

Spring 2001

# Traces Volume 29, Number 1

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## Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 29, Number 1" (2001). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 128.  
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2001

VOLUME 29

ISSUE NO. 1

ISSN - 0882-2158

SPRING

# TRACES



## THE RAMEY FAMILY

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

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
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• Deceased

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**ON THE COVER**

The Ramey Family of the Coral Hill area of Barren County. They are in front of the family log cabin which no longer stands. The family cemetery is nearby. Front row, left to right: William M. Ramey, Emily (Emma) Huls Ramey and Sally B. Hagen. 2<sup>nd</sup> Row: George Ramey, Livvie Kenney, Carrie Ramey, Fannie Berry, Charlie Ramey. See accompanying article. Information and photographs courtesy of Bill Ramey, descendant.

**THE RAMEY CEMETERY**

Contributed by Bill Ramey, P O Box 3295, McLean, VA 22103-3295. Telephone 703-790-1091; email: [rameybill@hotmail.com](mailto:rameybill@hotmail.com). Any queries or information appreciated.

The Ramey Cemetery is located in Barren County, near Glasgow, at Coral Hill, on the property currently owned by Rondall and the late Marie (Jackson) Ramey at 347 Coral Hill Halfway Road, Glasgow, KY 42141.

Burials:

William M. Ramey	4 Nov 1843 16 July 1924	Oldest son of James Ramey & Mary A (Pierceall) Ramey
Emma (Huls) Ramey	22 Jan 1850 7 June 1919	Wife of William M Ramey. Daughter of James Huls & Margaret T (Berry) Ramsey
Charlie R. Ramey	14 Jan 1885 8 Jan 1985	Son of William M Ramey & Emma Huls, husband of Maude Scrimager, father of Harry & Mitchel Edward Ramey; step-father to Minnie Frances (Clark) Allbright.
Sam U. Sherman Hagan	18 June 1868 12 May 1950	Husband of Sallie B. Ramey. Son of John & Lizzie Hagan.
Sallie B. (Ramey) Hagan	28 Dec 1871 19 Apr 1944	Wife of Sam U. Sherman Hagan, daughter of William M Ramey & Emma Huls.
George Kenneth Ramey	21 Jan 1922 26 Jan 1945	Son of George Washington Ramey & Julia Ann (Davis) Ramey. Kenneth was killed serving his country in the Army during WW II at Manilla.
Joe Davis Ramey	15 Sept 1935 3 Sept 1936	Son of George Washington Ramey & Julia Ann (Davis) Ramey
Carrie (Ramey) Jones & Baby Jones	7 Oct 1893 8 Sept 1912	Youngest daughter of William M Ramey & Emma (Huls) Ramey. Wife Of Wilbur Jones. Carrie is believed to Have died as a result of giving birth & from being weak from having T.B. Her unnamed baby died a few days Later. Carrie's body was exhumed and Her baby was placed in her arms and They were buried together.

**Ramey Cemetery, continued:**

Blanche Bernice Berry	5 Aug 1911 29 Oct 1913	daughter of Louis Berry and Fanny (Ramey) Berry – died of Bronchial Pneumonia. KY Death Certificate #26016. Stone only reads 'Blanche.' Fanny is the daughter of William M Ramey & Emma Huls.
Willie Bybee	6 May 1901 1 July 1916	Son of Mark Bybee and Olivie (Livvie) (Ramey) Bybee. Livvie is the daughter of William M Ramey & Emma Huls.

**The William M. Ramey and Emily (Emma) Huls Family**

William M. Ramey

Born:	4 Nov 1843	Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., KY
Died:	16 July 1924	Barren Co KY
Buried:		Ramey Cemetery, Coral Hill, Barren, KY.
Married:	17 Sept 1866	Montgomery Co, KY
Son of: James Ramey and Mary A. Pierceall		

Emily (Emma)Huls

Born:	22 Jan 1850	Montgomery Co KY
Died:	7 June 1919	Coral Hill, Barren, KY
Buried:		Ramey Cemetery, Coral Hill, Barren, KY.
Daughter of: James Huls and Margaret T. Berry		

Children:

1. Mary D. Ramey

Born:	28 Aug 1867	Barren Co KY
Died:	11 Sept 1948	Indianapolis, IN
Buried:		New Crown Cemetery, Indianapolis
Spouse: Thomas Gardner		
Married: 27 Sept 1888		

2. John William (Bud) Ramey

Born:	1 March 1869	Barren Co KY
Died:	17 May 1958	Glasgow, Barren, KY
Buried:		Memorial Gardens, Glasgow, Barren, KY
Spouse: Mary Alice Harper		

3. Sallie B. Ramey

Born:	28 Dec 1871	Barren Co KY
Died:	19 Apr 1944	Barren Co KY
Buried:		Coral Hill, Barren, KY
Spouse: Samuel U Sherman Hagan		

**Ramey Cemetery, continued:**

- Married: 23 July 1893 Glasgow, Barren, KY.
4. Nannie T. (Grace) Ramey
- Born: About 1873 Barren Co KY.  
Died: Unknown  
Buried: Los Angeles Co., CA  
Spouse: Benjamin Wright
5. Lucy Ann Ramey
- Born: 7 Sept 1875 Barren Co KY  
Died: 23 Sept 1877 Barren Co KY
6. Laura Belle Ramey
- Born: 17 Nov 1877 Barren Co KY  
Died: 22 Mar 1969 Berkley, CA  
Buried: Berkley, CA  
Spouse: Ben J. Everett  
Married: 5 July 1895 Barren Co KY
7. Olivia (Livvie) Ramey
- Born: 20 Dec 1879 Barren Co KY  
Spouse: Mark Bybee  
Married: 4 Dec 1890 Barren Co KY
8. Frances (Fanny) Ramey
- Born: 6 Apr 1883 Barren Co KY  
Died: 5 Sept 1974 Barren Co KY  
Buried: Glasgow, Barren, KY  
Spouse: Louis Berry
9. Charlie R. Ramey
- Born: 14 Jan 1885 Coral Hill, Barren, KY  
Died: 8 Jan 1985 Glasgow, Barren, KY  
Buried: Ramey Cemetery, Coral Hill, Barren, KY  
Spouse: Maud Scrimager  
Married: 21 April 1913 Glasgow, Barren, KY.
10. Margaret (Maggie) Ramey
- Born: 12 July 1888 Coral Hill, Barren, KY  
Died: 15 Feb 1982 Knoxville, TN  
Buried: Nat'l Cemetery, Knoxville, TN  
Spouse: Philip Jones  
Married: 2 Dec 1908
11. George Washington Ramey
- Born: 8 March 1891 Barren Co KY  
Died: 21 June 1992 Barren Co KY

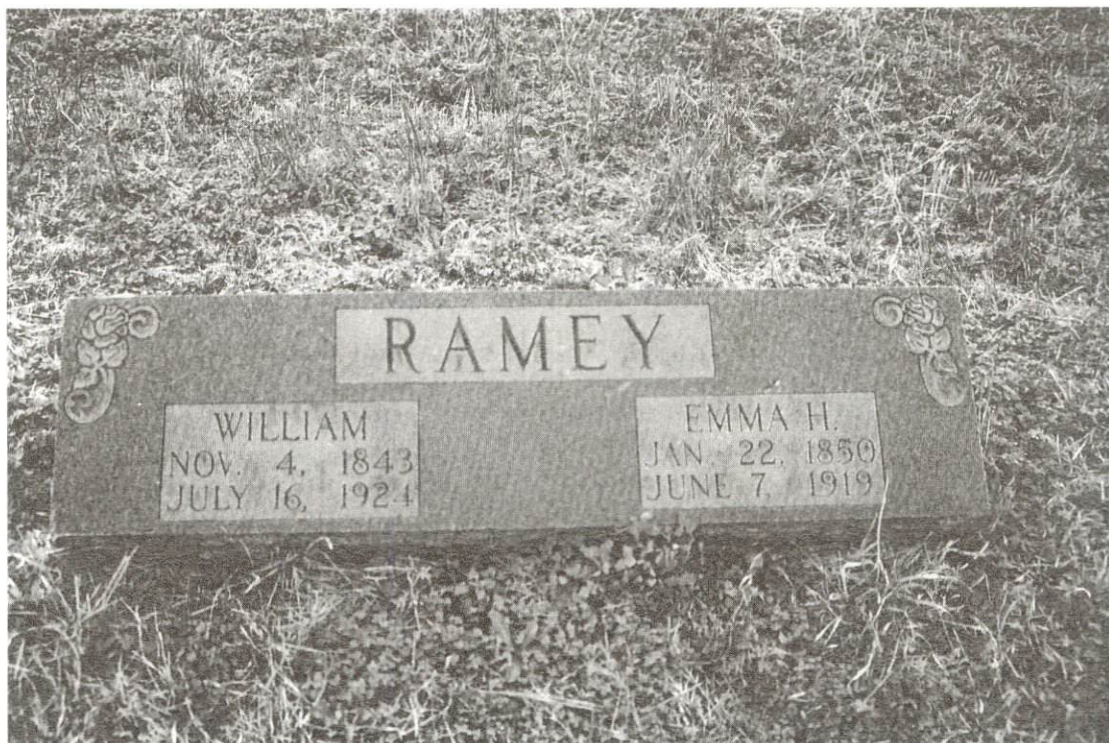
**Ramey Cemetery, continued:**

Buried: Glasgow, Barren, KY  
Spouse: Julia Ann Davis  
Married: 28 July 1916 Montgomery Co KY

12. Carrie Ramey

Born: 7 Oct 1893 Barren Co KY

Died: 28 Sept 1913 Coral Hill, Barren, KY  
Buried: Ramey Cemetery, Barren, KY  
Spouse: Wilbur Jones  
Married: Knoxville, TN



**DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY**

**KinLinks**, Donated by the Whalin family of Louisville, KY as compiled by Charles and Paul Orr Whalin. 456 pages with index. Families of local interest are the Honaker family of Butler and Warren Co., the Mustain family of Barren and Hart Co., the Whalin family of Warren Co., and the Vincent family of Edmonson Co. Other families include: Beaver, Griffin, Grove, Hershberger, Ligon, McDonald, Nisbet, Orr, Southgate, Taliaferro, Taylor, Waller, Wise, Woodruff, and Yowell. This well-done book sells for \$38.00 plus shipping and handling. You may contact the authors: Charles Whalin, 2303 Newmarket Drive, Louisville, KY 40222 (502) 525-5253 or you may email them at [chapow@juno.com](mailto:chapow@juno.com) for more information.

**The Proffitts: A History Compiled by Robert Borton.** Focuses on the descendants of George W. and John J. Proffitt who came to Monroe County, Kentucky. Hardbound (surname index). Some surnames include Emberton, England, Dickerson, Isenberg and Turner. Price: \$40 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. For more information, you may contact: Robert Borton, 1104 Meadowin Drive, Cave City, KY 42127. (270) 773-6020.

**1850 Federal Census: Monroe County, Kentucky.** Transcribed by Dayton Birdwell, Prepared by Shelta R. McCarter Shrum. Published by Ridge Runner Publications, 5700 Hwy 52W, LaFayette, TN 37083. Email: [RidgeRunnerGen@netscape.net](mailto:RidgeRunnerGen@netscape.net). For those of you who know Dayton Birdwell, you will not be surprised at the quality of this publication. It contains the typical information found on the 1850 censuses, but he has footnoted many of the families showing marriages, deaths, historical information, marriages, etc. It has a full-name index , soft-bound, 173 pages. \$27.00 including shipping and handling. TN residents please add \$2.02 sales tax.

### **CORRECTIONS**

Volume 28, Issue 4 has as its cover the Woodford House in Hart County, Kentucky. This was a printer error – it is the Woodson House. Please note the change.

From Goldia Thomas re an earlier submission from another member. This is a correction on the birth and death date of Goldia's mother, Bessie Jewell Ferrell DeWeese. She b 19 Aug 1890 Barren Co KY, died 11 Nov 1976 Barren Co KY, buried Big Meadow Church.

### **From The Glasgow Weekly Times 18 September 1879**

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established down in the Roseville-Tracy neighborhood call[ed] the Peters Creek post-office. This will be a decided and appreciated convenience to the people of that section.

Mr. John C. Mackey, of Metcalfe county, got in last week from a two months' trip through Arkansas. Mr. Mackey reports the cotton crop of that section as splendid, money plentiful and everything in thriving. prosperous condition.

On Monday of last week, Mr. John Cockran sold out all his goods and chattels for the purpose of moving to Kansas. Everything went at remarkably good prices, corn bringing \$2 per barrel in the field.

We see from the Cumberland Courier that, during the Louisville Exposition, the fare on Seaver's stage line between Burkesville and Glasgow has been reduced from eight dollars to six for the round trip.

Mr. Wm. M. Gorin, son of Hon. J. W. Gorin, of Bowling Green, who formerly lived in Glasgow, left last Friday for salt Lake City, Utah, where he will engage in the practice of law. Mr. Gorin has been making his home in Franklin, Ky., at which place he married some time ago.

Some sneak thief broke into Mr. A. Rapp's store last Sunday night and appropriated about a half-dozen boxes of cigars. Other articles which, in the shelves of a confectionary, would be hardly missed, were also doubtless stolen.



**Glasgow Weekly Times, continued:**

“Glasgow” and “Logan Porter” will be taken to Nashville next week, where they are entered for the Fall races. “Glasgow” is said never to have been in better trim than now, while “Logan Porter” fairly skims over the earth.

“Mr. Ned Gill was last week married to Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan, of the Slick Rock neighborhood, Rev. Berryman Dodson officiating. Mr. Gill is sixty nine years of age, while his newly wedded wife numbers sixty-six summers.

“We are informed that while Mr. R. P. Beauchamp, of Metcalfe, was one day last week superintending the building of a fence on his farm, he fell over a cliff some fifteen or twenty feet, to the bottom, breaking his arm and painfully injuring himself otherwise. Mr. Beauchamp is a very old gentleman, and one of the most esteemed citizens in all Metcalfe county. We hope that he may soon recover from the effects of his fall.

**History of the Green River Bridge**

By Dr. Fred Whittaker, a St. Matthews resident who is a long-time Civil War enthusiast. He is a professor emeritus of parasitology at the University of Louisville’s biology department. (date unknown).

“William Seymour has lived in the same rural location near Munfordville, Ky., formerly Woodsonville, all of his 87 years. He is very proud of his heritage, especially that concerning the history of the Green River Bridge and the Munfordville battlefield. In conversations with Bill Seymour, one quickly realizes he is very well versed in the two Civil War battles that occurred near or on his present property. The earlier battle or skirmish occurred on Dec. 17, 1861 near Rowlett’s Station, hence the name the “Battle of Rowlett’s Station”. It occurred about 2 miles south of what is now the Seymour property. The second battle occurred Sept. 14-17, 1862 on part of what is now the Seymour property. It is usually called the Battle of Woodsonville, since this town was much closer to the battle site than was Munfordville. Woodsonville no longer exists, and Rowlett’s Station is currently Rowletts.

“The present-day Seymour property on which Fort Craig is located, and where most of the Battle of Munfordville took place was purchased by John W. Key (Seymour’s great-grandfather) in 1867. Later the Seymours became co-owners with the Key family until 1900 when the Seymour family purchased the property from the Key family and currently are the sole owners.

“The Green River railroad bridge constructed in 1857-59 as part of the Louisville-Nashville Railway System, still spans the Green River and is still used by trains of the current CSX System. This bridge played an important role in both the Battle of Rowlett’s Station and the Battle of Munfordville.

“During the construction of the L&N railroad, the Green River bridge became a formidable obstacle that had to be surmounted. A well known construction engineer from Germany, Albert Fink, was hired by the L&N Railroad Co. to design and supervise the construction of a massive bridge over the Green River. Fink, who came to America in 1849, had

**Green River Bridge, continued:**

an impressive record as a bridge designer and was the first engineer in America to design and construct a bridge with a 200-foot span (the Baltimore & Ohio bridge over the Monongahela at Fairmount, W. Va.). Other bridges with larger spans were to follow.

“The Green River bridge was truly an engineering marvel. It was constructed in two closely coordinated stages: (1) the masonry for the piers and abutments and (2) the iron and lumber for the tracks and cross ties. Fink planned to support the tracks and all trains over this bridge by four enormous and intricately designed stone piers. For this stage of the bridge, the L&N railroad hired John W. Key of Woodsonville. Seymour’s great-grandfather who was the chief stone mason. Key’s two sons, Abner David Lewis Key and John Martin Key, served their apprenticeships as stone masons on this project. The construction of the masonry of this bridge was begun in April 1857 and completed on July 1, 1859. John W. Key, his two sons and all other involved with the construction of the piers and abutments were undoubtedly extremely proud of their masterpiece.

“With the exception of considerable repair to the southernmost pier, which was partially blown out during the Civil War in 1861, all other piers remain intact and are still in use. Seymour, who lives within sight of that magnificent bridge, is also very proud of his great-grandfather’s accomplishments. The completion of the Green River bridge effectively permitted the completion of the L&N railroad on August 10, 1859.

“According to the Harpers Weekly Newspaper of Feb. 25, 1860, the total length of the Green River bridge is 1000 feet, consisting of three spans of 208 feet and two of 288 feet each. It is 118 feet above low water, contains 638,000 pounds of cast, 381,000 pounds of wrought iron and 2,500 cubic feet of timber in the form of rail joists. There are 10,220 cubic yards of masonry in the piers and abutments. The total cost of the entire project was \$165,000 dollars, which was considerable money in 1857-59. The plan of truss designed and incorporated by engineer Fink is unique in that it is self-compensating and self-adjusting during temperature and probably pressure extremes. Before being opened to rail traffic, the bridge was severely tested with not only extremely heavy loads, but with such loads moving at a high speed. The deflections in the super structure caused by different loads fell within the limits calculated for the known extensions and contractions of the materials used in the bridge. Temperature differentials were accommodated for by design and attachment of the interacting bridge components. Albert Fink was indeed an outstanding engineer for his time.

“The first time the Green River bridge sustained major damage was when Confederate Brig. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander in the West (especially parts of Kentucky and Tennessee), sent Brig. Gen. Simon Boliver Buckner of Kentucky to occupy Bowling Green in September 1861. This occupation was carried out primarily to protect Nashville even though that city was somewhat at a distance. In early October 1861, Gen. Buckner received a direct order from Gen. Johnson to destroy the Green River bridge at Munfordville. The purpose was, among others, to prevent the Federals from attacking Bowling Green before it was fortified. That the bridge was an engineering marvel and was built by local people and craftsmen from his hometown and nearby, compelled Buckner to protest vehemently, but to no avail. In the most profound irony, John W. Key and his two sons who had originally been the chief stone masons for the bridge, were ordered to place the explosive charges in the two southernmost piers. The charge in the first pier south was detonated, dropping two spans of the bridge to the river 125 feet below. Noting that the bridge was extensively damaged and would be out of commission for

**Green River Bridge, continued:**

some time, Buckner refused to have the second charge blown. There is no information available regarding Key's reaction when they were ordered to destroy their own masterpiece; however, one can well imagine their feelings.

“The late World War II Col. Hal Engerud of Louisville relates in one of his Civil War writings that the onus for the destruction of the magnificent bridge fell upon Buckner. He was severely castigated by the Northern press; the L&N railroad sued him and a short time later a troop of Federal cavalry rode to his home (Glen Lilly) near Munfordville and confiscated his crops and livestock.

“Sometime in early December 1861, Fink and a crew of stone masons arrived for repair work at the Green River bridge. These workers were protected by the companies of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Indiana under Lt. Col. Louis von Treba. Such protection was effective until the Confederates appeared at the south bank of the Green River near the bridge on Dec. 17, 1861. A short but intensive and decisive skirmish occurred, known as the Battle of Rowlett's Station. This conflict lasted about one and a half hours, and when terminated, effectively eliminated any threat to the repairing of the Green River bridge by the Federals.

“The ongoing war and other factors precluded the use of masonry in the repair of the damaged southernmost pier, hence a web-like structure of long, wood poles (known as beanpole construction) was substituted to carry the span and trackage along. The work was completed on January 9, 1862.

“After the Battle of Rowlett's Station and temporary repair of the Green River bridge, a division under Brig. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook and a brigade under Brig. Gen. J. S. Negley went into camp at Munfordville. The combined units of these two generals were designated the Second Division. Rebel scouting parties approached the area on the south bank of the Green River several times over a period of many weeks, indicating possible intentions of reattacking the bridge. To protect the Green River bridge against further Rebel attacks, Gen. McCook ordered the construction of an earthen fort on the south side of the river and about 800 yards east of the bridge, (January 1862). It was to be a five-point fort and was named Fort Craig. Before the fort could be completed McCook and his Second Division were sent to Fort Donnellson in Tennessee. Fort Craig, which is located on Seymour's property, was eventually completed in September 1862 by Col. John Wilder, who assumed command of the troops at Munfordville in September 1862. Gen. McCook had a stockade of heavy logs and banked earth erected at the south end of the bridge on the high ground about 125 yards west of the L&N track. A rifle trench surrounded the work. All this was obviously done to protect the L&N tracks and bridge over the Green River from rebel attack and so that the Union forces would have a continuous line of communication between their forces in the south and their base at Louisville.

“The second time the Green River bridge was damaged was Sept. 20, 1862, following the Battle of Munfordville Sept. 14-17, 1862. In August of 1862, Confederate Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg and Brig. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (primarily the former) decided to invade Kentucky in the hopes that large numbers of men sympathetic to the Confederate cause would join their forces, thus providing greater manpower for further invasions within Kentucky and into Tennessee. During Bragg's northern movement into Kentucky, one of his junior officers, Brig. Gen. William Chalmers, attacked the stockade and fort near the Green River bridge. Obviously, this was done because of the strategic importance of the bridge. This attack did not force a Union

**Green River Bridge, continued:**

surrender, and on Sept. 15 Bragg moved his entire force of 30,000 men into the area and invaded the Union position. After some discussion between Confederate Gen. Buckner and Col. Wilder, the Union officer in charge (Wilder) surrendered. On Sept. 19 without discussing anything with his generals, Bragg decided to abandon his position at Munfordville and put his troops on the road to Bardstown. He essentially threw away all the advantages gained. During his departure on Sept. 20, Bragg ordered the Green River bridge to be burned.

“Fortunately, the piers were not damaged. After repairing the burned Valley Creek bridge in Elizabethtown on about Oct. 24, Fink and his crew reached the Green River bridge and began its repair. Only the iron structure remained of the already rebuilt span. Fink decided to erect temporary trestles and another wooden floor; this job was completed Nov. 1, 1862. This now opened the L&N railroad to Bowling Green. It should be pointed out that at this time another unit of army engineers under J. B. Anderson, a L&N employee, helped in this crucial task by rebuilding the Lebanon branch bridges. Engineers under Brig. Gen. William Rosecrans assisted in rebuilding the southern bridges. It was not until Nov. 25 that all the bridges were finished, and again trains could run through to Nashville.

“Since its burning in 1862, the Green River bridge has suffered no intentional damage by man, and has existed with little or no maintenance since 1962. Heavy trains with tons of materials still pass over the bridge daily, a testimony to its remarkable construction by Fink and John W. Key and sons.

“In January of 1863, Abner D. L. Key was captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., and sent to a Union prisoner of war camp at Rockisland [Rock Island], Ill. for one year at which time he was exchanged. He returned to Munfordville where with his brother and father he resumed his stone mason’s trace after the war. Today all three repose in the Green River Baptist Cemetery.

“Fink, who came to America in 1849, as first hired by B&O Railroad Co. as a bridge and shop designer. While with B&O, he designed the bridge truss, which bears his name. In 1857, Fink was employed by the L&N and his first assignment was to design and construct a freight and passenger station, at Broadway and Ninth in Louisville. He also built the Jefferson County Courthouse in 1858. His bridge designs and constructions were profoundly successful and received national acclaim. Some of the bridges he built were the ones over the Monongahela at Fairmont, W. Va., the Green River bridge, and the 14<sup>th</sup> Street bridge over the Ohio River, which extended the L&N into Indiana. It was completed in 1870 and has a span 400 feet in length. At that time, it was the longest truss bridge in the world. Throughout his career as bridge builder, he also was a member of the L&N Board of Directors and eventually general superintendent. Fink was also a member of numerous prestigious societies. He died in 1897 and is interred at Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky.”

### ***Rush of Midnight***

By Casey Stephens, Glasgow, KY, as told by Mary Lougene James Clark, Glasgow.  
Taken from the Broomsedge Chronicles, Spring 2000, Women’s Stories. By permission.

“Eight-year-old Mary lay in bed quietly snuggled close to Aunt Naomi, waiting anxiously for the hour to come. As her palms began to sweat, she drew the covers

**Rush of Midnight, continued:**

tighter around her neck and sealed her eyes. Then that which she expected crept to her ears. From the loft above, the sound of a marble rolling down the stairs, hitting one wooden step after another. The eerie rolling was diminished by the sound of short, quick footsteps all around one general area, the loft balcony. The heavy-booted steps seemed quite uneasy and were accompanied by muffled, male voices. Although words could not be made out, the sentences were short, and the tone of their speech was much like the footsteps, brisk and sharp. This sequence of steps and voices was followed by an abrupt silence, and then the footsteps seemed to move away from their concentrated area. Everyone in the room lay as Mary did, frozen still, but eyes alert and searching. Moments later, the noises ceased, and Mary, relaxed, fell off to sleep.

“Mary ventured to her Grandpa Medley’s old log house in Austin, Kentucky, on several occasions that summer of 1941 to experience the possessed nights in the house. Each midnight the old log house crawled with this strange discord. It happened exactly the same time every time, and likewise, the suspense was the same each time. Mary came to stay for the simple rush of midnight. The family slept in the large living area on the main level of the home. Grandpa Medley and his wife lay in the bed on the opposite side of the room from where Aunt Naomi, Grandma Medley’s sister, and Mary slept. Directly above the living area was the forbidden loft which had not been touched since the Medley’s purchased the home.

“The Medleys had bought the home with the knowledge that it was believed to be haunted, but only a night there would make one a believer. The complete story of the haunted house was never known, but the legend carried on. As Mary had been told so many times before, “Many years back, in the loft of that old log house, a man was hung, old-fashioned style, from a beam.” The reason for his execution and who he was a mystery to the people of Austin, but the hexed loft was still home to the man’s clothes, his blood still stained the wooden floor, and each night his death is re-enacted.

“Long after the summer of 1941 when little Mary frequented the house and long after the house was abandoned by the Medley family, the house caught fire and was left to burn to the ground because only fire could rid the cursed home of the bloodstains left on that infamous night, and only fire could finally put the man that was hung to rest.”

**METCALFE COUNTY RECORDS**

Marriages:

24 September 1873	John D. Bowles marriage to Susan E. Nevil
17 October 1871	Jackson S. Edwards (age 26) to Martha J. Snider, age 30. Sur: J. G. Edwards, she gave her own consent.
27 Dec 1871	Thomas J. Edwards, age 31, to Lizzie B. Wilson, age 16. Consent of John Wilson, to be married at John Wilson’s.
17February 1873	Silas G. Edwards, age 27, to E. A. Hayes, age 29, to be married at

**Metcalfe County records, continued:**

- 18 July 1872 T. J. Edwards.  
Samuel Lewis Travis, age 21, to Martha Jane Glass, age 17.
- 17 August 1871 George W. Walbert, age 20, to Susan M. Garrett, age 14, consent of Mary Garrett.
- 4 January 1872 John B. Wilson, age 17, to Susan C. Sexton, age 21, consent Wm. Wilson.
- 23 December 1873 James W. Witty, age 21, to Laura F. Hensly, age 19.
- Deeds:
- 21 January 1862 between Nathaniel Edwards and Lucinda Edwards his wife of Metcalfe County to Wm. J. Edwards, on Clay Lick Fork of Little Barren, between N. E. Edwards and John Hensley. (no book or page number shown).
- 24 July 1867 Between Mrs. Eliza E. Huffman and heirs of 1<sup>st</sup> part to Mary M. Chapman, 84 acres, being same tract deeded to Henry Huffman by David H. Chapman. Mentions Marshall Piper's old line; Polson corner. Signed: Eliza Huffman, Francis V. Thomas, Presley Thomas, Sarah A. Tuder, Emily E. Forrest, David M. Galloway, Bennett E. Huffman (or Barnett Huffman), J. M. Tuder, James B. Forrest. (Book 1, page 133).
- Wills: (Book number not shown on several).
- 27 January 1928 Albert Baldock. Names son: M. L. Baldock, home in Summer Shade. Wife: Francis Baldock. Son: Henry J. Baldock ... all my children, not named.
- 30 March 1899 Mary Elizabeth Marshall. Probated April 1889. Daughter: Lucindy Ritter Marshall. Son: Matison Marshall. (page 32).
- 30 January 1861 Nathaniel E. Edwards. Probated 7 March 1861. Wife: Lucinda Edwards. Daughters: Sarah L. Edwards, Martha A. Hensley, Mary J. Hensley, Eliza F. Clark, Nancy E. Nipp, Sarah L. Edwards. Son: Silas Green Edwards. Sons: Charles A., Reubin S., Silas G., Joel Y., , Wm. J. Edwards. (Book 1, page 1).
- 13 December 1870 Barnett Huffman. Daughters: Amanda M. Branstetter, Manerva V. Harvey and her husband H. B. Harvey, Nancy H. Branstetter and husband M. A. Branstetter, Huldah J Bartley and husband Simpson Bartley. Great-granddaughter: Sallie Hill of Cooper Co, MO. Sons: T. T. Huffman. Executor: Freind, Thos. E. Young. (Book 1, p. 2.)
- 24 March 1874 Sarah A. Wade. Probated April 1874. Daughter: Mary Francis Lane. Executors: Wm. T. Lane, M. F. Landon. (page 30, book not shown).
- 31 January 1878 Henry C. Huffman. Probated March 1878. (Son of Henry Huffman). Mother: Eliza Huffman. Brother: Robert E. Huffman. (page 51).

*The Fate of the 1890 Census*

Courtesy of National Archives.

“The 1890 census was the first to use punchcards and an electrical tabulation system. (Courtesy Bureau of the Census) Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives and Records Administration Spring 1996, vol. 28, no. 1. "First in the Path of the Firemen", The Fate of the 1890 Population Census By Kellee Blake.

“Of the decennial population census schedules, perhaps none might have been more critical to studies of immigration, industrialization, westward migration, and characteristics of the general population than the Eleventh Census of the United States, taken in June 1890. United States residents completed millions of detailed questionnaires, yet only a fragment of the general population schedules and an incomplete set of special schedules enumerating Union veterans and widows are available today. Reference sources routinely dismiss the 1890 census records as "destroyed by fire" in 1921. Examination of the records of the Bureau of Census and other federal agencies, however, reveals a far more complex tale. This is a genuine tragedy of records--played out before Congress fully established a National Archives--and eternally anguishing to researchers.

“As there was not a permanent Census Bureau until 1902, the Department of the Interior administered the Eleventh Census. Political patronage was "the most common order for appointment" of the nearly 47,000 enumerators; no examination was required. British journalist Robert Porter initially supervised the staff for the Eleventh Census, and statistician Carroll Wright later replaced him. This was the first U.S. census to use Herman Hollerith's electrical tabulation system, a method by which data representing certain population characteristics were punched into cards and tabulated. The censuses of 1790 through 1880 required all or part of schedules to be filed in county clerks' offices. Ironically, this was not required in 1890, and the original (and presumably only) copies of the schedules were forwarded to Washington.

“June 1, 1890, was the official census date, and all responses were to reflect the status of the household on that date. The 1890 census law allowed enumerators to distribute schedules in advance and later gather them up (as was done in England), supposedly giving individuals adequate time to accurately provide information. Evidently this method was very little used. As in other censuses, if an individual was absent, the enumerator was authorized to obtain information from the person living nearest the family.

“The 1890 census schedules differed from previous ones in several ways. For the first time, enumerators prepared a separate schedule for each family. The schedule contained expanded inquiries relating to race (white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian), home ownership, ability to speak English, immigration, and naturalization. Enumerators asked married women for the number of children born and the number living at the time of the census to determine fecundity. The 1890 schedules also included a question relating to Civil War service.

“Enumerators generally completed their counting by July 1 of 1890, and the U.S. population was returned at nearly 63 million (62,979,766). Complaints about accuracy and undercounting poured into the census office, as did demands for recounts. The 1890 census seemed mired in fraud and political intrigue. New York State officials were accused of bolstering

**1890 Census, continued:**

census numbers, and the intense business competition between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, resulted in no fewer than nineteen indictments against Minneapolis businessmen for allegedly adding more than 1,100 phony names to the census. Perhaps not surprisingly, the St. Paul businessmen brought the federal court complaint against the Minneapolis businessmen.

“In March 1896, before final publication of all general statistics volumes, the original 1890 special schedules for mortality, crime, pauperism and benevolence, special classes (e.g., deaf, dumb, blind, insane), and portions of the transportation and insurance schedules were badly damaged by fire and destroyed by Department of the Interior order. No damage to the general population schedules was reported at that time. In fact, a 1903 census clerk found them to be in "fairly good condition." Despite repeated ongoing requests by the secretary of commerce and others for an archives building where all census schedules could be safely stored, by January 10, 1921, the schedules could be found piled in an orderly manner on closely placed pine shelves in an unlocked file room in the basement of the Commerce Building.

“At about five o'clock on that afternoon, building fireman James Foster noticed smoke coming through openings around pipes that ran from the boiler room into the file room. Foster saw no fire but immediately reported the smoke to the desk watchman, who called the fire department. Minutes later, on the fifth floor, a watchman noticed smoke in the men's bathroom, took the elevator to the basement, was forced back by the dense smoke, and went to the watchman's desk. By then, the fire department had arrived, the house alarm was pulled (reportedly at 5:30), and a dozen employees still working on upper floors evacuated. A total of three alarms and a general local call were turned in.

“After some setbacks from the intense smoke, firemen gained access to the basement. While a crowd of ten thousand watched, they poured twenty streams of water into the building and flooded the cellar through holes cut into the concrete floor. The fire did not go above the basement, seemingly thanks to a fireproofed floor. By 9:45 p.m. the fire was extinguished, but firemen poured water into the burned area past 10:30 p.m. Disaster planning and recovery were almost unknown in 1921. With the blaze extinguished, despite the obvious damage and need for immediate salvage efforts, the chief clerk opened windows to let out the smoke, and except for watchmen on patrol, everyone went home.

“Newspaper photographs captured the scene after the devastating fire and pointed out the need for safe storage of national records. The morning after was an archivist's nightmare, with ankle-deep water covering records in many areas. Although the basement vault was considered fireproof and watertight, water seeped through a broken wired-glass panel in the door and under the floor, damaging some earlier and later census schedules on the lower tiers. The 1890 census, however, was stacked outside the vault and was, according to one source, "first in the path of the firemen." That morning, Census Director Sam Rogers reported the extensive damage to the 1890 schedules, estimating 25 percent destroyed, with 50 percent of the remainder damaged by water, smoke, and fire. Salvage of the water soaked and charred documents might be possible, reported the bureau, but saving even a small part would take a month, and it would take two to three years to copy off and save all the records damaged in the fire. The preliminary assessment of Census Bureau Clerk T. J. Fitzgerald was far more sobering. Fitzgerald told reporters that the priceless 1890 records were "certain to be absolutely ruined. There is no method of restoring the legibility of a water-soaked volume."



**1890 Census, continued:**

“Four days later, Sam Rogers complained they had not and would not be permitted any further work on the schedules until the insurance companies completed their examination. Rogers issued a state-by-state report of the number of volumes damaged by water in the basement vault, including volumes from the 1830, 1840, 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses. The total number of damaged vault volumes numbered 8,919, of which 7,957 were from the 1910 census. Rogers estimated that 10 percent of these vault schedules would have to be "opened and dried, and some of them recopied." Thankfully, the census schedules of 1790-1820 and 1850-1870 were on the fifth floor of the Commerce Building and reportedly not damaged. The new 1920 census was housed in a temporary building at Sixth and B Streets, SW, except for some of the nonpopulation schedules being used on the fourth floor.

“Speculation and rumors about the cause of the blaze ran rampant. Some newspapers claimed, and many suspected, it was caused by a cigarette or a lighted match. Employees were keenly questioned about their smoking habits. Others believed the fire started among shavings in the carpenter shop or was the result of spontaneous combustion. At least one woman from Ohio felt certain the fire was part of a conspiracy to defraud her family of their rightful estate by destroying every vestige of evidence proving heirship. Most seemed to agree that the fire could not have been burning long and had made quick and intense headway; shavings and debris in the carpenter shop, wooden shelving, and the paper records would have made for a fierce blaze. After all, a watchman and engineers had been in the basement as late as 4:35 and not detected any smoke. Others, however, believed the fire had been burning for hours, considering its stubbornness. Although, once the firemen were finished, it was difficult to tell if one spot in the files had burned longer than any other, the fire's point of origin was determined to have been in the northeastern portion of the file room (also known as the storage room) under the stock and mail room. Despite every investigative effort, Chief Census Clerk E. M. Libbey reported, no conclusion as to the cause was reached. He pointed to the strict rules against smoking, intactness of electrical wires, and noted that no rats had been found in the building for two months. He further reasoned that spontaneous combustion in bales of waste paper was unlikely, as they were burned on the outside and not totally consumed. In the end, even experts from the Bureau of Standards brought in to investigate the blaze could not determine the cause.

“The disaster spurred renewed cries and support for a National Archives, notably from congressmen, census officials, and longtime archives advocate J. Franklin Jameson. It also gave rise to proposals for better records protection in current storage spaces. Utah's Senator Reed Smoot, convinced a cigarette caused the fire, prepared a bill disallowing smoking in some government buildings. The Washington Post expressed outrage that the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were in danger even at the moment, being stored at the Department of State in wooden cabinets.

“Meanwhile, the still soggy, "charred about the edges" original and only copies of the 1890 schedules remained in ruins. At the end of January, the records damaged in the fire were moved for temporary storage. Over the next few months, rumors spread that salvage attempts would not be made and that Census Director Sam Rogers had recommended that Congress authorize destruction of the 1890 census. Prominent historians, attorneys, and genealogical organizations wrote to new Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, the Librarian of Congress, and other government officials in protest. The National Genealogical Society (NGS) and Daughters of the American Revolution formally petitioned Hoover and Congress, and the editor of the NGS Quarterly warned that a nationwide movement would begin among state societies and

**1890 Census, continued:**

the press if Congress seriously considered destruction. The content of replies to the groups was invariably the same; denial of any planned destruction and calls for Congress to provide for an archives building. Herbert Hoover wrote "the actual cost of providing a watchman and extra fire service [to protect records] probably amounts to more, if we take the government as a whole, than it would cost to put up a proper fire-proof archive building."

"Still no appropriation for an archives was forthcoming. By May of 1921 the records were still piled in a large warehouse where, complained new census director William Steuart, they could not be consulted and would probably gradually deteriorate. Steuart arranged for their transfer back to the census building, to be bound where possible, but at least put in some order for reference.

"The extant record is scanty on storage and possible use of the 1890 schedules between 1922 and 1932 and seemingly silent on what precipitated the following chain of events. In December 1932, in accordance with federal records procedures at the time, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Census sent the Librarian of Congress a list of papers no longer necessary for current business and scheduled for destruction. He asked the Librarian to report back to him any documents that should be retained for their historical interest. Item 22 on the list for Bureau of the Census read "Schedules, Population . . . 1890, Original." The Librarian identified no records as permanent, the list was sent forward, and Congress authorized destruction on February 21, 1933. At least one report states the 1890 census papers were finally destroyed in 1935, and a small scribbled note found in a Census Bureau file states "remaining schedules destroyed by Department of Commerce in 1934 (not approved by the Geographer)." Further study is necessary to determine, if possible, what happened to the fervent and vigilant voices that championed these schedules in 1921. How were these records overlooked by Library of Congress staff? Who in the Census Bureau determined the schedules were useless, why, and when? Ironically, just one day before Congress authorized destruction of the 1890 census papers, President Herbert Hoover laid the cornerstone for the National Archives Building.

"Even after the outcry in 1921, thirteen years later the Census Bureau destroyed the remaining 1890 schedules.

"In 1942 the National Archives accessioned a damaged bundle of surviving Illinois schedules as part of a shipment of records found during a Census Bureau move. At the time, they were believed to be the only surviving fragments. In 1953, however, the Archives accessioned an additional set of fragments. These sets of extant fragments are from Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, and the District of Columbia and have been microfilmed as National Archives Microfilm Publication M407 (3 rolls). A corresponding index is available as National Archives Microfilm Publication M496 (2 rolls). Both microfilm series can be viewed at the National Archives, the regional archives, and several other repositories. Before disregarding this census, researchers should always verify that the schedules they seek did not survive. There are no fewer than 6,160 names indexed on the surviving 1890 population schedules. These are someone's ancestors."

"I enjoy your magazine. Keep up the good work. Lloyd Dean Morehead, Kentucky"

**Barren County Surnames Via the Internet**

Continued from Volume 28, Number 4, 2000. Barren County family researchers willing to share information.

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**FLASH!** Our Historical Society is engaged in a **Historical Sites Survey**. If you know of any building (house, barn, business), that might be overlooked, contact the Society! The building must be 50 years old or older. Deadline is August 1, 2001. Send the location, and a description to the Society so that it can be surveyed. Send to Historic Sites Survey, South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society, P O Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

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**AFRICAN AMERICAN UNION SAILORS FROM SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY**

Courtesy of the National Park Service.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Complexion</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Home</u>
Barnett, David	41	Colored	Laborer	Green Co
Becker, George	26	Black	Boatman	Logan Co.
Blackford, John	19	Black	Farmer	Bowling Green
Boles, Solomon	21	Negro	Farmer	Logan Co.
Crockett, Isaac	44	Colored	Deckhand	Cumberland Co
Easeley, Orlando	19	Black	Farmer	Logan Co.
Gill, Henry	21	Yellow	Laborer	Logan Co.
Hawkins, Edward	23	Black	Blacksmith	Logan Co.
Hayden, Wilford P.	30	Black	Cook	Columbia, KY
Johnson, Tony	15	Colored	Fieldhand/Labor	Green River
Kirby, William	35	Black	Cook	Bowling Green
Lee, Charles	23	Colored	None	Warren Co.
Lewis, John	42	Negro	Laborer/Farmer	Logan Co.

**African American Union Soldiers, continued:**

Manning, Albert	28	Black	Laborer	Warren Co.
Mitchel, Joseph	59	Colored	Farmer	Warren Co.
Owen, George	22	Black	Laborer/ Fieldhand	Logan Co.
Owen, Spencer	24	Black	Fieldhand/ Steward	Logan Co.
Robinson, Samuel	25	Negro	Servant	Green Co
Simons, Armstreet	36	Dark	Laborer	Cumberland Co
Smith, Samuel	19	Negro	Laborer	Barren Co.
Townsend, Robert	27	Black	Farmer	Logan Co.
Waller, Ambrose	39	Negro	Slave	Glasgow, KY

**THE 1854 WAGON TRAIN FROM MONROE COUNTY, KY.**

Courtesy of Jim Foster who has given permission to reprint.

“It was during the early fall of 1854 when a small group of Kentucky settlers prepared for their overland journey to the Texas frontier. The caravan of eleven covered wagons left Monroe County, Kentucky and traveled first to Memphis where they crossed the mighty Mississippi River and then on to Little Rock and finally over to Pleasant Valley and Liberty Grove.

“The entire trip lasted forty five days, with all eleven wagons arriving on November 1, 1854. It was later reported that "all arrived safely and without hostile encounters." The entire Pleasant Valley-Liberty Grove area would later become extensively populated by members (or their descendants) of this 1854 wagon train from Monroe County, Kentucky.

“Samuel Compton, Benjamin C. Kirby, John R. Kirby, William Kirby, Jessee Nelson and their family members occupied the majority of these wagons.

“Nancy Barland Nelson, born October 21, 1796 was probably one of the oldest travelers in the group. The Nelson wagons were occupied by Jessee Nelson, along with his wife, Nancy, and their two children, William B. Nelson and Anna Jane Nelson. Anna Jane Nelson had married John R. Kirby while in Monroe County, Kentucky, and William B. Nelson married Daranah F. Armstrong about four years after arriving at Pleasant Valley. William and Daranah Nelson had fifteen children.

“The John Kirby wagons were occupied by John R. Kirby, his wife, Anna Jane Nelson, and their six children. Their son, Andrew Barland Kirby, married Sarah Ann Ballard, daughter of Ruben Ballard and Eliza Butler; daughter, Sarah, married Blufford Toller; daughter, Julia, married Ezechel Hughes, and daughter, Nancy Kirby, married Lewis J. Ballard.

“The William Kirby wagons were occupied by William Kirby, along with his wife, Lucinda Fitzgerald and their five children. William and Lucinda's daughter, Lucy, married Oscar Raney; daughter, Nancy, married Neely Ballard; daughter, Kibby, married Charley Tucker, and son, Jim, married Gertrude Sachse.

**Wagon Train from Monroe County, continued:**

“The Benjamin Coy Kirby wagon wasn't occupied with a wife or children. It appears that Benjamin Coy Kirby was a single man upon departure, but wed Elizabeth (Nancy) McDaniel shortly after his journey was completed.

“Nancy McDaniel was the daughter of William and Polly McDaniel. Nancy's sister Sallie married Harvey Newman; her sister, Emeline, married Harmon Newman; her sister, Mary Clementine, married Smith Bennett Compton, and her brother, John, married Rachel Coomer.

“Benjamin Coy and Nancy Kirby had a total of five children. Their first child, John M. Kirby, was born the first year after arriving at Liberty Grove. John married Rachel Coomer, the daughter of Lee and Nancy Myers Coomer. Their second child was Kibby Ann Kirby. Kibby married the well known Joshua Lawrence Herring of Sachse. Kibby and Joshua had nine children total. Their fourth child was James William Kirby. James married Levina Coomer, the sister of Rachel Coomer. James and Levina had six children total. Their fifth child was Sarah Kirby. Sarah married James Madison Wells, the son of Glover Wells. Sarah died young and James Madison then married Louisa Ballard.

“The Compton wagons were occupied by Samuel Compton along with his wife, Keziah Kibby Kirby, and seven of their children. Their eldest son, Bishop, first married Melvina Little and, second, Lenorah Hargrove; daughter, Sarah Jane, married Thomas J. McClain; son, Smith Bennett Compton, married Mary Clementine McDaniel, and son, William Robinson, married Martha Jane Ballard, the daughter of Ruben and Eliza Butler Ballard.

“Descendants of these early pioneer wagon train members totaled several hundred by the late 1890's. And now, nearly one hundred and fifty years later, their descendants would easily total over a thousand.

**1854 Wagon Train Roll**

1. Andrew Barland Kirby
2. Anna Jane Nelson
3. Benjamin Coy Kirby
4. Bishop Compton
5. Columbus Kirby
6. James W. Kirby
7. Jesse Nelson
8. Jessee Kirby
9. John R. Kirby
10. Julia C. Kirby
11. Keziah Kibby Kirby Compton
12. Lucinda Fitzgerald Kirby
13. Lucy Ellen Compton
14. Mary J. Kirby
15. Mary G. Compton
16. Nancy A. Kirby
17. Nancy Barland Nelson
18. Riley Compton
19. Samuel Compton

**Wagon Train from Monroe County, continued:**

20. Sarah Jane Compton
21. Sarah Trigg Kirby
22. Smith Bennett Compton
23. William Robinson Compton
24. William B. Nelson
25. William Kirby

“Other area pioneers were almost certainly members of this early wagon train. Many names have been lost through the ages of time. We will probably never know the name of every single person that came to this area as a member of the 1854 Wagon Train from Monroe County Kentucky.

**GREEN COUNTY PUBLICATIONS**

Historic Architecture of Green County	\$10.00
2001 Calendar	\$10.00
1978-1980 Calendars	\$ 2.00
Note Cards, Old Stone Row	\$ 5.00
Old Courthouse Post cards	\$ 1.00
Surrender of Orphan Brigade	\$ 2.00
Green County Review, Special Issue 2000	\$10.00
Green County Court of Quarter Sessions Minute Book 1793-94	\$ 2.50
Green County Processioner's Reports, 1796-1830	\$ 5.00
Green County Marriage Records 1793-1836	\$10.00
Green County Marriages 1869-1873	\$12.00
Back issues of Green County Review	\$ 2.00 or 3/\$5.00

Order the above from Green County Historical Society, P O Box 276, Greensburg, KY 42743.

**Available from the Green County Library:**

Old Marriage Certificates Book C, 1836-1852	\$10.00
Marriage Bonds, 1842-1853, Book D	\$10.00
Marriages 1854-1868	\$10.00
Cemeteries of Green County, Volume 2	\$10.00
Cemeteries of Green County, Volume 3	\$10.00
Ancestors of James E. Morgan, Sr.	\$20.00

These may be ordered from the Green County Public Library, 116 South Main Street, Greensburg, KY 42743.



**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY GRADUATES OF CENTRE COLLEGE,**  
**DANVILLE, KY 1824-1890**  
**and**  
**BELL AND CALDWELL WOMEN'S SCHOOLS**

Centre College, located in Danville, Boyle, Kentucky was founded by Kentucky legislature January 21, 1819. The first main building was completed in 1820. Lewis W. Greene, from the first graduating class in 1824 became it's president and served from 1857 until his death in 1863. William L. Breckinridge was president from 1863-1868. During the Civil War, the student body decreased with only seven graduating in 1863. Confederate soldiers occupied the Old Centre and later Union soldiers.

A publication listing all the alumni was printed in 1890.

The following are South Central Kentucky graduates who have biographies listed. There are many graduates where no county is shown.

- 1838: Eugene Underwood - Barren  
1840: Presley Underwood Ewing - Logan, William Thompson Martin - Barren  
1841: Richard C. Wintersmith - Hardin  
1843: Samuel Best Cheek - Adair, Joseph Horace Lewis - Barren, Joseph Kerr Thompson - Barren  
1844: William Atwood - Green, Joseph Finley Ray - Metcalfe  
1846: Volney Americus McCutchen - Logan, Leonidas Doddridge McCutchen - Logan  
1849: Robert Conover - Warren, John Henry Moore - Green  
1850: William B. Allen - Green  
1851: Henry Grider - Warren  
1852: Clinton Clay Vanmeter - Warren  
1853: William Henry Waggener - Logan  
1854: William Rice Moore - Green, Samuel Alexander Mutchmore - Warren, Michael H. Owsley - Cumberland  
1855: George T. Barrett - Green, James Howard Thomas Hardin  
1856: Oliver Sproul Dunn - Green, Charles A. Hardin - Adair, James Presley McMillan - Cumberland, Robert James Waggener - Warren  
1857: William Le Roy Dulaney - Warren, Hobson Powell - Warren  
1859: Samuel Magoffin Luckett - Logan, Robert Strange - Cumberland  
1860: Frank Oglesby Anderson - Green, Thomas Philander Barclay - Warren, Robert Miller - Adair,  
1861: Thomas Emmet Crutcher - Hardin, Richard Baxter Metcalfe - Logan, James Montgomery - Hardin, Daniel Beall Waggener - Warren, James Douglas Wallace - Warren  
1862: Herschel Clay Baker - Cumberland  
1865: William Samuel Wilson - Green  
1870: Henry Clifton Rodes - Warren  
1872: William Owsley Rodes - Warren  
1881: Francis Slaughter Read - Adair  
1883: Leila Sara McKee - Adair  
1884: William Pleasant Sandidge - Cumberland

**Centre College, continued:**

1886: Mattie Crowe – Hardin  
1907: Ethel Grant – Warren

**A Modern Vital Statistics Law**

For the Record, Published by the Friends of Kentucky Public Archives, Inc., Spring 2000, Volume 1, Number 3.

“The Office of Vital Statistics was created in 1911, when the current law took effect, and that office maintains birth and death records from 1911 to the present. The Archives Research Room has statewide indexes to these records from 1911-1999 on microfiche. Public Records Division staff has recently created a new electronic version of these indexes. Accessible from the two public computer workstations in the Research Room, as well as from staff computers, the indexes are in Microsoft Access and are searchable. The indexes provide a certificate number, which can then be used to locate the appropriate record, as well as the date of birth or death. Copies of the actual death certificates are available on microfilm for 1911-1949. Death certificates from 1950 to present and birth certificates for 1911 to present have access restrictions. Researchers must contact the Office of Vital Statistics directly for these records.

“A visitor to the Archives Research Room can therefore search vital statistics records from 1852-1910, birth and death indexes from 1911-1999, death certificates from 1911-1949, and marriage records from most counties. The information contained in these records provides an essential insight into the lives of many Kentuckians over the past hundred and fifty years.”

**Transcribing Cemeteries**

The following form may be duplicated and used when transcribing cemeteries.

It is recommended that you indicate directions to the cemetery carefully. Many old family cemeteries are extremely difficult to locate! Any notes which will describe the layout of the cemetery will be of great assistance – is it on a hill, in the woods, in a cedar grove, fenced or open to cattle.

A general photograph of the cemetery will be helpful to later researchers and it would be helpful to indicate the rows buried in whenever possible. Shoot from various angles so the general layout of the cemetery can be seen and the nearby landmarks. Individual photographs of the stones will be helpful if later you cannot read your own handwriting! By flouing the older stones, or reflecting the sunlight through a mirror, you can see the inscriptions easier.

Transcribe the entire stone. If there is a poem or a diagram, include that in your transcription. An unrecognized symbol might give a clue as to where to look for other information such as Masonic inscriptions.

It may be helpful to draw a sketch of the cemetery layout by rows so that you will remember who is buried by who. There was a pattern many times to burials as it related to husband and wife, children, etc. If the stone is of an unusual shape and a date is unreadable, sketch the stone as it can possibly give a clue to the manufacturing date.

**CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTION FORM**

Location of Cemetery: \_\_\_\_\_

Tombstone Inscription	Tombstone Description
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:
	Headstone: Footstone: Artwork: Grave Decorations:

**BECKTON IN 1924 and Other Districts**

From the writings of William Daniel Tolle, known by his pen name of Elliot who wrote for Glasgow newspapers from 1877 through the early 1920's. Taken from "Backroads of Barren County", published by Gorin Genealogical Publishing.

"Beckton .... a little village seven and a half miles west of Glasgow on the lower Bowling Green Road. It has a church, schoolhouse, garage and store. There are eight families here. Mr. N. T. Owens is the peace officer. A steel bridge was built at the old Winlock Bridge.

"Names of some of the citizens of Beckton country: Nat Owens, Mrs. H. M. Holman, John Duvall, Sam Piper, Clay Duvall, Mrs. Billie Bowles, Billie Bridges, Redford Bowles, Henry Bowles, W. H. Etherton, Mrs. John Witt, D. S. Tibbs, Ben Edmunds, John Hewitt, Ben Carter, Cecil Payne, Jessie Edmunds, Ben Payne, Ray Edmunds, Carl Redford, John Gillon and Page Lewis.

"Some of the citizens of the Allen School District: T. H. Snoddy, E. E. Furlong, Y. K. Allen, J. M. Shaw, G. T. Gray, S. M. Gray, M. G. Alexander, S. D. Alexander, Joe Gray, Willie Smith, Ronnie Barrick, Harlen Landrum, W. O. Rich, J. J. Landrum, James Gentry, J. W. Reece, A. J. Johnson, Love Young, Charlie Young, Aaron Tibbs, George Tibbs, Mrs. Bell McDonald, Ed Kingrey, J. T. Alexander, W. P. Barrick, Gilbert Britt, Frank Shaw, Tom Houchens, (Lon Houchens), Dude Houchens.

"Some of the citizens of the Red Cross District: Alfred Britt, W. R. Gillon, R. J. Crawhorn, Noah Briley, Ernest Britt, George Borders, Spencer Renick, Price Barrick, Fred Edmonds, J. M. Settles, Mollie Sidens, Paul Settles, George Settles, Rev. J. A. Moon, Rev. J. M. Bishop, John Gentry, Robert East, Rufus East, John Lockhart, Paul Barrick, J. T. Meadows, Walter Gillon, Willie Gillon, William Walker.

"Some of the citizens of the Carver District: H. M. Snoddy, Ed Welch, John Welch, George Duvall, Joe Woods, A. T. Lark, Charlie Bridges, W. C. Bridges, Adrian Snoddy, Jim Houchens, Tom Bridges, Tom Kinslow, George Kinslow, Carl Magers, Thomas Ramsey, Banks Houchens, Tommy Gibson, G. G. Gibson, Dee Kinslow, Mark York, Mark Payne, Jim Litrel, Ben Litrel, Post Litrel, George Haynes, Will Welch, Gus Oliver, John Kinslow, Ben Woods, Sam Bishop, Pat Dwyer, Miss Mollie Lockhart.

"Some of the citizens of the Merry Oaks District: John Magers, O. B. James, George Cooper, Hatchel Wood, D. E. Hodge, Hazel Magers, McKagie Houchins, G. B. Allen, William Allen, Daniel Ridgley, Edward Hodge, Raymond Jackson, Leo Pennycuff, Green Slinker, James Neville, Norman Allen, Leslie Clay Neville, Norman Allen, Leslie Skaggs, Emmitt Coffee, Wm. Adams, Henry Emmerson, Mrs. Ellen Jones, July Young, C. M. Bridges, Harry Slinker, James Hollie, William Slinker, James Hollie, Mrs. Jessie Dodson, William Taylor, Marion Taylor, Fred Bowles, Mrs. Lucy Parker.

"Some of the citizens of the Bon Ayr District: G. H. Bowles, F. D. Grey, Will Grey, Almost Foster, Lum Grey, Thomas Rigsby, William Steffey, W. F. Walker, Samuel Wheeler, Benjamin Walker, S. A. Dosson, Elden Richey, S. M. Dearing, Esq., Thomas Spann, Custer Kinslow, Warner Patterson, Virgil Elmore, Robert Mayfield, Samuel Bellamy, W. C. Bellamy, William Bowles."

### BARREN COUNTY REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO APPLIED FOR PENSIONS

This list may not be complete, they are those recorded in various books on the soldiers who applied for pensions. Shown is the following: Name, rank, where served, when applied for pension, amount of pension, age at time of application. If two dates are shown, the first date is the date of application and the second date is the date the pension began (back dated).

ARNETT, David, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$20; age 82.  
BAGLEY, John, Sgt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$60; age 72.  
BAILEY, Callow (Callum), Pvt., VA Line; 11 May 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$60; age 84.  
BAILEY, Richard, Pvt., VA Line; 15 July 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$46.66; age 70.  
BEAVERS, John, Pvt., VA Militia; 6 Nov 1832; 4 Mar 1832; \$60; age 72.  
BELL, William, Pvt., VA Militia; 7 June 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$24.66; age 76.  
BIBB, James, Pvt. & Sgt., VA Militia; 15 July 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$73.38; age 80.  
BOON, Elisha, Pvt., NC Line; 4 Oct 1819; 3 Feb 1819; \$96; age 80; transferred from NC 4 Sept 1824.  
BOYD, William, Pvt., NC Militia; 30 May 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$80; age 80.  
BROWNLEE, John, Pvt., VA Line; 6 Sept 1819; 29 May 1818; \$96; age 75.  
BUFORD, Simeon, Ensign & Pvt., VA Line; 24 Aug 1834; 4 Mar 1832; \$116.66; age 77.  
BURCH, John, Pvt., VA Militia; 24 Aug 1833; 4 Mar 1832; \$80; age 76.  
CARTER, Henry, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$80; age 82.  
CARTER, Philip, Pvt., VA Militia; 31 May 1833; \$48.66; age 68.  
COLE, John, Pvt., MD Militia; 11 Oct 1833; \$40; age 81.  
COLEMAN, Thomas, Pvt., VA Militia; 18 Feb 1833; \$80; age 69; died 17 Aug 1832.  
CRAIG, William, Pvt., VA Militia; 28 Nov 1833; \$30; no age shown.  
DENTON, David, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$80; age 79.  
DEPP, William, Pvt., VA Militia; 26 Sept 1833; \$21.33; age 73.  
DISHMAN, William, Pvt., VA State Troops; 24 Dec 1833; \$80; age 79; died 4 Dec 1833.  
DOWNING, Samuel, Pvt., MD Line; 8 Ma 1820; 15 Nov 1819; \$96; no age shown.  
ELMORE, John, Pvt. Of Cavalry, NC Militia; 6 Nov 1832; \$26.22; age 75.  
FORRESTER, John, Pvt., VA Line; 10 Jan 1821; 16 June 1818; \$96; age 81.  
FOSTER, John, Pvt; VA Line; 6 May 1825; 22 Feb 1825; \$96; age 79.  
FROGGET, William, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 183; \$100; age 74.  
FULCHER, Richard, Cpl. & Pvt., VA Line; 17 Aug 1833; \$33.22; age 78.  
GIBSON, John, Pvt. Of Artillery; VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$100; age 78.  
GOODIN, Lewis, Pvt., VA Line; 22 Oct 1832; \$80; age 73.  
GOODMAN, Thomas, Matross; Harrison's Artillery; 25 Nov 1828; 3 Mar 1826; \$100; transferred from Henrico Co. VA.  
GORIN, John, Sgt., Cpl. & Pvt., VA Militia; 15 July 1833; \$30.88; age 71.  
GREEN, Thomas, Pvt., VA Militia; 17 Aug 1833; \$32.22; age 73.  
HAMILTON, Abner, VA Militia; 2 Apr 1833; \$30; age 72.  
HARRIS, William, Pvt., VA Militia; 28 Nov 1833; \$36.66; age 79.  
HIGDON, Joseph, Cpl. & Pvt. Of Cavalry; VA Militia; 13 Jan 1834; \$110; age 75.  
HILL, Clem, VA Militia; 1 Mar 1833; \$60; age 77.  
HISER, John, Pvt., PA Militia; 28 Jan 1833; \$50; age 74.  
HUFFMAN, Ambrose, VA Militia; 28 Jan 1833; \$60; age 80.  
HUGHES, Absalom, Pvt. & Sgt., VA Militia; 28 Nov 1833; \$36.66; age 79.

**Revolutionary War Pension Applications, continued:**

HUNT, Jonathan, Pvt., NC Militia; 3 Apr 1834; \$24.44; age 74.  
JAMESON, John, Pvt., VA Line; 11 Oct 1833; \$80; age 71.  
JONES, Richard, Pvt., VA Militia; 18 Oct 1833; \$26.66; age 89.  
KELLY, John, Pvt., VA Line; 10 Apr 1822; 11 Aug 1818; \$96; no age shown.  
LARRANCE, Rodham, Pvt., VA Line; 29 July 1833; \$20; age 72.  
LUCKETT, Samuel, Sgt., MD Line; 4 June 1819; 12 May 1818; \$96; age 71; died 22 Aug 1828.  
LYNN, Isreal, Pvt., NC Militia; 28 Jan 1833; \$21.12; age 75.  
MARTIN, Benjamin, Pvt., Cpl., & Sgt., VA Line; 11 May 1833; \$77; age 75.  
MURRELL, Samuel, Sr., Ensign; VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$80; age 78.  
McGINNIS, Andrew, Drummer; VA Line; 24 Sept 1833; \$84; age 79.  
McGUIRE, Daniel, Pvt., NJ Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$63.33; age 75.  
NEVILL, James, Pvt., VA Militia; 20 June 1834; \$22.88; age 92.  
PEERS, William, Mariner, VA Navy; 6 May 1834; \$80; age 74; died 29 May 1833.  
PRIEST, Peter, Pvt., VA Line; 25 Nov 1833; \$80; no age shown.  
RENFRO, John, Drummer & Pvt. Of Infantry and Cavalry; VA Militia; 30 May 1833; \$39.33; age 74.  
REYNOLDS, Nathaniel, Pvt., VA Militia; 28 Sept 1833; \$23.33; age 72.  
ROBERTS, Thomas, Pvt. & Sgt., VA Line; 15 July 1833; \$46.25; age 71.  
ROBINSON, James, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$80; age 73.  
SCOTT, Francis, Pvt., VA Line; 11 July 1821; 15 July 1818; \$96; age 76.  
SMITH, Frederick, Pvt. & Capt., VA Line; 3 Nov 1832; \$160; no age shown.  
SMITH, Thomas, Pvt., SC Militia; 9 Nov 1833; \$26.66; age 73.  
SPILLMAN, James, Pvt., VA Militia; 6 Nov 1832; \$80; age 71.  
TERRY, Thomas, Pvt., VA Line; 28 Jan 1833; \$80; age 73.  
WADE, Obadiah, Pvt., VA Militia; 28 Jan 1833; \$60; age 71.  
WATSON, John, Pvt., VA Line; 6 Aug 1823; \$60; age 71.  
WOODSON, Samuel, Pvt., VA Line; 6 Nov 1832; \$33.33; age 73.

According to historian Perrin, the following soldiers or their widows were found in the county in 1840 and their age. You will note that John Cosby, John Duff, Philemon Sanders and Sarah Key (widow) are not shown in the list above. This would indicate that they or their late husband must have applied for pension in a different county.

COSBY, John, 99  
DUFF, John, 80  
GOODMAN, Thomas, 77  
HUFFMAN, Ambrose, 86  
SANDERS, Philemon, 78  
KEY, Sarah, 78.

If you know your ancestor served and is not on this list, consider several things:

- 1 – accidental omission on the early records
- 2 – applied in different county
- 3 – didn't apply because he considered it charity and didn't need the funds
- 4 – misspelling of name

## THE COURTHOUSE BURNED??????

Courtesy KYRESEARCH <http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/genbbs.cgi/USA/Ky/Tips>

Some of the saddest words in genealogy world are when a researcher is told “the courthouse has burned.” Alas, there went all the records of your one missing family which would have allowed you membership in the DAR, SAR or the completion of your pedigree charts back to Adam and Eve. Don’t despair!

There is a way to compensate and substitute for those missing records. First of all, don’t take it for granted that ALL the records are missing; let your fingers do the walking (or the legs!) and do some detective work!

Did they REALLY mean ALL the records are gone? What goes up in smoke in a county courthouse? Depending on the county, county courthouses house county government records. But, these are by no means all the records that pertain to that county. Well, what isn’t affected?

- . Territorial censuses if applicable
- . State and federal censuses
- . Federal land records
- . Military records
- . Naturalization and immigration records
- . City Hall records
- . Newspapers
- . Cemetery records
- . Church records
- . Organization’s records
- . Bible records
- . Diaries
- . Photos
- . City Directories
- . Plat Books
- . Published genealogies
- . and many more!

Some county records in the past were not even stored at the courthouse. They were kept in the homes of county judges, justices of the peace and county clerks. One county and circuit court here early in Barren County kept the deeds and other court business transactions in his hat! He wore a stove-top hat and when asked by a citizen about a certain transaction, whipped off his hat and dumped thousands of little scraps of paper onto the table. Many of the early documents were not all on the now-common and standard 8 ½ x 11 white paper. Paper was expensive and difficult to manufacture, thus you will find some of the county’s most important documents written on tiny scraps of paper of beige, blue and other various colors.

Have you also considered that maybe some good soul; a neighbor or a clerk, was notified in time to rush to the courthouse and start pitching books and papers out the window; or hide valuable books during raids in the Civil War? It DID happen in Kentucky!

**The Courthouse Burned, continued.**

Have you looked in surrounding counties? Remember that when a county was formed from another, the early records on your ancestor could easily be recorded in the parent county! Just because your ancestor was found in Hart County, Kentucky in 1819 doesn't mean that he didn't have some county business in 1818 or before in Hardin or Barren Counties (the parent counties), or even in Green and Logan County!

I know that most of us would like to wring the necks of those no-good Union soldiers or Southern rebels who dare destroy that one piece of paper that would have solved our 30 year search of John Jones! Did you know that Union troops are said to have destroyed far fewer southern courthouses than one would think as courthouses were not prime military targets in the war. Nor was it so for the rebel. Many soldiers did encamp at the nearest courthouses and yes, many were burned. Railroad depots were far more attractive which would limit the amount of troop arrivals of the enemy. Some courthouse fires were accidental, some were just plain arson! We need to search out all possible leads when we hear the words "the courthouse burned."

- . Were scraps of paper saved?
- . Do other counties have records?
- . Have any records been donated to a nearby library from descendants of the early clerks or church elders? (Western Kentucky Library Archives in Bowling Green is a good source for donated records in the south central Kentucky area). Does your dear Aunt Matilda, age 99, have a trunk in the attic full of "unimportant papers" that she just didn't have the heart to dispose of?
- . Have you checked burial records at the larger cemeteries for burial permits?
- . Have you broken your neck in reading the old newspapers from your county on microfilm?
- . Have you checked to see if your ancestor was a member of a particular church and then found the pastor or clerk and asked to read the old church minute books?
- . Have you checked funeral home records which are very detailed and are full of genealogical materials?
- . Have you gone to the courthouse that burned and spent time looking through the records they did save ... perhaps there was that one little piece of paper you needed!

In conclusion, don't give up hope and pitch all your family papers in the fireplace! There is no guarantee that you'll find Cain and Abel, but it's fun trying!



**CARNAHAN:** I would enjoy hearing from anyone with info on my grandmother Rosie CARNAHAN's family. She b 16 Mar 1873, d 21 May 1919. Had 11 children and 1 step-son from husband, Jessie Wolford WILSON. Born Tompkinsville, KY area; buried Mundy Cemetery-Skaggs Branch Road, Jackson Co TN. Robbie S. Butler, 19926 Charleston St., Charleston, IL 61920-8407.

**ELLIS, HOWARD.** Samuel ELLIS b 1766 Frederick Co, MD., d 1847 Hart Co KY; m. 1788 Rowan Co NC to Martha HOWARD. Also lived Cumberland & Russell Co KY. Children: William Howard ELLIS m. Cecelia BAGGERLY; Elbert Alexander ELLIS m. Temperance DRISKILL; Dorcas Howard ELLIS m. Daniel Berry NELSON; Mary ELLIS m. William A. WITHERSPOON; Samuel B. ELLIS m. 1830 Russell Co KY Mary "Polly" CAMPBELL; Joshua J ELLIS m 1835 Russell Co to Fanny PAYNE; Linsey ELLIS. Did Samuel have more children? Connie Ausec, 17615 Loring Lane, Spring, TX 77388 or causec@excelonline.com.

**HARRIS, PENNINGTON, ISON, RILEY, ROSE:** Information needed on the following deceased Pentecostal ministers in the Central Kentucky area; Sherman Harris, P. T. Pennington, Robert Ison, James Riley, and Leland Rose. Lloyd Dean, 6770 U.S. 60 East, Morehead, Kentucky 40351.

**MORRIS.** Seeking information about the family of Benjamin MORRIS b 1821. Emigrated to IN by 1845. Wife was Alto KECK from VA, b. 1826. Thank you. Jean Martinez, 2007 South Emerson, Gillette, WY 82718.

**ROUNDTREE, RICHARDSON:** I am wondering if anyone happens to know where my GGGG Grandfather Dudley Roundtree, Jr. b. 1768 Bedford County, Virginia, d. 29 Nov. 1837 Hart County, Kentucky and his wife Martha Richardson Roundtree are buried. If so, do they have headstones and would it be possible to get photos? I would gladly reimburse any expenses. Arlene Murphy Henry, P.O. Box 184, Lakeview, Oregon 97630.

**WADE, BIBB, ARNETT, MUSTAIN:** Stephen WADE (est 1781 VA – ca 1828 Green Co KY) m Catherine "Kitty" BIBB (ca 1784 Louisa Co VA – ca 1858 Green Co KY) on 9 Dec 1801 Goochland Co VA. Abt 1807, Stephen & Kitty moved to Barren Co KY, prob with Kitty's parents, James BIBB (ca 1754 Louisa Co VA – ca 1846 Green Co KY, s/o Benjamin BIBB and Mary ARNETT) and Nancy WALKER (est 1765 VA – ca 1824 Monroe Co KY, d/o Peter WALKER). Stephen's family (#39) listed 1810 Barren Co census living near his father-in-law, James BIBB (#25), as well as near William & Fignal WADE (living together, #32), and Obediah WADE (#45). Obediah was prob the son of that name born to Richard WADE and Elizabeth "Betty" Barker 15 Apr 1764 Goochland Co, VA per the Douglas Register. Though then living, "my" Stephen was not one of the seven children named in the will of Obediah's widow, Betty, proved Nov term 1827 (Barren Co Will Book 3, p. 160), so was prob not her son. Were they kin? In 1810, a "Tesnal" WADE and wife Lois first appeared in the records of Mt. Tabor Baptist Church of Barren Co, per Cawthorn & Warnell's Pioneer Baptist Church Records, p. 78. He was prob the "Fignal" of the 1810 census and the "Tignal" of the 1820 Barren Co census, as well as the Tignal WADE who m Lois EDWARDS on 3 Mar 1799 in Warren Co KY. In 1818, William WADE and my Stephen purchased apparently adjacent tracts in Green Co. A son of Stephen, Robert WADE (ca 1820 Green Co KY -?) m Martha Jane MUSTAIN (10 June 1828 -?, d/o James W MUSTAIN and Sallie H. SHELTON) on 15 Mar 1845 in Barren Co. Robert & Martha (MUSTAIN) WADE were living in Barren Co 1856 when they joined brother Dabney WADE in conveying their interest in the land of Catherine (BIBB) WADE to brother Benjamin WADE. I seek information, especially from family Bibles, on the parents, siblings and descendants of these WADE men. Susan A. Henderson, 555 Ash Street, Winnetka, IL 60093 or [sahenders@aol.com](mailto:sahenders@aol.com)

**WELLS:** Was Barnett WELLS, m Elizabeth KINSLOW 1831 Barren Co and shown in the 1850 census in Barren Co. with 6 children, related to Abner and Jesse WELLS of Barren Co? What happened to them? Also, please add my name as researching on the internet on the JONES and WELLS families. Norvin G. Snook, 45529 Calle Ayora, Temecula, CA 92592 or [Inorvins@gte.net](mailto:Inorvins@gte.net).

**BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY**

Barren County Cemeteries, Ken Beard and Brice T. Leech, editors. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling. Hardbound

Barren County Heritage. Goode and Gardner, editors. \$28.00. Hardbound.

Barrens, The: Family genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick families, related lines. Emery H. White. \$11.50.

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. C. Clayton Simmons, updated, hardbound. \$17.50.

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

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History. By church community, \$11.65.

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

Barren Co Order Books, Peden:

Volume 1	1799-1802 (with Gladys Wilson)	9.00
Volume 2	1803-1805 (with Gladys Wilson)	9.00

Stories of the Early Days. Cyrus Edwards, hardbound, \$17.00 + \$2.00 postage.

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

Times of Long Ago, Franklin Gorin. Hardbound, \$12.00 plus \$2.00 S&H.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Barren Co. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community insets. \$6.50 plus \$2.15 for 1<sup>st</sup> class shipping or \$1.45 3<sup>rd</sup> class shipping.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

**CONTRIBUTIONS** are earnestly solicited. Family genealogies, marriages, Bible, will and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

**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 South Central Kentucky Cultural Center (Museum of the Barrens), 200 Water Street, Glasgow, KY, on the fourth Thursday, 7:00 p.m. 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. 4. (1976); Vol. 5, No. 1 (1977), Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 4 (1981); Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2 (1982), Vol. 12, No. 2 (1984). All others can be purchased as long as the supply lasts at \$4.00. 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 and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

**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 are deeply appreciated. Contact the editor, Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3049.

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