HART COUNTY

Hart County the 41st county to be formed in Kentucky, from a portion of Barren and Hardin Counties, by an act of the Legislature, approved January 28, 1819. Collins History says Hardin and Green, Green was used in forming Barren.

February 6, 1819, Governor Slaughter appointed, with the consent of the Senate, the following gentlemen to be magistrates of Hart County: William Kessinger, Richard Munford, Isham Hardy, Arthur McGoughney, George McLean, Benjamin McCaul, Philip Maxey, Robert Ferguson, Jacob Holderman, Thomas R. Holt, Thomas B. Munford, Dudley Rountree, William Whitman and Jesse Wood. Jacob Holderman declined to serve and Aylett H. Buckner, (father of General & Governor Simon Boliver Buckner) was commissioned in his stead.

Joshua Crump was appointed Sheriff, Robert S. Thompson, surveyor, Robert Miller, coroner.

Richard Jones Munford was elected the first member to the Legislature, Henry W. Underwood was appointed the first County Attorney and William Brown the 1st Jailor.

"Captain Nathaniel G. T. Hart, (in honor of whom the county received its name,) was the son of Colonel Thomas Hart, who emigrated at an early date from Harford, Maryland, to Lexington, which place became his residence, and has continued to be that of most of his descendants. Captain Hart was born at Harfordtown, and was but a few years old when his father came to Kentucky. The Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. James Brown, so long ministers at the French court, were his brothers-in-law, having married his sisters. Under the first named gentleman, Captain Hart studied the profession of law, and practiced for some time in Lexington. Shortly before the war of 1812, he had engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was rapidly making a large fortune. In the year 1812, being then about twenty-seven years of age, he commanded a volunteer company called the "Lexington Light Infantry," and Kentucky being in that year called upon for volunteers for the war in the north-west, he, with his company, enrolled themselves in the service in his country. His command rendezvoused at Harfordtown in the fall of 1812, and from thence proceeded to the seat of war. He served the winter campaign of 1812-13, a portion of the time as a staff officer. At the battle of Raisin, on the 22d January, 1813, he commanded his company, and received a wound in the leg. When taken prisoner, he found an old acquaintance among the British officers. This was a Captain Elliott, who had previously been in Lexington, and during a severe illness there, remained at the house of Colonel Hart, and was attended by Captain Hart and the family. On meeting Captain Hart he expressed himself delighted at the opportunity to return the kindness he had received, and promised to send his carryall to take Captain Hart to Malden. Captain Hart relied implicitly upon his promise, but the carryall was never sent, and he never saw Captain Elliott again. He
started from Raisin on horseback under the care of an Indian, whom he employed to take him to Malden; but had proceeded a short distance, when they met other Indians, who had been excited by the hope of a general massacre of the prisoners, and Captain Hart was then tomahawked." copied from Collins History of Kentucky, Vol 11, page 333.

MUNFORDVILLE

# 52, Munfordville, the county seat of Hart County, was laid out in 1816 by Richard Jones Munford, who owned 2500 acres of land surrounding the town, which he bought in 1801 from Robert Vaughn of Lexington. It was incorporated in 1858, and located about the center of the county, on Green River and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Plat recorded in the Hardin County Court Clerks Office.

September 15, 1818 Richard Jones Munford and Dudley Rountree were granted a permit, by the county court, to erect a warehouse for storing Hemp, Flour and Tobacco, where it had to be inspected before it could be shipped to market. Munfordville being on the opposite side of Green River, from the Amos Flatboat landing, the only means then for transporting the produce of the pioneers to an outside market.

"The English introduced hemp in their portion of America at the beginning of the Colonial Period." (It was necessary for ropes and sails needed by any sea-faring nation).

"The first Virginia law regarding warehouses was passed in November 1766, and it required warehouses be built for developing the hemp industry. It also provided that a keeper be appointed to each warehouse by the courts, set a penalty for breach of duty, fees for storage, asserted that weight and scales be provided, and said that salt and liquor could not be stored there. One of the first acts passed by the Legislature, after Kentucky had attained Statehood, in 1792, concerned the exporting of Hemp, Flour and Tobacco, was similar to the Virginia laws. The above act by the Hardin County Court, was for carrying out the State law.

Three early industries of Hart County was the smelting of Iron at Aetna Furnace and the making of Powder at Fountain Mills, which will be told under the proper head, and a meat processing plant erected by Frances Asbury Smith, possibly in the 1810's and was continued until it burned in 1862, where thousand head of cattle, hogs and sheep were killed and processed annually. The buildings of this industry covered, possibly a city block, with additional space for keeping the live stock waiting to be killed. The writer owned a picture, about twenty by twenty-four inches, of this enterprise which Mr. F. A. Smith gave to a school he was promoting the building of. This picture was in the First National Bank in Munfordville, when it was consolidated with the Hart County Deposit Bank, and the writer became the owner, which he gave to the new Hart County Library.
In the 1830's there was a boom in Munfordville of building nice large brick homes, some of which are being occupied today. They were built of brick that was burnt in the vicinity. The writer was recently asked by the Kentucky Heritage Commission to write a story of all historical places or things in Hart County. I selected seven of these old buildings, namely: the old Presbyterian Church and Green River Lodge, F. A. M. that was used as a hospital during the occupation of Munfordville, the old home of George T. Wood, the first County Court Clerk and Circuit Court Clerk, and served several years, and was a member of the State Military Board during the Civil War, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Lewis Barrett, a prominent physician and farmer in his day, he was the father of four sons, who went to Louisville and became prominent industrialist, one, Thomas Barrett was often spoken of as being one of the greatest bankers of the reconstruction period, he promoted and help form the Louisville Bankers Exchange, the homes of F. A. Smith and Richard Jones Munford, referred to in the above minutes, The old Munford Inn built by Thomas Bolin Munford, a brother of Richard Jones Munford, "Recalled by the Old Munford Inn, Bell's Tavern at Glasgow Junction and the Mammoth Cave Hotel, by Mrs. Helen F. Randolph in the Courier Journal several years ago, listing its hospitalities and food as being as good as any of the larger hotels of that day, and the two brick rooms, built across the street from the Presbyterian church, that was used by the Nurses while they nursed the sick and wounded during occupation of Munfordville during the Civil War.

The story that I submitted on these seven buildings to the Kentucky Heritage Commission were accepted and were published in their "History places of Historical value in Kentucky," a copy of which they sent me.

The two brick buildings referred to above as being used by the Nurses during the Civil War, were about twenty feet square, with a space or dog trot, as they were often spoken of. No one today know what built them or what for, were used as a school, one side for the girls and the other for the boys. Mr. P. K. Hubbard told me that he attended school in them, and that part used by the girls had a floor, but the part used by the boys had a dirt floor. About 1900 Dr. J. J. Adams used them in building a home, and today they are the office of Mr. Davis Williams, an Attorney.

The first house of worship in Munfordville was the old Presbyterian church, and it is thought to have been built in the 1830's, and was for more than a half century the only church building until the other denominations built houses of worship of their own. This building were used by all denominations as a union church, there was a different minister each Sunday in the pulpit, he preached to about the same congregation that assembled each Sabbath, made of the several denominations. For more than fifty years a union Sunday School was
maintained and its teachers were from the different denominations, and only undenominational literature was used, and this union Sunday School was continued until all denominations had erected houses of worship of their own and organized denominational Sunday Schools. The Methodist built their church in 1861, the Christians in 1904, and the Baptist in 1914. This generous spirit of the people of all denominations in the early history of the community brought close fraternal relations and fellowship among the denominations of the community was often noticed by visitors, and wondered at it, but the citizens did not think it remarkable, as they believed it should not be otherwise between Christian people. Munfordville has a colored church of the Baptist faith, also has Hart County Library and Fair Grounds. Between Munfordville and Woodsville was one of the Big Buffalo Crossings, where the enormous herds of Buffaloes crossed Green River in their migration to the north in the summer time and to the south in the fall, in traveling from their grazing grounds where the grazing was the best, also here was one of the three or more flatboat landings, which went so much to the pioneer settlers and for many years, the one here was known as Amos Landing, another at the mouth of Lynn Camp Creek and another at the mouth of Little Barren River, on the Hart County side and another on the Green County side, these was known as Port Royal. I will here copy from "Stories of Early Days by Cyrus Edwards," which will give some idea, just, Green River and the Flatboat went to this section.

"About the close of the eighteenth century the territory now within the limits of Green County, Kentucky, became populous enough to begin to set away from the primitive habits of the first settlers who located some years previously, and there was a demand for better houses, tools, furniture, etc., than had sufficed for the first few years in the rude cabins of the period, and the same condition prevailed in the portions of Barren and Hardin counties lying along said (Green) river, embracing what is now Hart County and portions of Larue, Barren and Metcalfe counties. The middle-aged women especially, after having heroically endured all of the hardships and privations of a settlement on the frontiers of civilization, now when the actual necessities of life were so abundant, began to look forward toward better society and improved manners, with a hope to give their children, particularly the well-grown-up girls, a little more of the advantages of civilization than had therefore been possible on the frontier. There were mills and carding machines, with blacksmiths and a few cabinet makers, but it was hard to build better houses or make furniture without nails, iron, screws, hinges, glass, knobs, etc., and for apparel, nothing but homespun could be had at prices within the reach of any but the very few who had brought money with them from older communities and had held on to it. The country was full of produce, but there was nothing to sell that would bring money except a few furs. It is these or like conditions, among the energetic people, that bring about trade and commerce."
"There was then living at Greensburg a man named Allen Montgomery, who had recently come from Lincoln County with a view of permanently locating. He was about thirty years old, and a carpenter by trade, and had been formerly engaged in building and running boats on the Ohio River, and had made a few trips to New Orleans, and was a man of much more than average energy and capacity. He saw the urgent need of money in the community, and told the people that if their corn and bacon could be shipped to New Orleans they would find good prices and a ready market. He agreed to build a boat and ship a load of produce if the owners of the produce would take their own risk of loss on an unknown river. His proposition was taken up eagerly and he built a skiff and went down Green River to the Ohio in order to see if it was navigable. On his return he built a boat and loaded it with corn and bacon, and a few barrels of whiskey, and about Christmas, on a good tide, he turned loose, and in due times reached New Orleans and disposed of his cargo at fine prices, and returned with his crew through the Indian country from Natches to Nashville, and then home.

He had noticed the price of tobacco in New Orleans, and on his return told his neighbors that if they would raise tobacco he would ship and sell it for them, and that there was always a marker for it. He built another boat and, on a summer rise in the river, he made a second trip with equal good fortune. In fact during the next forty years he made a trip every year - sometimes two trips - and never lost a boat, although he was caught near the mouth of the Ohio in the great earthquake of 1811. Other men soon learned the business, and boats soon became plentiful, and the business assumed vast proportions, and was continued for about fifty years or more. Montgomery was an observant man and noticed the prices and volume of everything that concerned his people. Among other things he noted that lime was in great demand at New Orleans and at very high prices, and the only supply came from the Ohio River and from foreign ports, so he induced several parties to burn lime along the river, between Greensburg and the mouth of Knox's Creek, and he shipped several loads to market and sold it for fine prices. The trade he built up in this was in corn, bacon, tobacco, lime, etc., was taken up by others and enlarged enormously, and within a few years money became plentiful, and the standard of living was greatly raised; comforts were increased among all classes; the foundation of the fortunes of the principal families of that region were laid during this period, and every luxury began to creep in."

After steamboats appeared on the western waters the flatboat crews returned on steamboats to the mouth of Salt River instead through the Indian country, and goods were bought in New Orleans and shipped to the same point and hauled from there in wagons. After this trade was well established Montgomery went into the regular service of the large tobacco freighters,
WOODSONVILLE

WOODSONVILLE was surveyed and laid out as a town by Thomas Woodson in about 1816, hoping that they might be able to secure the county seat of a new county that was in the making. James Amos, a former owner of the Woodson lands, built what became known as Amos Flatboat landings on Green River. It like Munfordville had a meat processing plants, built by Sinclair Gravin and son, William, and was in operation until the railroad days and the larger plants in the cities forced them out of the business. The Baptist built the first church in Hart County, in 1803, it was sponsored by the Reverend Jacob Locke, one of the early preachers of the community, and was its pastor for several years. At a meeting in January, 1813, a Mrs. Reynolds appeared before the church and complained that three members of the church had accused her publicly of being a witch and using witchcraft. The accusers were summoned to appear, and in February one of them appeared and reiterated the charge, she refused to give her reason therefor or to retract the charges, and at her own request excluded from the church. One of the accusers, Thomas Logsdon, being a man of moral courage and strong convictions, manfully maintained the charges and gave his reasons at length therefor. A great disturbance arose and many accusations were made by the partisans on both sides, and at a later meeting the most prominent accuser made further charges which he could not make good to the satisfaction of the church and he was excluded. Mrs. Reynolds was charged with criminal and contradictory statements and at a subsequent meeting was acquitted of this charge.

It was believed that the matter was ended, but it proved to be only the beginning. Excitement ran high in the church and extended to the general public for miles around. It was now charged that Logsdon, a man of character and standing, and of great power for good in the church by reason of his godly walk and his devotion to his own interest - a poor man - had been railroaded out of the church in disgrace, while the witch had by a corrupt influence of a few aristocrats, been acquitted that the so-called trial of witchcraft had not been investigated. Through the summer and fall the battle raged with ever-increasing severity. The opponents of the witchcraft charge had in their camp the learned...
ing and intelligence of the church, and the same sympathy of
the same elements in other churches, and of the general pub-
lic, but it was soon found out that the other side had a con-
siderable majority of the voters in that church. By good
parliamentary management the opposition compelled the fist
fight to be made on the question of jurisdiction, and the
Moderator ruled that the Articles of Faith included no pow-
er for a trial on the witch charge. The other party then de-
manded that the church should take a definite position, and
the question was propounded as an Article of Faith and a de-
mand made, by a large majority vote, that it should be set-
tled at the next meeting. The question to be voted on as an Article of Faith was as follows:

"It it consistent with divinity for the followers of
Jesus Christ to believe there is such a thing as supernat-
ural witchcraft, or to encourage the same belief?"(the
above should have been capitalized but I got started before
I realized that it was capitalized) At the same time it was
announced that if the question was answered in the affirma-
tive Mrs. Reynolds would be promptly tried as a witch.

The lines of battle were now plainly laid out and a fight
to a finish could not be avoided. There was intense interest
manifested in the outcome, not only in the Baptist churches,
but by most of the people of Barren and surrounding counties,
and many sermons were preached on the question. It was later
agreed that the matter should be decided at the regular meet-
ing on the fourth Saturday in December, 1813, and both parties
prepared for the battle.

Rev. Jacob Locke, who had organized the church and been
its pastor from the beginning, but cautiously refrained from
actual participating in the fight up to this time. He had ac-
ted as Moderator and had ruled fairly, and had retained the
respect and affection of all. It was known that he was op-
posed to the witch theory in toto, but he felt that, if the
disturbance could be quelled down for a while, the rapid ad-
vancement of education and intelligence would soon solve the
problem. He felt and said that continued public discussion of
the question in the church would disgrace the whole Green and
Barren river country, and particularly the Baptist Church, and
for these reasons held to his course of avoiding extreme of
temper and speech, and relying on Christian persuasion and in-
fluence.

But now the battle was on and the position of the church
must be made public to the world. The forces of witchcraft had
no recognized head, but up to this time had managed to maintain
and even to increase their considerable majority, and were con-
fident of success. The leaders of the opposing forces were
Peter Rowlet, Thomas Woodson and Richard J. Munford - three as cap-
pable men as could have been found in the state - and it was
left to them to muster the host and to have them on hand at
the time of the voting. The pastor now came to the front and
announced for himself a spiritual campaign, and that on the day (Friday) before the vote was to be taken he would preach at the church and give his views from a spiritual standpoint on the question at issue. The appointment was widely advertised, and in case it should be a good day a great crowd was expected, and the managers took care to have abundance of lumber on hand for outside seats if needed. Before the time appointed the Pastor visited all of the members of the church at their homes; had a prayer with them and insisted, with both sides alike, that every man and woman should attend his appointment on the day before December meeting and listen to his view of the controversy from a Christian point of view, and then to vote, as directed by prayer and good conscience, for the good of their own souls and for the freedom and welfare of their children. He had held the belief from the first that if the issue was forced to a vote there was no way to win except by a masterly appeal to the mind and conscience of each individual man and woman, and had, unknown to others at the time, made a vow that all of the ability and power that he possessed should at the crucial moment he thrown as a mass into the scale, and for several months he had been preparing for the great effort, and now from every point, Scriptural, Moral, Historical, Scientific, and Social, he was prepared to overwhelm the advocates of the Satanic doctrine.

The day came, fair and warm for the season, with an Indian Summer calm and hazy, and with it possibly the greatest crowd ever assembled in the county to hear a single sermon. Many came from Glasgow, the Knob Lick country, Lafayette, and the Silent Grove and Nolin neighborhoods, and an unusual percentage of preachers - Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterians - was in the crowd. Seats were arranged over quite of space in front of the church, and many hundreds stood up or sat upon the ground. The preacher stood in the double doors facing outward, and, owing to the power and clearness of his voice, nearly all of the vast crowd could hear distinctly. He was in the middle of his long ministerial career, and probably at the period of his greatest powers; was a finished preacher; an able logician; well versed in history and the Bible; was dreadfully in earnest, and believed that the welfare of the church and society depended upon his efforts then and there. He preached for about three hours and when finished it was apparent to all that the belief in witchcraft was doomed in that church. The next day when the vote was quietly taken the advocates of a belief in witchcraft were beaten by a large majority. A few who had been overly busy in the controversy withdrew from the church; the hand of fellowship was extended to those whose remained, and the question was raised no more publicly in the church, but the individual belief in the delusion, and sometimes in the case of whole families, died very slowly, and is even held secretly by a few to this day.

The many preachers present nearly all later preached sermons in their neighborhood against witchcraft - following the lines of the masterly effort of Father Locke - -------
The foregoing subject of witchcraft was copied from Stories of Early Days by Cyrus Edwards. Mr. Edwards died in 1939 in his 93 year. Mr. Edwards in his life time wrote many articles of history to the county papers, after his death two of his daughter, Mrs. Poynter and Gardiner, got his papers together and wrote the history, when they submitted it to the publisher he asked that they eliminate much of the former article, which we regret today.

The writer, like Mr. Edwards, has for more than 30 years, been submitting stories to the county papers. Our courthouse burned January 3, 1928 destroying all records except the first county order book "A" which was in the office of an Attorney and Historian of Hart County, Judge H. A. Watkins, who used the pen name in many of his articles "Old Mortality".

On September 14 - 17, 1862 there was a battle fought between the Confederates and the Union Armies. The Confederates thought that by destroying the long, high bridge here of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad over Green River, it was 1000 feet long and at first built 105 feet above low water, it would eliminate much of the soldiers and supplies to the Union army that had proceeded into Tennessee. General Buel was a threat to Chatanooga, and General Bragg made a faint attempt on Nashville and General Buel fell back to protect Nashville and General Bragg slipped past him and headed north for Kentucky, with the hope that he could join forces with General Smith, who had advanced through Cumberland Gap and was in the Blue Grass area, so the race was on to see which could reach Kentucky first, but Bragg reached Glasgow four days before Buel reached Bowling Green, Bragg sent General Chalmers with a body of troops to intercept Buel's forces and to capture all trains that were carrying supplies south for the Union Army. General Chalmers got the information that the bridge over Green River was being protected by a small force and though if he could capture the point it would be a feather in his cap, so he reached Woodsonville, Sunday September the 16th, and a battle lasted some time with several casualties on both sides. The Union Army were entrenched and in Fort Craig in Woodsonville and a stockade west of the railroad, and the Confederates in the open were soon defeated and Bragg fell back to Cave City, on the 16th General Bragg arrived with his whole army consisting of some 30 or 40 thousand, surrounded the Union force and demanded their surrender. There were several exchanges of notes between the two commanders, Colonel Wilder in charge of the Union garrison, thinking that he might be relieved by the arrival of General Buel's Army. About midnight of the 16th Colonel Wilder appeared at the Confederate headquarters, for a conference, General Bragg turned the matter over to General Simon Bolivar Buckner, being a citizen of this county. Colonel Wilder not having had much military training and knowing General Buckner was a trained soldier, he asked him what he would do in a similar circumstance, The General told him that he would not tell what to do but that they would conduct him on a tour of the Confederates lines and that he de-
side for himself, the tour was made and Colonel Wilder found 72 guns ready to open fire on his lines the next morning, so he made the decision that it would be best for him to surrender, which took place September 17, 1862, about four thousand men and all equipment was surrendered. General Bragg intending his march further and did not want to be encumbered with the prisoners, Paroled the entire force, allowing them to retain their side arms and their personal belongings and four days rations. On September 20th of September General Bragg evacuated Hart County and moved north to Bonneville, here he turned east toward Bardstown, which was his intentions at first, to join commands with General Smith. This movement freeing General Buell to reach Louisville where he received reinforcements and supplies of every-thing needed to meet General Bragg at Perryville on October 8, where the bloodest battle of Kentucky was fought, with about as many casualties for the number engaged as in any battle of the civil war.

I have a list of all the Post Offices in Hart County in 1849, taken from a Postal Directory, Woodsonville being one of them, so I will copy the list here:

Bacon Creek, John Rowe, Postmaster
Bear Wallow, James Terry, "
Clear Point, John E. Abbott, "
Glen Brook, John R. Cobb, "
Green River, Henry G. Twyman, "
Hammons Villa, R. S. Thomas, (who was killed by Guerillas, Monroe, Joshua Brents, May 5, 1865.)
Munfordville, James C. Rush, "
Rio, W. W. Watkins, "
Three Springs, James W. Pointer, "
Woodsonville, Robert D. Hughes, "

ROWLETT'S STATION

Rowlett's Station located on the L. & N. Railroad was named after John W. Rowlett the station agent at this point. Here another battle was fought December 17, 1861, it like the battle at Woodsonville, was fought, in an effort to destroy the Railroad bridge, it being the longest and highest and across Green River, was a strategic object if destroyed to impede the reinforcements and supplies to the Union Army then in Tennessee. It was fought principally by the Texas Rangers, Confederates, and the 32nd Indiana Infantry, Union. Rowlett's Station being a small village, today it has one store, but in its better days there were four or five stores, but the trade has drifted to the larger cities, it has a Methodist and Baptist churches, adjoining each other, and its school, like most all others have been closed or consolidated, it had a Post Office in 1878.
HORSE CAVE

# 27. Horse Cave is located on the Railroad about eight miles south of Munfordville, was begun about the time the railroad was being built in 1858, it is a thriving little city, it has five Tobacco Warehousing Companies that operate seven floors where about fifteen million pounds of tobacco are sold annually, a redrying plant for preserving and packing it into hogsheads for storing until it is ready to be manufactured, several stores that handle most every thing needed today, a Methodist, Baptist, Church of Christ, Catholic, and a colored church of the Baptist denomination.

Horse Cave in Hart County and Cave City in Barren County, are not a part of the common school system, consolidated in about 1952 or 3, in about 1957 they erected a High school just in the Hart County, they being only about four miles apart and each maintain their Elementary school in their old buildings.

Many years ago some of the citizens changed the name of the city from Horse Cave to Caverna, but the Railroad would not agree to reprint all their records to change the name and the name was restored. Tradition has it that a horse became frightened and ran into a depression, possibly twenty feet deep, in the heart of the city, this depression is about 150 feet long by about 100 feet wide, at the west end there is still a deeper drop, in which there is a nice stream water that runs about 100 feet where it pours into a much lower depression and disappears.

PIKEVIEW

# 5. Pike View, a small town on the old Highway 31 E, has one store and Post Office, the Post Office was first named Pike View, but some one in a letter to the Postal Department got the name Pike View confused with PItteville, and the Department asked that they send a new name for the office, and there being an old wheat drill sitting around, had the name Dovagiac, which they submitted, and the name was changed to Dovagiac, later Congressman Creel asked the postmaster if he would like the name changed back to Pike View, which it was.

EUDORA

# 28. Eudora is a small village in the southwest part of the county, has its store and a Christian church and cemetery adjoining and near by is a Missionary Baptist church and a cemetery.

CELERY

Celery is a small place on the line between Hart and Green Counties, it has a store and a few home mostly in Green County.
AETNA FURNACE

Aetna Furnace was located on Lynn Camp Creek, about four miles above its mouth in Green River, which was quite an industry in smelting and molding cast iron articles used by the inhabitants of a large area.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded this 13th day of February, 1818 between Jacob Holderman of one part and Rufus Whiting of the second part and Charles Wilkin, of the third part, WITNESSETH, that whereas the said Holderman, Whiting and Wilkins being joint owners of the Aetna Furnace in Hardin County, (then) it is hereby covenanted and agreed that the said Holderman shall have the management and direction of the said furnace for the term of one year, to have entire control of the said furnace and all persons employed now and hereafter, together with all sales of the proceeds of the said works, to collect the outstanding debts & make contracts for the purpose of carrying said work's, and do and perform all the duties of a manager, subject however to the instructions of a majority of the owners of the said furnace. The said Holderman is to receive for his services one thousand and one hundred dollars per annum & boarding of himself and family out of the proceeds of said furnace. At that time the salary was equal with the Governor of Kentucky.

The ore to operate the furnace was found in the surrounding community, and there was possibly as many slaves to dig the ore and attend the furnace, burn the charcoal needed to smelt the ore, and other things needed for its operation.

"Jacob Holderman became the owner of the entire business, during the life of Jacob Holderman Aetna Furnace was a notable success. While its records have disappeared and an accurate account of the extent and volume of the business can now be given, it is well known that its products were distributed widely in Kentucky and adjoining states."

"By the end of the year 1826, the Aetna furnace property, of which Jacob Holderman was then the sole owner, including not less than Ten thousand and five hundred acres of land, or approximately seventeen square miles", in Hart, Larue and Green County, Kentucky. The water powered force on Big Brush Creek in Green county was a part of this enterprise.

To give a little account of the business I will add here a sale bill listing some of its products and especially how little money changed hands in some of its business.

In about 1837 there occurred a mysterious epidemic in which several died and others made sick. The best doctors were called in to determine the cause, but it was thought that it was caused by the sulphuric fumes from the Stack. The fur-
nace being located on low grounds and surrounded almost on all sides by high hills, and the cabins of the slaves were located around the side of the hills and about on a level of the top of the stack, and at this time it was possibly a time of high air pressure, that held the fumes low to the ground.

In addition to the iron business, a dam and water mill was built across Lynn Camp Creek, at which wheat and corn was ground, but I am telling of it in my listings of early Mills.

FAIRTHORN

Fairthorn was a Post Office and store located less than a half mile, and in the same hollow in which Aetna Furnace was located. Fairthorn was given a Post Office, but the persons interested in it was asked to submit three names, from which the Post Office Department would select a name for the office, the names submitted was "Rattle Snake, Smoky Hollow, and Fairthorn. It being a bright sunshiny day and the ground was covered with snow, and in their view was a large thorn tree, which gave the name FAIRTHORN.

POWDERMILLS

Powder Mills was a small community where Powder was made at a very early date, in Collins History of Kentucky, Volume 11 Page 374, is the following, "Powder Mills - On Lynn Camp Creek, near the line of Green county, was an extensive Powder Mill, which during the war of 1812, and for a number of years after, produced large quantities of powder".

Tradition has it that powder made here was shipped by flatboat down Green, Ohio, and Mississippi and was used by Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

Powdermills was often listed as "Fountain Mills". The following was copied from the Courier Journal January 30, 1928. "Life in Louisville 100 years ago."

"Brookings Street and Company advertised that they had leased the Aetna Furnace and New Aetna forge and would make castings, hollow ware and machinery and bar iron. The Powder Works of S. Bookings, in the same neighborhood, would supply unlimited quantities of powder on order.

"In the same issue of the same paper for March 26, 1928, under the same heading as above, the following is given as a report to the Public in March, 1828."

"Samuel S. Bookings, Fountain Mills, Hart County, advertised that much pains was taken to maintain his powder at high quality and that agents were required to sell it at uniform pri-
ces, $5.50 per keg of 25 pounds for rifle powder, $3. a half keg for artillery powder, whole keg $5., this powder answers well for musket, cannon or blasting. Mr. Bookings added that the iron works, were in full blast, conducted under the name of Brooking & Company. These works had always on hand a full supply of castings, for which Gray & Stewart, Louisville, were agents.

"Just how long this firm of Brooking, Sterrett & Company continued to operate the furnace does not appear. And it is not known whether there was any subsequent leases of the property." The writer of this article wishes to answer the above question, as he has an old deed, bearing date of 5th of June, 1833 between Nancy D. Bookings, Executive and widow of Samuel S. Bookings, Decd., and others to Thomas Gibson, transferring the tract of land upon which was located the powder works. This deed was found in the attic of the old log home of Thomas Gibson, the last person to operate the Powder Mills. He died in 1847. Powder was made here for the Civil war. The writer also bought one of the old iron kettles in which powder was made, from the heirs of Thomas Gibson, the kettle at the time it was purchased was under the eave of the old home to catch water. The writer knows of four other of these kettles. They are 42 inches across the top and about 18 or 10 inches deep. In these kettles Sulphur and Saltpeter were dissolved into this liquid Charcoal burnt from Red wood and Leatherwood, was added, the charcoal absorbed the liquid, and when dried it was ready for use. The last clause was given to the writer by Mr. David Graham, whose father William Shelton was the manager of the upper mill.

The following is a letter to the writer by Mrs. Charlie Wheeler, "Powdermills is a little village situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by high hills and tall cedar-trees, encircled by Lynn Camp Creek, with the most wonderful water-power in all the country. One hundred years ago this same Powdermills was the most thriving village in the county, consisting of a grist mill, carding machine, where wool was taken and carded into rolls, these spun into thread and woven into cotton cloth by our grandmothers, and an old time saw mill that sawed lumber with a crosscut saw. All these were operated with water power, this same mill sawed the lumber that built the old Powdermills at this place. The powder made here was used in the war between the states. The largest dry goods store in those days was owned by the Atcher Brothers, did a large business at the same place, just on top of the hill was a large tanyard, where all the leather was made for making shoes and harness. First creat vats were dug, then the hides from cattle were soaked for weeks in these vats. Hugh logs were split open and dug into troughs and filled with water and different kinds of bark and the hides were kept for weeks in this solution, then dried ready for use. Near this place was the old Furnace, of which my grandfather, John Davis was the forman of the forge plant molding kettles, skillets, ovens, lids and all kinds of iron ware, used in those days. Here was
oldest Post Office in the County. Today all that is left of the Powder Mills is the great water power and the Post Office moved on top of the hill.

This is the best of my knowledge of the history of Powder Mills. /S/ Mrs. Charlie Wheeler.

This letter and the one following was in answer to an offer by the writer to pay One Dollar to any one writing the history of their section of Hart County, soon after the burning of the courthouse, January 3, 1928, with all its records, except the first Court Order Book "A", which was in the office of the late H. A. Watkins.

HARDYVILLE

Hardyville is a small town on the Jackson Highway about half way between Louisville and Nashville. This was the original Louisville and Nashville Turnpike. More than a hundred years ago our grandfather, William Renfroe, settled in what is now Hardyville. At that time there was a stage coach which was drawn by horses, that stopped at grandfathers and exchanged horses, these horses were kept and taken care of by him and exchanged trip after trip, this was the way they carried passengers and merchandise, he kept a hotel or tavern, it was called in those days.

Grandfather was a school teacher, teaching in a log house with a big fire chimney, logs split for seats with no backs.

He dug a basin for water to stand, there now the big pond stands, here at this big pond, was where his son, Frank owned and operated a general merchandise store, the service garage stands in this place.

Our grandmother and Aunts spun and wove the cloth for the family use, while the smaller ones picked the seed from the cotton, setting it ready for use the next day.

The homes was lighted with homemade candles.

The land was later bought and cleared by Bunnell, Burks, and Renfroe families. G. W. Bunnell built a large hotel, Drs. Wilson, Sutphin and Mudd located here at that time, Dr. Mathis, dentist, came later.

The log school house was torn down and a graded school was built and later a high school which was called Union Academy, where Brother Mathis and Durham taught.

Approximately forty years ago, a bank was opened here, which was called Hardyville Deposit Bank, of which Mr. G. P. Powell was cashier and after his death it soon broke.
Grandfather Burks was a noted stock buyer, he used to drive his stock to Louisville, while grandfather Long engaged in turkey raising, he also sold his turkeys in Louisville, and many others did the same, it took several days to make the trip, the sales was later made in Rowletts.

In the place of these, we now have a nice brick school building, called Memorial High, which is electrically lighted, and with bus transportation. A bus from Louisville makes two stops here daily.

Long ago Mr. Wood, Mr. McCauley, and Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Sandusky operated stores here, now we have four merchandise stores, one grocery, two garages, one restaurant, a Post Office, a flour mill and saw mill, a Union Church telephones with long distance service.

/S/ Mrs Ellen Ralston

Hardyville was named after a member of the Hardy family.

OLD MONROE

# 16, Thomas Monroe and William I. Adair were granted a permit in February, 1819 to build a town, which they named Monroe. They like Munfordville and Woodsonville, hoped that they might be chosen as the site of County seat, that was being in the making. They had 80 acres of land surveyed and the town was laid out and plotted, lots numbered from 1 to 333 are shown on the plat and streets running north and south were names; Renick, Murray, Wood, Main, Maxey and Washington, and those running east and west were named Crogan, Main, Adair, Thompson and Fox. The plot is recorded in the Barren County Clerks Office. The town was in Barren County then. Near the center of the lots a square was reserved for the Public Buildings and lots were reserved for a church and school buildings. The first trustees for the town were: William Renick, William I. Wood, William Thompson, Eli Murray, Richard C. Craddock, Ephram Maxey, and John M. Donan.

Eli Murray, possibly a soldier of the Revolution or the War of 1812-15, owned a grant of land adjoining the town. In 1808 he and Anne Gooch, a daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Gooch, and an Aunt of Sarah Frances Gooch Cann, the grandmother of the writer. In Stories of Early Days by Cyrus Edwards, page 105 is the following; in speaking of Eli Murray, says that in 1856 he voted at Three Springs for Fremont for President, and it was said that he was the only man in Hart County who did so. He voted for Lincoln in 1860, I feel this should have been reversed, for in "Simon Bolivar Buckner" by Arndt Stickels, page 50 is a foot note quoting the Louisvill Courier, Nov. 26, 1860 In Buckners home county the Presidential candidate, Lincoln received only 1 vote, Collins History of Kentucky says that he only received 1,366 in Kentucky.
Mr. Will Bunnell, Rockey Hill, Kentucky, whose father became the owner of the lands upon which the town of Monroe was built, gave me two deeds, one bearing date of March, 1824, from the trustees of the town to Joshua Brents, which states that he was the purchaser of 64 lots in the town, and the other being a Quit Claim deed bearing date of May 13, 1842 from William Thompson to Joshua Brents, stating that the town having been abolished or otherwise having died a natural death, and he being the lawful heir of the former owner, transferred all interest that he may have in the public lots and the streets and alleys, so long as it was not needed for the purpose for which it was laid out for.

Joshua Brents became the owner of all the lots laid out for the town of Monroe, built a double log home and a half hutch, with a shed room the full length in the rear and a porch in front, in which he operated a tavern for many years, it being located on the old Cumberland trace and the Lexington & Nashville trace, on which Stage Coaches traveled until the railroad was built. These two roads or traces were used by the pioneers coming to settle Kentucky and later by those traveling from central Kentucky, going west or south. Probably the most person to use these roads was President Andrew Jackson, his diary contains the following: Sept. 26, 1832, arrived at Greensburg, late in the day, spent the night here, Sept. 17, 1832, spent the day at Brents Tavern on Little Barren River, Copied from Historical Green County, It being in his mid term, possibly he was doing some campaigning for his second term.

YOUNG TOWN LATER NEW MONROE

#18, Shortley after the Civil War, Mr. Thomas Young became the owner of a large tract of land where the present Monroe now stands. The original East West road ran North of the present town of Monroe, started where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands and ran in an eastward course by the recent home of Bert Wade, then on down the hill to the branch, then up the branch for a short distance where it turned up the hill and on East to Greensburg.

Mr. Tom Young opened a new road starting in front of the above referred church and continued as it does today to the branch where it entered the old road, where the present road and the Defries road crossed, he built his home in the Northwest corner and in the North east corner opposite his home he built a large two story store, and one of his sons built a home and store at the top of the hill, just East of his father's store, the place was named "YOUNG TOWN", just when the name was changed to Monroe is not known, but it was possibly when a Post Office was opened there. The stores, had four, in its better days, Cumberland Presbyterian and Baptist Churches the Methodist dissolved, Monroe was for many years a good school town until the schools were consolidated, but I will tell of the schools under the heading of schools.
Priceville is a small town in the northwest section of Hart County, named after Merideth Price. Mr. Will Craddock of Louisville, Ky., in his 89th year said that when he was 18 years of age that he hauled the lumber to build the first store at Priceville, which it was operated by Mr. Darwin Wells and brother Tom Wells. Darwin later sold to his brother and moved to Rowletts where he bought the old hotel, and Mr. Tom Wells operated the store as long as he lived, its present owner is Mr. Clarence Avery. Mr. Avery is in a very bad state of health, and not able to attend to it. Priceville at one time had three or four stores, but at this time only one, it had a nice school until consolidation closed it, also a post office, it to was closed by the Rural Mail Rout.

Cub Run located about twelve miles west of Munfordville, on Highway 88, was first known as Cross Roads, but when it secured a Post Office its name had to be changed, a man by the name of Craddock went hunting with an old time, muzzle loaded one shot rifle, he found a mother bear and her cubs, he killed the mother, he was telling a friend about killing the mother and he was asked why he did not kill the cubs and he replied that run, so the town was named "Cub Run." It has three or four stores, Post Office, Baptist and Methodist Church, and one of the five County Common Graded schools, its first Post Master was Ahren Reams.

Northtown located in the Southwestern part of the county, once was known as "Shanty" but a Mr. John Lively became embarrassed when some one asked him where he was from, so he got the named to Northtown. At one time it had three or four stores, but only one at this time, it school has been consolidated with the County schools. It being in the Mammoth Cave section has a cave, called the Ice Cave, in which ice freezes in the winter time and last into the summer months.

Pascal, located in the Southeast section of the county, at one time had two stores, Post Office and a school, but school was consolidated with the other county schools, and the Rural Routs closed the Post Office, it now has a one store and a small Crist mill.

Rex, located on cross roads in the Southeast part of the county, has a Baptist Church four or five homes, about tells the story, its store has been closed, it is in a rich agricultural area of the county.

Leandra, another cross road community in the southern part of Hart County, has a small country store and one of the Counties graded school, in the 1930-40's it was in one of the crude oil producing sections of Hart County, where millions of barrels of oil was produced, it has a small Crist mill where stock feed is produced.
Seymore another small community where its school has been consolidated, has one store, and like Legrand is in the crude oil bearing section of the county, has several farm homes.

Three Springs, located in the extreme southeast section of the county, once the home of Eli Murray, the only man that voted for Abraham Lincoln, in Hart County in 1860, was named from the three large springs that emerge and reenter the ground in a short distance, has two or three country stores and a Baptist Church, its school has been consolidated. Several homes

Uno located on Highway 31 E, in the southern part of Hart County, it was called Clear Pint, because there was a man that sold a very clear brand of Moon Shine Whiskey, this was changed to Clear Point, to get away from the Clear Pint name, but when a Post Office was secured its name had to be changed, a man started to replenish his supply of alcohol was asked where he was going and he replied that you "Know" so it became to be known as "U-no." It has a Baptist, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian Churches and a colored Church "Bearwallow Baptist Church." two country stores, it school has gone like so many others, near by is the Christian Church, once a union church.

Whickerville located in the southeast part of Hart County, secured its name about seventy years ago by some of the citizens in the community began to tell of some strange bird in a swamp near by as Whickers, this became a joke of the community so the name Whickerville was applied to the only site of a small store, its school has gone the way of others, consolidated.

Defries, located South of Green River in the East edge of the county, may have at one time known as "Pont-Royal" as we have an old map of the Civil War days that locates a spot by that name where the present village is located. Its school too like so many is gone as so many have, it once boasted of two or three country stores, but only one now, it blacksmith shop too is a thing of the past, like most every town in the county, which I have mentioning.

Zero, located in the extreme northeast section of the County, had a country store, operated by a Mr. Penners, and a Post Office which was operated by his daughters, but neither is no more.

Wabash, the site of Highbush's Mill and Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Cemetery, is about all of the place.

Wine Sap, located on highway 88 about six or eight miles west of Munfordville, once the site of a single store and two or three homes, the store has been discontinued, near by is a Baptist Church, called Center Point Church and cemetery.
Big Windy, a small place located on Highway 88 eight or nine miles west of Munfordville, has a small store and a Baptist Church and two three or four homes as about all I can say about it.

Maple Chapel, Church and Cemetery was located about one mile north of Big Windy but has long been gone, only about one home is near by.

Roseburg, located north of Highway 88 about two or three miles Northwest of Cub Run, there was once a school there but no more and it is occupied by a Baptist Church and Cemetery.

Jericho Baptist Church is located about one mile East of the Roseburg Church, it also has a small cemetery, this about all that I can say about it.

Bee, located in the extreme West part of Hart County, north of Green River, has a Baptist Church, called Cherry Springs church, it once had a small country store, which has been closed, about two or three homes.

Blowing Springs, located on Nolin River in the west part of Hart County, this about every knew of it.

Denison, located in the extreme west part of the county, north of Green River, about in the Mammoth Cave Park, if not, it one had a small country store operated by Mr. Bennie Sturgeon.

Little Jordan Baptist Church and Cemetery, located in the extreme west part of Hart County, adjoins the Mammoth Cave Park, the church burned several years ago, only the cemetery remains.

Denison Ferry is located in the extreme west part of the county, at which was a watermill and Post Office which I tell of in my history of Water Mills.

Dog Creek, a very small country store, and once a Catholic Church, now gone, located about one half mile east of the Nolin River Reservoir, at which point is a boat dock.

Dividing Ridge, once known as Detroit, is only a railroad switch point, about four miles north of Munfordville.

Eudora, located in the extreme southwest part of Hart County, near the Mammoth Cave National Park, near by is the Missionary Baptist Church, and Shady Grove Christian Church, a few homes is about all there to speak of.

Forestville, located about two miles south of Highway 88, here is located Pleasant Grove Baptist Church - end of main.
Hinesdale, located about five or six miles east of Munfordville, has only three or four homes and a small country store.

Kessinger, located on Highway 80 about five miles west of Munfordville, named after a family of Kessingers, it has two stores, a Methodist Church and Cemetery adjoining, its school was consolidated with other schools. Post Office, closed.

Logsdon Valley, named after the Logsdon family, four families of that name were the first settlers in the community, in 1931 Crude Oil was discovered there and was quite an industry for many years, small quantities are still being pumped from the ground, its Baptist church and school have been closed.

Jonesville, located on Highway 31 E. Old Highway 31 E. through Sand Hollow, where the sand was much of a problem with the motorist, the highway was relocated about one mile west of the old 31 E. It is a small community with two or three stores, a modern feed mill and several homes.

Lone Star, located in the north central part of the county, has a small country store and two or three homes.

Macon, a small place north west of Kessinger, has a small country store and a home or two.

Mt Beulah, has a small store and a Methodist church, there was many years ago a Baptist church, adjoining the Methodist, each had their cemeteries.

Leasville, once located on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, about three or four miles north of Bonnieville, named after a family of Lees that operated a store on the west side of the railroad and between the railroad and Turnpike, only a hand dug well to mark the spot, and the cemetery on the east side of the railroad, The Salem Baptist church has been erected in the last twenty five years.

Elmer, a small store located there, and a home or two, is all there to mark the spot. It was on the old Munfordville and Hammonsville road, but has been bypassed by a modern highway and is about six miles north of Munfordville.

The place once called Cull, is in the Mammochave National Park, received its name from the Cull family.

Center Point, located on the Highway 66 about eight miles west of Munfordville, only a Baptist church with a cemetery adjoining, a garage and about three homes.

Mt Olivet, only a Baptist church and two or three homes.
WOODLAND

Woodland was a small station about two miles south of Horse Cave, and about the same distance from Cave City in Barren County. The railroad was completed from Louisville to Munfordville and from Nashville to Woodland, at these two points a turntable was built on which the engines could be turned around and return to their starting point, until the bridge across Green River could be built; its two butments at the ends and the five piers being built of dressed limestone took much longer to be built that the line to Munfordville and Woodland, the first train to make the full run from Louisville to Nashville was made in October 1859.

Woodland was never more than a station as above given.

BACON CREEK OR BONNIEVILLE

Bacon Creek located about seven miles north of Munfordville on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, where it crosses a small stream of the same name. Tradition has it that a man stole some bacon, and was about to caught up with, and he threw it into the stream, from which the name originated.

Mr. Kendrick Jamerson was the agent for the railroad for several years, he disliked the name of the town, which was Bacon Creek he was able to have it changed to Bonnieville, in honor of the Scottish Lass Bonnie Annie Laurie.

Bonnieville has its stores, picture show, Masonic Lodge, the Methodist, Baptist and the Church of God. It being only about forty miles of Fort Knox, a military reservation, and many of the citizens of the community work at Fort Knox at hansom wages, have built several nice new homes, adding to the importance of the place. It also has a volord Baptist church.

LEESVILLE

Leesville was a small village about four and a half miles north of Bonnieville, located on the L. & N. Railroad, the town was about a half a city block wide between the railroad and the old Louisville and Nashville Turn Pike, all that remains today to mark the town is an old hand dug well and the cemetery that was on the east side of the railroad opposite the stores. It was named from a family of Lee's that operated the store there, but when the railroad came along, and the station was placed at Bonnieville, Mr Lee moved to Bonnieville.
BEAR WALLOW

# 26, Bear Wallow, name derived from a small spring or depression where Bears and other wild animals wallowed.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, a Mr. Jackson owned the Bear Wallow survey of one thousand acres of land, resided and kept a tavern thereon. His house was of logs of the double room two story pattern with stone chimneys. The old Cumberland trace and the Lexington & Nashville trace ran through this tract on to Pruitt's Knob, then turned south to Nashville.

The Bear Wallow lands passed into the hands of Robert Ferguson, who for many years was Justice of Peace for Barren County. The travelers on the Lexington & Nashville road had by about 1825 became very numerous, and Squire Ferguson decided to build a larger house for their accommodation, and to build it on the road, and about the year 1829 he erected the large brick building which recently burned. After the house was completed and furnished, and all arrangements made for moving in, an unexpected complication arose. Under the then Constitution of Kentucky the Justice of Peace served continuously after appointment (by the Governor) every two years the oldest in term of service took the office of Sheriff and retired as Justice.

"Squire Ferguson had been long a magistrate and was soon to become Sheriff. The Sheriff at that time did most of the collecting, now done by banks and other agencies and the office was very remunerative, and could be farmed out for one or two thousand dollars per year, and the place was much sought after by young men who could make the necessary bond. When everything was ready for moving some one reminded Ferguson that the new building was in Hart County, and that if he moved into it the office of Sheriff became vacant, as also his claim on the office of Sheriff. This put a stop to moving, and he remained on the hill until the next session of the Legislature when he succeeded in getting a bill passed changing the county line so as to include the brick house and a strip of yard in front of the same in Barren County. This procedure required some time and the new house was not occupied for a year or two after its completion. He built a large frame building in the rear of the brick house, and later built a two-story frame house at the east end, and this was used as a tavern for several years.

The kitchen and cooking arrangements were on a grand scale for that day, including stoves and ranges and an oven in the yard for baking, and supplies were so abundant that a small army could have been fed on reasonable notice — in fact in the early part of the Civil War, after the business at the hotel had greatly declined, William Hare, the last of the old-line Proprietors (on compulsion and only a few hours notice), furnished breakfast for General Morgan's entire command, then consisting of several hundred men.
Several acres of land across the road therefrom, were covered with stables, cribs, rooms for wagoners and stage hands, a wagon yard, lots of sheds for stock, etc. A few years before the stables were taken off most of these buildings were destroyed by fire, and on account of the near approach of the railroad were only partly rebuilt.

The tavern sign was a large picture of a black bear with the word "Wallow" under it and the proprietors name below.

Eight stages a day, four each way, passed on regular time and there were many extras, about half of them took meals at Bear Wallow. A regular stage ran between Bear Wallow and Bell's Tavern to accomodate the Mammoth Cave travel, and some extras came from the north going to Mammoth Cave.

The foregoing was taken from "Stories of Early Days" by Cyrus Edwards, who died in 1936 in his 82nd year, who in his lifetime wrote many interesting stories of early times to the local papers, after his death two of his daughters had them published in book form.

CANNERS

"#13, Canmer was first named Omega. The oldest citizen do know why the name was changed, or do not know where the names Omega or Canmer. Cammer in the late 1800's and early 1900's was quite a school town. It was a stage stop in the Stage Coach days."

HAMMONSVILLE

"#14, Hammondsville was one among the first towns in the county, here three creeks met and formed Bacon Creek. During the Civil War a band of Guerrillas made a raid on the town but were driven off. Three Forks of Bacon Creek Baptist church was among the older churches of the county."

FRENCHMAN Knob

"#17, Frenchman Knob is 1156 feet above sea level, the highest point in Hart County, at the base of which in April, 1788 two Revolutionary soldiers was waylaid and killed by the Indians. Gilbert LeClerc was one of General Rochambeau's French Army he was sent back to France and discharged, he married his boyhood sweetheart and came back to America and he and a friend of the Maryland army became friends and bought two hundred acres of land where Munfordville is now located, when they were on their way to take possession, in coming around west edge of the knob were waylaid and killed, all of the Indians except one took after the three horses, that were loaded with every thing they though would be necessary to start a home in the wilderness, the one Indian Smuthers' and started to scalp LeClerc but he revived and shot the Indian, and with the aide of his wife was able to reach the top of the knob and died. The knob was named for him."
GOVERNOR S. B. BUCKNER’S HOME

# 49, In about 1822 Aylett Hartswell Buckner married and opened up a home in the wilderness about eight miles East of Munfordville on Green River, here he built a log cabin and raised his family, the second oldest son he named Simon Bolivar Buckner, who became a graduate of West Point, and was a soldier in the Mexican War, a General in the Civil War, Governor of Kentucky 1887-1891, Candidate for Vice President under Palmer in 1896. The Governor and his father added from time to time added additions to the little log home until it became a home of about 15 or 16 rooms, to which a furnace, gas lights and bath fixtures was added, making it a very desirable log home. In 1828 the Governors father bought another tract of 600 acres for $1000, upon which was a small crick corn mill. Mr. A. H. Buckner became interested in the iron business and he and Cadwaller Churchill and Samuel Leedom built a stone stack in the side of a hill in the valley in which they processed iron into many useful articles, it was operated from 1832 to 1837, when the timber for burning charcoal which was used to refine the ore, and the possibilities for the iron business was much better in Pulanburg County, they closed this furnace and went to Pulanburg County. September 24, 1971 the old log home burned, the farm at one time contained about 2200 acres, but the Governor, when he got a tenant that suited him would cut off a farm and sell it to him to keep him as a neighbor, until he had reduced the acreage to 92½ acres.

/ LINWOOD

# 10, Linwood is a small town located on Highway 31 E just north of Green River, with a store or two and a few homes, the school was located about a mile West of the town (now gone) A few years ago New Linwood was started about one half mile north of old Linwood, It is a small community of homes and stores, like most small town.

/ RIO

# 12, Rio located on Green River, at a point where Highway 31 E crosses the river. It had its one or two stores and school, and was the location of Waggoners Rolling Mill and saw mill operated by the water that flowed from a large spring near by, The Lane family operated it for many years, all of which is now gone.

/ NGERDIE

# 6, Ngerdie a very small community, received its name from the fact that a negro became drunk and laid down in a fence corner and died, it was thought that he froze to death, it has only a small country store and Mt. Zion Baptist church and cemetery, it being the third location of the church.
CASH

# 1. Cash is a very small place, located between Union and Millertown, just in the Hart county side of the line, it has one small country store, at one time it had a Post Office, two or three homes is about all there is to tell about.

CAMP GROUND

# 45. Camp Ground has only a Methodist Church and cemetery, built before the Civil War, the writer has a letter dated in 1866, telling of a wonderful protracted meeting held there.

LEITCHFIELD CROSSING

# 51. Located about two miles north of Munfordville and on Highway 31 W, near a crossing of the railroad, from which it takes its name, it has the Leitchfield Crossing Baptist Church and a store and lumber yard, and a few homes.

HOPEWELL CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

# 11. Located between Canmer and Defries south of Green River, The grandfather of the compiler, being a carpenter by trade, helped build this church in 1860, and the lumber to build it was sawed by the James Cann, old water powered Sash Saw, on Green River at the mouth of Lynn Camm Creek, from the building of this church the carpenters took their tools to build the old Gilead Union Church located on Highway about one mile south of Canmer, I have been told that the James Cann sawmill saved the lumber for this church.

CANTER WAGON WORKS

# 13. The old Canmer Wagon Works was started by Washington Blakey. "If you had been a traveler on the old upper Louisville and Nashville Turnpike in the year 1880 you might have been somewhat surprised when you passed a large two-story building on your left about one half mile south of Canmer. This was a thriving Canmer Wagon Works. The product of this shop were well known from Louisville to Nashville as well as throughout the surrounding country, for their excellence. In fact this was the largest business of its kind between these two cities.

The story of the Wagon Works goes back many years before 1880. It was about one hundred years ago that Mr. G. W. Blakey moved from Adair County to Hart County. Very soon after he came into Hart County he purchased land south of Canmer and erected a log blacksmith shop on the west side of the road (under a large White Oak tree). Here he not only shoed horses and oxen, but he made both horse and ox shoes, axes, nails, plows and other farm implements. Also, he made a few tar lynchn pin wagons, wagons with wooden axles which were lubricated with tar rather than axle grease.
As his business increased Mr. Blakey saw the need for larger quarters. So about 1872 he built a larger shop across the road and moved there. During this time the business operated under the name Blakey and Son (Mr. F. R. Blakey). From 1875 to 1878 the two sons, F. R. and G. A. Blakey ran the business under the name of Blakey Brothers. In 1878, Mr. G. A. Blakey withdrew from the firm and Mr. F. A. Blakey continued to operate business.

It was from 1878 to 1884 that the wagon making business was most active. Often during that time as many as eight men were kept busy: three woodworkmen, three smiths, one painter, and one upholsterer. Although the business was known as a wagon works, buggies were also made, one of the products that were well known were drummer wagons - strong two horse wagons in which drummers from Louisville and Nashville carried their sample trunks and boxes. In 1876 the manufacture of thimble-wheel wagons was begun, and it was these wagons that gave the Camber works its reputation. The factory building was about three times the size of that part that stood until recently. It was two stories and several rooms long.

After 1886, because of the competition of the Cincinnati and Louisville wagon works, business began to fall off. In the 1890's Mr. F. R. Blakey retired from the wagon and carriage business and turned the shop over to his sons, J. V. Blakey and George W., who continued to carry on the business which by that time consisted largely of blacksmithing.

The above information was given to the writer by Mr. R. H. Blakey a son of F. R. Blakey, July 25, 1940.

ROBERT REAMS

# 34. There was another industrialist in Hart County in its early days. Mr. Robert Reams, born in South Carolina, February 8th, 1786, died November 30th, 1872. He came to Kentucky in the year 1807, and settled in Hardin County, now Hart County, three years later he moved to the place where he lived sixty-two years, he endured the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, the country where he settled being in the wilderness, with very few settlements near him. He owned a section of fine land cultivated by slave labor, he always treated his slaves nice. He also had a large store and tan yard where he tanned hides and maintained a boot and shoe shop, where he had a large trade, he also had a blacksmith shop and wood working shop and turning lathe where he made headstuds, chairs and all other furniture and coffins and caskets, for which he took the walnut timber from the forest and saved and seasoned and dressed for that purpose he also made wagons and buggys and all kinds of farm machines and ropes, cord, and cables, for the surrounding country.
BLOWING SPRINGS

Just west of # 36, Mr. William Dennis built a one story water mill on Nolin River at an early date in which corn meal was ground, it was operated by a Turbine Water Wheel. The mill was washed away by a high tide of the river. There is very little to tell about BLOWING SPRINGS.

CUB RUN MILL.

The red dot at the Southeast corner of # 34 is the location of the Cub Run mill, which is quite a different mill than any that I have ever seen, it was located on one side of a deep ravine and the water power came from the opposite side by an steel pipe. It was a two story frame building in which both wheat and corn was ground, later it was wrecked by a rather frequent, and the upperstory was removed and only corn was ground. When I saw it about 1925 it was idle, as it had been discontinued. The water power came from the opposite side of the hollow by a Eight Inch steel pipe from a large spring high up the hill. The spring emerged from a cave, the mouth was dammed up to form a pool behind it, some times in dry weather the spring would not furnish enough water to turn the water wheel, and a wooden trough was built to run some water from a spring further up the hollow, which ran the water into the pool behind the dam. About 1931 or 2, a torrent of rain water came down the hollow, carrying logs and other debris before it, which knocked the foundation from under it. At this time the ex-tray story was removed and it was converted into just a corn grist mill. During its life it was operated by several different persons, A Mr. Tandy Meredith is about the first person that I can learn of, then James Meredith, John Lawler operated a store and the mill, possible the last person to own the mill was Harold Cottrell, his son, Mr. Stanley Cottrell tells me that he was the last person to grind a bushel of corn before it was rocked by the high tide.

WATER GRIST MILL.

The writer has tree folders of papers that was the property of A. H. Buckner and his son, Governor Simon Boliver Buckner, one of which was a deed dated dated the 28th day of April 1828 in which Little Berry Rowlett transferred to A. H. Buckner 600 acres of land for $1200. in which was stated there was a Grist Mill, (The water to operate the mill was conducted to it by a race from a large spring possibly a hundred yards further the hollow. In 1832 A. H. Buckner, Cadwaller Churchill and Charles Wilkins erected a stack for smelting iron ore, which was molded into many useful articles. The power to furnish the stack was from this overshot wheel at the mill.
POST OFFICES

The following is a list of Post Offices and Postmasters in Hart County in 1849 taken from a Postal guide:

# 14, Bacon Creek, (Bonnieville) John Hayes, Postmaster
# 24, Bear Wallow, James Terry, "
# 25, Clear Point, (Uno) John W. Abbott, "
# 6, Glen Brook, (unknown) R. S. Thomas, " (killed by the
# 16, Monroe, (old) Joshua Frentz, " (Cherillas, May 5, 65.
# 52, Munfordville, James G. Rush, "
# 12, Rio, W. W. Watkins, "
# 21, Three Springs, James T. Proctor"
# 53, Woodsonville, Robert D. Hughes, "

The following is a list of the Post Offices in Hart County listed in Collins History of Kentucky in 1874:

# 14, Bacon Creek, (now Bonnieville) # 13, Omera, (now Canmer)
# 27, Caverna, (now Horse Cave) # 12, Rio
# 34, Cub Run # 54, Rowletts Depot
# 35, Dog Creek # 23, Seymour
# 30, Grinstead's Mill # 21, Three Springs
# 4, Hammonsivle # 53, Woodsonville
# 55, Hardyville
# 52, Munfordville

The following is a list of Post Offices in Hart County as remembered by some of our oldest citizens:

# 26, Bear Wallow # 38, Lines Mill
# 31, Bee # 10, Lincoln
# 35, Pic Windy # 31, Macon
# 44, Bonnieville, (changed from # 18, Monroe (new)
# 44, Bacon Creek) # 52, Munfordville
# 13, Canmer, (changed from Omera) # 29, Northtown
# 21, Cesh # 19, Pascal
# 20, Clearthorn # 5, Pike View, (changed to
# 34, Cub Run # 56, Rex
# 15, Defries # 34, Roseburg back to Pike View)
# 30, Denison # 51, Roulettes
# 35, Dog Creek # 23, Seymour
# 28, Dugger # 21, Three Springs
# 32, Forestville # 21, Uno, (changed from Clear Point)
# 44, Hammonsivle # 33, Winesap
# 55, Hardyville # 53, Woodsonville
# 27, Horse Cave # 7, Zero
# 50, Kessinger

The following is a list of all Post Offices in Hart County to-day:

# 14, Bonnieville. # 13, Canmer. # 34, Cub Run. # 55, Hardyville
# 27, Horse Cave. # 52, Munfordville. # 5, Pike View. # 54, Rowletts
Bread is one of the necessities of life and water is another. Hart County has been blessed with both, with our many streams and large springs to furnish power to operate a mill. I have the name and the location of thirty-one of the mills that have been built in and adjoining the county, from time to time, with the owners that I wish to list.

First I will try to tell of the 10 mills that were located along Bacon Creek, June 11th, 1941 the late W. H. Thornburry and myself spent the day visiting the mills and other things of interest along the creek.

The first mill was the Buckner mill built by John Buckner, on the north branch of Bacon Creek, only a short distance from where the Upton highway intersects the Hammonsville and Hodenville highway. It was a one story grist mill operated by an overshot wheel, the water was led to the wheel by a race some two or three hundred yards, nothing remains today of the mill. We next went to the two story frame mill built by Hue Ferguson, later owned by several persons: John Miller, Nathan Jaggers, W. H. Lamkin and son, Jerry, Granvil Caswell, the last owner, while still in operation was John Roten. I have a picture of the building.

We now come to the old Highbough mill, built about 1860, a two story and basement with a saw mill attached at the side, a flour and grist mill first operated by a turbine, later a steam engine was added, at the time of our visit some of the machinery was in place, the corn burrs had fallen through the floor into the basement, this old mill boasted of a bolting cloth which separated the brand and lower grade of flour from the better grade. This was possibly by the mills of the time. I made a picture of the building. Our next call was at the Houston mill site, two miles east of Bonnieville, it passed through several owners, its last owner was a Mr. Walters, it was a one story boxed building with a set of burrs to grind corn and a saw mill adjoining under a shed. Only a part of the building and some of the machinery lay scattered about, the old turbine wheel was still in place covered with a few rocks across the creek where the dam was once located.

We now came to the last mill above Bonnieville, only about one half mile, this mill was possibly built by John Miller, the one time owner and the Lines Mill, which I will tell of later. The Miller mill was also known as the Young or McClure mill, it was operated for about twenty-five years, only some of the stone foundation and some of the rocks that filled the dam are scattered in the creek. It was a two story building in which both wheat and corn were ground, it like the Highbough mill boasted of a bolting cloth. We stopped at Bonnieville for lunch, then proceeded to Priceville where we interviewed Mr. Tom Wells, a pretty good historian of the County. He told us several interesting things about the old mills on Bacon Creek.
The next mill we visited was the Chuck Luck mill built by John Miller and Thomas Lush about one hundred years ago, it was a one story and a half at which both wheat and corn were ground, the flour mill was soon abandoned, it was at first operated by a wooden turbine, later changed to a steel wheel, only a part of the dam timbers was to be seen. It was owned possibly in its last days by the late S. M. Lawler, with this grist mill and a small stock of goods, he started business, and from this start he accumulated much of this world's goods.

We proceeded to the site of the old James Gardner, the father of the late Ben Gardner County School Superintendent in the late 1890's, or Culey's Mill. There was not any thing here to be seen. It was located where the Rigo ford across Bacon Creek, we were told that the log used as the base of the dam was removed as it being slick was removed, it being the last vestage of the mill. We proceeded only a short distance to the site of the old Hawkins Mill, located on the north side of the creek about where the farm lines of G. T. Wilson and Coon Chatem meet. Mr. Wells that it was built possibly a hundred years ago, and had been gone so long that that there was no one that remembered it.

Our next stop was at Lines Mill located on the south side of the creek, on the Cub Run and Priceville highway. It was a one story boxed building with a set of corn burrs in place also the old water wheel but the dam and flume almost gone, the old belt still hung as though it had been out of use for a short time. Mr. Ben Kessinger the owner at that time told us that the old mill was built by Jeff O'Daniel's about 1886, a two story boxed building with hand hewn framing in which a grist and saw mill was operated, other owners were Sim Pickerel, Tom Sanders, R. P. (Dick) Line and Mr. Kessinger. The saw used to saw the lumber was a sash s-w, and the burrs used there were fist used at the Stamp mill, a mile or two further down the creek, one of the ten mills we did not visit owing to the condition of the road, it having rained that day. We were told the Stamp mill was built by Durrett Stamp, it was a one story grist mill and saw mill, the saw was a sash saw, ( a sash saw was long blade fastened in a frame that only worked up and down and the teeth were set to cut on the downward stroke only as the log moved forward. Allen Dorsey became the next owner, the dam was washed away and it being located in an out of way place, Mr. Daniels bought it and moved the machinery to the Line's mill site.
There were three water powered grist mills on Round Stone Creek, which I will tell about, between 1835 or 1840, Charlie Cosby built a mill in a level bottom consisting of four or five acres, this bottom was surrounded by a high hill except on the north side, on the East side and at the base of the hill emerged a large clear spring, the headwaters of Round Stone Creek, across the mouth of this spring Mr Cosby built a hewn stone dam, the water from the spring was run in a race across the bottom to a turbine water wheel, enclosed also in a hand hewn stone fobay, above which was a one story, heavy hand hewn frame, fastened by wooden pegs mill, in which were burrs for grinding wheat and corn into the best bread ever eaten by man. There was also a carding machine and saw mill in connection with the mill, operated for many years this was not only a beautiful place but a busy place in Hart County. The old mill remained in the Cosby family all of its useful life.

Mr. Cosby was first a resident of Upton, where he was employed as a telegraph operator and hotel owner for several years, and was quite successful. He quit the telegraph and hotel business and sold out and moved to a large tract he bought on Roundstone Creek where he built the mill and a fine residence, possibly the finest in in the county at that time, it was a two story, eight room, ell shaped building with a hall on each floors and a two story porch in front and back, this was located on a beautiful knoll across the creek and about one hundred yards north of the mill, with a walkway bridge across the creek. This home was burned about forty years ago.

Here Mr. Cosby experienced some sorrow as well as much happiness. He had a son to drown in the creek and his first wife, who was miss Middleton, was killed by a falling tree which Mr. Cosby, Jr. had cut. The two lie buried near the home site. Mr. Cosby, Jr., was next married to Miss Rhoda Trulock. He was the father to the late Charlie Cosby who lived near Cub Run, he had another son who was a telegraph operator in the south, also one son that became quite wealthy in the hotel business in Kansas City. Mr Cosby was the owner of several slaves which he used on the farm and around the mill.

The writer heard Mr. John Rush tell of the beauty of this spot several years ago, and had since wanted to visit it, and having heard Judge W. H. Thorburry express the wish that he would like again to go back to where he played as a child and later went to mill. On June 11, 1941, he and I accompanied by Mr. John Thompson, made the trip, but alas, the many years had wrought such a change. He found difficulty in locating the old road and the site where the old mill stood. The building was gone and the old water wheel in place and much of the machinery and burrs are still there but they are buried in silt and dirt that have washed over them. The old road was dim, the timber cut and the land in cultivation, the old home was gone, the dam having been torn away and only faint trace of the race remains, after
looking around for some time and turning away the Judge was reminded of a poem he once read which he recited as follows: "The path is now covered - That led around the hill, - The fencing all gone to decay, - The Creek is all dried up - Where we went to mill, - Time has turned its course - All another way."

Hart County has many such spots that once were beautiful and can again be made a place of pleasure and recreation with but little cost and care. Can we not be far sighted enough to acquire some of them and turn them into places to visit and relax? Do we have to go out of our borders to enjoy the out-of-doors, to hear the birds sing and to see the frisky squirrels play.

Further down Round Stone Creek was another Grist mill owned by the Morris Family about where the highway leading north past Lone Star crossed the creek. I did not ever have much information in regard to the mill or owners.

Further down Round Stone Creek where the present highway leading from Priceville to Millerstown crosses the creek another mill was located. Riders Mill, located on Round Stone Creek was built by George E. Rider and J. Miles Rider, brothers, about 1846 or 67. Round Stone Creek is about six miles long but on the banks has been three old-time water mills. Cosby’s at the head and about three miles down, was Morris’s mill, built by J. F. (Bud) Morris and about the center was Riders; this was possibly the first to be built. It was a one story building in which a set of French burrs for grinding corn and in a shed attached, was an old time sash saw mill, this saw was about seven or eight feet long and about seven or eight inches wide when new. This was fastened in a frame that moved up and down by machinery operated by a turbine wheel. The logs were placed on a carriage and this moved along a track to the saw as it cut its way through it, cutting on its up and down motion only, making the finest lumber ever seen anywhere. The yard was covered with several hundred feet of the finest oak, poplar, walnut logs some three or four feet thick, without a flaw. It was operated by some member of the Rider family until about 1887, at which time it was sold to Mr. Bud Morris, he discarded the sash saw and installed a circular saw, he operated for some time and sold to James W. Wilson and went up the creek and built the Morris’s mill, spoken of above, the Rider mill was owned at the time here written by Tom Miller.

The water wheel was a crude wooden affair of wood. Mr. W. W. Rider, Sr., my informer, a son of one of the founders, tells of seeing his father rebuild the wheel, a block was shaved from a large poplar log, the proper length, this was then divided into sections and the inside was rounded to form a perfect circle in which the wheel turned, holding the weight of the water on the fins or petals of the wheel, causing it to turn.
In early times this was a favorite gathering place for the men folks of the community, and while waiting their turn at the mill, they would discuss the things of interest in the community, exchanging jokes, discussing the political issues of the day, and if it was in the winter time, would gather around the old cast iron stove and parch corn to eat and if in the summer, they would pitch horse shoes or other games of sport, common in those days. Many would bring along a fishing line and hook and catch a nice string of fish, which was plentiful in the creek, any one that ever ate a meal of those bass or goggle-eye, can never forget how good they were.

My informer was born near the old mill in 1880, and attended his first school in a little log school house near by, called Painter’s Corner, this was a small log building chinked and daubed with mud, the windows were formed by leaving out a log on one side only, and into this was fitted panes of glass along the opening. The seats were made by splitting a log, this was held to the proper height by putting eggs into holes on the under side formed by boring holes in the log, these being the only furniture in the building. It was heated in the winter time by a fireplace built of sand-stones up to the square and finished the remainder of the way with sticks and mud. One of the pioneers doctors of this community was Dr. S. G. Cleaver, the father of Mr. S. T. (Booker) Cleaver, who died this past week, also the grandfather of Mr. S. A. Cleaver of Munsfordville.

The following were some of the more prominent citizens of this community, and were the patrons of the mill; Jackie Morris, an interesting character, James Mabe, Charlie Saswell, Billie Morris, Billie Priddy, Hill Wooden, John Priddy, John Mountain Priddy, Mountsin Bill Priddy, Rance Butler, Silos Miller, John Wells, John A. Joyce, Alec Meredith and Perry Rowe, the only colored citizen in the part of the county in those days.

Wheelers Mill, while in Grayson County, on the North bank of Nolin River, served Hart County as well as Grayson, was built before the Civil War by H. C. Wheeler. It was first used as a Grist Mill and Carding Machine with a sash saw mill in connection. A dam was built across the river and a turbine water wheel furnished the power to operate it, about 1850 a set of Burrs was added for grinding wheat, these made what it known as Graham Flour, the brand, shorts and the better grade of flour was all together, these was later discarded and a set of Rollers and bolting cloth were enstalled, these seperated the different brands of finished product. The more prosperous citizens of the community ate the flour and the poorer ate the shorts for their bread. About 1890 the sash saw was changed for a circular saw for sawing lumber.

Mr. H. C. Wheeler built a pontoon bridge across the river for the accommodations of his patrons, in Hart County. This was constructed as follows; about sixteen boats were built 3 by 12 feet in size, across the top of these a driveway about 8 feet wide was built, with a balister on each side. The
bridge was held in place by a steel cable stretched across the river and to these were attached smaller wire lines connected to each boat. This was washed away after several years, to replace it a walk bridge was built, later a steel bridge was erected and is still in use. But neither remains of the mill and the dam washed away.

On Little Barren River about one mile above where it emptied into Green River, was another two story, boarded frame building, located on the Green County side of the river, in which was a flour and corn mill, operated by a turbine water wheel, the dam was possibly a hundred yards down the river from the mill, this was connected with the mill by a steel line to furnish power for the operation of the mill, the builder is unknown, Mr. Tom Gorin owned and operated it about the early 1870's, it later passed into the hands of George Al Edwards who operated as long as it was in operations.

About three miles above the above mill, on the Green County side of the river was another of the old water mills, built about 1832 by William Gooch and his brother-in-law, Mathew McDonald, the father of the writer's grandmother, Mr. Donald took Pneumonia from being in the water, building the dam and died. The mill remained in the Gooch family until about 1905, when Hop Philpot became the owner, he operated for a while on its old foundation, it being in the flood zone during high tides of the river. He had it removed on a high hill opposite its first location, and had the forbay and turbine water wheel changed to the opposite side of the river, the water wheel and the mill was connected by a steel line up the bluff to furnish power for its operation. Mr. Basil Duke Edwards became the next owner, it was operated a few years until the machinery was sold and the buildings torn down and today the concrete forbay remains at the foot of the hill to mark the spot of what was for about one hundred years a very busy enterprise. The original building was a two story, framed building weatherboarded in which wheat and corn was ground on Burrs, these were later changed to Rollers and a bolting cloth was added to separate the different grades of flour from the brand. The writer has a picture of the old mill showing the third story had been added, possibly when the rollers was added, he remembers of having been in the old mill many times and saw it in operation. This old mill furnished the citizens of a large section of Hart and Green counties, a saw mill was added for sawing logs into lumber, but when this was added is unknown. This old mill was a part of a small town of Oceola, which was an incorporated town, incorporated in 1873, in 1892 the river in flood stage reached to about the second windows, shortly after which the citizens began to tear down the homes, stores and the other buildings, that did not wash away, and moved them to other locations, today there is not a single thing there to mark the spot, except the concrete forbay of the mill.
sent to the Waters mill near Horse Cave, which I will tell about later. Mrs. Johns told me she had heard her mother-in-law tell about the soldiers taking all of Mr. John's horses, in the lot being a colt that belonged to one of the boys and he cried so that the soldiers turned it loose and the boy was allowed to keep it.

John Massie became the next owner and built the mill, a hewed & boxed frame building in which he operated a grist mill with a sawmill adjoining. The machinery was sold and moved away many years ago and the building rotted down about 25 years ago. As far as I can learn this mill was operated by a steam engine. I was puzzled as to why a mill would be built on the river bank in the flood zone at the foot of a long hill and not be a water operated mill. I visited the site and found a large depression at the foot of the hill and a deep ravine running to the river like so many other places up and down Green River, where there large springs flowing out from under the hill, which leads me to believe that this was first a water mill and that the dam across the stream raised the level of the water until it found another opening that destroyed the power for the mill and then the steam power was installed.

Collins' History of Kentucky lists the post office in Hart County in the year 1871 in which it was listed as Grenstead's post office, and I could not find any one that could tell me where it was located. When Mr. S. A. Adwell told me that Henry Grinstead, at one time, owned the mill. I asked him if he ever heard of a post office of that name in Hart County and he said it was at this place. He said that Mr. Grinstead owned the mill and post office.

John H. Ben and Marcus Waters built the old Waters mill, about 1852, the mill was located about one half mile west of Horse Cave in the bottom to the west, not far from the old water trough, at the side of the highway. It was a one and half building of hand sawed and hewn frame, weatherboarded, in which wheat and corn were ground in burris, it was the first steam mill between Elizabethtown and Bowling Green, in later years Mr. T. H. Mustain became the owner and added a carding machine, it was operated untill about the 1890's.

B road Ford is another of our old water mills located on Nolin River in the northwest section of Hart County, it was a grist mill where wheat and corn was ground it was a turbine wheel operated, by the Ash family, of which I know but a very little.

The old Gardner mill was located on Brushy Fork of Lynn Camp Creek of but which little is known, it was a grist mill operated by a turbine water wheel the owners are not known.
I will now tell of the water mills that were located along Green River, in Hart County, first take up the Three Hundred Springs, it being the first up the river in Hart County, it is located between Canmer and Defries, about two or three hundred yards of the Canmer Defries highway on a shelf some 75 or 80 feet above the river and about the same under the surrounding country. Two story log, lapped weatherboarded building with a basement, powered by an overshot wheel, at one time a turbine wheel was tried, but not successful and a second wheel of the overshot type was installed, using the same water as it reached a lower level, the two wheels was used as a unit by a steel line from one to the other. The mill was built about 1840 by a Mr. David Garvin, here flour and meal were ground by the old time millint burrs, the country to the south of the mill not having any running water, at which a mill could be operated, this mill was the mill that supplied most of the surrounding country with their bread, the spring that supplied the power for the mill emerged at the foot of a cliff possibly 75 to 100 feet high, the water from this spring was quite rare is it contained a mineral that formed a deposit as it flowed along, forming a porous formation, very much like a sponge, at the brink of the cliff where it fell some 75 or 80 feet into Green River, this formation was much thicker, and the water poured through this porous rock a bridal veil as it fell, at times this formation grew to quite some size, often breaking off and falling in to the river, here large blocks of it is exposed above the surface of the river.

After the death of Mr. David Garvin the mill was operated by his two sons, Dink and Hal Garvin for several years, in about 1875 it was sold to Mr. O. W. Blakey who operated for about twenty-five years, then Mr. Weden McInteer and Mr. W. R. Wheeler were the owners for some time, at the time that it was discontinued it belonged to Mr. Henry Deering, who operated it for some time, his heirs owned the site today. My informers were Mr. R. H. Blakey and Mr. Robert Carden, Sr.,

The old Wagoners Mill later owned by the Lane family for many years, it was a two story weatherboarded frame mill and was operated by a Overshot wheel, the water being from a large spring nearby, where wheat and corn was ground, it could have been originally a grist mill of burrs later being changed to a rolling Mill, the same water was used again to operate a saw mill, powered by a turbine wheel, the saw mill was some three or four hundred yards from the flour mill, the water being run in a trace to the saw mill.

We next come to the Gardner or DeWitt Mill, this old mill was built by two men by the name of Gardner and DeWitt more than a hundred years, it was on the south side of Green River, in a valley, in the rear of the Present Ted Grady farm, it was operated by a turbine wheel, it ground the grain by burrs, soon after the Civil War Mr. Pleiding Carden became the owner, who operated it until it was washed away by a high tide in the seventies.
Next we will come to the old Boyd Mill, located at the top of the bluff on the lands recently sold by Mrs. Jim Long and daughter. It was operated by a turbine wheel in the brancy below the large spring at the base of the hill and only a few yards from Green River, the machinery was operated by a steel line from the turbine gearing to the wheel under the mill at the top of the bluff, the last time I was there some of the timbers in the dam and the stones under the mill were to be seen.

A steam saw mill was operated at Woodsonville for a number of years, about on the site of the warehouse of the old Amos Boat Landing, the last operator was by the name of Spencer.

We now move on down three or four miles to the old water mill built by Major James H. Gorin, it was a two story weather boarded mill operated by a turbine water wheel located at foot of a cliff, the mill being on the top of the cliff, it was operated by a steel line, much as the Boyd mill previously spoken of, the old mill has been gone for so long, there is a very few people that knows any thing about it. A track of six acres of land upon which the old mill was located belongs to Ervin Bunch, I went to see him and he told me that that there was the old burrs with which the grain was ground with were laying on a hill near the spot. I visited the spot possibly about fifty years ago, the old building was standing and looked as if it was in a good shape, Mr. Bunch he believes that the old mill was torn down and used as fuel for fire wood. The mill was operated by water from a large spring in which is some of the timbers for the forbey, this spring is spoken of in Stories of Early days by cyrus Edwards page 118, in which he says it is a fine spring and a beautiful camping spot, any party going there to spend a summer's day will find it an ideal location.

I will now go to the last old mill that was on Green River in Hart County, it was known by the name of Grinstead's Mill, located on the south side of Green River, at about the Hart and Edmonson County line. My information was by W. A. Merrideth, Will Lively, S. A. A., Will Lively, S. A. A., in his 91st year and Mrs. Thommie Johns. I will copy it as was given to me many years ago: "The old mill was located on the south bank of Green River about one hundred yards below the old Dennison Ferry on the Hart and Edmonson County line. It was built by Elisha (Rob) Johns, the father of the late Tollie Johns. Just when built is unknown but possibly a hundred years ago, it was operated by John's until burned during the Civil War by soldiers thought by some to have been under Pat Gardner, an enemy of the owner. They tried to get Lewis Lively, a small boy about ten years old, to burn it, which he refused to do. He had been sent to mill and was awaiting his turn to get his milling done. On returning home with his corn unground, he was
The following was copied from the old Court Order book "A". On motion of Jacob Holderman for leave to build a Mill Dam on Lincamp Creek 13 feet high. It is ordered that a writ of adquadamnum be awarded him directed to the Sheriff of this county commanding him to summon twelve good and lawful men freeholders to meet on the premises on the 17th day of February 1821, then & there to do & perform such other things as the law directs. March term, 1821.

The inquest made and sealed by the Jurors, summoned agreeable to a writ of Adquadamnum awarded Holderman & Wilkin at a former term of this court was this day returned by the Sheriff, examined and approved and ordered to be recorded. It was thereupon conditioned by the court that said Holderman and Wilkins have leave to erect their said dam agreeable to the fore-going inquest upon their paying the damages assessed by the jury in the inquest aforesaid.

Jacob Holderman and Wilkins being granted the privilege to build a dam across Lynn Camp Creek, built the said dam and on the south side of the creek erected a two story, frame, weatherboarded building, in which they operated a Wheat and Corn mill for many years, at first they used Burrs, which was changed later to a roller mill, with a bolting cloth to separate the bran from the better grade of flour, but continued to grind corn on stone burrs. The mill went through several hands or persons, some of them being Tom and Bill Rodgers, who in 1814 purchased a tract of land on which was a Flourmill on Lynn Camp Creek, the mill had been recently rebuilt, and with its many improvements is perhaps the best in the country. The last copied from History of Kentucky by Perrin, Battle and Kniffin. Burd Akin the last to own and operate it, nothing remains today, of the mill or dam.

The Slayton's owned a small grist mill operated by the waters of Lynn Camp Creek, but little is known of it.

James A. Cann, the father of the writer owned a grist and Saw mill on Green River, at the mouth of Lynn Camp Creek, it was operated by a turbine water wheel from the water Lynn Camp Creek. The mill was located on the south side of the creek opposite from the bluff, as was his saw mill, his log yard was also on the south of the creek, the mouth of which was about one hundred and fifty yards further down the river than it is today. A Mr. Wheeler who owned lands on the opposite side of Green River, cut a large sycamore tree, leaving it hanging at the but, this tree caused the current to run against the north bank of the river, this change in current caused the lands of Cann to be cut away. Cann's log yard would be today in the middle of Green River. The last person to operate this old mill was Tom Cobb. After the 1937 flood the writer visited, the site of the old mill, which was a sash-saw mill, and the high waters had uncovered the cog wheels that operated the saw in an up and down motion, the saw was sharpened to cut on its down motion, the cog wheel in revolving pulled the saw away from the log, but the down motion was to the log.
I will give the names and number of 10 water mills that were located along Bacon Creek, starting in Figure 4 and continuing to number 10 in Figure number 38 where it empties into Nolin River.

# 1, Buckner's mill, # 2, Ferguson or Lampkin mill, # 3, Highbough mill, # 4, Houston or Walters mill, # 5, the Young or McClure mill the last above Bonnieville, # 6, was the Chuck Luck mill, # 7, James Gardner or Risner Ford mill, # 8, Hawkins mill, # 9, Lines mill where highway between Bonnieville and Priceville crossed Bacon Creek, # 10 was the old Stamp mill.

I will now give the number and names of mill's that were along Round Stone Creek in the north west part of the county, # 1, Charley Bosby mill, located where two large springs emerges from under a high hill and empties in Nolin River in Figure 12. # 2, the Morris mill, # 3, Rider's mill.

I will now give the number and number of the 6 water mills that were located along Green River, starting with Three Hundred Springs in Figure 10 and flowing out of the county in Figure 30 at Denison Ferry and the site of the Grinstead mill. # 1 Three Hundred Springs mill, # 2 Waggener or Lane mill, # 3, Gardner or Devitt mill, # 4, Boyd mill, # 5 Major Jim Gorin mill, and then the last # 6, at the extreme west edge of Hart County.

Next will be the water mills that were located on Nolin River, starting at Wheeler's Mill, that was in Grayson County, and then down the river to where it leaves Hart County. # 1, Wheeler's mill, # 2, the Broadford mill, next is # 3, Dennis mill at Blowin's Springs, the up Big Dog Creek is located # 4, the old Lush mill, now under the waters of the Nolin Dam Reservoir.

About the center of the east edge of the map, located in Green County on Little Barren River is the Gorin mill and further Little Barren River is the Gooch Mill site, also in Green County, both served Hart County.

Not a single one of these mill are in operation today, the farmers had quit taking a turn of wheat or corn to be ground, but went to the grocery to buy his bread forced them out of business.
THE ACADEMY SYSTEM: HIGH SCHOOL FORERUNNER
By H. D. Pickett

It was not until the first decade of the twentieth century that free High Schools began to be established in Hart County. Prior to this the only opportunity for "higher education" (that is education beyond the common school) was provided by private academies—sometimes called institutes and often known as seminaries.

An enterprising educator could set himself up in business by establishing an institute of learning for private profit. Sometimes these schools were operated by stock companies. These schools were divided into terms of 10 or 12 weeks. All maintained a department of teacher-training, preparing prospective teachers for the state examination for certificates. This was only means for preparing teachers prior to the establishment of State Normal Schools. All offered preparatory instructions for pupils on the Common School level for those whose parents preferred private schools to the free schools.

For girls who wanted a "finishing" school there was an emphasis on music, philosophy and classical literature. A curriculum in English, French, science and history was offered to prospective University student.

The most prominent academies attracted students from surrounding counties and often from other states. Gilliad Academy at Canmer had arrangements to meet applicants from other areas at Rowlett's Railroad station.

It is interesting to note that in the advertisements and brochures, emphasis was placed on the sobriety of the community—the absence of any sale of liquor. Also the school exhorted the high moral and cultural level of the citizenry.

One of the oldest Hart County Academies whose origin probably dates to pre-Civil War days was Gilliad Institute located south of Canmer at the site of the now known as Gilliad Church. It is now known that the old church building and the hall above was used for classrooms at least during part of the history of the school.

Closely associated with Gilliad was Lillian Seminary for girls located north of Gilliad on the west side of what is now 31 W.

Lillian established in 1892 was probably a type of finishing school for girls. Gilliad Institute enrolled both boys and girls.

One of the most outstanding educators of the South was Professor S. M. Durham. In the 1870s he was operating Union Academy at Hardyville, however after 1892, he and his wife were operating Lillian Female Academy.
In the year 1866 Science Hill Academy located between Munfordville and Cammer and operated by J. D. Underwood was united with Gilliad Institute operated by C. W. Matthis, the two men becoming co-principals. Tuition for five month term ran from $16 to $20. Board was offered at a hotel for $2.50 per week or in homes at $2.25 per week. Professor Matthis is remembered by many old timers.

During the 1880 decade Uptonville Institute (now Upton, Ky.) was a popular school of 120 pupils and no doubt attracted people of north Hart County, board was $2.00 to $2.50 per week and tuition $3.00 per month. A Miss Lizzie Maxey of Rowlett, Ky., was in charge of the music department.

During this period Green River Institute at Munfordville was a two room school. Old timers tell that one room with a dirt floor was occupied by the boys, the other with a wood floor by the girls. The brick building still stands at the intersection of Washington and third street, adjacent to the Old Presbyterian Church. After the school was abandoned with the establishment of Green River Collegiate Institute, this building became a residence and is now occupied by the law office of Davis Williams.

Green River Collegiate Institute was a two story frame structure which stood on the grounds where the old Munfordville High School now stands. This school of about six rooms was called a college, offering four-year courses in English, Science, Mathematics, History and Latin. Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees were issued to graduates. Tuition for a 19-week term was from $15 to $20. Board offered in homes at $2.25 per week, excluding laundry.

In addition to teacher training, the school had a Department of Commerce. In music, extensive courses in piano and voice were available.

In 1905, G. B. Perry, was president with a board of directors as follows; Dr. J. J. Adams, Dr. C. J. Walton, Dr. G. G. Hubbard, R. A. Lovejoy, J. R. Wilson and D. A. McCandless.

This school ceased to be with the establishment of the Munfordville graded and High School, 1912.

"Still sits the house beside the road a raked beggar sunning" Like this poet many Hart Countians carry memories of their childhood days spent in a one-room school. One can still see some of these "raked beggars" along some Hart County roads abandoned by a rapid changing school system in a rapid changing world. Some have been converted into storage barns for farmers. Some renovated to provide dwellings for tenant farmers.

The writing of this story was made difficult by the destruction of the courthouse by fire January 3, 1928. I suppose if this had not happened there would have been an authoritative record of schools dating back to 1810, the year Hart County was established. One can only piece together bits of information from here and there hoping to be able to separate facts from legend.
It would be interesting to know the location of the first school in Hart County—north of Green River, no doubt, since the first settlers moved into what is now Hart County. After the Revolutionary War some of them, War Veterans, settled north of the river along Bacon, and Tobin. The territory south of the river was considered unsafe due to marauding Indians from the south. Then, too, these streams were just right for power mills for grinding and sawing. The hills contained traces of iron ore for crude furnaces. Unlike the "Barrens" or treeless plains south of the river, the woods were a source of game and logs. However, the first home built in Hart County was at Woodsonville erected by a man named James Amos.

Later the rapid taking of lands led to settlements south of Green River, first along the fringes of the Barrens (treeless area east of Horse Cave around Bear Wallow and Uno and extending into Barren Co.) The settlers had grazing for livestock on the side and close proximity to the forest on the other side for meat and building materials. This advantage of the fringe area led to first settlements at Horse Cave, however, Horse Cave remained a small village until the coming of the railroad in 1858. Dunfordville had the advantage of being located at the "Big Buffalo Crossing" along the wilderness trails leading from the Blue Grass settlements to those along the Cumberland in the south.

Early Kentucky settlers in general were more interested in clearing the land and setting an economic foothold than in education. However, a recognition of the need for some learning in the 3 Rs led to the establishment of schools in areas where there were settlers to support a school.

A building would be erected of logs by a community log rolling, but the greatest handicap in the beginning was in finding a qualified teacher. Many times the most learned man of the area was drafted to do the teaching. Cyrus Edwards in his "Stories of Early Days" tells how Isham Hardy the most scholarly man of the Blue Springs Creek area south of Green River near what is now Laffranche School. Was persuaded to accept the teaching job by guaranteeing to pay him any loss he might incur from his farming operation plus $10.00 per month.

The Hardy School became one of the best and sent its graduates out to teach other schools. This Hardy family was no doubt, the founders of Hardinville, Ky. (one of his descendants, James G. Hardy was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1854, died in his last year of office, was speaker of the House of Legislature.) Many times itinerant teachers would mark the beginning of a community school. An enterprising young man, claiming to be a teacher would walk into a community unannounced, and make the rounds with a written contract binding each subscriber to pay a stipulated sum per pupil, for a term of three months.
There no such a thing as a building fund. Every able bodied man was expected to help cut and haul logs and to be on hand at the log rolling or house raising. Log upon log length-wise at the four sides, crossed at the four corners and notched down, was placed one upon another until a rectangular structure was carried to a proper height of one story. Then the logs were drawn inward at the sides for the support of the roof and continued upwards at the ends for gables until the apex of the roof structure was reached, and the whole was covered with clepboards from three to four feet long which were weighted down with poles.

No nails or iron material was used. The house was then chinked or daubed after places were cut out of the walls for a door and one or two small windows. The door was made of upright boards hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a latch string lock. The floor was made of puncheons laid on logs for sleepers or else left as a dirt floor. The chimney was on the outside at the plate end.

The heating was from big log fires in the fireplace, ventilation through the stick and clay chimney. The plumbing was a neighboring spring, a wooden pail, and a round dipper. The seats were puncheons, having near the end on the under side, auger holes with logs inserted, for the teacher a small table and a round-legged chair seated with split bar of hickory.

OLD SCIENCE HILL SCHOOL

The following was dictated to Roy A. Cunn in 1941 by Robert Carden, age 82, Cammer, Ky.

Old Science Hill school was built almost one hundred years ago, upon a ridge in front of the home of Pitt Houk, between two small knobs, (just back of the Morris Knob.

The building was a one story frame and weatherboarded room with three or four windows on each side.

The following are some of the teachers that taught in the school; Dock Hamilton, Miss Emma Curley, Miss Anna Dawson, Miss Frona West, Miss Rebecca B-hannon, Willis Smith, Millie Beard, Connie Holt, (Black) Jim Woodward. Some of these persons taught several schools here.

The following are some of the students who attended the school: Daniel Moss, Jim Moss, Henry Moss, J. T. Cutchin, Frank Walton, Edd Savage, Martha Savage Macy, John Savage, Mrs. Mary Rodgers, Mrs. Mary Ellen Combs, Mrs. W. S. Wheeler Harlow, Alfred Boyd, Dick Boyd, Lula Boyd Miss, John Crit Sims, Margaret Sims Sidebottoms, Virgil King, Alice King, Ellen King, and the informer R. W. Carden. Dr. J. Matthews also attended.

After many years the old building was torn down and a new Public school house was built in front of the home of Georis Walton and the old seats were used in the new school, After
many years this building and lot was sold to Mr. Carden. About fifty years ago he tore this building away and retained one of the original seats, it was made of heavy two inch poplar (ends, seat and back) and was seven feet long. Mr. Carden said that he was told that the old Science Hill School building was built by Pleas Watkins and John Dewitt.

There but few of the old pupils that attended this school living at the present time, but many of their descendents still call Hart County their home.

Old Science Hill School stood only a short distance north of Old Bethlehem Methodist Church (known as the Republican Methodist Church) being a part of the members that sympathised with the North in the Civil War days. About one half mile east of this church stood another Methodist Church, which was the southern branch of the same church, whose members sympathised with the south.

Old Logsdon Valley School, the writer remembers attending his first two years of school in a log house in Logsdon Valley (1910-1912). This was probably the last of the log structures. Two years later we moved into a new frame house.

There was a wood burning stove in the center of the room. At the front a blackboard painted with a slate material, a water-bucket and dipper on a shelf in one rear corner. The other rear corner was reserved for lunch baskets which sat on the floor. Invasion of this area by ants was a common occurrence.

One of the highlights of the day for a boy was to be selected to fetch a bucket of water from the spring about a quarter of a mile away.

Double desks (some factory made at this time) each seating two pupils were arranged from small in front to large in the rear. Segregation of the seats was strictly enforced, the girls occupied the left side of the room. Completing the furniture arrangement was a 10 foot recitation bench up front to which the children were called for reciting lessons. We did our arithmetic on 'slates' which were rectangular sheets of slate ground to a finish on both sides and enclosed in a wooden frame. Pupils were classified by reading ability rather than by grades. One was in the first reader, second reader, third etc. The material in these readers were selected for their character-building qualities- nursery rhymes, fables, fairy tales, hero stories, righteousness was exalted over wrong doing.

McGuffey's Reader, the Blue Book Speller and Ray's Arithmetic were being replaced by attempts to improve the curriculum. Older pupils studied grammar, some history, geography and physiology. Lessons in health began about this time. The slate which was wunder clean after using with the hand or coat sleeve was outlawed. One day the teacher told us that drinking from the same dipper was unsanitary and each of us must bring his own drinking cup.
This brought on a new innovation—the collapsible cup made of metal with a snap on top.

The teacher promoted an old time "Rio Supper", the social event of the season to raise money for a water cooler.

Boyhood teachers remembered by me were R. E. Jagers, Estella Appleby, "Buddy" Lewis and J. Benton Reynolds.

Letter from an old timer "I have read what you have written about old schools of Hart County. I started to school in early 1890 in a log cabin on my father's place—split logs for seats and an open fireplace for heat. In a few years we built a frame house—one room with one wood stove—carried out drinking water from a small cave up the bluff.

Everyone had to learn a poem to recite on Friday afternoon. I still remember one that I learned. An old man would come, set up a class and teach writing. He made about $10.00 for a ten day session with class of 8 or 10 people."

Keep those letters and telephone calls coming and help complete this history. The following information has come from calls.

Frog Pond School was located on the old Bonnieville road which turns off left from the Munfordville - Hammondsville road. White Oak school was located south of Cuba Run in an area now a part of Mammoth Cave National Park in Hart County.

Sunshine was the name of a school located between Cammer and Highway 88.

After the Civil War, there was at Rowletts, Terry Hill College, named after Col. Ben F. Terry, who was killed at the battle of Rowletts Station Dec. 17, 1861. This was probably an academy type of school.

A CENTURY OF SLOW GROWTH

In 1822 (three years after Hart County was established) the County Commissioners (Fiscal Court) divided Hart County into 1/2 districts having definite boundaries. No doubt this action was taken to encourage local communities to establish at least one school in each district. Even later some of our neighboring counties had only 8 or 10 schools.

The year 1838 marks the beginning of Free Schools, that is a state supported system of Public Schools with state and local tax aid. The first appropriation was for $850.00 to be distributed to the counties. Each county was to be divided into districts of from 30 to 50 children. Each district could levy by vote special taxes to support its schools. There was no county wide school tax.

There would be five Commissioners of Education for the county and each district would have five trustees. Many districts failed to support their schools and as a result had no schools. Wealthy people continued to keep their children in
seminaries or academies having contempt for the poor people's schools.

The Civil War wrecked the public school system which was just getting started—also the war closed down most of the private academies. Hart County divided on the war issues, the south of Green River leaned toward the Confederacy. Most of the slave-holding colonials had settled south of the river. Young men available for teaching went off to war, and many schools had to be abandoned.

It took many years to overcome this setback to education caused by the war. However, during the last two decades of the century there was a slow but sure improvement. Frame buildings began to replace log structures, wood burning stoves replaced fire places and a gradual increase began in state and local financial support. The quality of teachers began to improve through state certificates of teachers by means of teacher-examinations and by the requirement that teachers attend institutes for training at the County Courthouses for periods of two to six weeks.

All teachers were required to pass an examination. Those whose grades averaged 85% were issued first class certificates, 75% to 85% second class, and 65% to 75%, third class.

For sometime after the war, negro schools were supported by taxes of the property of negroes, white property taxeys could be spent on white schools. The local taxing unit was the district. Each district levy was by a vote of the people. Some districts were reluctant to support free schools often going without schools rather than pay the price. When the state money ran out the term was shortened. Often the progressive-minded people made up, by subscription, enough to complete a term of six months.

Even with the county as an administrative and taxing unit, the schools remained in the control of the district trustees. He selected the teacher of his choice, many times a member of his family or kinfolks, and bribery by the teachers for choice jobs was not uncommon. The trustee provided the school with wood for which he was reimbursed at $1.00 or $1.50 per cord. Each year it was his duty to make a house to house canvass of his district to get the census of all people of school age. This census was the basis on which state funds were distributed to the counties.

About the turn of the century it became the ambition of the County Cupt. to build a school within walking distance of each child. A farmer would donate a plot of land usually near a spring of water and the Board of Education would split a district. Appoint a trustee, and erect a building. This was considered a progressive era. By the mid-twenties the number of schools reached approximately 75. A community was identified
by the name of its school. Names usually originated as the result of the nearness of some physical feature, for example, Rocky Hill, Rich Hickory, Chestnut Grove.

As times goes on these names will be forgotten, for this reason this writer attempts to name those of his acquaintance by dividing the county into areas.

1. South of Green River and West of 31 W. Highway;

Rowletts, Lickloc, Chestnut Grove, Garvin, Hatcher Valley, Northtown, Iron Springs, Walnut Grove (South), Waterloo, Eudora, Cedar Cliff.

11. South of Green River between 31 W and 31 E; Bearwallow, Uno, Lonoke, Richardson, Shadyland, Woodsonville.

111. East of Highway 31 E;


IV. North of Green River and west toward Cub Run;


V. Area between Cub Run and Bonnieville;

Chatten, Durst, Craddock, Cane Run, Priceville, Camp Ground, Cave Hill, Bonnieville (graded).

VI. North Western Hart County. (west of 31 W;)

Walnut Grove (north) Falling Springs, Lone Star, Fairview, Copelin, Pleasant Hill.

VII. North of Green River and between 31 W and 31 E;


VIII. North of Green River and east of 31 E;

Knoxes' Creek, Powderrills, Pike View, Jones, Chalk Ridge, Aetna Furnace, Perkins.

The following schools should be added as Mr. H. D. Puckett, omitted them:

Hammonsville, Lucas, Little Blue Springs, Morris, Memorial (graded), Rocky Hill, Cave Spring, Bark Road, Riders Mill, Nebo, Priddy, Veach, Watkins Bend, Kessinger, Dogre Rock, Allen Seminary, Uno, Mercer, White Oak, Possom Trot, old Lebanon about one mile north of new Lebanon, Old Monroe, about one and a quarter mile north of the present Monroe.
HART MEMORIAL SCHOOL

#13, The following is some of the history of the Hart Memorial school was formed in about 1918 or 19 by the consolidating several schools in that area, there were several in that area said "It can not be done" but with the determination and effort of several of its citizens it was done, they raised $18,000.

was raised to construct the buildings and the Hart County board furnished the remainder.

Other obstacles were met, Hardyville and Canmer put aside their petty rivalry. The several towns voted to consolidate, it being the second consolidated school in the State.

The first graduating class of 1919 was small, but by the late twenties, Memorial had made its mark, the first P. T. A had been organized, the schools first 4-H Club had been formed, the first hot lunches had been served and three basket ball teams had gone to State. In 1926 and 1927 boys teams and 1925 a girls team who was the runner-up in the State tournament.

With the wide scope of interest, there was a need for more and better facilities, one was a Gym. with the same determination the community brought forth its Gym, a crude affair with today's standards, but it was the first high school gym between Louisville and Nashville.

In 1919 the school was added to the lists of accredited Southern Association of Colleges and Second Schools. Other interest were developed, in fields of music, debate, drama and academic contests, Agriculture fairs, and the addition of a new wing to the structure.

In 1942 disaster struck and the school was totally destroyed by fire, however the school was carried on in the churches and a service station in Canmer. Graduation was held and a new building was erected. It was decided in the late forties that the old gym was inadequate, so a new gym was built, having the first homecoming in 1950.

About three years ago Memorial was consolidated with the other schools of Hart County, but is retained as one of the four Elementary schools.

Hart County High School was constructed about one mile south of Munfordville in Woodsonville at a cost of better than a million dollars, retaining Elementary school at Memorial, Bonnieville, Cub Run and LeGrande.

Like the mills and schools about twenty five of the communities listed in the forepart are no longer a place of business you might just call the communities.
"HAMMONSVILLE IN THE LONG AGO"

The following story which should be of interest to many of Hart County citizens, was told the writer by Mr. J. L. Highbough. Mr. Highbough, the son of G. W. and Virginia Gipsbough, was born June 19, 1865 and is the oldest person now living that was born in the vicinity of Hammonsville, Ky.

On May 12, 1865, being a bright sunny day at about the hour of about noon, a band of guerrellas, about 25 in number infested the little town of Hammonsville, they entered the town galloping their horses and firing their guns in the air to cow the citizens.

A number of the citizens soon barricaded themselves in an old blacksmith shop, opened fire upon them through the cracks of the same, soon drove the band from town. The following persons were in the shop: Joshua Chase, a merchant and later sheriff of Hart County; Jesse Durham, a farmer and helper around the shop, Ben Chase, son of Joshua Chase, J. T. Thornbury, a merchant, also magistrate of the county, and was the father of W. H. Thornbury, now a resident of Munfordville, who also served as magistrate of the county for many years, and one term as county judge, and Abraham Brown, a slave and blacksmith, and in whose shop the above named persons took their stand against the guerrellas.

The band having scattered over town, two of them having crossed the creek, met Joshua Chase and son, Mr. Chase having the only cartridge gun in the whole community was preparing to open fire on them, but his son prevailed on him not to do so, and they were able to rejoin their band. When Mr. Chase and son reached the shop they were joined by their friends in repelling the attack.

None of the guerrellas were killed and it was never known if any of them were hit, but one of their horses was shot in the leg breaking it and had to be abandoned. As they were leaving town they were fired on by W. M. Brown, the owner of the slave mentioned and was the son of Wm. Brown a prominent minister of the community which will be mentioned later in this article.

The guerrellas demanded Ross Thomas to tell how many persons were in the shop, and he could not tell or refused to do so, was shot and killed in his place of business, he being a merchant and hotel proprietor. Mr Thomas being a mason, was given a masonic burial. Mr Highbough says that this was the first masonic burial he ever witnessed. The burial took place in the South Fork Cemetery in Larue County. The writer and Mr. Highbough only this week visited the grave to make sure of the day of the attack. The headstone is now down and is leaning against the fence some 1 or 5 feet from the grave.
Mr. Highbough tells the story of John Booker, a stone mason, in seeking shelter from the shooting, crawled under a building, it being darker where he entered and lower as he went forward, became fastened and had to have the help of his friends to get him out, after the trouble was over.

Mr. Highbough says that he was a lad about 10 years old at the time and was attending school near by and could hear the shooting, and well remembers the details of the raid. He and a cousin, Jesse A. Grouch, now living in Louisville are the only persons now living that was there that day, and that there are only two houses standing that were then there.

Some of the earliest settlers of the county were around Hammonsville, and it soon became a prominent and thriving community, and was known as the most prosperous farming section of Hart County. There is not a single person on the same name of those early settlers, unless it be a son of the old slave mentioned above.

Below will be given some of the more prominent citizens of that early day: G. W. Highbough, the father of the informer, served as magistrate of the community, David Highbough, father of L. C. Highbough, now of Louisville, and the grandfather of Dr. Edward and Dave Smith, later of Hodgenville, Dave having served in Legislature from the 7th district for about 20 years, Dr. Jerome Smith, the father of Edward and Dave Smith, Warren Keith grandfather of Mrs. C. B. Dowling, Jimmie Creet, grandfather of our present Congressman, F. W. Creel, Jimmie Creet's wife was Ellen Cates of another prominent family of the community Joe Timberlake, (One of George Washington's special selected body guards), was the Grandfather of Mrs. W. H. Thornbury, Mrs. Joe King, W. S. Timberlake, Douglas Timberlake, was a prominent and capable citizen, W. B. Hankley served as magistrate for a number of years and was prominent in the religious work of the church, and was the father of Jesse and Hohn Hankley now of Oklahoma, Mr. Hankley married the daughter of Jesse Gaddie, R. B. Gaddie the father of W. B. Gaddie, clerk of the Lynn Baptist Association for many years, Jerry Lampkin one of the earlier settlers was the father of W. E. Lampkin, said to be one of the best farmers in that section of Hart County, Wash Wilson, a soldier of the Mexican War who married Martha Lamkin, and was the father of Jerry Wilson, the oldest person in the community, now residing on the old homestead, Pres Cruse, the father of a very large family, most of whom are all dead, James Furgerson, the father of W. C. Furgerson a prominent merchant and farmer of Hammonsville and father of two children, a daughter, Bette who married Martin Meers and a son, Mack Furgerson the only millionaire that Hart County ever produced, Mack went to Kansas City and amassed a fortune in the stock business, Wash Lively, a prominent farmer and the father of three doctors, William, R. W. and Mark Lively, all prominent in their professions, George Highbough built Highbough's mill on Bacon Creek at an early date, which was patronized by almost half of the county, it was first a water mill and later changed to a steam and a saw
mill was added, Granderson Maris, a highly respected citizen was the grandfather of R. G. Vass, who taught in the public schools of the county for a number of years and served as superintendent of schools of the county for several years, and E. L. Vass, an attorney of the Murfreesville bar, and was also the great-grandfather of our present superintendent of schools, Clyde Cave of Cub Run, Alfred Murray one of the first school teachers of the county, being subscription schools as there were no public schools in those early days. Mr. Highbush says that he attended three of these schools of three months each. Mr. Mur- ret also was magistrate of the county for a number of years, and was the father of two sons who served in the civil war.

Mr. Highbush says that the school house was of logs about 20 by 24 feet in size and had one window in one end and a fire place at the other. The seats were of split logs held up by planks, with neither back nor front, and he was at this school at the time of the cornella attack on Hammonsville.

Mr. Highbush is now in his 85th year, having served the county in several stations, one time as Coroner for a number of years and is proud of the fact that he was sworn in by Mitt Brents as deputy county court clerk 41 years ago and has continued serving as such since that time, he is the father of 10 children and now has living with him 112 descendants.

David Highbush was the uncle of G. W. Highbush, the father of the informer. They married sisters, the daughters of Wm. Brown, before mentioned, who also had three other daughters who married R. W. Compton, J. J. Grundy and Jesse Gaddie, all respective citizens in the community.

R. W. Compton at the outbreak of the Civil War, owned the old Acena Furnace mill, also a number of slaves. He entered the Union Army and was made Quartermaster. Mr. Highbush says he sold the slaves for a large sum of money just before they were freed, James H. Compton, a former circuit court clerk, a son of R. W. Compton was the father of Misses Etta and Madge Compton and Mrs. J. J. Adams of Glasgow.

A man by the name of Hammon built a school about 34 miles west of Hammonsville on Bacon Creek at the mouth of Honey Run Creek, on the south side of the creek and a Dormitory on the north side for the entertainment of the pupils. It was known as the Rural Institute, for male and female students. I will copy some of its advertisements. First I will tell of another school that was built in Magnolia a short distance away, in the county of Larnaca. Dr. Beaver was the father of six daughters, and wishing to return school, made some enclosures as to the cost sending them away from home and he was told that it would be one thousand dollars for each pupil, so he decided that it woul be cheaper to build a school at home, so he built a nice school in Magnolia and had excellent teachers to teach the school, the school being some better that Mr. Hammons school, many of the Hammonsville transferred to the Magnolia school, which finally caused the Hammons school to close its doors.
"School bulletin"

"RURAL INSTITUTE"
Male and Female

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS
Monday, September 4, 1876

And continues Forty Weeks. The Session is divided into two terms. The first term begins as above, and continues twenty weeks, and the second term begins January 22, 1877, and continues 20 weeks.

Expenses per term:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Grade</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Grade</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academy</td>
<td>$15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collegiate Department:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Grade</td>
<td>$18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Grade</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Grade</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One half of all tuition in advance, and the remainder at the close of the term. Students will be charged from the time they enter school to the close of the term, except in case of protracted sickness.

Government.
The disciplinary regulations are simple just comprehensive. Every effort will be made to import through scholarship, good manners, and pure morals. No student will be permitted to indulge in idleness or injurious amusements, or to remain in the institution if guilty of drunkenness; the next line can not be read.

required to adhere to the principals and respect the rules of the strictest uprightness.

Location
The school is located at Locust Grove, one mile west of Hammonsville, Hart County, Ky. The country is rich, and the community intelligent and moral.
Boarding can be had in good families at from $1.50 to $2.00 per week. For further particulars, address

E'town News Pr'nt.

J. J. Shepard, Principal
Hammonsville, Ky.
At a court held for Hart County, the 12th day of April, 1819, it is ordered as follows:

It is ordered that Robert S. Thompson and Willia, Downd be recommended as proper persons to fill the office of Surveyor of this county. A majority of all the Justices in commission being present and concerning in said recommendations.

At a County Court commenced and held for Hart County at the house of Thomas Woodsen, the 3rd day of May, 1819;

Robert S. Thompson produced a commission appointing him Surveyor of Hart County and had the necessary oath administered to him whereupon he together with Willia Thompson, Michel Hall his surities, executed and acknowledged bond in the sum of $3,000. conditioned as the law directs.

At a County Court held for Hart County at the courthouse in Munfordville this the 6th day of March, 1820:

Ordered that Robert S. Thompson be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner to locate six thousand acres of vacant land which was granted to the county of Hart, by the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for the purpose of erecting a Seminary in this county. The said Thompson agrees & binds himself to locate said land for the one half thereof and to carry the same into grant at his own cost, except register fees, which is too be divided. The said parties are to participate of the same according to quantity & quality.

From a deed made in 1807 by the heirs of Robert S. Thompson that the said Robert S. Thompson made a deed, possibly in the 1820's to the officers of the Franklin Seminary to two and a half acres of land for a Seminary and Church purposes, the Hart County courthouse having burned, destroying all records, except Court Court Order Book "A" which being in the office of the late Judge H. A. Watkins, it being the only record saved, prior to the court fire in 1897 the heirs made the following deed to the Seminary lot, it having reverted back to the heirs of Robert S. Thompson by a clause that he incorporated in the original deed.

Recently we have discovered a picture of what is supposed to be of the old Franklin Seminary in the possession of Mr. Robert McInteer, the present owner of the lands that has been handed down to him. On the back of the picture written in ink is the following: 1808 Franklin Seminary.

The building pictured was a hand hewn log building, which one would judge to be better than thirty feet long, it being a frontal view the width can not be determined, it had a hand hewn limestone chimney at one end, it seemed to be well preserved.

The writer was told several years ago that one of the rooms were moved a short distance and a room was added making a tenany home, it having the old chimney in the center of the building.
This deed of conveyance made & entered into this 9th day of December 1897 Between W. H. Thompson as well for himself and as Att'y, in fact for W. R. Thompson heirs & Emily Mitchell and Harry Eubank, Emma Eubank, his wife and Reubin B. Eubank and Mary E. Eubank his wife and Leroy Eubank of the first part and W. D. Kinney of the second part, Witnesseth That for and in considera­tion of the sum of one hundred Dollars paid and to be paid as follows, Forty Dollars of which is paid cash in hand the recei­pt of which is hereby acknowledged & Sixty dollars to be paid one year from this date & to bear interest from date until paid.

The party of the first part have this day & do by these presence sell, alien & convey unto the party of the second part his hei­rs & assigns forever all of their right title & interest in & to the tract or parcel of land known as Franklin Seminary on the south side of Green River containing 2½ acres which was deeded by Robert S. Thompson to the Trustees of said Seminary for School & Church purposes, with a provision that when the said premises were aband­oned for said purpose for 2 years, the said premises were to revert back to the said Robert S. Thompson heirs.

Which land is bounded as follows Beginning at a stake at pointers one pole S. 10 E. of the center of the monument which stands at the foot of James F. Thompsons grave, see figure 1 of the plat & bearing thence accordance to the Magnetic Meridian (July 15th 1897) N. 7½ W. 20 poles crossing the middle of the Horse Cabre & Clear Point road at 5-1/5 poles to a stake in Joe Hardys field, thence S. 82½ W. 20 poles to a crooked walnut on the N. W. side of a small pond, thence S. 7½ E. 20 poles crossing the road at 13 poles 8 lin­ks to a large red oak stump pointers out by Isha Richardson as the agreed corner, thence N. 82½ E. 20 poles to the Beginning, containing 2½ acres. Now it is expressly understood that 30 feet square which was reserved by Robert S. Thompson for a burying ground is here­by to the heirs of the said Robert S. Thompson & not conveyed herein. The party of the first part do hereby grant, sell & deliv­er to the second part his heirs & assigns forever all of their right title and interest in & to to the above described lot of land which
is three fourth undivided interest in the same. a lien is retained for the purchased money. in testimony whereof the party of the first part here to have this day set their names, this day & date first above written.

Henry Eubank Seal
Emma Eubank Seal
Leroy Eubank Seal
Emily Mitchell Seal
Reuben B. Eubank Seal
Mary E. Eubank Seal
W. H. Thompson Atty in fact for W. B. Thompson heir

STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF CHRISTIAN

On this 29th day of December 1897 before me appeared Henry Eubank and Emma Eubank his wife, to me known as the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in -- -- -- the day and year first above written.

My term of office as a notary Public will expire July 10th 1898

T. W. Landers,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF SALINE

On this 31st day of December 1897 before personally appeared Leroy Eubank and Emily Mitchell to me known to be the persons described to and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed. And the said Leroy Eubank and Emily Mitchell, themselves to be single and unmarried.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office Marshall the day and year first above written.

R. J. McMeen
County Court Clerk, Saline Co. Mo.

STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF CARROLL

On this 20th day of January 1898 before me Reuben E. Eubank and Mary E. Eubank his wife, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in Carrollton, the day and year first above written.

My term of office as a Notary Public will expire August 21st 1900

Gilbert J. Pettin, Notary Public.
STATE OF KENTUCKY

COUNTY OF HART

I, J. M. Perkins, a Notary Public in & for the above County & State do certify that the following deed from M. H. Thompson heirs & others to W. D. Kinney was this day produced to me & acknowledged by the said M. H. Thompson as Atty. in fact aforesaid to be his act & deed.

Given under my hand this 7th day of January 1898.

J. M. Perkins

SEAL

Commission expires February 18th, 1900

The deed was never recorded in the Clerk's Office. (R.A.C.)

R. S. Thompson, heirs

To Deed

W. D. Kinney

Ray A. Bean
The enclosed small map of Hart County, I have encircled in blue lines the towns named in this history of Hart County, starting at the Northwest corner and continuing to the right, around the map, finishing in the center, will enable any one to locate the points named.

# 1, Cash. Pleasant Hill Baptist church and cemetery.
# 2, Red dot, Leesville, long been gone, on the opposite side of the railroad is the cemetery and Bethel Baptist church, Pelling Spring's Baptist church.
# 3, Wabash, red dot Highchurch water mill and Mt. Pisgah Baptist church and cemetery.
✓ # 4, Normonsville. Three Forks Bacon Creek Baptist church and cemetery, High Hickory formerly a Seminary and church.
# 5, Pike View and Jonesville, red line Sand Hollow highway, rebuilt through Jonesville. Baptist church and cemetery.
# 6, red dot Nicordie, Mt. Zion Baptist church and cemetery, red dot at right, Blanton's Water Mill, long gone.
# 7, red dot Zero. Shibols Baptist church and cemetery.
# 8, Actna Furnace, red dot, Actna Union Baptist church, red dot to the left old Fairthorn Post Office.
✓ # 9, Powder Mill's red dot in circle of the creek, the cemetery at right of the church symbol is a cemetery and home of Thomas Gibson the last person to operate the Powder Mills.
# 10, Linwood, Knox Creek Baptist church and cemetery, also the old site of the church and cemetery, Benjamin Wratt, possibly operated a hospital at the old church during the Civil War for Union soldiers.
# 11, Red dot site of an old Flatboat ferry and James Cann's water mill, at the mouth of Lynn Camp Creek.
# 12, red dot, Rio, site of the Waggoner and Lane water mill.
✓ # 13, Cammerland Pearl Webb cemetery, Old Gilead Christian church and cemetery, Hart Memorial Elementary school.
# 14, Hopewell Cumberland Presbyterian church, cemetery Bush cemetery, Oscar Furrman cemetery at bottom.
✓ # 15, Defries, Defries Knob encircled in ink, red dot two flatboat landings named Fort Royal, Defries cemetery at right.
✓ # 16, The town of Old Monroe laid out for the county seat of a county then being considered but Monfordville was named the county seat. The red line represents the Old Cumberland and Lexington & Nashville traces, entered Hart County after crossing Little Hayren River, thence old Monroe, new Monroe, Pascal, LeGrand, Semmour and Bear Mallor, on to Pruitt's Knob, where is turned to the south to Nashville.
# 17. Fairview Christian church, upper red dot MT, Gilbo colored church, school and cemetery, lower red dot old Pleasant Grove school, gone and cemetery.

# 18. New Monroe, Baptist church to the right, Cumberland Presbyterian church at left

# 19. Fiscal, Riordan cemetery.

# 20. Whickerville, Ladies Methodist church in center, Joiners Cumberland Presbyterian church and cemetery. The lines across the county are five, 35 to 30 inch gas lines Louisiana to the northeast. Cunningham cemetery at right.

# 21. Three Springs, three large springs emerge and reenter the ground. Baptist church and cemetery.

# 22. Lagrange, Hart County Elementary school, Little Blue Springs colored Baptist church and school, gone, and cemetery. In the 30 and 40's Lagrange was the heart of a large oil field that produced million barrels of oil, the well was about one mile wide and eight long, extended in a northeast-southwest course.

# 23. Seymour.

# 24. Uno, Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian churches and the Bear Wallow colored Baptist church and cemetery.

# 25. Red dot Wigwam tourist camp, Bear Wallow while Christian church.


# 27. Horse Cave, Caverna High school. Horse Cave in Hart County and Cave City in Barren county, only four miles apart maintain their schools, the high school just in Hart County and their Elementary schools in their old school buildings.


# 30. Mammoth Cave National Park area in Hart County. Red dot Dennison, Blue dot Dennison Ferry, (gone) Grinstead's water mill, also gone.

# 31. Cap, and Cherry Springs Baptist church and cemetery.

# 32. Formsville, and Pleasant Hill Baptist church, and Locust Valley, Locust Valley cemetery at left and Pumpkin Chapel church, discontinued.

# 33. Winesap, Center Point Baptist church and cemetery.

# 34. Cub Run Church Methodist and Baptist church and cemetery. Cub Run Elementary school, Peaks Chapel and cemetery.

# 35. Red dot Big Winds, Macedonia Baptist church, Blue dot Maple Grove church, (gone), Pine Grove Baptist church and cemetery, Red dot at left, Dog Creek.
36. Roseburg, Roseburg Baptist church and cemetery
37. Macon, and Little Flock Baptist church and cemetery.
38. Lines Hill, water mill and Post Office, both gone.
39. Broad Ford Water mill
40. Red dot Wheelers mill in Grayson County, Top cemetery Craddock cemetery, center, Caswell cemetery, bottom Smith cemetery.
41. Priceville and cemetery, Cave Hill Baptist church.
42. Round Stone and its 3 water mills, #1 Charlie Cosby, #2 Norris, #3 Riders mill
43. Lone Star and cemetery.
44. Bennieville, Write Lane cemetery.
45. Camp Ground Methodist church and cemetery.
46. Dividing Ridge and Concord Baptist church and cemetery.
47. Frenchmans Lick, highest point in Hart County, 1156 feet.
48. Huntsville and Reelsville Baptist church and cemetery.
49. Hinesdale and Boiling Springs Baptist church and the Timberrake cemetery.
50. Kessinger, Kessinger Methodist church and cemetery, also Mt. Beulah and the Mt. Beulah Baptist church and cemetery, adjoining was a Baptist Church and cemetery, the church burned many years ago.
51. Leitchfield Crossing and Leitchfield Crossing Baptist church.
52. Munfordsville. The county seat of Hart County.
53. Woodsonville, Fort Craig of the Civil War, Red dot, site of the old Baptist church in front of which General John Hunt Morgan and 80 men were mustered into the Confederate Army Oct. 27, 1861, Hart County High School, and Woodsonville Baptist church cemetery.
54. Rowletts Station, where a battle was fought Dec. 17, 1861, Veterans of Foreign War Park. Methodist & Baptist churches.