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ON THE COVER

The Last Pay of William Reddin Smith, Confederate Army
"TRACES" OF SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY

VOLUME 17  GLASGOW, KENTUCKY - FALL - 1989  ISSUE 3

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in "Traces" is sincerely appreciated. Queries will be published as space
permits. Annual Dues $10.00 Per year

With help from our members we can continue to bring valuable information to
all our members.
Contributed by Katie Maude Smith, from the files of the late Glady Dean Houchens.

William Reddin Smith of Barren County, Kentucky was the great grandfather of George Washington Smith, and was mentioned in "County Scott and Its Mountain Folks" a short book published by Ester Scott Saunderson in 1758. William Smith was born in South Carolina in 1750 and came over the Wilderness Road to Knox Co., Tenn. His son Drewey Smith was born in 1784 and another son John L. Smith was born 1787.

John L. Smith is buried at Poplar Springs Cemetery, near Temple Hill, Ky. His son Drewey was born 1814 and a daughter in 1817.

Most of the Smith family generations living in Scott County are descendants of Drewey Smith II, he being the grandfather of the late Henry Smith of Oneida, Tenn.

Knox County marriage records show that Drewey Smith was married to Polly Murphy on March 14, 1814. In the 1850 census it shows that John L. Smith was married to a woman named Kisiah, born 1815, in Tenn. John L. Smith must have moved to Tenn. between 1810-1815. John L. Smith was to become the Great grandfather of George Washington Smith.

John and Kisiah had at least ten children: Reden, 1827; Sterling, 1830; Calvin, 1833; Nancy, 1836; Emily, 1838; Jane, 1841; Smaliza, 1844 and others.

The family lived in Campbell County, Tenn. roughly 45 miles n w of Knoxville. In 1849 this section of Campbell Co. separated to form the new County of Scott.

Reddin Smith married Mildred Ann McCoy sometime during the late 1840's. She was born in Kentucky about 1830, and belonged to the "Feuding" McCoy family. Their known children: Joiel, 1851; Franklin Pierce, 1853; Mary E., 1855; George Washington, 1857; Martha, 1859; Nancy, 1861; James Longstreet, 1863; Estella, 1866; Eliza, after 1869.

Reddin Smith's brother Sterling Smith married a girl named Mildred during the 1850's. They evidently had no children.

Calvin Smith married a girl named Ellen during 1860. Reddin Smith left Tenn. for Barren County in 1868 to his new 75.9 acre farm on Skaggs Creek near Temple Hill and about 90 miles from Scott Co. In 1875 he sold the 75.9 farm and bought 101.9 acres of Grovers Creek in the same area. By 1881, he had sold the Grovers Creek farm and purchased 187 acres on Fallen Timber Creek, which he kept until 1899.

Brothers Sterling and Calvin brought their families to Barren County about the same time that Reddin moved here. It is probably no coincidence that the families of William B. McCoy moved from Tenn. to Ky. about the same time. He was probably the brother of Millie Ann McCoy Smith.

George Washington Smith, born 1857-1925 married first to Alice Dennis, one child Eva Smith married Crit Greer. She is buried at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

George Washington Smith married secondly Ella Lee Bradshaw, daughter of Burrel Bradshaw and Cynthia Dean Saunders.
Their children:

Glady Dean (Houchens) b. 1898
Connie Lee (Brooks) 1899-1982
Billy George, b. 1906 md. Eloise Bush
Pauline (Elliott, b. 1908 md. Clem Elliott
Frankie (Bailey) b. 1910, md. William Bailey

POPLAR SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY
Note: This is not the complete cemetery- only those persons mentioned in the foregoing article - mpr)

John L. Smith July 25, 1794 April 16, 1875
Reddin Smith July 29, 1827 Jan. 28, 1906
Millie Ann McCoy Smith March 23, 1830 May 27, 1902
Queen Ester Smith Dec. 29, 1873 Jan. 6, 1874
Nancy Jane Smith April 28, 1861 Dec. 18, 1887
Mattie Ann Smith April 5, 1859 Nov. 27, 1904

Not sure of relationship:
Joseph McCoy Nov. 13, 1853 May 9, 1906
Salina McCoy March March 12, 18^3 Oct. 30, 1888
Malcolm Smith May 12, 1890 May 27, 1967
Ellen Smith May 15, 1892 Oct. 30, 1959

* * * * * * * *

LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL
Tues. Nov. 8, 1964, p3. ,c. 3.
Contributed by Perry A. Brantley, South Green St. Glasgow, ky.

Retaliation, Two Guerillas Executed

"On the 18th October a gang of thirty-one out-laws surrounded the house of Mr. Cavin, three miles from Green River, and about the same distance from Munfordville, entered the sleeping apartments and dragged [James] Matthew [Murray] or Murray, a soldier of [Co A], 13th Ky. Infantry, from his bed, and carried him off a prisoner. The next morning he was found in a sinkhole, shot through the head, and cold in death. Murray was absent from his command on furlough, and Mr. Cavin, being a relation, he was spending a few days with him. The murder was dastardly -cowardly- and as soon as the facts were made known to General Burbridge, he determined to avenge the outrage and the soldier's death. On Sunday, two guerillas, captured in the state, were taken from military prison in this city and sent under guard of a file of men to the spot where the murder was committed, and there shot to death by musketry. The names of the two unfortunate men, thus executed in retaliation for a unprovoked deed of blood, are Richard Cheeny [Chaney] and McDonald, alias J. Peters. Both were notorious outlaws and were captured with arms in their hands, waging a warefare upon defenceless citizens, in defiance of civil and military law."
The Battle Of Hutchinson's Grave Yard At Park

by Vivian Rousseau
Barren County Historian & Marker Chairman

The only military account of the details of the Battle of Hutcherson's Graveyard near which a Historical Highway Marker will be placed Sunday, Oct. 25, is found in the History of the First Kentucky Brigade, also known as the "Orphan's Brigade", by Edwin Porter Thompson in 1868. Thompson was a native of the area in which the battle took place and was probably the only historian familiar with the full circumstances.

The armies had not yet gotten into action, but terrifying rumors were spreading all over the countryside. Louisville was jittery with rumors that the Confederate forces of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, stationed in Bowling Green, General Joseph H. Lewis, (then Colonel), with his forces at Cave City and others stationed in south Kentucky would sweep across the state in a bold strike to capture Louisville. To prevent this, Union troops from the northern states were rushed in to encircle and protect the city.

Martial rule descended suddenly upon a bewildered and unprepared citizenry. Under pretext of serving the Union or the Confederacy, acts of personal enmity were committed with perfect impunity from the law. Emotions grew intense and fierce. Outspoken southern sympathizers in particular were harassed, often arrested and jailed in this area. Such was the circumstances that prompted the encounter at Park.

Word came to the Lewis camp at Cave City that an apprehended move was on foot to arrest Mr. C. B. Hutcherson, one of the most prominent and upright farmers of Park and ancestor of the local well-known Hutchersons, on the night of October 10, 1861. On request, Gen. Lewis agreed to send ten men to guard him and his home, which was near the old intersection of the Munfordville-Burkesville road with the Glasgow-Greensburg road, against what was considered simply lawless violence.

Four citizens joined the Lewis trainees there. After throwing out pickets, the trainees, poorly armed with nine or ten muskets and the others with nothing but revolvers, took position in the front yard, as night approached. It was but a short time after dark that the pickets reported men coming stealthily as possible on horses. Some dismounted, leaving their horses at the rear, and entered the family graveyard, on a slight eminence near the house.

They were ordered by the Confederates to "halt". Instead, the Union soldiers opened fire and the party of Confederates replied, firing as rapidly and accurately as possible in the darkness. This produced instant confusion, not only on the attacking party which had dismounted, but also among the horse-holders who had been posted in a hollow in the field some distance back. There was the noise of men in hurried retreat, mingled with groans from the graveyard and snorting horses stampeding in the enclosed pasture.
Had the Union forces known, the Confederates were too short in numbers to assume the offensive and pursue, but they were already completed routed and in flight. Their number has been variously estimated as from 50 to 100 men,—supposed to have been a full company of a Federal regiment which had been sent from Camp Ward, under command of Gen. William Thomas Ward, at Greensburg. Thompson declared the results ranked favorably with any battle of the war, as to punishment inflicted, considering the forces engaged.

He states one Federal was killed outright (the first known killed in Kentucky); two were brought in next morning very severely wounded; five others were known to have been wounded, some of them badly; others were rumored to have been wounded, and thirty horses with equipments, were captured. No Confederate was even touched; and the only damage done the home was "the putting of some balls through the house,—one of these having evidently been fired at a lady who looked out of an upper window to see how the storm was raging below. It struck the right half-shutter while she had the left one open and her head out."

The Confederates Who Engage In
The Battle of Hutchersons Graveyard

A check into the military history of the individuals who participated in the Confederate defense at the Battle of Hutcherson’s graveyard at Park, brings to light some interesting facts, perhaps more interesting today than then.

The First Kentucky Calvary being organized by Gen. Joseph H. Lewis was drawing to his camp at Cave City some of the best horsemen in the state. Among these was Col. Jacob W. Griffith who brought several other calvary volunteers with him from Oldham county, some of whom participated in the above battle. This was the father of David W. Griffith, one of the greatest movie producers of all time. Among his famous productions was "Birth of a Nation." Jacob Griffith was later in command of a calvary unit in Georgia when he was wounded in that portion of his anatomy that fits into the saddle. Unable to ride a horse he held his command by riding gallantly at the head of his calvary, propped among pillows in a buggy.

Others in that famed ten were Micajah Mansfield, who came from Shelbyville, probably with Griffith, and served until the war was over. Richard F. Stonestreet, of Oldham County served until 1864, when he was killed by bushwackers in East Tennessee. No details could be found of Francis M. Scrimsher, Oldham County, or Richard H. Isaacs, of Jefferson C. Then, there was John B. Spurrier, who returned to his home in Louisville, at the war’s close. Gideon B. Rhodes, of Allen County, was killed April 26, 1862, at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. Joseph L. Tucker, from Jefferson Co., soon transferred to the engineering corps of the army.

Participating from Barren County, all of whom have kinsmen here today, there was John G. Hudson, of Rocky Hill, who was commissioned lieutenant but resigned soon; Thomas Grayson Page, native of the Lucas section, returned after the war to Glasgow, where he spent the remainder of his life. Samuel Anderson lost a leg later in battle and returned home from Nashville, swimming a river with his crutches on the way, to reach his home!

Alexander Goldsmith King, from Cave City, also lost a leg at Stone River on Dec. 31, 1862, but returned home to live a long life. For a number of years he was doorkeeper for the Kentucky General Assembly. Another Barren County man in the Park group that lost a leg was Robert J. Hindman. His injury took place at Dallas, Ga. The last known participant was John Clifton Peden, who was made lieutenant after the Battle of Shiloh, and was captured in 1863 with the Confederate cavalary at Turkey Neck Bend in Monroe County. He died later that year, in Johnson Island Prison, Lake Erie, Ohio.

The four civilians present were all from Barren County, friends or kinsmen of Hutchinson. They were M. H. Dickinson, George Wright, Samuel Marshall and Cyrus B. Hutchinson.
When the Confederate troops withdrew from Kentucky in February of 1862, the Kentucky Confederate Provisional Government became exiled from the state. Any letters, documents, photographs of any of the following men will be greatly appreciated. Perry A. Brantly, S. Green, St., Glasgow, Ky. 42141

Barrick, James Russell
Bates, James Preston
Blackburn, Luke Pryor
Boles, Samuel Harper
Bradley, Benjamin Franklin
Breckinridge, John Cabel
Breckinridge, Robert Jefferson Jr.
Brown, Ambrose Franklin
Bruce, Eli Metcalfe
Bruce, Horatio Washington
Bryan, Thomas S.
Burnam, John Jr.
Burnett, Henry Cornelius
Burnett, Theodore LeGrande
Burnside, Joseph Perkins
Chrisman, James Stone
Crockett, John Watkins, Jr.
Duncan, Blanton H.
Edmunds, William Henry
Elliott, John Milton
Ewing, George Washington
Fitzhugh, Lafayette H.
Ford, Samuel Howard
Gray, Samuel
Haldeman, Walter Newman
Hawes, Richard, Jr. (Gov.)
Hodge, George Baird
Hornsby, Bennett Henderson
Johnson, George Washington (Gov.)
Johnson, John M.
Johnson, Thomas
Johnston, William Preston
Jones, Thomas M.
McDaniel, Zera
McKee, Robert
Machen, Willis Benson
Marshall, Humphrey
Monroe, Thomas Bell
Moore, James William
Payne, Orlando F., Jr.
Pillsbury, Josiah
Preston, William
Read, Henry English
Scott, Samuel S.
Shanks, John Henry
Simms, William Elliott
Simrall, Horatio Fleming
Smith, Gustavus Woodson
Sanders, George Nicholas
Thomas, John J.
February 24, 1988

Dear Sirs:

Recently I came across a book about Henry County, Virginia. Henry County was formed from Pittsylvania County and contained all of present day Patrick and a portion of Franklin County. The book was named "Henry County, A Proud Look Back." It was published by a bank in Henry County, 1974. I give you all of this information if you are interested. I was looking for the Wilson and Ritter families that were supposed to live in that area during that time frame. I started looking at the names and was amazed at all the same names that were in the 1850 Barren County, Kentucky Census. I was wondering if there is any connection and if all of these people came to Barren County, Kentucky at about the same time and maybe if they were a group of Baptists traveling together. These are the names in the 1850 Census that correspond with the Revolutionary soldiers in Henry County, Virginia:

ADAMS, AKERS, AKIN, ALEXANDER, ANDERSON, ARMSTONG, ARNOLD, ASBERRY, BAKER, BARNETT, BARNES, BARRETT, BEASLEY, BELCHER, BELL, BENNETT, BERNARD, BLAIR, BLAKEY, BLANKENSHIP, BOHANNON, BOWMAN, BROWN, BURCH, BURKS, BURNETT, BUSH, CALDWELL, CAMPBELL, CARROL, CASSADAY, CHILDRESS, CLACK, CLAY, COCKRAN, COLE, COLLINS, COOPER, CRAIG, CROUCH, CUNNINGHAM, DALE, DAVIS, DENHAM, DICKERSON, DICKINSON, DILLARD, DILLION, DIXON, DODSON, DOYLE, EDWARDS, ELLIOTT, ESTIS, EVANS, FARRIS, FERGUSON, FOX, FRANKLIN, GARDNER, GIBSON, GOSSETT, GREEN, GREER, HALE, HALL, HAMBLETON, HAMILTON, HARRIS, HATCHER, HAYS, HENDERSON, HENSLEY, HILL, HODGES, HOOPER, HOWELL, HUBBARD, HUDSON, HUMPHREY, HUNDLEY, HUNT, JAMESON, JEFFREYS, JOHNS, JOHNSON, JONES, JORDAN, KELLY, KING, LEE, LETCHER, LINSEY, LONG, LYON, McCan, McDaniel, MEGEE, MAJORS, MARTIN, MASSY, MAXEY, MAYS, MEADER, MERIDITH, MILLER, MILLS, MITCHELL, MOORE, MORROW,
I am enclosing the Chapter on The Revolutionary Period of Henry County. I also want to thank you for the Query you ran for me in TRACES. Mrs. Irma Sackett called me long distance and said she knew something about my gr-gr-gr-gr-grandfather Joshua Wilson. If anyone knows anything about a group that came from Franklin and Henry County Virginia to Barren County, I would like to hear from them. Also is there any old Baptist Records in Barren County? Thank you very much.

Linda Zablatnik
3200 Hickory Stick Rd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73120

EDITOR's NOTES:

Thank you, Linda, for the above letter. It is quite interesting, as was the accompanying article. I would very much liked to have reprinted the article in TRACES, but I am unsure of the copyrights, etc. Those things get very complicated.

PLEASE, MEMBERS, if you do send material that comes from a printed source, send us permission from the authors to use that material. Our staff is so limited that we simply do not have the time available to do this. And so much of this is 'great stuff' for us to use.

IN ADDITION, as I mentioned, our staff is limited, we all work at public work, and any work on the quarterly is volunteer, and on our own time. In the past, we have hired a typist, but even that is difficult to do. We would greatly appreciate it if you would send in your material contributions for publication, in typed form, preferably single spaced, as that allows for more room to use more material. If you are unable to do this, please send it in anyway, and we will manage to get it typed. By all means, please contribute!!! Our available material for publication is beginning to run out, and we are especially on the lookout for family articles, Bible records, or cemetery records. (Be sure to remember that we are reprinting the Volume I of Barren County Cemetery Records, and would like to know of any cemeteries that have been missed. We will do our best to visit them, and obtain the records for this book.

ONE MORE THING, if you expect an answer to your letter, please inclose a SASE. (Not only to us, but to anyone to whom you write for genealogical material) This helps to cut our expenses, and with less expense, a better quarterly!!

Thanks!!!!

M. Reneau, Editor
CHILDRESS FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

Copied from Family Bible owned by Mrs J F Hinton (Pauline Biggers) of Franklin, KY, several years ago.

BIRTHS

Amsa T Childress b. Dec 5, 1818
Verlinda J Childress b. Jan 13, 1826
Sarah Greer b. Oct 24, 1788
Henry Childress b. Dec 10, 1788
James R Childress b. Jan 24, 1844
Sarah C Childress b. Mar 3, 1845
Mary E Childress b. Mar 3, 1845
Julia I Childress b. Nov 2, 1849
George C Childress b. July 19, 1853
Abram C Childress b. Feb 14, 1856
Darna M. Childress b. Oct 1, 1858
Joseph T.M. Childress b. Feb 14, 1860
John M Childress b. Apr 13, 1862
Kitty B. Childress b Apr 5, 1866

DEATHS

Henry M Childress b. March 2, 1870
George Ellis b. June 18, 1796
Mossie Biggers b. Jan 30, 1890
Pauline Biggers b. Nov. 23, 1891
Reed Biggers b. Aug 8, 1893
Eva Pearl Biggers b. Aug 11, 1896
Walter Childress Biggers b. July 25, 1899
Mabel Hayes Biggers b. Sept 28, 1901
Jack Biggers Wilborn b. Sept 8, 1919
James Childress Hinton b. Oct 4, 1924

MARRIAGES

A.T. Childress and Verlinda J. Ellis m. Dec 20, 1842
S A Austin and Mollie E Childress m. March 11, 1866
Joseph E Seay and Sallie E Childress m. May 27, 1866
S G Childress and Judith R Smith m. July 15, 1869
J.R. Childress and George Ann Gillock m. Sept 19, 1869
J. Ish Biggers and Kittie B Childress m. Sept 27, 1887
John M. Childress and Mildred Tracy m.
George C Childress and Auria Norwood m. Nov
Eva Biggers and Porter R Wilborn m. Apr 4, 1917
Pauline Biggers and J. Burnie Hinton m. Jan 23, 1918
Reid Biggers and Tommie Terrill m. Oct.

ATTENTION PLEASE!!

BARREN COUNTY CEMETERY RECORDS, VOL. I, by Eva Coe Peden is in the process of review in preparation for re-publication. Many of you have expressed interest in this book and we need assistance in making corrections and/or additions. Any of you that bought the original printing who know of corrections should let us know soon. The work may take several months but will be advertised in TRACES as soon as it is available.

Send your suggestions and corrections to the Society, P.O. Box 80, Glasgow, Ky. 42141-0080 Attention: Brice T. Leech
SALTPETRE CAVE

Saltpetre Cave, the largest cavern is eastern part of the county, is located in a limestone cliff about one half mile west of Temple Hill. It was discovered prior to 1811. Mr Groin state that it was woned during the war of 1812 by Gen. Alexander Spotswood. It was the property of Benjamen M Payne as early as one hundred years ago. About one mile of underground passages have been explored. This, like Mammoth Cave, has a small stream in which eyeless fish have been found. Among other things of interest to be found in this cave is the "Giants Coffin", a large stone resembling a coffin—narrow at each end and very broad in the center where the bulk of the mythical giant's body reposes.

The dirt in this cave is richly impregnated with niter, the principal ingredient used in the manufacture of black gun powder. There was considerable activity there during the War of 1812, when many men were employed in the process of removing the dirt and extracting the niter. The tool marks and the wheelbarrow tracks can be seen at this time in the narrow avenues leading from point to point through the cave, having supplied thousands of shuffling feet that have passed over them during the past one hundred and twenty-eight years. In order to preserve these marks left by men that have gone before, the present owner, Mr Walter Jones, is building screens for their protection.

According to Mr Jones, the following process was used by our pioneer ancestors in making gunpowder: Large hoppers were installed and dirt and wood ashes at the ratio of one part ashes for seven parts dirt dumped into the hopper. Water was then poured over the mixture and permitted to run through until all niter was washed out. This water was then boiled in large kettles, adding more water as it evaporated in steam, until a hard cake was formed in the bottom of the kettles. This cake was then removed and broken into small pieces and mixed with charcoal at the ratio of one part niter to three parts charcoal and small amount of sulphur. This mixture was then ground in a mill made of wooden rollers, reducing it to the powder form.

While excavating recently Mr Jones found a part of one of the old hoppers, and a paddle which was used, presumably, to stir the dirt and hasten the flow of water through the hopper.

An old log house stood at the brow of the hill, about one hundred yards northeast of the lower entrance, in which it is claimed the workmen lived. This building was removed to the residence of Dr C.T. Grinstead at Temple Hill in 1872 and converted into a barn.

Persons who have visited the cave will recall the large mound of dirt just outside the entrance. This appears to have been the dumping place after processing.

Many human skeletons have been dug up at the lower entrance. They are found at a depth of from ten to five feet and as far back in the cave as two hundred feet. Mr John Nelson, who resides in Glasgow, states that he has dug up some fifteen skeletons there in the past few years; that it was the practice of these Indians to bury the possessions of the deceased with them. He found many spear points, tomahawks, arrow points and beads made from teeth and bone laying parallel with the skeletons.
It was originally believed that this was the burial place of a prehistoric race. A skull was sent to an anthropologist a few years ago for examination, who stated it was that of an American Indian and gave the name of the tribe.

This has been a favorite place for picnics for many, many years. It was probably visited more during the horse and buggy days than in recent years, because of the unkept condition of the road, which was hazardous to travel with an auto.

Mr Jones has made many improvements. The road has been repaired and he intends to erect a pavilion for the accommodation of visitors and install electric lights through the entire length of the cave. If you have never visited this spot it would be well worth your time to drive out; it is only about twenty minutes from Glasgow.

The first school house in the vicinity of Temple Hill that there is knowledge of stood almost opposite the home owned by Mr Joe Wells, about two hundred yards west of the Tompkinsville highway. Mrs William Henry Denham, who is now eighty-nine years old, states that she attended the first school there in 1857, under the tutoring of a Mr Hall. Mr John Bullock taught there the following year, 1858. Other early teachers under whom Mrs Denham receive instructions were George Stillman and William A Norvell.

The second school in the vicinity of Temple Hill, referred to previously, stood between the property of Dr L C Biggers and Ish Biggers. It was used jointly as a church and school building. It was later converted into a barn which stood until some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The third school stood on the west side of the Tompkinsville highway, almost in front of the present home of J.W.Buckley. About fifty years ago a site was purchased near the present store of Luther Wade on which a two story building was erected. It was known as the Temple Hill Academy. The first story was used as a private school where a teachers course was taught, also some high school subjects. They obtained some very capable instructors among whom were Prof. W.T.Scott, Dr R.S. Plumlee and a Mr Davis from Cumberland County. This was recognized as one of the best schools in the county and numbered among its student body young men and women from practically all of the adjoining counties.

All are familiar with the present modern consolidated school at Temple Hill. It would do credit to a town of 5,000 population. Its building was the death knell to many of the one room school houses in the immediate vicinity, but their passing is without regret, because of the improved methods under the grading system.

The Methodist Church at Temple Hill was organized in 1873. For the consideration of $15.00 Mrs Ann M. Payne, grandmother of our good citizen, Roy Payne, and Mrs C.E.Payne, of Temple Hill, deeded one acre of land to J.M.Stringfield, J.D.Peden, James T Wells, and J.S.Whaley, Trustees, on November 2, 1872, on which to erect a church. Chas. Jeffries was the superintendent of construction. It is believed that the present church building is the original house of worship. While it has never had a large membership it is composed of consecrated and God fearing people; truly the salt of the earth. Among its early members were: Ann M. Payne, John S Marshall, Nancy J. Watts, Lula Marshall, S.C.Scott, B.B.Wells, Rittle B. Wells, Mary F. Wells, John M. Wells, Oscar Payne, Bittle Payne, Nancy J. Jones, Susan F. Lowden, David Humphrey, Elizabeth Humphrey, William Humphrey, Joseph M. Smith, Martha M. Smith, Quintillia Foster, Elizabeth Francis, Nancie Matthews, George F. Matthews, Bell Matthews, Julie Matthews, J.W.Pursley, Martha E. Pursley, Juda M. Bowles, Josephine D. Barbour, John J. Barbour, Catherine B. Peden, Moses T. Peden, Betty Martha Peden, Thomas F. Young, and Kittie Curtis.
The Baptist Church at Temple Hill was organized in 1922. Being of such recent date it is believed to be of little historical value. It has a fair size membership; many of whom are active church workers. It bids to become one of the prominent churches in the county.

During the first fifty years Temple Hill has contributed many good citizens to Glasgow's population. I will give their names as I recall them: DR. Chris T. Grinstead, Dr. W.T.Britt, Dr Millard F. Biggers, Dr J.B.Honeycutt, W. Basil Smith, John P. Wilkinson, Sidney Peden, Roy Payne and H.E.Dorsey. Our present capable County Superintendent of Schools, W. Maxwell Ritter, is a native of Temple Hill. There were probably many others but I fail to recall their names.

One of the most outstanding citizens of the Temple Hill community was Esquire Nelson Sanders, previously mention. He was the first Justic of the Peace in Sanders precinct, which was named for him. He married Sallie Hughes and the children born to this union contributed in a large measure to the development of the vicinity. I will give their names: Hughes, who was never married, previously mentioned as the merchant of Temple Hill after the death of his father; Robert, who married Arminta Peden. He joined the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War and never returned; Mack, who married Sallie Bell, daughter of Wilborn Bell. He also joined the Confederate Army and died in service. Evermond (Ebb) married Julia Wilkerson. He also served in the Confederate Army but survived that bloody and lamentable conflict; Ann M and Martha Jane, twins) born April 22, 1822. Ann M. married Benjamin M. Payne, the first Postmaster at Skeggs Creek, now Temple Hill; Martha Jane married William A. Norvell, teacher, Primitive Baptist preacher and the second postmaster at Temple Hill; Elizabeth Reid, who married Oscar Lynn Lewis, February 1844.

George W. Oliver, born October 16, 1817, died September 12, 1891, came from Washington County, Tennessee, near Jonesboro, and located south of Skeggs Creek where Sam Norvell now lives, about one mile from Ritter's Mill. He was an extensive land owner. He married early in life, Mary Jackson. After her death he married Hannah Elza. Mary Jackson (Oliver) was born December 24, 1817, died February, 1858. Hannah Elza (Oliver) was born May 31, 1818, died July 20, 1895.

The following children were born to the first union: William, who married Clara Bullock, Samuel who married Mary Catherine Starr, John who married Lucy Webb, George, James, Henrietta, who married Sevier Jones, Lou, who married Henry Lancaster, Jerile, who married Jane Hoss, and Lizzie who married Phillip Moore.

Mrs Charlie Shader, Roll Oliver, Mrs John P. Wilkinson, Smith Oliver and Rondel Oliver, of Glasgow, are descendants of George W. Oliver.

Anderson Underwood was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His great grandfather, Flam C. Underwood of Glasgow, thinks he was a Virginian. He came to Baren County when a young man and located on Skeggs Creek, south of Temple Hill; owning land on both sides of the Tompkinsville highway north of this stream. His old home stood west of the highway but there is no evidence of its location now. Anderson, with other members of his family, were buried on his farm near the creek; on the east side of the highway. The old burial place has long since disappeared.

His son, Eliza, lived on the adjoining land a short distance down Skeggs Creek. His birth date is given as 1818. Her married Nancy Jane Paradine Hulda Ann Angeline Borders. What significance is attached to this name is unknown to
the writer. It is at least rhythmic if spoken rapidly. Her name is given in the Old Underwood Bible just as it is shown above.

The Underwoods were Baptist and I am advised that Eliza was active in the establishment of the Freedom Baptist Church.

TEMPLE HILL

It appears to have been the custom in early settlement of the county to name the streams for some prominent person living in the vicinity or for some unusual event. Later when churches, schools and villages sprang up in the adjacent neighborhood they were named for the nearest stream. I give as examples Eighty Eight which was originally Fallen Timber; Poplar Spring church which was first known as Fallen Timber; Nobob, which was evidently named for the stream on which it was located. Temple Hill which I am advised by the Post Office Department in Washington D.C. was originally given the name Skeggs Creek when it was established February 26, 1839 with Benjamin M. Payne as Postmaster.

Two theories have been advanced as to how this little village received its present name. Some say a tramp slept in the old log church which was located between the present home of Dr. L.C. Biggers and that of Mr. Ish Biggers. When he left the next day the neighborhood found the two words "Temple" and "Hill" written on the door with chalk or charcoal. Others claim it probably was named of Temple Tunstall, son of Joseph Tunstall who lived near Nobob, who was one of the early citizens there.

The post office was conducted under the name Skeggs Creek until January 19, 1858, when it was changed to Temple Hill. Benjamin M. Payne held the position of postmaster until March 29, 1842, when he was succeeded by William A. Norvell, who served until the office was discontinued February 25, 1863. The office was reestablished May 17, 1867, with William H. Young as postmaster. I will give in sequence the postmasters until the office was discontinued December 31, 1934; Balle P. Bray, March 23, 1880; Walter C. Comer, December 29, 1887; Pattie G. Harlin, May 6, 1893; Lucy D. Marrs, November 22, 1898; John C. Francis, January 26, 1904; Archie P. Belcher, September 3, 1909; and Mrs. Bertha Lowrey, October 1, 1924, who served until the office was discontinued.

Esquire Nelson Sanders came from Virginia early in the nineteenth century and opened the first store in Temple Hill. His store stood near the present home of J.D. (Bud) Ritter. Hughes, son of Nelson Sanders, operated the store for a period after the death of his father. The store was later bought by Frank L. Eubank who continued in business at the same site for many years.

It is believed that J.B. Payne was the third merchant at Temple Hill. The building in which he conducted his store stood on the property now owned by Mrs. J.L. Moore, almost opposite the garage erected by Ernie Travis a few years ago.

Of the numerous names of pioneer settlers of Barren County, possibly no name is better known than that of John Thomas Hargrove, whose home was in the south-central part of the county on the banks of Skeggs Creek, near Temple Hill. Mr. Hargrove was born in Perryville, Kentucky, on July 22, 1826. His parents Thomas and Pauline (Bullock) Hargrove removed from Albemarle County, Virginia during the year 1824 and settled in Boyle County, Kentucky. Their family then consisted of five children: Edward, William, Hezekiah, Charles Jeffries, Jane Rice, and Harriet Earl. John T. the subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky. His mother removed from Perryville to Freedom, Barren County, when John T. was only eighteen months old. The father, Thomas, had previously died in Perryville when only forty years old. We learn from Albemarle County, Virginia, that Hezekiah Hargrove grandfather of John Thomas, was Revolutionary War veteran and a musician. Hezekiah had two brothers, Bennett and Michael.
The home of John T. Hargrove came to him and his brothers and sisters through the inheritance of his mother, Paulina Bullock. The entire Bullock estate was held during the early years of the nineteenth century by the sons, Edward, David, John, and daughters, the heirs. The married names of the daughters are as follows: Judith Moss, Letitia Hardin, Rebecca Moss, Louise Crockett, Catherine Bell, Harriett Bigger, Agnes Glover, and Pauline Hargrove. The same farms were owned in more recent years by Stephen Harlan, George Harlan, Tucker Alexander, Eubank, James and Sarah Eubank, and others occupying the adjoining land.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Lee Hargrove, of Louisville, Ky., for the foregoing sketch of the Hargrove family. He was a successful teacher in the Barren county in early manhood and later received an appointment in the railway mail service where he served until retirement some five years ago. A higher type man than Lee Hargrove has never gone out from Barren County. I pay tribute to him not because of what others have said, but from our association and friendship which has extended over a period of some thirty years.

To be Continued in Volume 17 Issue No 4——

Additions and Corrections to the Early History of Eastern Barren County.
Submitted by Mrs. Clorine Jones Lawson:

John Parker Payne and wife, Susan Lewis Payne, came from Scott C., Va. to Monroe Co., Ky. in 1848. John Bailey's wife was John Parker Payne's granddaughter. John Parker Payne had eleven children. Nine lived to be grown, but only three married. They were William V. Payne (my great grandfather), Isabel Payne Billingsley, and Jeptha Payne. All three have descendants still living in this area.

Further research on the family of Nicholas Wren Jones has proved that the Hezekiah Jones that served in the Revolutionary War under Major Hardy Murfree's Company was not the Hezekiah Jones that was Nicholas Wren Jones's grandfather. William Jones (born June 19, 1764, in Virginia) was the son of Hezekiah and Mary Ann Sowell Jones. He married Nancy Wren in Amherst County, Va., Nov 27, 1785. They later moved to Green Co., Ky., about 1795. William Jones was killed in Green Co., Dec. 26, 1807.

We still have some copies of this interesting book "A Historical Trip Through Barren County, Kentucky, by C. Clayton Simmons available. Hard back, 370 pages plus 68 pages index. $32.50 postpaid. Order from The South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 80, Glasgow, Ky. 42142-0080
A page from a family bible, in possession of William T. Broadie, 2712 Bennington Dr., Springfield, Ill., 62704.

Family Record

Births
John Broady, born July 4th, 1792.
Rachel Stockton Smith born August 10, 1799
George Washington Broady born August 14, 1825
William Smith Broady born October 27, 1826
Sophia Davis Broady born July 11, 1829
Lucinda Stockton Broady born June 2, 1831
John Early Broady born March 6, 1833
Tabitha Lattimore Broady born February 3, 1835
Luther Martin Broady born April 11, 1837
James Emmett Broady born February 13, 1870

Marriages
John Broady & Rachel Stockton Smith were married November 11, 1824
Thomas W. Broady & Mary Green Hensley were married November 6, 1898
James M. Ennis & Sophia D. Broady were married November 8, 1853
Lazarus Jesse & Tabitha Broady were married December 8, 1859
William S. Broady & Sarah A. Walton were married April 26, 1860

Deaths
George Washington Broady departed this life March 3, 1826. Aged 6 months and 22 days.
Luther Martin Broady departed this life April 9, 1839. Aged 2 years lacking 2 days.
John E. Broady died August 17, 1853
Sophia D. Ennis died August 9, 1859
Rachel S. Smith, Wife of John Broady, Departed this life May 1, 1865
John Broady departed this life July 31, 1866

Mr. Broadie is very interested in contacting anyone who may be doing research on the family of John Broady. He is aware of a number of Broady's in the Glasgow area, but believes them to be descendants of Thomas Broady, who could have been a brother of John.
**OLD KY GRANTS**

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a quarterly journal, $25 per year
W.B.SMITH FAMILY BIBLE

The Old & New Testaments, New York: American Bible Society - 1879

Mr W B Smith from Ma Nov 23, 1880

William Basil Smith was born Oct 25, 1859
Annie Laurie Huggins was born Sept 24, 1859

FAMILY RECORD

Marriages

William Basil Smith and Annie Laurie Huggins were married November 23, 1880, Tuesday 10 o'clock A.M.
Ed Huggins Smith and Cora McCay were married November 15, 1906, Saturday High Noon, Carthage, Mo.
Harry Gorin Smith and Lyda Gwynne were married October 7, Thursday, 1909, Georgetown, Ky.
Jennie Jean Smith and Vincent Reynolds Jones were married April 25, Thursday, 1912, Glasgow, Kentucky.
Sarah Luckett Smith and Ernest B Warder were married March 29, 1916, Glasgow, Ky.
Howard B Smith and Frances Leibing were married Nov 23, 1922, Terre Haute, Ind.

Births

Ed Huggins Smith was born Sunday, Nov 27, 1881
Jennie Jean Smith was born Thursday, November 15, 1883
Harry Gorin Smith was born Saturday, March 28, 1885
Robert Hendrick Smith was born Monday, August 16, 1886
Sarah Luckett Smith was born Wednesday, April 10, 1889
Howard Basil Smith was born Tuesday, August 4, 1891
Malcolm Rhodes Smith was born Oct 22, 1893, Sunday 11 o'clock and 20 min.
Basil Huggins Smith born October 9, 1907
Thomas Parker Smith born June 6, 1909
Edmond McVay Smith b. June 15, 1912
Edna Gwynne Smith b. Sept 9, 1912
Vincent Reynolds Jones b. Jan 27, 1913
Howard Malcolm Jones b. Dec 15, 1914
Robert Hampton Smith b. Jan 17, 1917
Ernest Smith Warder b. Jan 23, 1917
Howard Basil Smith, Jr b. Jan 25, 1925
Robert Sydney Smith b. Sept 15, 1927

Deaths

Robert Hendrick Smith died July 18, 1887 Monday 5 P.M.
Vincent Reynolds Jones Jr died Monday March 4, 1918
William Basil Smith died Thursday 1:15 A.M, Feb 9, 1933
Annie L Smith died Saturday 11:10 A M, October 26, 1935
Harry Gorin Smith died Feb 7, 1940
Sarah Luckett Smith Warder died Thursday, April 17, 1941
Vincent Reynolds Jones, Sr , b. 14-6-1878 d. Dec 19, 1959
Malcolm Rhodes Smith d. Oct 6, 1962, 7:15 A.M.

**************************

90
"A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN BARREN COUNTY BEFORE CONSOLIDATION AND INTEGRATION"

By: Jenny Spillman, Austin Tracy School

The following is an account of the school years of Mrs. Edna Geoff Nunn and Mrs. Fannie Mae Geoff Turner Cowan, as told to me by the Geoff sisters.

Mrs. Nunn and Mrs. Cowan attended the New Lebanon district 21 school. The nickname for the school was "Shoe String". Mrs. Nunn believes this was because the school district then was geographically long and narrow. The school was located at the corner or what is known as Highway 70 and the Willis Loop Road. This is about 2 miles west of Hiseville, Ky.

The Geoff children walked one mile to the school and back every day. In the summer they went barefooted. Highway 70 was a country dirt road then. There were weeds growing on both sides of the road and down the middle of the road.

The school was a white weather board building that contained one large room. There were eight windows in the school. Four along each side. There were two doors in the back of the school.

Across the inside front of the school was a stage. The stage was one foot higher than the rest of the floor. The teachers desk was on the stage where she could see all the students.

In the center of the room was a pot bellied stove. The older boys were responsible for keeping coal in the stove. The coal was kept outside in the "coal" house.

In front of the stage was a recitation bench. Everyday the teacher would have each class come sit on the recitation bench and she would ask them questions about their lessons.

There were doubles benches for the students to sit at.

There was a cistern outside used for drinking water. A tin bucket was lowered by a rope into the cistern for water. There was one dipper everyone used to drink from until a law to stop this. After the passing of the new law the children brought their own folding tin cups to drink from.

School began at 8:00 AM and ended at 4:00 PM everyday. There was a fifteen minute recess in the morning and one in the afternoon. Lunch was at noon. The children brought their lunches in straw baskets or in tin buckets. They placed them on the floor along the walls. Some of the foods sent by Mrs. Geoff for her children were fried chicken, butter beans, chocolate tarts, apple pies, ham and biscuits. Mrs. Geoff would get up early and kill, dress and fry the chicken for children's lunch.
There were thirty-five students and eight grades all taught by one teacher. Some of the teachers were Blanche Renfro, Mrs. Ruby Steen, Mrs. Edna Conover Merrill and Mrs. Janie Terry.

The children would play games at recess. Some of the games they played were Annie-over, Drop the handkerchief (they called this handkerchief), baseball, jump rope, and the needles eye.

To play Annie-over the children would go outside and divide into two teams. Each team would go to opposite sides of the school building. The team with the ball then would yell Annie-over and throw the ball over the roof of the school for the other team to catch.

In order to play the needles eye the students would form a circle. Two students were chosen to be in the center of the circle. Secretly the two would decide who would be an "apple" and who would be the "orange". Then these two would join the hands together and say the following rhyme:

"The needles eye that doth supply; the thread that's passing through. How many a beau have I let go because I wanted you." The person they caught between their hands would join them in the center of the circle. They would then whisper to the caught person and ask if they wanted to be an apple or an orange. They would stand behind the person they chose to be. This would continue until all the children had been caught and had chosen the side they wanted to be on. Then the "oranges" would form a straight line and hold each other around the waist. The "apples" would do the same. Then they would have a tug a war.

During recess in the winter go to a nearby pond and "skate". The boys would bring some chairs to the pond and push (skate) the girls around in the chairs.

The classes taught were penmanship, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, civil government, and physiology.

Every Friday the teacher would dismiss classes early to play question box.

The students would write questions and put a name of a student on the question. The student who's name was on the question would have to answer the question. The teacher would draw the names out of the box.

They had spelling bees; but they called them head marks. Just like today the students would line up in a row alongside one wall. The front of the row was the 'head', and the back of the row was the 'foot'. The teacher would ask the students to spell a word. If they mispelled the word they had to go to the "foot" of the row. The student left at the "head" of the line would receive a mark in the grade book by their name. At the next head mark the previous winner would begin at the "foot" of the line. This was to give someone else a chance to get the "head" mark.

Some community activities held at the school were box suppers. Mrs. Cowan can remember her mother, Mrs. Bedie Thomas
Geoff decorating shoe boxes with paper and ribbon for Mrs. Cowan's sisters, Emma Geoff Miller Daughterty and Alice Geoff Akers. These boxes contained lots of delicious food and would be bid on. The highest bidder would get the box and the girl who's box it was would share the supper with the bidder. The identity of the owner of the box was kept secret, revealed only after the box was purchased.

In the fall of the year they would have speeches and plays at the school. People would come from miles around to see these activities.

Mrs. Cowan remembers one such night well. They were having entertainment night. Her sister Emma and two friends were singing the song "Three Old Maids". Mrs. Cowan remembers them standing on stage dresses in their yellow, pink, and blue dresses singing the song. The words of the song are as follows:

"One and two and three of us
Three old maids
One and two and three of us
Three old maids
Not a penny in our purse;
Something must be done for us.
Three old maids
Dressed in yellow, pink and
Blue. Nothing left for us to do.
Three old maids
Down to the bad man we must go;
Unless you find each one of us a
Beau."

Three Old Maids.

Mrs. Nunn attended school from nineteen hundred and eight until nineteen hundred and eighteen. During her latter school years the even number grades (2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th) were taught in the even years, with the odd number grades being taught in the odd years.

Mrs. Cowan attended school from nineteen hundred and two until nineteen hundred and fourteen. Before high school the students would continue on in school still studying the eight grade books.

Mrs. Cowan has two class pictures of years at Lebanon District 21 school; but she has no idea where she put them. Both Mrs. Nunn and Mrs. Cowan look back with fond memories on their school year spent at New Lebanon District 21 School.

*A PUBLIC SCHOOL BEFORE CONSOLIDATION AND INTEGRATION*

By: Christopher Houchens, age 12, Temple Hill School
Information from Glady Dean Houchens.

Mrs. Houchens taught at Dry Ridge, Kentucky in 1917. The location of this school is about 10 miles south of Glasgow, Kentucky, off the Roseville Road. It was a frame house. The measurements were 15 feet by 25 feet. The windows were 3 feet by 5 feet.
There were two rows of desks on each side of the room. Boys were on the right. Girls were on the left. The more advanced older children sat in the back, while the younger less advanced students sat in the front. The blackboard was in front of the schoolroom. Also in front was a rostrum which was about 8 inches off the regular floor. On this rostrum the teacher had her desk and chair.

School would begin at 8:00 A.M. Children would play in the yard until the teacher rang the bell. This would signal that it was time for books or study. The children would line up as they sat in the room. When they went in the children sang a song and read a verse or two out of the Bible. Grades at Dry Ridge ranged from kindergarten or primer to eighth grade. Also when the sixth and eighth grades were taught the seventh and fifth were not. The classes held first were by kindergarten or primer. Children read and recited until 10:00 A.M., when a twenty minute recess was held. Then they read and recited until 12:00 noon when a thirty minute lunch was held. Everyone brought their own lunch and drinking cup in a basket. From 12:00 noon to 4:00 P.M. the same procedure as the morning was used. At 2:30 a twenty minute recess was also held.

In the wintertime the schoolhouse was heated by a woodstove that was located in the center of the room. Mrs. Houchens got to school early and got the room warm. When it was really cold the students pulled their desks up around the stove.

Mrs. Houchens led in many different activities such as baseball games, ring around the rose, hopscotch, horseshoes, and jump rope. Friday afternoons there would be a spelling bee. On some days they would take field trips. They would study anything they saw that they didn't understand such as trees, plants, animals, even the farmer's crops.

The teacher stayed after school, and she cleaned and aired the room. Mrs. Houchens was paid $35.00 a month because she had a first-class teaching certificate. Mrs. Houchens boarded at one of the student's homes for $2.00 a month.

Mrs. Houchens is now 69 years old. She enjoys talking about her years of teaching in a public school before consolidation and integration.

EDITOR's NOTE: Please excuse change in print. The other print wheel was evidently worn out. mpr

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NOTICE: We are sad to announce the death of Mrs. Glady Dean Houchens, from whom the above material was obtained. She was born August 5, 1898 and passed away July 8, 1989. She was a lifetime member of our society and one of the first to join when it was organized in 1973. She will be missed.
"A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN BARREN COUNTY BEFORE CONSOLIDATION AND INTEGRATION"

BY: Julie Bragg, age 11, Hiseville School

Before consolidation of the schools, there were several one-room schools in Barren County. Blacks and whites did not attend school together. These one room schools, for the most part, were of plain and simple construction. They had wooden, plank floors which were oiled down before each year of school began.

It was harder on the teachers because the one-room schools had no janitor. The teacher was the one who usually swept the floors. All of the one-room schools were heated by wood stoves. Older students usually helped the teacher carry in wood, and, most of the time, kept the fire going.

All of the students walked from their homes to the school. In the summertime, the children walked to school barefoot because there was not enough money to buy shoes. Since there was no cafeteria in the school for the students to buy their lunches, the students brought their own separate lunches to school.

The teacher began classes at about 8:00 AM. At about 10:00 AM they had a 15 minute recess. Around 12:00 noon the children ate their lunches. They had another 15 minute recess at about 2:15 or 2:30 PM. School was dismissed at 4:00 PM.

There were eight grades to be taught in each school. Each grade consisted of about eight or ten pupils. The grades were separated by rows.

Since there were so many students for one teacher to teach, the teacher had to be very strict. The students learned that they must obey the teacher. If one of the students disobeyed the teacher for a long time, the teacher would inform the student's parents. The next day the parents would come to school to have a conference with the teacher. Then the teacher and the parents would determine a way to help the child act better in school.

Sometimes if there was a church near the school, the teacher would take the children to church; often during the revival. When the service was over, they would go back to the school and have class.

Every once in a while the school would have a "pie supper", which involved everyone bringing home-made pies. These pies were auctioned off for money to buy school supplies.

Prior to the mid 1960's, blacks and whites attended separate schools. Blacks and whites seldom socialized. Each race associated with their own kind.

After integration occurred, there was about 90% white and 10% black in each school. Before the blacks came to the white schools, the teachers taught the white students how to act toward blacks. Still after they came, the blacks and whites fought just a little.
In the elementary schools, the blacks and whites mixed well and had practically no problems. It was different in the junior high schools. It took the students a little longer to mix. The high school students mixed after a while.

To begin with, each race socialized only with their own kind. After they became accustomed to each other, they began to socialize with each other.

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"COUNTRY LIFE STYLE"

BY: Jennifer L. Heffner, age 12, Bunche Sixth Grade Center

In the country, the life style and social life were focused around the church. Young couples who were courting used the church as an excuse to go out. The church meetings included morning, afternoon and evening services that included dinner.

When disasters occurred the community relied on each other. If there was a fire, the church bell would ring and neighbors would come with hoses and buckets of water. Neighbors were the only available firefighters.

The one room schools were supplied with erasers, chalk, brooms, oil for the floors, and water buckets and dippers. On cold winter mornings the instructor was responsible for building fires in the wood stove. Sometimes, the children would bring a handful of beans and they would cook them on the stove so the students could have a hot lunch.

When I lived at Capital Hill, Barren County, our neighbors were the Harrisons. Layton Harrison told us of how families got together and the men would work in the fields together while the women would quilt. When the men were finished the families would eat the meal the women would have prepared. When another family needed help to harvest a crop they'd work together again.

Layton also told us about the farm we used to live on. The farm was called Glover Creek Farm. Layton also spoke about two spinister ladies who dressed in black and wore white pearls on Sunday as they rode horseback English-style for entertainment.

Years ago life in the country involved a close knit relationship with your neighbor and church. Today modern transportation and electricity makes us less dependent on our neighbor.

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1 Cecil E., Goode, Woodford L. Gardner, Jr., Editors Barren County Heritage, A Pictorial History of Barren County, Kentucky, Homestead Press, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1980

2 Layton Harrison, Born approx. 1910. Life-time resident of Barren Co. Layton's father fought during the Civil War at the age of 15. Layton's father was in his 60's when Layton was born. Layton died Feb. 25, 1988.
VAUGHAN(AKA VAUCHN, VONN, VAWN, VAUGN, VAHN) Seeking parents, siblings, forebears of Jeremiah Vaughan, b. ca 1810, Virginia, died ca 1880, Dallas or Polk Co., MO, md. 5 Nov. 1829 Francis Barbour, dau of Edward and Jane (Williamson) Barbour. Their children were; America m. Matthew Pare (Parr) of Monroe Co., KY; Christopher md. Celesta Southwick, Dallas Co., MO; Parthenia, md. B. F. Meadows, Polk Co. MO; Darym? Dulcena? (Female); Frances; Amanda (Never married, but had son Jesse Crawford, born Dec. 1879, my great-grandfather; Henry. Jessica Jansen, 1320 NW 80th, Seattle, WA 98117


MOSIER Would like copy of obituary of Sarah Ann Moser (Mosier) died 8-24-1908 Cyclone, Ky, buried Jobe Ridge Cem., Tompkinsville, KY. Her husband, Henry Moser(Mosier) died 1862-Civil War. Did Henry have any brothers or sisters and who were his parents? Henry b. 1824 and Sarah, b. 1826, were born in Washington Co., TN Homer D. Mosier, P. O. Box 314 Valley Springs, CA 95252
HOOD, GENTRY, CRAWFORD, TURNER, SMITH, OLIVER, HICE, GOLDEN
MORRISON, DAUGHTRY, SIMPSON, MYERS SPEAKMAN  Would appreciate any information on the following:


Richard Gentry and wife Emily Crawford, who came to Monroe Co., Ky. ca 1832/4 from Greene Co., Tn. Would like to correspond with any descendants of this line. Richard born 1798 in N. C.


Also any information on other Olivers in area.


George Myers born 1795. Wife believe Eve Hagoe, born in N. C. to Henry Hagoe and Eve. George came to Monroe Co. Ky. in 1850's and died ca 1866 in Monroe Co. Children are Sarah, md. Cantrell; Barbara md. Etterage; Margaret md. first Williams and then to John Austin; Conelius Myers md. 3 times, believe first time to Elizabeth Fish, George W. and by second wife Martha Fletcher a dau., Mary Ann.

Need information on the Speakman line of Monroe Co., Ky. and the Burks line in both Barren and Monroe Counties.

Margie Gentry, 2796 Etoile Rd., Mt. Hermon, Ky. 42157

(502) 427 4584

SLAYTON, DEWEESE Seeking information on Holman Slayton and Nancy Deweese. They were married July 23, 1845(?) in Barren Co., Ky. by Cornelius Deweese with David Deweese as surety. Was David Deweese Nancy's father? I have located two children of Holman and Nancy - George David Slayton born June 16 1844(?) and died Nov. 11, 1930 married Ruth Melton. Spicey E. Slayton born Jan. 2, 1856 and died July 13, 1919 married Joseph Bledsoe Bunch, son of L. Dow and betty Bunch. Lisa P. Coffey, 1024 Old Edmonton Rd. # 1, Glasgow, Ky. 42141

BUNCH, SLAYTON. Seeking information on Joseph H1edsoe Bunch md. 1875 in Barren Co., Ky. to Spicey E. Slayton daughter of Holman Slayton and Nancy Deweese. Joseph's second wife, Sarah Stafford (1920) and third wife, Mrs. Sarah Martha Robinson (1923). Joseph was son of L. Dow Bunch, d. 1895, and Becky. Who were his brothers and/or sisters? What are his parents birth and death dates? Would appreciate any information. Lisa P. Coffey, 1024 Old Edmonton Rd. Loop # 1, Glasgow, Ky. 42141
SHIRLEY, BOYD, DALE, WARD, HUFFSTUTLER  Would like to identify the parents and siblings of Delilah Shirley (b. ca. 1790 m. 1808 Barren Co., KY. Andrew Boyd ). Andrew and Delilah were in White Co. IL by 1820. Delilah was widowed by 1830 at which time she resided in Franklin Co., IL (near Tilmon Shirley, b. 1800, son of Moses Shirley b. ca 1789 S.C. m. Nancy Dale). Delilah is found in the 1840 Franklin Co. IL census - but where is she after 1840? Hamilton Co. IL marriage records prove three daughters of Andrew and Delilah: Elizabeth md. 1829 John Ward; Nancy md. 1832 William Ward; Susannah md. 1833 John Huffstutler. I strongly suspect a close connection between Delilah and other Shirleys of the same vintage in and around Hamilton Co. IL (e.g., Moses Shirley, b. ca 1780 S.C., Nimrod, b. ca 1786 S.C. and Elizabeth b. 1780's who married John Dale. What is the connection? Kenneth W. Shirley, RR 1, Box 125, Grantville, KS 66429

SHIRLEY, DALE, GILL, AMOS, REEVES  Seek proof of the parents and siblings of my ancestor Richard Shirley (b. 1790, d. 1831 Barren Co., KY, md. 1816 Elizabeth Dale, dau. of Reuben Dale and Sally Gill.) Children of Richard and Elizabeth who survived to adulthood were: Daniel R. (my ancestor, b. 1817, d. 1876 Harrison Co., Mo md. America A. E. Dale, dau. of William); Sarah (md. ? Lowery Amos); Martha; Mariah, b. 1821 md. George Reeves; and Amy Elizabeth, b. 1829 md. James J. Dale. Those dying during childhood were Jemima, America, Reuben, and Lemuel (or Samuel). Elizabeth (widow of Richard Shirley d. 1831) is found in the 1850 Hart Co., Ky census with Martha (age 26, her daughter?) and four "unknown" Shirley children (Thomas J. 14; Mahala J., 8; James H. 4; and Farlugh 1). Who were the parents of these children? Where was Elizabeth (widow of Richard) after 1850? Kenneth W. Shirley, RR 1 Box 125, Grantville, KS 66429

SHIRLEY, DALE, BOYD, HOWELL, CARSON  Seek proof of the parents of my gr. gr. gr. grandfather Richard Shirley b. 1790's d. 1831, md. 1816 Barren Co., KY to Elizabeth Dale, b. 1799 Ky(dau. of Reuben Dale b. 1774 VA who was son of Isaac b. 1751 d. 1820 Barren Co., KY). There were several "unattached" Shirleys of this same approximate vintage who I think are closely related to my Richard. Four of the "unattached" went to White Co. IL by 1820 and later resided in or near Hamilton Co., Il: Moses Shirley b. ca 1780 md. Nancy Dale; Nimrod Shirley, b. ca 1786 S. C. md. Elizabeth Dale; Elizabeth Shirley b. 1780's md. John Dale (these three Dales all children of Isaac Dale and Eleanor_____?); and Delilah Shirley b. ca 1790 md. Andrew Boyd. Other unattached Shirleys who remained in Barren Co., KY as did my Richard, were Daniel Shirley, b. 1783 Va, d. 1823 md. Elizabeth Howell, and Thomas md. 1811 Polly Carson. To my knowledge, the parentage of these Shirleys has not been proven. How do they all fit together? Kenneth W. Shirley, RR 1, Box 125, Grantville, KS 66429
SHIRLEY, McMEKIN, DALE, GIBBONS/GIBSON, THOMAS, FAULKNER, WITT
James Shirley (Md. Mary ____? possibly McMekin: d. 1801
Barren Co., KY) believed to have come from VA. to Abbeville,
S. C. ca 1784, to Scott Co., Ky, 1792, then on to Barren
Co., KY, ca 1799 along with other Shirley families. The
children of James were:
1. Ezekiel b. ca 1776, d. 1864 Boone Co., IN md. Dulcina
Shirley dau. of Argeland who d. 1818 Scott Co., Ky. Ezekial
and Dulcina described as "distant cousins" in a biographical
sketch on their descendants.
2. Robert, d. 1813 Barren Co., Ky. md. Elizabeth Shirley
3. Jame (my ancestor) b. 1780's d. 1843 Barren Co., KY
md. William Dale, son of Isaac.
4. Caleb, b. ca 1788 S. C. md. Pheobe Gibbons (or Gibson)
5. Melinda, b. ca 1791 S. C. md. Presley Thomas
6. Permelia, b. ca 1793 Ky. md. David Faulkner
I need proof of the parents of James Shirley (d. 1801) and
confirmation of his wife's maiden name. Kenneth W. Shirley,
RR 1, Box 125, Grantville, KS 66429

SHIRLEY, McMEKIN, GRUBBS
Seeking proof of the relationships
among the following "unattached" Shirley men, all believed
to have been born prior to 1760:
   possibly Margaret (Peggy) ____? md. 2. ? Dorcas ____?
2. James Shirley d. 1801 Barren Co., Ky; md. Mary ____?
possibly McMekin;
3. Thomas Shirley, b. ca 1746 d. ca 1830 Barren Co., Ky
md. Mary Grubbs;
4. William Shirley, d. ca 1805 Scott Co., KY;
5. Argeland Shirley, d. 1818 Scott Co., Ky; md. (2?)
   Esther ____?. Believed to be the Argeland born ca 1756
   northumberland Co., VA.
   Most of these Shirleys believed to have migrated from
   Va to Abbeville Co., SC ca 1784; to Scott Co., KY ca 1792;
   then some of them on to Barren Co. Ky ca 1799. Argeland
closely associated geographically with each of the others at
some point. Who were the parents, siblings, and wives of
these Shirley men? Kenneth W. Shirley, RR 1, Box 125, Grantville,
KS 66429

SIDWELL, MITCHELL, GUTHERIE, SHERROD
James K. P. Sidwell
(b. ca 1847 probably Effingham Co., IL md. Minerva Mitchell,
dau. of William W. ) was the son of Isaac Denton Sidwell,
b. 1804 Ky; d. 1878 buried Dallas Co. MO., md. (1)____ md. (2) Lavina Gutherie, md (3) Jane Sherrod (probable mother
of James K. P.). Isaac resided 1830 Fayette Co., IL, near
a David Sidwell (b. 1800-1810) and a William Sidwell (b. 1760's,
possibly Isaac's father and probably the same William Sidwell
who resided Cumberland Co., Ky. in 1820 (census). Need
identification/confirmation of Isaac's parents and of his
third wife Jane Sherrod (?). How is Isaac (b. 1804) connected
with the Sidwell's of Cumberland Co., Ky? Kenneth W. Shirley,
RR 1 Box 125, Grantville, KS 66429

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Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, centering around Barren County. Annual dues are now $10.00.

TRACES, the society's quarterly publication is received by all members. It is published seasonally: Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter. Members joining during the year will receive the past issues of that year.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Family genealogies, marriage, Bible, will and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor on all material you submit.

Queries are accepted only from members, without limit, and will be published as space permits. Queries should be limited to about fifty words each.

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Back Issues of the publication are available. Our supplies of the following issues are all gone: (Vol 1, Nos 1-4 (1973); Vol 2, Nos 1-4 (1974); Vol 3, Nos 1 and 4 (1975); Vol 4, Nos 4 (1976); Vol 5, No 1 (1977); Vol 6, No 2 (1978); Vol 9, Nos 1-4 (1981); Vol 10, Nos 1& 2 (1982); Vol 12, No 2 (1984). All others may be purchased as long as the supply lasts at $3.00 each. Each issue will be mailed with our regular quarterly mailing.

Correspondence of any type that requires a reply should always contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address all mailings to the society to: South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., P.O. Box 80, Glasgow, Ky. 42141-0080.

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