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Vivian Taylor Rousseau

honored by Senator Walter Baker for her many years of dedicated service to the community. June 1st, 1993, was proclaimed "Vivian Taylor Rousseau Day" where she was presented with the keys to the city and appointed the commission of Kentucky Colonel.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, Vivian Taylor Rousseau has contributed greatly to our community in preserving genealogical history from 1798, when we became a county, through the 1930's, when she owned the Evening Journal and during the 1937 Kentucky record breaking flood; and

WHEREAS, She has been a leader in the DAR, the Democratic Party and has been loyal and active in the First Christian Church; and

WHEREAS, She has contributed greatly to our community as a writer, a Historian, and a social mover.

IT IS THEREFORE appropriate that we declare June 1, 1993 as VIVIAN TAYLOR ROUSSEAU DAY throughout Glasgow and Barren County, Kentucky.

This the 24 day of May, 1993.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE have hereunto set our hands and caused to be affixed the OFFICIAL Seal of the City of Glasgow, in the County of Barren, State of Kentucky, this the 24th Day of May in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety Three.

[Signatures]

CHARLES B. HONEYCUTT, MAYOR
City of Glasgow, Kentucky

WOODFORD L. GARDNER, JR.
Barren County Judge Exec.
OUR TWENTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY AREA

"TRACES" OF SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY

Volume 20

Glasgow, KY

Summer 1993

Issue 2

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Annual dues are $10.00 per year.

With the help of our members, we can continue to bring valuable information to all of our members!
This particular family story is significant because it establishes connections between the Barren County branches of the Gardners with their pre-Kentucky past, as well as with some of those Gardners who migrated from Kentucky to points farther west. It connects the oral tradition and public records in Barren County with both public and private records in other parts of the country to provide a fuller story of this family.

At the time the Gardners arrived in Kentucky, it formed the western-most border of the United States. Because Kentucky was so far from the towns and trade centers concentrated along the eastern seaboard and roads were so primitive, the Gardners arrived with little besides their convictions. These convictions centered around their ability to be self-sufficient in a frontier environment, reliance on family and friends, and a faith in God that they shared through fellowship with other members of the Baptist Church.

JACOB GARDNER

Frontiersman Jacob Gardner's self-confidence was well founded. His whole life consisted of preparation and gradual movement towards Kentucky. Jacob Gardner was born in 1729 in Maryland; he died in Kentucky on September 5, 1812\(^1\) or after 1814\(^2\).

Few details have yet been marshalled about his life story but because they were born in
the same state and lived in the same areas at the same times, Jacob's story is probably
similar to those of his two Boydston brothers-in-law who have been chronicled.3

In Maryland he may have known James Boydston, father of Jacob's future
brothers-in-law. During the Revolutionary War, the Gardners and the Boydston families
were living in Southwest Virginia, possibly in Montgomery County where the Boydston
names appear on the muster rolls for 1777.4 At some point during the Revolution,
Jacob Gardner served under a Colonel Brittain, possibly in Burke County, North
Carolina, near Mills River and Boylston Creek.5

Gardner first married Louisa Riley, probably in Maryland or Virginia. Their
children included:

2. Brittain Gardner, b. 1774.
3. Nancy Ann Gardner, b. 1775, in Virginia;

Jacob Gardner's second wife was Mary Bartlett (1731-Oct. 1807).6

Inferring from circumstantial evidence, Gardner and/or his first wife Louisa Riley
may have been part Indian. The dark hair and complexion of some of his Barren County
descendants and stories told by both local Gardner descendants and Gardner researchers
who have visited Kentucky in search of their Barren County roots point to this
possibility.7 Lester Thomas suggests that Gardner was part Indian because his Warren

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3 William Lester Thomas in telephone conversation with Beverly

4 Weaver, Gustine Courson. The Boydston Family. Cincinnati,
Ohio: Powell and White, 1929, pp. 51-53, 74-75, 78-79, 89-93, and
104-105.

5 R.N. Price. Holston Methodism from its Origin to the
129.

6 Mentions of dark hair appear on pp. 351 & 355; and a sketch
of Gardner family history appears in Domonoske, pp. 219-220.

7 Thomas in telephone conversation with Beverly Wood, May 30,
County tax records report 1. the presence in his household of at least one male (probably himself) over the age of twenty-one (that being the minimum voting), 2. that he paid taxes (also a requirement for voting), and yet 3. that he did not vote (initially Indians were denied the vote). Thomas concludes that Jacob Gardner was thus required to pay taxes but prohibited from voting because of his classification as an Indian. He further notes that several of William's descendants were noted for their dark hair and eyes and penetrating gaze.

In the 1790s, the Gardner and Boydston families lived near each other in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Then in the early 1790s they, along with many other families, crossed over the Appalachian Mountains, probably coming through the Cumberland Gap, into the newly forming state of Kentucky. The Boydstons, who married into the Gardner family, began obtaining land grants in Logan County soon after the county was created on June 28, 1792. Logan was parent to Warren County which was formed on December 19, 1796. Jacob Gardner’s sisters. Nancy Ann Gardner (b. 1775 in South West, Va. - Nov. 9, 1834 in Knox Co., Ill.) married John Boydstun (b. 1764 in Frederick Co., Md. - 1820 in Warren Co., Ky.) and her sister Mary Gardner (1777-1845 in Knox Co., Ill.) married his brother Benjamin Boydstun (1776-1851 in Knox Co., Ill.)

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10 Domonoske, pp. 219.


12 A 1927 history (about a family that settled in Logan County, Kentucky, in about 1790 in a portion which was later ceded to form Warren County, Kentucky) reports that the wife of one of the Boydstun sons was part Indian, thus making Nancy Gardner (and her brother William) candidates for the Indian heritage, Weaver, The Boydston Family. Mary "Polly" Gardner Boydstun may have had a different mother, as she is not listed as a daughter of Louisa Riley (see Domonoske, p. 219-20). Like many of their Kentucky neighbors, these Boydstun families set out from Rutherford County, North Carolina, after 1790 and took up farms in the new state. They settled on a 400 acre farm in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1804 until they migrated, again as a group, to Illinois in 1832.
Jacob Gardner's name appears in appears on the earliest Warren County tax lists in 1797, at the same time as his son, William. Jacob Gardner paid taxes in Warren County from 1797 until 1804, living in Gardner's Grove, which is now known as Doyel Valley. Jacob then disappeared from the Warren County tax lists, reappearing in 1810 when he relocated to the Claypool. He died on September 5, 1812 or after 1814.

These Gardners may have been part of a larger family network: the names of Charles, Daniel, John, Thomas and Thompson Gardner began to appear on Warren County lists in 1799 but their relationship is not currently known. Related Gardner families lived in Carroll and Weakley Counties, Tennessee, in 1830.

WILLIAM GARDNER (1776 - ca. 1846)

William Gardner was born in 1776 probably in South West Virginia and died in Barren County, Ky. in about 1846. He seems to have had at least three wives. He first married Sarah A. —. Inferring from dates of birth and naming practices, it appears that the first wife was the mother of Richard (b. 1794), Jacob (b. 1800) and Annis (b. 1802) Jacob Riley Gardner, was born in North Carolina, and presumably was named Jacob for William's father and Riley to carry on William's mother's maiden name.

William Gardner and his family initially lived in Kentucky with his father, on the west bank of Big Barren River, on land patented to both William and Jacob Gardner. In 1797, when William attained the age of twenty-one, he qualified for and obtained his own Kentucky land grant. On July 29, 1799, William received his own land grant of 200 acres on Gardner's Sinking Creek in Warren County where he and his family lived until

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13 Jacob Gardner may be the Jacob Gardain who appeared on the Bourbon County, Ky., tax list for June 1791.
14 Ford, Barbara Oliver and Patricia Ennis Reid. Early Tax Lists of Warren County, Kentucky, 1797-1807, 1986, p. 199.
15 Domonoske, pp. 218, or Lester Thomas, based on tax records.
16 Ford and Reid, p. 199.
17 Domonoske, pp. 214.
18 Domonoske, p. 220.
19 Ford and Reid, p. 24.
about 1809. A great-great-granddaughter contends that Gardner's Creek is named for William. If true, that could indicate that William was the first white settler there. Gardner's Sinking Creek is close to location of Gardner's Grove, where Jacob Gardner lived, near the Edmonson County line.

In 1809, William Gardner moved to Barren County, settling in Gardner's Grove, now known as Doyel Valley, and he appears there on the 1810 census. In about 1810, Jacob Gardner moved to the Claypool area of Warren County and William assumed his father's grant, paying taxes on the Jacob Gardner land for one or two years. At some point William Gardner sold this house to his son, Jacob Gardner, and moved to The Barrens, northeast of the railroad tunnel in today's Park City. Until 1863, the town was known as Three Forks; it was then renamed Park City and the name Three Forks was conferred on the present community located at the intersection of Kentucky highway 101 and Three Forks Road in Warren County.

Land records and naming patterns indicate that William's first wife (or wives) died during this period and he re-married, possibly in about 1809. His new wife was Eleanor; she appeared as "Nelly" on deeds. Her last name may have been Pauling or Paulding. Eleanor ("Nelly" on deeds) may have been previously married to a man named Watkins who lived next to William Gardner at one time. Eleanor was born in North Carolina between 1770 and 1780. She had married William Gardner by August 14, 1814, when, before a JPS [Justice of the Peace, same county] in Warren County, William Gardner and his wife, Nelly, of Barren County, deeded to Ephriam

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20 Jillson, Kentucky Land Grants, book 1, p. 403.


Puckett 200 acres on Gardner's Sinking Creek. Nelly's parents have yet to be identified but the names Henry and Isaac Paulding, which appeared on the 1800 census for Garrard County, Ky., may provide clues. On March 19, 1818, William Gardner obtained a grant for 100 acres on Beaver Creek in Warren County, Kentucky.

In marrying William, Nelly became step-mother to three children: Richard age 15, Jacob age 9, and Annis age 7. She raised these children until they left home to marry. There is no record that Nelly had children from her previous marriage. William and Nelly Gardner appear to have had the following children: Jemimah (b. 1810), Henry Paulding (b. 1814), and Mary (b. 1821). Nelly Gardner had died by 1835.

William Gardner became active in Sinking Creek Baptist Church, serving as its representative to the annual meeting of the Green River Association from 1802 until 1840. Gardner may have been a deacon. Sinking Creek Church is located north of the Hayes community in Warren County near the Barren County line and near the Sinking Creek for which it was named. The church was constituted in 1798, probably gathered by Alexander Davidson of Rutherford County, North Carolina, who was one of the only ministers active in that area at the time the church was formed. In 1810, Gardner, probably acting in some capacity as a church leader, witnessed a deed from a church member donating land for the formation of the Sinking Creek Church graveyard.

Among the Gardner’s circle of acquaintances was the family of John H. and Elizabeth Humphrey Owen. Owen was a preacher at nearby Doughty's Creek Baptist Church and, starting in 1813, both Gardner and Owen generally represented their churches at the annual meetings of the Green River Association. On February 22, 1835, at the home of her parents John and Elizabeth Owen, William Gardner married Sally Ann Owen.

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29 Murray, p. 90.

30 Barren County marriage records; Federal Census for Barren County, Kentucky, 1850.
Sally Ann Owen was born at Buck Creek, Barren County, Ky. in June 1807. She died January 25, 1885 at age 78. Her full name was Sarah Ann but she was called "Sally Ann," even grandchildren calling her "Grandma Sally Ann." She grew up in the Buck Creek area and probably attended church with her father at Doughty's Creek. Her obituary in the records of Little Hope Baptist Church is in error when reporting that she joined the church when she was 19; more likely it was one of her daughters, both of whom were Little Hope members, who joined at age 19. Sally Ann was 28, thirty years younger than William, when they married. The William Gardner family house was made of poplar logs. The Gardner's slaves lived in the basement. They used oxen for farm work.

Children from this marriage, all born at Three Forks, Ky., were:

i. Julia Ann Gardner (Nov. 10, 1836 - May 16, 1888)
iii. William Holland Gardner (possibly 1843-1909)

William Gardner's 1838 will, leaving his earlier set of children one slave each and some land to each of his sons. He left the remainder of his estate—"lands, negroes [sic.], stock of all ...[illegible] household, and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, mill..." to his wife and their young children. As executors of his estate, he named his wife Sally and Sally's father, John H. Owen, who was also Gardner's friend of long standing.

It is not clear when the following would have taken place, with William Gardner attending church meetings until 1840, his last child being born about 1844, and his death


33 Lela Snoddy Renick from Sally Ann Owen Gardner by way of Virginia Florence Doyel Snoddy.

34 Gorin, Sandra K. Barren County, Kentucky: Physician's Reports..., p. 48.

35 William Gardner will, Barren County, Kentucky, written 5 March, 1838, probated October term 1846.
in 1846, but the family oral tradition is that he went insane because of the local strife over slavery and became obese, weighing 500 to 800 pounds, eating nine times a day. Sally Ann spent all her time preparing nine full course meals for him each day and that was the principal occupation of her slaves, as well. Lela Renick recounted:

"They had to keep him tied. For the longest time. Tied to an old cord bed, bedstead...great big posts....And they kept him tied to that all the time...He got loose once, but they never did know how he got loose. And he was hiding and was going to kill his wife...He didn't know what he was a doin', you see, and the girl, his daughter [Julia Ann, who was only ten when her father died and who would have been a little young to succeed at this task]...Mammy said she'd [Julia Ann] set and cry because she had to take a bean pole like you stick beans with, she got one of them and she made him walk in the house and set down so she could [fasten the chain on him again].

And he tried to kill his wife, Sally Ann.

"He hit her in the head with a ...shovel that was made out of a plow point...He told them he wanted to warm his feet and get some coals of fire to warm his feet. Of course, they used fireplaces then. So he got some [pause] got her to hand him the shovel and he hit her in the head with it and like to killed her...."36

The family of Lester Thomas told this story with Gardner's weight cited at 750 pounds. The specific details of the weight, the number of meals per day, the cord bedstead, the bean poles, crying over her plight, and the shovel made from a plow point suggest this is a true story that happened to William Gardner and his family. However, a similar story among the descendants of preacher Alexander Davidson, Baptist preacher in the Sinking Creek area who died about 1818, about his also weighing 750 pounds, give rise to the possibility that these events happened to neither of the principals but was a story told about someone else or an imaginary figure.37

The Gardner family association with Indians also borders on the imaginary at this point because it has not been corroborated by other sources. It is mentioned because, should it prove true or have been perceived as true by the Gardners and their neighbors, it would have been of great significance to the Gardners during the 1830s and 1840s.

Indian rights have been disregarded since Anglo settlement of this country, denying the
Indians due process of law and moving them off their land. In the early 1800s this built up to a policy of removal that culminated in the 1835 "Trail of Tears," when thousands of Indians and their descendants of mixed heritage were forcibly removed from their land in the southeastern United States and marched in the dead of winter to Oklahoma. Men, women and children without food or water or adequate clothing or bedding were exposed to the elements, causing thousands to die and the survivors to be bitter or despondent for their remaining lives. Some people of mixed heritage concealed their ancestry so as not to have to relinquish everything they had achieved. If William Gardner was of mixed heritage, his staying on his land and the concealment required to do so may have contributed to his anxiety.

William Gardner probably died shortly before the October term of Court in 1846 as his will was probated then. During the years immediately preceding his death, he lost most of the children from his first marriages, as well as several grandchildren, either through death or distance. In 1842-43, daughter Jemimah Gardner Allen and son Henry Paulding Gardner moved to Richwood Township, Miller County, Missouri, with their families, in-laws, and others of the same surnames. Daughter Polly Gardner accompanied her siblings, married an Allen also born in Kentucky, and lived out her life in Missouri. The extended Gardner clan's move coincided with the massive migration west along the Oregon and the Santa Fe Trails, but as their trek pre-dates the publication of John Charles Fremont's unrealistically optimistic account of his western adventures, the Gardners may have set out because of word-of-mouth accounts of former neighbors. Kentuckians made up a large percentage of the early white settlers of Missouri.

Richard Gardner, the son who had bought his Gardner's Grove property, died in about 1850 and Richard's wife may have died at the same time. Jacob and his wife died at about this time, leaving orphaned minor children. Annis Gardner Spurlock, her husband and their family of seven children disappeared from Kentucky records and did not join known relatives in Illinois or Missouri. Outbreaks of cholera occurred in 1849, 1850-51, and 1854, decimating the populations of various neighborhoods; this may have been one of those epidemics but vital statistics records have not been located for these Gardner descendants. Justice of the peace Joseph Holman expedited sending the orphaned children to live with their aunts and uncles in Missouri.38

WILLIAM GARDNER'S CHILDREN FROM HIS FIRST TWO MARRIAGES

Richard Gardner, b. 1794, died prior to 1850. At age 24, he married Jane Allen on October 1, 1818, in Barren County, Ky. Jane had died by 1844 when Richard's will was being probated. Their children sold the family

farm in Gardner's Valley, next to William Gardner's farm and near Cedar Springs, before 1850. Their children were:

i. William W. Gardner, Oct. 1, 1818-December 1894. He was a Baptist preacher and teacher in South Central Kentucky. He married Harriet ---. He was buried in Russellville, Logan Co., Ky.39

ii. Daniel A. Gardner

iii. Mariah J. Gardner (m. Nicholas J. Ray on December 31, 1838, in Edmonson County, Ky.)

iv. John J. Gardner

v. Jacob R. Gardner

vi. Melissa Ann Gardner, b. 1832. In 1850 was in Eastern Ky. with her brother William who was preaching there.

Jacob Riley Gardner, b. Tenn or N.C., 180040. He married Olive Allen in Barren County, Ky., on September 23, 1826. Her brother Joel Allen provided surety. Jacob was about 25 at the time he married. He bought his father's farm in Gardner's Grove where he lived for about 15 years until both Jacob and Olive both died prior to 1850 when their children were sent to Missouri to live with relatives.41 Their children were:

i. Princess Elizabeth Gardner, b. 1829. She married William P. Smith (possibly in Hart County, Ky., where records were destroyed in a fire) and, in 1850, lived on the end of Sally Ann Gardner's property near Bell's Tavern. They appear on the 1860 census for Miller County, Missouri, along with Elizabeth's widowed brother-in-law and his two year old daughter.

ii. Isaiah Allen Gardner, b. 1830. In 1860, he was living in Miller County, Missouri, with his handicapped brother Joel but neither was listed there in 1870.

iii. William Paulding Gardner, b. 1832; m. 1. Elizabeth Watson Oct. 13, 1852 in Miller County, Missouri. He appear in 1860 census

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39 William W. Gardner, obituary, Glasgow Times, 1894.

40 Domonoske, p. 220; 1850 census, Henderson Co. Tenn.

41 Barren County, Ky., Circuit Court record #1704.
but not 1870 or 1880. He m. 2. Sarah B. Moore, Dec. 1, 1867.42

iv. Dorinda Gardner, b. May 8, 1833 - July 26, 1859. Her tombstone in Miller County, Missouri, read: "wife of Robert K. Blevins." She evidently died in childbirth, leaving a daughter, Nancy L. Blevins.43

v. Mary E. Gardner, b. 1836

vi. Lavinia "Vienna" Gardner, b. 1838

vii. Willis Joel Gardner, b. 1843. Mentally impaired; 1860, lived in Miller County, Mo. with J.A. Gardner, male, b. 1830/31 in Ky. (Probably an error for I.A. Gardner).44 Neither is on 1870 index for that county.

Annis Gardner Spurlock, b. 1802, who married Daniel Spurlock on Feb. 15, 1819. In 1820, they lived in Glasgow, Ky.45 In 1821 or '22, William Gardner and Daniel Spurlock served as appraisers of the inventory of Elizabeth Martin of Barren County.46 James Owen also served (James was not related to the John H. Owen family below). On January 8, 1825, Daniel Spurlock sold 50 acres of land in Barren County to Bartlett Boydston47 and in September 1829, Bartlett Boydson sold 50 acres to Jacob Gardner [grandson of Jacob Gardner, b. 1729].48 Annis and Daniel Spurlock's names appear next to each other in an 1884 copy of a November 28, 1829 record for Cedar Springs Baptist in Edmonson County, Ky. Many of the Cedar Springs charter members had previously joined


43 Tombstone Inscriptions, Miller County Missouri, v. 5. Richwoods Township. Miller County, Missouri: 1972, no page #.

44 Miller County, Missouri, 1860, Index. p. 71.

45 Barren Co., Ky. census.


47 Barren Count Deed Book K, p. 49, as cited in Weaver, p. 90.

48 Ibid.
Beaver Dam Baptist Church during the Great Revival of 1829. Daniel Spurlock appeared in the 1830 Barren County census in the Glasgow area, and in 1833, they gave land to Cedar Spring Church. Although omitted from the index, the Spurlocks appear with their seven children (not individually named) in the 1840 census for Edmonson County, Kentucky. Their name does not appear in the 1850 census for either Kentucky or Miller County, Missouri, where Anne’s siblings relocated. Nor do the names Daniel or Annis appear among the various Spurlocks listed in the 1850 census for Illinois, a frequent destination for Kentuckians opposed to slavery, including their former neighbor and friend, James Owen, as well as Annis’s aunts, Nancy Gardner Boydston and Polly Gardner Boydston. All the Boydstons relocated to Knox County, Illinois in 1832, well after the 1820 Missouri Compromise established it as a slave-free state. No records exist for the Spurlocks and, unless the family removed to some other state, it is possible that they were among the many families rumored to have perished during the cholera epidemics prior to formal record keeping in 1850.

**Jemimah Gardner Allen**, b. 1810 in Barren Co., Ky., d. 1847 in Miller Co., Missouri. When she was about seventeen, she married Joel Allen, on July 22, 1827, in Barren County, Ky. Her brother, Jacob Gardner, provided surety and James Mitchell officiated; Mitchell was pastor of Sinking Creek Baptist Church who represented the church at Green River Association starting in 1820. The Allens had four sons in Kentucky before migrating to Miller County, Missouri, in 1842, where they had another son. Jemimah died in Missouri in 1847 and two of her minor sons disappear from records by 1850, indicating that they, too probably died. Jemimah is buried in Richwood Township. Their children included: William (1833 - pre-1850), Granville (b. 1836), Porterfield (1838 - pre-1850), Jordan B. (b. 1840 in Ky.), and Monroe (April 1, 1843 in Mo.). Joel m. 2. Elizabeth Shelton, b. Tennessee, on October 18, 1849.

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50Cawthorn and Warnell, p. 251.

51Miller County, Missouri. Census Index, 1850. Miller County, Missouri., p. 68; Goodspeed History of Missouri, p. 708.

52Barnhouse, August F. and Carl G. Kelsay.. , p. 2.
JOHN SATER’S WILL
Contributed by Katie Maude Smith, Glasgow, KY

Will Book 3, page 146, Surry Co, NC.

I John Sater of the County of Surry and State of N Carolina being of perfect mind & memory but recollecting the uncertainty of human existance do make & ordain this my last will & Testament -

First I devise that all my Just debts be paid - my Estate & affects. I bequeath and dispose of in manner following -

To my beloved wife Sarah I give & bequeath the whole of my Estate both real & personal to be hers & at her disposal & use during her natural life, after my decease it is my will & desire that the residue of my Estate (except my land) be equally divided among my daughters to wit, Nancy Mc Bride, Desueression Hudspeth Mildred Tilly Reserving however that my daughter Dorcas Lash has already & heretofore received three hundred & Seventy dollars $370 in full of her portion. Therefore I bequeath her the sum of five shillings & reserving also that my Daughter Nancy McBride has already & heretofore received the Sum of one hundred & forty dollars $140 in part of her portion which sum is to be reserved out of her part of my Estate resolving also that my wife Sarah has the liberty at any time after my diseace to give or make any distribution or dispose of forever all or any of the beds & furniture that I may die possessed of in the manner & way that She may think proper --

After the decease of my wife as aforesaid it is further my will & desire if there Should not be property and affects (exclusive of the Land) Sufficient t make an equal division between my three daughters as before named to the amt of Three Hundred & Seventy dollars $370 Each - that my son Henry pay out of his portion what will be Sufficient for that purpose. Reserving as before the Dorcas Lash has already recd $370 in full of her portion & Nancy McBride $140 in part of her provision - it is also my will that my son Henry Sater pay to Betsey Barker wife of George Barker the Sum of one hundred dollars $100- My Land Estate I dispose of in manner following, to wit, first I give unto my son Joseph Sater fifty acres of Land adjoining the land where sd Joseph now lives adjoining sd Sater's line from the river out. The Ballance of my land being about 290 acres I give & bequeath to my Son Henry Sater including the House & improvements where I now live.

I do hereby Constitute & appoint my son Henry Sater Executor of this my last will & testament. I do revoke annul & make void all former bequeaths wills & legacies heretofore made by me & this only to be my last will & testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal this 16th August in the year of our Lord 1820. Sigd Seald & delivd in presence of us John Welch, Samuel Bolejack. /s/ John Sater {Seal}
MY FAVORITE OLD PLACE by Sophia Wang.

If you drive south along Cave Mill Road, you will soon come to the end of the road and meet one of the area's natural wonders - the Lost River Cave. Inside the cave there is the world's shortest deep river - only 400 feet long and an unbelievable 426 feet deep. When Mother Nature lost her temper a large cave collapsed with spectacular panorama, and a mile-long Cave Valley was formed.

Along the valley there are impressive canyon bluffs adorned with dangling collapsed rocks. The underground Lost River flows along the valley and reveals her beautiful "blue eyes" through the four "blue" holes. It is called Lost River Cave because people could not find where the river went after it flowed through the cave. It was not until later that people found out that the river emerged into Jennings Creek, a tributary of Barren River, after coursing several miles under the city of Bowling Green. It is one of the strangest and most fascinating places in Kentucky.

For thousands of years the Indians roamed and hunted in the ground of bluegrass. When the harsh cold winter came they would seek shelter in the cave. It was nature's most wonderful gift for them with splendid water. In 1797 American colonists built a gristmill, using the river's power as an energy source. The mill ran profitably until 1826. Businessmen recognized the valuable use of the river's power and also built a sawmill and woold-carding mill in the last 1700s. Later, a Union soldier wrote a letter back home describing the ruins of the mill.

In 1861 the Civil War started. Bowling Green and the surrounding area were torn between the North and the South. Lost River Cave itself was not left alone in the peace and quiet it had once enjoyed. John Hunt Morgan, the Southern Raider, and his guerilla band led pursuing Federal troops on a wild goose chase by hiding in the cave. Even after the war it was plagued by the bandits of the notorious Jesse James who, after robbing the bank at Russellville, Ky, lived in the cave's passageways until the commotion of the robbery was over.

During the 1930's "Age of Swing" a new dam was built and a restaurant/nightclub was opened inside the cave. People danced to the sweet melodies of Glenn Miller surrounded by the cave's natural cool air during the summer nights. The cave became a famous tourist attraction. The flourish lasted until the 1960s when the cave was closed to the public. It has been neglected ever since then.

It was not until recently that a group of nature lovers formed an nonprofit organization, Friends of Lost River. They are trying to preserve the natural beauties of the Lost River Cave Valley and revive her famous history. The historic stone dam will be restored and another mill like the old one will be built. There are many more things planned for the valley. Soon she will become a tourist attraction again with her astounding beauties.
Lost River Cave is my favorite old place. She is enshrined with awesome natural history and nostalgic folklore, combined with her beautiful scenery. There are very few places that possess such unique and wonderful qualities around Bowling Green. I wish one day our class would have the prom night inside the cave and dance like our grandparents.

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BARREN COUNTY CITIZENS MARRYING IN OTHER COUNTIES

Submitted by Sandi Gorin

ATWELL, WM R 20, b Barren to Susan Jane Brown, 17, b Barren, md Hart 13 Nov 1853 by G L Brooks, Baptist.
BA----, JAMES M, 21, 1st marr, b & res Barren to Sarah A Harland, 17, 1st marr, b McD--IL, res Monroe, md Monroe 9 Jan 1859.
BAIRD, ALBERT, 23, b Barren, to Arenia Larimore, 25 b Hart, md Hart 15 July 1852 by E A Martin.
BALDOCK, ALBERT C 22, single, b Allen, res Barren, to Martha Berry, 24, single, b & res Allen, md Allen 12 Oct 1856.
BAYLE, MARTHA, 18, 1st marr, b Hart, father b Green, mother b Barren, md Hart Nov 1877.
BENNETT, GEORGE W, 17, b Barren, res Green, to Elizabeth Skaggs, 23, b Hart, res Green, md Hart 9 July 1859.
BERRY, JOSEPH T, 30, b Barren, to Keziah E Young, 25, b Hart, md Hart, 22 July 1852 by E H Smith.
BIGGERS, MARY J, 28, single, b & res Barren, to Floyd Sabins, 30, single, b Fentress Co TN, res Monroe, md Monroe 24 Nov 1853.
BOATMAN, N S G (also shown S J), 20, single, b & res Barren, to Jane Lee, 17, single, b & res Allen, md Allen Jan 1854 by Thomas H Lyles.
BORDERS, HENRY, 55, widower, b Pulaski Co, res Barren, to Eavy Holder 22, single, b Barren, res Allen, md Allen 4 Aug 1852.
BOSTON, JOHN W, 25, b Barren to Permelia F DeWitt, 19 yrs, 8 mos, b Barren, md Hart 8 Nov 1857 by James Monroe.
BOWLES, MALINDA C, 20, b Barren to Bosley H Larimore, 21, b Hart, md Hart 22 Dec 1859.
BRITT, MILLY, 16, single, b & res Barren, to John W Calvert, 21, single, b & res Allen, md Allen 21 July 1857.
BROODY, TABITHA L, 24, b Barren, to Lazarus Jesse, 25, b Adair, md Hart 8 Dec 1859.
BUNNELL, REBECCA, 17, 1st marr, b Hart, father b Barren, mother b Green to L U Young, 23, 1st, merchant, b Hart, parents b Hart, md Hart 1 May 1877.
BURKS, C H 28, 1st, farmer, b Barren, par b Barren, to C Owens, 18, 1st, b Green, md Hart 15 Jan 1861 at Jordan Owens.
MARY SHELBY WELLS WINNERS

THE HOME OF GENERAL JOSEPH H LEWIS

Susan Nicole Siddens, 12 year old student at Temple Hill School.

This essay is about the history of a house that was built in South Barren County around the 1800’s. It stood until the lake was put in, in 1960. The home was built by John Lewis, the father of General Joseph H Lewis, my ancestor, General in the Confederate States. The home was built on a 6,000 acre land grant to John Lewis. It was a large home consisting of six main rooms and two large stairways. Each room had its own fireplace. The sills were hand hewn to approximately 18 inches square. The studs were 3x4 mortised in. All the lumber consisted of yellow poplar and ash. The floors in the rooms were tongue-in-groove 2x6 yellow poplar. The two hall floors were of ash 2x6. The other two rooms were smaller poplar boards. The plates across the top of the front section of the house were hand hewn 6x6 and 54 feet long. They were mortised for each stud in the wall. The floor sleepers some of which were 3x15 and some were 3x12 yellow poplar. As most older homes; the walls lathed and plastered. The outside was 1/2 x 6 weather board of poplar. The windows were large and sectioned off with small window panels. The nails and bolts and wooden pegs were hand made, and that’s what held the house together.

In the late 1800’s a severe storm struck the house and shifted it on its foundation. At that time the weather boarding was removed from the lower section and the home was reinforced with brick and mortar between the stud in the lower section and the weather boarding replaced. When the home was torn down in 1960 the brick from the chimneys and wall were removed and moved to Adairland Court in Glasgow at which time they were put in a new home. The home is now owned by Michael Downs, house #117. The sleepers and some other wood were used in my present home built in 1961 and located on 949 Jack Brown Road.

In regard to the main hallway, there was a staircase leading to the girl’s room and the other leading to the boy’s room. The girls and the boys room was separated by a long solid wall. The boy’s room was over the kitchen.

With much sadness the house was torn down for the lake to be put in. The water where the lake was put in has only touched that spot where the great beautiful home used to set twice in the last twenty years. The old home would have made a beautiful museum.

RALPH BUNCH SCHOOL

By Amanda Melton, 11 year old student at Ralph Bunch Sixth Grade.

Ralph Bunche School has a unique and diverse history, as did Ralph Johnson Bunche himself. Both the man and the school, named in his honor, are excellent examples of the value of education.

The early days of what would become Ralph Bunche School were indeed modest. A four-roomed wood structure schooled about 100 African American students, grades one through eight, from 1901 to 1924. In 1924 a 2-year high school course began. This school was the Glasgow Training School.
In 1950 Luska Twyman returned to Glasgow and saw the need for more teachers and a better school. In 1951 the school that is presently located on the same site as the old school was completed. The school was dedicated to Ralph Bunch on Friday, January 6th, 1956.

In 1964 the school system was no longer segregated. Also that was the first year Ralph Bunche School would be empty. The people decided within the next year that they couldn’t just leave this newly-built building. At the beginning on 1966 it was made a school just for sixth graders. In the same year the sixth graders came. From 1966 until 1993 Ralph Bunch School continued to serve as the sixth grade center for the Glasgow School System.

The separate roles that Bunche School played in the Glasgow School System appear very different, but they are quite similar. As a school to educate African American students Bunche served not only as a school but as a source of unity and pride. As a sixth grade center it served all future Glasgow High School graduates by giving them their first sense of unity as a class and probably played a major role in developing "Scottie Spirit". No one knows what roles Ralph Bunche School will play in the future, but we can be sure one thing will remain the same, that it will definitely be a great part of Glasgow's School System.

MISS NETTIE BAYLESS COURTS DEPP
1874-1932
By Tara Young, 11 year old student at Austin Tracy.

When asked to do an essay on some historical event or person in Barren County, I found this to be a grand opportunity to investigate my own ancestors. I chose for my topic to write on Miss Nettie Bayless Depp, my great-great aunt. I got my information regarding Miss Nettie from family members and the biography of Miss Nettie B C Depp written by my third cousin, William Samuel Terry IV.

Miss Nettie was known throughout all of Barren County as a great educator. She loved to teach and she loved children and this was truly a winning combination for an educator. Though Miss Nettie's life was short, she accomplished much. Miss Nettie was educated at the Glasgow Graded School, Liberty College and Western Kentucky State Teacher's College in Bowling Green, Kentucky. She taught for four years in Barren County; then at Enid and Waukomis, Oklahoma; and then at Temple Hill as principal; Glasgow Junction; then in the Allen County Schools.

In 1913, Miss Nettie ran on the Democratic ticket for County School Superintendent. She won the election and became the first and only female (as of now) to hold this office in Barren County. She took her position very seriously and many new programs and improvements were made during her four years as Superintendent.

Many new school houses were built plus improvements to the old ones. Miss Nettie was very firm and strict with all the teachers at this time. These teachers had to follow a Course of Study at all times. She implemented a music program in all the County Schools and stressed the importance of language and reading for all children. She played a very large role in getting
Congress to make a law that forces parents to send their children to school. This was called the Compulsory School Law. During her last year as superintendent only one white man and five black men were fined for not sending their children to school.

During her term she encouraged the schools to teach agriculture to the students with the help of Mr A C Young, the county agent.

During her first two years in office she combined the Glasgow Graded and the Barren County High Schools to result in an enrollment from twenty students and two teachers to seventy students and four teachers.

At the end of her term, enrollment had reached one hundred six students and they had added vocal and instrument music, expression, art, and a business course. At this time the county high school had moved into the Liberty College building which is now known as Western Kentucky University- Glasgow Campus.

Now that all the facts have been given about Miss Nettie Bayless Courts Depp, I too think you will agree she was definitely a great educator and contributed much to the Barren County-Glasgow School Systems. If she were alive today she could only wonder what she would think of the education system today.

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THE PLAZA THEATRE
Submitted by Amanda Lykens, 12 year old student at Park City.

The Plaza Theatre was an exciting place to visit. It was opened in the 1930's and closed in the 70's. It plays an important role in Barren County history.

The Plaza Theatre was built in the 1930's. It was located on the square in Barren County. The owners were W D Aspley (Jigger) and his father.

The Plaza was an important part of Barren County. When people were watching the movie, or before they were watching it, they could look up and see clouds and stars. The stage had four curtains. When the movie started one curtain went up at a time. The last curtain was a fire curtain.

It cost only a nickel to get in in the 30's and 40's. When the 60's and 70's came around it cost a lot more. It was about two dollars then. Back then two dollars was a lot of money to spend on the movies. Most people thought it was very expensive. Now it costs about five dollars to go to the movies.

The Plaza had stage shows with very famous actors. Once Roy Rogers even did a stage show there. Mostly they played movies like Frankenstein and His Wife, or other horror movies.

The Plaza recently re-opened. You can see stage shows on weekends. The Plaza will be remembered for years to come.

The Plaza Theatre has been an important part of Barren County, and hopefully always will be.

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DEAN and GREECH REUNION to be held September 5, 1993, Carl Perkins Bldg in Morehead, KY 11 a.m. thru 4 p.m. Contact Lloyd Dean 6770 US 60 East, Morehead, KY 40351 for further details.
December 31st 1827: The Commonwealth vs WILLIAM BOATMAN by Wts This day said BOATMAN was brought before us two acting justice of the peace for Monroe Cty, Ky, by BENJAMIL HALSELL CMC & we hearing the evidence on the part of the Commonwealth & the said BOATMAN not having introduced any it is by us believed that the said BOATMAN is guilty of the charge to wit of willfully malicious & feloniously stabing WELCOMB MARTIN with intent to kill him & we agree to commit him to jail if he does not enter into bond in the sum of $1000 as the law directs EDWARD MAXEY, JR.

January 31- 1832: Taken up by SARAH STROUD one bay mare supposed to be 8 years old last about 14 and a half hands high with a blemish in her right eye both hind feet whit up to her pastures swich tail --- down to her hocks appraised to $12.

May 4th - 1832: A dark iron gray mare taken up by JOHN DANIELS living on the waters of Skages Creek in Monroe Cty supposed to be 7 years old this spring 14 hand & one inch high swich tail no marks no brands perceivable. Apraised to $25.

April 1st 1833: IRENE COMER administrator of the estate of THOMAS COMER deceased vs WM CONDRA Deft by warrant on a plain note of said judgement for the ptff for $7.77 1/2 baring interest from the 16th June 1832 and also mag fees 25 A P BARLOW C.M.C. cost 25

June 14th 1833: CALEB KELLY vs RICHARD EMERTON Admr of DAVID WALDROP and ALLY EMERTON DANIEL CALLEHAN POLLY CALLEHAN heirs of DAVID WALDROP Decd the warrant being returned served on R EMERTON & ALLEY EMERTON and the CALLEHANS not found and on trial the Defendant Demanded a jury, the cause was tried by a jury the warrant was founded on open account and on trial the Deft filed his account as a set off after the jury hearing the evidence and fairly investing the case we of the jury do find for the Deft $3.50 Debt and the Cost Mag fees 25 cts J BUTLER CMC 50 cts R MAXEY C.M.C. cost for summons 3 witnesses 37 1/2 cts for summons the jury 75 cts SALLY STEEN claimed as a witness for one days attendance 50 cts L WHYTE one of the jury.

December 7th 1835. The trustees of Tompkinsville vs NATHAN GASS and JOEL BROWN by warrant for a breach of an act of the legislature by trying a stud horse to a mare within the in lots of said town on the 2nd day of Decem 1833 after hearing the evidence and the trustees failing to produce their trustee law my judgement that the Defts recover to ptff their cost Mag fees 72 cts J BUTLER CMC cost 75 cts HIRAM HAGAN & JACKSON EVANS as witnesses one day each claimed 50 cts each.

December 15th 1835. The Commonwealth vs Edmund, Ned, Abram, & Jesse, negro slaves - Upon a warrant for an unlawful assembly. This warrant was executed by J BUTLER and upon hearing the evidence &
confession of the slaves It is adjudged that Jesse & Ned be discharged, and that Edmund and Abram received on their bare backs twenty lashes each, and that said Constable execute said order. It is further adjudged that SAML THOMAS the owner of Abram and L B JOHNSTON the owner of Edmund pay to said constable 41 1/2 cts each for said service.

Novem 5th 1838: NELSON W MEADOW plff vs RADFORD MAXEY adms of JOHN OSBORN Deceased by warrant on an open acct judgement for plff for 82 cents and also mag fees 12 1/2 cts J M FLIPIN CMC cost 37 cts ELIJAH STROUD claimed one day attendance 50 cts H M OSBORN Do 50 cts.

Janry 8th 1840: LUCY C REED gardian for JAMES A READ vs LINSEY J WATSON by warrant on trial the Deft filed a plea of set of after hearing all the evidence on both sides my judgment that the Deft Recover of the Plff the cost of said suit mag fees 12 1/2 cts W(?) H BENNETT CMC cost 75 cts S WATSON claimed for 2 days attendance 50 cts for each.

Novem 5th 1840: HANNAH & JOHN A CURTIS Adms of JOHN CURTIS deceased vs CHARLES BROWNING & JAMES HIBBIT by warrant on a plain note of hand judgement for the plff for $3.93 3/4 baring interest from Sept 21st 1840 until paid Mag fees 12 1/2 cts J C HIBBITS CMC cost 50 cts repl---- by WM HIBBIT.

OUTPOST IN THE WILDERNESS -- McKinney Station

By Amber Branstetter - Taken from the Metcalfe County News, 1992, also from the Adair Co Review, Volume #6, #4, Winter 1992. Submitted by Frances Jones.

During the days of the early settling of Kentucky, there were many stations or outposts which were used for resting by settlers and getting necessary supplies.

Records on such stations are often hard to find. One of these stations was located in Metcalfe County, and, if it were not for a few references to it in various sources, it would have been forgotten.

The farm on which the station was located in on Little Barren River and is presently owned by LEROY and MARY ALICE YOKLEY. The farm, now called Station Hill, was previously owned by Mrs YOKLEY'S father, ROBERT BELL. FRANK BELL, ROBERT'S brother, remembered hearing stories about the station which was known as McKinney'S Station. Such stations served as a "clearing house" for hunters who traded for powder, tobacco, sugar and other products they needed.

According to Mr BELL and tradition that has been passed down through generations, an Indian came to the station to buy powder, but STEPHEN McKinney, the owner of the station, refused to sell it to him. The Indian supposedly got mad and shot McKinney. Shots were exchanged and both were killed.

It is believed by some that STEPHEN McKinney killed the last hostile Indina in Kentucky. After McKinney'S death, the station
was closed. Today, all that is left of the building is a piece of glass or brick scattered here and there. Evidence of the road that went near the location of the station can still be seen.

Although oral history is important to help remember people, places and events, a true historian needs documentation. The first documented evidence of STEPHEN McKinney was found in Mercer County. CHARLES, STEPHEN, WILLIAM and RANEY McKinney, possibly brothers or father and sons, signed a petition on October 26, 1786 in Mercer County asking for a public warehouse on the Kentucky River for tobacco.

In searching for STEPHEN McKinney and when he came to Metcalfe County, it is necessary to understand that Metcalfe County was part of Lincoln County in 1780. In 1798, that portion of Lincoln County which became Green County in 1792, became Barren County. Metcalfe County was formed from Adair and Barren Counties in 1860. The exact time that McKinney came to the area is unknown.

STEPHEN McKinney received land in what is today Metcalfe County by means of a military warrant. According to MASTER INDEX OF VIRGINIA SURVEYS AND GRANTS, a military warrant is "one issued by the land office on the basis of the military certificate."

The warrant was directed to the surveyor of the land set aside for officers and soldiers, such land being located in what are now the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and directed the surveyor to lay off land in the amount specified.

McKinney's grant was surveyed by EDMUND ROGERS on April 29, 1792, and contained 110 acres on the south fork of the Little Barren River. McKinney's warrant number was 1068 and was part of another land warrant, number 3598. The land grant was signed (witnessed?) by RANEY, STEPHEN and THOMAS McKinney and was issued on December 1, 1798.

An additional 680 acres were surveyed on September 1, 1791 and is listed in Book 10, page 113 of OLD KENTUCKY GRANTS. The grant (was?) issued to the STEPHEN McKinney heirs and was also located on the Little Barren River.

Mrs VIVIAN ROUSSEAU stated that she had seen a reference to a McKinney's Station in Green County as early as 1780. However, she stated "...but I have never attempted to prove that this is the same McKinney Station that was in what became Barren County."

During present research, no evidence has been found to make any connection. However, there was another McKinney Station in Lincoln County that was owned by ARCHIBALD McKinney, but no connection has been found between the two.

Evidence has been found to prove the time and circumstance of the death of STEPHEN McKinney. In a lawsuit registered in Barren County in 1816, CHARLES McKinney, son of STEPHEN, stated that his father was killed by Indians in 1792. An additional reference to the station was made in the journal LIFE OF JOSEPH ROGERS UNDERWOOD.

"And we again commenced the journey with wagon and team to my uncle's residence on the south fork of Little Barren River, near the present town of Edmonton, where we arrived toward the last of April or first of May 1803.

"After crossing the Green River, we had no road in traveling through what were then called the Barrens, the county being
destitute of timber, and my uncle steered through the prairies until we reached the wood country near McKinney's Station.

"Near this station, McKinney, the proprietor, was killed by the Indians, and it is believed that he was the last man killed by a hostile Indian in the State of Kentucky.

"From this station, we wound our way through the woods to my uncle's residence, about four miles distant."

After McKinney's death, his widow, Catherine, married Adam Blakeman in Green County on March 22, 1797. He also left two children, Charles and Mary Ann. Edmund Rogers was acting as guardian for the children in July 1800. In November Court 1808, David Walker was appointed guardian to the children. During that term, Charles was also bound to John Anderson to learn to be a blacksmith.

Mary Ann McKinney married William B Neville. In 1816 Mary Ann and William Neville were living in White County, Tennessee along with Catherine, but Charles was still living in Barren County.

Raney McKinney, probably the brother of Stephen, was on the Mercer County tax list in 1795 along with Charles and William McKinney.

Joseph Rogers Underwood mentioned that there were no roads in the area in the spring of 1803. In Barren County court in December 1803, a hearing was held concerning a road leading from Barren County courthouse to "Adair City" that passed near the station and over the land of the heirs.

In April 1804, the court denied the request for damages because of the road crossing the property of the McKinney heirs which ran to the Adair Courthouse. In June 1805 it was reported that the road needed to be repaired. The road was to be kept in repair a width of 30 feet. In July 1814 the road was referred to as the "Columbia Road ... leading from McKinney's Cabin to Elk Lick."

About 20 years after Stephen McKinney's death, a lawsuit was brought against the McKinney heirs. The suit claimed that McKinney deeded the land to David Janes. Later Janes deeded the land to James Woolridge who claimed that he lost the transfer. Woolridge asked the heirs of McKinney to honor his claim to the land.

According to William B Neville, son-in-law of McKinney, who testified at the suit, he had no knowledge of the sale. However, he stated that he "...thinks it probably that when McKinney purchased a thousand acres of land and obligated himself to settle it with six families that he might have promised Janes if he would settle on said land and continue his settlement for six years that he would give him a preference of purchase ..."

Listed in Deed Book E in the Barren County Courthouse is another suit in which John Smith sued Raney McKinney and the Stephen McKinney heirs concerning 150 acres of land that McKinney had sold to him. The Court ordered that Smith be given 150 acres during the March term of Court 1816.

After the lawsuits were settled in the spring of 1816, the land was transferred on October 1, 1816. The exact reason is unknown as to why the land was transferred as it was or why it was done on Oct 1, 1816. It was possible to get a clear title to
the land which there had been so much controversy over.

Each of the tracts was referred to as being south of the Little Barren River and being known as McKinney's Old Station. On Oct 1, 1816, Charles McKinney, Jr sold 150 acres of land to William B Neville of White County, TN for $500.

In one day the land was transferred several times. Charles McKinney and Mary Ann and William B Neville deeded 360 acres of land to Raney McKinney of Lincoln County, KY which was part of the 680 acres containing land known by the name of McKinney's Old Station. Then Raney McKinney sold 260 acres to Charles McKinney and William B Neville for $200. Charles McKinney and William and Mary Ann Neville sold a tract to James Rhea for $700. James Rhea sold 100 acres of land out of the 680 acres to Charles McKinney for $480. On November 6, 1816, Charles McKinney sold 100 acres to Hugh Mitchell for $500.

Today, members of the McKinney family live in Metcalfe Co, but none seem to know anything about Stephen or the station. Likewise, the site of the station is all but forgotten. From the hilltop site, a clear view of the Little Barren River can be seen and remains of the old Columbia Road can still be detected.

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DIARY OF J B LEWIS, CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Submitted by Judge Woodford L Gardner, Jr of Glasgow, KY. Mr Milburn Howard Jr of 185 North Main Street, New Haven, KY 40051 left a copy in Judge Gardner's office and asked that it be made available to local societies and interested individuals. Our thanks to Mr Howard for this marvelous article!

This transcript is a copy of the original journal written by J B Lewis, a soldier in the Confederate Army during the period 1861 to 1862 of the Civil War. Mr Lewis was born December 3, 1838 and died April 26, 1877. He was a native of Barren County, Kentucky and traveled with the Kentucky Regiment. The original journal now belongs to Mr Francis Milborn Howard of New Haven, Ky, who received it from his mother, the late Mrs Chester Howard of Hodgenville, KY, who in turn received it from a niece, Miss Minnie Lewis, 83, of Kansas City, MO. She is the granddaughter, I am told, of the writer of the journal, her father being Henry Lewis, his son. As far as I know J B Lewis has no other survivors. Minnie Lewis is in a nursing home in Kansas City at the present, a victim of a severe stroke. Respectfully, Lois Howard Wimsatt.

"PREFACE TO JOURNAL SUNDAYS"

Although a late date during the campaign of 1861-62, I have concluded to take a few notes of my travels during the two months of my enlistment for the sole benefit of my friends and all. I am sure the few lines of each date will interest some of loved friends though time and room will not admit much to be said each date. I shall endeavor to give only a sketch of my travels in 1861 and part of 1862. I shall give it as I recollect at present so if any one reads this besides myself they will be kind enough
to excuse mistakes and all for I am always very much frustrated. J B Lewis.

Camp Recovery, Tennessee, February 11, 1861 - From September 15 to December 31, 1861: It is a well known fact that I went into camp at Camp Valandingham near Glasgow, Kentucky on the 15th day of September, 1861, with Captain Smith who had taken us Prewitt's Knob boys there once before. Colonel Lewis sent me after a "fifer". I stayed at J Bostons that night near the Mammoth Cave the 16th. I left Boston early. Mr Overstreet got water got him and heard that Gen Buckner had come into Kentucky as far as Green River "Secesh Boys". I went to Cave City there I found a dispatch from Gen Buckner to Col Lewis. I carried to camp 12 miles and brought one back to Gen B, the 6 Kentucky Regiments came to Cave City about 2 o'clock that night and camped there several weeks and were sworn into the service of the Confederate States the first of October, 1861. We stayed at Cave City until the 15th of October struck tents and went on the cars to Bowling Green, Kentucky (hereafter B G) and camped at Ennis Mill 2 miles from B G stayed there sometime. I was taken sick there and stayed at Dr Gorins and then went home on a visit. We next camped in a field on the west side of the railroad Camp on a visit. We next camped in a field on the west side of the railroad Camp "Graveyard." Here Col Lewis Battalion united with Col Coffers and moved south of Bowling Green 1/2 mile camp BG then south of BG 5 miles stayed there a few days orders came from Gen Jrole Breckinridge our Brigadier General to march toward Green River. I never heard so much made by men's mouths before. Everybody was glad. We left before day the next morning and marched all day and camped on the Sharp farm one mile from Oakland Station. This was our first days marching since we joined the army stayed there 2 nights and 1 day then marched on Sunday before Christmas through a hard rain and deep mud all day camped near Merry Oaks close by my cousin Jno Button lived. I went and stayed all night after getting my ration of good corn whiskey which Col Lewis treated his regiment to. It was a very bad night. Marched the same road back to Oakland Station after 12 o'clock got there in the night. I was in Barren County when at Merry Oaks that's my last time. We spent our Christmas at Oakland Station and moved to the Pike the first day of January, 1862, camped on Sandy Gotin's farm. Gen Breckinridge inspected our regiment for the tents were all up. Here I was taken sick. I hated very much for I was getting on finely the "Brass Band" the sergeant sent to Hospital No 1 in BG. It is useless to describe every thing I saw there. Some men were whistling vomiting, eating, smoking, dying, some one thing then another and everything. I stayed here 10 days. The medical board then sent me 5 miles south of BG to the winter quarters built by the 2nd 3rd, and 4th Kentucky Regiment but they did not finish them having marched with us to Merry Oaks and back to the Oakland. Then Gen Buckner had them finish for the convalescence and they called it Camp Recovery. I came here on Sunday the 25th of January and been here ever since with the exception of 2 days and 3 nights I went up to Camp Hopkins. I returned from there the 7th of February. I met my father there coming to see me. He went home on the 6th of February. This is the last time I have seen him. I
don't know when I will see him again. I am improving I think since I went to camp.

Sunday February 10, 62: There was an examination of all sick here today. Those that are well will be sent to their regiment and the convalescence will go to Nashville. I am with the latter. I have made a bargain with myself to be satisfied wherever my lot is cast. Jordon Self took some coffee, rice and some beef and walked 2 miles to exchange for pork and milk so we had a good supper. Oh what a time a soldier sees. I'd like to see my friends in Barren Co. Epso Facto. Well a good evening Miss Susan (a by word).

Camp Recovery, February 11, 1862: I do not know when I will leave here. I have given a flight sketch of what passed as near as I can remember at present so I exit now.

Nashville, Tennessee, February 16, 1862: I have traveled a good since the last time I left Camp Recovery as all the Confederates have left Bowling Green, it was time for me to make my exit from that vicinity. I got to BG about 1 pm of all the bustle and confusion I ever saw in my life I saw that day from Camp Recovery to Bowling Green. In BG the pike was full of troops and wagons all the way from one place to the other. I went in a wagon to No 1 Hospital then was sent with 5 others to No 2 to stay all night and get supper and breakfast. No 2 hospital was full. I then saw my friends W A Bethel across the street I went to his store. He took a hold of my hand and carried into his back room and gave me some good brandy. He told me to stay in his store all night. I told him I would. I went back then to the African Church and K Self went to and I came back to W A B store. We went to Gorin and got our supper and then I got a can of oysters. Then W A B and Lt Page came. We had a good time drinking brandy and eating oysters. They left Self and I went to bed and I slept soundly all night. When we awoke the town was on fire. I never saw such excitement in my life. I found out that the house I slept in had been set on fire but was put out that day 13th of February. I started on the cars for this place without my dinner. The conductor and engineer got drunk at Franklin, Kentucky. We left the former and arrived at Gallatin, Tennessee about 9 o'clock at night nearly starved and froze having been in the cars 8 hours and stayed on till day the 14th. I went to a hotel I got by breakfast. The cars started at 8 am for this place went 5 miles, stalled, broke a car, pushed back to Gallatin, then broke the engine. There were about 2 or 3 sick men on the cars nearly starved. I reported the engineer to Col Bennet. He had the engineer arrested and I got my supper (drinking a draw of brandy I had got from W A B) We started again and got at midnight the 14th of February, went to the courthouse and slept on the floor till day then went to a saloon to breakfast and I went to Hospital No 1 and 2 but found no room then went to No 3 and 4 found a friend who was clerk and got my dinner. Then went near the penitentiary to a Camp Recovery that Capt Shepard had formed of his old convalescence at Camp Recovery in Kentucky. I Staid the night of the 15th. This morning some were requested to go to a house near the magazine to guard it as the convicts from the penitentiary were marching. I went. They
are fighting at Ft Donaldson. The news came that the fort had surrendered and City of Nashville had to do the same. There was great excitement. Capt Shepard said he would not stay there and told us all that could walk to follow him and those not able to take care of themselves. I could not walk so I went back to town. While passing on the street a "lady" asked if we had been to breakfast. I said no. She insisted on me to go in and eat. I went in. Several soldiers were eating at a nicely furnished table. Several ladies were there waiting on the tables. I ate and then went to the Chattanooga Depot and got on the cars to go. I did not know where. There were 250 federal prisoners taken at Ft Donaldson on the same cars. We traveled through the roughest country I ever saw. No kind of timber but cedar. I stopped at Murfreesboro, Tennessee but could not find no place to stay. Ate my supper at College Hospital. Then a young man of the 4th Kentucky Regiment and I walked into town and met one Mr Woodruff who was carrying 2 Arkansas soldiers to his house. We told him our situation. He said go to to his house and stay as long as we pleased. We did so to his house and found his wife a perfect lady and he a gentleman worthy of praise.

Murfreesboro, February 18, 62: I went in town as I am stopping 3/4 mile from there. It is a nice place about 2500 inhabitants. Gen Hindman is there. Great excitement prevailed as the conditions of our army. This place is 32 miles from Nashville formerly was the capital of Tennessee. I do not know when Gen Breckinridge will get here with the brave little band of Kentuckians.

Murfreesboro, February 19, 62: Nothing new today. Woodruff and lady are the cleverest people I've ever seen since I left home. He won't charge anything. I will leave if I can go anywhere else. I will not impose on his hospitality.

Thursday, February 20, 1862: I went into town but heard nothing of my regiment. Read in the afternoon ...

Friday, February 21, 1862: I went to town as usual this morning. Nothing only the 6 will be here tonight. Yes something new today. I went to the barber shop and had hair trimmed and shaved and left mustache and goutee.

Saturday, February 22: Has been the rainest day I ever saw. Gen Breckinridge has come. Got here yesterday evening. Today is the inauguration of President Davis for a new term. The cars fell in the Stone River, 2 hurt, 1 or 2 killed. Treacle work gave away.

Sunday, February 23, 62: Beautiful day. Nothing new. I wish I was at the Knob.

Monday, February 24, 1862, Murfreesboro: I came to camp today and received a letter from someone I'd rather see than anybody. I was very tagetiot. It was January 24, 62. It had been written one month exactly. Mrs Woodruff would not take a cent for my board but I loaned him 2 dollars one night to make change. He offered it back the next day but I would not take it. That's all they
would take for my weeks board. Oh I cannot keep from reading that
sweet letter from written by such a sweet hand. I wish I could
see the one now but be of good cheer I hope to see you soon.

Camp Murfreesboro, Tuesday, February 25, 1862: The leader of the
band was left sick at BG, Kentucky and Col Lewis put the band in
ranks again. I staid in camp and cleaned up my musket.

February 26, 62: Went on guard today. Had to stay at guard house
all day. Read a novel Mrs Woodruff gave me.

Thursday, February 27, 62: In camp went to sleep and drempet that
I was drunk. The Italian drill orders to cook rations and march
in the morning. We've one chicken, turkey, bread, and all cooked.

Friday, February 28: Struck tent and marched only 7 miles cross
Stones River. I saw some jonquil blooming out nice.

March 1, 1862, Saturday: I was sick last night with colara man-
bus. Rode on the wagon today, went 10 miles. I am now in house in
a mans yard with J M Owen, J T Nevil to sleep tonight. Camped
near Shelbyville, Tennessee.

March 2, 1862, Sunday: Rode on the same wagon. I suffered a great
deal today. Passed through Shelbyville camp 1-1/2 miles from
town. My friend W F Dickey went and got a place for Lt Nevill and
I to stay. We are doing very well. It rained.

Monday, March 3: It being such bad weather did not march today,
snowing and raining. Tennessee is noted for cedar fence houses
and all made of cedar. I talked to Mr Browns gal today. She's
some ugly. Henry brought one of my novels so I've done well.

Tuesday, Mar 4, 62: Lt Neville and I bought a quart of whiskey
this morning for $2.00. We left Shelbyville, went 7 miles. We are
stopping at Mr Williams for the night. He drank a draw with Gen
Jackson on the same ground that Breckinridge brigade is camped.
Old bully, he's got the biggest woman for a wife I ever saw. They
are old people. He has a telegraph to bring water from his
spring. I let the bucket fall.

Wednesday, Mar 5, 62: We marched through very mountainous county
in Lincoln County. Neville and I are to sleep in a fodder house	onight.

Thursday, March 6, 1862: Went 5 miles only. Camped at 10:00
o'clock Fayetteville. Could not go any farther. Other brigades
are in our front. I'm well now. Camped near Fayetteville.

March 7, 62: W F Dickey and I went to town, small town. Col Lewis
put me in the field band to beat bass drum. I don't like it much.
I beat this evening on dress parade without any fife only one
little drum.

Saturday, March 8, 62: Marched through Fayetteville. I kept time
through time thought the roughest country in the world. Our camp is in Alabama, doing well to Whiskey tonight (you are too hasty we are not sure the whiskey will come yours and all JJO). Rather I think Jeff has gone for anyhow. There, the whiskey didn't come. I'll go to another place after some. I did with W F Dickey. Waded a creek knee deep in the dark, went to Gen Breckinridges headquarters, got in the yard, met his son. He told us not to go to the house. We didn't, waded the creek back to camp for he told us if we went to the house Old Brick would put us in the guard house.

Sunday, March 9, 62: Marched in 2 miles of Huntsville, Alabama and camped several places. 50 to 100 Negroes were on the road side to see us pass with their summer garments on.

Monday, March 10, 62: No move today, rained.

Tuesday, March 11, 62: Struck tent and started route step farther, passed through Huntsville, kept time. A banner was presented to the Bully 6 as we passed through. Went 15 miles and camped near a still house but no whiskey. I'll give the details of travel here. To BG Kentucky from Camp Gotkin, Kentucky, 10 miles, to Nashville from BG 72 miles to Murfreesboro from Nashville, 32 to Shelbyville from Murfreesboro, 72 miles to Murfreesboro from Nashville, 32 to Shelbyville from Murfreesboro, 26 miles to Fayetteville from Shelbyville, 25 to Huntsville from Fayetteville, 25 miles to Decatur where we'll be in a few days, 28 miles we crossed at or near these places the following rivers, Barren River at Bowling Green, Ky, Cumberland River at Nashville, Tennessee, Stone River near Murfreesboro, Tn, Duck River, Shelbyville, Ten, Elk River, Fayetteville, TN, this is all up to this time.

Wednesday, March 12, 62: Marched 14 miles and camped in a field with some 100 head of cattle. I was very tired but I went and I pulled up grass and broom sage to make me a bed. I passed through Mooresville, a village.

Thursday, March 13, 1862: Gen Crittenden Division is not across the Tennessee River so we did not march today. Waited for him to cross, rainy day besides. I cannot for my life if I was to try to keep him thinking of the loved one I left in old Kentucky. I love her early, fondly, almost to distraction. As usual I dreamed of her last night. Be of good cheer I hope to see you soon. J J Owens baked sweet cakes for our ration if we should march tomorrow.

Friday, March 14, 1862: Struck tent but it commenced raining. Pitched them again and held ourselves ready to march at moment but didn't move are now for its about night a storm arose, rain and hail and wind blowing very hard. The wind blew all the tents in our regiment down except for 6 or 8. Several of us boys were in our sibley, some playing cards, some asleep, others I with them lying down to while of the time when all of a sudden Wat Kiger, a messmate jumped to the center pole saying at the top of
his voice "God Damn, great God, please help, she'll come down, I'll be damned if she dont." Some went to his assistance. I never moved. I was so tickled I could not move but she would come down. Some shot out at the door. I still laying still laughing down she come on several of us. I staid there laughing for some time. At last I found I was getting wet. I crawled forth to see what I could, nothing but tents falling down everywhere. I stood it as long as I could laughing at the storm and soldiers fleeing for shelter in neighboring Negro quarters until I thought it was my time to leave. Owen Connelly asys to me "Beb will you come with me to a shelter" I told him I knew of no houses that was minus of soldiers. He went to a fire where Col Lewis had gone to guard house at last Noah Smith, Levi Lancaster started to hunt shelter. We went to the nearest farm house which was Gen Breckinridges headquarters, every out house, Negro cabin, stable was full and running over. We knew the Negro cabins in Alabama were as good as some white peoples houses so we left that place and started for another 1 1/2 miles off through the dark wading branches and ponds knee deep and mud 1/2 foot deep back towards Mooresville. We got there and found some soldiers. The first one eating at Col Coffer drying by the fire. We soon got a cabin it had a splendid bed, chair and a good fire place that was not used by the Negroes seldom. We hired the Negro man to make us a fire. We were soon drying ourselves by a large log fire, then took some cornbread and then went to bed for the first time in our lives on a Negro's bed in his cabin. We slept finely from 1 o'clock to day break when the Negro came to the (word missing) and laid his hand on me and says "masser it's time you was up your breakfast is ready." We got up he had a good breakfast for us, sweet milk, cornbread and all. After eating and giving the $2.50 went to camp. The 14th night of March, 1862 will be remembered by me all my life.

Saturday, March 15, 62: We found some of the boys half frozed and starved standing around the fire, their rations had gotten wet. My mess had put up our sibley. Some of my mess had gone to the other Negro quarters and had not returned. They came and I and 6 or 8 others went to a cotton gin and took nap. I awoke and heard the artillist horn to gear up. I waked up the other boys and went to camp in time to get orders to cook 1 days ration in an hour. We struck tent and went 1 1/2 miles to the railroad where our wagon was to go across the river on the cars, built up fires to warm by. At last we started down the railroad and crossed Tennessee River. The R R bridge which is far superior to any bridge which I ever saw. Went through the Decatur and camped 1/2 miles from town about dusk. All the wagons got across but ours and E Henry Owen and W Cox being our wagoners were threwed out their places someway so we did not get our tent till 10 o'clock, Company E the same. We were out to 10 o'clock without any tents and snowing a little but when they did come we had one up and double quick and soon went to sleep on wet ground and wet bed quilts and blankets.

Sunday, March 16, 62: I suppose we will stay here for awhile. I washed, put on clean clothes just like was at home but could not feel so. I wish I could see my sweetheart-ipso facto.
Monday, March 17, 1862: Nothing new today in camp all day.

Tuesday, March 18, 1862: Had regimental inspection this afternoon. Nothing new.

Wednesday, March 19, 1862: I went up in town, small town. Nothing at all. Good night. L & L.

Thursday, March 20, 1862: Got orders, cooked 2 days ration and be ready to move at sunup and put all the necessary baggage on the cars on the wagons. I suppose by this order we leave here on the cars, I don't know where.

Burnsville, Mississippi, Friday March 21, 1862: We struck tent early and marched to cars. Loaded up and started at 2 o'clock pm. We traveled for some time. I don't know how long anyhow when I woke up I found myself at Burnsville, Mississippi, so I am in another state. This is a village, a R R depot.

Saturday, March 22: Went into camp close by this little village instead of Cedars like Tennessee, Mississippi has pine.

Sunday, March 23, 1862: Preaching today by the chaplin. Good night. Nothing else only I went to the words hard by and dug up briar root and in less than an hour was whiling away time lying my sibley, smoking a pipe made of the same briar root I dug up. Corn cobs are scarce, also pipes so we make pipes of briar roots.

Monday, March 24, 1862: One month Ago I read a letter dated January 24, 62 from my dearest friend. Oh how I long to see the writer but alas I cannot. I am tied down now but I hope I may live to get to see a great many others beside her. Be of good cheer I hope to see you soon.

Tuesday, March 24, 1862: Nothing new at all.

Wednesday, March 26, 1862: Expecting marching orders now any time. Got rations cooked. Colonel ordered us to be at a moments army.

Burnsville, Mississippi, Thursday, March 27, 1862: Went to town and repaired the Captains boots. Nothing more.

Friday, March 28, 1862: Nothing new. In camp all day.

Saturday, March 29, 1862: The Colonel made a detail of Musicians today so I leave my company again.

Sunday, March 30, 1862: Preaching by the chaplin. Got some new wall tents.

Monday, March 31, 1862: Went to town and bought a new coffee pot for the band. 1 year ago today I was at Prewitts Knob. Now I am living in a Canvas City in Mississippi. Oh if I could be in Kentucky now I know where I would go. Be of good cheer and I hope
to see you soon.

Burnsville, Mississippi, April 1, 1862: 12 months ago I wrote 2 April fools to 2 of my best lady friends. I done nothing but beat the old brass drum this morning.

Wednesday, April 2, 1862: Nothing new only orders to be ready to march at any time. I do not know where.

Thursday, April 3, 1862: Same as yesterday.

Burnsville, April 4, 1862, Thursday (sic): The Col woke me up this morning at 3 o'clock to beat revele. We have formed ready to march. We left Burnsville, Mississippi at 7 am through rain and mud for the expectation of meeting the enemy soon carrying only 3 tents to the company and they for hospital purposes. Our wagon and baggage, except a blanket and napsack will be carried to Corinth with our sick. I am carrying my shawl to sleep on. It rained till 10 o'clock then cleared off and made a very heavy march today. Stopped after dark awhile. We are in an old sage field without any tents, nothing but the canopy of Heaven for a covering except for our single blanket. I never saw so many tired soldiers in my life. Col Tribue commanded the brigade. Breckingridge commanded a division.

Saturday, April 5, 1862: I woke up this morning, found out it was raining and I was wet. We soon formed ready to march on farther. We went 3 miles and stopped and dried our blankets. We camped in Tennessee last night we started again 4 miles and rested again and then went 2 miles and formed in double column at half distance and laid down on our blankets again to sleep another night before going into battle for I am sure we will be in tomorrow but I do not know. I'll get out or not. We are in 3 mile of the enemy camp and Gen Beariregard and Bragg and Hardee were fighting them this afternoon. We have had a hard time to get here and we must drive the enemy into the Tennessee River tomorrow if we can. I will throw away my drum in the morning and get me a drum.

Battlefield of Shiloh in field, Tennessee, Sunday April 6, 1862: Early this morning we were ordered forward to meet the enemy. I got me a gun and fell in rank. We marched forward 3 miles when we heard the cannons and muskets wail. I thought of home, friends and then my country. I never felt as brave in my life. I took my position in the front ranks and Henry was at my back. Owen Connelly on my left and Ed Bishop on my right and we marched forward in line of battle with (shells, grape, canister, round shot and minie balls) flying from the enemies gun around us cutting off large limbs from trees but faltered not. The cries and shrieks of the wounded and dying men all around made me feel sorry for them. I never felt so in my life. We drove the whole Federal Army in the Tennessee River drowning nearly 500 trying to get on their gun boad and transports. We withdrew at 7 o'clock. This was the hardest days fighting ever was done in America. The battle commenced at 5-1/2 o'clock, lasting 13 hours. We camped tonight in a federal camp tonight. We find plenty to eat, cheese,
apples, tobacco and all necessary for anyone to eat. It looks bad to drive men from their camp, kill them, take their commissory stores, sutlers trick and all. I must go to sleep now. I got me a good pike so I don't smoke briar roots for pipes any longer. I hope it won't rain tonight. We took a great many prisoners today.

Battlefield of Shiloh, Tennessee, Monday, April 7, 1862: I woke up wet for it rained in the night. The enemy met us at 7-1/2 o'clock with fresh troops. Our regiment lay behind a battery of artillery, guarding it for 2-1/2 hours in the thickest shower of canister and shell I ever saw. I grape shot went in the ground 5" from my head. I scratched it out before it was cold. Col Lewis's fine horse was killed while the brave Col was holding him by the bridle. The same ball passed over my head very near striking me. Our men were killed and wounded all around. We double quick 1 mile from this place, leaving the battery which was burned, 1 wheel was shot to pieces. I and Buck Smith helped put another one on right in the cannons of the enemy, they firing as rapidly as possible. We fought with our guns after stopping here. J O Cooper was close tome taking aim at the enemy, fell dead, shot taking affect in his neck. He fell bravely defending his country. We had to leave him on the field. My gun was shot to pieces. I could not use it, part of the stock was shot off, hole in the barrell so I turned to Henry and told him to take my place, he did and fought like a tiger. Nathan Thompson was killed by Henry by Side while firing his gun bravely. 2 of our company are missing, J J Owen, W A Hatcher, R A Owen, B M Steffey, Th Hatcher were slightly wounded all in the leg except W A Hatcher who was shot in the head. I never fell like I could walk over dead men before. A great many would ask for a drink of water, but I did not have time even to do that for the poor suffering men. Col Lewis had 2 horses shot under today, 1 while holding him. Our regiment lost 10 killed, and 92 missing and wounded. Ed Porter Thompson was slightly hurt in the leg. Ed Porter Thompson was slightly hurt in the leg. Will Terry got out safe like myself. Henry and I never got a scratch. Kentucky's fame for brave men is still kept up. They fought gallantly. I forgot to say I got one of enemies guns and shot their own gun and ammunition at them after mine was shot. Ack Owen fought bravely. All fought good. Both sides withdrew at 3-1/2 o'clock both weary down with fatigue and hunger. Only about 1500 confederate troops fought the enemy today. They had 4000 fresh troops when half of our were on their way to Corinth, Mississippi. We camped again on the battlefield. Ben Breckinridge brigade covers up the rear while the remainder of our army are on the way to Corinth, Mississippi. The fact is plain that we gained glorious victory fighting double our number all the time. We drove him out his camp and slept in the camp tonight and retreated 18 miles in good order although we leave a great many brave and good men on the ours is not half as large as that of the enemy. Theirs is great I know by the sight I saw myself. I would like to be at home now to tell of this, but this will have to do. I am sure the 6th and 7th of April will be remembered a long time by me and a great many others. I hope all my connections at home will read this also I hope my dear friends who I love to think of will, and my dear sweetheart will read it possibly for it will please me to know that they have read it. I
have the friends of the Confederate State in interest thereof. Kentucky will study about the Kentucky boys who are fighting for principle. Nat Smith stood in line behind a tree and plugged a Yank every time. No Ah that old man was a cool as a preacher. The captain no braver man exists. Buck fought like a tiger. Poor Efe I am sorry to say is left on the field. It was useless for me to try to write all about the fight. I can tell it all but I cannot carry paper to write everything. Everyone of the boys fought like veterans so I cannot write all their names for want to time and room in this book. I close by asking all who see it will forgive mistakes. /s/ J B Lewis.

BRADLEY FAMILY

NOTE: B J Merrell, 1543 S Atlanta Ave, Tulsa, OK 74104 is still seeking photos & families to include in her book on the Bradley Family History. Pls contact her directly if you can be of assistance.

MARK TWAIN — ASSISTANCE NEEDED!!!

Mr Jimmie Lowe is involved in a comprehensive study of the life and writings of Mark Twain. Jimmy has received a grant for this research project and will be in NY. It has been rumored that Mark Twain appeared in Glasgow, KY and spoke. If you have ANY information about any local appearances ca 1860-1870, pl contact Jimmie Lowe at 502-651-3153.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

Order directly from the Society, P O Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157. Do not combine with any other individual advertising please.

Barren County Cemeteries by Ken Beard & Brice T Leech (please add $3.50 S&H) .......................$25.00

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke, by James P Brooks ........... 2.60

Callum Holman Bailey, Planted, Early Settler of Barren Co KY, compiled by Alice Morrey Bailey .......... 17.00

Goodhope Church (Barren, now Metcalfe), Peden .......... 6.00

Historical Trip Through Barren Co Ky by C Clayton Simmons .32.50

Lick Branch Cumberland Presbyterian Church 1824-1870, by Peden ................................. 6.00

Minutes of Little Barren River Church United Baptist (Barren, now Metcalfe) 1841-1896, Peden ........... 6.00

Minutes of Pleasant Run Church, McFarlands Creek, Monroe Co, by Peden ............................... 6.00
Mt Tabor Church History ........................................... 11.65

Order Books:
Volume 1 1799-1802, Peden & Wilson .......................... 9.00
Volume 2 1803-1805, Peden & Wilson .......................... 9.00
Volume 3 1806-April Court 1812, Peden ......................... 14.00
Volume 4 - May Court 1812 - Aug 1818 ......................... 14.00

Stories of Early Days as told by Cyrus Edwards
by F F Gardner (please add $2.50 S&H) ....................... 17.50

The Barrens, by Emery H White, a family genealogy of the
Whites, Jones, Maxey, Renick Pope, Kirkpatrick &
Related families ...................................................... 11.50

Then and Now, by Dr R F Grinstead .............................. 2.60

Times of Long Ago, by Franklin Gorin (pls add $2.00 S&H) .. 12.50

Also available, the 1879 Beers & Lanagan Barren Co KY Map,
24x30 1/2 inches, black & white, on card stock. It shows ten
precincts of the county, and the names and locations of hundreds
of landowners/farmers. There are insets of Cave City, Glasgow
Junction, Rocky Hill, Hiserville, Slick Rock, Glasgow and Flat
Rock. Map is suitable for mounting or framing, a must item for
historical/genealogical societies, libraries, as well as
individuals. Limited printing. Price is $5.00 for the map, plus
$1.50 for the mailing tube and $2.15 for first class postage, or
$1.45 for 3rd class postage.

BOOKS DONATED TO THE SOCIETY - AVAILABLE FOR SALE BY AUTHOR

"CALHOON, CALHOUN and OTHERS - Volume II" by Logan E (Larry)
Calhoun. Limited edition printing of 60 copies. Hard green cover,
ivory paper, 8 x 11 1/2, 128 pages, some color. Kings and Royalty
charts, maps, illustrations, bonds, wills, pedigrees, arms of
some families, photos, proven lineage of Colquhouns to 12th
century. Allied families of Wst, De La Warr, Hamilton, Hilleary,
Magna Charta Barons, and many royal lines throughout Europe.

This is the sequel of the 1987 publication (sold out) which told
the story of JAMES CALHOON, who landed in Philadelphia, PA on 30
August 1787 from Londonderry, Ireland, married ELEANOR (NELLY)
WEST in Botetourt Co, VA and settled in Green County, KY.
Hundreds of years of ancestors have been documented.

A copy has been donated to the Society.

Order FROM THE AUTHOR, L E Calhoun, 10547 Finney Road, Glasgow,
KY 42141 at $27.50 each postpaid.
BARREN CO MARRIAGE LICENSES 1810. Photocopies of licenses, bonds, permission slips, 113 pgs. $12.00

BARREN CO CIRCUIT COURT MEMORANDUM BOOK 1819 thru 1821. Thousands of names, avail 6/20/93, approx 70 pgs. $7.50

BLACK ROOTS 3, Michelle Gorin. 1870 & 80 census records of Barren, Metcalfe, Monroe & Edmonson Cos, MANY photos & bios, church records, marriages, births & deaths, 218 pgs. $27.00

BLOOD RUNS IN THE BARRENS, with Reneau, detailed accounts of 28 of the biggest murder cases & hangings in Barren Co 1812-1909. Trial proceedings, newspaper stories, diagrams & photos. 232 pgs plus index. $27.00

HISTORY OF POPLAR SPRING SCHOOL. Used at the 1993 reunion, covers from 1873. Many photos. By the committee. 44 pgs. $12.00


SIMMONS FAMILY SHEETS PI through R, many prominent families names, many in great depth. 157 pgs. $22.00.

ANCESTRAL GRAVES OF WARREN CO KY by O L Thomas. Long out of print, this valuable book is again available. Not a dupl of other cemetery records. 48 cems incl, genea data, 363 pgs + surname index. $40.00.

ANCESTRAL GRAVES OF WARREN CO KY VOL 2, Thomas & Gorin. All new cemeteries, 55 additional cemeteries, genea data. 106 pgs. $15.00

In conjunction with the KY Library in Bowling Green, for the first time, many of the old Warren Co records which have never been available. Transcribed from the WPA records of the 1930's, corrected and indexed. Many of Barren's original settlers are included.

WARREN CO CIRCUIT COURT BOOK 1 (Quarter Sessions) 1797-1801. Jurors, plff, deft, determinations. 64 pgs. $12.00.

WARREN CO DEED BOOKS 1 thru 8 1797 thru 1818. 193 pgs. $27.00

WARREN CO ORDER BOOK 1, Mar 1797 thru Jan 15, 1801. Mills, roads, wills, Rev War records, guardians etc. 92 pages. $15.00.

WARREN CO SURVEY BOOK 1 1797 thru 1814 Shows owner, military land, withdrawals, boundaries. 126 pgs. $22.00.

AMBURGEY, BRINEGAR, CREECH, DEAN, FIELDS, KELLY, LOVELACE, MOCA-BEE, PLANK, THOMAS & WYNN: Info needed on above families in Central KY. Lloyd Dean, 6770 U S 60 E, Morehead, KY 40351.

BOYD, SHIRLEY: Searching for parents & sibs of ANDREW BOYD & DELELIA SHIRLEY - who were they? They md in Barren Co 1808. Came to Southern IL & settled White Co, then to Hamilton Co & Franklin Co IL. Who were their children & other family info. Their son NOAH was my great grandfather. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Drive, Peoria, IL 61615

CARLTON: Searching for CARLTON families - possibly from SC - some in KY, were in IL. Any help welcome. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Dr, Peoria, IL 61615 309-682-9063.

CARITHERS, CLARK: JOHN CARITHERS b 8/7/1788, m ELIZABETH CLARK in Knox Co TN 1810 or 1813. Elizabth b 5/8/1789 Ireland, d 11/14/46, both bur Lawrence Cem, 3 miles E of Princeton, IN. Need proof but believe her to be dau of John Clark and sister to William Clark and Matthew. John and Elizabeth Clark Carithers had son, JOHN CLARK b 9/20/1825. Aileen L Catlett, 213 Byrd Drive, Midwest City, OK 73110.

CHRISTMAS, FERGUSON, SOMERS, JOHNSON, PARRISH, DUFF: Seeking info on the children of HENRY C PARRISH & wife, FRANCES DUFF: GEORGE D PARRISH (1857-1910) md a Miss BURKS; FLORENCE B PARRISH 1859-1893) md W PERRY SOMERS; M MAUDE PARRISH (1861-) md a Mr JOHNSON; SARAH CORINNE PARRISH (1863-1951) md EUGENE YETMAN FERGUSON; & ADDIE C PARRISH (1874-1956) md ISHMAEL J CHRISTMAS. Will exchange. Julia Drane Becker, 3890 Crestmont Dr, Santa Maria, CA 93455.

CLARK, LAWRENCE: JOHN CLARK b 1767 Ireland, wife ISABELLA McCaleb came to SC in 1791, then in 1836 from Knox Co TN to Indian Creek area (3 miles E of Princeton, IN), with 2nd wife, MARY. Son, WILLIAM b 1795 md NANCY WHITE. Their dau MARY E md SOLOMON MILLER LAWRENCE in Gibson Co IN. Aileen L Catlett, 213 Byrd Drive, Midwest City, OK 73110.

CLARK, PAUL: MATTHEW CLARK b 1797 in SC m ELIZABETH PAUL - lived also in same section near Indian Creek as John Clark & William in Gibson Co IN. Need info on above & relationship proof. They came from Knox Co to Lincoln Co TN, to Princeton IN in 1836. Aileen L Catlett, 213 Byrd Drive, Midwest City, OK 73110.

COOMBS: What years did HENRY COOMBS serve as jailer of Barren Co KY. It was sometime in the period of 1885-1900. Julie Drane Becker, 3890 Crestmont Dr, Santa Maria CA 93455.

CRABTREE: Am researching family of WILLIAM MONROE CRABTREE, my gg maternal grandfather. William md a LUCY WILKINSON said to be of Barren Co KY; she b ca 1812 & would have been md ca 1830. Any help appreciated. Lucy Wilkinson's family moved to Lincoln Co TN
before her marriage to William, need date on the Wilkinson family there before 1830. Emilie L Anthony, 316 Pine St, Apt #609, Marquette, MI 49855

CUMMINS: Info needed on WILLIAM H CUMMINS, b 12 Jan 1828 KY; md 10 Apr 1851 SARAH F WRIGHT (b 1 Apr 1833; d 1 Feb 1912). Res near Lafayette, Metcalfe Co at time of 1880 census. William's occu shown as carpenter. William d 17 June 1898. Michael J Davis, P O Box 102, Pentwater, MI 49449-0102.

DENTON: Who was the JIM DENTON that LUCY ALBRIGHT referred to in her first book, Fountain Run - Yesterday and Today? Was this the JAMES W DENTON that later lived in Smith Co TN (near Carthage)? He was b 21 Nov 1767 NC; wife was Margaret? & they had six children: DRURY W, JAMES W JR, DAVID W, FRANCES, JOSEPH P & ROBERT WARD DENTON, all bur in old Denton Cem on Pope's Hill near Carthage. David W Denton my great grandfather, his son, WILLIAM PATTERSON DENTON md MARY C HOWARD of Fountain Run. His 2nd marr was to ELIZABETH HUGHES. Both my great grandfather & my grandfather, DAVID CLEMONS DENTON bur in old Goodman Cemetery in Fountain Run. Any info appreciated. Mrs June Denton Tillotson, 687 Marilyn Drive, Mandeville, LA 70448.

DILLEY: Info on JOEL WASHINGTON DILLEY, b 14 May 1809 VA; came to KY ca 1818 with mother, NANCY (WASHINGTON) DILLEY & older bro, JAMES GILMORE DILLEY. Said to have traveled in a covered wagon & settled near the Little Barren River in Metcalfe Co. Nancy bur Smith Cem in Metcalfe. Joel md WILLIE ANN HUFFMAN, dau JULIUS & NANCY HUFFMAN of Barren Co. Joe & Willie resided in Barren Co 1850. Joel d before 1880. Willie listed on 1880 census in Metcalfe Co. Michael J Davis, PO Box 102, Pentwater, MI 49449-0102.

DODSON, McClAIN: Searching for parents of ARCHIBALD DODSON & the of MARTHA MATILDA McClAIN. Martha possibly dau of ALBERT McClain and who was his wife. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Dr, Peoria, IL 61615 309-682-9063.


HARRIS: Searching for parents of FIELDING HARRIS b 28 Mar 1804 KY or VA. Fielding m 1823 in Lancaster, Garrard Co KY to LOUISA TUNGATE. Had 7 children - 5 born Elizabethtown, Hardin, KY. Need help finding these families. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Dr, Peoria, IL 61615 309-682-9063.
HENDERSON, FANT: Seek desc's of JEFFERSON W HENDERSON & ELVIRA FANT. Jeff Henderson b 19 Sept 1809 VA; d 27 Apr 1897 Barren Co. Elvira b Aug 15 KY; d 19 Aug 1872 Barren Co, both bur at Henderson Family Cem Finney, KY. Children inc A JEFFERSON, WILLIAM ROSCOE, DOW & BUTLER. Any info on these families greatly appreciated. Connie Allen, 440-20th Ave, Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635

HENDRICK: Seeking any info on JAMES ALEXANDER HENDRICK known only a "Parson" Hendrick, b ca 1781-1800 KY or VA? Methodist Circuit Rider. Know only of his son JAMES ALEXANDER HENDRICK. What was Parson's given name, who was his wife, family? Dixie Carpenter, 346 Princeton St, Santa Paula, CA 93060

HESTAND, MOSER: Monroe & Cumberland Co KY. ELIZABETH MOSER md DANIEL HESTAND Washington Co Tn 1793, moved to Cumberland Co & Monroe Co Ky. Her father was ANTHONY S MOSER. Where are the MOSERS from? Who was Elizabeth's mother, and did she have any bros or sisters? She named a son PHILIPP MOSER HESTAND - what was the connection of Phillip Moser name to Elizabeth? Is Elizabeth connected to Phillip Moser or other Moser families in Jefferson Co TN? Will share info and pay for postage & copies. Homer Mosier, P O Box 314, Valley Springs, CA 95252.

KINGTON, GARRETT, FAGALA, RANDLE, McGAUGHEY: Need info on these names. Thank you. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Drive, Peoria, IL 61615 309-682-9063.

KINSLOW, ELMORE, CARPENTER: Seeking info on parents of Julia Anne KINSLOW who md Seth ELMORE 1860. Her parents may have been AMBROSE KINSLOW & JULIA A CARPENTER. Any assistance appreciated. Jeffrey G Jewell, 3319 Ellis Way, Louisville, KY 40220.

LARIMORE, DILLEY, CUMMINS: Seeking info on WHITMAN LARIMORE, b 11 Feb 1832 KY; d 18 July 1904; bur Larimore Cem near Rex, Hart Co KY; and his wife MARY ANN LIGHT, b 13 Nov 1837; d 7 Jan 1929, buried same.

LEWIS, DODD, SETTLE, HENDERSON: Seek desc's of SUSAN ANN SETTLE LEWIS dau of SIMON SETTLE & SALLY DODD SETTLE. Simon was son of GEORGE & MARY (MORGAN) SETTLE of Faquier Co, VA. He & Sally were md Barren Co 17 Jan 1806. Susan Ann b ca 1811 Barren Co. Susan Ann Lewis was mother of MARY CRITTENDEN LEWIS JORDAN. Mary b Sept 10, 1828. She md JERRY JORDON 6 Feb 1845. Any info concerning the SETTLES, DODD, LEWIS & JORDAN families greatly appreciated. Connie Allen, 440-20th Ave, Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635.


MANSFIELD, HOLTAN: Seeking info on the Mansfield & Holman families. Particularly interested in the family of JOHN EDWARD MANSFIELD, b Jan 21, 1869 KY. Lived in Michigan from 1893, or
earlier, until his death in the 1930's. Father was JOHN MANSFIELD, mother was MARY HOLMAN. John E Mansfield, P O Box 440, Red Hill, PA 18076-0440

OSBORN(E): Seeking info on parents of MacDONALD OSBORN(E), b 5 May 1815 Barren Co. Parents may have been JEREMIAH OSBORN b ca 1778 Greenbrier, VA/WV & LUCY MCDONALD born? Jeremiah d Coles Co IL 1848. His parents were JOHN OSBORN & ELIZABETH CLAYPOOL. Would like to find info on LUCY MCDONALD. Would like to correspond with anyone with info on the Osborn's and McDonalds. Vicki Barge, 16335 Goddard Cr, Olathe, KS 66062-9718.

ROBINSON: Researching Robinson family in Monroe Co & Edmonson Co KY. Would like to share info with others working on the same line. Irma Sackett, 2412 Ostrom Ave, Long Beach, CA 90815.

ROYSE, STOTTS, YOUNG, RICE: Would like to correspond with anyone working on these families in Adair, Cumberland, and Metcalfe Cos, KY. SOLOMON ROYSE reported as marrying SARAH STOTT in 1796. He was in Adair Co living on Harrod's Fork by 1804. JAMES YOUNG'S will probated in 1834 in Cumberland Co KY named dau SARAH ROYSE. Which Sarah was Solomon's wife? Solomon died sometime after 1850 leaving children: William, Hiram, John, Solomon, Nancy, Mary and Melinda. Did he also have a dau Sarah, who md JAMES PAGE? A SARAH ROICE md James Page in Cumberland Co in 1816. Was this SARAH A ROYSE or a RICE? Dolores C Rutherford, 1758 Carmelo Drive, Carmichael, VA 95608-5764.

SHEFFIELD: Seeking parents of PAULINA JANE SHEFFIELD, b 1855, m 5/6/1871 Monroe Co KY to ENOCH JACKSON. Seeking info on LORENZO DEL SHEFFIELD. Was he an Indian? Did he marry ELIZABETH PERKINS? Christine R Rune, 412 - 10th St, Fort Madison, Iowa 52627

SKAGGS: Seeking info on parents of JAMES DANIEL SKAGGS b 27 Nov 1841 Bowling Green, KY, d 29 Dec 1899 Dunnigan, Polk, MO. Md 24 Jan 1899 REBECCA ANN BUTLER (b 21 May 1850 Anderson Co TN; d 10 Feb 1929 in Dunnigan). Who was his mother, siblings? Dixie Carpenter, 346 Princeton St, Santa Paula, CA 93060

SPEAKMAN: Would like info on any TOM SPEAKMAN in Barren or Monroe Co. In particular TOM SPEAKMAN who md MARY/POLLY MATHENY some time after 1850 in Monroe Co. Also interested in the Speakman's who migrated to MO. Elizabeth Emberton Bailey, 2409 S W 97th St, Oklahoma City, OK 73159.

TARBUTTTON: Seeking parents, siblings, & any info about JESSE TARBUTTTON, b 1817 KY; d Mar 1849 Clark Co OH; m 12 Feb 1837 Clark Co OH ABIGAIL MOWRY (b 1814 VA; d 24 Aug 1901 Clark Co OH); m JANE WILLIAMSON. M Jane Williamson, 570 Arrowhead Court, Earlysville, VA 22936-9689

WALKER: Searching for parents of ELI (ELIJAH) WALKER, b 1797 NC or SC, came to Lawrence Co & Orange Co IN ca 1826. Md SUSAN CONLEY (CONNELLY) ca 1819 NC? No record found of marr. Children: JAMES M, LOUIS, WESLEY, HENRY, ELIJAH, ELIZABETH HIXON, MARY
"POLLY" TOLIVER, SARAH JANE LANDRETH. Pension papers of Susan's son - John Walker, Clark Co IL. Years of research on Walker & Conley's & related families. Will answer all queries. Also working on Hickenbottom, Wells, Landreth, Toliver, Starnes, Chandler. Sadie Starns Hoke, Rt#1, Box 95, Buckingham, IL 60917.

WARDRIP, BOND, MOURER: Need marr record of YOUNGER WARDRIP JR & DELILAH (possibly HUSTON) who were md ca 1820-24 KY, prob in or near Barren Co. He was or had been a member of the Green River Baptist Church. Name also spelled WALDRIP, WALDROPE, etc. Need any info on ANDREW JACKSON BOND, HENRY HARRISON BOND, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BOND, GEORGE WASHINGTON BOND or their siblings (13 children in all) b to ANTHONY & JENNIE (BOGGESS) BOND who were md Anderson Co in 1805. Need any info LEONARY MOURER/MOWRY/MOURY whose son JOHN was b KY 1805. The family was in Highland Co IL by 1810. Betty M Schroeder, 5586 Co. Rd 21, Archbold, OH 43502.

WEBB, CREEK: LAZARUS WEBB md NANCY CREEK; md in Barren or Warren Co KY 1797. Came to Southern IL, settled Franklin Co IL where they remained. NANCY dau of KILLIAN CREEK (various spellings). KILLIAN was m to MARGARET HOLLOWAY. Would like to know who else is doing these lines. Betty Lou (Bolen) Kington, 4723 N Edgewood Dr, Peoria, IL 61615 309-682-9063.

WILSON: Need parentage, lineage & any published history of BENJAMIN WILSON, formerly of Glasgow, KY. B 2 Nov 1803 VA, d Harrison Co IA. Removed to Putnam Co in ca 1850 following 1850 census. Md JANE BOND (b 11 Feb 1809 Franklin Co VA). Her parents were Robert & Sarah (Sally) (Starkey) Bond - they md 12 Oct 1796 Franklin Co VA; removed to Barren Co KY 1816. Benjamin Wilson & Jane Bond md in 1829, Barren Co, although no record has been located. Children (all born Barren Co) were: JOHN BOND WILSON b 1831; LOWERY H, b 1833; MOSES H, b 1835, GEORGE W, b 1838 and SARAH JANE, b 1841. The "H" initial in both Lowery's and Moses' names could be tie-in with the Huff/Hough Wilson line of Franklin Co VA who also came to Barren Co. Benjamin's father might have been John. - John P and Benjamin were possibly bros. Any help appreciated. Carroll R Knauss, 402 S Maple Ave, Logan, IA 51546.
GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Books to be reviewed in "TRACES" must be sent with information as to the cost, including postage, and from whom the book may be obtained. Books become the property of the Society library. Books should have some Kentucky interest. Reviews will be published as space permits.

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

Correspondence of any type that requires a reply should always contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address all mailings to the Society at: South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., P O Box 157, Glasgow, Ky 42141.

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