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Honoring the Confederate Soldiers of Barren County, Kentucky

August 8, 1998

Glasgow City Cemetery

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

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ON THE COVER

Honoring the Confederate Soldiers of Barren County Kentucky
Honoring the Confederate Soldiers of Barren County, Kentucky, 8 August 1998, Glasgow Municipal Cemetery.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans recently honored twelve veterans at a ceremony at the Glasgow Municipal Cemetery, many of the soldiers being members of the Orphans Brigade. The ceremony was conducted by men of the Captain Ben Hardin Helm Camp #1703 at Elizabethtown, KY, assisted by the Emilie Todd Helm Chapter #5, Order of Confederate Rose, also of Elizabethtown. They arrived early in work clothes and, with the temperature 91 degrees, spent several hours laying stones. They dug, placed the stones, cemented and cleaned. When the ceremony began, 7 of the men, in full woolen uniforms and holding their muskets stood at attention while another member read a brief history of the individual they were honoring. A Confederate flag and a carnation were placed at each grave. There was period of singing, prayer and a 21-gun salute for each soldier. When asked about their organization, the message is always: “It’s not us to be honored, it’s the soldier!” “The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South’s decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.”

Why the Organization? It is to preserve the history and legacy of these soldiers, heroes, many times mere boys. It is their desire that future generations won’t forget the sacrifice they made and why the war was fought. The SCV is made up of direct male heirs of the Confederate Veterans. It is patriotic, non-political and determined to present a correct history of the Civil War in the Confederate effort. Membership can be obtained through either direct or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be documented genealogically. The minimum age for membership is 12.

What does the organization do? The SCV conducts sessions at the local, state, and national levels. Part of their efforts include marking Confederate soldier’s graves, giving historical reenactments, scholarly publications, and regular meetings to discuss the military and political history of the War Between the States. This is done by local units called camps. They have annual conventions, publish newsletters and a multitude of other activities. Working with other historical groups, it is not affiliated with any other group other than the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, composed of male descendants of the Southern Officers Corps.

If you would like more information about the Sons of Confederate Veterans, call 1-800-MY-SOUTH, or 1-800-MY-DIXIE. Or write: International Headquarters, Sons of Confederate Veterans, P O Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402-0059. The SCV also maintains a wonderful web site at: http://www.scv.org/ which explains more of the services and goals of the organization which includes, among other things, genealogical research services. For $5.00 they will go through their files and help the descendant find information on the soldier. A full explanation will be found on their page.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans:
"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." (Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906)

Those honored in the ceremony:

William M. Steenbergen  William Dickinson
William W. Franklin   John A. Murray
Luke Chenault         Franklin Gorin, Jr.
Ambrose S. Clayton    Alonzo E. Peden
E. M. Smith           Jack Lewis
Fountain C. Carter    John H. Yancey
Photographs courtesy of the Glasgow Daily Times, Ronnie Ellis, Photographer

Photograph #1 Three of the Guards in Prayer:
(Left to right): Bill Ralls, Lester Crosswhite, Joey Oller.

Photograph #2 – At Attention: (Left to right):
Gary Belk, Chris Long, Jim Bowen, Bill Ralls, Lester Crosswhite, Joey Oller.
Sons of Confederate Veterans continued:

Those participating in the ceremony included:

Tim Bowman, Commander GBH Helm Camp
Gary Bell, Chaplain
Michele Cull, Vice-President, EThelm Chapter
Joey Oller, State Adjutant of the Kentucky Division.
Color Guard

This program was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Jimmie Simmons, late of Glasgow.
Special thanks were given to: Mr. Scott Fife, Ms. Sandi Gorin, Mr. Paul Bragg, Mrs. Darlene Mercer.

Do They Still Love Us In Dixie?
(Read by Darlene Mercer).

Do they love you still in Dixie?
Ah, how they love you still!
The deathless courage of your lives
Makes ever true heart thrill
And beat with loving warmth and price
At deeds so nobly done;
So shall it be throughout the years
Till quick and dead are one.

Do they love you still in Dixie?
Ah, could you have a doubt
That Dixie sons of Dixie sires
Would ever turn about
And worship at a lesser shrine
Than that you raised so high?
Its matchless glory cannot wane,
Its stars yet pierce the sky.

Do they love you still in Dixie?
Ah, can they e'er forget
How nobly strove those ranks of gray
When hope's fair sun had set,
And bleeding died their cause to save,
Nor dying won the day,
Though cause more just man e'er has known
Or deadlier yet the fray?

Yes, we love you still in Dixie!
You and your sweethearts, too,
For your sweethearts are our mothers
Can you doubt that we are true?
Though your ranks now fast are melting
And the Stars and Bars are furled,
Yet the South will live forever
In the glory of your world.

Biographies as read for some of the veterans honored and forwarded the SCV:

Washington Luke Chenault enlisted at Camp Green River on Sept. 26, 1861. Apparently he could not write, since all pay vouchers and receipt rolls, as well as his oath of allegiance at the end of the war were signed with an “X”, identified as “signs by mark”. According to Ed Porter Thompson, he fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Stone River, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas. On July 1, 1864, he was severely wounded while on the skirmish line at the Chattahoochee River. He recuperated in the Buckner Hospital in Newman, Georgia. Luke surrendered in Atlanta on May 9, 1865. He was identified at that time as being 6 feet 1 inch tall and having blue eyes, light hair and a fair complexion. Although originally from Hardin County, he apparently moved to Glasgow after the war.

CLAYTON, A. S., 6th Kentucky Infantry, Company E. June 22, 1884 – Feb 18, 1924.
Ambrose Clayton followed “Old Joe” into Confederate service in October of 1861 when he was only 17 years old. He was hospitalized while the army was in Bowling Green but recovered and left the state with them in February, 1862. In spite of his youth, he fulfilled his year's enlistment, but was discharged for being under age in November of 1862.

DICKINSON, William, Lieutenant, 6th Kentucky Infantry, Company D. August 28, 1845 – November 3, 1890. Will Dickinson claimed to be 21 years old when he enlisted but in reality, he was only 16. When he was offered a discharge for being under age in July of 1862, he refused and remained with the company. In February 1863 he was promoted from Corporal to 2nd Lieutenant. He fought at Vicksburg, Stone River, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta, at Peachtree, Intrenchment and Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro. He was detailed by Col. John C. Wickliffe to return to Kentucky and recruit a company of men in November, 1864, but he was unable to rejoin the regiment before the war ended. He surrendered on May 28, 1865.
Sons of Confederate Veterans continued:

According to his parole, Will Dickinson had dark hair and dark complexion, hazel eyes and stood 5 feet 11 inches tall. Perhaps, because of his age, he seemed to have grown during the war. His height at enlistment was recorded at 5 feet 4. Lt. Dickinson was among the members of the Orphan Brigade who attended General Helm’s reburial in Elizabethtown in 1884.

FRANKLIN, William W. 1842-1920. Enlisted at the age of 19, was transferred to Company E from Company F in April of 1862. He was appointed Corporal and then promoted to Sergeant in 1862. He fought at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rock Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas where he was permanently disabled on May 28, 1864. He recuperated in the hospital in Forsyth, Georgia, but apparently was still having trouble with the wound at the end of February when he was readmitted to the hospital. He was in Selma when the war came to an end and he was surrendered with Gen. Richard Taylor’s command. He attended General Helm’s reburial.

GORIN, Franklin, Jr., 2nd Kentucky (Duke’s) Cavalry, January 21, 1830 - January 21, 1866. Son of Franklin Gorin who was one-time owner of Mammoth Cave. Franklin, Sr. had signed as surety on his oath of allegiance to the Union. While on a trip back to Memphis, TN to where Frank, Jr. then lived, he found his wife and baby burned to death at the hands of a band of guerrillas. In a time of depression, he enlisted in September, 1861 and was detailed as quartermaster in August of 1862. He was shown present through December of 1862. The family located him and brought him back to Glasgow where he died 4 years later on his birthday. President Johnson awarded him a full pardon.

PEDEN, Alonzo, 14th Kentucky Cavalry, Company A. March 13, 1847 - May 29, 1929. Alonzo Peden was a boy indeed. He was captured near Buffington, Ohio on July 19, 1863. He was originally held at Camp Morton, Indiana, and was sent to Camp Douglas, IL on August 17, 1863. He was allowed to take the oath “by order of priest” and was released on January 27, 1864, when he was not yet 17 years of age.

SMITH, E. M., 6th Kentucky Infantry, Company F. April 15 1830 - Mar 12, 1905. According to Orphan Brigade Historian, Ed Porter Thompson, E. M. Smith resigned in May of 1862, after taking part in the battle of Shiloh. Before he could return home, however, he was arrested by the Federals and imprisoned. Like so many Southern soldiers, his health was broken by the inhuman treatment at the prison and he was desperately ill when finally released. He returned home to Glasgow where he died at the home of William Rogers.

It must be noted that the Sons of the Confederate Veterans knew that “The Old Reb”, John Murray was particularly fond of a particular type of candy and the song “Dixie.” Before the stone was placed at his grave, a bag of candies and a small music box which played “Dixie” was placed under the stone and placed in cement.

THE GALVANIZED YANKEES
(Sandi Gorin from KYRESEARCH)

I first heard this term a few years ago and filed it away in the back of my mind as an interesting topic to pursue. Having been born and raised a Yankee, it has been a slow process for me to learn the “other side of the story.” A few days ago, I found a most wondrous book at our bookstore entitled the “Galvanized Yankees”, by Dec Brown, University of Nebraska Press, © Copyright 1963, (originally published by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, IL). After reading much in this book, I went on a search to see if Kentucky troops were involved and if their names were to be found. This led me to web searches and contact with several organizations and yes, Kentucky was definitely involved, and no, no rolls exist. Let’s take a look at those Galvanized Yankees and see who they were and what they did.

Who Were They? The Galvanized Yankees were “former soldiers of the Confederate States of America, who had worn gray or butternut before they accepted the blue uniform of the United States Army in exchange for freedom from prisons where many of them had endured much of the war. Sent to the Western frontier so they would not meet their former comrades in battle, they
soon found a new foe, the Plain Indians. So begins the introduction to the above named book.

These soldiers, whose name we will explain later, marched as soldiers across the west between September 1864 and November 1866. Their lives were never the same as before, but to these honorable men, it was a far better choice than dying in a Yankee prison. However, many of them just prolonged their lives some, for many were killed by the Indians, by epidemics, disease or froze to death. It is said that a small percentage of the men deserted, but a much lower percentage than those who had deserted the Union ranks during the war. (Ella Lonn, During the Civil War, 1928, p. 226.) Those who survived many times remained in the west, sometimes changing their names. Some went home.

The Name: The name “Galvanized Yankees” appeared slowly. Along the border states during the Civil War, allegiances were divided between the North and South. Confederates in this area called their neighbors to the north “Home-made Yankees.” In northern prisons where many of the Confederates were held, the Rebel prisoners were known as “Condemned Yankees.” Supposedly, according to the author of this work, the name “Galvanized Yankees” was first used for a Union soldier who turned Confederate and in 1865, a General Dodge used this term when speaking of some prisoners in Alton, IL.

The Beginnings: There was a need found for men who could go to the western frontier to restore law and order and to wear many hats in the ever-expanding development of the United States. General Benjamin Butler had written President Abraham Lincoln who approved of the idea and tours were made of the northern prisons where Confederate soldiers were held. Called then “United States Volunteers”, six regiments were recruited from prisons at Port Lookout, Rock Island, Alton, Camp Douglas, Chase and Morton. It was noted that some of the men recruited were Irish and German, but most were native Americans from the hill country of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky with a smattering from Virginia to Louisiana. By the time this program was in full swing, there were 6,000 Galvanized Yankees. These were divided into six regiments.

Their assignments: As varied as the individuals who volunteered was their assignments. The 2nd and 3rd Regiments restored stage and mail service between the Missouri River and California; escorted supply trains on the Oregon and Santa Fe Trail; rebuilt telegraph lines destroyed by the Indians between Fort Kearney and Salt Lake City. The 5th & 6th Regiments carried mail, escorted Colonel James Sawyer’s Wagon Road Expedition to Montana; served at outposts. The 1st Regiment held off the Sioux at various settlements along the Mississippi River. The 1st & 4th Regiments manned five separate forts, fought the Indians, opened up new stage coach routes across the Kansas plains. Some fought on the Little Blue, the Sweetwater, Midway, Fort Dodge, Platte Bridge. They guarded the Union Pacific Railroad. They rescued white women who had been kidnapped by the Indians.


Kentucky men: As noted earlier, no rosters were kept. The only printed source I have that includes any Kentuckians by name is the book cited at the beginning of this tip. It is noted that many had served with Morgan’s men. I will list those shown:

Private John Blackburn, 21 years old, of Pike County, KY died from chronic diarrhea. He appears to have been serving with the 6th Iowa Cavalry, but it is unclear. His company commander wrote: “A good and faithful soldier.”

Companies C and D, 5th U. S. Volunteers: had eight Kentuckians, not named except Private John McKinney of Kentucky who was shown as age 43, one of the oldest volunteers.
Galvanized Yankees, continued:

Captain Henry Palmer took charge of a detachment at Fort Leavenworth in 1861, to command the 11th Ohio Cavalry, sixty men, "every one of them lately Confederate soldiers with John Morgan on his raid into Ohio" It was later noted that there were 60 Kentuckians with him who he found as experienced raiders. This ground fought the Indians near Big Sandy Station.

Author Brown cites from possibly 100 other books that contain information on the Galvanized Yankees. Also, the URL for the Company I, 3rd Ohio is shown below – it will link you to many other web sites:
http://www.coffev.com/mmbrwolf/co-i.html

The Secret Room


Your editors would like to find further information on this house; if any of are readers are familiar with this story, would you please contact us?

"The early 1930's were not good to my grandmother. About all she had left were her memories of her childhood at the old home place. In Grandmother's case the old home was a farm outside Glasgow, Kentucky. This was the center of her universe and now, in 1937, we were all going on vacation there for a visit.

"People today accept a vacation as a God-given right, but in the Depression a vacation was a major event to be planned, discussed, and saved for. Those going were my grandmother, my mother, myself, and our boarder. Mother and Father had divorced, and the boarder had been with us for the past seven or eight years and was considered one of the family. He would do most of the driving and pay for the gasoline.

"As I counted off the days, Grandma made the wait even longer by telling me that when we reached Glasgow I would see a big secret. I'd ask, "What secret?" but she would only say that I would have to wait.

"I'd like to say that the trip down to Glasgow from Louisville was all fun and excitement, but that would be far from the truth. Less than twenty miles out of Louisville, the family found out that I had car sickness. By the time we reached Glasgow I was a hot, sick, and irritable little boy who was making life miserable for all around him.

"Then the second blow fell: I saw the old home place. I had expected it to look like a Georgia plantation with high columns and wide verandas. But the house was none of this. Its current owners had not been able to spare a lot of money for upkeep, and to a city boy used to urban newness, it seemed shabby and rundown.

"But there was a cold pitcher of lemonade and an electric fan in the living room. Grandma asked if I would like to see the bedroom. I didn't really want to see a bedroom, but I was pushed upstairs and into a chamber dominated by a large bed and little else. The headboard of the bed stood solid into the rear wall, and my grandmother told me I was to push against the top left of it. After one missed push, I made part of the headboard slide back into the wall.

"The owner of the house came upstairs with a flashlight, and I looked into my first secret panel. I was told I could go in, but all I could see was cobwebs, and I decided I could see all I wanted from the bed. As I shone the light in, Grandma told me that this passage went around the chimney and was three feet wide by three and a half feet tall. The only way in or out was by way of the bed.

"Grandma explained that after thinking hard on the subject, her granddaddy had decided that slavery was wrong. Being a man who acted on his beliefs, he had built this room and become part of the underground railroad, helping runaway slaves to freedom.

"Then Grandma gave me a warning. Although the Civil War (or rather the War Between the States) had been over for more than seventy years, feelings for the lost cause still ran high. If the purpose of the secret passage were known, we might no longer be socially accepted in Glasgow. I had to promise never to say a word about it.
“That night and for a hundred of nights after, I dreamed of being Great-Great-Granddaddy's helper taking those slaves toward freedom. Mother and Grandma promised that we would come back again to see more of the farm’s secrets; but it was not to be.

“The 1930’s kept us too poor for another vacation, and then came Pearl Harbor. The boarder was drafted and later came home to marry my mother. Grandma did not get back to Glasgow until the late 1940’s. By then the owners had sold the property, and the house had been torn down for an industrial plant. Granddaddy’s secret passage was gone forever.

“I never knew my grandmother’s granddaddy, or any of the blacks he helped to spirit North; but occasionally in dreams I still go back to Glasgow to help Great-Great-Granddaddy.”

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
By Sandi Gorin - KYRESEARCH

The previous article mentioned the Underground Railroad. There was one in Barren County and your editors would be interested in hearing from anyone who had more information on its locations, etc. in Barren County and our adjoining counties.

The Underground Railroad was neither "underground" nor a "railroad," but was a loose network of aid and assistance to fugitives from bondage. It is said that likely as many as one hundred thousand enslaved persons may have escaped during the time frame between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Another discovery to me is that the Underground Railroad existed much prior to the Civil War from which we often date this subject. It was a protest against slavery dating back to the end of the Revolutionary War and perhaps earlier. It is a fascinating, heart-rendering story of the sacrifices, and often death, of an enslaved people who wanted one thing—freedom.

The story beings with the transporting of Africans to our continent. It is said that approximately twelve million Africans were transported across the Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere in the 400 years from 1450 to 1850, with only about 5 percent of this number were brought to British North America and to what later would become the United States. The greatest influx arrived between the years 1680 and 1808.

A great debate took place in the United States Congress in 1819 and 1820 to determine if the state of Missouri should enter the Union as a slave or free state. It is obvious that the Congress realized that this problem had to be dealt with! The American Colonization Society was begun which wanted federal government funds to pay the costs of settling free blacks in an African colony they founded and called Liberia. Abolitionists were divided over strategy and tactics. Many of the abolitionists became part of the organized Underground Railroad. Not all abolitionists were looking out for the interest of the slaves; some wanted the money to go to political action. Many of the southerners were irate when they learned that escaping slaves received assistance from so many sources and that they lived and worked in the North and Canada. A Fugitive Slave Act was passed in 1850 making both possible and profitable to hire slave catchers to find and arrest runaways.

Who Were the Runaways? The numbers and ages were many; anyone who was abused or brutalized was a candidate. “Maroon" Societies were formed in North Carolina and Virginia, in Louisiana and in the mountain areas of Kentucky and Tennessee. These were simply “safe houses” for refugees. Many escaped Blacks intermarried with the Creeks and other Indian tribes during their stay there, including the Muscogees. Many of these later were known as the “Seminoles" which translated means “runaway." The age of the runaway male slave was between 16 and 35 years and more males ran away than females and children. The latter definitely did escape however, but their numbers were less and it is written that they were more likely to be captured.

What Did the Runaways Do If They Reached Freedom? A majority of the runaways found work as field hands and soon found they were as greatly mistreated as before. That which they had hoped to escape had followed them. In the urban areas, many runaways fared a
Underground Railroad, continued:

little better and could find work as hired hands, household servants. However, they were poorly paid and their life was still a desperate one in most instances.

How Did the Runaway Slave Escape? Schemes for escape were random, but as well thought out as possible. Holidays, weekends, during harvest and possibly while the masters were at church were the favorite times. This was a time when the masters were busy or distracted and not paying as close attention to their slaves. They hoped that the event they had chosen would give them a one or two day lead before this absence was noted. A code system was devised by many slaves so they could signal each other of pending dangers or of their plans on leaving. Some of the most well used were: "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Steal Away to Jesus," and "Go Down Moses" carried coded messages related to escape. They didn’t have time to take much with them in the way of food or clothes. They walked during the night time and hid out during the day time when they could be more easily spotted. Having no compasses, they were led by the North Star – because north led to freedom. Moss grows on the north side of trees – thus this was another guide for them on cloudy nights. They had to stay off the well traveled paths, could not normally use railroads or other conveyances. They traversed the little country lanes, sloshed through swamps, cut their way through dense forests. If they felt secure enough, they sometimes dared to go by wagon, steamship or train. The fugitives also tried to disguise their appearance. Women often dressed up as men and vice versa. The lighter colored Blacks often passed themselves off as whites. Some pretended to just “doing their master’s business” and acting as his “gopher.”

The runaway hopefully could find sympathetic whites on their long trek. If they were fortunate enough, they could find someone willing to offer them food or shelter at secret stations along the way. These stations were spotted along the trial from ten to thirty miles apart and the signal was often a single candle showing through a cabin’s window or a lantern burning in the front yard. The runaways would scamper toward the station and seek a good night’s rest in the attic. Some stations had secret rooms; some let the slaves sleep in caves or in trenches to avoid detection.

When the Fugitive Slave Law was passed in 1850, it became profitable for the white citizens to capture runaway slaves. This eliminated the safe haven of the north. Slave owners were encouraged to turn in runaway slaves they had captured and even the free blacks were placed in harm’s way. New routes were established, leading not only just “north” but extending into Canada and Mexico. By the time the 1850’s were drawing to a close, the split between north and south grew wider. The Underground Railroad continued throughout the Civil War.

Kentucky Activities: According to the Kentucky Encyclopedia, the counties with the largest slave populations were all location within 125 miles of the Ohio River. This was a seven-mile stretch that separated the slave from freedom. Kentucky attempted to stop the escape by a law in 1798 which organized patrols to stop the escapees. It was said to be a hard decision for the slave – many times he had to leave his family behind and the route was treacherous. Many times when the Kentucky slave escaped to “freedom” across the Ohio, they went from the frying pan into the fire. The 1850 US Census shows 86 fugitives from Kentucky's 210,981 slaves; by 1860, only 119 escapees! A few notable white men who helped the slaves included Calvin Fairbanks and Delia A Webster along with Black men Horace Morris and Elijah Anderson. Some of the most noted refugees who found their way to freedom included Josiah Henson (Mason County), Henry Bibb (Trimble County) and Lewis Clarke (Madison County). The rest of the refugees for the most part are lost in the dust of the trails they trod on their way to freedom.

Nothing is truly known on the slaves from this area who escaped to their freedom. It must be noted that many slaves made it to freedom on their own, without any assistance from the white population. Many of them reached the life of freedom they so desperately and deservedly desired.

Galvanized Yankees, continued:

Encyclopedia, 1992; and the following web sites:
http://www.nps.gov/undergroundrr/ugsum.htm
http://www.nlica.on.ca/csonaii/UNDERGROUN D.htm

One Spooky Graveyard

(Contributed by William Lester Thomas)

On a bluff overlooking Buck Creek and the old Sulphur Well Hotel area there is a large and very old graveyard, dating back to 1798 when then Warren County encompassed the area. It is where that old surveyor, Scout, and survivor of the Blue Licks massacre, Valentine Dickerson and family are buried.

Several incidents occurred in that area to lend some credence to various happenings reported at the graveyard as observed by old timers of past.

1. "Old Valentine" along with Hugh McGary had, with tomahawk and sword in hand, chopped their way thru many Indian raids and lived to a ripe old age of 85 when he died, 1835.

2. A great grandson of Valentine, Asa Lewis, while serving as a volunteer confederate soldier was singled out by C. S. A. General Braxton Bragg so as to vent his revenge on Kentuckians and was murdered by firing squad on the outskirts of Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1862 and buried therein, unmarked and never relocated.

3. Another great grandson of Valentine, while a teenager at home in the Dickerson house, was gathered up by a passing Civil War unit, conscripted, marched off and saw the war end while he was in Georgia. Being discharged there with no money, no horse, he stayed rather than risk walking back to Kentucky and John Lawrence was never seen by family again.

4. A man from Allen County by the name of Weaver had for many years crossed Barren River and visited the Buck Creek people, all the time drinking whiskey bought, most heavy, and then would proceed to take advantage of them and took liberty of the local girls and women until he passed out, slept it off, and left. But his last visit was during sorghum molasses making time at the main forks of Buck Creek at Frank Lawrence and Daniel Butlers’ places where he was much drunk by the time he arrived at the sorghum mill, and to show off his fearless spirit, he proceeded to urinate in the Sorghum pan and ruined that life giving sweetener the people had worked hard for. This was the end, the straw that broke the camel’s back, the people tolerated abuse, disgracing their women, but “to ruin a pan of sorghum was too much!” Weaver was led and cajoled to go spend the night with Jim Settles on the hill, whereupon the Settles and Wiltshire women kept pouring whiskey to him, and when he passed out, according to Glasgow newspapers, men entered, told Mr. Settles to leave while they killed old Weaver. Another version was told to me by Henry Payne, a resident of the area and was 6 yrs. old at the time (1878). When the Wiltshire women, tired of his abuses killed him and with hatchets cut him into “pork chop” size pieces, wrapped him in a quilt, drug him out the ridge and dumped him in a vertical cave, (sink hole) on now Jesse Butler's place. The body parts were located when a neighbor, Bob Lawrence, kept seeing Weaver's little dog run thru the bushes and peer over into the sink hole and whine for its master. As a record of fact, Barren Circuit Court refused to try the case saying it didn’t demand a felony trial and remanded it back to a local Justice of the peace. Henry Payne said the neighbors themselves tried the women, said they had rid the area of a miserable excuse for a man but to ward off any interference by Glasgow authorities, the Wiltshire women sold out and went west to Tulsa, OK and to Texas, never tried by anyone except neighbors. To this day the hole is known as the “Weaver Hole.”
One Spooky Graveyard, continued:

5. Many times thru the years several residents have seen a “gaseous ball” of fire come up the hill by way of low ground in a branch, break out across the open field to the South and West of the Dickerson/Lawrence graveyard, proceed across the field, about chest to head high of a normal man, then disappear in the brush of the graveyard.

Since the entry is from the South, many have said that it is the ghost of Asa Lewis, the murdered soldier looking to rest with his relatives; while others would say “old Weaver” is again coming among them to terrorize and intimidate the people buried there, while others believe that young soldier John Lawrence has finally left Georgia and come home, or it could be an old Indian chief come to look up and tomahawk, “old Valentine.”

My father, educated little, but of practical thoughts and scared of nothing I e’er saw, would say that a gaseous ball from old abandoned oil wells over the hill would come up when the atmosphere was right (usually dark and foggy night) and with the general south west breeze, it traveled north cast across the field and dropped out of sight thru the graveyard on the bluff.

Another time one of my brothers, Calvin, and a neighbor were walking home at night and as they neared the graveyard, a what would seem to be a faceless rider whipped his horse by them, jumped upon the bank and disappeared in the brush of the graveyard as a cavalry trooper of days gone by would. The neighbor was scared speechless but my brother didn’t think another thing of it as if it was a normal occurrence! Calvin, like my father, was not easily scared.

The Dickerson/Lawrence/Buck Creek graveyard is at the end of Littrel road overlooking Buck Creek on the Bessie Mae Jones farm. Most observers of this gaseous phenomenon are now gone, since no one lives below that area now.

Only a few that I know of now still live, but one thing is for sure, once the people were buried there, no relatives ever visited or decorated the graves unless the sun was shining bright and they left before nightfall in a hurry!

For me, I would go with the “wronged and murdered” soldier. Asa Lewis looking for solace, or Weaver and the Devil still seeking to maraud the area or, could it be John Lawrence coming home?

We Miss You, Mama

(Recently presented at a monthly meeting of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society meeting by author, Eugonda Wyatt of Scottsville, KY and included in the “Broomsedge Chronicles.”)

As told by Alene Brown, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1997.

“It was the fall of 1944, and Alene Simpson, the fifth child born to Euke and Daisy Simpson, was eleven years old. Alene had four older brothers: Robert and Bill, who lived at home, and Amos and David, who were away serving time in the armed forces. She also had four younger sisters: Louise, Mary, Rebecca Elizabeth, and Joyce Ann. Alene’s father worked for the county road department. Daisey, her mother, was a housewife who worked hard at taking care of her family. The little house they lived in in Bowling Green, Kentucky, had only four rooms, but there was a lot of love radiating in their little house. Daisy had never spent any time away from her children. When she told them she was going to the hospital to have a hysterectomy, they were upset and didn’t want her to leave. She assured them they would be taken care of by their aunt who was coming to visit them. They all tried to be brave. They kissed her tearfully as their mama told them she would only be gone a few days, but in the middle of that cool fall night, their lives changed forever.

“The day of Daisy’s surgery was November 28, 1944. Everyone in the house was asleep when young Alene was awakened in the middle of the night by her daddy and two of her brothers, Robert and Bill, as they came in the front door. She listened quietly as she heard whispering, and her little heart pounded with fear when she heard her daddy
We Miss You Mama, continued:

crying. She knew then that something bad had happened to her mama. Her thoughts were running wild with questions as she quickly eased into the living room where she saw everyone in tears.

“She asked fearfully, “What’s wrong?”

“Her daddy, in a voice choked with tears, said “Alene, go back to bed and try to get some sleep; we’ll talk in the morning.”

“She reluctantly went back to bed where she tossed and turned and strained to hear the conversation outside her bedroom. As the night turned into day, she finally gave up and let the tears flow, realizing she would never see her mama alive again. Her sisters woke up, and they all went into the living room.

“Her daddy was sitting quietly in a chair. When he saw the girls, he got up and hugged them all tightly. He told them, “Sit down. I have some bad news.”

“Euke tried to break the news to his young daughters as gently as he knew how. He told them, “Your mama died due to complications of her surgery.

“They could hardly believe what they were hearing. They screamed and cried hysterically. Alene’s daddy, her brothers, and her aunt tried to console the girls, but nothing could take away the pain they were feeling. They were devastated; this could not be true. Their mother could not be dead and gone from them forever.

‘Within minutes after Euke had told the girls the shocking news, people were knocking at the door. The older daughters of Daisy’s sister came to get the house ready for the viewing of the body. They cleaned the house and hung new curtains in the living room. The house was beginning to fill up with people, but nothing could take away the pain they were feeling. They were devastated; this could not be true. Their mother could not be dead and gone from them forever.

The director of the funeral home opened the casket to make sure everything was right before any of them looked at her. Alene, her daddy, and her brothers and sisters held hands tightly as they walked to the casket. They cried and begged their mama, “Please wake up.”

“Alene tried to be brave for her younger sisters, but when Joyce Ann, who was eighteen months old, touched her mama’s face and said, “Mama’s pretty; Mama’s pretty,” Alene broke down and cried uncontrollably. She cried until the tears would not come anymore. There were many people in the little four-room house; the yard was also full of people. There were cars lined up all around the block; people were coming to pay their respects. Her mama’s body was at home for two days; then she was laid to rest at the Bethel Cemetery in Bowling Green, Kentucky. The loneliness in Alene’s heart was overwhelming.

“The days were long and full of hard work for Alene after her mother died. At eleven years old, she was the oldest girl, so she had the responsibility of taking care of the household chores and also caring for her brothers and sisters. The baby, Joyce Ann, was a sickly child and required special attention. Alene carried her on her hip all the time. Alene was in the sixth grade, so she took care of as many chores as she could until time to go to school. Her daddy would wake her at five o’clock every morning to make biscuits and fix breakfast for the family. An older woman who lived close by would come to their house and care for the younger children until Alene came home from school. There were days Alene felt she could not handle things; she was so exhausted.

“She said, “At those times, I could feel the presence of my mother.”

“There were families that pleaded with Euke to let them take the youngest kids home with them and raise them, but Euke wouldn’t let any of them go.

“He said, “No matter how hard times get for us, I want to keep us all together.” Their daddy worked hard to provide for them. Alene’s older brothers also helped out financially with the family. They worked
We Miss You Mama, continued:

together to see that the family had plenty to eat and the necessary things.

"Daisy and her children had always attended church regularly, so Euke insisted they keep to this tradition and began attending church with them. Euke was strict with the family but all of the children knew they were loved dearly. Every night, the family members would lie in their beds and quietly cry themselves to sleep at their loss of their precious mother and wife. They knew in their hearts that an angel in heaven was watching over them."

A Time To Act!

Submitted by Mae Evelyn Cheatham Marcum.


"For some time past, there have been rumors here that policeman Thurman was in grave danger of assassination, that he was a marked man, an officer doomed to death by the lawless elements, the bootleggers, the whiskey sellers, and their following.

"Groups of citizens get together to discuss present conditions and invariably close the discussion with the agreement that Thurman is in danger of assassination for the soul purpose and simple reason he is doing his duty without fear or favor.

"Such a condition is an indication against the whole community. It is a reflection upon every decent citizen of Glasgow, it means law and order are in a death grapple with the lawless forces that will stop at nothing to achieve their end result, even murder is in the air and is being considered that it is purposed to sell whiskey in Glasgow, no matter what law or public sentiment is.

"The time is come when all good citizens must stand together and must back their officers to the last extremity. At a meeting of the city council Tuesday night, May 5th, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published in the city papers; whereas, there seems to be a disposition prevalent within the criminally inclined element of some of our citizens to disregard the ordinances of our city, and to deliberately violate the local option laws of the city, and it further appears, and has recently come to our ears, that certain persons within the city, who have conspired together to intimidate our officers in the full performance of their duties, especially our efficient Robert Thurman.

"Therefor be is resolved: that is the purpose and destination of the city council to stand behind him the performance of his duties and if necessary to use the power at our command to protect him and to assist him in bringing to justice all violators of the penal laws of the city. It is further resolved: that any appointee of this council who fails to assist him in bringing the law breakers to justice or fails to do his whole duty, will at once, when convinced of that act after a full investigation, be discharged by us, in fact we are determined that the law of Glasgow will be enforced and that all officers, over whom we have any contact shall be protected in the performance of their duty, without fear or favor.

"Should he or they fail, will at once, as the law authorizes, dismiss them and appoint someone who will do their duty. /s/ J. S. Lecch, Mayor.

"The city council is evidently fully alive to the gravity of the situation and is intending to do its part. What are the citizens proposing to do? Will they back their officers with their moral and physical support, if need be, or will they allow them to be assassinated without a protest against the tragedy that is impending ... that will surely occur unless the situation is handled in the way that fulfills men and a community of law abiding citizens. Christian, but determined citizens should take hold of it. The Times repeats that what is going on in Glasgow is a terrible indictment against the fair name of the law and an intolerable disgrace to the community.

Glasgow Times, May 8th, 1914:

"The expected, the predicted, has occurred, and the body of policeman Thurman, with a bullet through his heart was shipped back to
A Time To Act, continued:

his old home in Clinton County Ky. for burial Sunday. He was a brave officer and died in the discharge of his duty.

"That he was slain in the darkness of midnight, slaughtered like a hog in the shambles, matters nothing at all now. He was slain by the assassins' hand, and the gauge of bloody murder has been thrown down by the forces of disorder and violence.

"Time for decisive action, for deciding whether a law abiding populace shall live, or murder, rule in Glasgow has come.

"If the men accused of the murder of policeman Thurman are held over, there ought to be a special session of circuit court called at once to decide their fate.

"If this is not done, an enraged community should take the matter into their own hands, if there is no evidence against them then they should be discharged, to go free as the winds of heaven. No innocent man should suffer, and no guilty man escape. Vengeance for the horrible deed of Friday night should not sleep, but justice should be swift, sure, deadly and full of measure running over. The murderers should be hunted down, it matters not what the coin, blood or in money. Under any circumstances a special term of circuit court should be called immediately.

"Mobs, vigilante committees, and lynch laws are bad enough. They are desperate remedies for desperate conditions, but none of them are worse in their moral effects than years of defiant law braking, culminating in murder. For it is indisputable that policeman Thurman met his death in discharge of his duty; for the reason that he was an incorruptible, faithful officer ... And For That Reason Alone Neither can it be denied that the illegal sell of liquor, and the determined to persevere in illegal sell of liquor is at the bottom of all the woes, the violent death of Thurman included.

"Every known bootlegger, every man suspected of trafficking in whiskey, should be given 24 hours to leave Glasgow. If they do not leave, they should be whipped, or forced to go by the extremist measures of suppression. There are others who ought to be ordered out of town, but the strong suspicion [susicion] that they are implicated in the assassination of policeman Thurman should prevent their leaving at present. When law officers are being assassinated, there is no time for quibbling or trifling over means used to restore peace and quiet. Glasgow has suffered long enough at the hands of lawlessness and ruffianism. The break point should have come long ago, it has now.

"The Times warns all officers of the law, all offenders against the law, all concerned and uninterested, that they are treading on a volcano ready to explode, and either a mob doing bloody work, or a vigilante committee with a hangman's noose and an iron hand will come next. Furthermore, it does not hesitate to assert that either one of these deadly agencies of destruction and disorganization are preferable to the infamous condition now existing here.

"It is time to act.

"Shall that action come through legal forces, or by a mob or a vigilante committee."

The following family sheets were submitted by the contributor: Ancestors of Mae Evelyn Cheatham.

Parents:


Grandparents:

4 Samuel Seymour Cheatham b June 11 1868 Cumberland Co KY, m Dec 10 1888 Minine Lee Thurman, b Dec 1872 Cumberland Co KY, d Feb 23 1904, Samuel
Cheatham, continued:

died Sept 23 1949, Glasgow, KY, buried New Salem Cemetery.

5 Minnie Lee Thurman b Dec 1872 Cumberland Co KY, d Feb 23, 1904.

6 Hanes Collins m 1897, Clinton Co KY, Evie Clinch, b 1873.

7 Evie Clinch b 1873.

Great-Grand Parents:

8 John Thomas Cheatham b Apr 09 1842 Barren Co KY, m Nov 12 1863, Cumberland Co KY, Elizabeth Ann Brooke Paull, b Jan 27 1848, Cumberland Co KY, d Feb 23, 1907, buried New Salem Cemetery, Glasgow, KY. John died Apr 03 1923 Barren Co KY, buried Apr 04 1923 New Salem Cemetery.

9 Elizabeth Ann Brooke Paull b Jan 27 1848 Cumberland Co KY, d Feb 1906, buried New Salem Cemetery.

10 Thomas R. Thurman b Mar 03 1845, Cumberland Co KY, m June 25, 1865 Cumberland Co KY, Ermine Rodgers b 1838, Cumberland Co KY. Thomas died 1936.

11 Ermine Rodgers b 1838, Cumberland Co KY.

14 James Clinch b 1850.

Great Great Grand Parents:

16 Napoleon Boneparte Cheatham b Apr 16 1817, Cumberland Co, Ky., m(1) Mary Jane Wathall, b June 1 1822, Cumberland Co, KY, d 1843, Ky, m(2) 1847 Cumberland Co KY, Lucy Austin Newby b 1815 Chesterfield Co VA, d Oct 15 1909 Barren Co KY, buried 1909, New Salem Cemetery, Barren Co KY.

Napoleon died Jan 06, 1903 Barren Co KY, buried New Salem Cemetery. Napoleon Boneparte Cheatham served as J. P. Between 1856 to 1866. He was then re-elected in 1878 and served to 1886.

17 Mary Jane Wathall b Jun 1 1822, Cumberland Co, KY, d 1843, KY.

18 Robert Brooke Paull b 1811, Cumberland Co KY, m 1847 Mary Susannah Rutherford Spearman, b 1841, KY, d Feb 18, 1875 Cumberland Co KY. Robert died Jan 24, 1886, Barren Co.

19 Mary Susannah Rutherford Spearman b 1831, KY, d Feb 18 1875 Cumberland Co KY.

20 Edward Thurman b 1817 Cumberland Co KY, m 1845, Mary Polly, b 1826, Cumberland Co KY. Edward died 1863.

21 Mary Polly b 1826, Cumberland Co KY.

22 Sampson W. Rodgers b 1815, KY, m 1834 Nancy Wathall, b 1815, KY, d 1800, Sampson died May 23 1853 Cumberland Co KY.

23 Nancy Wathall b 1815, Ky, d 1880.

Descendants of Thomas 1 Cheatham.

1 Thomas 1 Cheatham b 1645 d 1725 m 1660 Margaret?? B 1645 d 1670.

2 William Sr 1 Cheatham b 1695 d Aug 04 1752 m Aug 04 1727 Obedience IV Branch b 1700 d Oct 15 1774.

3 William Jr 11 Cheatham b 1703 d 1796 m 1759 Frances Winfree Pryor d 1806.

4 Rhoda Cheatham b ___ d May 22 1825 m 1798 Thomas Spencer Wathall b 1769 d Aug 08 1822.

5 William Archibald Wathall b Dec 09 1791 d Sept 19 1834 m 1815 Marley P. Bowman b 1795 d May 23 1864.

6 Mary Jane Wathall – see previous.
Cheatham, continued:

7 John Thomas Cheatham – see previous.
8 Samuel Seymour Cheatham – see previous.
9 Samuel Horace Cheatham – see previous.
10 Mae Evelyn Cheatham – see previous.


When is a reunion not a reunion? Answer – when the family history researchers are meeting each other for the first time. That is what happened to some 35 researchers interested in “Dunnagans of All Spellings” (DOAS) in Hot Springs, Arkansas June 20 & 21, 1998. For over a year some of the researchers have been learning to exchange information by computer E-mail. Most read the DUNNAGANS OF ALL SPELLINGS (DOAS) newsletter published by Dick Dunagan of Beloit, Wisconsin. One weekend a month about 20 or so of the group join in their version of an information genealogy “chat” by E-mail.

The 1988 DOAS meeting originated when Martha Gujda of California, author of DUNNAGANS IN DIXIE, told about plans to visit relatives in Oklahoma. She soon found that she was invited to meet the Arkansas Dunnagins in Hot Springs. Someone joked, “why don’t we tell the others that some of us are getting together and see if people from nearby states – such as Wisconsin – might come also.” They were pleased to have people from 7 states, including areas as far away as the Atlantic coast (GA), the Gulf of Mexico (LA, MS, TX), the Pacific coast (CA), and Lake Michigan (WI). Although it was great to meet “walk-ins” that none of the group knew about, the most important element for many was a chance to meet in person the people with whom they had already been corresponding. It was a fun and productive two days. You may contact Dick Dunagan at 1969 Pioneer Drive, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511; E-mail: RVDDunagan@aol.com.

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

July 4, 1998

Martha P. Reneau
and
Hubert Daine Harrison

Were united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony

Best Wishes from the President and Officers of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society.

BARREN COUNTY BICENTENNIAL – 1998 GLASGOW BICENTENNIAL – 1999

Time passes so swiftly doesn’t it? This year marks the 200th anniversary of the establishment of Barren County and, just around the corner, 1999 is Glasgow’s 200th anniversary. In the winter issue we will have more information about this wonderful two-year celebration, but wanted to let all of you know about some handsome items that are available from the Glasgow/Barren County Chamber of Commerce for those of you with Barren County roots.

The following items are available from the Chamber: Prices include shipping & handling.

White tee-shirts with red and blue printing, denoting both bicentennials.
Indicate size: $13.00
(indicate size)
Hats $15.00
Visors $13.00
Lapel Pins $ 8.00
Glasses – set of two – one for Glasgow, one for Barren Co – Etched. $16.00
Small mugs – one ea. etched $17.50
Large mugs – one ea. etched $18.50
Commerative Coin $31.00
Chamber of Commerce, continued:

These are all quality products and would be a nice way to remember your Barren County roots. If you are in Glasgow, you may stop in and purchase any of the above at the Chamber office, 2nd Floor, 118 East Public Square, Glasgow (above the Farmers Bank); prices above will be reduced due to non-shipping. If you have any questions, you may call the Chamber at 502-651-3161 or visit their website at:
http://www.glasgow-ky.com/chamber

Golda Walbert, Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission notes that three upcoming programs in Glasgow will be:

November 8 – Altrusa Club will hold an “Early Fashion Show”

November 25th – The Barren County Ministerial Association will host a Bicentennial Thanksgiving Dinner.

December 5th: The Bicentennial Christmas Parade. Honored as one of the largest and finest night-time parades in the State of Kentucky.

Check the Chamber page for more details.

JOSEPH'S JOURNAL

This delightful book has been donated to the South Central Kentucky Historical Society by its author, Robert H. Shipp. Sub-titled: Barren County, Kentucky, as it was in the 1860's and 1870's.

Joseph Harvey Adams, a schoolteacher, farmer, merchant, and justice of the peace, lived, taught and farmed in northwestern Barren County and adjacent counties from 1841 until 1921. During at least 14 of those years he kept a daily, detailed Journal that chronicled his family, friends and neighbor's visits, experiences and tribulations.

One hundred and fifty transcribed pages of his Journal, which includes cash accounts, notes on farming, sickness and even poetry, are filled with names such as Adams, Basham, Ferguson, Gott, Howell, McConnell, Moran, Parrish, Paxton, Poynter, Souther and Tolle.

However, there are over 200 surnames and over 400 different individuals fully indexed in a 10-page surname and footnote index, most of them being identified by first and last name.

The Journal text is significantly enhanced by census and historical footnotes, short pedigree charts, a kinship and surname table, family pictures (beautifully crisp and clear), sample pages from the journal, family group records and a descendant list.

Living around Glasgow Junction was not easy for a farmer in the 1860's and 70's, as was true almost everywhere in the United States after the Civil War. Joseph's Journal will convince you that even survival was difficult at times. You'll appreciate even more your Barren County heritage.

In soft vinyl, semi-loose leaf binder, for $28.00 including shipping and handling. You may order directly from Robert H. Shipp, 644 Oakland Hills Lane, Kerrville, TX 78028-6425.

GORIN GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING
205 CLEMENTS AVENUE
GLASGOW, KY 42141-3409
Sgorin@glasgow-ky.com

Marriage Books Offered
Male Marriage Index Book. Barren Co KY. 1799 thru 1932. Surnames A through L only. 11,527 entries - shows name of bride & groom and yr of marriage. 228 pages. $29.00.

Marriage Book 1. Barren Co "The First Fifty Years". Martha P. Reneau Harrison. 1799-1850. Many of these are now missing! Accurate, separate indexes. 370 pages. a must for the Barren Co researcher and done by one who knows the county! $40.00.

Marriage Book 2. Barren Co KY. 1850 thru 1859, many now missing. 151 pages, $24.00.

Gorin Genealogical Publishing, continued:


These may be ordered from Gorin Genealogical Publishing at the address above, price includes shipping and handling. Ky residents please include 6% sales tax.

A Kentucky Sales Bill

Provided by Ray Burkhart to the editors. This involves a sales bill from Versailles, KY but it so interesting as to what a man might own in 1849. This was printed in a Waverly, Mo newspaper.

"A reader sends in a sales bill which was 111 years old. It was yellowed and old. The bill read as follows:

"Having sold my farm, I am now leaving for Oregon by Ox team.

"I will offer on March 1, 1849, all of my personal property, which is all my ox teams except for two, Buck & Ben and Tom & Jerr; 2 milk cows, 1 gray mare and colt, 1 pair of oxen and yoke, 1 baby yoke, 2 ox carts, 1 iron foot popular weather boards; plow and wood mold boards, all three foot clapboards, 1,500 ten foot fence rails, one 60 gallon soap kettle, 85 sugar troughs and of white ash timber, ten gallons of maple syrup, 2 spinning wheels, 30 pounds of mutton tallow; 1 large loom made by Jerry Wilson, 300 poles, 100 split poles, 100 empty barrels, one 32 gallon barrel of Johnson Miller whiskey, seven years old; 200 gallons of apricot brandy, one 40 gallon still, oak tanned leather, 1 dozen real books, 2 handlne hook scythes and cradles, 1 dozen wooden pitchforks, 1 half interest in tan yard, 32 calibre rifle made by Ben Mills, 50 gallons of soft soap, hams, bacon and lard, 40 gallons of sorghum molasses, 6 head of fox hounds, all soft mouthed except one. At the same time I will sell my six negroes, two men, two boys, and two mulatto wenches.

"Terms of sale cash in hand or note to draw one percent interest, Bob McConnell as surety. My home is two miles south of Versailles Kentucky, on the McCounts Ferry Pike. Sale begins at 8:00 a.m."

WILL OF JAMES LEEPER

"I James Leeper of the county of Hawkins and State of Tennessee, meditating on the uncertainty of life, being week of body but of sound mind and memory think it advisable that all men should make choice of disposing of their worldly effects previous to their departure from this life into that of eternity, have thought proper to dispose and bequeath of mine in the following manner.

In the first place, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, Him who gave it, my request then is that my property be disposed of and is bequeathed. First, To my beloved wife Ruth Leeper The following property to wit: two beds and furniture, my cupboard with the furniture belonging to with the tables and Bureau of my house. Also my large chest, likewise, my Kitchen table and furniture belonging to the Kitchen, consisting of ovens, pots, Kettles and their appendages. Together with every other description of household furniture. Also the work horses to be chosen by her out of my stock, two milk cows and calves, six head of sheep, her choice. Likewise six head of hogs, fit for fattening out of the best lot I have for Killing with one breeding sow and pigs. Likewise, her stock of geese and poultry. She is also to have and Keep possession of the dwelling house and farm until my youngest daughter Sally becomes of the age of eighteen years, provided she should not live to arrive to that age, to Keep possession until the year 1840 & Keep also all my negroes until that period of time. They are then to be agreeable to this my will to be sold, all but one which I allow my wife to Keep to wait on her her lifetime, whichever one she may think proper to Keep and at her death to be sold and the proceeds of this to be equally divided amongst all my children, except my son John Leeper and my son Guion Leeper. The negroes that are to be sold at the period of Eighteen hundred and forty, their proceeds are to be divided so soon as the price of them can be lawfully collected. If my wife should die before the period above named, the property given to her for the benefit and purpose of raising and schooling my five youngest children. The property then is to
Will of James Leeper, continued:

remain on the premises for the support of sd. five children until that period of time arrives. Then all that remains which I have bequeathed into the hands of my wife is to be sold, and divided as above named except one dollar to my son John Leeper, him having received heretofore more than any of the rest of my children which I consider his full share of my estate.

Also my son Guion having by by [sic] this my last will and testament my land, I bequeath to him, my son Guion Leeper, the possession which he is not to have until the period of 1840 which land was bequeathed to me by my father, Guion Leeper, but only so much of it as can be spared from the support of my wife and the family which I have — to stay with him until they are raised sufficient to transact business for themselves. Then he is to have a title in fee simple by this bequeath and all the benefits ensuing from the same after the period of 1840 to go to him the sd. Guion Leeper my youngest son. I likewise bequeath to him one heifer, also to my son James Leeper one heifer. My daughter, Ruthe A. Leeper one heifer. My daughter Sally Leeper one heifer also the residue of my cattle except a cow and yearling my daughter Jane Leeper claims and a cow and yearling my daughter Nancy J. Leeper's grandmother gave her are to be sold together with all the residue of my property not named in my will except my farming — which my wife is to Keep for the use of herself and children, and one horse which I bequeathed to my son Francis Leeper, my young bay horse. My wife is also to Keep as much Bacon and grain as will be considered sufficient for one season together with as much lard as she may think proper, also her soap. All the property that is not specially bequeathed is to be sold as soon as practicable after my death on a credit of twelve months and be equally divided between all my children except such as are excepted in the foregoing part of my will with my daughter Margaret and Tahsseua? Also from any part of the first sale of my property, but after that Margaret and Tahsseua is to come in and share equal in the residue. My son Hugh Leeper is to have forty five dollars out of the money that is collected out of my estate before a general division is commenced.

(Codicil) Should my wife die before the period of 1840 none of the property is to be retained as aforementioned but the negroes but is to be sold as soon as practicable thereafter. My wish is that my friends William Armstrong and Guion Leeper be my Executors of this my last will and Testament and in this I revoke all others. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. This 13th day of April 1826. /s/ James Leeper {Seal}, Attest: James Amis, Hugh Leeper, Sr.

Barren County Leeper Marriages Through 1849
(Barren County Marriages, The First FiftyYears, Martha P Reneau Harrison)

James Leeper to Elizabeth W. Nunn. Bond Aug 21, 1829; Sureties by Robert Leeper, Elizabeth wrote her own consent. Witnessed by George Lyen, Robert Leeper.


Weston Leeper to Sophia W. Slaughter. Bond Nov. 8, 1841. Sureties by Thomas E. Young; Sophia wrote her own consent (over 21). Witnessed by Mary B. Young, Thomas E. Young. Married Nov. 10, 1841 by Thomas J. Malone.


"Times of Long Ago", Franklin Gorin. p. 25: "The center of the next settlement above was Edmund Rogers, near Edmonton. Around him were the... the Leepers..."

Barren County Deed Book A.A, p 159: 29 May 1807, John Garnett and Betsy to John Leeper, 100 lbs., 100 acres, adjoins Robert Miller on the waters of Fallen Timber Creek. P. 163, 28 May 1806, Same to Amy Leeper, 100 lbs, 100 acres on Fallen Timber.

Barren County Will Book 2, page 439. Will of Weston Leeper, written 18 April 1851; probated April Term 1851 and August Term 1855. Names wife Sophia H W Leeper; heirs
Leeper Family, continued:

of Amy Leeper, Robert Leeper, brother
William Leeper, brother John Leeper, sister
Easter Smith, Polly Leynes, sister Elizabeth
Renfroe’s children, brother James Leeper.

Our Barren County

What is so special about this county – Barren County? Why do researchers flock to its borders to search their family roots? Why is it so hard to leave this land behind and head back to our homes? Much has been written about the formation of Barren County previously, but during our Bicentennial, we think it appropriate to tell it’s story once again.

According to Kentucky: A History of the State by Battle – Perrin – Kniffin, 1886, the following statistical history is given:

“Barren County lies in the Green River district, and was the thirty-seventh county created in the State. It was formed in 1798, from Warren and Green Counties, and is bounded on the north by Hart, on the east by Metcalfe, on the south by Allen and Monroe, and on the west by Allen, Warren and Edmonson. It’s name is derived from “the barrens” – those vast treeless plains or prairies, common in southern Kentucky. It has considerable of this fine “barren” land, which, contrary to its name, is very productive, but the larger portion of the county is rolling, extending even into rugged and rocky hills. Most of the land, however, is fertile and highly productive. Tobacco is the principle crop, 2,305,586 pounds being produced in 1880, though grain is cultivated extensively, an must attention is likewise being paid to stock raising, which is becoming more and more valuable each year.

Glasgow is the capital of the county, and is a town of about 1,5000 inhabitants, by the last census (1880), and is yearly increasing in population and importance. It is situated eleven miles from the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with which it is connected by a branch road. It has a court house, a number of fine buildings and business houses, several handsome churches and some beautiful and tasteful residences. A newspaper, the Times, is one of the flourishing papers of southern Kentucky. Other towns of the county are Cave City and Glasgow Junction (on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad), Hiseville, Park, Prewitt’s Knob, Horsewell X Roads and Roseville.”

The history continues with other resources of Barren County and a listing of the natural wonders found here. These includes mineral springs, pre-historic caves, Indian relics and other wonders of this area. It is noted that the first settlements were made here close to the end of the 1700’s.

How times have changed! The beauty is still here and an ever-present reminder of the awe that those early settlers must have felt as they first glimpsed what was to become Barren County. It is wondered if those hearty men, women and children, could find their way through the area now in search of their land, their family cemetery, their church. Would they shake their heads in confusion over the bustling community of Glasgow and the county?

According to the Chamber of Commerce and other sources:

486 square miles. Barren County is the state’s 13th largest county.
Population 1994: 35,144
Elevation: 715
83 churches
15 motels and bed and breakfasts
19 restaurants within the Glasgow area
Transportation:
Highways: Cumberland Parkwav, Interstate 65;
U.S. 31E and 68; Kentucky 90.
Railroads: CSX Transportation.
Motor Freight: 26 truck lines serve Glasgow and Barren Co.
Airport: Moore Field (one 4,000-ft. runway):
Largest cities, 1994:
Glasgow 13,299
Cave City 2,052
Park City 520

However, statistics can not explain Barren County. It can only be described in the hearts of those who live here or those who have roots here. Barren County is felt in the glorious springs when the trees and flowers begin to
Our Barren County, continued:

erupt from their sleep – every shade of green the mind can fathom; the wild flowers peaking up through the crisp leaves of fall. It breaks forth in the sultry summers with the sounds of children playing, released from the captivity of school, the lush green grasses, the flowers dotting the hillsides. It whispers silently with the fall of the gold, bronze and red leaves of majestic trees; the first snows of winter. It greets you every morn with the glorious sunrise hitting the mists rising from the woods. It steals quietly with glorious golden sunsets as the birds hush for another night’s rest. It is seen in the majesty of the Barren River, it is heard in the babbling of little creeks with wildlife abounding nearby. It is felt in the enormity of the nearby Mammoth Cave.

And, it is yet more. It is the people. The people whose roots go back to the early settlement of the county; those who have moved here for work; those who have come here by choice because they can’t get Barren County out of their hearts. It is the farmer working the tobacco fields, the child going to modern schools where once their ancestors walked the country lanes to their one-room school houses. It is the mothers in lovely homes where once a cabin stood. It is the ministers in attractive churches where once the circuit rider preacher once rode their horse to a tiny house of worship. It is the Christmas parade participants on chill December eve: lights, carols chiming from the courthouse. It is the veterans in parade around the square; their numbers decreasing every year. It is the families decorating their loved one’s grave in Glasgow Municipal Cemetery and the little family cemeteries that dot the landscape. It is the school spirit and marching bands of Glasgow High School led by bagpipes and the Barren County Trojans. It is those who participate in the Glasgow Highland Games with their proud Scottish ancestry. It is the parents, grandparents and children singing the old Southern Gospel hymns in a parking lot on Saturday nights. It is the business owners, the good old Southern cooking. It is the pride in the hearts of its own of who we are, where we’ve come from, where we are going. It is a progressive city and county government. It is the people. Warm hearted, welcoming people. It is Barren County, our Barren County.

**Barren County Obituaries**

“Crit Terry Christmas. Died at the residence of his father, Mr. John Christmas, in Glasgow, Kentucky, at half-past eight o’clock, Wednesday morning, March 4, 1891. Aged twenty-four years and six months. Funeral will take place from the residence at 1 o’clock tomorrow afternoon, and the burial immediately afterwards at Odd Fellow’s Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.” (born 21 October 1866).

“Mary L. Morris. The friends of Mr. Fred Morris are informed of the death of his wife, Mary L., which occurred this morning, June 30, 1899. Funeral services will take place from the residence on Washington Street at 5 p.m. Monday. “ (Stone shows Mary L. Dickey Morris, born 19 December 1864, died 30 June 1899, wife of Fred Morris.)

“Last Wednesday John M. Sanders and Rolly Payne an 18 year old son of W. T. Payne of near here left for St. Louis to obtain employment. Saturday night, John M. Sanders was run over by the train near Carmi, Ill. Body arrived here Monday noon. Interred in family burying ground near town. Age 24, son of Mrs. Allen Sanders, who survives him. Brother: Earl Sanders. (Glasgow Republican, Thursday, January 15, 1914.)

“Mr. Alanson Trigg’s funeral on Wednesday of last week was very largely attended. The immediate family and his relatives generally were in attendance as well as a large concourse of friends who held him in the highest estate. Rev. Mr. Campbell conducted the funeral services in his usual impressive and interesting manner. (Unknown and undated paper.)

“The Body of Mrs. Hargrove Returned. Burial Monday afternoon in Poplar Log cemetery of the remains of Mrs. Henrietta Jones Hargrove was one of the most tragic events this county has known in years. And Mrs. Hargrove, in her grave in ancient Poplar Log Cemetery, never knew of the hundreds that gathered by her last resting
Barren County Obituaries, continued:

place, and at her bier in Glasgow to shed tears for this dear, devoted little lady whose home-coming was so laden with sorrow and sadness. Mrs. Hargrove, it will be remembered, disappeared from her home in Elmira, New York, forty days ago. Her whereabouts remained impenetrable mystery until fishermen claimed her body from the waters of Chemung river two miles from Elmira. The remains, accompanied by her husband, and Mr. Lee Hargrove, were returned to her old home here for interment.

Funeral was at one-thirty Monday in the Christian church, and the throng in attendance, and the great bank of flowers attested the love and esteem in which Mrs. Hargrove, "the little lady of sunshine," was held by her home people. The body was taken to Poplar Log for interment. A great throng had gathered there to pay respect.

Discovery of the body was purely accidental. A party of Elmirans, William Brown, Wallace C. Coordes and Guy Wood were fishing in Chemung river near the Gerber home about two miles east, Elmira, N. Y. Shortly after ten o'clock A. H. Gerber, who is widely known in the city and himself an ardent fisherman, walked to the river bank to see what luck the fishermen were having. After conversing several minutes, Mr. Gerber's attention was attracted to a suspicious appearing bulk floating on the water about fifteen feet from the shore. He mentioned the fact to the other men, and they went to investigate, finding the muck covered corpse. Police were notified, and with the assistance of the fishermen, the body was brought to shore where identification was made by the gold band ring and the pattern of the woman's dress. The entire body was coated with heavy river mud and oil, but decomposition had not yet set in, undoubtedly due to the cold weather prevalent since Mrs. Hargrove's disappearance, and the low temperature of the water. Thorough examination of the body failed to show indication of foul play.

The heavy blue coat, pink hat and blue pocketbook which Mrs. Hargrove carried on leaving her home were not found with the body. That the coat could have become detached from her body while she was in the water does not seem plausible, although the hat and purse could have dropped into the water when she fell. A small patch of hair back of her ear had been torn away, possibly due to ice or other hard substance. The reward of $1,000 offered by Rollin Hargrove for recovery of his missing wife, dead or alive, was formally declined by Mr. Gerber, who declared "I am very glad that I have been of assistance in solving the mystery, and do not want the money. I am the one entitled to the reward, but do not care to take it."

Public opinion in Elmira is inclined to theory that Mrs. Hargrove, suddenly suffering loss of her mental facilities, wandered aimlessly to and fro and accidentally plunged in the river.

The Hargrove children - little Miss Martha and Master "Boy Blue" both in tender years, are now in New York. Mr. Hargrove will return to them, and to his work, within the next few days." (November 15-1895 - March 13, 1926; married January 11, 1926.)

"Body of Mr. Walter Payne Brought Home. The body of Mr. Walter Payne, who died in Akron, Ohio, last week, was brought home for burial last Sunday. Mr. Payne was a native of the Temple Hill section, and a son of the late Mr. Johnson Payne. He had been in Akron, Ohio, only a few weeks when death occurred, caused by pneumonia. He is survived by his mother, several brothers and sisters, and a young daughter. His wife preceded him to the grave several months ago. Burial was in the Poplar Log cemetery last Monday afternoon. [9 Oct 1878 – 22 Jan 1920].


Marshall Mansfield, died July 7, 1908, age 35 [born May 31, 1882] at the home of his mother, Puss Mansfield on Boyds Creek. Son of John Mansfield who died 15 years ago. Survived by wife and one child. Member of Modern Woodsman of America. Interred in family burying ground on the Wade farm. [Now known as the Marshall-Wade Cemetery]. His wife was Cora Pace Mansfield who was born August 22, 1881 and died February 9, 1968.
Hopewell Baptist Church Membership Rolls Conclusion
Allen County, Kentucky

(Continued from Issue 2, Summer 1998)

October The 30th, 1881. The Preachers & Members Closed their Service & the Church Commenced to A protracted Meeting Which Continued to the 13th of November 1881. The Meeting was Conducted By The Pastor James P. Durham, Assisted by Elders R. K. Spilman & J W Spilman. November the 5th being Meeting in corse the church was organised for business their being No business the Meeting Continued from Day to Day and on the 8th it was thought Proper To open the doore of the Church for the reception of members.

Nov. the 8th Rec'd by Expr:
Julyann Nuckols
Mary Lee Stone
Cordelier Dollins
Cornelier A. A. Richie
James Henry Liles
Alis M. Davidson

Nov. the 9th
Alis C. Clark
Elizabeth P. Spencer

Nov. the 12th:
William S. Moody
Samuel Lee Oliver
Thomas Harston
Elizabeth Whitney
Fanny Harston

Elizabeth P. Dollins
Molly S. Wheeler

The Meeting having been Protracted from October the 30th to Nov 13th 1881 The ordinance of baptism was Attended to and the Meeting Came to A Close. /s/ James P. Durham, Modr., Wm. Griffin, Clk.

Un-dated list:
Joc Hogue expr Feb 19 1906 by Letter 1899.
Sally Harston Now Mosely
Emma Center
Cester Harston
Euclid Harston excluded
Walter Hogue excluded dead
William Stinson Dead Jan 29 1922

For the year 1902
Varnal? Harston
Hershel Carter
Ellis Center
Willie Dillard excluded
Jennie Riddle Now Hogue
Bill Riddle on cr. Of a letter

Received By Letter in 1902:
M E Jones
V A Jones Now Hogue
Catherine — faded .. by letter 1918 by letter
Hattie Wood Now Harston
Charles Shipley excluded 1915
Menie Harsten
Cory Foster
J Y Centers
Aline Foster dead Now Brumson

Mrs Ned Johnson Now Mosely
Emma Harston dead Now Hogue dead
Annie Greaver Now Stone
Minnie Pulliam Now Johnson (?faded)
Follis Harston dead
Charlie Harston excluded

Herschel Hogue
Ottis Center
Lewis Harston died March 30 1916
Talmage Hogue
Linda Wood dead .... Unreadable 1902

J E Jones
James Wood By Letter Dismissed
Eller Wood now Miller?
Tom Wood
Cos Shipley excluded
Ora Haynes dead
Edward Stone
Jasper Wood
Mollie Williams dead
Hopewell Baptist Church, continued:

Johnie Williams

(Note: handwriting is very difficult to read on this list, no capital letters and some fading.)

Enley Shields
Lige? Marr dead 1924
Lu/i/Luke Shields excluded July 1918 restored
Mary Tisie Spencer dis by letter 1914
Qhilie Williams excluded
George Harston
James Wood excluded 1915 restored
Charley Richey excluded 1915
Ed Colbert
Ellie Clark now M— (faded)

The Church at hopewell haven ben engaged in a Portracted Meeting — day until — beginning February 2 day 1906 an continued until February 26 1906 opened the dores of the Church for reseptions of members receivd by experce an habitim.

J W More excluded
Paul Harston
Rus Austin excluded restored dead
Charley Richey
Ed Colbert
Ella Clark

1904
Lizzie Spencer Know Burgan
Minie Oliver dead
Ora Costy
Marky? Gumels
Hattie Moore now Harston
Luke Liles dead
Lessic Whitney now Hinton
Hattie Williams died now Dolton?
Liner Hogue
Manic Spencer now Ashford
Hertin? Whitney by-letter

1906
Ora Carter
Mary L Gumels
Mollie Stinson
— Shackley now Williams?
Lula Liles dead
Bessie Whitney
Hattie Williams dead

Meeting of Jan 1911
Charity Oliver
Cas Berry died April 26 1911
Henry Spencer excluded

William Hurt

Tom Anderson
Owen Pulliam
Julie Liles dead 1915
Fiotilo Foster
Laura Foster
Paul Harston
Will Richey
Younger Hogue
Ed Kons?

George Harston dead Dec 19 1948
James Wood
Will Richey
Younger Hogue
Ed Hanes
Maude Centers

Lucy Spencer now Shipley
Maud Centers
Lucie Gumels now Hogue
Mollie Stinson dismissed
Loro Shackley now Williams (Shockley?)
Isibell Hogue Now — (blank)
Alice McClary died Oct 29 1910
Sallie Burgoin? Died Nov 1918
Martic Harston now Oliver
Elzic Pulliam dismissed by letter

Silia Gimmels now Hogue
My L Gumels
Hatty Morse
Alls Turner died 1908
Isibell Hogue
Alice McClary died 1910 joined by Letter 1902
Sallie Benjamin dead

William Oliver excluded restored
Henry Burgoin excluded
Lativer? Emberton
Hopewell Baptist, continued:

Wesley Dillard
Mable Berry now Turner? Dead
Ji Powel by letter 1911

Feb 1912
Billie Hogue Joined By letter 1912
Mamic Harston no(w) Fish Back
Anie Florence Shields
Stecne Berry excluded
Virgil Hogue Apr dead 1919
Will Shields
Lester Emberton
Lissic Hogue now Gaines?
Thurman Clark age 34
Sandy Marr/More

By experience an Baptism 1912
Malic/Walic Atwood joined by letter — 1918
Julie Louis
Jos/Jora-Ashbord-Now Durham

A list of the members of Hopewell church Aug the 3rd 1915.

Elvira Moore 19-1 dead
Ellen York dead 1896
Matilda Griffin
Lucinda Moore dead 1937
Langston Tinsley dead 1903
William B Davidson dead
Mary E Williams
Wm Griffin dead
Mary L Pulliam dead
Cintha Ann Haines died Mar 4 1905
Lucy P Green dismissed July 1907
Francis E Whitney died Jan 6 1914
Olive E Pettic dismissed 1911
William E Nuchols
toliver Moore dead
Elizabeth Oliver dead
Louiza J Hurt dead 1898
James Moore dismissed by letter 1904
Mary Lee Houchens dismissed By letter
Mollie S Hurt
Fannie Harston Now Satterfield
Elizabeth P Harston
Dollie C Lain dismissed by L
K E Clark August 1896 Now Ballard?
Annie E Clark dismissed by letter
J P Durham dismissed by letter
Jessie F Hurt
John Carver
Polie? Ashford-now Ashford
Fannie J Harston now Austin

Eligah Moore 1905 dead
Sarah T Williams dead Dec the — 1913
Jeremiah W Harston died March 20 1912
Mary A Williams
America Tinsley
Sary E Whitney died July 5, 1907
George Ann Stone dead
James Hammett died Jany 5th 1897
Mary A Clark died June 29, 1904 or 1909
Mary M Nuckols dismissed By letter
Susan E Moore
Mary J Colman dead
William C Haines Died June 8 1906
Robert T Hurt died 19011 [sic]
John Stone died 1898
William Hurt dead
Sarilda J Durham
July Ann Nuchols dead 1900 or 1902
Allis C Clark now Emberton
Thomas Harston dead
Allis Martin
Charlie McCoy
Mary E Lincy? Dismissed by letter
Emily Shields
Harlin Griffin November 1896
Martha A Durham July 1897
Samuel L Hurt
Mollie Williams dead
Dollie-Salic Winn dismissed By letter
Mollie B Green
Hopewell Baptist Church, continued:

Annie Carver
Bettie Harston now — (faded)
Sallie Morrison dead
William Harston

Jamie Harston dead
William Lain
Marry Westley Feb 1896
Albert Spencer 1904 dismissed by letter
Sallie Moore dead
Bettie Harston now Jewal?
Elizeth Woods [sic]
Johnnie Marry Williams dis Nov 190-
Emma Hogue (something unreadable)
Donnie Daniels Woods dis ——
Clarance Whitney
John Oldfield excluded
Younger Hogue
J S Dillard dead
America Jones now Elmore
Fannie Jackson dis by letter May 4 1895
J W Liles dead
Eller Williams now Shield
Nettie Young dismissed by letter May 1899

Annie Wood now Thomas
Laura Carver dead 1907 or 1947
Nancy Oliver dead 1894 or 1899
John Haines excluded restored
Willie Haines
Hardin Wood
Willie Marr
Ida Hogue
Lucy Jameson Dec 1899
Dennis? Perkins dead
Dora Petty dismissed Now Wood
George Wood excluded
W L Pitcock received by letter 1897
Alonzo Hogue dis by letter 1897

Oct 1914
Clarence Petty
Freman Calvert
Millie Shockley dismissed
Rinzie Richey dead
Truman Centers
Able Branon dead 1922
Herffan Perkins dismissed
Juliet Oliver
Lige Clark
Jennie Perkins
Earl Mercer?
Claud Shockley

Crit Harston now Hurt
Sis Buster dead
Sis Carver
Thomas Richey

Nannie Woods Now Burgen (? Faded)
James Oldfield excluded
Lucinda Green dead (Greer?)
Nellie Spencer same
Mary E Stark
Marriget B Tinsley
Sallie Hogue
James Liles
Elta Williams excluded Jan 1896
Lucy Tompion now R----
Doek-Stovall dead
Bell Hogue — 1902
Mary Moore Now Anderson
Gineva Dillard Elmore
Thomas Ashford restored Jan 4 1895
Sallie A Dollins received by exp June 16 1896
Martha Riddle Receiced by letter 1897
Malinda Hogue
Lizzie Pulliam Now Center
Alice Williams Now Calvert
Eva Maris Now Pulliam dead July 27 1947
George Harston dead
Willie Perekins
Robert Wood dismissed by Letter 1915
Brantsford Centers
Cynthia Williams now Richey
Nannie Mitchell now Star—- (faded)
Martha Wood
Thomas Bridges
George Richey
Eller Hurt dead
George Hutt dead by letter 1897
Samuel Oliver by recantation 1897

Robert Shockley
Levy Hogue
Gaye Hanes dead
Thurmond Wood
Lanci? Wood
George Powell
Archie Centers
Ruth Moore
Author Miller? Dismissed
Canard (Conrad?) Centers
Horus? Carver dismissed
Gary Hood
Hopenell Baptist Church, continued:
Will Stinson dead 1912
Carl Williams
Peat Moore restored
Ina Richey
Loice Centers dismissed
-Iada Bonnan? (Bohannon?)
End of listings

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MORGAN FAMILY BIBLE:

The owner of the original Bible, 1986, was Arlene McMurtry of Summer Shade, KY.

Births
J. H. T. Morgan was borned December the 22th, 1861.
J. C. Morgan was borned December the 13th 1862.
Ella J. Morgan was born Sept 16th 1866.
Luther Morgan was born January 9th 1897.
Lucien Morgan was born June 18th 1900.
Mary Alice Morgan was born Dec 8th, 1905.
Nathaniel G. Morgan Borned August 26, 1837.
Mary B. Morgan Borned April the 8th 1830.

Marriages
N. G. Morgan and Mary B. Morgan was Married Aprile the 11th 1867.
J. H. T. Morgan and Ella Dougherty was Married Feby 27th 1896.

Deaths
Mary B. Morgan Sept 16th 1905.
Lucien Morgan June 19 – 1900.

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WESLEY WADE BIBLE

In possession of Edna Wade, 1985, of Summer Shade, KY.

Births:
Marion Wesley Wade born Feb. 1, 1850
Ora L. Wade born Dec. 11, 1863
Maymie Wade born July 1, 1891
Betty Wade born Sept. 28, 1893
Gilliam P. Wade born Sept. 6, 1895
Jessie Wade born Jan. 6, 1899

Marriages
M. W. Wade and Ora Christmas married Apr. 15, 1870
Maymie Wade and Lemore H. Depp married Dec. 17, 1—3
Jassie Wade and Chas. Hughes married Sept. 10, 1919
Gilliam Wade and Pauline Atkinson married Feb. 9, 1927
Malcolm Wade and Edna Hood married Oct. 1, 1927

Deaths:
Lucille Wade died July 14, 1901
Wesley Wade died June 13, 1920
Old Barren County Land Entries

One of the primary goals of any historian is the preservation of the oldest records of their county. Some few years back, discovery was made in the Barren County Court house attic of thousands of tiny scraps of paper which proved to be the original land entries of our earliest settlers. Many were written on blue paper with brown ink which, due to their age was flaking off. Some of them were faded making transcription of all the words totally impossible. However, in order to preserve for our readers the names on these entries, we will begin a transcription of as many of these as were found. These are often referred to in the County Order Books also. The entries show the date, the acreage, neighbor’s lines and the nearest waterway.

January 1801 Court:
John Ne^ill
Joseph Jolly
Samuel Gates

March 1801 Court:
Ezekiel Shirley
John Watkins
Alexander McKay
Hugh Smith
Michael Simpson
Jessie Jones
Christopher Howard
Wm Summers
Wm Smith
John Bennet
Robt Stockton Sr
Moses Carrick
Thomas Rowsy
Francis Harris
James Tomlinson
Joseph Wilson
Solomon Dickerson
Joseph Gist
Elenor Kirkpatrick
Kinsey Tudder

Francis Latimore
John Gates
John Kirtley

March 1801 continued:
Philip Mulkey
Tho Morris
Susanna Cummins
William Cockran
Tho Smith
Elijah Gates
Jesse Davis
Ambros Hunt
Henry Tudor
Stephen Cole
Robert Runnian
Wm Runnian
Michael Runnian
Abner Dooly
Jesse Temple
Clemmet Hill
Henry Cook
John Birks Sr
Richd Skaggs
Isaac Dale
James White
Jacob Gibson
Wm Dunken
Isaac Robertson
Tho Smart
Abrahan Noris/Voris

Wm M Logan
Aron Smith
Abraham Kerrendal
Tho Blukey
Henry Bushong
Tho Cielland
Jesse Terry
Joseph Scott
Josiaha Conger
John Hardy
Wm Runnian
Robert Kirby
Wm Prockter
Moses Dooly Jr
George Dooly
David Lyon
Dennis McColly
William Edward
Jeremiah Tyron
David Lyen
Moses Sherley
William Dale
Saml Brents
James Allen
Matthias Lair
Samuel P. Malone

July 1801:
Elijah Butler
Henry McGee
Beverly Bradley
John Lyons
Martin McMahan
Dan Curd
Nimrod Bartlett
Jesse Satterfield
George Clark
William Kays/Keys
John Pinkley
Saml Wood
Thomas Wood
Andrew Lucky
Nathan Breed
Matthew Middleton
Joseph Logston
John McGee
John Edgar
Nathan Bass
Robert Sharp
Thomas Curl
Richard Belcher
Thomas Clark
Richard Belcher

Nathaniel Roundtrec
John Garnett
William J Wood
John Nevil
James Sturgeoun
John Leach
John Dicus
David Wooly
James Johnston
James Harlan
John Scott
John Middleton
John Walker
John Gum
Thomas Citram
David Anderson
William Jenkins Jr
John Edgar
Wyn Malone
Obediah Vaughn
Joseph Manada
Benjamin Johnston
Charles Maaraada
Benjamin Johnston
Charles Marrada
Land Entries, continued:

Moses Belcher
James Martin
Thomas ----
John Reece
John Slatan
William Bennett
John Belcher
Jacob Wilson
James Johnston
Alexander Johnson
Nehemiah Rotten Jr
Amos Harber
John Burks
John Chism
John Gore
Valentine Simon
Jobe Trobridge
Samuel Sweeny
Lawrence Gillock
Elkanah Anderson
John Withers
Stephen Perkins
John Harrad
Forrester Mercer
John Nelson
Benjamin Rush
James Ranken
Thomas Speakman
Thomas Bartley
George B Harlin
Abraham Joab
Richard Pennington
Thomas Logan
James Austin
Jacob Button
Ezekiel Springer
John Buford
George Jameson
Ephraim Puckett
John Goff
Edmund Wade
John Con
Lewis Patrick
Soloman Greer
Joseph Tunstal
Thomas McEary
Thomas Johnston
Nehemiah Rotten
Benjamin Gist
James Forbes
Joseph Bridges
John Rotten
John Flint
James Williamson
Marshall D Spain
Robert Bird
Henry Kirkham
John Anderson
Saml Cummins
James Kelsey
Andrew Walker
Josiah Mins
John Ranking
James Rush
Daniel Shirley
James Tadlock
John Harken Jr
Robert Hamilton
Jno Kelly
Joshua Wilson
John Leonard
John Andrews
Joel Moore
Thomas Bandy
George Chism
John Jameson

William Laswell
Geremiah Bridges
James Wealth
Daniel Beck
William Siddins
William Gess
John Simon
William Leonard
Peter King
Benjamin French
John Birks
Moses Kelsey
Hawkey Gunter
John Hartley
Thomas Wyley
Alexander Brown
Thomas Hall
Joseph Bayless
David Burcham
James Clark
William Goforth
Samuel/Emanuel Holms
James Means
Gideon Mayfield
Howard Mercer
Samuel Doyal
Isaac Ralston
John Cole
David McGuire

To be continued.

October 1801:

David Owing
Elijah Johnston
Benjamin Johnston
John Hawkins
Joseph Williams
John Mitchell
John Murphy Jr
Gorsham Lee
George Davis
Samuel Patton
Charles Barnes
Henry Skaggs
John Andrews
William Newell
Haiden Trigg
John Johnston
John Johnaston Sr
James Morrison
William Anderson
John Murphy Sr
Barnabas Walters
William Barrens
James Barnes
Helen Call
John Kelsey
Willey Burris

November, 1801:

Jonathan Burd
James Lasley
Matthew Waters
John Harris
Alexander Brown
William Jones
John Moss
Arthur Hagan
John Ray
David Porter
Alexander Gordon
William Ray
Edmund Watts
William Murphy
Thomas Buknall
Thomas Bates
Edward Barns
Conrad Spees
Keller Morris
Daniel Blain

To be continued.
Thank you for your recent letter inquiring about the possibility of our helping with your research problem.

The California Genealogical Society offers a research service for $15 per hour for CGS members or $20 per hour for non-members. Our minimum charge is for one hour of work. Experienced CGS volunteers conduct the research, and all fees from their work are used to support our library.

Our fees cover research, analysis and documentation, and reporting of results. Initial research is done using resources available at our library, which are usually sufficient to allow us to pick up the trail of the ancestors or relatives of interest. Other libraries or record repositories in the S.F. Bay Area are frequently consulted to fill in the picture. If copies of official records, such as death certificates, are desired, we can secure them for you, or tell you how and where to write for them.

We specialize in tracking ancestors who lived in California, but our library is rich in genealogical resources for other parts of the country as well, and we can try to backtrack along the ancestral trail from the East, if that is desired.

If you decide to use our research service, please state your research problem as clearly and completely as possible. Indicate what information you have gathered and what sources you have used. Tell us what you hope to learn. Realize that most of the pre-1906 civil records of San Francisco County were destroyed in the earthquake and fire of that year, so that clues such as religious or fraternal affiliation, occupation, identity of siblings or other relations, and dates of significant events will be more important here than in some other localities.

Please enclose your check, payable to CGS, along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope. We suggest you prepay for one or two hours. If more time is needed, we can then give an estimate based on our initial work. If you are a non-member, and the job looks to be a long one, you may wish to join the Society.

We look forward to assisting you with your research.

Sincerely,

Richard Sherman
Research Director
ALEXANDER-JOLLIFF: Searching for the parents and/or siblings of Walter Aquilla ALEXANDER, prob. in Barren/Metcalf counties. Don't know the exact bd. for Walter; he md. Catharine JOLLIFF, d/o James and Elizabeth (NORRIS) JOLLIFF, July 13, 1822, Orange Co., IN, as a large group of JOLLIFFS, FAULKNERS, HOLTSCLAWs and RHEAS moved to southern IL. Walter and Catharine (JOLLIFF) ALEXANDER d bef 1850, prob Marion Co. IL. Not a clue who his parents or siblings were. HELP! Dorothy Bellmer, 8518 58th AV NW Gig Harbor, WA 98332-8435 or bellmer@narrows.com

ANDERSON-NEIGHBORS-BARNES: ANDERSON, James C. b 1795 Overton Co., TN. d 1867 Cumberland Co. Mdn Johny Freeloave COZZART July 2, 1815 Cumberland Co., KY. Johny b 1792 Greenville Co., TN. 2nd wife: Nancy NEIGHBORS, 3rd wife: Mary ? I think he had 9 children by 1st, 7 by 2nd and 3 by 3rd. The children I have at this point-all listed but unsure of who is the mother of which ones: Thomas Jefferson born 1822, md Cynthia Caroline Barnes' Sarah Susan b 1825; William b 1829; Virginia b 1832; Emily b 1835; James b 1838; Henry b 1840; Samuel b 1841; Wilson b 1843; Jesse b 1844; Lucy b 1846; Alsey 'Eliza' b 1849. James C. will dated 1876 listed wife Mary & children Edward, Patsy and Betsy. Karen Stephenson, 5617 N. Warren Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73112 or WW DJ1:aoL.com.

BELL-THOMPSON SCOT WALKUP/WALKER-BUTLER: John BELL, moved to Metcalfe Co. From Rockbridge Co., VA in late 1700's. His mother named Lettuce and apparently had md a 2nd time to Alexander THOMPSON. Had bro, Robert, 3 sisters, one md a Scott, one a WALKUP/WALKER & one, Martha md Sidnor BUTLER Adair County 1803. Anyone know anything more about this family? Sue Nell Kirkman, 1539 Washington Street; Hollywood, FL 33020 or joekirkman@aoL.com.


CHAPMAN-KELLEY-HAMMER-VANCE-MARTIN-LANE-HALE-MURRY: Looking for info on CHAPMANs who settled Monroe, Metcalfe and Barren Co, also a couple in Warren Co. John (1747) & his wife Elizabeth KELLEY came from MD. They had the following children: 1st James (1780), md 3 times, once to Ruth HAMMER (B-September 07, 1784), thought to be d/o Baltis HAMMER, again to Martha UNKNOWN (1788) thought to maybe be the Widow of Martin VANCE, & Mary Unknown (1792), his widow. Through these unions came Robert T, Elizabeth, James Lawson, David H., B Lawson, Nancy Ellen, Martha Elizabeth: 2nd Robert C (1781), m Anna MARTIN and took issue of 10 children, most settled in ILL: 3rd Mary Polly (1783), md Robert LANE, had 2 children, settled Barren: 4th David (1785), md Roda HALE took issue of 10 children, settled Tompkinsville, Monroe Co. Helen (1877), md Isaac MURRY had 6 children: 5th John (1789): 6th Joshua (1791): Any info ref family would be greatly appreciated. Vickie Connor, 1430 Winding Way, White house, TN 37188. Or D_CONNOR@comcast.net.

DAVIDSON-ROUSE-HART-MORGAN: Would like to corress with any known descendants of Cecil HAKI, md Ellen DAVIDSON, Roland ROUSE md Bell DAVIDSON, a sister of Ellen. The Davidson sister's parents were William B. DAVIDSON and Sarah Matilda HICKS. They were my g-grandparents. The DAVIDSONs lived Fentress Co, Tenn, moved to Barren Co, near the 1900's. The daughters could have md in Tenn/Ky. They later lived in Modesto, IL. Roland ROUSE d there, I believe, 1960's. Another sister, Cordia, md R.D. MORGAN lived Pryor, OK at one time. Several Davidson siblings remained in Barren Co. I have photos of some of them. Ludema Bowles, 1570 Centerton Rd. Martinsville, In. 46151 or skyking@indy.net
Queries, continued:

DEWEESE-McCOY: Looking for info on my great-grandmother, Tabitha Florence DEWEESE. Believe she was b in/near Glasgow, KY ca 1879. She m John H. McCoy Jan 8, 1800, Glasgow. A handwritten note in the clerk's office informs us her mother's name was Martha E. She d 1907 not longer after birth of her 4th child, my grandmother. We know virtually nothing abt her. Any info about Tabitha or Martha E appreciated. Lois Card, 1401 East Avenue, Eureka, CA 95501 or lcard@remine.com

EUBANK–GILMORE–FERGUSON–SPIelman–MASSEY: My 3rd g-grandparents were Frances “Fannie” FERGUSON & Thomas SPIelman. Fannie was the d/o Catherine “Caty” GILMORE & William FERGUSON who migrated to Barren Co late 1790’s. She is listed as head of household in the 1810 Barren Co. census and is on the 1815 Allen County Tax list. Caty was the d/o Frances EUBANK & Joseph GILMORE of Albemarle Co VA. Thomas SPIelman was the s/o Mary MASSEY & Thomas SPIelman who migrated to Barren Co abt 1790 from Culpeper Co., VA. Caty GILMORE & William FERGUSON had other children; the only other one I am sure about was “Dolly” Catherine FERGUSON who md Robert DURHAM of Allen Co. I am almost certain that William G SPIelman who md Elizabeth ATWOOD was also a s/o Catherine & William FERGUSON. The EUBANK family ended up in Monroe Co. Would love to correspond with descendants of these folks & will be happy to share what I have on them. Sharon Clark, 3624 Swan Court, Fort Worth, TX 76117, clarkshaz@swbell.net

FIRQUAIN: Trying to find dates of death for James B. FIRQUAIN & wife Elizabeth... James I believe, d abt 1843 in Burkesville, Cumberland, Ky. Would also like a place of burial. Thank you very much! Evelyn Oden, 201 E. Crow Rd., Merlin, Oregon 97532 or oden@cdsnet.net


GLASS–TAYLOR: My g-grandfather, David C GLASS, b NC ca 1836; md. 1853 to Lorene F TAYLOR, b KY. They lived & raised their family in Metcalfe Co. They had five children: (1) Bettie G. GLASS b ca 1856, Metcalfe; (2) Dixie (Fannie) GLASS b ca 1859, d May 1923 Metcalfe; md possibly a SPEAR. (3) my grandfather, James A GLASS b Dec 1862; md (1) Lina J PERKINS abt 1883, she born June 1865, d of TB ca 1907 in Temple Hill (Barren Co). He md (2) my grandmother, Dona WALKER ca 1908 in Temple Hill, she b abt Nov 1880 Monroe Co KY. Her parents were John N WALKER b abt Jan 1846 TN and Martha T JACKSON b ca 1807 TN. They lived in Monroe and Barren Co. (4) Mollie J GLASS b ca 1863; md Eugene Lonie PEDIGO, Metcalfe Co. (5) John C GLASS b Sept 1 1865, d Nov 2 1949; md (1) Mary R PERKINS; md (2) Leona (Lee) Wheeler, Metcalfe Co. Any help appreciated and will exchange. Beverly Bickers, 4760 Matthew Place, Fairfield, Ohio 45014 or EB127899@aol.com.

GOODMAN/GOODMON: George Washington b. 2/25/1823 in Monroe County, need parents names. Debbie Aldridge, Route 4 Box 251, Tuttle OK 73089 or Daldridg@ionet.net

HALE–MULKEY: Am seeking info abt Mark W. HALE (b. ca 1805 TN; d. ca 1887 Monroe Co.) & Polly MULKEY (b. ca 1810 TN; d. ca 1840 Barren Co). Polly is thought to be d/o Isaac MULKEY, Baptist preacher in Washington Co., TN, & niece of Elder John MULKEY, early preacher at Old Mulkey Meeting House, Monroe Co. Mark is thought to be s/o Thomas HALE, originally of VA, then of Washington Co., TN. Among their children was son Isaac HALE (b. ca 1838 in TN) who fought
for Union with 5th KY Cav. and disappeared about 1862. Pauline Hale, 7229 Four Rivers Rd. Boulder, CO 80301 or Pauline.Hale@Colorado.EDU

Queries, continued:

HANES: HANES, Fountai n; HANES, Austin, both b abt 1804-1810. I think they were brothers of my g-g-grandfather, William Claiborne HANES. Any info abt them would be appreciated. Dorothy Hamill, 801 Glen Eagles Drive, Edmond, OK 73013-1807 or djhamill@pop. gateway.net

HARVEY-ALLBRIGHT-GOSSETT: Looking for the parents of Minerva HARVEY b. June 1828 KY m. 1) Apr 8, 1851 Henry ALLBRIGHT, Barren Co. 2) ca. 1851 James T. GOSSETT, KY. From 1850 Barren Co. census: Mother's name Elizabeth b. ca. 1800, brother Milton b. ca. 1827, sister Mary J. b. ca. 837. David G. Gilley, 6019 Stone Bluff Road, Louisville, KY 40291-1883, dave16@bellsouth.net

HUNT & Allied Families of Allen Co., KY: Riley HUNT (b 1802 SC - d abt. Aug. 1850 Allen Co), s/o John & Mary HUNT of Allen Co. Riley HUNT md Elizabeth ANTHONY (1805 - 1843), d/o Martha THOMPSON & Joseph ANTHONY. Children: Chastaine D. "Chet" (1823 KY - 1899 TX) m. Mary Jane HARRELL; Asenath "Senia" (b. abt. 1825 KY); Wesley (1827 KY - 1884 KY) m. Sarah N.J. HENDRICKS; Mary "Polly" (1831 KY - 1882); Nancy (b. abt. 1833 KY - d. TX) m. SENTER, SMITH, &

BRAMLETT: John Riley HUNT (1835 KY - 1859 KS) m. Rachel COLLINS; Joseph Wallace HUNT, M.D. (b. abt. 1842 KY - d. abt. 1886 TX) m. Nanny HARRELL; Elizabeth "Lizzie" (b. abt. 1843 KY) m. William BUTT. John Riley HUNT & Rachel COLLINS were my g-g-grandparents. Would like to exchange information. A. Bertram: 2100 Bradyville Hill RD.; Bradyville, TN 37026 or abertram@hotcom.net

JAMESON/JAMISON-CAPE-MANN-CROW-BLANKENSHIP: Looking for info on John JAMESON/JAMISON & wife Susannah (CAPE) JAMESON/JAMISON who md Cumberland Co 26 March 1809. Martha JAMISON appears as the head of a household on the 1810 Cumberland Co. census and is quite possibly the mother of John. Other names who appear on the same census and are related: CAPE, MANN, CROW, BLANKENSHIP. Have lots to share Carol Kinney 18004 Dayton Ave. N. Shoreline, Washington 98133 or ckinney@u.washington.edu.


LANE-PENNINGTON: Looking for info about Spencer LANE, b 1805, Orange Co VA; lived in TN, KY & IL. While living in Barren Co he md Rebecca PENNINGTON, she b Barren Co 1799. If anyone has info on their ancestors, please contact: Ross Malone, 1487 Clearview Road, Union, MO 63084 or (314) 583-4768 or rmalone@director.com.

LEDFORD-VELUZAT-SARTIN-ROSE-REED-SHIRLEY-REED-MOSS-PRICE-BURRIS-DICKSON-SEXTON-KEMP: Would appreciate any info on the following people who ended up migrating to Barren, Metcalfe, Adair, Hart and Green Co areas: Philadelphia LEDFORD listed as md to Francis VELUZAT Sept 1797, Bourbon Co. Anna SARTIN listed on marriage bond with Jean Baptiste Francois VELUZAT Aug 1797, Lincoln Co. Think she was a widow and that SARTIN was a married name, possibly ADKINS. She had son Joe SARTIN, dau Elizabeth SARTIN, son Lewis VELUZAT, daughter Nancy VELUZAT, dau Mary "Polly" ROSE b 1798 Culpeper Co VA, d Dec 1887 who md Lewis VELUZAT Dec 1818 in Garrard Co KY. Sophia REED b abt 1807 married Henry SHIRLEY b abt 1799 – had dau Susan Amanda SHIRLEY b Oct 1836. Nancy REED, b 1803 md Francis Clark MOSS – one of their children is William Reed MOSS b May 1830. Catherine PRICE, d/o Q John, b 1740, d 1820 Adair Co, md David MOSS. Sally PRICE, d/o William, md. William MOSS – one of their children is Francis Clark MOSS b 1800. William Robert
Queries, continued:

Burriss, II b 1851 m Frances Beagg, b 1853. Need info on his ancestors. James Benton Dickson b 1822, m(1) Elizabeth Sexton and m(2) Harriett Kemp. He had sister, Mary “Polly” Dickson and brother Joseph Earl Dickson. Will exchange. Anita Veluzat Bryan, 1200 Appian Way, Lawrenceville, GA 30046 or arjrb@ mindspring.com

Pennington – Denham: I am searching for my g-grandfather, Wilson Pennington, b 1809 KY. D ca 1830, Tn, prob Jackson Co to Elizabeth Denham; had four children, two girls and two boys; Alma; Thomas Milton; Priscilla; and Josiah. Owned land in Monroe Co and paid taxes there; voted there; sold land there; and as far as is known died there. Interested in finding his place of burial; his parents and anything else that you possess on him. All help greatly appreciated. Thank you. Tom Pennington, 1426 W. 10th St., Muncie, IN 47302 or 765 289 8223 or jtp927@indy.net.

Richey–Spencer–Sikes–Benedict: John Richey md Tabitha Spencer 1797, Lincoln Co, KY, and they were the parents of James, Moses, Elizabeth, and John Richey, Jr. John, Sr. is found on 1810 Barren Co census & 1820-1860 Allen Co censuses. John & Tabitha Richey div 1820, & John md Polly Sikes. John & Polly were parents of Lemuel, Christopher H., and Mary Richey. Possible sister of John, Sr. was Mary Richey who md John Benedict, 1798 Lincoln Co. 1797 & 1798 Tax Lists make it appear John was possibly s/o James. Need help proving or disproving these relationships. Ann B. Chambless, 435 Barbee Lane, Scottsboro, AL 35769-3745 or abciiiwaax.net

Rowland–Alexander: Looking for info on Caroline Elizabeth Rowland b 1831 Burksville. Married Paul Alexander & moved to Missouri abt 1870-1880. Mother was Nancy ?. Sis was Julia Ann Rowland that married Paul’s bro John B. Alexander. Looking for more info on her parents. Debbie Hodgett Sumner, P.O. Box 241, McCurtain, OK 74944-0241 or dfsumner@crossstel.net

Simmons–Pardue: Looking for any info on Ardella Simmons. She b 1869 prob Barren Co. the d/o Francis Marion Pardue. I believe she md either a Tom or a Frank Simmons. Records show Ardella in Barren County as late as 1896, though it is possible she may have moved to Johnson County, IL. If anyone has any additional information, please contact Don Pardue, 512 Treymoor Lake Circle, Alabaster, AL 35007, 205-621-4019 or DPardue@AOL.com

Sevier/Severe–Short–Pruitt/Pruett–Capps–Shoopman–Scott: These families in the Kettle Creek Township in Cumberland County for the 1900 census; some were there for the 1860 census. All the names are connected through marriage—with much information yet to be uncovered. I would appreciate the opportunity to share information with anyone researching these names. Barbara A. Sevier, 11109 Ashford Drive, Yukon, OK 73099, lamsve@telepath.com

Smith–Henson–Campbell–Clark: Looking for 2 marriage records of Jeremiah Moulton Smith. He was md twice. Marriages would be abt 1784 for the 1st one & the 2nd one occurred abt 1790. The 2nd wife’s name was Diana Henson. His will, signed Mar 25, 1817, was probated May, 1817, in Barren County. Also looking for a marriage record for his nephew, also Jeremiah (Jeremey) Moulton Smith, the c/o William Smith, Jr., & Margaret Campbell, b Mar 25, 1810, in KY, md Purvania Clark, ca. 1833 in KY. This Jeremiah Moulton Smith d Macoupin County, IL, Jan 22, 1870, leaving his wife a widow with 6 children. He was bur Fishback Cemetery, Macoupin Co, IL. Have descendants. John D. Sissom, 1312 Corvair Court, Kokomo, IN 46902-2531 or jdsissom@Juno.com

Smith–Minor–Webb–Harrison: John J Smith, Jr, md(1) a Smith from another line. He b 1846; many of his children b Grayson Co KY. He md (2) Sarah Josephine Minor, 1886. Her relatives now live in Horse Cave, KY. It is said that she was related to the Webb’s & Harrisons. Her father was Bobby Minor. One of John J’s dau lived to be 105 years old. “Aunt” Noli lived...
Grayson Co she md Bob LUSH. Some names that his children married inc: TAYLOR, MARSHALL, Queries, continued:

JEWEll, LIKENS, REED, MINOR and HISER. A son, John Randolph, b 1897, had step-children named Orville Scott, Lela Scott, Erma JOHNSON, Helen JOHNSON. He & wife Luna, also had 7 children of their own. A grand-dau of John J's also was md to John BERRY in the early 1900's and are said to have moved to IL. The SMITHS lived in Metcalfe Co KY, Knob Lick. ANY help appreciated. Ludema Bowles, 1570 Centerton Road, Martinsville, IN 46151 or skyking@indy.net.

SMITH PEDIGO: Would like to establish corres with “cousins” working on these lines. Sperry Barton SMITH b 1856, KY?. His wife, Martha THOMAS? PEDIGO b 1862, Metcalfe Co KY, d 1896, KY? Dawn Leonard Tripp, 9003 S. Dateline Drive, Tempe, AZ 85284-3008 or: dawn.tripp@bluebird.net.

SMITH-TRENT-GREEN: My 3rd g-grandfather, Thomas Dixon SMITH, b ca 1800, poss Barren Co, md Mary (Polly) TRENT, b ca 1804 Barren Co. They were both in Barren Co at that time; they had 14 children that are known. Mary TRENT'S father was William (Alexander) TRENT who md Nancy S GREEN, both b ca 1770's. Where? Any info on the TRENTS & GREENS would be appreciated. The SMITHS went Hardin/Grayson Co KY. Robert Reeves, 10,000 U.S. 90, Lot 275, Lakeland, FL 33809 (914) 859-77705 or rreeves1@gte.net.

TAYLOR-SIDWELL: Jesse TAYLOR md. Ellen SIDWELL, possibly TN. The SIDWELLS were thought to be Quaker. Ellen could be the d/o William SIDWELL, who was disowned by his family, for marrying outside the faith, I have no proof. Jesse’s 2nd wife is said to be Charlotte COMER. Some of their children still live Lafayette, TN. Charlotte was thought to have been part Indian. Jesse and Ellen's son, Samuel Benton TAYLOR was my grandfather, b late 1800's. He md. Lillie Myrtle SMITH, d/o John J. Smith. Samuel d 1959 Metcalfe Co. Is there anyone who can help? Ludema Bowles, 1570 Centerton Road, Martinsville, IN 46151 or skyking@indy.net.

TINSLEY: Allen & Barren Cos., Researching these families, would like to hear from other researchers. Esp interested in children of Moses TINSLEY who d 1815. W .J.Downing, 377 Rob Roy Trail, Tallahassee, FL 32312 or jdown@nettally.com.


WHITE-GARMAN: Looking for info on the William Thomas WHITE family. He was b KY 7 Oct 1855; md Nancy Elizabeth GARMAN b 12 Nov 1875. I found the GARMAN family in the 1860 Metcalfe Co census but was unable to find the WHITE family. Any help will be appreciated. George Livermore, 10177 Thunder Rd., Fayetteville, AR 72701 or Livermore@PWPSD.com.
BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Barren County Cemeteries: Ken Beard & Brice T. Leech. One of the most important researching books! $25.00 plus $3.50 shipping & handling. Hardbound.

Barren County Heritage, Goode & Woodford, hardbound, $28.50.

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

Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe Co), Peden, 1838-1872, $6.00.

Historical Trip Through Barren County, KY, C. Clayton Simmons, hardbound, $17.50.

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

Little Barren Baptist Church (Trammel's Creek), Metcalfe Co, Peden, $6.00.

Little Barren River United Baptist Church, Metcalfe Co, 1815-1849, Peden, $6.00.

Monroe County Cemetery Records, Vols. 1 & 2, Peden, each volume $17.00.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History, Church committee, $11.65.

Pleasant Run Church, McFarland's Creek, 1827-1844, Peden, $6.00.

Order Books of Barren County, Peden:
Vol. 3 – 1806 – Apr 1812, $17.00  Vol. 4 – May 1812 – Aug 1818 - $20.00.

Stories of the Early Days, Cyrus Edwards, hardbound, $17.50.

Then and Now, Dr. R. H. Grinstead, $2.60.

Times of Long Ago. Franklin Gorin, hardbound, $12.00 plus $2.00 shipping and handling.

1879 Beers & Lanagan Map of Barren County, 24x30 laminated cardstock, black & white. Land owners shown with insets for the communities. $6.50 plus $2.15 for 1st class shipping or $1.45 for 3rd class shipping.

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

QUERIES are accepted only from members, without limit, and will be published as space permits. Queries should be limited to about 50 words.

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 cost, including postage, from whom the book may be obtained. They 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 St, Glasgow on the 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 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 42141-0157.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS of a genealogical nature that you no longer need ... would you consider donating them to the Society? They will be preserved for other researchers and deeply appreciated. Contact the editor, Martha P. Reneau, 562 Beaver Valley Road, Glasgow, KY. 42141.
Page 53  Honoring the Confederate Soldiers of Barren County
        Ceremony
        Those Honored
Page 54  Photographs from Ceremony
Page 55  Participants
        Do They Still Love Us in Dixie?
        Luke Chenault
        A. S. Clayton
        William Dickinson
        William W. Franklin
        Franklin Gorin, Jr.
        Alonzo Peden
        E. M. Smith
        Galvanized Yankees
Page 56  The Secret Room
Page 57  The Underground Railroad
Page 58  One Spooky Graveyard
Page 59  We Miss You, Mama
Page 60  A Time To Act!
Page 61  Cheatham Family
Page 62  Dunnagans of All Spellings
Page 63  CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTHA AND DAINE!
        Barren County Bicentennial
Page 64  Joseph’s Journal
Page 65  Gorin Genealogical Publishing
Page 66  A Kentucky Sales Bill
Page 67  Will of James Leeper
Page 68  Our Barren County
Page 69  Barren County Obituaries
Page 70  Hopewell Baptist Church Membership conclusion
Page 71  Morgan Family Bible
Page 72  Wesley Wade Bible
Page 73  Old Barren County Land Entries
Page 74  California Genealogical Society
Page 75  Queries
Membership Applications and Books for Sale