

Fall 1997

Traces Volume 25, Number 3

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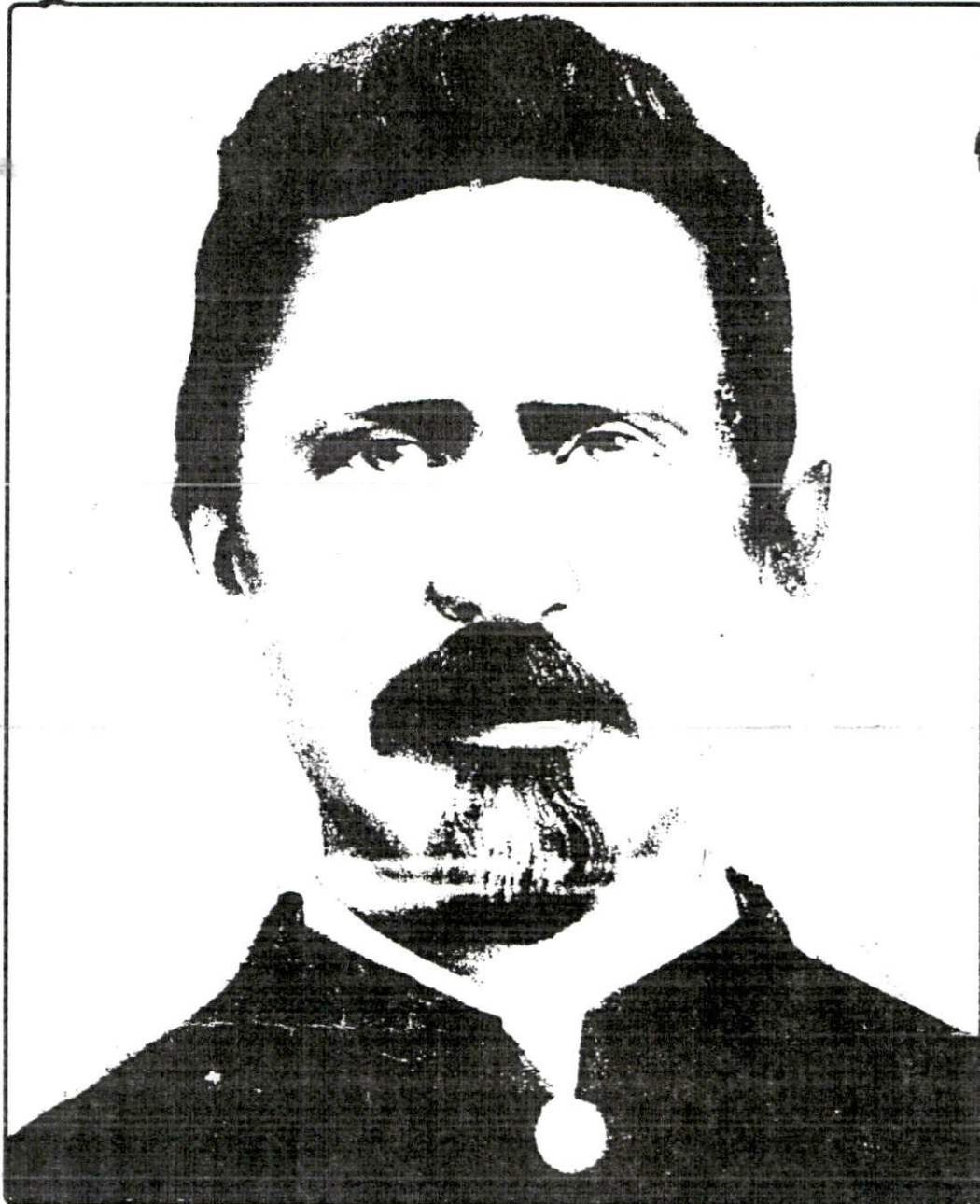
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Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 25, Number 3" (1997). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 94.
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TRACTS



Peter Kinder Rutherford (1830 - 1923)

Quarterly Publication of
**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED**

P. O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL
AND
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

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Please note that dues have been raised to \$12.00 for individual memberships. All other dues remain the same. Thank you for being such supportive members, it is this reason that that the Society is able to be among the finest in the United States!

The Family of Benjamin F. Strickler

(Contributed by Sam D. Lawson, 1929 Hiker Trace, Columbus, IN 47203)

Benjamin F. Strickler was born on Samuel and Sarah Strickler on 26 April 1829 in Sullivan County, Tn. On 27 November 1849, in Sullivan County, he married Minerva Elsea. The Justice of the Peace, John Yokely, performed the marriage. Two witnesses were present, William S. Smith and Mahlon S. Elsea. Minerva Elsea was born 11 Aug 1826 in Sullivan Co., Tn. They had three children while lived in Sullivan Co:

- A. Samuel Strickler born in Aug 1850
- B. Mary Ann Strickler born 16 April 1852
- C. Eliza Jane Strickler born 17 May 1854

Sarah Ann Strickler and Ann Bowry acted as midwives in Eliza Jane's birth.

Young Samuel Strickler apparently died between 1851 and 1863. He does not appear on Minerva's application for pension dated 1863.

The Strickler family moved to Monroe Co., Ky., area about 1855. There they had four more children:

- D. George Washington Strickler born 7 Feb 1856.
- E. Abijah Strickler born 3 Jan 1858
- F. Minerva Isabella Strickler born 20 July 1860
- G. Benzona Strickler born 4 Feb 1863

Benjamin F. Strickler volunteered for service in the Union Army 25 Oct 1861 at Monroe and Allen County, Ky. He joined Company H, 9th Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers to serve an enlistment of 3 years or the duration of the War of 1861. He was mustered into service 26 Nov 1861 at CampBoyle, Ky. At the rank of Corporal. A portion of a document from Minerva (Elsea) Strickler's pension application reads ... "John W. Huntsman and Joseph L. Anderson state that they were members of Company C, 9th Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, that they were both wounded at the battle of Stone River in the State of Tennessee on the 2nd day of January 1863, and were sent to

Hospital #19 in the city of Nashville, Tennessee and when there they found Benjamin F. Strickler, a member of company H, of said regiment, sick with typhoid fever. Our wounds were slight and we were able to wait upon and attend to the wants of others. They knew said Strickler and paid him what attention they could and he required until said Strickler died on or about the 10th day of April 1863, The precise day they cannot state." The surgeon in charge was Dr. L. H. Adler.

The Surgeon General reports the date of death for Benjamin F. Strickler as 25 March 1863.

Minerva (Elsea) Strickler died 17 Dec 1898 in Monroe Co., Ky. She is buried in the Isenburg Cemetery.

Mary Ann Strickler married a "Dunham" the first time, then married Harmon Smith. She died 6 Feb 1921 and is buried in Bethlehem Cemetery in Monroe Co.

Eliza Jane Strickler married Millard Fillmore Proffitt. She died 10 Oct 1914 and is buried in Athen Church Cemetery in the Ebenezer section of Monroe Co., Ky.

Abijah Strickler married Elizabeth Proffitt, 17 Nov 1888. He died in Simpson Co., KY. On 13 Dec 1932.

Minerva J. Strickler died after marriage to Noah proffitt. They had some children, it is not known just how many. Noah Proffitt then married her sister, Benzona Strickler, and they, too, had children.

George Washington Strickler married Lucy A. Emberton in Monroe Co, 20 Dec 1878. George and Lucy had five children: Flora, Tom, Herbert, Stanford and Osber Strickler. Lucy died 31 May 1890. Osber Strickler died 3 July 1890. Herbert Strickler died 22 Oct 1891.

George Washington Strickler remarried after his first wife died to Sarah Elizabeth Fox, a daughter of Samuel Fox. George and Sarah had ten children: Cora, Bell, Benjamin, Day, John Oren, Reathie, Lucy, Marvin, George, Paulene, Bethel and Chloe Strickler. Paulene and Bethel died before they were two years old.

Monroe County Records

(Submitted by Marcella Headrick, Box 493, Tompkinsville, KY 42167)

Orders ... 6th day of October 1887.

Fifty Dollars is allowed to W. S. Maxey for the purpose of building a new fence on the north-west and north-east side of the court house yard, or public square. Said fence to be of the kind and quality of the other two strings of new fence enclosing said square and to be built and finished as soon as practicable, and before the 1st of January next. It is ordered that said fence be set farther out than where the old fence stands and in proportion to the new fence on the other two sides of the said square. The County Attorney is directed to sell for cash the plant and posts of the old fence, when taken down, and to pay the proceeds of each sale to said W. S. Maxey to be used if required in the building of the said new fence. If said Maxey has to expend in the building of said fence more money than he realizes from this \$50.00 and from the sale of the old fence he is to be allowed at the next term of Court for each additional sum and he is to be allowed interest on any expenditures he may so made from the time he is fully paid. And he will make a report to this court at its next term. His acts and doing under this order. And said Maxey will also cause to be moved to their proper place the hitching post. \$50.00.

6th day of October ... same judges and justices present.

B. C. Moore is allowed two dollars and fifty cents for making a coffin for Martha Wood, a poor person. \$2.50.

G. W. Davis is allowed three dollars and twenty cents for making coffin and furnishing burying [sic] clothes for Isaac Sprowl, a poor person. 3.20.

James Crawford is releaved [sic] from paying poll tax after the year 1887.

M. T. Flippen is allowed \$5.00 for completing poll books... two days.

W. E. Maxey as Jailor of Monroe County is allowed for his entire fee and service for the last year as per account filed the sum of two

hundred and sixty four dollars and seventy five cents.

Susan Goodall, a poor and blind woman is allowed ten dollars for buying some winter clothing which is made payable to F. N. Creek. 10.00.

John Turner is now elected and appointed as Superintendent of the poor house for the next ensuing year.

Louis Vanover, a poor blind person is allowed two dollars per month for his support for the next twelve months which is to cease at his death if he dies soon. This amount is made payable to J. H. Vanover.

Dr. R. F. Duncan is hereby appointed Jail Physician for Monroe County for the next year upon the following conditions: To Wit. Said physician is not to have exceeding 75 cents for each visit and medicine, and if he should visit the same prisoner more than one time in one day, still his fee is not to exceed 75 cents. And if he is called by a prisoner and no medicine is used then his fee is to be 50 cents. Should a prisoner be lodged in jail suffering from broken limbs or gunshot wound then the fee for the service rendered to be left to discretion of the court. And J. M. Basham County Attorney is appointed to act with the Jailer of Monroe County in determining when it is necessary to have persons in jail attended by the physician.

November 24, 1892.

Susan Pearl Eagle, minor over the age of fourteen years, child of Henry Eakle, dec'd, this day personally appeared in court and nominated E. M. Eakle as her guardian and it is ordered that said nomination be approved by the Court and said E. M. Eakle be and he is hereby appointed guardian of said minor. Where upon he appeared in court and took the oath prescribed by law, and together with J. H. Eagle and T. P. Evans, Sureties, who were accepted and approved by the Court entered into and acknowledge bond to the Commonwealth of Kentucky as guardian aforesaid conditioned according to law. [The above Susan Pearl Eagle, was the wife of Dr. George Bushong and the mother of Dr. Eagle Bushong and Dr. Corrin Bushong].

The 1900 Fish Fry on Beaver Creek

Two weeks ago yesterday a party who meet annually somewhere on the banks of Beaver creek and enjoy an old-time fish fry, had their usual outing. This year our party had increased in size, there being sixty-eight present. A number of men and boys armed with fishing tackle scoured up and down the creek for some hours and secured a nice lot of fish, and with Mr. Oscar Holman for chief boss, they were soon cleaned and fried. And besides a dish of fish with gallons of hot coffee, corn-bread, light-bread, pies, cakes, jellies and everything good to eat was spread on a table beneath the large beech trees right on the banks just above the Winlock bridge, where all could eat as long as they wished, swallow fish bones and drink hot coffee to their souls' stomachs delight, with Sheriff Barlow and Andy Russell with their war stories, John Bridges with his interesting pranks, Oscar Holman with that never-tiring energy to make everybody have a good time. No barbecue or picnic has the free, harmful fascinations with it that a happy day spent on the banks of some old Kentucky stream can bring to everyone. Each one feels an interest and everybody leaves the cares of home behind and spend one day of unusual bliss. We sadly remembered one of our old comrades, who has been with us for several years, but whom death had claimed as his own in the person of Mr. Bud Martin, and we deeply regretted the absence of his family. The following is a partial list of those present: Oscar Holman, wife and children, Tom Bowles, wife and daughter, Hence Bowles, wife and two children, Esq. W. W. Waller and Miss Lizzie, Ben and Buford Waller, Y. K. Allen, wife and child, Dick Bowles, Mrs. Mary A. Berry, three daughters and son, Clarence Berry, wife and child, John Bridges, wife and two children, Miss Nannie Steffey, Geo. Lessenberry, wife and son, Garland Rich, Sheriff Barlow and son, Andy Russell, wife and son, Mrs. Belle Parrish and three daughters, Miss Lula Hill and sister, Mr. John Hill and wife, Bob McGlocklin, Sam Furlong and wife, Mr. — Everett, Mrs. Mary Sherrell, Jube Preston and wife and aunt Nerve, our good old colored friend, who so excellently prepared the fish for the table. Here's hoping we all may be spared to see our next fish-fry and as happy a day as 1900 brought us.

CONFUSING COUSINS!

Your **FIRST COUSIN** is a child of your parent's brother or sister (you have the same grandparents).

Your **FIRST COUSIN ONCE REMOVED** is your first cousin's child.

Your **FIRST COUSIN TWICE REMOVED** is your first cousin's grandchild.

Your **SECOND COUSIN** is a grandchild of your grandparent's brother or sister (you have the same great grandparents)

Your **SECOND COUSIN ONCE REMOVED** is your second cousin's child.

Your **SECOND COUSIN TWICE REMOVED** is your second cousin's grandchild or If you're still confused ...

A child of your parent's brother or sister (you have the same grandparents) is your **FIRST COUSIN**.

A child of your first cousin is your **FIRST COUSIN ONCE REMOVED**.

A grandchild of your first cousin is your **FIRST COUSIN TWICE REMOVED**.

A grandchild of your grandparent's brother or sister (you have the same great grandparents) is your **SECOND COUSIN**.

A child of your second cousin is your **SECOND COUSIN ONCE REMOVED**.

A grandchild of your second cousin is your **SECOND COUSIN TWICE REMOVED**.

Is it clear now?

FIFTEEN-CENT-MEAL WAS HOTEL SPECIALITY.

(Date unknown). Brownsville, (Spl)... Soon after the founding of Brownsville in 1825 on the banks of picturesque Green River, the little village began to develop into a central trading post for the County of Edmonson, particularly on county court days each month and on Saturday of each week.

Fifteen-Cent Meal continued:

By the middle of the last century, agents of wholesale companies, then commonly called “drummers,” would come to Brownsville, where they stayed for a week at a time until they had contacted all rural merchants in town.

Two livery stables were erected to provide horses and buggies for these traveling agents. For years these two livery stables bore the names of Reed and Sanders.

Two hotels also were soon erected near the middle of the last century. One of these was the Dunn Hotel, shown above, which was later a third longer than the picture shows. The owner of the hotel was commonly known as “Uncle Dick Dunn,” who was a carpenter by trade.

The Reed Hotel was also soon constructed across the street from the Dunn Hotel. Meals at these hotels usually averaged from 15 to 25 cents each, and night lodging rarely ever exceeded 25 cents a night.

After Green River Lock No. 6 was constructed in 1905, the timber business along Green and Notin rivers received an increased impetus, and, in like manner, business at the two hotels increased manifold, as well as business at the town’s two livery stables.

Both hotels enjoyed good business until the timber business began to decrease in the late twenties. A few hard-surfaced roads were beginning to be constructed, particularly between Brownsville and the railroad at Rocky Hill and to the old Dixie Highway. The Dixie Highway permitted access to Glasgow Junction, now Park City, and to Bowling Green.

Shipment of produce from Edmonson County by way of steamboat began to decrease, since farmers could make a round trip to Bowling Green in two days with a team and wagon. Much of the incoming freight was shipped by train to Rocky Hill, and then hauled to Brownsville by wagon, and later by trucks.

The Dunn Hotel was partially destroyed by fire in about 1925. A section of one end of the hotel was saved from the fire and was moved onto lower Main Street, where it now served as a dwelling, long known as the Luther Ray residence. The Reed hotel was destroyed by fire in about 1930.

In Brownsville today there are only five dwellings that were also here at the time the

Dunn Hotel was built. Many of the Dunn grandchildren and the great-grandchildren are still residents of this county-seat town.



DUNN HOTEL, AS IT LOOKED IN IT'S HEYDAY

German Names Give Clues ... The suffixes of German names can give clues to their home regions, as follows:

bach	Southwest Germany
igen	Wurttenbrug, Baden
burg	Used throughout Germany
inski	Upper Silesia
haus	Westphalia
reuth	Bavaria
ecke	Hessen, Thuringia
sli/ske	East pmerania

SHACKELFORD BIBLE Additions & Corrections

(Contributed by Michael A. Christian, 4602 Kevin Court, Jeffersonville, IN 47130)

“This is to certify that Oliver P. Shackelford and Margaret R. D. Slemmons, were united by me in the bonds of holy matrimony at Ebenezer S. Slemmons’ on the 5th day of January in the year of our Lord 1852 in presence of Warren R. Moor & Mary Miller. /s/ Richard G. Doyel, a minister of the Baptist Church.

Robinson Shackelford and Sallie Camp was married on July 12th 1815. Father & mother of O. T. [sic – O. P.] Shackelford.

Oliver P. Shackelford & Margaret R. D. Slemmons were married January 5th 1852 at the brides’ fathers.

Harriet Shackelford m. George C. Doyel 08 Aug 1839.

Edeline Shackelford m. William Doyel 23 Feb 1841.”

Peter Kinder Rutherford (my great-great grandfather)
b. 24 Oct 1830 in Monticello, Wayne Co., KY.
d. 04 Feb 1923 Edmonson Co., KY.
m. 11 Oct 1853 in Barren Co., KY to Lydia Jane Jeffries (my 2nd great-grandmother)
b. 02 Mar 1833 Barren Co., KY.
d. 13 July 1867 Celina, Clay, TN.

Father – Julias Rutherford (b. 1810)
Mother – Euphemia Kinder

Peter enlisted in the Union Army 16 Aug 1863 at Glasgow, Barren Co., KY. He was a Sergeant in Company G, 37th Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry. At the time of his enlistment, he was 5’7” tall, with fair complexion, blue eyes, and light colored hair. His occupation was that of a farmer. He was honorably discharged 29 Dec 1864 at Louisville, Jefferson, KY.

m. 2nd Bettie Ann Brown 04 Feb 1869 in Monroe Co., KY.
b. 14 Dec 1845 in Washington Co., TN.
d. 20 July 1930 Edmonson Co. KY.

My 5th great-grandfather:

Peter Kinder Rutherford’s great-grandfather:
Father – William Rutherford.

Julius Rutherford
b. 1756 in Virginia
d. 03 Aug 1831 Anderson Co., TN.
m. 1780 in TN to Rhoda Rutherford
b. 1762 in North Carolina
d. Tennessee

Julius enlisted in the Army in 1776 in Fincastle, now Wythe Co., VA. for a three-year term. He served in the 4th, 8th, and 12th Virginia Continental Line. He participated in the Battle of Brandywine in 1777 and was with Washington’s army at Valley Forge in 1778. He also served as a member of the 2nd Battalion of the Montgomery Co., VA. Militia in 1781. Julius moved from Wythe County, VA. to Wayne County, KY. Ca 1807. After a brief time, he moved to Knox County, TN. He later moved to Anderson County, TN. Where he died in 1831.

THE ARTERBURN COUSINS

(Contributed by Charles R. Arterburn, 9108 Chenault Road, Louisville, KY 40258-1512)

Written by C. Norben Arterburn and Janet D. Arterburn.

MICHAEL LEONARD ARTERTURN (1967 – P) . Son of Denton Fay Arterburn (1939) and Freda Mae Thompson Born 19 Mar 1967, Shelby County.

MICHAEL ARTERTURN (-P)
Son of Robert Joseph Arterburn (1947) and LuJuan Irene Lummus.

MICHAEL WILLIAM ARTERBURN (1969-P).
Son of William Roger Arterburn (1944) and Patricia Elaine Swanson.

MICHAEL CHAD ARTERBURN (1972-W).
Son of William Chad Arterburn (1934) and Luci Prochneau. Born 17 Nov 1972, Louisville, KY.

MICHAEL DAVID ARTERBURN (1975-P)
Son of William David Arterburn (1950) and Judy Booth. Born 6 June 1975.

MIKE ARTERBURN (-P)

Arterburn Cousins continued:

MILBURN GREENUP ARTERBURN (1850-P)

Son of James Henderson Arterburn (1821) and Emily Jane Hunt.

Born 27 Aug 1850, Monroe County, KY.

Died 21 Dec 1922, Kentucky, age 75.

Buried Poplar Log Cemetery, Barren Co KY.

1st married MARY ANN GRAMLIN 11 Nov 1870, Tompkinsville, Kentucky, daughter of H. E. Gramlin. Children:

(M) Joseph Henderson (1872)

(F) Florance S. (1874)

(M) Milburn Greenup (1876)

2nd married NANCY ANN LLOYD, 9 Jan 1878, Tompkinsville, Kentucky. She born 27 Mar 1842, Kentucky; died 1906, Kentucky, age 64, Buried Rassnsr Cemetery, Monroe Co. KY. Children:

(M) Milburn Terry (1876)

(F) Phenia Jane (1879)

(F) Alice A. (1881)

(M) Potter Everett (1884)

(F) Laura Ella (1886)

3rd married CATHARINE RITTER, 26 Aug 1904, Tompkinsville KY. Daughter of George and Matilda Ritter. Born 17 Feb 1885 Monroe Co KY; Died 18 Oct 1940, Mt. Herman, KY, age 55. Buried Poplar Log Cemetery, Barren Co KY. No children.

Milburn was a farmer and miller in Monroe Co, the family is listed on the 1880 and 1900 Monroe Co KY Census.

Uncle Ephraim Shaw's Story

(Contributed by Charles R. Wininger, 1599 Oil City Road, Glasgow, KY).

Published about 1930 in a local paper.

"I want to give you an account of an old Negro by the name of Ephraim Shaw, who lived years ago near Mount Tabor Meeting House in Barren county," writes D. T. Curd, of Cave City.

"Mount Tabor was in charge of old Brother Brooks, a pioneer preacher. He sent Ephraim one Sunday morning over to Paul Lewis to get a roast of beef. Brother Brooks was in the

pulpit preaching with all the force at his command when Ephraim returned and slipped in the back door.

" 'And what did Paul say?' Brother Brooks yelled down at his congregation.

"Ephraim at once arose from his seat at the preacher's back.

" 'He say you' can't git no mo' beef till yo' pays fo' what yo' already got,' Ephraim said.

"In his older days, Ephraim moved to the Cave City country and became one of the worst Negroes of the locality – stealing chickens, watermelons, and anything else that caught his fancy. He entertained all his friends in the neighborhood at Saturday night chicken suppers.

"On one of these occasions, he stole four fat hens from the hen roost of Willis Wilson. [line missing] bushel of Irish potatoes, and dropped dumplings. Someone in the crowd lamented that had no whiskey. Ephraim at once picked up his gallon jug, went over to George Middleton's smokehouse, tapped a whiskey barrel with a 20-penny nail, and drained his jug full.

"Ephraim later mended his way, and started going to church, where he heard Bro. Peter Burrell [sic – Murrell] preach a sermon of fire and brimstone. At the next meeting, Uncle Ephraim broke down and went to the mourner's bench.

" 'I is born again,' he shouted. When doors of the church were opened, Uncle Ephraim presented himself for membership.

" 'You'll have to testify,' Brother Murrell told him. 'You'll have to confess your sins and tell what the Lord has done for you.'

"The old Negro related his chicken stealing, Whiskey tapping, and card playing on Sunday. And then he shouted:

"A few weeks ago I wuz ridin' a mule to Mr. Martin Dickey's. De cannonball train come along. Dat mule jumped de track and got kilt, but he throwed me afore de train got 'im. An' den de wheat thrasher engine blowed up an' blowed me so high in de sky I heard de angels singin'.

" 'Johnny, git yo' hair cut shot, jus' lak mine.'

" 'So hyar I is, Brother Murrell. I feels lak I is a chil o' God.'

"Brother Murrell received Uncle Ephraim into the church, on motion duly made, and seconded. When he came to be baptized, the old man asked to be dipped in running water so it would wash his sins away."

Gorin Genealogical Publishing

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Christmas Bdeas! Christmas Bdeas!*
- ❖ **A F Crow and Son Funeral Home Volume 3 – Surnames N through R, 1927-1962. Extremely detailed information including name of deceased, date, how long ill, where died, parents' names and place of birth, occupation, religion, military (if applicable), survivors & where from, minister, service and burial dates, location. Includes burials from surrounding counties. \$24.00**
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you're not sure which funeral home your family member was served by, this will be of tremendous help. \$9.00.

- ❖ **Blue Springs United Baptist Church 1799-1900. Located in the historic Big Blue Spring area of Barren/Metcalfe County where the Long Hunters used to pass, the minutes of the early church were burned in a house fire of the pastor. These have been reconstructed by later pastors with membership lists and other information. Minutes of the church begin again in 1844 with extensive obituaries and membership lists to which have been added genealogical information on every individual that could be located in Barren or Metcalfe County, church history, pastoral information, etc. \$27.00.**
- ❖ **Shiloh General Baptist Church Minutes 1890-1923. Located in the Red Cross area of Barren County. \$12.00.**

All books contain a full-name index, soft spiral bound. Prices include shipping and handling. KY Residents, please add 6% tax. Order from Gorin Genealogical Publishing, 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409.

RATLIFF BIBLE (Including Freeman, Bradley, Waggener).

In 1982 was in the possession of Mrs. W. O. Bowles, Knob Lick Road, Center, KY).

BIRTHS:

John W. Freeman was born Nov. the 8, 1844

Pattie J. Freeman his wife was born Jan. 8, 1852

Mary Freeman the D. was born Dec. 8, 1870

Florence Freeman the D. was born May 10, 1873

Ida B. Freeman was born Sept. 28, 1875

Katie Freeman May 25, 1878

Nora Freeman born Feb. 20, 1881

Johnnie Freeman Nov. 20, 1883

Hariet Waggener was born Nov. 23, 1802

Martin Waggener was born Aug. 26, 1805

Susan Waggener was born May 24, 1808

Mary Waggener was born Apr. 7, 1810

Martha Bradley was born ---er 1, 1824

Peaulina Bradley was born Sept. 24, 1821

Reuben W. Bradley was born Oct. 25, 1825

David M. Galloway was born April the 20, 1835

Patsy Ann Freeman the wife of J. W. Freeman

The James Ratliff dyed Feb. 22, 1884
Mary Ratliff wife of J. B. Ratliff (?) born
Sept. 16, 1859.

Johnnie James Freeman Died Oct. 4, 1918
George W. Bradley was born Nov. 24, 1831
Margaret Bradley was born Mar. 30th, 1826
Nancy Bradley was born August the 17 or 9th
(?), 1829

Page 2:

Beverly Bradley was born Dec-er 15th, 1764

Nancy Bradley his wife was born July 1st, 1775

George Bradley was born November the 13, 1790

Catherine Bradley was born Sept. the 10, 1793

Richard Bradley was born December 27, 1795

James Bradley was born January 22, 1799.

Thomas Bradley was born Febueary [sic] 19, 1801

Patsy Bradley was born Augt. 7, 1802

Ann Bradley was born Jany 25, 1805

Zurrilda Bradley was born Augt 29, 1814

Nancy Ratliff daughter to Stephen and Patsy Ratliff was born October 14, 1826?

DEATHS:

Catharine Bradley departed this life March 3, 1810

Beverly Bradley departed the life August the 25th day 1838 aged 73 years 8 mos 10 days

Nancy Bradley departed this life November the 27th, 1849 aged 74 years 4 months and 26 days.

George Bradley departed this life Oct. --- 1879

Ann Bradley departed this life Feb. 5, 1882

Mary Lois Huffman was borned Jan. 12, 1901

Stephen Ratliff departed this life July the 12th, 1859

Patsy Ann Ratliff departed this life May the 15, 1843

Nancy Ratliff departed May 18, 1821

Ratliff Bible continued:

Richard W. Ratliff departed this life Apr. 23rd, 1839

PAGE 3:
MARRIAGE:

Mary Freeman and Bill McConnell were married Sept. the 2nd, 1897

Ida B. Freeman and Obie Forest were married Oct. the 19, 1897

Florence Freeman and Rob Galloway were married Aug. the 15, 1899

Nora Freeman and Ira Huffman were married May 10, 1900

Katie Freeman and Whit Mitchell were married Oct. 28, 1902.

BIRTHS

James B. Ratliff was born November the 19th 1825

Jane Word was born December 25, 1810

Richard Waggener Ratliff was born Sept. the 19th, 1829

Louisa Jane Ratliff was born September 23 day 1834

Patsy Ann Ratliff was born Aug. the 1st, 1836

Emarine Corbet Ratliff daughter of James B. and Mary Ratliff was born Aug. the 17th 1847

Patsy Jane Ratliff was born Jany 8th, 1852

Nancy Cathrin Ratliff was born Aug. 7th, 1856 and died Aug. 10th, 1857

PAGE 4:

William Ira Huffman was born Nov. the 8th 1877

Nora Huffman his wife was Feb. the 20th 1881

Mary Lois Huffman their daughter was born Jan. the 12, 1901

Leora Ethel Huffman was born Sept. 28th, 1902

Candor Garnett Huffman was born Aug. 2, 1908

Effie Olga Huffman their daughter born Feb. 4, 1912

Jeneatte and Joe Huffman was born Apr. 1, 1915

Johnie Wilson Huffman was born Mar. 24, 1919

MARRIAGE:

Stephen Ratliff and Martha his wife was married Aug. the 26th, 1819

Richard Bradley and Mary Bradley his wife was married Febuary the 5th, 1818

James Bradley and Nancy Bradley his wife was married July the first 1819

Thomas Bradley and Susan Bradley his wife was married January the 20th, 1824

Thomas J. Clack and Ann Clack his wife was [married] May the 4th, 1826

James B. Ratliff and Mary Ratliff his wife was married Oct. —

PAGE 5:

Francis M. Bradley and Maragret Bradley his wife was married May the 24th, 1847

John W. Freeman born Nov. 8, 1844

Dottie J. Freeman — wife was born jan. 8th, 1852

Mary Freeman their daughter born Feb. 8, 1870

Florence Freeman their Daughter May 10, 1873

Jeanette and Joe Huffman died Apr. 1, 1915

Mary Freeman McConnell died Feb. 28, 1922

Ratliff Bible continued:

PAGE 6:

William Clyde Young and Mary Lois Huffman were married July 15, 1916

Lula Pauline Young the daughter was born Dec. 2, 1917

Edna Virginia Young was born Sept. 15, 1919

Allie Louis Young their son was born Aug. 23, 1921

Mary Louis Huffman Young died Aug. 1, 1922 Age 21 6 mos. 19 days.

UNCLE AARON KINSLOW

(The Glasgow Times 9 June 1897)

“In my last I promised the readers of THE TIMES a short sketch of the life of Uncle Aaron Kinslow. Mr. Kinslow was born December 29, 1812, in Barren county, on the farm now owned by Mr. Beverly Renfro, on the waters of Skeggs creek, about one and a half miles from where he now lives and has lived ever since going to housekeeping. At the age of seven he went to work in a blacksmith shop under the instruction of his father. After learning the trade, he hired to John Manley, working two years in the shop for him. Mr. Kinslow then decided to enter school. He went to school nineteen days, which was all the schooling he obtained. He then opened a shop of his own, where he worked for sixty years at the same stand, and claimed as his regular customers over one hundred persons. He was always jovial, and never saw the time that he could not shake hands with all men. He never had but one difficulty, and that happened at Glasgow. A man was imposing on a boy, and Mr. Kinslow took the lad's part. The man asked him if he wanted to fight, when Mr. K. promptly replied, “I can, sir.” A ring was made, the fight began and Uncle Tobe says that he soon gave the man what he needed.

Mr. Kinslow was married to his cousin, Miss Mary Kinslow, June 17, 1835. This union was blessed with ten children, nine of whom reached their majority, but all have since died save two. Mrs. Kinslow died December 11, 1861, and on October 23, 1862, Mr. Kinslow

was united in marriage to Elizabeth Huckelby. Uncle Tobe, as he is familiarly called, --- this eighty-fifth year, and is as jovial as a boy. He boasts that he can throw any young man in the country, and the young men are of the same opinion, they steer clear of the old when it comes to a wrestling-match. Nat Bradshaw says he would not have backed out when Uncle Tobe proposed to have a “round” with him had it not been that he had a severe pain in his left arm. Mr. K. never took a dose of medicine in his life, and has abstained from the use of coffee, tobacco and whiskey for the past ten years. He --- for all the above long bygone days, but says he is too nice an old man to use them.” [Tears in paper.]

Black Dutch:

This term was often used to refer to Sephardic Jews who intermarried with Dutch Protestants to escape the Inquisition. The Sephardic Jews lived in Spain during the Middle Ages. The “Black” refers to dark or black hair, usually darker complexion, due to their Spanish heritage. These people of Jewish origin moved through Belgium and the Netherlands, eventually becoming Catholic in religion, and then Reformed Dutch. Later some of them migrated to and settled in America. (Applestand Bulletin of Wenatchee, WA.)

Add To Your Genealogical Dictionary:

AE: An abbreviation of aetates or years of life.

Bequest: A gift by will of personal property.

Devise: A gift by will of real property (land).

Fee, Fee Simple – most complete ownership which a person may have in the item described.

Heir: A person entitled to property of a deceased person by descent and right of relationship.

Inst: in old news items means that it occurred in the present month.

Intestate: One who dies leaving no will.

Add To Your Genealogical Dictionary:

Legatee: A person to whom a legacy is given – who receives property from a deceased person through a will.

Per stirpes: By roots or stocks, or representation – in a will, a method of dividing property so that children of a deceased heir or legatee will receive as a group the share to which the deceased person would have been entitled.

Quitclaim deed: A deed passing on any title, interest or claim which the grantor may have in the premises, without professing valid title and without warranty.

Quit Rent: A rent paid by the tenant of a freehold, by which he is discharged from any other rent (as in quit rents collected in colonial Virginia).

Testate: One who has made a will, or who dies leaving a will.

Ult: implies that it happened in the previous month.

EVERETT NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

(Contributed by Dora Bennett, Glasgow from a scrapbook. Newspapers are not dated).

“Miss Ella Everett died at the home of her brother, Mr. W. T. Everett, of South Fork, of consumption, August 15th. For many years she had made her home with her other brother, Mr. B. G. Everett of the same neighborhood, but two years ago changed her place of residence. She was born October 13, 1855, and for many years was a consecrated member of the Baptist Church, and bore the name of being one of the most loveable ladies, pure in character and heart, and her death is deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends. She had spent her entire life in the section in which she died. The interment was in the cemetery at South Fork, after funeral services conducted by Rev. Ira I. S. Knight. “ [Died 15 Aug 1923, burial Everett Cemetery]

“B. G. Everett, Jr., in his 17th year, died at the home of his parents, in the South Fork country, Friday afternoon at 8:30. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Surviving are his mother and father and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Chris. Lewis, Mrs. Ben Lewis, Mrs. Luther Kinslow and Miss Lucy Everett; Messrs. Herbert, Horace, Willie and Guy Everett.

Mr. Everett was a splendid young man, and loved by all who knew him. He had never made an open confession of Christ, but through all his affliction and suffering his favorite hymn was "Nearer My God To Thee." Burial was in the family burying ground, after funeral service at the home by Rev. Howe, of Scottsville, and J. P. Brooks, of Glasgow." [1906-1923, same cemetery.]

“EVERETT-LEWIS. Mr. And Mrs. B. G. Everett announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Jessie Mae, to Mr. Chris Edmunds Lewis.

The wedding will be solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday, Dec. 27th [1916], at two p.m.

Friends and relatives are invited to be present.”

“Squire S. T. Everett died at his home near Hiseville, last Friday morning about two o'clock. His death was caused by paralysis and senility, he being 82 years of age.

The deceased was a well-known and influential citizen of the county, and his death removes a man that has always meant much to the community in which he lived.

Surviving him are six children, namely: Mrs. Lillian Benton, Misses Anna, Jennie and Mary Everett, and Messrs. Clarence and Charlie Everett. When quite a young man he joined the Baptist Church.

Rev. J. W. Puckett, of Cave City, conducted the funeral services, Friday afternoon, and the remains were afterwards laid to rest in the old family burial ground. [not found].”

“Mr. Billy Everett, in his 78th year, died of a complication of diseases at his home at South Fork, last Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. W. D. Beals and Miss Lee Everett, and one brother, Mr. B. G. Everett.

Funeral service was at the home Saturday morning by Rev. Howe and burial was in the Glasgow cemetery. Mr. Everett was a member of the Baptist church, and an estimable man and splendid citizen.” [William T. Everett, 29 Apr 1845 – 13 Sept, 1923, Glasgow Muni.]

GENEALOGY AND THE INTERNET:

Taken from KYRESEARCH: Some Kentucky firsts per Collins' History of Kentucky.

The first –

Baptist Minister: Rev. William Hickman Sr & Rev Peter Tinsley, May 1776.

Bibles printed in KY: Lexington, 1819.

Bookbinder: William Essex, Owensboro, 1816.

Bourbon whiskey made: Georgetown, 1789.

Camp-Meeting: Gaspar River Church, Logan Co, July 1800.

Cannon brought to KY: By Col. Byrd, Harrison Co, 1780.

Census: May 7, 1777 & Sept 2, 1777 – population of Harrodsburg. Showed 65 children under 10, 23 women, total 198.

Clergyman: Rev. John Lythe, Church of England, Harrodsburg, Apr. 1775.

Collegiate Institution: Transylvania Seminary, 1783.

Dancing School: Lexington, April 1788.

Families in KY: Daniel Boone at Boonesboro, Hugh McGary, Thomas Denton & Richard Hogan at Harrodsburg 8 Sept 1775.

Family Carriage brought to Maysville Apr 1803 by Major Val Peers.

Fort: Twetty's Fort, also known as the Little Fort.

Female Academy: 1786, Paris, KY by Rev. John Lyle.

Ferry: On KY River at Boonesboro, 1779.

Fire Engine: Frankfort, 1809.

Horserace: April 1783, Humble's Race Paths & May 10, 1783 at Haggin's Race paths, both near Harrodsburg.

House – Frame: Alexander Robertson's ca 1780 Harlan's Spring in Garrard Co.

House – Stone: Isaac Shelby, Lincoln Co, Aug 1786.

Indian Captives: Daniel Boone and John Stewart Dec. 22, 1769.

Indian Skirmish: Mar 25, 1775, 5 miles south of Richmond in Madison Co.

Physician: Dr Hart, Harrodsburg, May 1775.

Piano brought to KY: Maj. Valentine Peers near Lower Blue Licks Apr. 1803.

Public Printer: John Bradford.

Railroad: Lexington to Frankfort Oct 21, 1831.

Road: A trace from Cumberland Gap to Boonesboro, 1775, marked by Daniel Boone.

Stage Coach: 1830 from Lexington via Winchester and Mt. Sterling, on to Olympian Springs in Bath County.

Surgical Operation: Dr. Brashear, 1806, Bardstown, removed hip joint of a boy.

Surveys: Lawrence & Greenup Counties, some done by John Fry.

Tax levied & collected: Lincoln Co, Nov. 21, 1783 – head tax of 10 lbs of tobacco per tithe.

White American to have been in western KY: John Salling of VA, a prisoner of the Cherokee Indians ca 1730.

White woman in KY: Mrs Mary Ingles, nee Draper, 1756.

HOW MANY WARS could your American ancestors have participated in? If born between these dates, they could have been involved in these wars:

1626-1656	Bacon's Rebellion
1639-1743	Intercolonial Wars
1713-1743	Pontiac's Rebellion
1720-1763	American Revolution
1740-1791	Indian Wars
1762-1794	War of 1812
1762-1812	Blackhawk War
1796-1828	Mexican War
1806-1845	Civil War
1848-1880	Spanish American War

War Dates:

Bacon's Rebellion	1676
Intercolonial Wars	1789-1765
Pontiac's Rebellion	1763-1765
American Revolution	1775-1783
Indian Wars	1790-1811
War of 1812	1812-1815
Blackhawk War	1832
Mexican War	1846-1848
Civil War	1898

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SMITH'S GROVE COUNTRY. Embracing the Eastern Portion of Warren County, Ky., the First Settlers, and the Habits and Customs of the People. By Dr. N. P. Allen. The Glasgow Times.

EARLY KENTUCKY. The Home of the Buffalo, Deer and Elk and the paradise of Hunter. Chapter 1.

The early history of Kentucky is interesting reading. If we go back 150 years we find that several tribes of Indians roamed over Kentucky as their common hunting ground. The school history of Kentucky by Z. F. Smith says: "from 1854 to 1860 it was viewed at times by white men returning down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers." Exploring and hunting parties visited Kentucky at various times. Dr. Walker in 1750 and 1759; Finley and Brown in 1767 and 1769. The "long hunters," forty in number, visited Kentucky in 1769, led by Col. James Knox. Their first camp was made near Monticello, Wayne county. They remained two years. They hunted on the waters of Cumberland, Green and Barren rivers. They built another camp nine miles east of Greensburg, near the site of Mt. Gilead church.

They found no Indian villages in Kentucky. The great tribal wars had driven the Shawnee Indians north of the Ohio (they had occupied Kentucky before 1700 and until 1753) to build their lodges on the Scioto, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Wasbash rivers on the north, and the Chickasaws, Cherokees and Chocktaws in the Tennessee valley on the south, leaving Kentucky as the common hunting ground of these tribes. While traversing the forests and roaming over the fertile lands of Kentucky, where the buffalo, deer and bear most abounded, these warriors would meet and reenact the bloody tragedies for which Indian wars have ever been noted.

In 1773 the McAfee party visited Big Bone Lick. Landing at Drennon's Lick they beheld immense herds of buffalo, deer and elk, dispersed over the valley in quest of salt and sulphur water.

James Douglas, one of the party, remained at Big Bone Lick to examine the new wonders which surprised the adventurers. Here, too,

countless herds of buffalo, deer, elk and other wild animals passed to and from on the beaten paths which connected the salt and sulphur water with the pastures of grass land.

The history of Kentucky by W. M. Perrin and others, says on page 1: "The early settlement of Kentucky, the home seeker, looking for a land where the meager demands for the support of his family could be most readily supplied, found it in Kentucky. These conditions were all happily blended in the new land. Springs bubbled up in all parts, the very garden spot of Kentucky. Tall forests crowned the uplands, while in the glades and on the river bottoms flourished the luxuriant cane, rye grass and clover. But what more excited the admiration of emigrants was the profusion of game, which everywhere abounded, and included beasts of every American kind. Elk were found in the open country; deer in small companies or roaming together to the number of a hundred head, thronged the uplands and valleys, where bear and buffalo in large numbers were found, adding piquancy to the mingled beauty and pleasure of the hunt."

The latter, it is said, came in vast herds of a thousand head, making broad paths to the licks, which they frequented, and shaking the earth in their flight.

The buffalo was a good game to the pioneers. The hunters often found themselves at fault in its pursuit and later relates that in 1781 a body of early emigrants were discovered by Clark and two other companions "rapidly starving from inexperience by the hunters in killing the buffalo." Clark's company soon killed fourteen of the animals for the famished party, as much to their astonishment as to their gratification.

"It seems that skillful hunters can arrange themselves so as to run parallel with a herd of buffalo, killing and loading as they run."

The secret of the successful pursuit of this animal was soon learned by all, and it became the general object of the hunter's prowess, delicacy. Such imprudence in the use of nature's bounties soon drove the buffalo beyond the Mississippi, and in 1784 only a few were to be found in Kentucky.

S. S. Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States, on page 296, says: "In 1769

Smith's Grove, continued:

Daniel Boone left his home with six other adventurers to visit the western country. Kentucky was found to be a fine country for hunting the buffalo.”

The two histories of Kentucky I have examined confirm the fact that buffalo in large numbers swarmed all over this country at its discovery.

Dr. T. B. LaRue says the old pioneers, Wm. Stewart, the great-grandfather of our present congressman John S. Rhea, told him that he had seen buffaloes on the old buffalo trail for the canebreaks in the Kentucky purchase, passing through Christian, Logan, Warren, and Hart, by the Pilot Knob near Smith's Grove, and on by Prewitt's Knob in Barren, and on through Hart, crossing Green river near the Burnt Bridge, and on to the rich grass pastures of northern Kentucky.

James Cole, of Oakland, Ky., says his uncle, John Cole, who lived and died in Coles Bend, Barren county, told him a number of years ago he saw the bones of a large buffalo that was killed three miles south of Pilot Knob, near Smith's Grove, in the Sinking Creek country. The man that killed the buffalo showed him the bones several years after it was killed.

If we could go back to 1750 and see the herds of deer, elk and buffalo and hear the growl of the bear and the scream of the panther, and listened to the hideous bark of the wolf and the coyote, we would likely conclude that we were in another world so different from the present surroundings.

CHAPTER 2 – June 5, 1900 – Revolutionary History.

I recently visited Rev. E. W. Owens, who lives on the headwaters of Green's creek, seven miles southwest of Glasgow. Mr. Owens is well known to the readers of THE TIMES, as he is one of its valued correspondents and most interesting writers. Mr. Owens is not only a good writer, but one of the finest conversationalists I have ever met, being an old man of robust, constitution and strong mind, richly stored with the history of a long life and a personal history of

the United States from the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time.

I said in the beginning that he lived on the headwaters of Green's creek and on the road running from Prewitt's Knob, by way of Beckton, Rocky Hill and Grangetown, to Port Oliver, on Barren river, four miles south of Rocky Hill. This road, away back in 1791, was known as Green's Trace. General Green, of Revolutionary fame, had it laid out, and a detachment of the Americans, under Gen. Green's command, took up their winter quarters at Big Springs, where Mrs. Wm. Anderson now lives, and at the head of Green's creek, on the land of Mrs. W. H. Edmunds. Mr. Owens told me this ... paper torn ... history was handed by the father of the late Allen Davidson, who said that Stovall road was originally known as Green's Trace, and the name was changed on account of a Mr. Stovall, who established a ferry at Port Oliver. The tradition handed down by Mr. Davidson is that a part of Gen. Green's army was stationed there to cut off communication between the Tories in the Carolinas and the Indians in the Northwest and Ohio river country. Kentucky was then the western border of Virginia, and Gen. Green conducted the Southern campaign in 1781. I have examined both Barnes' and Ridpath's histories of the United States, but found no mention of the encampment. Only the important battles and maneuvers are recorded. I felt that I was on sacred ground.

On riding out among the lonely beeches and oaks on Mr. Nat Dodd's land in the neighborhood, I saw the initials, D. b. 1776," carved on a beech tree. There is no doubt but that Daniel Boone put his initials there 120 years ago. This beech is at least 12 feet in circumference, 4 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. Near by are other much larger trees, one 15 feet in circumference and with a body 100 feet without a limb.

Mr. Owens is justly proud of his birthplace, Virginia. Born and reared under the shadows of the great mountains of the grand old State of Virginia, that gave birth to Washington and Jefferson and a host of other great men of Revolutionary fame, and now spending his last days on hallowed ground consecrated to Liberty and Self-government by the blood of patriots, sitting under his own vine and fig-

Smith's Grove, continued:

tree, blessed with a good wife, surrounded by good neighbors and by his own loving children. Mr. Owens, like the patriarchs of old, can leave his blessing upon his sons and daughters, upon his country and upon a host of true friends who wish him a safe landing on the shores across the river in the sweet bye-and-bye.

Some time ago I visited Mr. Henry Cowles, who lives on the Louisville turnpike, about eight miles from Bowling Green, in the rich valley of land which extends from Smith's Grove west to Oakland and on the Barren river. Mr. Cowles lives on the old Sam Murrell farm. While there we visited the old family graveyard, which is back and north of the big brick residence. It is here that a sister of Patrick Henry quietly sleeps with no stone to mark her last resting place. It's out in a field with a few scrubby trees of native growth that furnish shade for stock in the summer months, like hundreds of similar graveyards all over Kentucky. Susana Henry married a Madison, a brother of Gov. George Madison, who was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1816, but died soon after, only serving as Governor about one month. Mr. Madison was a relation of President James Madison. There being none of the family or relatives in this county now and all the old settlers who lived here in that early day gone, I could not learn the time or circumstances of her death. So I went to the county records in the Clerk's Office at Bowling Green, as I had been informed that Mrs. Madison owned a large body of land. I found on the record book that E. M. Covington sold Susana Madison, December 1, 1817, 200 acres of land for \$100, and that Thomas Middleton sold Susana Madison, on January 24, 1818, 308 ½ acres of land for \$1,000, and on the same date Angus McDonald sold Susana Madison 100 acres of land, more or less, for \$100, making in all about 700 acres of fine rich prairie land, as at that date there was no timber worth mentioning here, only a cluster now and then of scrubby oaks, with hazel brush and prairie or barren grass growing luxuriantly. This valley was the rich grazing round for herds of deer and flocks of wild turkeys, the buffalo having been driven farther West by new settlers who came in from Virginia and the Carolinas to build homes in this fine country.

James Monroe was President of the United States at that time and Gabriel Slaughter was Governor of Kentucky, having been elected Lieutenant Governor, and after the death of Gov. Madison, of Paris, Ky., on October 14, 1816, he assumed the duties of Executive.

CHAPTER 3: June 8, 1900.

Warren county, Kentucky, was established in 1797, out of a part of Logan county, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker's Hill. It embraces about 550 square miles. Bowling Green is the county seat, and centrally located on the south side of Barren River. That part of Warren county known as the Smith's Grove country lies in the eastern portion of the county, and embraces more than a hundred square miles. The old Louisville & Nashville pike passes through its northern boundary, and was built in 1841 and 1842. The L. & N. railroad was surveyed in 1851 and 1852, and was built soon after, being completed in 1859.

The town of Smith's Grove was incorporated March 21, 1871 [sic]. There were only a few persons living in the Smith's Grove country a hundred years ago. There are now several nice little towns and villages in its boundary, all settled up with farms and residences, churches and schoolhouses. The town of Smith's Grove is the largest; then come Oakland, Hays, Hydro, Three Forks, Kepler and Sunny Side, making seven in a district east of a line from Cowle's Gap in the Green river knobs on the Edmonson county line running south to the Iron Bridge on Barren river, east with the river to the Barren county line north to the Edmonson line, west to the Cowle's Gap at the beginning, embracing about one hundred square miles. When the county was first organized this territory was unoccupied except by an occasional settler at some spring or grove of timber around the base of the knobs, or at the sink of the creeks on the west of the town of Smith's Grove.

There are two knobs embraced in this boundary – Pilot Knob on the east and Smith's Grove town site. The balance of this territory was treeless barrens or prairie and was not thought to be valuable, as there was neither timber nor water. Around the base of the Little knob west of town was a beautiful grove of timber, and here a man by the name

Smith's Grove, continued:

of Rollins settled, and it was called Rollins' Grove. The exact date of the first entry of land, or the first settlement made, I have no means of ascertaining, but it was before the organization of the county. The first settlers located where they could have w—and water, near the rivers or creek, or groves of timber around the knobs. The first town we have any knowledge of in this territory is the old town of Martinsville, on Barren river, two miles south of Three Forks and twelve miles east of Bowling Green.

The barrens are covered with hazle [sic] brush, wild strawberries and native grasses, with here and there a bunch of scrubby oaks. But little water was to be had in those dry barrens, as they were then called. Around the knobs and at the sink of the creeks on the east were some groves of timber, such as the oak and a few sugar-maple, walnut and poplar.

There was a variety of grass called barren grass, that grows six or seven feet high, which grew here in abundance, and served no doubt as a rich pasture for the wild animals to graze upon. Some of the grass can yet be seen in the rocky country south of Smith's Grove, and in the Green river knobs north, there are still a few patches of hazle to be seen. The hazle grew in great profusion before the country was settled up, and served for birds to nest in. There were also immense crops of nuts, which furnished food for the wild turkey, prairie chicken, deer and wild pigeons.

All the native animals lived and flourished here —the lordly bison or buffalo of North America, the elk and deer were here in large numbers when Boone and his companions made their first entrance into Kentucky. At that date the seven tribes of Indians living north of the Ohio river and south of the Cumberland, in the Tennessee valley, claimed Kentucky as their common hunting ground. There are still evidences of their being here by the burying-grounds and relics of old forts. The Pilot Knob east of Smith's Grove, as a noted place in prehistoric times, as evidence exists that it was used as a fort of defense at some age of the world.

On top of the Little Pilot Knob there is a level plot of several acres, with a roadway all

around the brow some 200 feet wide. On the outer edge of this smooth highway large boulders raise their craggy heads for defense, extending down the side of the knob to the base. The view from the four corners the country for miles around on the south and west. [sic]. On the west side of the long knob there is another, and the view from this commands the west and north. There are two springs, one of them runs all the year round, and could easily furnish water for the inhabitants of the forts, or those in the country around.

There is a legend that before the beginning of the Eighteenth century there was gold or silver buried in these knobs, but none has ever been found. It was believed by some people that gold, silver or lead ores existed in these knobs. When I was a boy – about 1844 or 1845 – I remember the excitement, and also seeing men at work on the north and west side of the gap of Pilot Knob a few hundred yards belong the little spring. A shaft was sunk in search of gold and silver or lead ores. The place was selected by the "water witch," as they were called. He used a forked switch to find water and ores in the ground, or professed to tell where it as by the motion of the switch, pointing down at certain places. The effort proved a failure, as no ores or precious metals were found.

There is a large prehistoric burying ground one mile west of the little knob, covering several square rods. It was plain to be seen in early days but has been plowed over until it is level now. It is on the land of J. C. Walton. At one time the graves were dug into in search of valuables or Indian relics, but none were ever found.

A sugar camp was once worked on the east side of the long knob as late as 1844. A nice grove of sugar-maples grew luxuriously there, and there were large poplars, walnut trees, black haws and pawpaws. The soil is black and rich and very productive.

In a half mile of the town site of Smith's Grove, there is a large cave, on the lands of

Wm. Crumb, known as the Wright cave. The entrance is at the bottom of a large deep basin. The cave is two miles or more in length. Many people visited it in an early day. This

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Smith's Grove, continued:

cave was evidently used by the people who inhabited this country at one age of the world as a place of residence. There are banks of ashes and charcoal mixed with them in the cave to be seen at this day.

There are several springs of cold sparkling water near the mouth of the cave. Dirt has washed in and filled the mouth of the cave until it is much smaller than formerly. Just outside the cave is to be found the bones and teeth of human beings who were buried there long ages ago. Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts says that when she was a child and visited her grandfather, Jacob Wright, who owned the cave and lived near its mouth, she and other children would go into the cave and dig out human bones that were buried in large numbers just on the left as you go in.

I remember in 1850 to have picked up human teeth from the banks of the gullies washed in front of the mouth of the cave. The bones were dissolved but the teeth were well preserved.

There are some large beautiful rooms in this cave, with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. I can not give a correct description of this beautiful cave, with its bottomless pit, its reservoirs of waters, its beautiful rooms with dry, smooth floors and tall ceilings from which beautiful stalactites are suspended like icicles. They are formed of carbonate of lime by dripping water. It has been many years since I traveled through the cave, but I remember a place called Fat Man's Misery – a narrow passage of about three feet between the ceiling and the floor. To get through it one had to go on all fours, or crawl about twenty or thirty feet, when a large room would be entered. Sometimes persons would refuse to go through this narrow chasm, and would have to wait, until the return of the sight-seers.

Large clusters of bats are found in the cave, where they hang on the wall like a swarm of bees. There they hibernate in these dark recesses through the cold winters. No other living animals or insects, except crickets, are found in these dark and lonely subterranean caverns. No rivers or large streams are found in this cave as far as it has been explored. This

is the sink-hole and cave region of Kentucky, and twelve miles from the world-renowned Mammoth Cave.

Near the line of the eastern boundary on Warren county there are four creeks, from two to ten miles in length, that sink into the earth. They are in the Sinking Creek country of the southern part of Barren county, south of the water-shed of Beaver creek. They rise at numerous springs west of Glasgow and run west, sinking into the ground to rise in the sink-holes and springs all over the eastern section of Warren county.

The names of the little streams are: Doty's creek, that sinks a mile west of Hydro; Big Sinking creek, that sinks five miles southeast of Smith's Grove, and one mile due south of Hays; Little Sinking creek sinks a half mile southwest of Rocky Hill Station; Gardner's creek, about three miles east of Rocky Hill Station.

On the north boundary of the Smith's Grove country are the Green River Knobs, which extend from Hart county on the east through Warren and Logan counties to the Cumberland river country on the west. Green river runs parallel with this chain of knobs on the south. Mammoth cave is in the territory between Green river and the knobs.

Limestone forms the base and sand stone the top of these knobs. There are a number of caves south and west of the Mammoth cave. All are noted for their beautiful scenery. Coal and Iron ore have been found in small amounts in these knobs. The celebrated Chameleon and Chalybeate Springs are in the knobs eight miles north of Smith's Grove.

The site of the Dripping Springs post office is only marked by the old stone spring house which is still standing. The post office was discontinued about 1860. The store and hotel were moved to Rocky Hill Station and a new post office was established.

Passing down the pike we first come to Dry Hill, where Dr. John Sweeney lived and sold goods and practiced medicine. It was near the home of Dr. Wm. Ford, the pioneer physician of the Smith's Grove country. He raised a large family of sons and daughters and was considered an excellent physician. Mr. Lee

Smith's Grove, continued:

Crain now lives on the Dr. Ford place. Dr. Ford was the only doctor in a territory extending from Green river on the north to Barren river on the south. The country was sparsely settled and his practice extended ten to twenty miles around.

On the south side of the Dripping springs there was a tract of land of several thousand acres, owned by James White and extending as far east as Merry Oaks in Barren county. White bought this land about 1809 for a mere song. A fawn skin tanned with the hair on it was the consideration for a tract of more than a hundred acres, the richest part of the large tract land. J. S. Mitchell owns the White old homestead. The old brick residence has been torn down and a nice frame house built on the site.

Mr. White owned near a hundred slaves and was said to be the richest man in Warren county before his death. He was buried near his home.

To be continued.

Barren County – Land of Sugar Trees

(Pages From the Past, Feb 25, 1939 – V. T. Rousseau, The Daily News).

From the very beginning of Barren county, there were certain portions of it which were known as "sugar tree land", where sugar trees grew in abundance and the early pioneers secured therefrom, much of their requirements in sugar. In fact, some of them made a business of supplying sugar to others. Such places were called "Sugar camps", perhaps because there as nothing there but trees and a rude shelter for the men who drained the trees of their sap.

In June, 1813, Samuel McCurry came into Circuit Court and told a story of such place. According to Pioneer McCurry, in the winter of 1812 he met up with a gentleman by the name of John Twitty, who told him glowing tales of a wonderful sugar camp Twitty had in Barren county. Twitty said he secured the land from Jarret Brukey who bought it from John Andrews to whom a certificate for the

land had been granted by the Barren County Court in 1801."

"Twas a grand tract of some 200 acres", said Mr. Twitty (who later turned out to be somewhat of a twitter) of good sugar tree land with three improvements on the land and three sugar camps.

So impressed with McCurry with the description that he says he "purchased the land without seeing it, relying upon Twitty's word for its quality and situation."

Having no money handy, Mr. McCurry parted with his most treasured possession in exchange for the land, namely, an iron gray mare which he described as "being ten years old, this spring, about 15 hands high and worth about \$50 in cash."

Gayly he went forth, afoot, to claim his new land, for what need had he of a horse when the future held nothing but visions of sweet, flowing sugar to sustain him?

But, when he arrived upon his land, cruel reality dissipated his rosy dreams. Says McCurry, "was falsely and fraudulently informed. I found that the land had never been surveyed at the time I bought it, the defendant had no certificate and the land had been sold for the state price. There were no improvements on it and only one instead of three sugar camps. The land was so poor and hilly that it was of very little value and instead of 200 acres, the state certificate included only 100 acres of vacant land.

And so McCurry tells the court further that he has heard Twitty is going to move out of the state soon, and before he goes, McCurry wants the contract annulled and his iron gray mare returned to him.

While that sugar camp was not at all that it might have been, there are many traditions which have been handed down from early pioneers to their descendants that Barren County was noted for its sugar trees, the fame of which spread far down in Virginia.

Among the arrivals here in the early 1800's was Koonrad Kinslow and his wife Rachel and their family of children. (In the County Clerk's office, the records spell his name

Sugar Trees, continued:

“Kinslow” while in the Circuit Court records the name is spelled “Kincheloe”). Today, hundreds of their descendants still live in Barren county, and in nearly every branch of the family, the tradition is yet preserved that as the covered wagon in which they came, jolted along from Virginia to Barren county, the children listed to their elders talking of the new land in Kentucky and the wonderful sugar trees which grew where they would make their home.

And when, after many weary but exciting days the father finally chanted and sang out, “Now we are in Barren County,” one of the little daughters whose name was Margaret, jumped down from the wagon and cried, “Show me a sugar tree!” Koonrod pointed out one to her and straight under it she scampered, carefully holding out her apron corners, as she expectantly demanded “Now come shake me down some sugar lumps.” That little girl grew up and married, bore a family, lived out a full life and died and was buried in the shade of the sugar trees of Barren County. And the old wooden-back Bible, printed in Germanic text, which crossed the ocean with the first member of that family to come to America, then crossed the Wilderness Road from Virginia to Barren County in a covered wagon, is still preserved here by a descendant of the little girl who expected wonderful Barren County to be the “land of the sugar plum tree.”

Bibliography: Case 41, Barren Circuit Court.

WARNING TO GENEALOGISTS:

The research and testing laboratory of the Document Conservation branch of the National Archives & Records Administration recommends removable self-stick notes (such as 3M Post-IT) NOT be used on any paper records that have permanent value. Adhesive stays behind when these notes are removed, and colors will run when wet. (Orange Co., California Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 26, No. 6, June 1992)

SILENT GROVE CEMETERY, Edmonson County, KY.

Copied by Charles Finn Aug 1997:

Silent Grove Baptist Church cemetery is located on Highway 70 at the west entrance to Mammoth Cave. It is not located in the park. A few of the older tombstones were no longer legible. Additional comments are placed under the name in parenthesis.

Barlow, J H 28 Apr 1860 – 27 Apr 1907
 Bird, Janie 11 July 1863 – 30 July 1890
 Blackberry,
 Nettie Ferguson 12 Dec 1891 – 4 Oct 1948
 Burnett, Hal T
 Jr. 4 Nov 1928 – 9 Dec 1988
 Burnett, Georgia 1 Mar 1928 – No date
 Burnett, Hal 7 Feb 1890 – 4 Dec 1969
 Burnett, Alsie 26 Apr 1898 – 30 Mar 1970
 Campbell, Abram 31 July 1854 – 8 Nov 1908
 Campbell, Daniel 17 Jan 1814 – 21 Oct 1895
 Campbell,
 Thursey J 25 July 1822 – 15 May 1896
 Campbell,
 Grover B No date – 7 Aug 1938
 Pvt 1 CL 320 MC BN 82
 DEN)
 Campbell,
 Robert W 1866-1939
 Campbell,
 Henrietta H 1868-1937
 Carrier, Mary
 Ellen 1 Sept 1861 – 17 June 1949
 Carrier, Mary July 1909 – July 1909
 D/o J M & Ellie Carrier
 Cassady, Bell E 4 July 1871 – 18 Sept 1908
 D/o P A & M J Cassady
 Cochran, Henry
 C. 21 June 1921 – 1 July 1991
 Cochran, Gladys
 M. 18 Jan 1909 – 11 Feb 1995
 Cole, Jane 16 Nov 1829 – 20 Feb 1912
 Constant, Vera 17 June 1907 – 20 July 1993
 Houchen, Chloë
 C 12 Jan 1894 – 6 Oct 1896
 D/o W L & M Houchen
 Turks, Infant 21 June 1912 – 21 June 1912
 S/o of W R & Pearl Turks
 McCain, Infant 31 Aug 1897 – 31 Aug 1897
 S/o J S & M McCain
 Whittle, Infant 29 Apr 1902 – 29 Apr 1902
 Infant of Eve & M Whittle
 Johnson Ellen 16 Mar 1839 – 15 Mar 1910
 Johnson, Oliver 18 Apr 1830 – 8 Mar 1891
 Johnson, Harlan
 S. 21 Feb 1912 – 22 Oct 1912
 Jones, Mary E 5 Nov 1881 – 28 June 1898
 Kidwell, Helen 1936-1937
 Y

Silent Grove, continued:

Lambert,
Elizabeth No date – 25 Apr 1909
84 yrs, 7 mths, 14 days

Lane, Moses 11 Aug 1887 – No date

Lindsey, Gus 2 Nov 1895 – 18 July 1911
S/o A M & Sarah Lindsey

Lindsey, Raz 7 Apr 1909 – 2 Oct 1928
S/o A M & Sarah Lindsey

Lindsey, A M B 1847-1935

Lindsey, Sarah W 1867 – 1948

Lindsey,
15 Nov – 15 Nov
D/o Alice & Willard Lindsey

McC Campbell,
Elvira 19 May 1846 – 7 Apr 1906

McC Campbell,
Moses 22 June 1849 – 3 Nov 1922

McC Coin, John S 15 July 1844 – 22 Mar 1915

McC Coin,
Martha J 13 June 1862 – no date

McC Coin,
James J 17 July 1888 – no date
Age 24 – son of M J & J S

McC Coin,
Catharina E 24 Aug 1815 – 12 May 1902

McC Coin,
Archibald 8 Mar 1812 – 1 Feb 1897

McC Combs, W J 18 June 1876 – 14 Feb 1943

McC Combs,
Myrtle D 21 May 1878 – 4 Sept 1913

McC Combs,
George H 21 June 1800 – 28 Jan 1914
S/o W J & M D McC Combs

McC Combs, W C 1884-12 Sept 1908
S/o W M & Amanda J.

Meredith, Ruby 13 Feb 1923 – 3 Sept 1990
Note: Ruby Meredith and Raymer Stotts had
a single stone with one date).

Meredith, Clau 15 Dec 1909 – 30 Oct 1911
D/o I N & L Meredith

Meredith, Lena 2 Nov 1886 – 17 Mar 1933

Meredith, I N 12 Sept 1881 – 12 Feb 1950

Morrow, Stella 18 Apr 1895 – 25 Nov 1895
D/o W & M H Morrow

Morrow, Colda 5 Apr 1897 – 5 Apr 1897
D/o W & M H Morrow

Parsley, Elbert
T. 13 Aug 1907 – 24 Aug 1907
s/o R H & W A Parsley

Raymer, Harold
A. 15 Mar 1928 – 11 July 1967

Ritter, Lewis H 1863-1945

Ritter, Laura E 1868 – 1958

Sanders, Minnie 14 Feb 1875 – 11 Sept 1895
D/o D C & Elisa Sanders

Sanders, Dan 3 July 1877 – 25 Jan 1903
S/o D C & Elisa Sanders

Sanders,
Gilbert L 9 Aug 1909 – no date

Sanders, Edna
Ray 12 Dec 1912 – No date

Sanders, Kate 29 Feb 18674 – 24 1901
W/o W W Sanders

Sanders,
Rebecca C 24 Sept 1844 – 23 Mar 1916
w/o S E Sanders

Semands,
Matishia 28 June 1844 – No date
w/o J H Semands

Semands,
Ilegible – smaller stone reads
26 KY Inf Co H.

Smith, Herbert 13 Aug 1887 – 5 Dec 1902
James H

Smith, Perry
Louis 22 June 1861 – 16 Apr 1931

Smith, Eva G 12 Aug 1872 – 16 Apr 1964

Smith,
Margaret F 6 Oct 1859 – 17 Dec 1933
w/o John D Ferguson

Smith, Stella V 11 Aug 1893 – 2 July 1968
W/o B M Vincent

Smith, Lloyd E 3 Nov 1894 – 13 Mar 1968

Smith, Cleo E 21 Aug 1901 – 23 May 1988

Smith,
Garnett T 23 Nov 1899 – 1 May 1901
s/o L & M E Smith

Smith, John L 20 Feb 1851 – 6 Apr 1919

Smith, Maggie J Dec 1856 – 21 July 1887
W/o John L Smith

Smith, Perry G 1 May 1816 – 23 Oct 1890

Smith, Jeremiah
D. 5 Apr 1828 – 5 June 1917

Smith, W H 4 Mar 1818 - ?-18 1895

Smith, M J 22 Oct 1825 – 22 Jan 1896

Spillman, Mar-
garet Rountree 15 Oct 1878 – 13 July 1966

Spillman,
Walter Day 26 July 1878 – 6 Jan 1951

Spillman, John E 8 Sept 1846 – 31 July 1918

Spillman,
Mary E 16 Aug 1853 – 17 Mar 1940

Spillman,
Thomas Hubert 15 June 1898 – 2 July 1901
S/o J E & M E Spillman

Spillman, Bruce 25 Sept 1902 – 2 Feb 1903
S/o W D & M R Spillman

Spillman, Bell Z 19 Dec 1868 – 20 Mar 1965

Spillman,
Thos E 15 Sept 1853 – 23 Sept 1935

Stephens, Homer 8 May 1917 – 8 May 1917

Stotts, Raymer No date – no date

Strong, Louis C 1893 – 1904
S/o W H & S A Strong

Silent Grove, continued:

Strong,	
Warren H	1849 – 1897
Strong, Sarah A	1857 – 1922
Turks, Lafa	1901-1905
Turks, Lula	1903 – 1986
Turks, Warner	
L	10 Nov 1803 – 17 Apr 1973
Turks, Annie E	27 Oct 1876 – 7 Oct 1942
	W/o John Turks
Turks, John W	7 Nov 1869 – 9 Feb 1931
Turks, Janie	27 Aug 1865 – 20 July 1910
	W/o John Turks
Turks, Clara	30 Jan 1909 – 23 May 1909
May	d/o John & Janie Turks
Turks, Laura	24 Feb 1866 – 31 Dec 1928
Turks, Monroe	26 Nov 1861 – 23 Oct 1907
Turks, Willie	
Leon	7 Dec 1941 – 28 Jan 1996
Turks, Rosalie	5 Oct 1937 – no date
Turks, Helen	15 June 1915 – 6 Jan 1916
	D/o H B & Gladys Turks
Turks, Hersche	
B.	1888-1949
Turks, Gladys	1894 – 1958
Turks, Louise	14 Feb 1925 – 30 May 1979
Turks, Elizabeth	29 Nov 1920 – no date
Turks, Guy	20 Dec 1912 – 16 Nov 1987
Turks, Mary	
Lillian	18 Oct 1910 – 9 Jan 1982
Turnham,	
George W	29 Mar 1838 – 14 Mar 1904
	Consort of Lydia Turnham
Turnham, L A	28 May 1844 – 11 Feb 1932
Vincent, B M	28 Mar 1890 – 15 Aug 1980
Webb, Clyde T	5 Jan 1914 – 17 Apr 1936
	S/o Lon & Ella Webb
Whittle,	
Emerson E	13 Aug 1872 – 30 May 1912
Whittle,	
Mossie E	29 Sept 1877 – 29 Jan 1957
Whittle, P E	13 Feb ??? – 18 Jan ???

- Turk also transcribed Tunk

MIDDLE NAMES:

—Middle names, hard as it is to credit to this generation, were once illegal. The old English law was very definite as to the naming of children, and according to Coke, “A man cannot have two names of baptism.” It is requisite the law goes on, “that the purchaser be named by the name of his baptism and his

surname, and that special heed be taken to the name of the baptism.”

Royal personages have always been allowed to have more than one given name, but as late as 1600 it is said, there were only four persons in all England who had two given names. In 1620, the Mayflower sailed for America, and there was not a man or a woman on it who had a middle name.

Even a century and a half ago, double names were very uncommon. The English used to dodge the law at times by ingeniously compounding. Thus, an old parish register in England may occasionally show combinations such as Fannasabilia, which is Fanny and Sybil joined together, and Annamaria, made up of Anna and Maria. Maris is one of the earliest middle names of record for boys. It was given in honor of the Virgin Mary.

As much as they dared, beginning along in the 18th century, parents evaded the “one-name-law.” But even as late as 300 years (remember this article originated in the early 1900’s), custom was against the middle name.

If the signers of the Declaration of Independence be looked over, it will be found that only three of them had middle names. The first five presidents of the United States had only one name each – George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. Before Grant, 18th in line, there were only three double-named executives – John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, and James Knox Polk.

When middle names got going it became fashion, the law having dropped into disuse. Parents went to work combining names for their offspring. One custom was done away with in England in consequence of this – the plan of naming the eldest son for the estate, particularly where he succeeds to that estate through his mother. The old practice is still followed to some extent in this country by the mother’s maiden name being given to the eldest son, and identifies the boy when he reaches manhood, and so has some purpose. (Harper’s Magazine, early 1900’s)

SPINSTERS

Why is an unmarried woman called a spinster? At one time, women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a full set of bed furnishing. Until the time of her marriage, a woman spent much of her time at the spinning wheel, thus she was called a spinster. (The Longhunters, Vol. XX, Issue 3, 1997).

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A Trip to California in 1850

(Undated newspaper article, Glasgow Times)

While visiting my old friend, John Allen, of Hays, on February 19, he gave me the following history of his trip to California.

In the spring of 1850 – the second year of the great gold excitement in California – a party of Barren County men met in Glasgow about the first of April to organize for a trip across the plains to the gold fields of California. Failing to organize, they adjourned to meet in Bowling Green on the 8th of April to perfect an organization. Accordingly, on the day appointed, the following persons met at Bowling Green: Allen Dodd, John Lewis, Nat Dodd, Hiram Griffffin, Joe Settle, Jack Marr, and John Allen, all of Barren County, Thos. Craig and Allen Carter, both of Warren County and James Pulliam, of Allen County.

They waited a few days for a steam boat to take them to St. Joseph, Mo., by way of Evansville and St. Louis. They landed at Liberty Landing, near the county seat of Clay County, Mo. Here they stopped with Joe Lewis, a former Barren county Kentuckian, and remained ten or twelve days, when they bought their outfit for their trip across the plains. The outfit consisted of four yoke of oxen and two ox wagons, and provisions – bacon, lard, flour, dried fruit, sugar and coffee.

Leaving Liberty, they traveled to Independence, Mo., and on to Weston, on the Missouri river. At the latter place they crossed, by ferry boat, over into the territory of Kansas, near Fort Leavenworth. There they camped all night and organized a company of thirteen wagons to travel together for the purpose of protection through the

Indian country. A captain was selected from Iowa by the name of Owens. John Lewis was afterwards elected captain.

The caravan crossed the northeast corner of the territory of Kansas into the territory of Nebraska. Traveling on northwest over the level plains, they struck Platt river, a tributary of the Missouri, at Grand Islands, near (line(s) missing) ... saw his first buffalo. A nice young heifer crossed the trail in front of them, and a party was chasing it. Grabbing his gun, Mr. Allen succeeded in getting close enough to shoot, but failed, with his Kentucky rifle, to make it bite dust, but it was soon killed and divided among the captors, and they had buffalo-steak for supper. Mr. Allen was on guard in the dark hours of night when he first heard the barking and howling of the wolves and coyotes, which made his hair stand up and his blood run cold.

They were several days ascending to the head waters of Platt river. Ferry boats were used on the North Platt to ferry men and wagons, but would not ferry any kind of live stock, not even a dog. After reaching the head waters of the Platt, they crossed out Nebraska into the southern portion of Wyoming Territory. There was no timber on the plains, and buffalo-chips were used to cook with. On the streams there was some cotton wood, willow and ash.

Passing Fort Laramie, where U. S. soldiers were stationed, and on through the Black Hill country to Sweet Water, the last tributary of the main Platt, there is Independence Rock, the only rock in all the plains. It is a huge rock, covering several acres on the level plain, and is supposed to have brought been down [sic] from the Arctic regions by an immense iceberg in pre-historic ages. The little Sweet Water river runs near this rock, and its head is in the South pass of Rocky Mountains. This is the last stream running east, and whose waters empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

After crossing through South pass and over the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, they came to Green river, which runs southwest, emptying into the Colorado river. Green river was too deep to ford and a ferry boat was used to cross on. There was a large number of wagons waiting to be ferried over. The company went into

A Trip to California, continued:

camp as no ferry- (line(s) missing) were made to swim over in the evening before. They were driven in the river and would land on the other side, where they were secured for the night by some of the men, who crossed in the ferry boat.

After crossing [the] river they were in Idaho. Here the road divided, the southwest route going by Salt Lake and the northwest route going by Subletts Cut-off, which was a little nearer. They went by Subletts Cut-off, which is in the southeastern portion of Idaho.

At Bear Run the sad death of Captain John Lewis occurred on Sunday, July the 4th, 1850. Mr. Lewis had been sick with mountain fever for several days and his death cast a gloom over the entire company, as he was their beloved captain and trusted leader. A minister preached a funeral discourse, after which the body was wrapped in a blanket and laid in the grave. No coffin could be gotten, and only enough boards could be had to cover the grave. Indians came around the tent where the dead man, and, by their whines and groans, would chant the funeral dirge in their native tongue. It was a sad farewell to leave their leader in the lone prairie on the western plains.

Traveling on, they crossed into the northwest corner of Utah, and on into the northeast corner of Nevada, until they struck the head waters of Humbolt river, going down it some distance. Here their provisions gave out, but, as good luck would have it, parties from the mining camps met them with provisions to sell. Mr. Allen and his chum, Mr. Pulliam, paid \$1.50 for 3 pounds of flour, and made their breakfast of it. They paid \$1 per pound for sugar, \$1 a piece for eggs, 25 cents a piece for biscuits, 75 cents per pound for coffee, 80 per pound for onions, and 30 cents per pound for Irish potatoes. They were glad to get provisions at that price.

The Humbolt river empties into the lake with no outlet. Leaving Humbolt river and travelling a southwest course, they struck Carson river, near Carson City, which is near the California line. (line(s) missing). What they had and out across the Sierra Nevada mountains for the gold mines. Mr. Allen first

came to Placerville, but went on, arriving at Colona, where gold was first discovered, near Sutter's mill, on the south fork of the American river. He remained at Colona some time, working at washing the gold, but he decided to go up the river to a little place called Kelsey. Here he got a claim, and went into winter-quarters.

While at Kelsey Mr. Allen witness[ed] a very sad tragedy. One evening, two Indian bucks passed along the road near the camp. They were drinking and quarreling, and one of them drew his bow and shot the other with his glass-spiked arrow which struck him near the heart, causing death in a short time. When it became known to the Indians, they gathered around the dead Indian, and groaned and yelled in great distress. An Indian squaw carried the body on her back to their camp, where a pile of logs, and brush was prepared. The body was placed on this pile and was cremated. This is the Indians custom of disposing of their dead.

Mr. Allen remained at Kelsey and worked his claim until in February, when a beautiful spell of weather came, and, thinking winter was over, a company was organized to go up into the mountains on the head waters of American river on an exploring expedition. They camped at the foot of the huge mountain. Their tent was set up, and they retired for the night, looking up at the bright stars in the Heavens. They went to sleep to dream of rich gold finds on the following day. But, alas! A big snow storm came that night, and next morning when they awoke they were under a foot or more of snow. Their shoes were completely hid under the snow. The storm lasted about three weeks. Three of the party went off and camped in a hollow tree, where they remained until the storm subsided, when they shoveled out a road through the snow to some mining camps, where they bought flour at 50 cents per pound, and were glad (line(s) missing) was staring them in the face.

After prospecting around for a year hoping to find a rich strike, Mr. Allen went back to Colona, got him a claim and washed gold for two years.

The gold and dirt were thrown into a box about twelve feet long. Water ran through the

A Trip to California, continued:

box and would wash the dirt out. Having the gold collected at the lower end of the box. The gold was washed until it was thoroughly clean, and was then put in leather purses. There was but little stealing gong on. Three men were hanged, by a mob, there one day for stealing money, and two other men were hanged at the same place for stealing shirts. The place was then called "Hang-Town."

The largest lump of gold Mr. Allen mined weighed 4 ounces, and was worth \$64. Mr. Allen was taken ill with typhoid fever in August, 1853, and was sick in his cabin some three weeks. His doctor charged him \$5 for each visit every day, and he paid his nurse \$4 per day, making his expenses \$9 per day. After recovering sufficiently to go to a boarding house in Pleasureville, he remained two weeks, sold his claim and left for home in Barren Co and on ship to the Isthmus of Panama, crossing through the Nicaragua reached New York on the 24th of September. He came on to Philadelphia, where he had his gold dust coined at the U. S. Mint. He brought the coined gold home in his belt. From Philadelphia to Louisville he traveled by rail and boat, and on stage to Glasgow, arriving there on the 8th of October, 1853, having been just three years and six months.

Mr. Allen says that of the ten men composing the company that left Bowling Green on the 8th of April, 1850, 48 years ago – only three of them are now living: Nathaniel Dodd, of Rocky Hill; Allen Carter, of Smiths Grove, and himself.

From the Newspaper Morgues. Undated newspaper clippings, by permission of Dora Bennett, Glasgow, KY.

"NOBOB YOUTH VICTIM OF TRAGIC ACCIDENT. Life is so uncertain. John William Atkinson, the 21 year old son of Mr. And Mrs. J. W. Atkinson of the Nobob section, was in Glasgow last Saturday buying grass seed, preparatory to spring work. Sunday morning he attended church with his parents, and in the afternoon, he and Mr. Kenneth Smith of Nobob, went to Bowling Green, to visit friends. Starting home late in the afternoon, and when about three miles out from Bowling Green, they encountered an

antiquated Ford car, driven by Mr. Leslie Howell, who stopped just after he had reached the pike – perhaps his car balked – but it was too late for the young Atkinson, who was driving the car to avoid a collision, and upon striking the Ford, their car plunged down an embankment, turning over three times, breaking young Atkinson's neck, causing his death before he could reach the hospital.

Young Smith was slightly, though not seriously injured.

The remains of young Atkinson were brought to Glasgow, where they were prepared for burial, and then taken to the home of his parents, where they remained until Tuesday, when they were taken to old Poplar Log, where they were interred, after funeral services by Rev. J. H. Swan of Tompkinsville.

Young Atkinson was the only son of his parents, and is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Rex Shipley and Mrs. Roy Settle, who live near the home of their parents, and Mrs. Gilliam Wade of Summer Shade. He is also survived by his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Miller.

Young Atkinson was a model young man, a strict member of the Baptist church and held in such high regard that at his age, he was sent as a messenger to the Barren River Association of Baptists.

The immense crowd which attended his funeral attested the warm place he held in the hearts of those who knew him best." [8 Dec 1911 – 9 Apr 1933].

Mr. Isaac Mayfield. Mr. Mayfield died at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Kate Mayfield, in the Lecta country, Tuesday, night, at the age of 85 years.

He is survived by one son, Mr. Will Mayfield of Lecta, and two daughters, Mrs. John W. Myers of Hiseville and Mrs. H. T. Crenshaw of Glasgow.

Mr. Mayfield was a member of the Christian Church at Hiseville, and was one of the best men in the county, where he had spent his entire life.

Newspaper Morgue, continued:

The remains were laid to rest in the Browning burying ground yesterday, after funeral services conducted by Eld. Phy of this place.”

“A FAITHFUL TRIO” [Photograph included, unable to reproduce].

R. G. Spillman, Fountain Run, Ky. Mr. Spillman was born in Barren County in 1846, joined the Missionary Baptist Church at Peters Creek when he was 15 years old, was licensed to preach in 1867, and was ordained soon afterward. He has labored in Allen, Barren, Metcalfe and Warren Counties.

T J Ham, Bowling Green, KY. Mr. Ham was born in Allen County in 1847. His father, M. F. Ham, who came to Kentucky in 1806, was also a minister, preaching until his death at the age of 82. Mr. Ham entered the church in 1866, and was ordained to the ministry in 1876. Two years ago, on account of ill health, he resigned his pastorate but he still does evangelistic work. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, Bowling Green.

J P Brooks, Glasgow, KY. J. P. Brooks was born in Hart County, August 11, 1849. Licensed to preach by the Horse Cave Baptist Church. Preached his first sermon Nov. 1868, and was ordained by the Monroe Baptist Church on the third Saturday in Nov. 1873. He is the great-grandson of a pioneer Baptist preacher, Eld. Jacob Lock, on his mother's side, and also a grand-nephew of Baptist preachers on his mother's and his father's side, and besides has a brother, Rev. W. B. Brooks, who is a prominent Baptist preacher. He has organized and built up a number of strong churches in this section of Kentucky, as well as in other parts of the country. He has also written a great deal for the press, many of his articles having a wide circulation.

These three represent more than one hundred and fifty years of preaching. Who can estimate the good they have accomplished?”

**

REMEMBER OUR HERITAGE!

Just a reminder than the South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society recently

voted to reprint the popular volume, Barren County Heritage. Edited by Cecil Goode and Woody Gardner, it has remained a popular source of information on Barren County. However, before proceeding with the reprint, it has been brought to the Society's attention over the years that errors were inadvertently made in the 2nd printing – names, locations and miscellaneous. If you have a copy of this book and are aware of any errors, please write the Society at P O Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157 and bring it to our attention! Thanks!

Want To Send an E-Mail and save a stamp?

Two new services ... Ken Beard, Membership Chairman, has a special e-mail address for those interested in becoming members of the Society or who have questions about their membership. This is not a way to subscribe! You may contact Ken at sekhgs@glasgow-ky.com.

Also – if you have a query you would like to have placed in “Traces”, you may e-mail it to our co-editor, Sandi Gorin with the subject line being SCKY query. You may reach Sandi at: sgorin@srcb.blue.net

PAGES FROM THE PAST

Author unknown – 8 Mar 1939.

Pioneers Averse to Soldiering Had Substitutes
Aside from the task of getting settled in a new county, early pioneers were faced with another responsibility, that of going to war. With the War of 1812, in progress, many able bodied young men were drafted to serve.

Some of them were as willing to fight as to stay at home, but some felt that they were needed at home too gravely to leave. But the draft was no respecter of persons, and when the call came, all those who were called either had to march, or they had to find someone who had not been drafted, who was willing to take their place.

A Substitute Soldier. There were a number of people who hired someone to take their place. One of these was James Newell, a son of William Newell. And because of a peculiar circumstance arose in Newell for payment of

Substitute Soldier, continued:

the \$80, which remained unpaid on the bargain.

War Wouldn't Wait On Suit. While the suit was still in progress the war wouldn't wait, and James Newell was obliged to go and serve his six months under General Jackson in New Orleans. Mr. Newell refused to pay the balance, saying that the agreement he made called for six months service and it had not been fulfilled, and he entered a suit in Circuit Court, demanding return of the goods in the bargain already delivered and that the agreement he made and gave to Philomon Bass be produced in court [to] prove that it called for six months service, before the \$90.00 was paid.

The court called for the agreement but it developed that the agreement could not be produced, since Bass had torn it up, kept the note for \$90.00.

James Newell came into court and testified that when the order was received in Greensburg, to return home that Bass said he would keep the articles he had received in the bargain and would destroy agreement and collect in full, just the same as if he had served a full six months.

William Jenkins testified that the agreement should have been torn up. Bass had showed his willingness to fulfill the bargain by marching away and that had he been killed or captured the agreement offered no further compensation, and that he had been exposed to a great risk, with very little protection and compensation.

And so the legal battle raged, centering on the point as to whether the agreement was made to serve six months, or merely to replace the name of Newell on the first draft.

After dragging thru several courts, Bass finally won out in the suit, a jury deciding that he was entitled to full compensation, whether he went to war or not, since he demonstrated his willingness by starting with the troop, to take any risks involved.

(Bibliography: Case 72, Barren Circuit Court.

A FOLLOWER OF THE SHAKERS

February 23, 1939.

Back in the good old days, men had a method of feeling from "the time that binds" that is no longer available for them now. They could join the Shakers.

The Shakers were not active in this section, but they gained quite a following in Mercer and Logan counties. In case 30, of the Barren Circuit Court, is evidence of one happy home which was broken up by the call of the Shakers.

Extinct Grounds for Divorce. In the year 1812, Sally M. Bowles, of Logan county, sued her husband, William Bowles, of Logan county, for divorce, on the grounds that he had deserted her to join the Shakers. These Bowles were not the Bowles settlers of Barren county, but were in Logan county. Barren county became involved in the suit because the complainant, Sally M. Bowles, asked a change of venue from Logan county to Barren county, as she feared the presiding Judge of the Logan Circuit Court would not give her a fair hearing, as he was known to be prejudiced in favor of the Shakers. At one time this queer sect was sufficiently strong to exert a wide influence, even in the court in certain sections of Kentucky. All Kentuckians are familiar with historic "Shakertown," where the last of the Shakers lived and died.

Says Judge Prejudiced. The change of venue petition is as follows: "To the honorable Henry M. Brodner, one of the Judges of the General Court of Kentucky – Sally Bowles petitions that she has a chancery suit pending in the Logan Circuit Court because her husband has joined the Shakers. She believes it is impossible to get a fair trial in the Circuit Court of the Logan Circuit Court presides on account of his prejudices against the cause of your petitioner." [sic]

She goes on to ask that the case be heard by another court and Judge Brodner ordered the case sent to the Barren Circuit Court.

Evidently, the Logan County Judge was of the opinion that the deserted wives of the men who joined the Shakers should be a martyr to the cause, and not be freed of their marriage.

Shakers, continued:

Vows to Start Life Anew – Says Children Deserted. But Sally Bowles had no such intention. Her bill of complaint states that on Jan. 2nd, 1801, she was lawfully joined in matrimony with William Bowles, “but that two years previous to this suit, the defendant died in 1808 unite himself with a certain sect called the Shakers, whose creed, rules and doctrines require a renunciation of the marriage covenant and forbid a man and wife to dwell together in marriage.” She goes on to state that he had by said marriage, three children, two daughters and one son, all under 21, all unprovided for and she asked the court to grant her the property of her husband, along with a divorce, in order that she and her family may provide for themselves.”

The Logan county jury which investigated the case reported that Bowles did make some provision for his family, transferring to his wife “200 acres of and, being one half of his land, with a plantation and improvements thereon and gave up to her three head of cattle and part of his hogs and crop.”

But Sally Bowles evidently felt that, since he was going to be content with his secluded life among the Shakers, the rest of his days, that his family was entitled to all his possessions, and one could hardly blame her for that. It would seem that with Indians, wild beasts, and wildernesses, the pioneers were faced with enough hazards, in their lives, without working up a religion that tore homes apart, separated families and imposed further sacrifices. Yet such was the case. They were so accustomed to hardships that they thrived on them.

When the first frenzied fervor of that new religion wore down, it is to be wondered how many of them remained true thru life to their creed. How many were assailed with pangs of remorse for the home and children they had thrust out of their lives – left to battle for themselves in a land of hardships. How many, after a few months, came sheepishly home, realizing for the first time, how much their little worldly world meant to them.

It is hard to imagine the sort of personality that was capable of braving the dangers of the pioneer to establish new homes in a new country, and then to turn his back on all he had accomplished, for the sake of a sect that demanded renunciation of all those things he set out to accomplish.

**

Early Ferry Over Barren River at Bowling Green. March 6, 1939. One of the most traveled roads in this section in the early 1800's was the old Nashville road which led from Glasgow to Bowling Green and a coveted piece of land on this road was that tract where Barren river crossed the road, just this side of Bowling Green, because whoever owned that land operated a ferry. The ferry at this point was an important one and figured much in the early history of the county.

An old law suit concerning its ownership gives us much history concerning the ferry, and also shows us that there was much competition and rivalry to establish a ferry at this point. The land on which the first ferry on the old Nashville road was established, was first granted to William Croghan in 1783, in his land-office military warrant from Virginia. The patent from Virginia was dated April 13, 1787.

On June 22, 1896 the deed is recorded that William Croghan and Lucy, his wife, of Jefferson county, sold 450 acres of this tract to Abraham Rhaemer, according to the testimony of Thomas Middleton of Warren county, was the first one to establish and occupy the ferry where the Nashville road crosses the river.

Rhaemer lived in that part of Logan county which was made into Warren county and on the first day of May, 1798, the deed is recorded that Abraham Rhaemer and Sebilah his wife, of Warren county, sold the above tract of land to William Jones of Warren county.

Andrew McFadden Ferry. In the meantime, one Andrew McFadden, of Warren county, also started a ferry on the Nashville road, about three quarters of a mile below the mouth of Drakes Creek on which creek several of the first settlers of Warren county

established a settlement in 1797 and 1798 (Bib. Case 56 B.C.C.) There was considerable rivalry between these two ferries, which finally resulted in a law suit which was taken to the Court of Appeals for a decision to establish exclusive rights for operating a ferry on the Nashville road.

Court Rights to Ferry. The right to operate the ferry on the Rhaemer tract of land was lost when the Court of Appeals ruled against them. Before the decree was handed down, William Jones sold part of the land of Benjamin Lawless and Lawless said that the land he bought was guaranteed by Jones to have the ferry rights but that a defect in the deed prevented him from maintaining the rights. And so he sued Jones for selling the land under false claims.

Early Ferryman. Abraham Reece was hired to run the ferry from 1802 to 1806 and he testifies that he cleared from \$200 - \$300 each year above all expenses, in operating the ferry. Not such a princely sum nowadays, but then, that much cash went quite a far piece.

Free Ferry. Abraham Reece also indicated in his testimony that competition became so heated in the ferry business that a free ferry was operated, a few years later by Jacob Reece, 500 yards above the ferry he operated, on the Lawless land which resulted in ferrying no longer being a paying business.

It might be gathered from this testimony that the losers in the tilt with the law over ferry rights were determined that the victors in the case would enjoy little benefits from their victory and even went to the extent of running a free ferry for spite.

Jones' Settlers. The William Jones family which figured in the early ferry controversies came to Warren county from Scott county. William Jones died about May 3, 1813 before the conclusion of the law suit and his children are named in the suit as Allen Jones, William Jones, Nancy Jones, Frances Jones, Polly Donaldson, wife of Presley Donaldson, and his deceased son, John Jones, who died about Feb. 1813. William Jones, Jr., was executor of his father's estate.

Heirs of John Jones are named in 1813 as Fielding Jones, Armistead Jones, Letty Laws,

Delilah Thompson, and three infants under 21, Joseph Jones, Lewis Jones and Nancy Jones, for whom Fielding Jones was guardian. The wife of John Jones was named Elizabeth.

Bradford Lawless is named as a brother of Benjamin Lawless and Bradford Lawless, together with James Isbel, settled on the land involved by Benjamin Lawless in the ferry suit.

Bibliography: Case 55, Barren Circuit Court.

!!!! NOTE!!!!

Visitors are ALWAYS WELCOME to attend any of our historical society meetings. The location has been changed from the library to the Museum of the Barrens, 231 W Main St, Glasgow – one short block off the square.

Beckton News

BECKTON, Feb. 27.—Preaching services were held at Beech Grove Church, Sunday by Rev. Walter Church.

Mrs. C. H. Pace has returned home after undergoing treatment at the Samson Community Hospital.

Miss Mildred Greene was in Glasgow Saturday.

Mr. Walter Witt has mumps.

Miss Wanda Payne is ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bagby had as their week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, of Rocky Hill.

Miss Gertrude Landrum spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hackney Landrum, of Old Zion.

Mr. Milton Barrick, Jr., has returned to his studies at Park City after spending the week-end with his parents, Mr. and

Mrs. Milton Barrick, Sr.

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Q.u.e.r.i.e.s.

ADAMS-PULLIAM. Doing research on the Adams & Pulliam families in Barren C., my maternal grandparents. Leon William Pulliam md Alice Ora Adams 10 Mar 1896. Their ancestors were John W Pulliam who md Alice Linnie Evans in 1871; Thompson Pulliam md Sarah Owen 11 Nov 1839. Joseph Harvey Adams md Mary Ann Ferguson 4 Feb 1866; Hardin Cohorn Adams md Mary Ann Mansfield 9 Feb 1837; William Adams md Maragaret Kinslow 5 Jan 1815. William Adams' father was supposedly Elijah Adams, one of 8 brothers who immigrated from Holland about 1750-1760, all fought in the Revolutionary war and only 2 survived. Would appreciate any info on any of the persons in their families mentioned above. Dr Robert H. Shipp, 644 Oakland Hills Lane, Kerrville, TX 78028.

BRINEGAR-CREECH-DEAN-MOCABEE-THOMAS-PLANT-WYNN. Info needed Anna Brinegar Mocabee, David Mocabee, Elias Creech, James Dean, Jonothan Kelley, John Thomas, Thornton Plant, Acles Wynn. Lloyd Dean, 6770 U.S. 60 East, Morehead, KY 40351.

CRABTREE - LOWE: Alexander P. Crabtree lived in Barren Co. in the early 1800's. He md Elizabeth Lowe 1/31/1933 in Barren Co. Their family was James David, b. 12/25/1833; John R., b. 1838; Phoebe, b. 1839; Martha Susan, b 1844; Thomas B., b 1846; Joseph H, b 8/10/1849; Giles L. b 1852; A. S., b 4/4/1857; and E. B., b 1858. Alexander's father, James Crabtree, also resided in Barren Co. Would sincerely appreciate any information on this or any Crabtree family in Barren Co. Robert W. Crabtree, 308 Gwindle Rd, Gadsden, AL 35901-5618 or e-mail: crabby@peop.tdsnet.com

GREER-CLARK. Would like to hear from anyone doing research on Elizabeth (Betsy) Greer. She was a widow when she md Benjamin Clark in VA. Benjamin was a son of Benjamin Wilson Clark and Frances Ragsdale. Her daughter, Patsy Greer, married Joseph Clark, brother of Benjamin Clark on 8 Sept 1813 in Barren Co. In 1850, Elizabeth md John Moran in Barren Co. According to her will, Elizabeth died Oct/Nov 1853. Louise G. Johnson, 233 Hawkeegan Park, Frankfort, KY 40601-3912.

HALE/HAILE-PHILPOT: Joseph Hale/Haile married Franky Philpot on 15 Nov 1835 Green Co. KY. Her parents were William and Anna Philpot. One child, Willis Wayne Hale, is known to have been the son of Joseph and Franky (Philpot) Hale/Haile. Willis Wayne Hale md Martha Mahala Gibson 15 Dec 1859 in Grayson Co. KY. He served in the Civil War and later the family moved to Macoupin Co., IL. Need information about Joseph Hale/Haile and Franky Philpot, plus parents. Would like to exchange info with others researching Hale/Haile and Philpot names. Karen McCullough, 1510 Fanchon St, Wheaton, IL 60187-2424 or e-mail: RVBP01.Prodigy.com.

A THANK YOU!

Dear Members of the Historical Society: I would like to thank you for the copy of Historical Trip through Barren County, Kentucky that you recently donated to Glasgow High School. It has been placed in the library and is already being used for research!

From a librarian's standpoint, this book is extremely well-done. The research is thorough, the organization is easy to follow, and the various indexes are invaluable. I know that this book will be used a great deal in the years to come.

As a history major in college, I am especially glad that you have provided this book. Students' knowledge and appreciation of history should begin at the local level. This book, and the Traces publication that you also give us, help make history come alive for Glasgow High School students.

On behalf of the students and faculty of Glasgow High, I thank you for your generous donations. The entire school community uses and appreciates your gifts. Sincerely, Carol S. Pike, Librarian, Glasgow High School, 1601 Columbia Ave., Glasgow, KY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, centering around Barren County. Annual dues are \$12.00.

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 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.

Exchange of TRACES with other Societies or publications is acceptable and welcome.

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

Meetings are held monthly, except December, at the Museum of the Barrens West Main Street, Glasgow, fourth Thursday, 7:00 pm. Interesting and informative programs are planned for each meeting and your supportive attendance is always welcome.

Back Issues of TRACES are available. Our supplies of the following are all gone: Vol 1, Nos 1-4 (1973), Nos 1-4 (1974), Vol 3, Nos 1 and 4 (1981); 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 can be purchased as long as the supply lasts at \$3.00. Back issues will be mailed with our regular quarterly mailing.

Correspondence of any type that requires a reply must contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address to: South Central Kentucky Historical & Genealogical Society, P O Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

NEITHER TRACES NOR THE EDITOR ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPINIONS OR ERRORS IN FACTS OR JUDGMENT EXPRESSED BY THE CONTRIBUTORS. ERRORS BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION WILL BE CORRECTED AS SPACE PERMITS.

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