TICKET OF THE
CAVE SPRING PARK CO.
 AND ENJOY A DAILY SWIM.
153 SWIMS FOR \$6.00

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

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

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

Open each day from one to ten p. m.
 Open on Sunday from one to six p. m.

General Admission 25c.

CAVE SPRING PARK CO.

The Elizabethtown News, May 23, 1923

buffalo, and bear were preserved for use as salt were [sic] not to be had.

It was fortunate that the early settlers arrived at their destination in time to build their forts before the onset of the severe cold. According to Collins' *History of Kentucky*, "January, 1780, was the hard winter, game frozen in the forest and cattle around the stations." Material for the forts was abundant and at hand, for the hills and valleys were covered with virgin forest. Brawny hands felled the mighty poplars, walnut, ash, hickory, beech, and other trees and made short work of clearing the hilltop. According to Haycraft, the manner of erecting these forts was to dig a trench with spades or hoes or such implements as they could command, then set in split timber reaching ten or twelve feet above the ground. The area enclosed was large enough to accommodate six or eight cabins and a blockhouse as a kind of citadel with portholes.

Although it was said that the early settlers afterwards recalled "old fortin' days" as some of the happiest times of their lives, the hardships they encountered were very real. It was a long, steep descent from Haycraft's fort on top of the hill to the Cave Spring; and as this was the only source of water, it was necessary to make the hazardous trip often. This chore naturally fell to the women and if there was no one to accompany them for protection

Your Editor Visited
 the Site Recently
 and Attempts to
 Climb the Hill



(Photo by Judy Lay)

against a possible lurking Indian, they carried a gun as most of the women were well able to defend themselves. Margaret, intrepid wife of Samuel Haycraft, was no exception and had on one occasion to make the trip to the spring alone. As she neared the cave, her wary eye detected unmistakable Indian signs and she suspected one, or perhaps more, of the savages might be hiding in the cave. Biding her time quietly in the underbrush around the cave, she waited until an Indian (there was only one) incautiously stuck his head out of the cave. Quickly raising her gun, she shot him in the head, killing him instantly.

The fort or station, as it became known, housed and protected the Haycrafts and other families from the forces of extreme weather and countless Indian attacks for upwards of sixteen years during the most rugged period of settlement in the valley. About 1796 after the Indian menace had subsided, Haycraft was one of the first to build a home away from the fort. His two-story double log house was located on the south side of Valley Creek about where the railroad tracks are at present and across from where his mill was located.

No trace of Haycraft's fort can be found. However, Cave Spring flows along as vigorously as ever though no longer needed to sustain life as before. An immense osage orange tree standing sentinel near the top of the hill on which the fort was built may have witnessed the daily trips to and from Cave Spring, Indian attacks on the fort, and hunters leaving and returning in the unending search for food.

BEER SALES RESUME APRIL 7, 1933

(Hardin County Enterprise, April 6, 1933)

Starting tomorrow, real beer will be sold in Hardin County, and preparations [have been made] to handle this product for the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect thirteen years ago.

Frank Corley, of Elizabethtown, and Grant's Half Way House on the Dixie Highway 12 miles south of this city, have already completed their plans for the sale of beer.

Corley was the first to secure city license to retail beer and the Half Way House was the first to receive state and county license, which is issued from the office of the county clerk. Both have applied for federal licenses.

The Half Way house has ordered fifteen cases of new beer for delivery early Friday morning and reports that it will be ready to accommodate customers by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

It is understood that several other retail dealers will obtain the necessary licenses and be ready to handle beer within the next few days. One prospective dealer is reported to be considering the establishment of a beer garden on his property near town.

Among those to distribute beer to the retail dealers of this section are the local Coca-Cola and Orange Crush Bottling Works. Luke Schmidt, proprietor of the first named business, yesterday obtained a wholesaler's license from the city.

For the time being no draught beer will be sold in the county. Several dealers have expressed their intention to install apparatus necessary to supply beer on draught at a later date, when they can ascertain extent of their beer business. A dealer must be able to sell eight gallons of beer per day in order to handle it profitably.

Beer will probably retail most places in the county at 15 cents a bottle, when consumed on the premises of the retailer, and at about \$2.50 per case (24 bottles) when bought by the case.

License fees for retailers in Elizabethtown amounts to \$100, of which \$20 is the Federal tax, \$70 is the county and state tax, and \$10 is the city tax. Total license fees for retailers in the county outside of Elizabethtown amounts to \$90.

HOWEVALLEY CHURCH BURNS AT FUNERAL

Fire Destroys Building during Rites of H. P. Miller

Fire, discovered during the funeral service of H. P. Miller, destroyed the Howealley Methodist church shortly before noon on Saturday, February 24, 1934.

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

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

Emmons Miller, Jr., a grandson of the deceased, then a small boy, remembers that there was snow on the ground at the time. As he recalls,

he was carried from the building and set upon a picnic table in the yard.

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

The blaze was started by a defective flue. Most of the church furniture and pews were saved.

Howealley Methodist Church is one of the oldest and best established religious organizations in the county, serving a wide territory. The building which burned was erected in 1883. Its value at that time was estimated at about \$4,000, and insurance of \$1,000 was carried. However, members of the church rallied around, cut timber on the nearby Pirtle place, erected a replacement building, and by the end of the year it was in use.

(Sources: *The Elizabethtown News*, Feb. 27, 1934; interviews with Charles Willyard, Magnolia Horn, and Emmons Miller, Jr.)

ELIZABETHTOWN GOLFER PERFORMS VERY UNUSUAL FEAT

Dr. W. D. Parrish, local dentist who perhaps gained his accuracy in filling cavities, played two holes in one stroke each while participating in a golf tournament being held at the Walnut Hills Golf Course in Elizabethtown on September 25, 1932. Not only did he accomplish this feat while on his second nine, but on alternate holes, No. 4 and No. 6.

Parrish was playing in a foursome with Ernest Parke, Wood Vaughn and Randall Hart, and the veracity of none of those gentlemen has ever been questioned!

Parrish, who never previously had broken 100 for eighteen holes, made a gross score of 89 for the eighteen holes in which the double feat was accomplished. Hole No. 4 had never previously been made in one stroke. Hole No. 6 had been aced on one other occasion, the player being Mrs. R. M. Layman.

(From an article in the *Hardin County Enterprise*, Sept. 29, 1932.)

New Cars

In the early 1930's it was necessary, when an Elizabethtown automobile dealer received a shipment of new cars, to go to the distribution point, such as Detroit or Cincinnati, with a driver for each car, to return the new vehicles to Elizabethtown. It was a "fun" trip, and the dealer encountered no difficulty in getting his party together. Usually the trip to the factory was made in one or two of the dealer's cars, and they were returned to Elizabethtown, along with the new ones. However, one local group had a novel experience, as related in the following article appearing in the *Hardin County Enterprise*, an Elizabethtown newspaper, on May 14, 1931:

The following local persons comprised the Marion-O'Brien airplane trip to Cincinnati last Thursday: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Robert O'Brien, Miss Gladys Cooper, Billy Cooper, Mrs. Nelson Dickey, Dr. J. H. Lex, George Massey and Elmer Weller.

The purpose of the trip was to drive back new Chevrolet automobiles to the above garage. It was an innovation in arranging car shipment here and created considerable comment about town. Messrs. Marion and O'Brien, who planned the trip, stated on their return that similar airplane parties would be sponsored by them in the future.

The airplane, occupied by the local group, took off from Bowman Field, Louisville, at 7:05 o'clock Thursday night and arrived at Cincinnati about forty minutes later. The party spent the night at Cincinnati and then drove back ten Chevrolets, returning here Friday night.

RECIPE FOR WHITEWASH

It was the custom when I was a child to whitewash almost everything in one's yard each spring. I well remember when my Grandmother Richerson would have the trunks of trees, the coal house, the "meat house" (it hadn't had any meat in it for years, but once was used as a smokehouse), the paling fence, and anything else in the yard that didn't move, slathered in whitewash. The place was sparkling white at that time, but by fall things were beginning to look "worn", and by the next spring, they were almost completely natural again. The process was repeated for another year. Just in case anyone would like to use the treatment, the following is a recipe for whitewash as given in an Elizabethtown newspaper on April 24, 1914:

Take a half bushel of unslacked lime, slack in warm water. Cover it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire.

Add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered to keep out the dirt. Strain carefully and apply hot.

M. J. J.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT MEETING

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, October 22, 2001, 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, advance reservations MUST BE MADE for either the meal or the program.**

Former Governor Louie B. Nunn will be the featured speaker. His subject will be "Industrial Hemp." Governor Nunn has made a study of the history of the hemp industry in Kentucky, as well as the industrial uses for this product. He will be accompanied by Mr. Craig Lee, who will present to the audience several products made from hemp.

This is an important meeting. Officers will be elected for the coming biennium. The Nominating Committee will present a slate of officers; additional nominations may be made from the floor with the prior consent of the nominee.

Call Mary Jo Jones (765-5593) or Meranda Caswell (360-1529) not later than Saturday, October 20, for dinner reservations **OR FOR SEATING FOR THE PROGRAM ONLY.**

Membership in the Society is open to all interested persons. Annual dues are \$8.00.

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



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