

Spring 2005

Traces Volume 33, Number 1

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn



Part of the [Genealogy Commons](#), [Public History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 33, Number 1" (2005). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 143.
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn/143

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.

2005

VOLUME 33

ISSUE NO. 1

ISSN - 0882-2158

SPRING

TRACES



CHARTER MEMBERS GLASGOW ROTARY CLUB

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

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow KY 42142-0157

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2004-2005

PRESIDENT	Leonard Kingrey
1st VICE PRESIDENT	Vacant
2nd VICE PRESIDENT	Ken Beard – Membership
3rd VICE PRESIDENT	Vacant
RECORDING SECRETARY	Gayle Berry
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY/ TREASURER	Juanita Bardin
ASSISTANT TREASURER	Ruth Wood
EDITOR, "TRACES"	Sandi Gorin

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hack Bertram
Don Novosel

Wayne Davis
Dorothy Wade

Daine Harrison

PAST PRESIDENTS

Paul Bastien
Jerry Houchens *
Katie M. Smith *

L. E. Calhoun
Brice T. Leech *
Ruby Jones Smith

Cecil Goode
John Mutter
Joe Donald Taylor

Kaye Harbison
James Simmons *
W. Samuel Terry IV

*Deceased

ON THE COVER

Charter Members of the Glasgow Rotary Club, photograph taken June 1949. Courtesy of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center. Individuals show include (not necessarily in order): Dr. Fidella Edwards, Ed Kerley, Gordon Clark, George Pedigo, John Richardson, Albert Ely, Joe Horning, Haskel Mitchell, Sewell Harlin, Winn Davis (sitting on right couch arm).

GLASGOW ROTARY CELEBRATES 100 YEARS OF SERVICE WINN DAVIS SERVED AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT IN 1928

The Rotary Club was founded February 23, 1905 by Chicago attorney Paul Harris. On June 13, 1928, the Rotary came to Glasgow. A delegation arrived from the Russellville Rotary Club to organize a Club in Glasgow; 25 members joined and Winn Davis became its first President.

The first meeting was held at the Green Tea Room, operated by Mrs. Joe Lane, across the street from the old post office located just off the square on West Washington Street where the Barren County Board of Education now has offices. She prepared a luncheon, at the cost of \$3.50 each. The group pledged \$500 to the T. J. Samson Community Hospital and paid it before the year was over.

The Charter Night Banquet was held at the Masonic Building in May of 1928 and the First Ladies Night was later held in the Green Tea Room. Winn Davis was followed as President by Sewell Harlin. During 1963-1964, Robert Lessenberry was President and a history of the club from 1928-1964 was prepared by Rev. Paul C. Duncan, editor, and Charles E. Boles, Assistant Editor. It was dedicated to E. L. Kerley, Sr., who served as Secretary of the club from 1930-1960, and for those years plus two, Mr. Kerley had a perfect attendance, thus earning him the name of Mr. Rotary.

Many of the projects the Glasgow Rotary Club have contributed to have included the welfare of children and youth. These include donation to the Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Camp Kysock, Boys State, Marble Tournament, Student Loan Fund and more. They have also contributed to the airport, the hospital, Park to Park highways, The Barren River Dam and the Boy Scout Camp Rotary. Contributions have also been made to the T.B. Hospital, the radio station, library, the country club and others. The annual Radio Auction has been a major funding raising activity each year. The Glasgow Rotary Club has raised nearly \$166,000 through the Radio Auction and this past auction saw a donation of \$20,000 for the concession and restroom facility at the new soccer complex. The Club also funds six scholarships each year and supports a number of health, human service, academic and cultural programs through proceeds of the radio auction.

100 years ago there were a mere four members; now there are more than 1.2 million Rotarians in 166 countries throughout the world. Our congratulations to an outstanding organization! The Rotary motto is "Service Above Self and they have lived up to that motto.

Uncle George

The Smith's were proud of their family tradition. Their ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower. They had included Senators and Wall Street wizards... They decided to compile a family history, a legacy for their children and grandchildren. They hired a fine author. Only one problem arose - how to handle that great-uncle George, who was executed in the electric chair. The author said he could handle the story tactfully. The book appeared and in it was found the following passage:

"Great-uncle George occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution, was attached to his position by the strongest of ties, and his death came as a great shock."

The Isham and Mary London Story

Courtesy Genice Leftwich Marcum, Editor/Publisher Senior Quest, No. 19, March 1998.

Around 1900, a Metcalfe couple emigrated to find strange life in pioneer Oklahoma. By Virginia Jewell, Granddaughter of Isham and Alice London, as told to Geniece Marcum.

As a child Virginia Jewell says she liked nothing better than listening to the stories her dad and his family often related about their lives in Oklahoma. She shares just a few of them.

Sometime around the turn of the century, Isham London of Metcalfe County and Alice Smith of Hart County were married.

They heard the stories of homesteading in Oklahoma and, being young and ready for adventure, the couple decided to go west to seek their fortune.

Bidding good-by to families and friends here, the London's set out for their new destination by train, shipping what possessions they felt they would need by train. This included their livestock, consisting of one cow and a good team of mules.

In Oklahoma they staked claim to a parcel of land near what is now Oklahoma City and thus joined the throngs of other homesteaders who came with the same purpose in mind, to attain land of their own.

Life must have been rugged for the Kentucky natives back then and it took nerve and strong determination to keep them on the course they had perhaps so naively chosen.

There were no buildings on the land they staked claim to, no fences either, and for some time to come they lived out on the open range. Isham London told of being awakened in the night many times by roaming longhorn cattle trying to push their head under his bed to get at the corn he kept there to feed his own stock.

Finally Isham managed to get a dugout finished which offered some protection and shelter for the family.

For easier access to this dugout steps were cut in the earth. While Isham fashioned a roof from poles he stretched across the top, the older London children gathered mud to be packed tightly on top of the poles. Sage and wild grasses abundantly around them were pulled up by the youngsters and pressed into the seams between these poles. When this was allowed to dry it hardened making the roof of their shelter weatherproof. Several of their children were born in this dugout. The London



THE THINGS a man has to go through to have his picture taken! It is clear from his expression that little Johnny London wasn't one bit happy about wearing girl's clothes, even a hair bow.

Johnny was born in a dugout in the year 1907 while his parents were homesteading land in Oklahoma. The family later returned to Metcalfe County to live. Johnny grew up to become the father of Virginia Jewell, Junior, Billy and Joe London, all of this area.

Isham and Mary London continued:

girls were named Daisy, Mary, Ruth, Bertha and Dorothy, and boys, Guy, Virgil, Connard and Little Fred.

They were a healthy lot in spite of – or perhaps because of – the environment in which they lived, except for Little Fred. It was never clear just what was wrong, but Little Fred died in early childhood. Sometime later the family decided to return to Kentucky to live. Isham London could not bear to leave his son there on the plains alone so he had the child's remains exhumed and shipped home to be buried near the family.

Located near the London's Oklahoma dugout was a watering hole. It was a gathering place for everyone around to get water for their families and their animals.

Isham and Alice London, along with their children were at the watering hole daily.

An old Indian man also came to the site regularly to water his pony, and his eye was caught by their older daughter, Daisy, a fair skinned child with sandy hair and blue eyes.

Each time the Indian would see them at the watering hole he would try to trade his horse for Daisy. "Me trade" um pony for papoose!" he would tell her parents.

It took some time for them to convince him that Daisy was not for trade.

Eugene Newman's Latest News

This is from an undated issue of the Glasgow News.

Washington, D.C., Jan 1. – Editor Times: For several weeks, near the close of the year, I was greatly entertained by reading in THE TIMES of the Lawless trial. To me it was a twice-told tale, for I remember when a boy ransacking an enormous pile of magazines, papers, pamphlets and letters in my father's garret at Lafayette, and among them I found the pamphlet you have published. It was issued by Lawless himself and was the second trial. There is a tradition that on the first trial eleven of the jury were for conviction and one, the late Alexander Wood, of Blue Spring Creek, near Hiseville, for acquittal. Be that as it may, had Lawless killed Musgrove in 1877 instead of 1847, under the circumstances he did slay him, he would have had much less difficulty in come acquit [sic] then he did have. In 1847 the common law doctrine of retreating to the wall maintained. Lawless did not retreat. Another thing that bore hard on him in the first trial was the absence of Mr. Trigg, whose testimony was vital to the defense.

When I was a boy – 1850-60 – the Lawless trial was as common a topic of social gossip as the weather. Owing to the fact that Elijah Hise prosecuted, a good deal of politics crept into the discussion. You rarely found a Whig who was for conviction and you scarce found a Democrat who was for acquittal, for the case was tried over and over again by the gossips of the county store and the village smithy. The late Stephen R. Edwards heard both trials and was fond of relating incidents connected with them. Isaac Malone could repeat many passages of Hise's speech. He said that he told the

Eugene Newman continued:

jury that Lawless' counsel had not done their client justice and that he, as a representative of the Commonwealth, was determined that his case should be presented to the jury in the most favorable light possible, consistent with the facts. Then he turned and with the grip of a giant seized his own arguments and rendered them. And speaking of Hise – thereby hangs a tale.

A former citizen of Edmonton told me that some weeks before the second trial he received a letter from a friend of Lawless asking him for a list of men competent for jury service in the Edmonton [spelled Edmunton by Newman], precinct – then a political division of Barren county – who would, probably, deal leniently with Lawless. My informant was a Whig and detested Hise. He argued that as Hise was an avowed atheist, as well as a democrat, it followed that every pious blue-stocking Presbyterian, who was also a Whig, that was accepted as a juror would be sure to do what Hise did not want him to do. In the list of jurors you find Thomas Reid, I. N. Wren and Nicholas Ray – all Whigs and all devoted Presbyterians. As Christians, they looked on Hise as same as the devil, or a little samer; as patriots, they looked on him as same as Benedict Arnold, or a little samer. His was the most powerful prosecutor Kentucky ever knew, and the most relentless, not excepting Ben Hardin, or Joe Holt. It was very easy for an old Presbyterian Whig to sympathize with one as a martyr, prosecuted by such a man. There was no doubt of the honesty of Reid, Wren and Ray. Kentucky had no more sterling citizens than they. There were not on the jury from choice. They were jurors because they were of the highest type of citizenship. There were no "professional" jurors then, for in those days there was no jury fund. No jurymen was paid for his service. It was a duty he owed his country. Kentucky would do well to return to that system. John Yates, another juror, was from the vicinity of Edmonton. He was a Whig. I am not advised as to whether he was a Presbyterian. His son, John M., married the daughter of Mr. Reid and Mr. Reid was the son-in-law of Mr. Wren. Not only was the verdict a conscientious one, but it was a righteous one.

I have also read with much interest the Hamilton trial, so far as published. It was even a more celebrated case than that of Lawless. There used to live at Edmonton a remarkable old gentleman named Yates – Charles Yates. He had a wonderful memory. His mind was as "wax to receive and marble to retain." Many is the time I have heard him relate the story of Hamilton. A man of vivid imagination, he colored his discourse without departing from the truth. Some of his speculations would have made the fame of the criminal lawyer. He [Craddock] was the Sheriff who executed Hamilton. As he lived in tradition, he was, probably, the most precious [sic] scoundrel Kentucky ever produced. He was a kinsman of Mr. Yates, and Yates could entertain you for hours telling stories of Craddock's rascality. He was mobbed by a band of vigilants near Louisville about 1858. The Louisville papers were full of it for weeks. A "Life of Paschal D. Craddock", true to his life would be one of the most thrilling and absorbing books ever written. /s/ E. W. N.

L. E. WILLIAMS,
DENTIST,



HOURS—8 to 12; 1 to 5.
Office over Telephone Exchange,
GLANGOW, KY.

DRIPPING SPRINGS SCHOOL – CLASS OF THE 1930'S

Provided by Bill Ramey of Glasgow, Kentucky. Mitchell Ramey shown was the second son of Charlie R and Maud Scrimager Ramey.

Students shown below are identified as: Front row, left to right: Rondall Coffey, Tressie Mae Pedigo, Virginia Glover Beasley, Delsa Pedigo, Clay Veluzat, ? Harper, Geneva Nance, Lee Oaks, Mitchell Ramey, Clyde Newland, Willard Decker, William Monday. 2nd row: Wheeler Oaks, Maxine Pedigo, Maxine Duke, Wallace Grey, Floyd Decker, Edna Glover, Frances Nance, Marcus Monday, Joe Pal Coffey, Cordele Coffey, Mary Bell Nancy, ? Harper, Myrtie Nance, Robert Whitlow, Lonnie Newland. 3rd row: Teacher Winnie Smith, Harvey Pedigo, Jessie Reid Whitlow, Fay Dell Albright, Ray Pedigo, Chester Brails, Earnest Bowles, Hazel Anderson, Annie Murrell Coffey, Kathleen Poore, Gladys Pierce, Norma Skaggs, Ray Bruce Luttiman. Fourth row: Verlon Coffey, Irish Oakes, Edna Newland, Gladys Pedigo, " Harper, Rosie Gilley, Loverne Pierce, Howard Duke, Harry Coffey, Paul Gilley. 5th row: Harry Ramey, Adell Duke, Nina Albright, Amanda Sandidge Watson, Kathleen Scaggs, Marie Gilley, Myrtle Gilley, Mary Sandidge Barton, Charlie Beatty.



**Revolutionary War Soldier Pension Applications
And Bounty Land Warrants**

The Southern Indiana Genealogical Society in New Albany, Indiana has recently completed purchasing the entire 2,670-roll microfilm collection of the Revolutionary War Soldiers Pension Applications and Bounty Land Warrants (with both Select and non-select records) with the assistance of a \$20,000.00 grant from Caesars Foundation of Floyd County, Indiana.

Researchers can now view all select and non-select Revolutionary War letters and papers held by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Viewing is possible in the Indiana History Room of the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library at 180 West Spring Street in New Albany. These Pension Records cover all states, not just Indiana.

The society will be doing lookups and copies for those requesting them. There is a \$15.00 lookup fee for persons who are not members of the Southern Indiana Genealogical Society, with a \$10.00 fee for members. The yearly membership for SIGS is \$15.00 per year. There is no charge for a person to view the collection at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library in New Albany, Indiana, which is just across the river from Louisville, Kentucky. To request a lookup, you can write to:

Lookups and copies can be had by writing Southern Indiana Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 665, New Albany, IN. 47151-0665. The Lookup fee is non-refundable, but copies of the Revolutionary War Files will be charged at the rate of \$.25 per page. All material will be sent less than 30 days upon receipt.

There are only four other complete sets of Revolutionary War microfilms with the non-select material included. The National Headquarters of the Sons of the American Revolution is located nearby in Louisville, Kentucky.

Revolutionary War Pension Lookup Request

Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone (____) _____ E-mail Address (please print):

Non-member () Member () Membership # _____

Also send e-mail report: Yes () No ()

Soldier Information:

Pension Application continued:

Name: _____

Regiment and Rank: _____

Other identifying information: _____

Please enclose non-refundable \$15.00 research fee (\$10.00 for members). This covers the cost of doing the research and a short summary of the findings, including how many pages have been found and what the cost would be (\$.25 per page) for duplicating and mailing. If you would like this report to be sent as an e-mail, please don't forget to include an email address and check the appropriate space.

Mail to: Southern Indiana Genealogical Society, c/o Lookup Request, PO Box 665, New Albany IN 47151-0665

ANSWERS TO GENEALOGY PUZZLE OF LAST ISSUE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sand | 11. Circus |
| 2. Sculptor | 12. An irregular piece of land |
| 3. As long as she stayed single | 13. Drink your curdled milk |
| 4. A town that never developed, on paper only | 14. Closets were taxed as another room |
| 5. Summer kitchen or wash house | 15. A worn-out horse |
| 6. Death bed baptism | 16. Death-bed will |
| 7. Ducked – tossing out garbage | 17. Buck |
| 8. Paddle used to beat clothes | 18. Epilepsy |
| 9. Stray cattle or horse | 19. Diapers |
| 10. Mystery | 20. To pierce holes in chickens when roasting |

Family tree makes her a rarity: Confederate daughter who's black

Permission is granted by The Tennessean, John Gibson, Reader Editor. Appeared Sunday, 09 January 2005. Her roots come from Edmonson County, KY.

Family tree makes her a rarity: Confederate daughter who's black

"Lillie Vertrees Odom reminisces about her father, Peter Vertrees, whose portrait hangs behind her. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Lillie Vertrees Odom continued:

By LEON ALLIGOOD, Staff Writer

"GALLATIN — The birthday greetings piled up in a woven basket in her living room even as the Christmas cards were still arriving.

"Coming from everywhere," exclaimed Lillie Harding Vertrees Odom, who turned 90 yesterday.

"Inside the cards were handwritten notes of congratulations from women, most of whom she has never met, nor will, and, frequently, they included a dollar bill or a small check.

"The well-wishers and Odom have a common union. They are members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization composed of women who can trace their family tree to an ancestor who served in the Confederate forces during the Civil War.

"But in Odom's case, she is held in highest esteem because she is a living, or "real," daughter of the Confederacy, one of only a handful still alive in Tennessee. Her father, Peter Vertrees, served with the 6th Kentucky Infantry from 1861 to 1865, where he witnessed the ravages of war at Shiloh and Vicksburg, among other engagements.

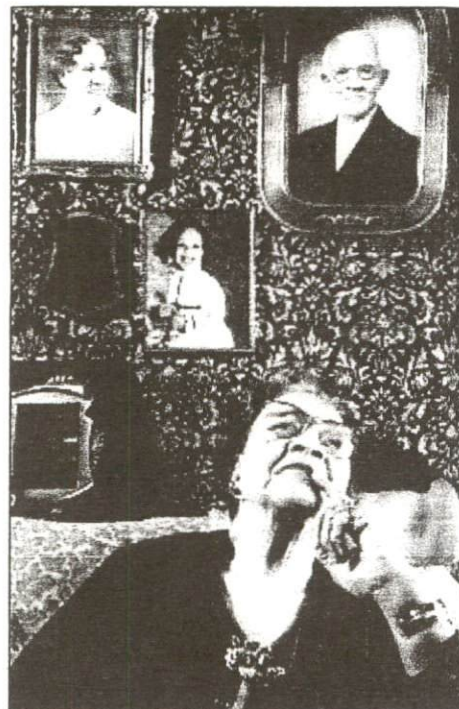
"But there's something else that separates the new nonagenarian from those sending birthday wishes.

"Lillie Harding Vertrees Odom is black.

"To be precise, her heritage is mixed. Her late father, a Baptist pastor who started nine churches and was a pioneer educator in Sumner County, was born in December 1840, the progeny of a black man and a white woman. Odom's mother was black.

"Not that labels based on the color of one's skin matter to Odom, a retired hairdresser whose rambunctious cackle fills the room of the yellow house on Bledsoe Street where she was born and raised and married and nurtured a son.

"Color is only what's on the outside," she said, her head tilted back in contemplation, the long fingers of her left hand raised to her chin.



LARRY MCCORMACK / STAFF
Lillie Vertrees Odom reminisces about her father, Peter Vertrees, whose portrait hangs behind her. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Lillie Vertrees Odom continued:

"Yet, her UDC membership, which she sought two years ago, has led her to ponder yet again the words that have shadowed her family all these many years: race, color, white, black, mixed, mulatto.

"These pigeonholing words mean so much to the rest of the world but are meaningless to her. She is the color human.

"I am what I am. My people are who they are," she said. In the mid-19th century, when slavery was common across the South, the Vertrees, her father's family, were indeed a rarity.

"Odom's father, Peter Vertrees, was born of a union between a white teenager named Mary Elizabeth "Polly" Skaggs and a mixed-race Baptist minister named Booker Harding.

"When Peter Vertrees was 5, his mother went to the local courthouse in Edmonson County, Ky., and indentured, or apprenticed, her illegitimate son to a white farmer named Jacob Vertrees.

"At the time, the Commonwealth of Kentucky required that children of mixed race be given up for placement in a foster home when they reached the age of 5. In those days that probably would have meant the boy would have been raised as a slave.

"However, Jacob Vertrees had special reason to accept the boy into his family. Booker Harding was his son, and young Peter his grandson.

"Now, you got that all straight?" Odom asked, her eyebrows arching high, twin dark scratches against her caramel-colored skin. She laughed loudly, her eyes closing as she threw back her head in glee.

"Don't worry, honey, it is confusing. It was highly unusual," she said. Odom would use those two words, "highly unusual," several times while telling her family history.

"It's a fascinating story. There are not many like it," said Kenneth C. Thomson Jr., a white Cross Plains man who is distantly related to the black Vertrees family. He has spent many years tracking down the missing links to the story that he had heard most of his life.

"Thomson recalled finding Peter Vertrees' indenture notice, recorded in the clerk's office in Edmonson County, Ky.

"It was purely by accident that I found it. It wasn't indexed. I about had a heart attack. I had no idea I would find that," Thomson said.

"Shortly before his death in 1926, Peter Vertrees made a handwritten account of his own life, of which only a few copies were made. It also corroborated much of the family anecdotes that had been passed down.

Lillie Vertrees Odom continued:

"The white Vertrees family "treated my father like what he was, a member of the family," Odom said. "They didn't show any difference."

"Peter Vertrees credited the spiritual influence of his adopted grandmother, Catherine Vertrees, with leading him to preach the gospel. In his autobiography he called her "my best earthly friend."

"Even after Jacob and Catherine were dead, the white children of the Vertrees family continued to associate with Peter and, later, his growing family. At the conclusion of the Civil War, Peter Vertrees returned from Georgia, where he had been dismissed, and rode a train to Nashville.

"From there he headed for Gallatin, where an uncle had settled, and lived there for the remainder of his life. He died in 1926.

"The white Vertrees never tried to hide my father and who he was, and we didn't hide who we were. We were all tied by something that happened before we were born and nobody could change it, so why hide it?" she said. Her statement was more declarative than interrogative.

"Some of her African-American friends have questioned why she would want to join the UDC and associate herself with a time when most blacks were chattel, without rights.

"For Odom, the issue is not, well, black and white.

"To this 90-year-old woman it's about relationships, with blacks, whites, "all colors." It's about love. "I was raised to care about others whether they were black or white. That's not happening now. Folks don't realize you've got to have love in your heart. You've got to have it if you want to be happy in the end. I don't want to sit with the devil," she said, her voice raising, hinting she, too, might have taken up preaching if she'd gotten the calling.

"Bottom line: Her UDC contacts have filled a void created when the widow lost her last sibling, a sister, three years ago. If anybody doesn't approve, that's too bad.

"You know, I am most grateful for the relationships. I'm the last of my immediate family, and those people have filled the gap in my life because I had no one close.

"Don't get me wrong, I have friends here, but these folks are more like sisters, every one. They'll walk up and hug and kiss me, and that tickles me, too," she said, a smile spreading wide across her face, followed by her high-pitched laugh.

"My family are who they are," she reiterated. "Highly unusual."

"Peter Vertrees served with uncle in the Civil War

Lillie Vertrees Odom continued:

"In October 1861, two months shy of his 21st birthday, Peter Vertrees followed his white uncle, Dr. John Luther Vertrees, in joining the Confederate Army at Bowling Green, Ky.

"Dr. Vertrees was an assistant surgeon of the 6th Kentucky Infantry Regiment.

"The unit later became part of the legendary "Orphan Brigade," which fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign.

"Peter Vertrees' assignment was to be his uncle's cook and bodyguard.

"Although he was never on the front line, he suffered the same feelings of homesickness and personal discomfort that all soldiers experience.

"In his handwritten autobiography, written several years before he died in 1926, he recalled: "Sometimes I was hungry, sometimes cold, sometimes drenched with rain, sometimes tired and footsore from walking, but I stayed at my post until the end."

"Although his white foster grandmother, Catherine Vertrees, had warned him against the outside world, its attractions and allurements," he acknowledged that he fell under the influence of ungodly men while in the Army.

"I learned to attend balls and drink and curse and gamble," he wrote.

"At a dance in Georgia one night, Peter Vertrees related that he heard the chastening voice of Catherine and he rushed from the barn, vowing never to dance again and pledging to the Almighty to become a preacher of the Gospel.

"Later he learned that Catherine Vertrees had passed away in Kentucky.

"The war changed him, he said.

"Those days of conflict made a very great change in me. ... The many, many things which I learned in the service helped me in the after years to know how to deport myself and bring credit to myself and those with whom I am cast."

"He added: "Never can I forget Shiloh and Vicksburg."

Living daughters. "There are only five living daughters, women whose fathers fought for the South, still alive in the state, according to the Tennessee Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In addition to Lillie Odom, they are:

- Alice Gee Creswell of Covington
- Corinne Davenport of Nashville
- Marion Estes Cothran of Columbia
- Daisy Knight of Murfreesboro.

The UDC has about 1,200 members statewide."

BARREN COUNTY LAND GRANTS – G and H

Continued from Volume 32, Issue 4, Winter 2004.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Gadde, John	200	15	6-27-1804	None
Gadde William	150	A	6-24-1816	Green River
Gaddie William	200	A	1- 5-1816	Green River
Galloway Jno	38	17	7-25-1814	Boyds Creek
Gardner Jacob	20	16	6-27-1845	Green River
Gardner James R	50	93	4-22-1873	None
Gardner Wm	148	12	7- 6-1804	None
Garnett John	120	G	6- 2-1820	Blue Spring Creek
Garnett John	320	I	11-19-1821	None
Garnett John Jr	54	Y	7-21-1828	in the s
Garnett Richard	43	23	8-17-1843	None
Garnett Richard	18	T	6-12-1822	Blue Spring Creek
Garnett Richard	200	12	7-29-1800	Sp Creek
Garnett Richard	200	12	9-14-1809	Blue Sp Creek
Garnett Wm I	10	3	5-22-1838	None
Garnett Wm S & John Sr	100	J	6-14-1822	None
Garrison Benj	50	24	1- 8-1818	None
Garrison Benj	68	24	11- 5-1804	Green River
Garrison Geo	200	14	10- 8-1807	None
Garrison James	150	A	10- 2-1815	Hazel Valley
Garth Rhodes	40	V	9-14-1827	Fall Creek
Garvin Samuel	300	9	11- 1-1807	None
Gassaway Samuel	75	19	7-25-1814	Boyds Creek
Gates Elijah	200	8	5-25-1804	Skeggs Creek
Gates Wm	207	9	11-10-1804	Coles Creek
Gatewood Jno	50	11	4-27-1811	River
Gatewood Jno	100	11	4-27-1811	River
Gatewood Mary	14	11	12-15-1843	Beaver Creek
Gee Jno L	50	19	8-24-1815	Marrowbone Creek
Gibbon Francis	250	A	9- 2-1816	None
Gibbons Francis C	14	E	7- 2-1818	None
Gibbons Francis C	23	E	7- 2-1818	None
Gibson Jacob	150	B	2- 8-1816	None
Gill Edward	30	E	2-28-1818	White Oak Creek
Gill Edward	200	6	8- 8-1799	White Oak Creek
Gill Edward	200	18	9-23-1815	None
Gill Wm	125	20	4- 1-1805	None
Gillenwater Thomas C	8	93	4- 8-1873	Peters Creek
Gilliland David	50	32	9-27-1850	None
Gilliland James	100	A-2	6-15-1827	Peters Creek
Gillock Lawrence	44	B	3-15-1816	Scages Creek
Gillock Lawrence	100	1	5-10-1806	Skeggs Creek
Gist Benj	50	6	1-20-1804	None
Gist Joseph	100	14	3-27-1812	Peter Creek

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreeage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Gist Wm A	81	23	9-27-1807	Mill Creek
Glazebrook Sucky	150	A	10- 4-1815	None
Glover John A & Wm	18	29	11-22-1849	Skeggs Creek
Glover John A & Wm	92	29	11-22-1849	Skeggs Creek
Glover Joseph & John A	60	38	12- 2-1852	Skeggs Creek
Glover William H	44	23	9-24-1847	Falling Timbers
Glover Wm & John A	26	34	5-15-1851	None
Glover & Bullock	50	16	12-12-1845	Skeggs Creek
Glover & Bullock	155	16	12-11-1845	Waters Creek
Glover & Cremp [Crump]	240	21	1-29-1847	Peters Creek
Goff Jno	100	16	8- 6-1799	Blue Spring Grove
Goff Leonard	150	D	10-24-181	Green River
Goforth Andrew	16	26	11-17-1804	Mill Creek
Goin Charles	90	73	8-20-1868	Sinking Creek
Goodman George	100	H	3-19-1818	bet Peters & Indian Creeks
Goodman Wm	3	48	11-12-1856	None
Goodwin Lewis	24	P	10-17-1823	Blue Skin Creek
Goodwin Lewis	200	9	6-25-1799	Blue Spring Creek
Gore Jno	200	1	2-28-1804	None
Gore Jno	100	20	11- 2-1804	None
Gore Mannan	229	23	11- 3-1804	None
Gorin Franklin	51	59	3-13-1860	None
Gorin Franklin	165	V	4- 2-1828	Indian Camp Br
Gorin Franklin	22	X	12-15-1827	Peters Creek
Gorin Franklin	60	Y	3-25-1829	Sinking Creek
Gorin Franklin [Gorin]	130	W	3-28-1828	Fk Beaver Creek
Gorin Franklin Jr	20	C-2	8- 3-1833	None
Gorin Jno	200	8	8-27-1799	Beaver Creek
Gorin John	2	G	6-22-1820	None
Gorin Murrell F	32	X	12-23-1829	Beaver Creek
Gossett Garfield	6	123	2-4-1811	None
Gossom M R	100	76	3-23-1870	Sinking Creek
Graddock Parchal D	75	F	5-13-1819	None
Granstetter Henry	180	H	4-10-1819	Marrowbone Creek
Graves Bartett L	168	26	8- 3-1799	Blue Sp Creek
Graves R L	22	F	1-23-1819	Blue Sp Creek
Graves & Stockton	200	11	12-23-1843	Dry Fk Br
Gray Richard	100	3	8-27-1799	Beaver Creek
Gray Wm T	18	74	---	Sinking Creek
Gray Wm T	4	74	1-10-1869	Lloyds Br
Greer Isaac	15	20	5- 8-1846	R
Greer Solomon	200	20	1-16-1804	Green River
Greer Solomon	13 1/2	25	7-29-1800	None
Greggs Danl B	9	57	3-22-1858	None
Grider Jacob	116	14	4-10-1805	E Fk Big River
Grinstead P W	12	60	11- 3-1859	Fallen Timber Creek
Hagan Arthur	21	10	11- 3-1804	None
Hagin Arthur	78	10	11-20-1804	Mill Creek

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Haley Henry	100	6	1-16-1804	None
Haley Henry	300	9	7- 2-1807	None
Haley Henry	100	14	5-15-1812	None
Haley John G	16	U	10- 2-1826	None
Haley Maximillian	10	E-2	---	None
Hall Cornelius	100	4	9-13-1807	_____
Hall James	400	23	7- 2-1818	None
Hall Jno	200	3	8-11-1799	Beaver & Sinking Creeks
Hall Jno	200	3	8-11-1799	Beaver & Sinking Creeks
Hall John	25	B	5- 9-1817	Little Creek
Hall Mablon	50	B	10-12-1816	Blue Sp Creek
Hall Mahlan	200	A	7-17-1816	Blue Sp
Hall Mahlon	200	23	10-12-1816	Blue Sp Creek
Hall Mahlon	110	23	7-17-1816	Blue Sp Grove
Hall Michael	200	2	8- 4-1799	Sinking & Beaver Creeks
Hall Michael	200	2	8- 4-1799	Sinking & Beaver Creeks
Hall Palmer	200	3	7-24-1799	Beaver Creek
Hall Palmer	200	3	7-24-1799	None
Hall Palmer	200	3	7-24-1799	Beaver Creek
Hall Palmer	200	3	7-24-1799	None
Hall Robt L	63	9	8-29-1842	Green River
Hall Thos	200	2	5-15-1800	Little River
Hall Thos	200	2	5-15-1800	Little River
Hall Thos	50	8	5-29-1804	Meeting House Sp
Hall Thos	46	8	2-22-1810	Meeting House Sp
Hall Thos	80	8	2-22-1810	None
Hall William	57	D	4-15-1817	None
Haltzclaw Richard	72	23	8-12-1800	None
Hamilton Abner	200	10	6-11-1799	None
Hamilton James	65	S	7-28-1825	Mud Lick Fk Creek
Hamilton John	54	U	10- 4-1825	Skaggs Creek
Hammer Peter	50	F	4-22-1819	Mill Creek
Hamner Battis	250	19	5-20-1807	Lime Creek
Hampton Abijah	50	B	11- 2-1816	Fk Big
Hams Christooher	30	T	1-31-1821	None
Handeshell Jacob	100	1	7-23-1800	None
Handy William	50	T	1- 5-1824	None
Handy & Wilcox	45	2	7-27-1837	None
Harben Amos	200	5	7-15-1799	Creek
Harbison Machew	4	50	3-19-1857	None
Harbour Jeremiah D	54	Z	7-25-1829	On Prewitt Knob
Hardin David	100	4	9- 6-1799	E Fk Big River
Hardin David	50	18	6-23-1813	E Fk Big River
Hardin Mark	123 1/3	17	4-25-1815	None

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hardin Mark	100	17	4-25-1815	None
Hardin Mark	800	17	7-31-1815	None
Hardin Mark	200	18	8-30-1799	Skags Creek
Hardin Mark	100	18	8-16-1799	Blue Spring Creek
Hardin Mark	100	21	10- 2-1799	Beaver Creek
Hardin Mark	200	21	11-28-1807	Figure 8 Creek
Hardin Mark	200	18	8-30-1799	Skaggs Creek
Hardin Mark	100	18	8-16-1799	Blue Spring Creek
Hardin Mark	100	21	10- 2-1799	Beaver Creek
Hardin Mark	200	21	11-28-1807	Figure 8 Creek
Hardwick Wm	273	18	10- 7-1807	Big River
Hardy Isham	150	A	1-30-1816	None
Hardy Isham	200	19	12-19-1815	None
Hardy James G	12	32	1-25-1850	None
Hardy James G	11	39	4- 1-1853	Little R
Hardy James G	75	G	4-21-1819	None
Hardy Jas G	7	26	11-23-1848	Beaver Creek
Hardy Jas G	4 1/2	26	11-25-1848	Blue Sp
Hardy Jas G	10	26	11-24-1848	Spring Lick Creek
Hardy Jos G	8	5	11-27-1839	Blue Springs Creek
Hardy Jos G	12	5	11-27-1839	None
Hardy Jos G	50	5	11-27-1839	None
Hardy Jos G	200	40	11-10-1853	R
Harlan Geo B	38	24	2-10-1816	Nobob Creek
Harlan Jacob	62	10	11- 7-1804	Nobob Creek
Harlan Jacob	75	23	2-10-1816	Nobob & Skeggs Creek
Harlan James	135	3	1-17-1804	Cole Creek
Harlan Jno	31	24	10-28-1817	Nobob Creek
Harlan Samuel	197	10	10-10-1804	Mill Creek
Harlan Thos	7	9	3-20-1842	None
Harlon Claybourne	140	12	8-28-1799	Skeggs Creek
Harlow Michael	40	19	7-28-1800	None
Harlow Michael	196	20	11-21-1807	Sinking Creek
Harlow Randal	250	A	12- 9-1815	None
Harlow Randal	150	A	12- 9-1815	None
Harlow Wm	159	24	10- 5-1813	None
Harlow Wm D	12 1/2	7	12-30-1840	Beaver Creek
Harlow Wm D	50	A-2	7-16-1829	None
Harnis Hezekiah	14	B	10-22-1816	None
Harniss Hezekiah	61	B	10-22-1816	None
Harper Hance	50	D	8- 9-1816	None
Harper Hance	50	D	8- 9-1817	None
Harper Hance	52	8	2-19-1807	None
Harper Hance	148	9	12-14-1810	None
Harper Hance	60	10	1-24-1810	None
Harper Hance	200	12	7- 4-1804	None
Harper Hance	200	16	8-17-1811	None
Harper Hance	25	21	11-27-1815	None

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Harper James	250	A	11-16-1815	None
Harper Mary	200	17	7----1799	Sinks Beaver Creek
Harper Matthew	200	12	11-27-1804	None
Harper Matthew	100	14	11-27-1804	None
Harris Archabald	185	9	8-30-1799	Beaver Creek
Harris Benj	200	2	3-10-1805	E Fk Big River
Harris Jno	200	7	7-21-1804	E Fk Big River
Harris John	30	D	4-22-1817	Fallen Timber
Harris Robt	100	8	5-26-1804	Boyds Fk
Harris Thomas	50	D	1-29-1817	None
Harris Wm	200	1	7- 5-1804	Mill Creek
Harrison J R	5	116	3-30-1892	None
Harrison Jesse	200	27	10- 4-1807	Coles Creek
Hart Seminary	650	19	3-18-1820	Mashake Creek
Hart Seminary	700	19	3-18-1820	E Fk Big
Hart Seminary	450	19	3-15-1820	Grangers Fk
Hart Seminary	200	19	3-17-1820	Grangers Fk
Harvey Austin	50	F	3- 5-1819	Marrowbone Creek
Harvey Elizabeth	200	7	10- 6-1807	Skeggs Creek
Harvey Joseph	50	F	3- 4-1819	Marrowbone
Harvey Martin L	19	46	1-26-1856	Bob Creek
Hatcher James E	33	119	12/21/1900	Green River Knobs
Hatton James	139	E-2	5- 4-1830	Fk
Hauser Thos	200	25	2-29-1807	E Fk Big River
Hawkins A L	30	32	3-27-1850	None
Hawkins Harvey G	400	21	11- 3-1804	None
Hawkins Henry G	90	Y	3-24-1829	Sinking Creek
Hawkins Henry G	400	28	11-30-1804	None
Hawkins Jno	100	26	10----1819	Beaver Creek
Haynes James	200	18	9- 1-1799	Indian Creek
Hays Aaron	50	F	1-18-1819	Mill Creek
Hays Allen	50	B	7- 5-1816	Fk Big
Hays Allen	25	B	7- 5-1816	E Fk Big
Hays Henry	200	10	12-24-1840	Little
Hays Henry	121	L	2-25-1822	White Oak Creek
Hays Henry	7	L	3- 3-1822	White Oak Creek
Hays Henry	53	L	3-23-1822	None
Hays Henry	39	P-2	3- 4-1825	R
Hays Wm	200	7	4-24-1807	E Fk Big River
Hedrick Walter	100	12	11-10-1804	E Fk Big River
Helder Fielding	50	E	8-25-1817	None
Helm John F	6	74	6-29-1868	Skeggs Creek
Henderson J W	200	75	7- 5-1869	Big R
Henderson Jno	200	7	7- 3-1799	None
Henderson Wm R	133	75	7- 5-1869	Big R
Hendricks Benjamin	145	Y	9- 5-1828	Still House Br
Herrin Washington	160	6	9-18-1839	Pilot Knob
Hewitt Benjamin	19 1/2	60	8-13-1859	None
Hicklin Wm	200	20	6-21-1800	E Fk Big River

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hicks & Baster	44	26	10- 9-1848	R
Higdon Ishmael	9	43	1- 1-1855	Skeggs Creek
Higdon John	100	N	8-15-1823	Peters Creek
Higdon Joseph	200	26	12-11-1812	Skeggs Creek
Higdon Joseph Jr	150	C-2	9- 4-1833	None
High Mark	200	8	4-25-1807	E Fk Big River
Hill Cary	200	Y	2- 3-1827	Little R
Hill Clement	200	24	4-15-1818	None
Hill James	100	C	7-30-1817	None
Hill Jas & Nelson	400	19	9-15-1813	None
Hind Robert	100	B	4-16-1816	None
Hind William	50	B	11-13-1816	None
Hind William	150	B	11- 1-1816	Goffo Big Spring
Hindman James	3	90	4- 6-1872	Green River
Hindman James H	27	90	4- 6-1872	Green River
Hindman John	100	H	6-20-1820	None
Hindman Nancy	90	G	6-12-1820	None
Hinker William & Lewis	50	C	7-26-1817	Little
Hitch Clement	35	E	5-15-1818	Fk Beaver Creek
Hitch Clement	40	G	4- 9-1818	Fk Beaver Creek
Hitch Clement G	12	E-2	5- 4-1830	None
Hitch Clements	139	E-2	5- 4-1830	Fk
Hizer Benjamin	150	B	9-18-1816	None
Hizer Benjamin	14	K	1-17-1822	None
Hizer Benjamin	30	R	12-16-1823	s
Hizer Isaac	61	K	1-17-1822	None
Hizer Jacob	50	F	2-26-1819	None
Hizer John	150	A	11-14-1815	None
Hoffman Tetor	200	23	8- 9-1800	White Oak Creek
Hogg Ozias	230	23	9- 9-1847	Big R
Hogg Reuben	75	K	2-24-1821	Glenns Creek
Hogg Reubin	130	23	11-29-1805	Peter Creek
Holladay John A	18	B	1- 3-1817	None
Holladay John A	300	B	6-28-1816	None
Holladay John L	60	C	7- 2-1817	Green River
Holland Bratton	200	21	8-13-1799	Puncheon Camp Creek
Holler Wm	100	9	6-13-1800	River
Holliday Jno A	200	18	10- 1-1799	Beaver Creek
Holliday Jno A	200	19	7-28-1800	None
Holliday Jno A	58	20	6-27-1816	None
Holliday Jno A	58	22	6-27-1816	None
Holliday Jno A	80	22	6-28-1816	Green River
Holmes Emanuel	160	11	5-24-1806	Lime Creek
Holmes Joel	150	H	2- 3-1820	Sugar Creek
Holmes Walter	380	6	4-13-1804	Mill Creek
Holmes William	100	B	3- 7-1816	Sugar Creek
Holsclaw Richard	22	F	5-12-1819	Fk Beaver Creek
Holseclaw Henry	200	2	6-16-1799	White Oak Creek

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Holtsclaw James	25	B	10-16-1816	None
Howard Christopher	150	7 1	1- 9-1804	E Fk Big River
Howard William	100	B	3- 8-1816	Fk Big
Howard Wm	200	5	9- 1-1799	E Fk Big River
Howell James	200	11	7-15-1799	Blue Spring Creek
Howell John	150	A	12- 8-1815	None
Howell John	75	G	3-23-1818	Blue Spring Creek
Huffman Burkitt	71	28	3- 1-1849	Buck Creek
Huffman Elam	50	X	7-14-1826	Scaggs Creek
Hunt Elzy	45	44	5-30-1855	Moccason Creek
Hunt Henry	50	W	1-29-1822	Glovers Creek
Hunt J B	49	27	1-16-1849	Trace Creek
Hunt J B	28	27	1-16-1849	Trace Creek
Hunt James	87	3	4- 8-1805	Long Creek
Hunt James	30	28	4-18-1805	Trace Creek
Hunt Joel T	35	28	4- 3-1840	Little Glovers Creek
Hunt Joel T	2	44	5- 1-1854	Glover Creek
Hunt John	35	8	11-24-1841	Big
Hunt John	15	16	5-27-1845	Trace Creek
Hunt John	75	B	2- 7-1816	Glovers Creek
Hunt John	75	B	2-27-1816	Trace Creek
Hunt John	123	G	8- 2-1820	Trace Creek
Hunt John S	32	28	4-27-1840	Dry Creek
Hunt Johnathan Sr	20	E	10-12-1818	Dry Creek
Hunt Jonathan S	2	50	6- 1-1857	Dry Creek
Hunter Samuel	200	22	9- 4-1799	Skeggs Beaver Creek

To be continued.

BARREN AND TIMBERLAND USES OF THE
DIFFERENT KINDS OF TIMBER

Taken from the writings of William Daniel Tolle, penname "Ellot". Mr. Tolle wrote from the late 1870's to the early 1920's.

The northern part of Barren County contained thousands of acres of prairie, or barren land, which was neglected by the first settlers of the county which after years was found to be very productive, with a red clay soil, and eventually became the most valuable portion of the county for agriculture purposes. The hand of nature had kindly and lavishly sown the seeds of nutritious grasses in this section and in springtime and summer it yielded the finest of pasture for all grazing animals. It was also covered with a great variety of the most beautiful flowers during the spring, summer and autumn. This land today is held at a higher price than any land in the county. When it became settled and the annual burning of the grass ceased, a luxuriant growth of timber grew up and in the last few years millions of feet of lumber have been sawed and used for building purposes. There was another section of the country in the western part of the county which was barren, but the soil was not as fertile as the northern section and consequently not so valuable.

Tolle continued:

The remainder of the county as covered with the finest timber of the most valuable kinds. White oak probably taking the lead for general purposes, it being used for wagons, plow stocks, harrows, and in fact in making all agricultural implements of early times.

After better houses took the place of the first cabins, the white oak as a great factor in building houses. At this time most of the houses were built of hewed logs. Small trees eighteen or twenty inches in diameter were cut down, the bark scalped off the sides of the top, lined with a stain or blacking line as it was called in those days, leaving about 8 inches between the lines more or less as the thickness of the log was wanted. Then with common hands with common chopping axes the sides of the logs were chopped or scored as it was turned to the line, after which an expert hand with a broad axe would hew the logs making a nice smooth and plumb from one end of the log to the other.

One that was an expert with the broad axe in those days was eagerly sought after and could command a high a price as any other tradesman. As this axe is almost a thing of the past I will give you a rough description of it. It was made purposely for hewing of timber. Its weight ten to fifteen lbs. Probably more in some instances; one side should be perfectly flat and smooth, the other side beveled, the edge twelve or fourteen inches long and beveled off like a mortering chisel. Its eye is made so the handle can be put in from either side to suit a left or right hand man, the handle is bent at the eye so as to stand out from the face of the log while the face of the axe is in perfect line with the log or timber to be hewed; the pole of the axe is similar to the pole of a common chopping axe only broader. With the edge of the axe twelve or fourteen inches long, the handle crooked and standing out several inches out of line with the edge of the axe, an expert could take it and split a line from one end of the log to the other if it was a hundred feet long, and then hew a smooth and even face on a log if it was three feet broad or any width.



Any other hard durable wood was used as well as the white oak but it being the most firm and durable, especially for foundations, I give it first place in building. The poplar was greatly used for house logs in the long ago. It was softer and easier to work than the oak and also a durable wood. There are many of these old-fashioned mansions in the county today, and much less susceptible to fire than the inflammable frame houses that are being now built throughout the country, but are ignored and past by the insurance agent.

There are several other kinds of oak but the white and red oak have been the most valuable, the red oak being used primarily for clap boards for covering houses but all the different kinds were for building purposes.

Tolle continued:

Our forest abounded in the different kinds of oaks, the hickory, ash, gum, both red and black, beech, sugar tree, black and white walnut, sycamore (or water courrer) chestnut and the magnificent poplar which bore no fruit but for many years was the only forest tree used for lumber for the inside work of houses such as floors, joists, rafters, etc., and when frame houses began to be built, the poplar was used for studding, ceiling, weather boarding, doors, window frames, etc. Among the smaller trees in our forest were the white maple, the sassafras, the persimmon, the locust, the dogwood, the redbud, the pawpaw, the mulberry, the blackberry, etc.

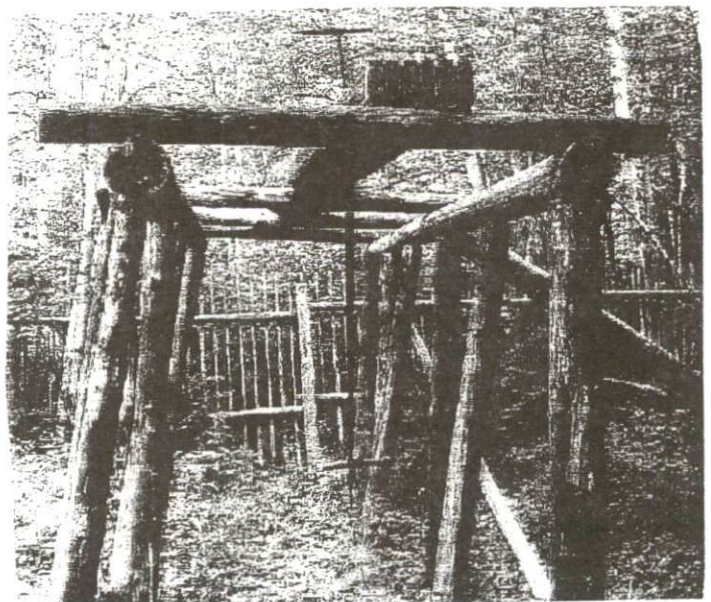
In many places in the woodland grew pea vines, the soil was soft and a horse would sink in the depths of his hoofs. In other places cane in considerable quantities grew which afforded good winter pasture for the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and any other grazing animals that might put in an appearance in those cane brakes. In later days domestic animals, sheep and cattle had access to them.

When lumber was first used in Barren County it was sawed by hand with what was called a "whip saw" and in what was called a "saw pit". As these things are unknown to the people of today, I will give an explanation of them. The log had to be high enough from the ground for one man to work under it, consequently the side of a hill was preferable when other things were convenient. A scaffold was made of strong poles, one end of which was put on the ground, the other further down the hill forked up, everything being made firm and steady, and the poles being made perfectly level. The timber for sawing was first hewed square then placed on the poles and lined on top as far apart as the thickness of the plank was desired; then the ends of the log was lined plumb with the top lines. The log was then turned over, the bottom side on top; the top was then lined as the first side was, having the end lines to go by so the lines could be made to correspond precisely with those that were made at the beginning.

The pit is the next thing to be made by digging and leveling under the log to a sufficient depth for a person to work under and have plenty of room to do his part working the saw. Hence the name "saw pit."

The "whip saw" was six or seven feet long, the butt or top end ten or twelve inches wide tapering to about three or four inches, at the other end. At the top or butt end there was fastened a neck some two feet long; near the saw another section came out one behind the other. These sections were split and the saw plate placed in the splits and firmly bolted, at the other end of the neck the handle which was probably twenty inches long was attached, of course, crosswise. The neck was crooked and leaned forward sufficiently for the top man to use his hands and arms up and down with

An Old Saw Pit



Tolle continued:

ease without the teeth of the saw being near enough to come in contact with his clothes. The other end of the saw was placed in a slot which was firmly pinned or wedged to the saw, which also contained a handle crosswise.

It was necessary to have a few feet of the log projecting over the pole so as to saw all the lines up to the pole and then slip the log end wise so the sawing could be done up to the next pole, the handle below would have to be taken off for every line and the saw placed in the next fissure. Everything being ready, one man mounts the log and another at the bottom moves the saw up and down cutting from 500 to 800 feet of lumber in a day. So was the first lumber plant of Barren County.

Monroe County School Records
Germany School, Hestand, Kentucky

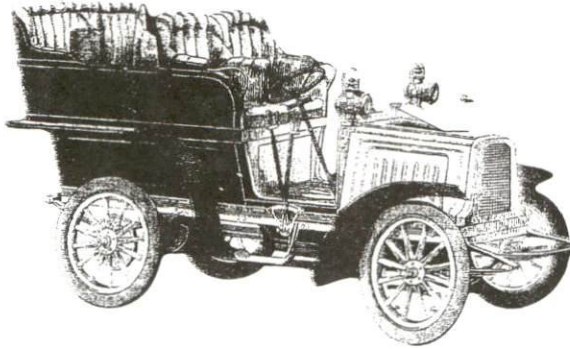
Provided by Marcella Headrick, Tompkinsville, KY.

Trustees were: J H McLERREN, Harrison BAILEY, S L BAILEY and J C CARTER was School Superintendent. Mrs. Cora BAXTER, teacher.

List of students 1899-1900 School Year:

Virgil PENNINGTON	Edgar SPEAR	Osco PENNINGTON
Alsie BROWN	Billy SPEAR	Barlow SPEAR
Sidney BAXTER	Evert FORD	Tomp SPEAR
Lewis SPEAR	Tommy DICKEN	Jimmie GRISSOM
E R TADE	G L SLAUGHTER	J T EMMERT
Willie PENNINGTON	Johnnie DAVIS	Grover BAXTER
Bert SPEAR	Mattie BAXTER	Hammerford BAILEY
May SPROWLS	Nora SPROWLS	Ollie BAILEY
Lizzie BAILEY	Rosalia SPEAR	Lizzie GRISSOM
Nancy DICKEN	Mattie EMMERT	Annie Kate WHITE
Ernest L WHITE	Fredie DICKEN	Dora SPEAR
Julie DICKEN	Omas DICKEY	Ovia Pearl SPEAR
Laura MAXEY	Ruth DAVIS	Ollis SPEAR
Tessie BROWN	Rosa SPEAR	Mattie JAMERSON
Rhoda JAMERSON	Pearl SPEAR	Luther SPEAR
Hewey SMITH	Ella CASTEEL	Julia SPEAR
Ella CASTEEL	Johnnie PRUITT	Frank SPROWLS
Mamie SPROWLS	Barlow BAXTER	Josh BAXTER,
Walford BAXTER	Sallie PENNINGTON	(BAILEY)
Walter DICKEN	Ann SPEAR	Vassie SPEAR
Alvie PENNINGTON	Judson FORD	Ellen SPEAR
Georgia SPEAR	Len TADE	Georgia TIDE
Charles PENNINGTON	Eupha PENNINGTON	
Harrison SMITH	Willie T SMITH	Marilla LEEPER
Mollie LEEPER	Jeff PENNINGTON	Harve PENNINGTON
Tolbert MAXEY	Reuben LEEPER	Mildred LOOPER
Lee SPROWLS	Lewis HULL	Turner HULL

Changing Times In The Mammoth Cave Area



By Michael Logsdon, Cave City as told to Obra Logsdon, Cave City, 1998. Courtesy Broomsedge Chronicles, "Progress", Fall 1996, pp. 12-13.

"One could never tell by visiting Mammoth

Cave National Park now that before 1932 the area was alive with communication and small towns. Obra Logsdon was born near Mammoth Cave in 1914, which was also the year Henry Ford began mass-producing the Model T. During Obra's childhood days, from 1914 to 1932, the automobile assembly lines brought about changes that ended an era in the history of the Mammoth Cave area.

"The first cars came to Mammoth Cave in 1919. Word of the new-fangled contraptions bringing "millionaires" from Chicago had spread through the hills like a warm summer wind. The whole community waited near the Mammoth Cave Hotel on the arrival date. Nearly a hundred excited barefooted boys in overalls and blue shirts and girls in homemade dresses ran up the road to welcome the visitors. Finally two buggy-like things bellowed their way down the dirt road, leaving a trail of boiling dust. The passengers, two couples in each car, wore long yellow dusters to protect themselves from the dust and elements of nature. As the children ran laughing and yelling behind the cars, the "millionaires" waved and honked the ball-shaped horns over and over again. When the cars pulled up to the hotel, the horses went crazy; like wild broncos, they jumped and bucked and kicked until the hitching post was nearly pulled from the ground.

"During the next years tourism increased, Ford Model A's were sold to some of the wealthier folks, and a narrow oil top road replaced the dirt road from Mammoth Cave to Cave City. Horses had to travel on the shoulder of the road because the cork of the horseshoes would tear the paved surfaces to pieces. If two cars chanced to meet, one would have to pull off the blacktop to allow the other to continue. Because this fine road was available, Eligia Davis and his son Grade each bought a Model A and ran a taxi service from Mammoth Cave to Cave City. On Saturday, Obra Logsdon, along with a gang of his teenage friends, would hire a taxi to take them to the movie house in Cave City and back to Mammoth Cave. The round trip cost 50 cents each.

"By 1931, the C.C.C. workers had built two-land paved highways all over the country, and Obra's Uncle Charlie bought a Model A for Obra and his sister Hazel to drive the seven miles from their home to their school in Jappa. Before this time, the youngsters rode horses to school during the warm weather, but when it became cold they and their cousins, who were also students there, rented a house near Jappa. They all studied together and played pitch, a card game, until bedtime, and, except for an

Changing Times, continued:

occasional prank, stayed out of trouble. Afterward there was no end to the mischief. Every chance he had, Obra loaded the car with friends and went the thirty miles to Brownsville to a baseball game or to Cave City to the show or any other place they took a notion. School was skipped and homework gave way to a good time. But this activity only lasted one year because in 1932 the federal government bought Obra's farm as part of the acquisition of the land for Mammoth Cave National Park.

"Obra's father bought a new farm in Hart County about forty miles away and made it their new home. When Obra drove his Chevrolet to Mammoth Cave in 1933, he saw the acquisition had been completed. There were no longer any stores, houses, farms, or anything not directly associated with the park, and Obra could not find a parking place; cars were jammed everywhere. At that moment he realized the automobile had moved him from his birthplace and changed the Mammoth Cave area forever."

Barren County Order Book 3

Note: Shown as written by the clerk. Spelling is sometimes incorrect; there is many times no punctuation.

AT a County Court held for Barren County at the Courthouse on Monday, the 23rd day of January 1809. Present: Tho. Flippin, Thomas Dickinson & Henry Miller, Esqrs.

License is granted Elijah Haydon to keep a Tavern at his house in the Town of Glasgow in Barren County whereupon he entered into Bond with James Franklin his Security according to law.

Isaac Johnstons Stock mark a crop and a hole in each ear.OK.

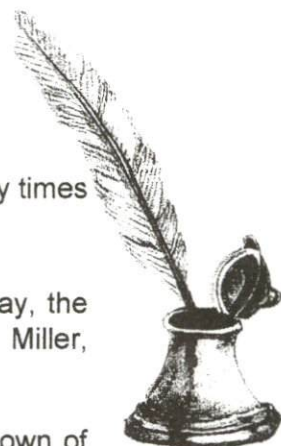
Thomas Speakmans Stock mark a crop off the left ear & half crop off the upper side of the right OK.

A report of the Allotment of Dower of Patsey Jefferies in the Estate of her late husband Daniel Jefferis Dec'd. retd. & Ord. To Recd.

Ordered that James Alford orphan of Hansil Alford dec'd be bound to Peter Goodall for the term of five years to learn the art or business of Cabinet making agreeable to law by David Walker his Guardian.

Ordered that Rich. Gaines be appointed Surveyor of the road in the room of Isaac Conally from the Courthouse to Skeggs Creek near Gillocks and that the hands formerly allotted to said road do assist him to keep the same in repair 18 feet wide.

Ord. That William Anderson be appointed Surveyor of part of the Birkville road from Boyds Creek to the mouth of Brushy Fork of Fallen Timber and that the hands formerly allotted to said road do assist him to keep the same in repair 30 feet wide.



Order Book 3 continued:

Ordered that John Wilson be fined in the sum of two dollars for a Contempt of this Court & that Execution Issue for the same & Cost.

Ord. That Sums. Issue against the several persons who have failed to pay the money in their hands arising from fines collected under the _____. At. & Cont.

Joel Yancey, Esq., one of the Justices named in the Commission of the Peace for Barren County came into Court and took the Oath to the United States to the State of Kentucky and the oath of a Justice of the Peace & took his seat accordingly.

Chism VS York continued & Didimus to Issue Oath.

Thomas Flippin Esq. Produced a Commission from the Govr. Appointing him Sheriff of Barren County whereupon he took the Oath to the U. State the oath to the State of Kentucky and the Oath of Office & entered into bond for the Execution of his Office with Samuel Murrel, John McFerran, George Blain, Wm. Renick, Thomas Dickinson & Havilah Crump his Security in the sum of Three Thousand dollars conditioned as the Law directs.

Thomas Flippin Shff. Entered into bond in the Penalty of Three thousand dollars for the collection of the Revenue for the present year with Saml. Murrel, John McFerran, George Blain, Wm. Renick, Thomas Dickinson & Havilah Crump his security conditionas the law directs.

Thomas Flippin, Shff. Entered into bond in the sum of Two thousand dollars for the collection of the County levy for the present year with Saml. Murrel, John McFerran, George Blain, Wm. Renick and Tho. Dickinson and Havilah Crump his security conditioned as the laws directs.

John McFerran sworn as Deputy Shff under Thomas Flippin Shff of Barren County.

An Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of John Boyd deceased & OK.

A settlement of the accounts of Charles Alford Guardian of James Alford orphan of Hansil Alford dec'd. Retd. Est. & OK.

Stephen Bennett VS Joseph Glover Appeal dismissed & former Judgmt affd with Cost.

Ord. That Joseph Glover pay Soloman Dickinson for two days attendance as a witness VS Stephen Bennett. Same to pay Wm Glover one days attendance for same. Same to pay Joseph Wooten two days for same.

Asa McDanel VS Joel Shaw Appeal Dismd. & former Judgmt. Afd. With Cost.

Ord. That Court adjourn till Court in couse. Tho. Dickinson.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS (OR LACK THEREOF)
IN VIRGINIA AND THEN KENTUCKY

By the Editor

Kentucky formed many of its laws and opinions based on Virginia as is well known. And, as in Virginia, women were originally denied full legal status. Women couldn't execute a will nor could they be involved in any legal contract without her husband's permission. Once a woman married, all of her property came under the control of her new husband. Of course, women couldn't vote. Let's take a little closer look.

A woman's marital status was the basis of many of her legal status and her privileges. While single, she was referred to as a feme sole. As such she had the same legal rights as a man. But alas, when she married, everything changed. Whereas when she was single she could enter into contracts, was allowed to sue, could dispose of her property any way she wanted to, could make wills. But at marriage, she became a feme covert and the rules of the game changed. Her husband now controlled every legal matter as it concerned the wife. If hubby wanted to sell her property, clothes, jewelry, livestock, etc. – he could and she would have no say in it. If she inherited property from her family – he had control over it and could sell or keep it.

Back in Virginia, the House of Burgess made an attempt to protect the women's rights a little better. They discussed her property rights and an act was passed that a man must obtain his wife's written permission in order to sell or transfer her property, primarily land. Thus came the practice of "examining privately, apart from her husband, by the justices, anything dealing with the selling of her property. She had to agree to the sale without undue pressure by her husband. One can find this clause in almost every deed in early Kentucky. This can be a definite clue that some of her land was involved in the sale! If this clause appeared at the end of the deed, it would indicate that some or all of the property being sold was hers, not his. If the clause did not appear, his land was being sold. Provision was made in Virginia also that if she was disabled or ill and unable to come in at the recording of the deed, a justice had to go to her and interrogate her there.

The next law in Virginia that made a dramatic change was passed in 1748. It handled an old 1662 Virginia law that ordered that if a man died intestate, the widow received a third of his estate. The 1748 law specified the wife's dower interest in different types of property in addition to land. This guaranteed her a life interest of one-third of not only the land but slaves and personal property. She was allowed now to contest the will and if she did, the justices would appoint a commission to divide the estate to be sure that she got her third.

Where there is a will there is a way however, and although men could no longer dispose of his wife's property without her written permission, he often found a way around the law. The law didn't say he couldn't USE the property. The law still allowed him to pocket any rents received from renting out the land. At the wife's death the husband automatically controlled the land and if they had children, he became a tenant for life. At his death, the land would go to the children. He was also allowed to appoint guardians for his children and he could apprentice them out to learn a trade while his wife was still alive. I am sure there were times when children were apprenticed out by fathers who had a lot of children under foot with his wife, the mother, protesting loudly but powerless to

Women's Rights continued:

do anything about it! (See Speth and Hirsch, 1983 for various discussions on the above.)

What about divorce? It happened then as it does now but the rules of the game were a little different. In Virginia it was quite difficult to get a divorce. It was hard to arrange the details and was financially difficult. It was also thought of as the English ancestors did – only allowable by a church court. Since Virginia had no ecclesiastical courts, and it left Virginians in a difficult situation. Occasionally, in Virginia, a county court would grant divorces but were reluctant to do so on religious reasons. They granted them only in extreme cases that involved unusual circumstances. In 1827, after Kentucky had already reached statehood, the Virginia General Assembly authorized the superior courts to grant divorces from "bed and board" only in the circumstances of cruelty, adultery or bodily harm. The wife had to give up any claims on her husband and he gave up rights to her property. However – the ex husband and wife were not allowed to remarry. The only exception to this was in the matter of bigamy and idiocy or impotency at the time of marriage – these individuals were granted a complete divorce which allowed remarriage. (Lebsack 1984).

Virginia women did not always follow the law. By Virginia law when a man died intestate, the eldest son was to receive the largest bulk of the estate. Then an equal share of his property was divided among the children whether male or female. The widow received her third and at her death what remained went back to the eldest son. But in many wills in the early to mid 1700's in Virginia, it can be found that different provisions were made. Wives were often named as the executors, and often remarried shortly after the death of their spouse. Daughters were allowed to inherit from their father also. From about 1850 on Virginia allowed women rather than their husbands to own and control personal and real property they had inherited.

Now we come to Kentucky.

In the earliest days property laws reference women were "especially repressive". All personal property, rents and profits from the property went automatically to the husband. (Stanton, 1867). In 1838, the Kentucky General Assembly allowed a separate estate for women, including married women. It became legal for bank stock and other stocks to be transferred to a woman for her own use. The property could not be transferred, could not be liable to vest in her husband, and it was not subject to his debts. She could dispose of her property in her will if she was single, or with her husband's consent if married. By 1846 another act was passed to protect the property rights of married women. By this law, the husband did not acquire an interest in his wife's real estate, chattels or slaves which she owned at the time of their marriage (or acquired later). But, the husband was still allowed to rent out his wife's property for a period of not more than three years and to hire out the slaves for not more than one year. (Stanton 1867). In 1866 another law was passed which improved the lives of married women a little more; she was allowed to act as a feme sole under certain conditions. If her husband abandoned her, or absented himself from the home, if he moved to another state or was confined to prison for more than a year, she could act as a feme sole. By 1894, women were allowed to have a separate estate, were freed from the debts, liabilities or control of her husband. They could buy and sell property, make contracts, bring law suits, and could be sued.

Divorces in Kentucky was pretty well the same as in most states at the time. In 1809 the

Women's Rights continued:

Kentucky General Assembly stated that a man could obtain a divorce from his wife if she left his bed and board for three years, if she moved in with another man or if she was found guilty of a felony. The wife could be granted a divorce if her abandoned her for two years, if he was found guilty of adultery, was convicted of a felony, or where his treatment to her was "so cruel, barbarous and inhuman as actually to endanger her life. (Littel 1822). The division of the property relied on whose fault the divorce was. In 1820, Circuit Courts were empowered to grant divorces on the grounds shown in the 1809 law. (This was always allowed by the Circuit Court but clarified at this time.). Divorce later was granted for cruel and inhuman treatment "as to indicate a settled aversion to the spouse which would destroy permanently one's peace and happiness". (Sears 1989). You will find this term used in almost all the divorces found in Kentucky, the lawyer used the exact terms as the law stated to be sure to "do it right." In 1894 a new Kentucky statute was passed which provided for divorce to the wife in cases of abandonment for one year, habitual drunkenness for not less than one year, cruel beating or injury, attempt at injury or probably danger to her life. Husbands were allowed divorces for abandonment for one year, habitual drunkenness for not less than one year, adultery by the wife of such lewd, lascivious behavior on her part as proves her to be unchaste without actual proof of an act of adultery. (Barbour and Carroll, 1894). Under these laws, the offending party could not remarry as long as the previous spouse lived. (Littell and Swigers 1822). By 1873, they could remarry but only one divorce was permitted to any person except when the person was found not at fault for the divorce. (Bullock and Johnson, 1873). The divorce restored the wife's right to the possession of her land immediately. Divorce records are found in the Circuit Court records, and early divorces are also recorded in the Acts of Kentucky as late as 1850.

The inheritance laws were similar to Virginia. The woman inherited her 1/3rd dower for life if there was no will. If there was no other living relatives, she inherited the entire estate. She could make her own will if she had a separate estate received by gift or inheritance. The husband received his wife's entire estate if there were children. If there were no children, he inherited no real property but all the personal property. Kentucky was the only state that did not permit a married woman to will property that would otherwise descend to her husband's heirs. (Stanton 1867). She could only make a will to devise her own separate estate property. In 1894 a statute was enacted that allowed a married woman of sound mind and over age 21 to dispose of her estate by her last will and testament. Widows could make wills and often did. Some widow chose to relinquish the dower after the death of her spouse and lived in the household of one of her children (normally the oldest son or daughter).

Women in Kentucky could also transfer property. A man didn't need his wife's signature when he bought property, but her consent was required when he disposed of any property (note Virginia law above).

Finally, in early Virginia and Kentucky law, the marriage bond could not be arranged by the bride or her mother (Conrad 1988). A male relative of the bride and groom would then obtain the marriage license from the County Clerk based on the bond that had been executed. The bond was normally posted by the groom and a male kinsman of the bride-to-be, most often her brother. Pre-nuptial arrangement were known, though only the wealthiest seemed to have used this. While the woman was still a feme sole, a widow could enter into a contract with the prospective groom to protect her property. These

Women's Rights continued:

agreements, as early as 1842, did not bar a decree for alimony in case of divorce. (Loughborough 1842).

Note: I am indebted to Roseann Reinemuth Hogan for all her work on this topic and presented in her marvelous book "Kentucky Ancestry", A Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research. This book is published by Ancestry, P O Box 476, Salt Lake City UT 84110, (c) 1992.

GOLD FEVER!

By N. P. Allen to the Glasgow Times, undated.

"Mr. [Allen] Carter was born January 8, 1829. At the age of 20 years he came to Smith's Grove to live with his brother Beverly Carter, who had a general store and post-office on the Glasgow and Bowling Green Road, where Esq. R. S. Knowles now lives. The discovery of gold in California and the excitement which followed gave him the gold fever, as it was called then. So in the early spring of 1850, Mr. Carter, in company with John Allen, Jack Marr, Allen Dodd, Hiram Griffin, Nathaniel Dodd, John Lewis and Joe Settle, of Rocky Hill, Barren County, Jim Pulliam, of Allen County and Thomas Craig, of Warren County, all left their homes April the 8th for Bowling Green and by boat to Evansville, St. Louis, and up the Missouri River to Liberty Landing, near the county seat of Clay County, Mo. Here they stopped with Joe Lewis, a Barren County man, and remained on twelve days, when they bought their outfit for their trip across the plains. The outfit consisted of two two-horse wagons and five yoke of oxen to each wagon; loaded the wagon with flour, bacon, dried fruit, sugar and coffee and their cooking utensils, and blankets, clothing, etc. Leaving Liberty they traveled to Independence, Mo., and on to Unston on the Missouri River. There they crossed on a ferry boat over into the territory of Kansas, where they camped all night and organized a company of wagons to travel together for protection, as they traveled through the Indian country. The first captain was named Owens, from Iowa, but afterwards John Lewis was elected captain. The caravan crossed the north east corner of the territory of Kansas into the territory of Nebraska. Traveling on north-west over the level plains they crossed Platte river, a tributary of the Missouri, at Grand Island, near Fort Kerney. Twenty or thirty miles a day was as far as they could travel. They never camped over night, except where they could get water for man and beast. Then oxen were turned loose on the rich prairie grass and grazed until morning, when they were driven up to camp. Three sentinels were kept on guard at night. Mr. Carter says the Indians they saw were friendly Indians. They camped one night near an Indian village. Only one tribe showed any signs of hostility so far and that was the Pawnee Indians. In passing through their country the Indians hid so they did not see even one of them.

A buffalo while trying to cross the trail came in contact with the wagon train and was killed by the men and its meat was divided out. It was the only one killed by the way. They could see thousands of them at a distance. On one occasion they saw a mountain covered with buffaloes until it was black. They had crossed the South Platte and traveled several days when they came to Sweet Water, a tributary of the Platte. There they had

Gold Fever continued:

There was no timber on the plains, so they used buffalo chips for fuel. Mr. Carter was cook part of the time and said the chips made excellent fires for cooking. After passing Fort Larimore, where the U.S. Soldiers were stationed, they soon crossed the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They came to Green River whose waters empty into the Colorado River. Green River was too deep to ford, so they camped all night and crossed in ferry boats the following day. After traveling several days they came to Bear River, where the sad death of captain John Lewis occurred on July the 4, 1850. He died with mountain fever and after funeral services by a Methodist minister, from Illinois his remains were wrapped in his blanket and buried near the road side in the lone prairie. No coffin could be got and only enough boards could be had to cover the vault. It was a sad farewell to leave their beloved leader in the lone prairie. Mr. Carter said he counted 70 dead mules as they traveled down the Carson River. They died from drinking alkali waters. They were a day and a half crossing the 90 mile desert, traveling day and night, only stopping long enough to take a short sleep. They were nearly starved for water when they reached the Humbolt River, going down this same distance, the river empties into a lake, with no outlet. Traveling northwest they came to Carson River, and on the following morning they counted the distance to the gold mines 200 miles, so they divided up their provisions. Mr. Carter had one lone biscuit to his share of the provisions to eat on the 200 mile march, so he decided to eat his share on the start. They walked 70 miles day and night. As good luck would have it they met some supplies sent out from the gold mines, got flour at \$2.00 per lb. All succeeded in getting to the gold mines, but their dead captain Lewis, so loved and mourned. There they went to work washing out the gold dust at \$5.00 per day. They bought provisions and boarded themselves. Having no house as shelter, but the trees they slept under; no rain there in the summer time. Mr. Carter worked awhile at wages and then bought a claim. On Sunday would go to Hangtown, now Placerville.

At one place on his long journey he saw wagons enough, that had been left on the way side by the emigrants, their stock dying out, in their mad rush for the gold fields, to make a bridge from here to Louisville. Horses and mules died from the hard drives and over loads, their only feed was the grass they could get at night while the men slept wrapped in their blankets on the bare ground. Mr. Carter said they crossed mountains that were so steep, they could hardly go up or down. They walked all the way.

The boys scattered before they reached the gold mines and after they got there Mr. Carter's companions he worked with and bunked with were from Bowling Green, Hugh Barkley and Porter Barkley.

After three long years of toil and labor Mr. Carter pulled up stakes and started for his old Kentucky home. He took passage on a steam ship at San Francisco bound for Panama where he crossed the Isthmus by boat and 12 miles horse back ride to the Atlantic coast, where he took ship for New York and home by Wheeling, Va., and by boat to Louisville, Ky., the stage to Bowling Green.

Mr. Carter said that the company of ten men that started out from Bowling Green for the California gold miles in April 1850, all were dead except for two – John Allen, of Hays, and himself.

QUERIES

Seeking information on the families of Billingsley/Billingsly or Cunningham. Carol Stone, 4808 NW 62nd Ter., Oklahoma City, OK 73122

Problems for Adopted Descendents

This is being submitted as a query to the problems encountered by adopted persons when they try to find their roots. This information has been taken from an interview with a friend and fellow genealogists, and is a request for your assistance in letting her, and others know what else can be done, or how to do it.

Della May Buoscio was born on May 23, 1950 at the Wesley Memorial Hospital (now the Northwestern Hospital) in Chicago, Illinois. Both of her adoptive parents (Frederick Louis Buoscio & Evelyn June Cottle) have passed away. The information that has been gathered comes from personal knowledge, a trip back home to Chicago, and guidance from her fellow ECGS members.

A year or two ago, she wrote to the Judge in Chicago that handles adoptions and he did reply with information about how to go to court and see if the files could be opened. First, she would petition the courts, and the court would appoint an intermediary. After the intermediary did the required research, the court would hear the cause, and there was no guarantee that the records would be opened. The problem is that between the court costs and the amount charged by the intermediary the cost was in the thousands of dollars and beyond her reach, and there was no guarantee that there would be any results.

The Judge did go as far as obtaining the true birth certificate and stated that her birth mother was 23 years old at the time with two prior births and that her father was a 24-year-old laborer for a construction company.

The birth certificate that she has is a copy of the altered certificate showing the adoptive parents, and giving the hospital information. On the birth certificate, it shows one additional name as a witness: "R. Greene, 720 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.", however, it does not show this person as a "midwife, doctor, or other." It is thought that this person might have been an attorney, but, to this date, this has not been proven.

Over the years, she has also been given the following information:

- ❖ The adoption did not go through an adoption agency;
- ❖ A doctor knew that her adoptive parents could not have children of their own;
- ❖ She attended school at Jane Adams Kindergarten; Annunciata Parochial School (her favorite Nun was Sister Rosaria); and George Washington High School.

She is currently at a loss as to where to go at this point and is requesting any additional direction or places to go to try and determine which cabbage leaf she actually came out from under.

Please send your suggestions to Della Buoscio, 510 Indian Drive #914, Waxahachie, TX 75165, or to dmb@hyperusa.com. A follow-up of any information received will be published in a future issue of the Searchers & Researchers.

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

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

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

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.

Historic Trip Through Barren Co KY. C. Clayton Simmons, hardbound. \$17.50

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

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

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church History, Committee. \$11.65.

Order Books of Barren Co:

Volume 1, 1799-1802 (with Gladys Wilson). \$9.00

Volume 2, 1803-1805 (with Gladys Wilson). \$9.00

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

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 postage.

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

I would like to order the following books:

TITLE	COST

Total Cost	\$
Extra S&H if applicable	\$
TOTAL	\$

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

New Member (Y) (N) Renewal (Y) (N)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of \$_____ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31st of each year will insure that your name is on the mailing list of "Traces" for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. Please notify us of address changes!

Regular Membership	\$12.00
Family	\$15.00 (one copy of "Traces")
Life, under age 70	\$150.00
Life, over age 70	\$100.00

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157

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.

SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL
& GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
POST OFFICE BOX 157
GLASGOW, KY 42142-0157

PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #231
GLASGOW, KY 42141

RETURNED SERVICE REQUESTED

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 1	Glasgow Rotary Celebrates 100 Years of Service Uncle George
Page 2	The Isham and Mary London Story - Metcalfe County
Page 3	Eugene Newman's Latest News
Page 5	Dripping Springs School - Class From the 1930's
Page 6	Revolutionary War Soldier Pension Applications
Page 7	Answers to Genealogy Puzzle Family Tree Makes Her a Rarity
Page 12	Barren County Land Grants - G and H
Page 18	Barren and Timberland Uses of the Different Kinds of Timber
Page 21	Monroe County School Records - Germany School
Page 22	Changing Times In The Mammoth Cave Area
Page 23	Minutes of January 1809 County Clerk
Page 25	Women's Rights (Or Lack Thereof) in Virginia and Kentucky
Page 28	Gold Fever! - Allen Carter's Adventures
Page 30	Queries

Books For Sale By The Society
Membership Application