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# Longhunter, Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society Newsletter Volume 16, Number 2

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# THE LONGHUNTER

Southern Kentucky  
Genealogical  
Society



Melvin R. Adamson  
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VOLUME XVI, NUMBER 2

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Membership in the Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society is open to all persons, especially to those who are interested in research in Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Simpson, and Warren Counties in Kentucky. Membership is by the year, 1 January through 31 December. DUES for individual or family membership are \$15 per year and include a subscription to the LONGHUNTER which is published quarterly. Current and back issues of the LONGHUNTER, are available back to 1978 and are \$4.00 postpaid.



THE LONGHUNTER

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## The Oregon Trail Project

*A project of the Idaho Genealogical Society*

### GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OFFERS OREGON TRAIL CERTIFICATE

The Oregon Trail Project is issuing special certificates to anyone whose ancestors came west via the Oregon Trail between the years 1811 and 1911.

"This is a tribute to those hardy pioneers who came overland by wagon, handcart or foot along the Oregon Trail," said Jane Walls Golden, chairperson of the Oregon Trail Project. "Entire families, with all their worldly possessions in tow, left homes and loved ones to follow an inner voice that promised a better life 'out west'. Recognizing descendants of Oregon Trail travelers commemorates the sesquicentennial (150th anniversary) of the peak year of westerly migration," Golden explained.

"People began to head west in 1811 using the Old Platte Road," she said. "But the exodus was at its height in 1843 when about 300,000 pioneers journeyed west of the Missouri River to begin new lives. The Old Platte Road then became known as the Oregon Trail."

To qualify for an Oregon Trail certificate, Golden said applicants must prove direct descent from a person who traveled any part of the Oregon Trail between 1811 and 1911. To receive an application or more information, write to the Oregon Trail Project at 4620 Overland Rd, #206, Boise, Idaho 83705.

The Oregon Trail Project of Idaho is a non-profit organization dedicated to collecting, archiving and publishing data about the Oregon Trail.

A DREAM OF AN EMPIRE

by Frank E. Beall  
To My Daughter, with all the hopes of a Father

This narrative of a fifteen hundred mile journey by ox team is written with little hope of its acceptance by the general public. Its main purpose is to describe for future generations of the Clan the hazardous journey of the writer's parents and brothers across almost trackless plains and mountains ninety-three years ago. Much of that trip was on the Old Oregon Trail. Their idea was not to establish a vast ranch for their own selfish interests, but an empire of a home where they could raise and care for their family in peace far from the turmoils of the border state of Missouri. In that year of 1864 Missouri was plagued by Confederate and Federal troops who sought only food and rest and also by brigands, bushwhackers and Jayhawkers whose only idea was to browbeat, rob and steal to satisfy their lust for outlawry.

We Bealls feel that we can safely claim to be of pioneer background, not only in the early settling of Montana, but as the truth unfolds, in the early settling of America. We also had a part in the pioneer days of Western Missouri in the 1850's when some of the most productive land in Carroll County, Missouri was sold under an Act called "The Bit Law" for 12 1/2 cents per acre.

The Clan's forbear in America was one Ninian Beall, a native of Dumbarton, Scotland, who was termed a Royalist in the 1660s. He performed some favor for the then reigning King of England who in return gave him 16,000 acres of land in the Colony of Maryland. Before 1670 Ninian Bell, accompanied by his large family, immigrated there to build his homestead, which he named Dumbarton House, and he there laid out the town of Georgetown, Maryland, naming the town after his oldest son George. All of the ancestors of the writer, including his father, were born in Georgetown. In 1853, Grandfather Beall immigrated with all of his family to Carrollton, Carroll County, Missouri. The writer's father John Nelson Beall was 17 years of age at that time and was the oldest son in the family.

The mother's people--the Deans and Johnstones--immigrated to America in the early 1700s. They were among the very early settlers of Tennessee, traveling over the Wilderness Road to reach that state. The writer's grandfather, George W. Dean, moved his family to Carlinsville, Illinois in 1836 and Mary Malvina Dean was born there 17 December 1838. Shortly thereafter the family moved to Carrollton, Carroll County, Missouri, where the writer's parents, John Nelson Beall and Mary M. Dean were married on 10 March 1860.

Digression is made here to comment on the Civil War, then raging in all of the states south and east of Missouri and of its effects on the Beall and Dean families. In 1861 Mr. Jackson, then Governor of Missouri, commissioned Major Sterling Price of Carrollton to issue a call for volunteers in the Missouri State Militia to help maintain the neutrality of the state by repelling invasion of Missouri by any troops or militia of any other state who hoped thereby to shift the balance either toward to North or to the South.

Two of Mother's brothers, Alexander J. and George W. Dean, Jr., and two of Father's younger brothers, William M. and Henry C. Beall, answered the first call. All four were in the Battle at Wilson's Creek, 10 August 1861 when Price's Militia defeated and drove out of Missouri General Lyon's forces from Iowa.



George W. Dean and a small number of other troopers were cut off from the main body and taken prisoner and George died in a prison camp somewhere in Southern Missouri.

Of the writer's four uncles, only one was ever directly connected with the Confederate Army. In the late fall of 1861 when General Price decided to take his Army of Volunteers south, Alex Dean went with them. He rode the lead horse of a six-horse team on a field cannon all during the rest of the War Between the States. He had the experience of having a minnie ball from a Federal musket pass through his hat, taking a little of his hair along with it. On another day, his horse was shot from under him. Later two other horses were also shot and killed under him on the same day.

Alex Dean, William and Henry Beall were in the forces of General Price when the northern militia forces, who were entrenched at Lexington, Missouri, were routed by the militia under General Price in a siege that lasted from 11 September to 20 September 1861. Some time during that period, the Beall brothers, with others of their company, were cut off and captured and sent to the St. Louis Prisoner of War Camp.

This Prisoner of War Camp at St. Louis where William M. and Henry C. Beall were held was conducted differently than such POW camps in this day and age. Instead of internees being fed and cared for from one or more central locations, they were organized into squads and each squad purchased its food and supplies. Whether the Federal Government furnished the money or money was sent from the various homes, the writer does not recall.

At some time in the summer or fall of 1862, the Beall boys' mother had sent them blue suits, the cloth of which was wool spun and woven by her own hands and fashioned into those outfits which proved to be very convenient at a later date. The brothers were strong, vigorous youths and never became ill in spite of camping in the open and existing on the slim diet which consisted mostly of bean soup (nine beans to the gallon) and light, very light bread. Neither of these two foods would the two men ever eat, if avoidable, in a long lifetime after that one year's experience.

Because of their hardiness, they became the nurses and the purchasing agents for their squad. They made trips into various parts of the city of St. Louis, always returning promptly. Late one evening in the fall of 1862, the Beall boys put on their blue suits, which with the exception of the buttons, looked very much like the Federal uniforms and with their market baskets over their arms they started out on a shopping expedition. After their shopping, they forgot to return to camp. Following their escape from the camp, they adopted their mother's maiden name of Wilson so there would be no reprisals on their relatives in the event of capture.

They worked their way to Iowa and worked for their board there for the rest of the winter. In the spring of 1863, they joined a freight outfit loaded with stores bound for Alder Gulch, Montana. They received no pay, only their food, on that trip across the plains.

After reaching Alder Gulch, they found work in the placer mines. They somehow managed to get word of the whereabouts back to their father and mother in Missouri by the grapevine. They didn't dare to write a letter, fearing that a letter from them would cause hardship to their relatives since they knew that the main parts of Missouri were then in the hands of Federal troops. Reprisals came to their relatives anyway, not by regular Federal troops but by bushwhackers, brigands and jayhawkers who pretended to be Federal sympathizers.

So the writer's father and grandfather began in the fall of 1863 to prepare to make the long trek across the unknown lands to Alder Gulch.

Both being good mechanics, they first built three wagons. They then took the wagons and the yokes for ten yoke of oxen to their local



blacksmith to have them ironed. All was the work of their own hands. The writer still has two of the wooden frame planes they used and a fine oil stone that was used by grandfather Beall.

The assembling of food and supplies for ten or more adults and three small children was time-consuming, as well as expensive. There was a large investment of money in such supplies as three thousand pounds of flour, many hundred pounds of bacon and other home-cured meats, sugar, both white and brown, salt, soda and pepper, clothing and bedding.

Eventually preparations were completed and their farms disposed of and they made their departure on 19 May 1864 from the homes each family had built together.

Five to eight miles was the average distance covered in a day. Ten miles was a long trek and twelve miles was virtually a forced march for ox teams. Oxen were a better means of transportation in those days than horses for various reasons. The oxen could fare better on grass, stand the heat better, go without water longer and in case of Indians attack, could not be stampeded as easily as horses and could not be driven off as fast or as far in such event.

The crossing of the Missouri River was to be made on a ferry located at Nebraska City, which was located between Kansas City and St. Joe, Missouri. But when they were about halfway from their former homes to the ferry point, the Grandfather Beall fell ill. The whole company was delayed for six weeks; and as he did not regain his strength, the writer's parents with two little boys, John, Jr., 2 1/2 years, and Alexander Dean, five months old, took over the outfit consisting of three wagons and ten yoke of oxen. Grandfather Beall was left with his wife and their married daughter Mrs. George Hubbard to nurse him back to health, if possible. (Mrs. Hubbard's husband had crossed the plains in 1862 and he died in Alder Gulch in August 1863 from the effects of pneumonia which at that time was called Rocky Mountain fever.) Unfortunately Grandfather Beall died there and his wife and daughter returned to their former home to await a later crossing of the plains.

The six weeks' delay and travel time on the road placed the travelers well into July in reaching Nebraska City. Gaining a place on the ferry took time, but the outfit finally assembled and departed for the west side of the Missouri River into Kansas. At that time of the year, the Indians were raiding and destroying whole emigrant trains so badly that the U. S. Government would not allow emigrant trains to begin crossing the plains.

Arrangements were then made to join a large freight outfit of many wagons loaded with goods and supplies headed for Alder Gulch. The freight outfit was manned by 55 heavily armed men, including the four owners of the outfit, Charley Francisco, then a youth of 20 years, a Mr. Christman whose family later came to Montana and settled at Bozeman, James Dawes, whose family also came later to Bozeman and a fourth partner, whose name is buried in the past. Much later both Dawes and Christman's families moved to the Judith Basin district. The captain of the train, or wagon boss and chief scout, was an experienced man, Joe McClintock. He had made other trips and was a good man for the job.

One other family arranged to join the outfit--Benny Reynolds, his wife and two boys about 12 and 14 years of age. That made only two women in the company. The attitude of all the men in that train towards the two women and their children was a fine reflection of the high class of men who owned and were in charge of the many wagons loaded with goods and merchandise. The courtesy of all was outstanding.

The two families were probably safer from the Indians than they would have been in a strictly emigrant train. The Indians usually raided in



small bands and were reluctant to attack a train having so many heavily armed men.

At last the start was made and the wagons were rolling westward!! Mile after weary mile came and went. In order to make camp in the evening, they had to stop early enough to form a corral of the wagons before dark. Night guards were posted, the scouts had to fan out in all directions to look for Indian signs and the stock had to be turned out to graze. Naturally the animals could only be held inside the corral in case of the most imminent danger as the oxen had to have plenty of grass to perform the heavy work they were doing.

When morning came, the departure could not be made too early because the Indians' favorite time to attack was between daybreak and sunrise. They would try to make the attack with the sun to their backs and in the eyes of those under attack. Therefore, the few miles that could be covered each day, even under the best conditions were slow and long. The only safe thing to do at each stop, including the midday one, was to corral the wagons. This was accomplished by having the end of one wagon tongue lap slightly the outer rear wheel of the wagon in front of it until the circular enclosure was complete.

The train was then traveling through the northeast corner of the state of Kansas, passing near the town of Leavenworth. They also passed close to where the towns of Valley Falls and Holton, Kansas. After many weary days they crossed into Nebraska, near the present town of Lanham and then out into the Oregon Trail at or near Fairbury, Nebraska and then on at the usual average of eight miles per day. Hastings was reached and on to Kearney, where the trail struck the Platte River.

The captain, or wagon boss, of the train and the scouts were mounted at all times on good horses that were capable of outrunning the ponies the Indians rode. The wagon boss was always in the lead. He might travel ahead a day's journey to pick out the best campsite.

There were always three scouts. Their positions, when traveling were one about four or five miles in the rear and one about two and one half to three miles on either side of the train. That gave the train a safety zone of ten miles in length and five to six miles in width. It also gave it a chance to get into position in case there was any danger of attack by the Indians. If a scout sighted any Indians, he would immediately rush to the head of the train and the signal would then go back from wagon to wagon to corral for danger.

A supply of drinking water was carried for emergencies when a dry camp had to be made. This supply was usually in kegs or barrels fastened to each side of the wagons high enough to clear the front and rear wheels.

In those days the Oregon Trail was entirely different from the paved or blacktopped roads of today with their two or more lanes for travel. Where the valleys or prairies were wide enough, there would be wagon ruts side by side for a width of five, ten or even fifteen or more miles for, by getting some distance from the beaten track, the dust was not as bad for the rear wagons of the train and there was much better chance for grazing for the stock. Then, as approach was made to the large streams, the wagon trails or ruts would begin to converge to strike the best ford or crossing as there were few bridges in those days.

Endless confusion has resulted from the fact that the emigrant roads were popular rather than official. Also, the same general section of an overland route bore different names at different periods, the destinations of the major migrations changed and the routes themselves sometimes moved a hundred miles to the north or south within a year's time.



The establishment of a new trading post or ranch, the drying up of a spring or discovery of a new one, the outbreak of an epidemic at a campsite, a prairie fire or a drought, the pollution of a watering spot, the creation of a slough around a ford - any one of these was a sufficient reason to turn the course of thousands of wagons.

Emigrants bound for the West traveled on either the north or south bank of the Platte according to where they crossed the Missouri River. Many emigrants bound for Oregon and California used the trail on the north side of the Platte River known as the Mormon Trail because the first large groups of that sect used it.

The freight train traveled on the south side of the Platte from Kearney past Gothenburg to somewhere between Gothenburg and North Platte, Nebraska. No rain had fallen for some time and by then August was fast approaching, making the heat intense and causing the springs to dry up, the grass to burn up and the dust to swirl in clouds. That drought was more localized than the great droughts since and as the Platte River was too thick to drink and too thin to plow things were very difficult for the travelers.

The oxen began dying and a general council was held. A decision was made to change the destination of the freight train to Denver instead of Alder Gulch to dispose of its goods. They would swing to the south and travel as directly as possible to Julesburg, Colorado where a crossing of the South Platte River would be made. Then, the Beall and Reynolds families would have to spend the winter of 1864 and 1865 in Denver with the hope of locating an emigrant train leaving Denver in the spring for their goal of Alder Gulch.

But, fate was kind to them. When the train reached a point about where the present town of Sterling, Colorado now stands, much rain had fallen there. The heat diminished, the grass and water became plentiful, the oxen stopped dying and the swirling dust no longer aggravated the people or the stock. Consequently, another council was held with the decision to travel north and west and again out into the Oregon Trail.

On that trip northward, the nearest the train came to having a brush with the Indians during the five months they were on the road occurred near where the town of Sidney, Nebraska now stands. A band of about 20 to 25 Indians making the peace sign approached the train as they were camped for noon. Some of the Indians could speak a little English and they claimed they were friendly to the whites and that they were on their way to steal Sioux ponies and a joust with the Sioux warriors. They said they wished to swap for things with the whites. After a parlay was held, it was decided to let them inside the corral.

Before they were allowed inside the corral however, the women and the two small Beall children were hidden in wagons with featherbeds in the inner sides of the wagon boxes. The heat was so intense and little 2 1/2 year old Johnnie Beall was so restless that his mother let him out to be with his father as she feared that Johnnie might betray the women's position in the wagon. Of course, the youngster had learned to swear from hearing the drivers or "bull-whackers" speak to the oxen in no uncertain terms. He had also heard them call Mr. Reynolds Benny. The Indians, not knowing that half the men were hidden out of sight in the wagons with guns ready for action, by that time were becoming rather bold because they were of about an equal number of all the white men who were in sight. Little Johnnie saw the chief of the Indians grab a side of tanned deer hide, or buckskin, out of a trap box on one of Mr. Reynold's wagons. Johnnie ran up and caught it saying to the Indian, "Here, blank, blank, you, put that down - that's Benny's buckskin." The chief laughed saying, "Papoose heap swear



like big white man. Blank blank - blank blank. Ha! Ha!" The peace pipe was instantly lighted by the white leaders who settled down to form one half of the peace circle and signed to the Indians to sit with them. The Indians did so and after the pipe traversed the circle, a few presents were given to the Indians and they left the train saying "How--How," on their way to joust with the Sioux. From then on, no more Indians were ever permitted to enter the corral of wagons because of the chance that words of a little boy might not again save the members of the trains from a battle with the redskins.

No more untoward incidents occurred, only the daily grind of the slow travel by the plodding oxen. The train reached the Oregon Trail and the Platte River, that one thousand mile long, shallow, sandy river which was the forerunner of a broad, easy grade highway from virtually the center of the United States from the east to the west, starting at the muddy Missouri River and showing the way to a moderately low, grassy pass through that might chain of mountains, the Rockies. On the west side of that pass, the trail to Oregon and the great Northwest bent to the north and the trail to "Them-Thar" goldfields of California bore to the south. The Platte Valley is now traversed by the blacktopped and paved Highway 30 in an unbroken line from Omaha, Nebraska to South Pass, Wyoming and points west.

But, we have the freight train still traveling west from Bridgeport, Nebraska toward Courthouse Rock and Chimney Rock, landmarks on the trail. Both of these rocks are close to the Red Buttes and the Fiery Narrows of the Platte. The towns of Bayard and Minatare are now located between Bridgeport and Scott's Bluff, which derives its name from the rocky, craggy butte nearby, which was a landmark for the pioneers for long distances either east or west as it rises 700 feet above the Platte River.

Mother Beall's memory of the campsite on Lodge Pole Creek was very keen and her description was extremely vivid. A lady who lived in Cheyenne was visiting in her home in Whitehall, Montana in 1912 and they were talking of that particular spot when the lady asked, "How long has it been since you visited there, Mrs. Beall?" "1864," was the reply. The lady laughed and said, "My husband and I were out there fishing recently and the particular hill you mentioned is just as you pictured it in your conversation."

Among the ten yoke of oxen used by our family, there was one that they called "The Baptist Ox" because he would willingly take to water, but not cross a bridge when one was encountered. On the road from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie, the government troops had built quite a long bridge across a creek with very high, steep banks and "The Baptist" was one of three yoke hitched to the wagon in which Mother Beall and the two little boys were riding. Father and the other men were afraid that if the ox in question was unyoked to find his way across the stream, he would not be able to make it up the opposite bank because of its steepness. They thought if enough men were placed on each side of the team, with their ox goads pressed against the cattle's ribs, they could steady the rest of the oxen to force "Mr. Baptist" across and not lose a good work animal. The Baptist Ox was in the swing-or center-team and in spite of all the men's efforts, he nearly threw the whole team and wagon off the high bridge. Mother was so frightened by the commotion that she tossed Little Johnnie to one of the men nearby and taking Baby Dean in her arms, leaped from the high wagon, over the back of one of the wheel oxen to the nearest bank of the stream while her husband, aided by the other men succeeded by holding their goads against "Mr. Baptist's" ribs and resting on the floor of the bridge, thus holding him until he was unyoked. Whereupon he immediately backed off the high bridge into the deep stream making the water splash to the tree tops. The ox in



question eventually swam and floated downstream until he found a place where he could climb out on the correct bank to follow the outfit and overtake them. So he proved he was not so dumb, in that respect at least. From then on there were no attempts to cross the few bridges ahead with "Mr. Baptist" in any team.

A layover was made at Fort Laramie for repairs and the replenishing of supplies and then on to where the town of Rawlins now stands, then on to Point of Rocks near the old Holiday stage relay station. While the freight train was traveling south of the main Oregon Trail, near Table Rock Butte which reaches 7,553 feet toward the sky, they had to descend a hill so steep that ropes snubbed around trees were used on the heavily loaded wagons to keep them from pushing the wheel team of oxen too hard and to save the team from death and the wagon and contents from destruction.

Since her husband had to stay with the wagons, Mother had to find her way down alone on foot, carrying Baby Dean and leading Johnnie by the hand. They fell behind the team and darkness overtook them. To add to her loneliness, Little Johnnie would ask, "Mommie, is that a bear?" of every bush that caught his eye.

The next town was Rock Springs, then the Green River where the trail bent to the south toward Fort Bridger past the Oregon Trail, then north to Bear River on which a crossing was made close to the present town of Beckwith. Then through South Pass and the freight train was on the Pacific slope.

They were traveling in Idaho and Soda Springs was the next landmark; thence to the east of where Pocatello, Idaho now stands, then on through the Idaho Blackfoot Indian Reservation. A crossing of the Snake River was made near Louisville, Idaho. The freight train had left the Oregon Trail because they were headed for Alder Gulch (now Virginia City), Montana, county seat of Madison County. It was for a short time the capital city of Montana Territory, being moved there when the "diggings" played out at Bannock.

Crossing back across the Continental Divide was made at Monida Pass, north of the present town of Dubois, Idaho. They then were in Montana Territory, next crossing Red Rock Creek, then fording Black Tail Creek east of the present town of Dillon, Montana.

One more river to cross--the Ruby--at that time called the Stinking Water, because the Indians had previously used it as a buffalo trap where they drove the buffalo off a cliff into the river, causing the water to become contaminated and odorous.

A crossing of the Ruby made close to the present Puller Springs Post Office and on the 19th day of October 1864, after five months to the day of travel and layovers for the Beall family, and about four months for the owners and men of the freight outfit, they reached their goal, ALDER GULCH, and a parting of the ways was made with deep feelings of friendship between the two families and their hosts, the owners and the men of the freight train.

The writer of this narrative met two sons and two daughters of Mr. Christman's in 1913 at Moccasin, Montana where he had gone to deliver a tractor to them and was extended the same hospitality as though he was a member of the family.

One member of that brave outfit was met by the writer in 1924 at Butte. Charley Francisco, had come from his home at Judith Gap to enjoy a reunion of the Society of the Montana Pioneers and the sons and daughters of the Pioneers, with the writer being a member of the latter. We met about 11:00 a.m. and parted the next morning about 2:00 a.m. The writer



wishes a record had been made of the stories Charley told of his sixty years in Montana.

The only one that stands out in my memory is of an episode which began in Idaho. The people of the train had gone without fresh vegetables so long that they were famished for them. As luck sometimes happens, they were camped close to a settler who had a large garden, and the four owners bought everything the settler would sell. A lot of green onions were among the purchases, and up to that time Charley had been very fond of green onions and he ate so many of them that he was sick the rest of the way to Virginia City, a bustling frontier city of an estimated 10,000 souls.

On the afternoon of their arrival, after getting settled, Charley drew \$40.00 from the Train Bank and went to take in the town. In the dance halls payment of a dollar entitled any man to drink and a dance with any one of the girls who were always present, so "young" Charley Francisco invested in forty dollars' worth of dances and drinks and never had a sick day in sixty years thereafter and never ate another onion during that time.

We again bid Charley farewell for not too long after that pleasant meeting, Charley Francisco, one of that brave band of pioneers who forwarded the development of our great state, departed for that land where the water of the springs and streams is always sweet and the grass always green and plentiful for the faithful oxen.

Five long months of slow travel had taken the train across long stretches of a lonesome land, sometimes green and lush, sometimes dry and dusty, with almost hurricane winds pulling at the canvas-covered wagons. Many streams were crossed in that journey; some were wide and easy, some in flood and in swimming condition, some with quicksand and some dry coulees with so many rocks covering the bottom that crossing them was a tough job.

The mountains were all ascended and descended and the many campfires were all behind and preparations for winter were in order. Those arrangements were soon accomplished and Father began a search for his two younger brothers, not knowing that they were going by their mother's maiden name of Wilson. No one of whom Father made inquiry knew the Beall brothers, William and Henry. That did not seem strange to Father as there were between seven and eight thousand men scattered up and down Alder Creek within a ten mile area. Finally, after a ten-day search, he saw Henry on the street and soon the three brothers were together again and Father was informed of why William and Henry had used the Wilson name.

They were well and favorably known by that name for they were early members of the Vigilantes and had acted among the famous "Sawed-Off Shot-Gun Guards" at the hanging of every road agent that occurred in Alder Gulch from George Ives on.

Ives was tried and hanged by a Miners' Court. A 24-man jury was used and when the verdict of guilty was brought in, the "Shot-Gun Guards" formed a hollow square around the prisoner. The Guards had been ordered to open fire if there was a shot fired by any of Ives' sympathizers. With seven to nine buckshot in each barrel of their sawed-off shotguns, quite a swath would have been mowed in the massed crowd of men congregated there. Luckily, the gangsters were bullies and cowards at heart and recognized a superior amount of force. Soon their reign of terror was over for the Vigilantes were organized immediately after the Ives hanging. The leaders of the movement for honesty knew whom they could trust and all of the then populated area of Montana was purified.

Thomas Dinsdale's book, The Vigilantes of Montana, was considered by the real pioneers as the truest and most complete account of the organization, conduct and actions of that brave body of honest men who brought peace and order from chaos. They, by their fair dealing, gave



every man his just desserts, whether it was hanging, banishment or a clean bill of worthiness and they left a lasting impression for good on all the people of Madison County.

But we must return to the sojourn of the Beall family in Virginia City in the winter of 1864-65. No untoward incidents occurred and there was no sickness in the family, though they learned of the death of George Hubbard, the husband of the Beall sister who had remained in Missouri with her father and mother.

In the early spring of 1865, Father moved his little family about forty miles north of Virginia City on the Jefferson River arriving in the valley now known as Waterloo on the 17th day of March after four days of travel. No other woman was then in that vicinity, though two other families arrived there within six weeks--the Foster family and the James I. Winslow family. Several bachelors were already living in that neighborhood.

Some crops were raised that year and a lot of fine wild hay was put up that Father had mowed with a scythe and raked and shocked by hand.

The winter of 1865-66 was a hard one. Flour was so scarce in Virginia City and so expensive it reached the unheard-of price of \$1.25 per pound. Not much to be had even at that awful price. The bachelors soon learned that the Bealls had a good supply of flour and came borrowing from time to time, but all forgot to pay back.

The spring and summer were dry and hoards of the cursed grasshoppers appeared. As a result no crops were raised except a small amount of hay to add to what was left over from the previous season. The family had paid 25 cents a pound for seed potatoes and the same for seed oats. What few of either came up were eaten by the voracious grasshoppers. Not a very happy outlook for a family with four small boys for a pair of twin boys were born in the family on 6 May 1866. George Washington Beall lived to the age of four when a severe case of croup caused his death. His twin William Henry passed away in his 86th year in Great Falls in December, 1951.

Upon arrival in the Waterloo vicinity, our parents and two older brothers lived in what was then known as the Worley cabins during the season of 1865. One day, while Father was away in the mountains after timber to build a log house for a permanent home, Mother saw three Indians approaching the cabin where the only source of heat and cooking facilities was a fireplace. She called the children inside and closed and barred the stout door. She commanded the children to silence not knowing the Indians' intention, which was to beg for food. When the Indians did not gain admittance, they climbed on the roof from a sloping shed in the rear of the cabin and stuffed the chimney of the fireplace and then left laughing about the joke they had played on the "white squaw" and "white papooses." Mother watched them leave until they could no longer stand the thickening smoke. She then opened the door and rushed the children outside praying that the Indians would not return, which, thank heaven they did not. It was a cold raw day and Mother could not get upon the roof to remove the obstacles from the chimney so she and the children had to stay outside until Father returned to set things right again.

At another time, two Indians, an old man and a young one, appeared at the door and gave the peace sign asking "Kof," meaning coffee, so Mother again being alone gave them coffee and bread. The old one was not satisfied with sugarless coffee and kept repeating, "Sug, Sug, Heap Stir-um up, fixum" until Mother brought the sugar from its hiding place. The Indians put in all the sugar their cups would hold and seemed satisfied until the young Indian spied Mother's only small mirror and began admiring his looks greatly. He kept turning and twisting himself and the mirror in





A GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH WITH RESPECT TO REAL ESTATE

[BLUEGRASS ROOTS--SUMMER 1982]

In legal theory, the ownership of land first resided in the Sovereign. The first transfer of ownership was evidenced by a legal instrument called a **patent**, or **land grant**. In Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Sovereign passed title to a **proprietor** who made subsequent grants. In Virginia, the Sovereign acted by his deputy, the Governor. Upon the Revolution, the Provinces became independent states and confiscated all ungranted lands and subsequent grants were made by the respective Governors. Following the Revolution, to encourage ratification of the Constitution by Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, the states of Virginia and Connecticut ceded their claims to the Northwest Territory to the Federal Government. For many years thereafter, **land grants** of these lands were signed by the President.

Subsequent changes in title could occur in any of four different ways:

1. By sale or gift by the owner evidenced in writing by an instrument called a **deed** in which the owner is called the **grantor**, and the new owner is called the **grantee**. If the **deed** merely passed the **grantor's title** without any guarantee, the **deed** may be called a **quit claim deed**. If the **grantor** made guarantees, the **deed** may be called a **general warranty deed** or a **special warranty deed**, depending upon the extent of the guarantees.
2. By will of the owner, duly executed and witnessed and proved upon the owner's death. A will may be called a **last will and testament**, and the maker is called the **testator**, if a man, and the **testatrix**, if a woman. The will is generally proved in the county where the maker resided at the time of death. This place may differ from the county where the real estate is located. The provision in a will which passes title to real estate is called a **devise** and the party named to take the real estate is called the **devisee**. The party named to carry out the maker's instructions is called the **executor** or **executrix**. If the party named dies, resigns or refuses to serve, the Court may appoint a successor who is known as the **administrator** or **administratrix-with-the-will-annexed**. The owner upon death is known as the **decedent** or **deceased**. If a will is in the maker's handwriting, it is called a **holographic will**. Confronted by the danger of death, a will may be made by word of mouth before witnesses who survive to prove it. Such a will is known as a **noncupative will** and may be effective for limited purposes.
3. By **inheritance** upon the death of the owner without a will as provided in the appropriate statute of descent and distribution of the jurisdiction where the land is located. This is called an **intestate succession**.
4. By Court Proceedings in situations such as:
  - a. **Judicial sale** is actions to pay debts of the owner or to sell to pay debts of the deceased.



- b. **Partition suits**, where the **devisees** or **heirs** cannot agree to an amicable division of real estate, or where subdivision cannot be made in fair shares.

In court proceedings, all person having an interest in the real estate are made parties if known and unknown parties are reached by publication as provided by law.

A perfect title to real estate included the following three elements: a) lawful title, b) the right to possession and c) actual possession.

When the deed includes the right to sell or pass the title by will or descent, the estate is described as being in **fee simple** or as an **estate in fee**. When the deed limits the right to sell and names the heir to take possession upon the grantee's death, the estate is described as being in **fee tail** or simply as an **entailed estate**.

Historically, by operation of law, a widow was given a life estate in one-third of her husband's real estate which he owned during marriage. This interest was called **dower** and applied to real estate sold by the husband during marriage without her consent. However, a widower by operation of law was given a life estate in all his wife's real estate if issue was born alive to the marriage. The interest was called **curtesy**. Prior to the enactment of the **married women's acts** in the late 1800s, a husband controlled his wife's real estate.

In Eastern Maryland and in parts of Pennsylvania, the proprietors sold large tracts to individuals and these tracts were called **manors**. For long periods these owners were reluctant to sell and would only lease parts of their manors. Thus, in these areas, there were many tenants. Even when selling land, the proprietors and the King would reserve annual payments which were called **ground rents**.

A transcript of all the instruments in a chain of title is called an **abstract**. Instruments affecting the title to real estate are generally recorded in the county where it was constituted and also in the county where the real estate is located. Thus, in view of the division of many counties over a long period, it is necessary often to research several counties.

--Originally submitted by Charles E. Martin to **Genealogical Aids Bulletin**, Miami Valley Genealogical Society, Dayton, OH.

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#### DEATH RECORDS OF US CITIZENS WHO DIE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Reports of deaths of U.S. citizens who died in foreign countries are made to the nearest U.S. consular office. With the exception of members of the Armed Forces, the reports are permanently filed in the U.S. Department of State. To obtain a copy of a report of death of other than a member of the Armed Forces, write to Passport Services, Correspondence Branch, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20524. There is a fee for copies.

Reports of deaths of members of the Armed Forces are filed with the branch of the service to which the person was attached at the time of death. For members of the Army, Navy or Air Force, write to Secretary of Defense, Washington, DC 20301. For members of the Coast Guard, write to Commandant, P. S., U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20226.

## NEW GENEALOGICAL SOURCES AT THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY

Compiled by  
Jonathan Jeffrey

Patrons of the Kentucky Library can now use the following materials in their genealogical research. These resources were donated by our library users and are shelved in the Genealogy area of the main reading room. Thank you for your patronage and generosity.

Austin, Merriel Russ and Hazel Russ Rouk. *Pioneer Families of Butler County, Kentucky, South of the Green River*. Baltimore, Md.: Gateway Press, Inc., 1992.

"The early progenitors of the families recorded in this book date back over 200 years." A gold mine for genealogists who can trace their roots to the early years of Butler County. Includes index. F 457 .B95 A93 1992

*Colorado Families: A Territorial Heritage*. Denver, Colo.: The Colorado Genealogical Society, Inc., 1981.

Examines over 40,000 individuals who helped settled Colorado. Each family or researcher provided the names, birth, education, marriage, children, occupation, achievements and death data for its members, starting with its first Coloradans. Enjoy the convenience of the 105 page index, nine maps, mini-history of Colorado, bibliography, abbreviation key and explanation of the organizational scheme. F 775 .C64

Cox, Opal London. *Kinfolk*. Enid, Okla.: The Author, 1985.

Over 25 families from Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee are included. Includes index. CS 72 .B5782 1985

Durrett, Jean M. Diane Williams and Yolanda G. Reid. *Robertson County, Tennessee, Cemetery Records*. Springfield, Tenn.: The Authors, 1987.



This is "a master inventory consisting of three volumes published in the late 1970s by Jean M. Durrett and Diane Williams, plus a new addition of 88 cemeteries recorded in 1986 and 1987 by Yolanda Reid." F 443 .R55 D88 1987

Flauntleroy, Robert H. *The Fauntleroy Family*. Washington, D.C.: The Author, 1952.

A history of the Fauntleroy Family with a great deal of material taken from two previous family histories: *Col. Moore Fauntleroy, His Ancestors and Descendants* and *Early Fauntleroy Homes and Lands*. It does not contain a Table of Contents or an Index. Illustrated. CS 71 .F268 1952

Johnson, Helm. *Holland Family*. Washington, DC: The Author, 1969.

A history and genealogy of the Holland family No index.

Lemons, Nova A. *John McAdoo of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky*. Dallas, Tex.: The Author, 1991.

"The main purpose of this book is to straighten out the different McAdoo branches and the numerous John McAdoos. From the McAdoo records which were collected over several years by several McAdoo researchers and put together, it is evident that there were at least four separate McAdoo families in different states, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia." The focus of this book "is on the Virginia branch who migrated to the area of North Carolina which became the new state Tennessee, then on to Kentucky. In the past, the Tennessee descendants did not seem to know that John McAdoo died in Barren County, Kentucky and some Kentucky descendants did not know that he ever lived in Tennessee." Includes index. CS 71 .M1116 1991

Mitchell, Joyce D. *Olden Times of Colbert & Franklin Counties in Ala.[bama]* Muscle Shoals, Ala.: The Author, 1991.

Both a history and genealogy, this book contains a wide range of material related to Colbert and Franklin counties. The Table of

Contents lists: Early Histories, Churches, Schools, Family Histories, Memories, Cemeteries. It does not include an Index. Illustrated. F 332 .C68 O4 1991

Ibid. *Olden Times of Wolf Springs and Nearby Communities in Lawrence and Colbert Counties, Alabama*. Muscle Shoals, Ala.: The Author, 1989.

See the above entry; includes much of the same kinds of information. F 334 .W65 O4 1989

*School Days of Allen County, Kentucky: From Ciphering and Reciting to the Age of Technology*. Scottsville, Ky.: Retired Teachers of Allen County, 1992.

A wonderful history of education in Allen County, with a great deal of research done at the Kentucky Building. Contains histories of almost 90 one-room schools. Also lists retired teachers. Includes index. LA 293 .A5 S3 1992

Scoggins, Margaret B., compiler. *Banner of Peace and Cumberland Presbyterian Advocate: Abstracts of Marriage, Death, and Other Notices, 1843-1853*. Decorah, Iowa: Anundsen Pub. Co., 1988.

"The purpose of this volume was to extract all marriage and death notices plus some other notices of genealogical interest." The abstracts are taken from two Cumberland Presbyterian denominational newspapers, *Banner of Peace* and *Cumberland Presbyterian Advocate*. F 444 .L44 S37 1988

Simpson, Annette, compiler. *Marriages, 1753-1854, Lancaster, Pennsylvania*. [n.p.]: The Author, 1986.

Indexes nearly 100 years of marriage records for Lancaster, Pennsylvania Indexed by the groom's name. A separate index at the end indexes all surnames. F 157 .L2 S5 1986



Steers, Dorothy D., compiler. *Simpson County, Kentucky Area Pre-1911 Obituaries*. Franklin, Ky.: Simpson County Archives, 1991.

"This is a compilation of all pre-1911 newspaper obituaries which the compiler has had access to." Included are obituaries from the *Franklin Favorite* on microfilm located at the Goodnight Library. There are only five issues predating 1911. The other obituaries are gleaned from *The Kentucky Baptist*, *The Christian World*, newspapers in the possession of Margaret Cummings Snider and Dorothy D. Steers; scrapbooks compiled by Mrs. Willie Stringer and Miss Alma Hendricks. Includes Table of Contents that lists all the obituaries and an index that includes names mentioned in the obituaries.

F 457 .S5 S75 1991

*The Vestry Book of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Va. from 1682-1758*. Richmond, Va.: The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, 1905.

This book, Number 3 of the Parish Record Series, contains the records of St Peter's Parish from 1682 to 1758. The introduction lists the ministers who served during that time period and gives a very brief history of the parish. An Index is included. F 232 .N3 S3

*Washington County, Kentucky Bicentennial History, 1792-1992*. Paducah, Ky.: Turner Pub. Co., 1991.

Similar to *Warren County Families*. Includes index.  
F 457 .W3 W34 1991

Wilson, Shirley. *Sumner County, Tennessee: Index to the Loose Records: 1786 to 1930*. Hendersonville, Tenn.: Richley Enterprises, 1988.

Includes index to loose wills, estates, lawsuits, and miscellaneous legal documents. Also explains how you can obtain copies of loose records. F 443 .S9 W52 1988

### WHY DIDN'T THEY MARRY?

For a dozen years, in conjunction with other interested descendants, I searched for a record of marriage between my great great grandparents, Robert Wentworth Ragland, son of Gideon Ragland, Sr and Nancy Clopton and Sinai Cox, daughter of John Cox and Sarah Nunnelly.

Robert was born 20 Jan 1788 in Hanover Co VA and died in Warren Co KY on 26 Aug 1849. He served as an ensign in the Pittsylvania Co militia during the War of 1812 and was deputy sheriff of Pittsylvania 1814-18. He moved to Warren Co KY in 1818, where he became a planter and land speculator, owning plantations in Kentucky and Louisiana. Active in politics, he served as a justice of Warren County.

Sinai Cox was the 12th child of John and Sally. She was born 22 Dec 1800 in Warren Co and died 19 Oct 1850 in Warren Co. She and Robert are buried in a vault in the family graveyard on the old Greenville Road near Sprout Springs. Sinai was married two times in Warren County-- first on 13 Mar 1818 to John H Wheeler and second to Jefferson Taylor on 23 Oct 1820. She had a son by each of these husbands: John W. Wheeler, born about 1820 and William C Taylor, b 1821. These children were living in 1832 as their grandfather John Cox named both in his will dated 30 Jun 1832.

Robert and Sinai had begun to cohabit by the end of 1821 as the first of their children, Eleanor Fowler Ragland was born 30 Sep 1822. In view of Robert's participation in politics, his wealth and social standing and the mores of the culture in which they lived, it was difficult to accept the fact that Robert and Sinai lived together for 28 years and had ten children without the benefit of clergy. However, in addition to my failure to find a marriage record, there were two other clues which pointed to the same conclusion: in Robert's will he referred to Sinai as "the woman living with me, Senia Taylor" and she signed her own will, "Sina Taylor."

Then, last year, LaFelle Ragland of Frankfort KY, widow of Robert L Ragland, Jr., another great great grandson of Robert and Sinai, located a copy of a law passed in 1835 which proved the couple had not married. In response to a petition by Robert Ragland to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to legitimize his six living "illegitimate children by Sina Taylor," legislation was passed as "Chap 757-An Act for the benefit of Eleanor F Ragland, Martha C Ragland, Nancy Ragland, Andrew J Ragland and Sarah M Ragland," under date of 23 Feb 1835, which confirmed their Ragland name, legitimized them and made them "capable of inheritance in law and in equity, to all the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, rights and credits of said Robert W Ragland, in as full and ample a manner as if they had been severally born in lawful wedlock."

Obviously there existed an impediment to their marriage. Possible, either John Taylor was alive or Robert had a wife who was still living in Virginia. If anyone know the answer, I would like to hear it.

[Submitted by Lt Col (Ret) Jack H Thacker, 557 Dorado Drive, Fairborn, OH 45324-5805.]



A JACKSON FAMILY IN AMERICA

Some Family Sheets, commencing with the Immigrant,  
RALPH JACKSON, b Yorkshire, England, c 1650, arrived Virginia c 1675

1. RALPH JACKSON md Leah Williams
  2. WILLIAMS JACKSON md Sarah Burton
  3. FRANCIS JACKSON md
    - 4. JOSIAH JACKSON m/1 Dorothea Ashurst; m/2 Sarah R Stupes
    - 5. FRANCIS F JACKSON m/1 Sarah Grant; m/2 Anne Laughlin
    - 5. Elijah Vaughn md DOROTHEA JACKSON
    - 6. SAMUEL J VAUGHN md Mary Bush
    - 7. Augustus Shimfessel md SARAH F VAUGHN
    - 8. Joel R Reed md SARAH S SHIMFESSEL
    - 8. SAMUEL J SHIMFESSEL md Emma Bush
    - 8. CLIFTON SHIMFESSEL md Ahuilda Hall
    - 7. JOHN W VAUGHN md Ann Stewart
    - 8. HOOD R VAUGHN md Clara B Glyinshi
    - 8. GEORGE W VAUGHN md Stella Dysart
    - 8. Louis W Thompson md BESSIE L VAUGHN
    - 7. Isaac Mize, Jr md EDITH VAUGHN
  5. Thomas Vaughn md NANCY JACKSON
  5. Enoch Vaughn md PATSY JACKSON
  6. DAVID VAUGHN md Serena McConnell
  7. Charles C Jasper md SENA VAUGHN
2. RALPH JACKSON, JR md Obedience
  3. FRANCIS JACKSON, SR md Mary Stewart
  4. JOHN JACKSON md Mary Cook
  5. (1) John M Haden; (2) Samuel D Sublett md MARGARET C JACKSON
  6. WILLIAM F HADEN md Elizabeth J Proctor
  7. John W White md ELIZABETH F HADEN
  5. JOHN S JACKSON md Eliza K Adams
  6. James E Browning md JESTER A JACKSON
  6. Tobias S Grider md MARY F JACKSON
  6. F Price Fitzwilliams md ELIZA C JACKSON
  5. W Pleasant Hines m/1 HESTER F JACKSON; m/2 Sarah (Lucas) Gatton;  
m/3 Lucy Calgan/ m/4 Tabitha A Crumbaugh
  6. Isaac W Baker md MARY C HINES
  7. David A Roscoe md AMANDA M BAKER
  8. Dewitt D Estes md HETTIE E ROSCOE
  8. Col DAVID L ROSCOE md Sidney C Campbell
  9. Rear Adm DAVID L ROSCOE, JR md Margaret Howard
  9. Emery R Saddler md CAROLYN A ROSCOE
  10. Robert J Champlin md CAROLYN L SADDLER
  10. William E Baker md MARY L SADDLER
  9. JEROME V ROSCOE md Patricia Coogan
  6. Charles A Everheart md MARGARET S HINES
  6. The Rev John F South, Sr m/3 MARTHA W HINES
  7. Dr William H Blakeley md HESTER J SOUTH
  8. GAYLE R BLAKELEY md Zola R Hudson
  9. JULIAN H BLAKELEY md Gertrude A McDonnell
  9. Glen K Smith md M PATRICIA BLAKELEY
  9. Dr W RANDALL K BLAKELEY md Jo Ann Perry
  6. Joseph S Hall md HESTER F HINES
  7. Asa Thomas Marvel Hays md NANNIE BELLE HALL
  7. Joseph B Evans md FLORENCE A HALL
  7. JOSEPH P HALL md Fannie Hudson

## A JACKSON FAMILY IN AMERICA (Cont.)

5. BURWELL J JACKSON md Deborah Butler
  6. Mortimer M Sloss md MARY E JACKSON
  5. Robert Sloss md MARTHA W JACKSON
  6. FERDINAND A SLOSS md Mary M Chapman
  7. Richard M McFadden md MARY V ATCHINSON
  8. Frank M Ankrom md M LUCILLE McFADDEN
  9. Max T Walczuk md LENA M ANKROM
  9. RICHARD J ANKROM md Alberta J Wilkin
5. FRANCIS W JACKSON, SR m/1 Martha C Ragland
6. JOHN W JACKSON md Nannie D Price
  7. John M Safford md M VIRGINIA B JACKSON
  8. Ralph M Whitticar, Jr md Dr NANCY C SAFFORD
  9. RALPH M WHITTICAR, III md Virginia L Waterfield
7. T William Price md N RUTH JACKSON
  8. JOHN D PRICE md Louise C Groeble
  8. Rex R Ellis md WILLIE RUTH PRICE
  9. Ronald W Likon md JANE R ELLIS
7. Hugh M Thacker md HATTIE C JACKSON
  8. Lt Col JACK H THACKER md Mary Sue Singleton
  9. John A Curtas md PATRICIA L THACKER
  9. WILLIAM E THACKER, PhD md Margorie R Cigoy
7. Thomas A Hookey md RACHEL E JACKSON
  8. HENRY C HOOKEY m/1 Cleora M Murray; m/2 Deloris J \_\_\_\_\_
  8. LeRoy L Kelm md MARION F HOOKEY
5. FRANCIS W JACKSON, SR m/2 Mary F Porter
6. LUTHER P JACKSON md Myrtle Vass
  7. F VASS JACKSON, SR m/2 Dora Prewett
  8. Douglas A Bradford md LUCY A JACKSON
  7. F VASS JACKSON, SR m/3 E Josephine Rogers
5. John W Valentine md ANTHALINE E JACKSON
4. FRANCIS JACKSON, JR md Rebecca Perry
3. FRANCIS JACKSON, SR md \_\_\_\_\_
4. LEROY JACKSON md Rachel Bradshaw
  5. WARREN JACKSON md Minerva O Garrett
  6. LEROY A JACKSON md Amanda Atkinson
  6. HENRY C JACKSON md Margaret G Puckett
  6. Stephen J Cobb md JULIA A JACKSON
5. Uriah Porter md HARRIET JACKSON
  6. EDWARD L PORTER md Evaline Woodstock
  6. EUGENE A PORTER md M Belle Donaldson
  6. CLINTON J PORTER md Susan M Setter
  6. CHARLES W PORTER md D Ella Donaldson
3. JOEL JACKSON md Mary Thompson
4. WILLIAM JACKSON md Nancy Thompson
  5. SAMUEL JACKSON md Helen L Tinsley
  6. WALTER JACKSON md Juanah Fisher
  7. ROBERT L JACKSON md Emmaline Whitney
  8. RALSTON L JACKSON md Ruth L Wilson
  9. RALSTON W JACKSON md Martha M Werst
2. JOSEPH JACKSON md Martha \_\_\_\_\_
3. HEZEKIAH JACKSON md Elizabeth Pamphlett

NOTE: Please send corrections and additional information concerning these and related JACKSON families to Lt Col (Ret) JACK H THACKER, 557 DORADO DRIVE, FAIRBORN, OH 45324-5805, ph (503) 878-7081.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SURNAMES FROM FAIRS, FESTIVALS, PAGEANTS AND PLAYS

by Mary Ellen B. Miller  
Genealogy Digest, Summer 1985

In medieval England every town and village had fairs, festivals, pageants and plays to which the young and old from miles around came to shop, visit and be entertained. Although some of the entertainers were local people, most were traveling or strolling players, the kind that Chaucer wrote about, going from one place to another. They were paid by the local people in goods, services or coins. In an otherwise hard and monotonous life these entertainments were highlights of the year.

It was during this time that people were taking hereditary surnames, so it was inevitable that some would come from the type of entertainment a man provided.

From the musicians come Tabor, Taber and Tabour for one who played the tabor, a small drum; Taborn(e) and Tabourn(e) a small tabor. Piper played the pipe, Flauter the flute, Cornett the cornet and Horner and Hornblower the trumpet.

The stringed instruments gave us Fidler, Crowther and Crowder for the man who played the fiddle. Harper and Harp were harpists, while Rotter played the rote, an old instrument similar to a harp. The saltery was played by the Sauter, Sawter, Salter and Salterer; the lute by the Luter, Lutter and Luterman, and the Vieler played to viol.

Dance, Dancer, Hopper and Tripp(e) were the dancers, who often performed with the tumblers known as Tumber, Sailer, Saylor and Seyler.

Crowds of all ages gathered around to listen to the professional storyteller cast his spell. He was called Speller, Spellar, Spellman, Sayer, Spiller, Singer and Sanger.

The names for the minstrel were Arlott, Border and Boarder. The Chanter was a magician and sometimes a singer. A favorite of the children was the Juggler, who was called Wyse, Wyseman or Wise. The Jester, a merry man, and the Fole, who played the fool, were enjoyed by all.

No fair or festival was complete without a trained bear to entertain the crowd. The owner was a Berman.

The highlight of any festival or pageant was the play, and many surnames come from the role a person played. The same man performed the same part year after year. This was true of the travelling players as well as the local ones. It was natural that he was identified with his character, and so was known as King, Cardinal, Pope, Emperor, Leggett, Laggett, Abbott, Royal, Knight, Squier, Prince, Rex, Lord, Cayzer, Noble, Duke, Herald, Heraud, Herolt, Adam, Moses, Isaac, Pilatt, Pilot, Herod, Lazarus, Verity, Justice, Mercy, Joseph, Gabryell, Gabriel, Roy, Friar, Frear, Fryer, Monk, Priest, Priess, Press, Priester, Priestman, Prior, Dean and others connected with the nobility and the church. The real nobles and churchmen did not need surnames for identification because everyone already knew who they were.

Others at the fairs and festivals were the Pieman or Pyeman, who sold all kinds of pies, as in the old nursery rhyme when "Simple Simon met a pieman going to the fair," and the Paxman or Packman who went from fair to fair selling goods from the pack on his back, a peddler.

Some of these names also have other definitions, but these are the most common ones.

WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY DEED BOOKS (Cont'd)  
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Pg. 81

Hampton, Benj. and Ruth, his wife, to Solomon Smith of Mercer Co., KY. Consideration \$909.75. 303 1/4 acres on Barren River, west of Jennings's Spring, with the line of Burwell Jackson's 666 2/3 acre survey. Dated 7 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 83

Articles of agreement between Samuel Caldwell of Logan Co., KY and John Cook and John Marshall, his securities, and Wm. Chapline and Abel Hennon in behalf of Warren Co., Court Samuel Caldwell to locate land for use of a Seminary for Warren County. Samuel Caldwell agrees, together with John Cook and John Marshall to survey 400 acres of land for Seminary and 2000 acres for his own use of this land allowed for Seminary. Dated 5 July 1807.

Pg. 85

Chapline Will to Thomas Bowles. Consideration \$1000. Negroes. Dated 6 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 85

Holoman, David, SR to sons and daughters, Elisha, David, James, and Jackson Holoman. Daughters- Sally, Sealey, Eidy, Anna, Angry, Peny, and Matilda Holoman. For love - Livestock and household goods. Wits: Wm. Derham, and Jonathan Oson. Dated 1 Dec. 1807.

Pg. 88

Benton, David to Isaac Benton. Consideration \$150. Livestock and furniture. Wits: Sterling Clack, and Richard R. Pace. Dated 22 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 88

Willard, Simon of MA invented a washing machine never before known or used in US of America, patented on 25 Apr. 1807, sale rights to make and sell for 14 years. Said Simon Willard on 14 Nov. 1807 conveyed to David Knapp of Sheffield, Burkshire, MA sale right of making and selling in state of Kentucky only. I, Robert Briant, for \$70 paid to Chas. Mitchell of Warren Co., KY sold to said Chas. Mitchell the right to make and sell said washing machine within the said county. Already sold - 1 to Jas. Stuart, 1 to Mr. Graham, 10 to Wm. Hanes all of Warren Co., not elsewhere, Dated 26 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 90

Barnett, Thos. to Nancy Haiden, a daughter of my daughter, Nancy C. Haiden, dec'd. Consideration - Love and affection. One Negro girl. Dated 7 Mar. 1808

Pg. 91

Baker, Joseph to Bryd D. Hendrick. Consideration L83, S15. Livestock. Wits: Thos. Dickinson, and Thos. Goodall. Dated 4 July 1808.

Pg. 92

Barnett, Thos. to Betsy Sanders, daughter of my daughter. Consideration - Affection. Negroes. Dated 7 Mar. 1808.



WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY DEED BOOKS (Cont'd)  
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Pg. 93

Jones, John and wife, Elizabeth, to Wm. Jones. Consideration \$2. Land on N side of Big Barren River and a part of John Bailey's Military survey of 1000 acres. Dated 18 Mar. 1808.

Pg. 96

Key, Landen to Wm. Womack. Consideration \$100. 100 acres on Bays Fork joins Edmond Cason's line. Dated 15 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 97

Key, Landen and wife, Caty, to John Manley Albrittain. Consideration \$750. 130 acres on Bays Fork. Dated 15 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 99

Key Landen to Martin Martin. Consideration \$100. 100 acres on Bays Fork. Begins at Thos. Coleman's line and joins John Hall's old line and goes to William Womack's line. Dated 15 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 100

Key, Landen and wife, Caty, to Thos.. Coleman. Consideration \$600. 200a. on Bays Fork beg. at Haine's line.

Pg. 101

Martin, Geo. to Benj. Hampton. Consideration L131. 131 acres on Big Barren River beginning at Stephenson's Military Survey of 1000 a. Dated 18 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 103

Willoughby, Anthony to Jas. Rathiff. Consideration - Value received. 24 a. on Sinking Creek beginning at Joseph Well's line. Test: Gideon Harmon, Vinson Willoughby. Dated 22 Mar. 1808.

Pg. 104

Steen, Edward to Geo. Bridges. Livestock and furniture. Dated 11 ,Mar. 1809.

Pg. 105

Coker, Samuel B. of Warren Co., KY and Thos. Wilson of Logan Co., KY agree to open a house of entertainment in Coker's house in Bowling Green now occupied by Cpt. Simon M. Hubbard and to find a house servant at \$50. Wits: Hance Hunter, and Wm. Powell. Dated 6 Feb. 1809.

Pg. 107

Thomas, Henry and wife, Catherine, to William Harp. Consideration L200. 100 acres on the south side of Big Barren River, beginning at said Wm. Harper's corner. Dated 13 Feb. 1809.

Pg. 109

Jackson, Burwell and Ester, his wife, to Daniel Mays. Consideration \$200. 100 acres on Gasper River. Dated 8 Dec. 1808.

WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY DEED BOOKS (Cont'd)  
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Pg. 110

Stovall, Jesse and Polly, his wife, to John McIntosh. Consideration \$480. 60 a. on west side of Big Barren River, beginning at Samuel Smith's line. Wits: John Ray, John Beckham, Samuel McIntosh. Dated 1 Sept. 1808.

Pg. 113

Sproul, Samuel to Peter Tyler. Consideration - Value Received. Livestock and furniture and 2 acres of land on Big Barren River. Wits: Geo. Cason, John Pitman. Dated 12 July 1808.

Pg. 114

Lacy, Elkanan and Elizabeth, his wife, to Wm. Stewart. Consideration \$20. 100 acres on both sides of Gasper River being part of sd Lacy's 200 acre survey made 22 Oct. 1797 and patented 1799. Test: Gladin Gorin, Jas. Hall. JR, and Elizabeth Lacy. Dated 15 June 1808.

Pg. 116

Roberts, Elisha to Thos. Jordan. Consideration \$400. 110 a. on Bay's Fork a branch of Big Barren River. Patsy Roberts, wife of Elisha Roberts, relinquishes her dower. 7 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 117

Roberts, Elisha and wife, Patsy Robert, to Henry Travis. Consideration \$350. 170 a. on Bays Creek, being part of Gills 200 acre survey. Dated 6 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 119

Frazer, Geo., SR and Rosanna, his wife, to Wm. Stewart. Consideration \$500. 100 a. patented by Joseph Dillander, on Naked Fork of Gasper River, adjacent to sd. Frazer's tract. Dated 15 June 1808.

Pg. 120

McNeel, Daniel appoints John McNeel, my attorney to convey Certificate for 200 a. land, headright, to John Dixon and to do business during my absence to Louisiana, Dated 10 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 121

Oliver, Wm. and Pheby, his wife, to John Finney. Consideration \$300, 50 a. on Big Difficult Cr. being part of survey to Bartholomew Stovall, dec'd, purchased of Price and John Curd. Wits: John McIntosh, Benjamin Pulliam, and John Cole. Dated 29 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 124

Riley, Isaac to Eli Bebb. Consideration L30. 110 a. on Naked Fork of Gasper River. Dosha Riley, wife of Isaac Riley, relinquishes her dower. Dated 3 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 125

Melton, Wm. to Isaiah Lewis. Consideration \$500. 1002 a. on W. side of Sulphur Fork of Drake's Creek, beg. at Benj. Dyers and going to John Denton's line.



WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY DEED BOOKS (Cont'd)  
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Wits: Levy Pullin, David Lewis, and Philip Neilley. Dated 30 Dec. 1807.

Pg. 126

Goodwin, John to Jas. Hennon of Davidson Co., TN. Consideration \$12. Lot No. 9 in Bowling Green, KY. Dated 24 Dec. 1807.

Pg. 127

Hennon, Abel to Jas. Hennon of Nashville, TN. Consideration \$400. 100 a. on Gasper River, patented by Hardy Allard; adjacent to Phineas Cox and Wm. Stagner, being where Abel Hennon now resides. Dated 6 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 128

Hennon, Abel to Dr. Jas. Hennon of Nashville, TN. House and lot in Bowling Green, KY, now occupied by Alexander Graham. Dated 6 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 129

Springfield, Jas. and Nancy, his wife, late Nancy Simmons; John Wallace and Joanna, his wife, late Joanna Simmons; Gabriel Watt and Elizabeth, his wife, late Elizabeth Simmons; and Chas. Simmons, part of the heirs of Peter Simmons, dec'd to Jas., Wm., and Rowland Simmons. Whereas Peter Simmons, dec'd, in his lifetime had a claim to headright south of Green River in Warren Co., under the forty dollar law by Cert. No. 2073; Whereas sd John Wallace and Sally Simmons, widow of Peter Simmons, dec'd thought it best to sell sd. claim and secure sd heirs another claim of 200 a. purchased by Peter Simmons in Warren Co., KY on Green River by Cert. No. 3071. Purchaser Abraham Viney. Above are children and co-heirs of Peter Simmons, dec'd. John Wallace and Sally Simmons ratify sale and convey to sd, Wm., Jas., and Rowland Simmons title to 200 a. land in Cert. No. 3071. Wits: Leight Townsend, Willame Dish Eroon. Dated 21 Jan. 1809.

Pg. 131

Pike, John to Dixon Brown. Consideration \$80. 400 a. on N. side of Big Barren River by patent granted to John Pike on 6 Oct. 1802. Test: Daniel Stone, Wm. Mitchell, Wm. Brown. Dated 10 Aug. 1807.

Pg. 133

Grider, Henry and Elizabeth his wife to Aquilla Wiley. Consideration L120. 200 a. on N side of Big Barren Ruver near Cook's Knob, beginning at David Rice's corner. Dated 18 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 134

Grider, Henry and Elizabeth his wife to Aquilla Wiley. Consideration L120. 200 a. on N side of Big Barren River beginning at Rowland Madison's survey. Dated 18 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 136

Geizer, Catherine, John Borland, and Nicholas Price of the City of Baltimore, Executors of the will of Englehead Geizer, late of Baltimore County, decd, to John Simpson of Warren Co., PA, physician. Wherewas Joshua Barbee and

WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY DEED BOOKS (Cont'd)  
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Philby Geizer and Catherine, his wife, of Mercer Co., KY on 28 Aug. 1798 sold to Englehead Geizer and Dist. Clerk's Office another tract in Christian Co., KY of 1000 a. Since the sd Englehead Geizer has departed this life and by will authorized Executors to sell land, 800 a has been sold from each tract for taxes. Residue of 1533 1/3 a of first tract and 200 a of second tract sold to Dr. John Simpson for \$3600. Wits: George Goldsmith Presbury, and Samuel Vincent of Baltimore Co., MD. Dated 14 Dec. 1808

Pg. 140

Taylor, Joseph appoints friend, Etheldred Wallace of Martin Co., NC my attorney to demand money in hands of Bennett Barrow and to defend claim by Benj. Smith against sd money in Barrow's hands. Dated 2 May 1809.

Pg. 141

Morgan, Raleigh of Jefferson Co., VA to Jas. Bell of same place. Consideration \$500. 500 a. granted to sd Morgan by patent dated 30 Mar. 1806 and lying in District granted to soldiers of Virginia Continental line on Sulpher Lick Fork of Bays Creek to William Groghan's tract on Trammel Lick, to Gabriel Maupine's 2000 a. survey. Wits: Daniel Morgan, James Glover, J. B. Henry, and John Kearsly. Wits: 18 Jan. 1809.

Pg. 145

Willoughby, Solomon to Edvin Motley. Consideration \$100. 100 a. on Hays Creek, beginning at Peter Boucher's 2300 a. survey to Henry Landers, to Samuel Lapsley. Wits: Matthew Motley, Henry Motley, and Easton Whitten. Dated 13 Oct. 1808.

Pg. 147

Keathley, Jacob and Barbary, his wife, to John Bustard and Wm. Eastin of Nashville, TN. Consideration \$1600. 200 a. tract and 100 a. tract, both on Drakes Creek. Dated 20 Apr. 1809.

Pg. 149

Munroe, Daniel, SR, and Eleanor, his wife, to Benjamin Ray. Consideration \$450. 235 a. on fork of Bays Fork, it being part of Military tract of 500 a. in the name of Benjamin Holmes, beginning at sd Holmes line, to Benjamin Duncans. Wits: John Ray, Jas. Atwood, Daniel Munroe, JR. Dated 31 Mar. 1809.

Pg. 152

Chapline, Wm. and Betsy, his wife, to Wm. Reading of Logan Co., KY. Consideration \$500. Lot 23 in Bowling Green, KY. Dated 9 June 1809.

Pg. 153

Jones, Wm. of Bourbon Co., KY to John Quisenberry. Consideration \$797. 101 a. on Big Barren River, beginning at sd Quisenberry's 200 a. which was deeded to him by Anderson Long. Dated 7 June 1809.

Pg. 154

Heffner, Geo. appoints Michael Heffner, my attorney, to receive property due



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from the estate of my father, Michael Heffner, decd, now in the hands of John Heffner, adm of sd Heffner est. of Lincoln Co., NC and to bring suit for the same. Dated 1 July 1809.

Pg. 155

Stanley, John appoints friend, John Ray, to make transfer in Register's office of KY to James Hayes of 200 a. granted to Peter Boucher, SR by Cert. No. 1701 to settlers on S. side of Green River. sd land transferred to me by Peter Boucher, SR. (POA) Dated 21 June 1809.

Pg. 156

Gatewood, Williamson, Jas. Vance, Benjamin Lawless, and Francis Johnson, Gent. Trustees for town of Bowling Green, KY to Alexander Graham assigne of Jacob Ambrose. Consideration (Not given). Lot No. 69 in Bowling Green, KY. Dated 9 May 1809.

Pg. 158

Moore, George to trustees of town of Bowling Green, KY. Consideration (Not given). Lots 67,68,73,and 74 in Bowling Green, KY. Dated 11 Apr. 1809.

Pg. 159

Covington, Elijah M. and Geo. Madison to Joseph Duff. Consideration \$1. Land on Drakes Creek. Wits: Wm. R. Payne, John Ray, and John Williams. Dated 2 Dec. 1808.

Pg. 161

Sidebottom, Chas to wife, Susanna, during her lifetime or widowhood, all my lands, livestock, and household goods. At her death or marriage, her sons shall have all my land and horses. Her daughters shall have all the rest of my estate, except that children of my first wife shall have 5 Shillings each. Wits: Wm. Rountree, Wm. Miller, and Thos. Rountree. Dated 11 Feb. 1806.

Pg. 162

Carnahan, Andrew of Rutherford Co., TN to Thos. Reid Shannon. Consideration \$575. 100 a. on Gasper River, wherein sd Carnahan lived by virtue of Cert. No. 396 for settlers South of Green River, dated 21 July 1796. Wits: Samuel Shannon, John Shannon, and Hugh Mowwow. Dated 3 Apr. 1806.

Pg. 163

Monk, Maliche to Isaac Greathouse. Consideration \$500. 50 a. beginning at Jeremiah Doughty's line where it crosses Sinking Creek to Geo. Johnsons, to line between Samuel Doughty and Jas. Campbell. Signed: Maliche Monk, and Jeremiah Monk. Wits: Jas. Leet, Daniel Doughty, and Geo. Russell. Dated 29 Sept. 1808.

Pg. 165

McNeel, John and Betsey, his wife, to Benj. Lawless. Consideration L150. 51 1/2 a. on S side of Big Barren River including dwelling and ferry, together with land vested in Trustees for town of Jeffersonville by Warren Co., KY

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Court. Dated 15 Mar. 1809

Pg. 167

Conway, Thos to Geo. McLean. Consideration (a certain sum). Land on Green River granted to Martin Webb, SR by State of KY, Cert No. 445. Wits: John McLain, Leonard McLain, and John Jett. Dated 7 Nov. 1808.

Pg. 169

Cavins, Jesse to Thomas Chapman. Consideration (valuable sum). 200 a. on Big Barren River. Wits: Elisha Roberts, Jesse Cavins, and Rebekah Chapman. Ack. 12 June 1809.

Pg. 171

Cooke, John and Robert Briggs to John Scott of Mercer Co., KY. Consideration \$10. 4 a. land. Dated 13 May 1809.

Pg. 172

Sharry, John to Jarret Wright. Consideration \$120. 50 a. on Trammels Fork of Drakes Creek to Thornton's 1000 a. survey. Wits: Joseph Wright, and Baxter Ray. Dated 24 Jan. 1809.

Pg. 173

Mitchell, Wm. and Hannah, his wife, to Joseph Taylor. Consideration L60. 140 a. on Big Barren River, being part of Cert. No. 1578 beginning in Swan Creek, waters of Big Barren River. Dated 26 May 1809.

Pg. 175

Rownsavall, Isaac and Betsy, his wife of Bedford Co., TN to Wm. Cherry. Consideration \$600. 150 a. on Lost Creek of Green River, beginning at Wm. Allen's line. Wits: John Moss, Jas. Moss, and John Wallece. Dated 9 Jan. 1809.

Pg. 176

Clark, Isaac of Christian Co., KY to Peter Boucher. Consideration L40. 125 a. being part of sd Boucher's military survey of 2300 a. in the Forks of Big Barren River and Bays Fork. Wits: John Bailey, Jonathan Holliway, and Amos Boucher. Dated 31 Oct. 1801

Pg. 178

Green, Wm. of Rutherford Co., TN to Robert Ragsdil. Consideration (For valuable consideration). 110 a. on N side of Barren River on Sinking Creek, land beginning at John Stringfield's line and line between him and Jesse Rogers, to Daniel Green's line. Wits: Geo. Wright, Lewis Pitman, Joseph Wells. Dated 28 Sept. 1807.

Pg. 180

Green, Wm. of Rutherford Co., TN to Lewis Pitman. Consideration (None given). 60 a. on N side of Barren River, beginning at Daniel Green's line. Wits: Geo. Wright, Joseph Wright, and James Rawlin. Dated 28 Sept. 1807.



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Pg. 181

Campbell, Polly to David Brodwell. Consideration \$100. 35 a. on Big Barren River where sd Brodwell now lives, being land conveyed by Henry Gorin, Dpty Sheriff for Jas. Dougan, Sheriff by deed dated 10 Oct. 1805, beginning at Geo. Martin's line and going to Stephen's line. Dated 3 May 1809.

Pg. 183

Long, Brumfield and Richard Long appoint friend, Wm. Mothershead our attorney to receive money due us in Orange and Culpeper Cos., VA as heirs of Benj. Long, decd, and of his widow, Mary Long, decd. Dated 15 Aug. 1809.

Pg. 183

Ambrose, Jacob appoints John Bryant my attorney to receive my share of my father, Jacob Ambrose, decd, estate in Frederick Co., MD in the hands of Peter Shaver of sd county, admr. of sd estate. Dated 25 Aug. 1809

Pg. 184

Middleton, John appoints friend Samuel Donald of Bourbon Co., KY my attorney to transact business respecting entry of land which I sold to sd Samuel Donald, lying in Barren Co., KY on E Fork of Big Barren River, Cert. No. 1073, to transfer the land. Wits: Thos. Middleton, and Moses Mitchell. Dated 25 Aug. 1809.

Pg. 185

Ficklin, Joseph and Hester, his wife, appoint our son, Robert Ficklin, our attorney to receive money and property due us in VA as legacies. Wits: Alexander Cuthertson, and Wm. McDowell. Dated 23 Sept. 1809.

Pg. 186

Hubbard, Ephraim, JR appoints David Kingan of Barren Co., KY my attorney to receive from A. C. Dunn of St. Geneveive in Territory of Louisanna a receipt of Thos. Fenwicks for a quantity of Lead, or should any part be in the hands of sd Dunn receive it from sd Dunn. Dated 1 Oct. 1809.

Pg. 188

Ellis, Johnson and Obedience, his wife, to Enoch Davis of Montgomery Co., KY, Consideration \$360.66  $2/3$ . 110  $1/2$  a. in Montgomery County on waters of Summerset, beginning at Enoch Smith's 500 a. survey to Isaac Davis, to Thos. Graham line. It being part of 1270 a. survey lying on waters of Hingston. Wits: John Ray, Jas. Atwood, and Wm. Strait. Dated 20 Sept. 1809.

Pg. 190

Middleton, Matthew to Solomon Bartlett. Consideration L50. 100 a. in Barren Co., KY on headwaters of Peters Creek, joining John Middleton. Polly Middleton, wife of Matthew, relinquishes her dower. Dated 2 Oct. 1809.

Pg. 191

McClure, Moses appts. George Green of Illinoiss Terr., my attorney to demand of Wm. Duncan \$45, the value of a mare. Dated 8 Oct. 1809. Cont'd next issue.

FAMILY BIBLE RECORDS

PEDIGO - OWENS BIBLE

Joseph H. Pedigo, b Friday 24 May 1818  
Emily Pedigo, b 2 May 1819  
Mary Jane Pedigo, daughter of Joseph H. and Emily Washer Pedigo, b  
Sunday 10 Oct 1841  
Martha Ann Pedigo, b 26 Jun 1843  
Rhoda Katherine Pedigo, b 2 April 1845  
William P. Pedigo, b 12 February 1847  
Malvina Stader Owens, b 10 Aug 1846, d 9 Nov 1883, wife of John W. Owens  
Mary Ree Owens, b 22 Oct 1883, daughter of John W. and Malvina Owens  
John W. Owens, b 28 April 1853  
Charles L. Owens, b 26 Oct 1855, brother of John W. Owens  
Martha H. Owens, b 15 Apr 1858, wife of Charles. Both Charles and  
Martha died in March 1879 of unknown cause.  
Mason H. Owens, b 24 Sep 1878, son of Charles and Martha, orphaned at  
age 6 months  
Elizabeth Clasby, b 13 Dec 1919  
Malvina Clasby, b 31 Aug 1886, daughter of John W. and Harriet Underhill  
Owens  
Rosa Clasby, b 12 Jan 1904  
Willie Wayne Clasby, b 30 Mar 1906  
James K. Clasby, b 12 May 1913

John W. Owens bought this Bible at Mrs. Emily Pedigo's sale on 10  
Oct 1876. It is in very poor condition as it was left by an open window  
and was rained upon. Pages are missing and faded. Was given to present  
owner by Wayne Clasby, the grandson of John W. Owens and brother of  
owner's grandfather, Charles L. Owens. Since the death of his wife  
Made, Wayne now resides in Indianapolis while his sister Elizabeth who  
married Frasure White still lives in Three Forks KY. JAMES G. OWENS,  
5213 Twinkle Dr., Louisville Ky 40258.

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SKGS has received a complimentary copy of the new publication BILYEU  
BLOOD LINES (ISSN 1066-4831) covering various spellings of the surname  
(BAILLIOU, BALIEW, BALLEW, BALLOO, BALLOU, BALLOW, BELEW, BELIEU,  
BELIEW, BELLUE, BELUE, BELYEU, BELYEW, BILYOU, BILLJOOW, BILLEAU,  
BILLIEW, BILLIOU, BILLUE, BILLYEU, BILYEU, BILYEW, BILYOU, BLUE,  
BAILEAU, etc.) as well as the related lines WORKMAN, WOERTMAN and  
WORTMAN. It is fully indexed and well written with excellent print  
containing interesting articles, pictures, family histories, Bible  
records, obituaries and death records, land and court records, letters,  
queries, etc. For additional information contact the publisher: ROSE  
CAUDLE TERRY, 5628 60TH DRIVE NE, MARYSVILLE, WA 98270.



RESEARCHING MASONIC RECORDS

by Jill Rueble Hughes  
#42 Heritage Quest

During the 18th and 19th centuries, the Masonic Order was the largest and most popular fraternal organization in America. It was and is a nonsectarian, nonpolitical order for the purpose of creating a "universal fraternal association of people of good will."

The Masonic Order is purported to have begun as far back as the Middle Ages. The master craftsmen who built the temples and cathedrals throughout Europe would gather in lodges adjacent to their workplaces to talk and exchange ideas. They would also complain about their employers, thereby originating the tradition of keeping secret what is discussed in the lodge. They were called "Freemasons," because they were free to travel from place to place to practice their craft. During the 1600s the lodges began to admit men not employed as masons, thus changing the name to: Free and Accepted Masons (F. & A.M.).

Many of our ancestors were Freemasons when they immigrated to this country and were instrumental in the spread of Masonry throughout the colonies. Ancestors who were initiated into the order joined an organization which emphasized the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of mankind." They stood for patriotism and citizenship and shared their ranks with such prominent Masons as George Washington, Ben Franklin, Paul Revere and John Hancock.

Freemasonry had a profound impact on our nation. According to Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh, authors of The Temple and The Lodge, the "dominant guiding spirits behind the Constitution...were not only active Freemasons, but men who took their Freemasonry extremely seriously--men who subscribed fervently to its ideals whose entire orientation had been shaped and conditioned by it. The Constitution conformed to their ideal image, and that image reflected the ideals of Freemasonry."

You may already know that your ancestor was a Mason through family tradition, a written family history, a biographical sketch in a county history, or from an obituary. If you are not aware of any Masonic ancestry, you may have to use some clues surrounding your ancestor's life as a basis for further research.

If you know that other members of the family or the wife's family were Masons, then there is a distinct possibility that your ancestor was a Mason. IF your research reveals that a close family friend, perhaps one who continuously appears as a witness for wills, deeds or other documents is a Mason, you may want to pursue your Masonic research. Under the rules of Freemasonry, each person seeking membership must be sponsored by another member.

Another possible clue to Masonic ancestry is the use of the name "Hiram" in the family. Many Masons named their sons Hiram, after Hiram Abiff, the most accomplished Mason on Earth. The legends surrounding this man date back to the building of King Solomon's Temple.

From a genealogical standpoint, a search of Masonic records will not reveal any specific family information. You will not find the names of parents, wives or children. You will find the "Masonic history" of your ancestor, the date he was initiated into the order, the name and number of his lodge, the dates he was passed or raised into different degrees (apprentice to Master Mason, representing different levels of knowledge and experience), the date he may have left the lodge and joined another (helpful in establishing migration patterns) and his date of death. Some lodge records also list the date of birth and occupation. This information, by itself, may not appear to make a significant contribution to your research, but it is only the first step.

Armed with the name of the lodge and the dates of membership, you then turn to the lodge's records. The information in these sources can provide you with some insight into the life, character, actions and associates of your ancestor. These early records often recount in detail heated trials and reprimands over activities and conduct that the lodge considered inappropriate. They also list the social activities of the lodge, names of the members and officers, and those who withdrew or died.

In the event of the death of a member, a Masonic service was often held prior to the funeral. The lodge minutes would contain this information as well as the funeral benefits given to the family.

If the family of the deceased member was in financial difficulties, they would be entitled to "relief and assistance" depending on the circumstances and the financial condition of the lodge.

The minutes of lodge meetings included reports on the health of the members. The sense of brotherhood within the order also meant providing for their members when they were ill. The Lodges required that their members notify them immediately of any illness and then, within 24 hours the 'Committee of Relief' would take some action.

In order to begin a directed search for the records related to the Masonic life of your ancestor, you must understand the hierarchy of the organization and the types of records that are maintained within it.

The Masons operate through a basic unit called a Lodge. A national authority for Masonic records does not exist. Instead, each state has a Grand Lodge that serves as the administrative body for the individual local lodges. Each year the local lodges submit an annual report to their state's Grand Lodge. Depending on the state, some local lodges retain the petitions for membership and the minutes of their meetings. In addition to annual reports, many lodges have published social histories which detail the local history, accomplishments and members of their order.

The Masons have always been diligent record keepers with their petitions, minutes, annual reports and social histories. The records are kept indefinitely, but their survival rates have been dependent upon the preservation efforts of the lodges. States such as Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont have records that date back to the 1700s, whereas the records of California's Grand Lodge begin in 1906 even though the Lodge was established in 1850.



Many early lodges were originally chartered by a Grand Lodge in another state. It was only after several lodges were established in a state that they organized a Grand Lodge of their own. The current Grand Lodge of a state will be able to tell you if the records you seek are held by another state.

The first step in obtaining these records is to contact the appropriate state Grand Lodge. The addresses are available at the end of this article. To find the address of local lodges, check the Encyclopedia of Associations in your library or contact the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at 101 Callahan Dr, Alexandria, VA 22301 (703-683-2007).

Send the Grand Lodge a SASE, the name of your ancestor and the time period and place in which he lived. If you have birth or death dates and the name of location of the lodge in which your ancestor was a member, include it. This additional information is required by some lodges and can serve to expedite the search in others. According to Thomas Jackson of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:

The Grand Lodges receive hundreds of genealogical requests annually and most of them do not have enough information to give a satisfactory response. Numerous requests are received where an inquirer will list a surname with as many as 8 or 10 different spellings and ask that they be researched. The more specific and complete the inquiry is, the better chance the researcher has of obtaining a reply. Vague inquires are not productive.

You should also ask if copies of the annual reports are available (as always, offer to pay for the copies), and if the Grand Lodge would recommend contacting the local lodge for any additional records.

Be patient--some lodges like Ohio and Texas have a card file of past and present members, others do not and will have to do extensive research. Some have neither the time nor the staff to research your request and upon your authority will refer your request to an accredited genealogist acceptable to the Grand Lodge.

To the advantage of researchers, Grand Lodges in New York, Georgia and Mississippi have opened their libraries to the public. The Grand Lodge of Georgia has also placed its old records on microfilm in the Georgia State Archives.

Each Grand Lodge will differ regarding information they require from you, which records are available and to what they will allow you access. Remember that the Masons volunteer to do this work for us, and it is through their generosity that we are given this opportunity to add another dimension to our research.

Address inquiries to the "Grand Masonic Secretary," at the addresses listed below. The first date in parentheses is the date the lodge began. The second date, when noted, indicates the extant records of that lodge.

GRAND LODGE OF:

Alabama, P O Box 6195, Montgomery, AL 36106 (1821)  
 Arizona, 345 W Monroe, Phoenix, AR 85003 (1882)  
 Arkansas, 700 Scott St, Little Rock, AR 72201 (1838)  
 California, 1111 California St, San Francisco, CA 94108 (1850/1906)  
 Colorado, 1130 Panorama, Colorado Springs, CO 80904 (1861)  
 Connecticut, P O Box 250, Wallingford, CT 06492 (1739)  
 Delaware, 818 Market St, Wilmington, DE 19801 (1806)  
 District of Columbia, 801 13th St, Washington, DC 200056 (1811)  
 Florida 220 Ocean St, Jacksonville, FL 32202 (1830)  
 Georgia, 811 Mulberry St, Macon, GA 31201 (1735/1838)  
 Idaho, P O Box 1677, Boise, ID 83701 (1867)  
 Illinois, P O Box 4147, Springfield, IL 62708 (1840)  
 Indiana, 525 North Illinois St, Indianapolis, IN 46204 (1818/1848)  
 Iowa, P O Box 279, Cedar Rapids, IA 52406 (1844)  
 Kansas, 320 West 8th St, P O Box 1217, Topeka KS 66617 (1856)  
 Kentucky, Masonic Home, Louisville, KY 40041 (1800)  
 Louisiana, 333 St. Charles Ave, New Orleans, LA 70130 (1812)  
 Maine, 415 Congress St, Portland, ME 04101 (1820)  
 Maryland, 225 North Charles St, Baltimore, MD 21201 (1787)  
 Massachusetts, 186 Tremont St, Boston, MA 02111 (1733)  
 Michigan, 233 East Fulton, Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (1826)  
 Minnesota, St Paul Masonic Center, 200 East Plato Blvd,  
 St Paul, MN 55107 (1853)  
 Mississippi, P O Box 1030, Meridian, MS 39301 (1813/1818)  
 Missouri, 800 Highway 63 North, Columbia, MO 65201 (1821)  
 Montana, P O Box 1158, Helena, MT 59601 (1866)  
 Nebraska, 201 Masonic Temple, Omaha, NE 68102 (1857)  
 Nevada, P O Box 186, Gardnerville, NV 89410 (1865/1889)  
 New Hampshire, 813 Beech St, Manchester, NH 03104 (1789)  
 New Jersey, P O Box 460, Jacksonville Rd, Burlington, NJ 08016 (1786)  
 New Mexico, Box 25004, Albuquerque, NM 87125 (1877)  
 New York, 71 West 23rd St, New York, NY 10010 (1781)  
 North Carolina, P O Box 6506, Raleigh, NC 27628 (1787)  
 North Dakota, 201 14th Ave North, Fargo, ND 58102 (1889)  
 Ohio, 634 High St, P O Box 629, Worthington, OH 43085 (1808)  
 Oklahoma, P O Box 1019, Guthrie, OK 73044 (1873)  
 Oregon, P O Box 96, Forest Grove, OR 97116 (1851)  
 Pennsylvania, 1 North Broad St, Philadelphia, PA 19107 (1786/1795)  
 Rhode Island, Scottish Rite Cathedral, 2115 Broad St, Cranston, RI 02905 (1791)  
 South Carolina, P O Box 468, Sioux Falls, SC 57101 (1875)  
 Tennessee, P O Box 24216, Nashville, TN 37202 (1813)  
 Texas, P O Box 446, Waco, TX 76703 (1837/1838)  
 Utah, 650 East South Temple St, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 (1872)  
 Vermont, P O Box 443, Burlington, VT 05402 (1794)  
 Virginia, P O Box 27345, Richmond, VA 23261 (1778)  
 Washington, 47 St. Helens Ave, Tacoma, WA 94802 (1858)  
 West Virginia, P O Box 2346, Charleston, WV 25328 (1865)  
 Wisconsin, 1123 North Aston St, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (1843)  
 Wyoming, P O Box 459, Casper, WY 82602 (1874)



SKILES FAMILY

Taken from We Are Family, the Skiles Family History, written by Robert Skiles and contributed to the Summer 1993 Garland (TX) Genealogical Society by Jane Kelley.

"SCHEIEE" (Ger.) - One who came from Scheic (forest place) in Germany.  
SKYLES, SKILES (Dan., Ice.) - Decendant of Skyli (protector, king).

THE GENERATION OF SKILES:

THOMAS SKILES	Died 1676; from the Black Forest of Germany to London, England, to Somerset Co MD in 1649; md Alice _____.
THOMAS SKILES, JR	Born 12 Nov 1668 in Somerset Co MD, d 1719 Somerset Co MD; md Naomi _____.
HENRY SKILES, SR	Born 1699 in Somerset Co MD, d 1750 Lancaster Co PA; m/1 Alchey _____; m/2 Catherine _____.
HENRY SKILES, II*	Born ca 1725 Lancaster Co PA, d 1779 Lancaster Co PA; md ca 1743 Leacock Township, Lancaster Co PA Rosanna Dobbins, died 1796 while living with daughter Jane Lytle in Salisbury Township.
HENRY SKILES, JR	Born ca 1745 Lancaster Co PA, d ca 1800 Greenbrier Co (W) VA; md Mary _____.
HENRY SKILES, III	Born 1772 Lancaster Co PA, d 1857 Warren Co, KY; md Elizabeth Hamilton.
JACOB C SKILES	Born 1802 Greenbrier Co (W) VA; d 1880 Dallas Co TX; md Warren Co KY 04 Nov 1824 Sarah A Moore.
SARAH E SKILES	Born 28 Feb 1834 Warren Co KY; d 6 Mary 1878 Mason Co TX; md 27 Apr 1854 Dr Henry Dye, Plano TX.
MARY E DYE	Born TX 20 Feb 1873, died 09 Feb 1957 Plano TX; md 18 Dec 1890 Plano, Collin Co TN to Joel Lively Aldridge.
FRANCES M ALDRIDGE	Born 11 Dec 1891 Plano TX, d 13 Jan 1985 Garland Dallas Co TX; md Galveston TX 31 May 1928 Robert Emmett Kelley.
ALDRIDGE L KELLEY	Born 05 Dec 1932 Galveston TX; md 12 Sep 1954 Jane Marshall.

Children of Henry Skiles II and Rosanna Dobbins:

WILLIAM SKILES	Married 12 Jun 1774 Rachel Hopkins.
JAMES SKILES	Died 1814 Allegheny Co PA; married 05 Jul 1770 St. James Church to Margaret Devers. Father bought him 640 acres in Rowan Co NC 12 Jun 1771. He and wife sold this 640 acres to Benjamin Cowan 21 Dec 1773 and returned to Pennsylvania.
JOHN SKILES	Died Rowan Co PA; married Margaret _____. Father bought him 640 acres of land in Rowan Co NC 12 Jun 1771. He and wife sold this to Benjamin Cowan 21 Dec 1773.
JANE SKILES	Married first St James Church 24 May 1770 Andrew Lytle; later married James Dunlap.
MARY SKILES	Married St James Church 02 Oct 1770 James Lytle.
ALEXANDER SKILES	Died 1770 Lancaster Co PA; married Elizabeth Watson.
HENRY SKILES, JR.	Married ca 1764 Mary _____.
REBECCA SKILES	Died before her father.

## THE HUGUENOTS

by: Shirley Gorevin, Editor  
Ventura County, CA Genealogical Society Quarterly

Reprinted in Bluegrass Roots, Summer 1982.

When searching for an ancestor, one often comes across a strange looking word, **Huguenot**. ...the person was "from England with a Huguenot background," or he was "a Huguenot from France..." To understand these statements, a brief history of the Huguenots is necessary.

Huguenot was the name given to a sixteenth and seventeenth century French Protestants. The origin of the name is not clear, but it is believed that the name was a nickname given to ridicule the Protestants by the Catholics as the Protestants in Tours, France would meet secretly at night to worship near the gate of a mythical king - Huguot or Hugon.

The Huguenots are thought to have originally been Lutheran, but by the 1540s they were followers of John Calvin. Their first organized church was in 1546 and was patterned on the lines of the Church of Strasbourg of which Calvin was the pastor. In 1559, the Huguenots had enough followers to hold a Synod and they set up a church with Calvinistic doctrine and Presbyterian government.

By 1561, the Huguenots had over 2,000 churches in France and over 400,000 members--about 10 percent of the French population. They became a strong minority--strong in military matters and politics.

The majority of France--the Roman Catholics--battled and tormented these Huguenots. The Catholics, led by the family of GUISE, had Philip of Spain for an ally; the Huguenots had the strong family of BOURBON of France as allies. In 1560, bloodshed began in the religious struggle with civil wars and more persecutions. A treaty at the end of the third civil war in 1570 gave the Huguenots new liberties. But the peace was short-lived. Under the instigation of the Queen Mother, Catherine de Medici, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 23-24 August 1572, the Catholics massacred about 400,000 Huguenots all over France. Many survivors of this massacre went to England and Holland. Their descendants later went to New England.

One Huguenot family, Jean de la Noye and his wife, Marie, left France and settled in Leyden, Holland. Their son, Philippe, loved Priscilla Mullins who had sailed on the "Mayflower." Philippe followed on the next boat but was rejected along with Captain Miles Standish by Priscilla. Philippe became the first Huguenot to set foot on American soil and later married Hester Dewsbury. The name of de la Noye became mangled on colonial records--gradually the spelling became DELANO. Philippe was an ancestor of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Peace of sorts was restored in France between the Catholics and Huguenots when Henry of Navarre, of the House of Bourbon, was brought to the throne as Henry IV in 1589. Henry was a Huguenot, but converted to Catholicism to satisfy the Catholic majority. Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598 which granted the Huguenots freedom of religious beliefs, right to hold public and private worship, right to hold public office and the right to control a number of walled towns and castles.

When King Louis XIII succeeded his father Henry IV to the throne in 1610, he turned much of his power over to Cardinal Richelieu. Richelieu dominated the French government until his death in 1642. He believed the Huguenots were a threat to the throne with their political and military powers and he proceeded to destroy these powers but left them the freedom to worship as laid down by the Edict of Nantes.



King Louis XIV became King in 1643. Having poor moral standards but being a devout Catholic, he became concerned about his salvation in his advancing years. He decided to pay penance by his championship of the Catholic faith—he would exterminate the Protestants from France. Regiments of soldiers known as "dragonnades" were sent into the homes of Huguenots until they converted to Catholicism. The soldiers were told to be "as rough on the heretics as they wanted to be..."

A wave of pillage and rape descended upon the countryside of France. Huguenots were humiliated, tortured and executed by the dragoons. The Catholic Bishops incited and often accompanied the soldiers. All this failed to convert the Huguenots. Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The Protestants lost their freedom of religion and their churches were closed. They were forced to become Catholics or go into exile.

The roads were filled with refugees pulling carts or carrying their belongings on their backs. This is considered one of history's great migrations. When King Louis closed the borders to keep them from leaving, the Huguenots traveled over mountain trails to get out of France. The ones who could not escape met a terrible fate. Children were taken from their parents for the rest of their lives. Men were sent to die of hardships amongst the common criminals in the galleys. Thousands were crowded into prisons and "hospitals" where they were tortured. They would be taken from the torture chambers to communion.

Between 200,000 and 500,000 Huguenots went to Prussia, Switzerland, Great Britain, South Africa and the American Colonies. They enriched the economy and contributed to the cultural advances of their new adopted countries and France never recovered from the economic decline caused by this loss of scholars, artisans, shipbuilders and sailors.

The 15,000 or more French Huguenots who came to America in 1665 were largely composed of the bourgeois (upper middle class people) with many merchants and lawyers. They were urban people and tended to settle in the cities and achieved importance in colonial life as they were skilled in exercising leadership.

They settled in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, South Carolina (mainly Charleston), Rhode Island, Philadelphia and New York. The names of HUGER, IZARD, LAUREN and PORCHER became prominent in South Carolina; GIRARD, BOUDINOT and ROBERDEAU in Philadelphia; in New York State, JAY (the family of John Jay, 1st Chief Justice of the U.S.) and DELANO; the names of BOWDOIN, BANEUIL and REVERE (Paul's family) are found in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Today there are Huguenot Societies in New York and South Carolina with many chapters in other states which are actively engaged in the preservation of the Huguenot heritage in America. Many books and family histories are available on the subject. A good general reference is the section "The Huguenots in America" in A Survey of American Church Records, by E. Kay Kirkham, 1978. (A copy of this book is in the Kentucky Historical Society Library.) This reference book gives addresses of the societies, lists of books and a chronology of Huguenot migrations, which will help the genealogist in the search for the Huguenot ancestor.

There were also substantial numbers of Huguenots in Virginia. The Colony set aside an area for a group of them in Henrico County known as "Manakin Town." More than 700 Huguenots arrived in Virginia in 1690-1700. Several Huguenots came to Kentucky, including some of the members of the Low Dutch Colony in Mercer, Henry and Shelby Counties. There is an active Huguenot Society in Kentucky.



### SOURCES: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY

A family group sheet without sources can only be used as a guide to further research. Nothing on that sheet can be trusted. Every entry on a family group sheet should have a source listed for it--with enough information that a person can locate that source at any time. This process of listing a source for every entry is called documentation.

Documentation generally consists of one primary source for birth, one primary source for marriage and one primary source for death for each ancestor. Each ancestor is identified by his name, his birth, marriage and death dates and places. No one else in all history will have exactly the same identifying information.

The preferred type of documentation is with primary sources when possible. Sometimes several secondary sources can replace one primary source. It is, therefore, very important to know whether a source is primary or secondary.

A primary source is one that was recorded at or near the time the event occurred by a witness of the event. A secondary source is one that was recorded or remembered sometime after the event, often secondhand. A primary source is always preferred and believed over a secondary source.

Once primary sources have been located for each person on the researcher's charts, these sources should be listed on the forms with enough information that others can find the same sources easily.

Marriage records are considered primary sources because they are usually recorded in the courthouse very near the day the wedding took place and the date came from the principal parties involved.

Census records are usually assumed to be secondary. If, when the census taker came around, the person being researched gave the information himself and chose to tell the truth about his age, the census age would be primary; but since we can't know who provided the information or if that information was accurate, the census as a source for age must be considered secondary. Though the census entry is secondary for the year of a person's birth, it is primary for the fact that that person was living in that year in that particular county.

It is assumed that all histories and collections are secondary. One could write to the person or organization holding the history or collection to ascertain whether this source is to be believed. If, for instance, one discovers that the information came from letters written between a mother and son, one can see that, though it is not primary (not recorded close to the time of the event by the involved persons), it is not the very worst source either.

Cemetery tombstones are always secondary. They are usually erected at a time of great stress and seldom are primary sources consulted.

The following list shows a descending scale of recorded or oral events with the most primary at the top, the most secondary at the bottom.

1. The mother records in her diary the birth of John the moment he is born.
2. The midwife records the birth of John at the county seat two days later.
3. When the traveling preacher comes around John is christened, and it is recorded in the preacher's book.
4. John's older sister writes a school paper about the night he was born as the most exciting thing that happened to her that year.



5. John's father, twenty years after his marriage, buys a family Bible in which he records all the births and deaths in his family from memory. His wife makes the necessary changes.
6. John's father finally gets a passing peddler who knows German to write a letter to his grandparents in Germany listing his seven children and their ages.
7. The census taker gets information about John's family from a neighbor because they were all in town that day.
8. John's wife, as an elderly widow, enters John's family (her in-laws) in her own family Bible--now that all of them are dead.
9. John's son, as an old man, tells his grandson about when John was born. Trouble is, it's really about the night his great-uncle was born.
10. Around the turn of the century a local resident decides to write a town history. For information on John's family he goes to the oldest living citizen who was five years old when John died.

[From "Sources: Primary of Secondary?" by Helen Free VanderBeek, GENEALOGY DIGEST, Vol 16, No 3, Summer 1985.]

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#### QUERY IN A QUANDRY

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have lost the name and address of person submitting this query. If you would let us know who you are, we will reprint the query in next issue with name and address attached.

OWINGS/OWENS. Need proof of Obediah Owings (Owens), b VA 1787, moved to Barren Co KY 1803 with his mother Eady (Pigg) Owens, and his brothers and sisters. He married 1807 Polly Bridges and according to census records had many males, presumably his sons, listed in his home, and who lived in same area as Obediah in later years. These males were: Abraham, b VA 1811, Thomas, B VA 1817 and John, b 1818. Two known sons were William b 1820 KY, md Mary A Cassady and Coleman, b 1823 KY md Elizabeth Cassady. If the three males born in VA were Obediah's, how could they have been born in Virginia when Obediah came to KY in 1803?

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CORRECTION: VOL XVI, NO 1, p 5. The first name mentioned on this page should be BOUCHER (not Boncher), PETER.

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QUERIES FROM OUR MEMBERS

BARNETT. Looking for anyone researching Barnett family in Warren County, early 1800's. My ancestor **Esther Barnett** (died Warren Co 1863) married **Charles Lucas** 1806 in Virginia. They were in Warren County by 1807. Believe other members of her family, who were probably from Boutetourt Co VA, may also have been in Warren County but don't know her parents. SALLY BESTEN, 109 SPINDLETOP LANE, FORT THOMAS KY 41075.

ADAMS. Seeking traces of **Thomas Randolph Greenfield Adams**, who came from Henry Co VA about 1808. Settled near what was later Allen Springs on the Warren-Allen County border. He was age 86 on arrival in KY and died there in 1815 at age 93! In 1808 he witnessed sale of property with David Walker (1781-1815) who is buried in Scottsville Cemetery. 1810 Census shows he owned 17 slaves, suggesting he had large plantation. Neighbors according to that census were John Jamason, John Doyle, Isaac Allen. Any trace welcome. ROBERT ADAMS GREBLER, 229 S. RIDGELAND, OAK PARK IL 60302.

SANDERS, MERIDETH. Looking for parents of **James Leander Sanders**, born KY 24 Jun 1824, died Wayne Co IL 13 Nov 1895. According to 1870 census his parents reportedly from NC. Also looking for parents of **William Merideth Bell**, born KY 27 Mar 1815 and married 25 Mar 1840 Polly (Wade) Hampton, born ca 1820 KY. What were her parents' names and who was the Hampton she married first? Who were Mary Wade and Michael Hampton who were married in Warren Co 21 Oct 1837? BERNICE J EHLERS, 443 EAST OAK ST, WATSEKA IL 60970.

BOLTON, THACKER. Wish to hear from descendants of **Lewis F Bolton/Mary Virginia Thacker** Lewis, son of Haile B Bolton/Dinah Woolsey,, b 1837 Whitley Co KY, d 1915 Edmonson Co KY, md 1866 Warren Co Mary, dau of Dillingham Thacker/Prudence Kelley, b 1847, Warren Co, d 1921 Edmonson Co. Contact: LT COL (RET) J H THACKER, 557 DORADO DR., FAIRBORN OH 45324-5805.

NEWTON, THACKER. Wish to hear from descendants of **Silas Lee Newton/Lucinda Wilkins Thacker**. Silas, son of Hiram Newton/Nancy Ray, b Edmonson Co KY 1830, d Warren Co 1911, md Sumner Co TN 1855 Lucinda, dau of Dillingham Thacker/Prudence Kelley, b Warren Co 1840, d Warren Co 1905. Children included Miles Kelley, William A and Joel Newton Thacker. Contact: LT COL (RET) J H THACKER, 557 DORADO DR., FAIRBORN OH 45324-5805.

STAMPS, THACKER. Wish to hear from descendants of **Joshua R Stamps/Eliza F Thacker**. Joshua, b 1824, probably Allen Co KY, d p 1900, md 1848 Allen Co, Eliza, dau of Edward Thacker/Elizabeth Morgan of Alice Springs, b 1820, d p 1900. Contact: LT COL (RET) J H THACKER, 557 DORADO DR., FAIRBORN OH 45324-5805.



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## GENEALOGY WORKSHOP

On October 9 (9am to noon CST), the Kentucky Library, the Filson Club Historical Society and the Southern Kentucky Genealogical Society will co-sponsor a workshop for genealogists at the Kentucky Building on the campus of Western Kentucky University.

In the opening presentation Professor Lowell H. Harrison will address why and how our ancestors came to South Central Kentucky. Dr. Mark V. Wetherington, new director of The Filson Club, will give an introduction about The Filson Club, followed by Nettie Oliver, the Filson's genealogy specialist, who will present a session of "How to organize your genealogy search" and discuss the holdings at The Filson Club Library. Nancy Baird and Jonathan Jeffry will follow with a discussion on genealogical materials housed in the Kentucky Library. Novice and veteran genealogists are welcome.

Pre-registration is required and will close out when 75 registrations are received. A \$5.00 registration fee will cover printed materials and refreshments. Checks should be made payable to The Filson Club, but sent to Nancy Baird, Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green KY 42101.

# LONGHUNTER ANCESTOR CHART

Please fill in a list of your Ancestors on this chart so we can include them in the 2nd EDITION of the LONGHUNTER ANCESTOR INDEX which we are planning to publish. If you furnished an Ancestor list for the first edition we will be glad to have Ancestors you did not include. If you did not include your Ancestors in the first edition or if you are a new member we will welcome all of the ancestors you care to send in. You should include your (2) Father and Mother; (4) Grandparents; (8) Great Grandparents; (16) Great Great Grandparents; (32) Great Great Great Grandparents; (64); (128); etc as available. You should list each person twice, as an Ancestor and also as a Spouse so that all pertinent information (Birth, Death, and Marriage) about each will be included. Please return this form to: THE SOUTHERN KENTUCKY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, P. O. BOX 1782, BOWLING GREEN, KY 42102-1782. Thanks!! Note: Please type or print the information on this chart.

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