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SUMMER

TRACES



Dedication Ceremony April 29, 2005 Kentucky/Tennessee State Line Monument No. 38

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, Kentucky 42142-0157

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On The Cover

On April 29, 2005, a Dedication Ceremony was held at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center of the Kentucky/Tennessee State Line Monument No. 38. See following article. Shown are: Thomas W. Crabtree, President of KAPS (Kentucky Association of Professional Surveyors) left, and Gaylon Northcutt, Past President of TAPS (Tennessee Association of Professional Surveyors).

Photographs and article courtesy South Central Kentucky Cultural Center.

THE “MEANDERS” OF THE STATE LINE BOUNDARY STONE

A compilation of various writings previously prepared by
James R. Riney, PE, PS

The deed is done! The Stone is set. The hand hewn limestone monument, set in 1858, has been re-set at a place of honor and distinction for permanent observation and historic preservation. Originally set as one of the “original 64”, this 4 foot by 10 inch by 10 inch limestone monument has traveled beyond the original stone mason’s imagination, ultimately returning to the Barrens Area of Southern Kentucky.

The original monument; designated as “**No. 38**” was set 195 miles eastward of the 1858 point of beginning described in the 1860 state line survey report as the: “*east bank of the Mississippi River near Compromise, Kentucky.*”¹ Monument No. 38 was situated on the common boundary line between Allen County, KY and Macon County, TN.

The “Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Mark the Boundary Line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee” (dated 1860) documents the fact that Mr. S.W. Stanley of Warren County, Kentucky, contracted to prepare and transport the 5-mile state line markers for a total of \$20.00 each. The writings explained this “*appears a high price*”; however, reasoned within the writings “*when we considered the difficulty of getting these stones at points near or adjacent to their proper places, and the mountainous region through which you have to pass to get to them, and the great expense of doing all this, we may arrive at a different conclusion.*”¹

The Cox & Peeples Survey of 1858/1859 was commissioned by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State of Tennessee (legislative action initiated in 1857 by the Tennessee Legislature and by Kentucky’s Legislature in February 1858) to settle and monument a long standing boundary dispute still unreconciled by numerous prior state line boundary surveys (approximately 321 miles of boundary line common to both states).

In the more recent past, however, common folk lore is not specific to the date; Stone No. 38 was removed from the original surveyor’s position reportedly due to local county road construction work. The stone, still intact, was laid unprotected along a small road ditch for several years. In 1992, the Joint State Line Committee of the Kentucky Association of Professional Surveyors (**KAPS**) and the Tennessee Association of Professional Surveyors (**TAPS**) recovered the monument and voted to preserve the historic survey stone in a place of honor and distinction.

The stone was recovered and “temporarily” transported to the Owensboro, Kentucky, office of HRG, PLLC Surveying & Engineering. Ironically, said office is located on W. Third Street in Owensboro, approximately 1,000 feet south of the Ohio River and “in the shadow of the Kentucky/Indiana state boundary.” After ten years of failed attempts by a Bowling Green surveyor to permanently house the state line marker at the Western Kentucky University museum, KAPS and TAPS appointed a new joint committee to identify a suitable place of honor and permanent public display.

¹ “Four Steps West” written by James D. Sames III and reprinted in 1992 with research supplement by the Kentucky Association of Professional Surveyors and the Tennessee Association of Professional Surveyors.

In 2004 the century old survey marker was on the road again being transported to Quarry Hill Monuments located at Magnolia, Kentucky, situated southeast of Elizabethtown in Larue County, Kentucky. At their site, the Quarry Hill Monument stone craftsmen carved a replica of the original limestone monument from a block of high quality granite. The original stone carver's chisel marks and drill hole were duplicated along with the original markings in an exquisite and precise manner:

NORTH FACE – KY
SOUTH FACE – TENN
EAST FACE – 1858
WEST FACE – NO. 38
195 mls.

Additionally, the Quarry Hill stone crafters prepared a granite base for permanent mounting and displaying the 1858 state line monument. The company transported Stone No. 38 to the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center located on West Water Street in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky. A dedication ceremony, in late April 2005, at the Cultural Center commemorated the travels of the meandering stone and the stone's return to the Barrens territory for final display and historical honor.

The replica stone and accompanying informational plaque have been permanently set in a grassed lawn at the Welcome Center on Interstate 65 (northbound) in the Spring of 2005. The original limestone survey monument, though weathered, remains completely intact as prepared by the S.W. Stanley stone cutters and as originally set by the surveyors traversing the state line under the authority of Commissioners A.P. Cox (KY) and Ben Peeples (TN).

The replica stone is truly that; a replica of the original stone with all the imperfections and oddities cut on the original stone. Even the remnant drill hole at one side of the stone was reproduced. The lettering is off-center on the original stone for who-knows-what reason. The Quarry Hill Monument stone craftsman (note I did not call him just a mere stone mason) was very precise and painstaking in his reproduction of the original stone's details. The original stone is substantially weathered (to the extent that the "KY" and "TENN" are barely noticeable to the eye at first glance and somewhat hard to discern at a full glare!), a characteristic very hard to reproduce by any stone craftsman.

Because of the weathering and eroding of the stone face by Mother Nature in the last 150 years, the Quarry Hill stone master made contact on at least two occasions during the replica preparation process to confirm the markings on the original stone. Fortunately (or unfortunately if you are a purist for restoration) the stone markings and lettering are more strongly cut into the replica stone to add to the character and clarity for the younger generations to behold. Quarry Hill did not try to "fade" the lettering back out to match the existing look of the original monument. Rather, the stone craftsman cut the numbers and letters strong and clear in order that the historical value could be readily perceived by the up-coming generations and not lost to obscurity resulting from harsh weather.

At first viewing the original stone or the replica stone, the offset lettering and numerical carvings do not set well with the typical surveyor. Most of us in the surveying profession are technically oriented and tend to like and understand symmetry. For what ever reason the original stone markings were off set and off-center. The original mason may have had his reason (or not), just been in a hurry or set up his stone carving gear to one side of the stone for his personal convenience. We will never know and that is OK.

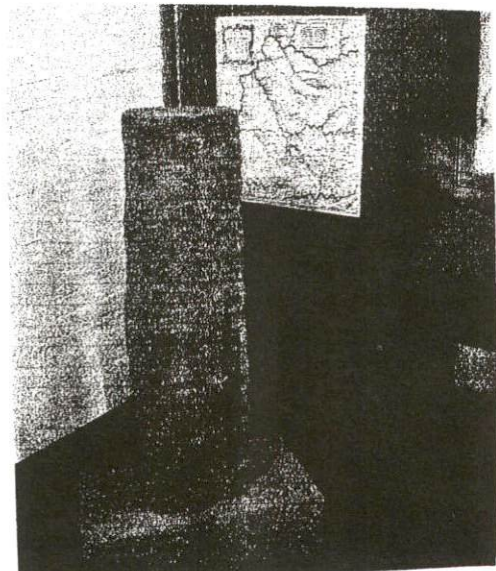
I found some comfort in the fact we were part of preserving some "imperfect" history in the surveying heritage. Although we like to think of our work and surveying, in general, as precise; the truth of the matter is there are a multitude of blemishes around our profession. Just pick up an old deed or even a new plat from the courthouse if you want to be humbled in a New-York-Minute.

Some of the other state line monument stones had larger markings and lettering "font", leading us to believe there may have been several different stone cutters involved during the 1858/1859 cutting and carving process.

Since the original mason's drill and chisels fashioned the stone block in 1858 the monument has traversed Western Kentucky hundreds of miles. The movements of the stone are documented as follows:

Warren County, KY (point of origin)
to
Allen County, KY/Macon County, TN
to
Franklin County
to
Daviss County, KY
to
Hardin and Larue Counties, KY
and finally to
Barren County, KY (point of final display)

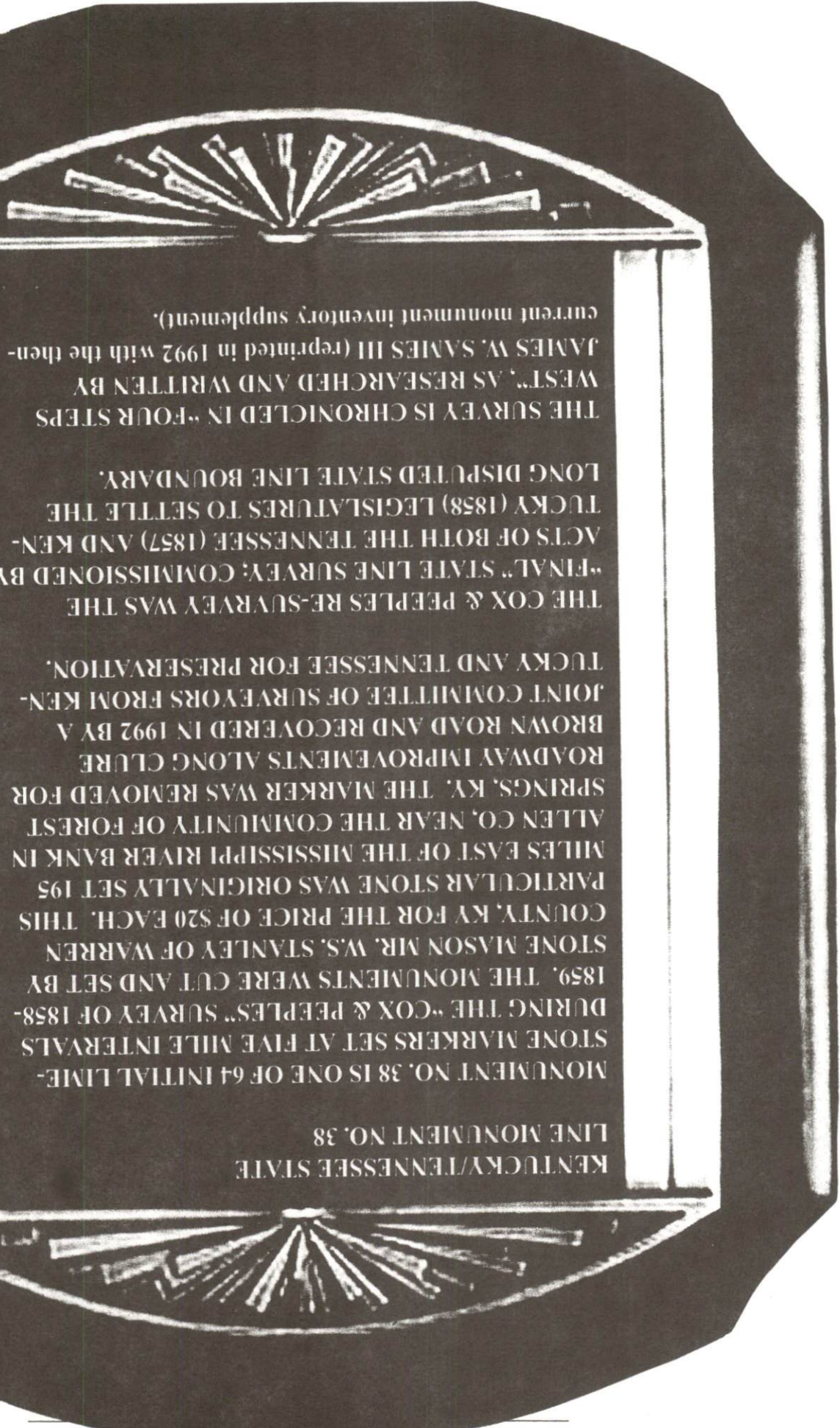
Contrary to popular surveying principles at least one boundary stone can maintain importance and position even when moved substantially!



KENTUCKY/TENNESSEE STATE
LINE MONUMENT NO. 38

MONUMENT NO. 38 IS ONE OF 64 INITIAL TIME-
STONE MARKERS SET AT FIVE MILE INTERVALS
DURING THE "COX & PEEPLES" SURVEY OF 1858-
1859. THE MONUMENTS WERE CUT AND SET BY
STONE MASON MR. W.S. STANLEY OF WARREN
COUNTY, KY FOR THE PRICE OF \$20 EACH. THIS
PARTICULAR STONE WAS ORIGINALLY SET 195
MILES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BANK IN
ALLEN CO, NEAR THE COMMUNITY OF FOREST
SPRINGS, KY. THE MARKER WAS REMOVED FOR
ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS ALONG CLURE
BROWN ROAD AND RECOVERED IN 1992 BY A
JOINT COMMITTEE OF SURVEYORS FROM KEN-
TUCKY AND TENNESSEE FOR PRESERVATION.

THE COX & PEEPLES RE-SURVEY WAS THE
"FINAL" STATE LINE SURVEY COMMISSIONED BY
ACTS OF BOTH THE TENNESSEE (1857) AND KEN-
TUCKY (1858) LEGISLATURES TO SETTLE THE
LONG DISPUTED STATE LINE BOUNDARY.
THE SURVEY IS CHRONICLED IN "FOUR STEPS
WEST", AS RESEARCHED AND WRITTEN BY
JAMES W. SAMES III (reprinted in 1992 with the then-
current monument inventory supplement).



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PENELOPE STOUT
“FIRST LADY OF MONMOUTH”

When searching for family history, the easiest route is to look for the surname of the fathers in the family. Most deeds, census surveys, even marriages and divorces have been indexed through the male surnames.

In searching for my Barren County ancestors I could find little about women except as they were listed as wives or children – they owned property as a result of widowhood, rather than being property owners in their own rights. Only women that did not marry had an identity of their own but before modern days usually remained somewhere in the family households caring for other women’s children or their own parents as they aged.

However, one of my female ancestors, Penelope Thomson Van Princis Stout, has a life story that is almost unbelievable – she not only survived an amazing physical attack by hostile Indians immediately upon setting foot upon our continent, but she survived to live 110 years and give birth to 10 children.

Penelope Stout is the matriarch to many of the Matthews and Stout families living in Barren County today. She arrived in New England from Amsterdam with her first husband but she may have been English by birth. Her maiden name was Penelope Thomson.

Penelope Stout has had books and poems written about her and monuments honoring her. There is even a Penelope Stout Commemorative Coin honoring the First Lady of Monmouth, 1622-1732. On this coin she is depicted being injured and carried by her rescuer, Chief Tisquantum, and with Chief Tisquantum on the reverse with her husband, Richard Stout, and child. Richard was one of the twelve holders of the Monmouth Land Patent and Penelope and he were two of the founders of Middletown, Monmouth, New Jersey.

She lived a long and fruitful life, even though she faced almost certain death as a young bride. When she left Holland with her young husband Kent Van Princis in 1642, they expected to spend their lives in New Amsterdam, now New York City. He became ill on the journey and their ship encountered a storm and was wrecked on the shores of the New World, in an area thought to be Sandy Hook, New Jersey. The rest of the party set out for shelter in the existing community of New Amsterdam, leaving Penelope alone on the beach with her husband near death. Indians attacked, killing Kent and partially scalping Penelope, and inflicted other severe wounds including a slash across her abdomen that exposed her bowels. They left her for dead and killed her husband. Somehow, she managed to survive, holding her wounded abdomen together and hiding for a full seven days in the hollow of a tree where she crawled for shelter. She subsisted on tree sap and fungi.

Finally, after this ordeal, two Native Americans and their dog found her near-lifeless body. The older man, Chief Tisquantum of the Lenni Lenape tribe, spoke some English and carried her back to his village. The Lenni Lenape tribe was a member of the Algonquian language family now known as the Delaware. The Chief managed to communicate with Penelope and when she was able, he took her to New Amsterdam to the colonists there.

Widowed, wounded, and captured within days of arriving in the New World, Penelope survived to marry Richard Stout, an Englishman. Richard lived to be 95 and Penelope lived to be an amazing 110 years old and gave birth to 10 children, even after her serious abdominal injuries. At the time of her death in 1732 she had 502 descendants.

Her ninth child was David Stout, born in 1667 who married Rebecca Ashton in 1688 and sired James Stout, born 1715 in Amwell, NJ. James married Jemima Reeder. Their son, Abel Stout, was born about 1740 in Amwell, NJ and died August 24, 1797 in Augusta Co., Virginia.

Abel was a private in the NJ Militia, Middlesex County in the Revolutionary War. He may have been a Baptist Chaplain in the service. He married Elizabeth Armstrong and had 4 children. His second marriage to William Wycoff produced 7 children, including James Stout, born April 7, 1770 who died after 1855.

James married Abigail Holloway May 30, 1799. They had two children; a son and a daughter. The son, Ephriam H. Stout was born February 21, 1800 and died August 7, 1856 in Barren Co., KY. He married Joicey Reed Buckley on March 18, 1823 in Mercer Co., KY. She was born March 18, 1803 and died June 13, 1881 in Barren Co., KY.

When Ephriam came to Barren County in 1840 he lived near Fallen Timber Creek and settled on a farm which is now in the Poplar Creek section. He died of Uremia at age 56. He and his wife Joicey are buried at the Stout Family Cemetery, Fields Farm, Poplar Springs, which is the original Stout family farm. Joicey Reed Buckley Stout was the granddaughter of Henry C. Buckley of Londonderry, Ireland.

Their son, Daniel James Stout, was born May 20, 1832 in Mercer Co., KY and died September 25, 1912 in Barren Co., KY. He married Mary Elizabeth Pursley December 4, 1851. She died in 1903 and he remarried Bettie Boynter in 1907.

Nancy “Nannie” Stout was the child of Mary Elizabeth and Daniel, born March 29, 1858 and died April 1, 1911 in Barren Co., KY. She married Granville Rogan Matthews in Tennessee. He was born July 14, 1848 in Barren Co., KY and died December 14, 1895 in Barren Co. The second child of this marriage was Mary Francis “Fannie” Matthews, born June 17, 1881 and died January 6, 1962. Following Nannie’s death, Granville remarried Henrietta Key Norville and had two more children: Ida Belle Matthews, born January 8, 1873 and Eugene Porter Matthews, born November 19, 1875, both in Barren County.

My direct line to this remarkable woman is through Mary Francis “Fannie” Matthews Shipley’s Mother, Nancy “Nannie” Jane Stout, first wife of Granville Rogan Matthews. The three other children from this marriage were: Elinora Davis Matthews, Millard Gilmore Matthews and

Hattie Irene Matthews. Nannie was born March 29, 1858 in Barren County and died April 1, 1911, also in Barren County. Fannie married Eugene ("Gene") Shipley, son of George Mack and Nancy Conkin Shipley on April 24, 1900. My Mother, Lougene Shipley Crabtree was the only daughter of Gene and Fannie who also had 6 sons.

Somehow our ancestors lived through wars, poor sanitation conditions, hostile environments and the loss of their families left behind in the Old World. They established our history by simply living their own lives in a new land.

NOTICE

There will be Mabel Shelby Wells essays this issue. They will return in the summer issue of 2006.

INFORMATION NEEDED

Lloyd Dean, 1020 North Tolliver Ave., Morehead, KY 40351 (808) 784-9145 is seeking information on the following deceased Pentecostal ministers in Kentucky: A G Anderson, C P Baskerville, Opal Blackford, E J Bayer, Theadore Dean, James Gullett, Sherman Harris, Thomas Moore, James Riley and Manual Tharp. He is also seeking information on the following deceased Pentecostal women in Kentucky. Minty Collins, Mindy Dean, Martha Harris, Eliza Plant, Nerve Roberts and Edith Baskerville. All assistance appreciated.

BARREN CO KY LAND GRANTS

Continued from Volume 33, Issue 1, Spring 2005.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ingram John	50	F	1-19-1819	E Fk Big R
Innis William	200	A	5-14-1816	None
Isaac Samuel	50	4	11- 1-1804	None
Isaac Samuel	156	18	11- 5-1804	None
Isaacs Samuel	45	22	6-20-1817	None
Isaacs Samuel	10	22	6-20-1817	None
Isbell James	18	57	---	Green River Knobs
Isbell Jas W	16	16	9-28-1845	Knobs
Isenberg Henry	18	20	5-20-1846	Glovers Creek
Jackson Peter	300	13	11-25-1807	None
Jackson Wm	200	7	10- 6-1807	Skeggs Creek
Jameson Jam	300	5	3-25-1839	Sinking Creek
Jameson James	300	A	11-17-1815	None
Jameson John	175	A	11- 9-1815	None
Jameson John	50	H	10- 7-1820	None
Jameson Robert	250	A	12-21-1815	None

Land Grants, continued:

Name	Acreage	Book	Survey date	Location
Jameson Robt	50	G-2	9- 6-1819	None
Jamison Geo	200	10	1-22-1806	Beaver Creek
Jamison Geo W	59 1/2	7	11-16-1840	Blue Sp Creek
Jamison Geo W	30	7	10- 7-1840	Blue Sp Creek
Jamison James	200	24	8-12-1799	Blue Spring Grove
Jamison Jno	130	2	11- 3-1804	None
Jamison Jno	200	23	10-16-1807	Blue Spring Grove
Jamison Robt	100	18	2- 2-1811	None
Jamison Robt	400	19	12-14-1809	None
Jamison Wm	400	23	6- 4-1808	None
Jeffreys Rials	14	34	5-13-1851	Sulphur Fk
Jemison John	47	X	3-11-1830	s
Jenkins Abraham	50	H	1-16-1819	E Fk R
Jenkins Jacob	100	C	12-30-1816	E Fk Big
Jenkins Wm	200	18	8- 7-1799	None
Jent John	50	D	5-10-1817	Puncheon Camp
Jeter Jno	100	17	4-25-1812	None
Jobe Abraham	117	7	11-10-1807	Cole Creek
Johnson Alexander	57	27	3-10-1807	River
Johnson Francis	250	21	11- 1-1807	Falling Timber Creek
Johnson James	100	5	11-10-1804	Logn Creek
Johnson John P	25	32	1-28-1850	None
Johnson William	25	B	7- 5-1816	Big R
Johnston Alexander	100	14	12- 1-1806	Big River
Johnston Daniel	100	1	8-29-1799	None
Johnston Isaac	50	A	1-10-1816	Scaggs Creek
Johnston Isaac	25	A	1-11-1816	None
Johnston James	200	1	7-24-1799	Peters Creek
Johnston James	200	6	4- 7-1805	Long Creek
Johnston Thomas	50	A	1-10-1816	Peters Creek
Johnston Thos	75	6	11-27-1804	Long Creek
Joliff James	50	B	9-25-1816	None
Jolliss James	224	26	5-10-1806	Little River
Jolly Joseph	360	27	3-17-1817	Dry Creek
Jones Abraham	50	B	2-22-1816	Glovers Creek
Jones Alexander	20	A	2- 6-1816	None
Jones Jno	200	15	12-21-1813	None
Jones John	11 1/2	29	11- 1-1849	Glovers Creek
Jones Sampson	36	B	5-15-1816	Little Creek
Jones Sampson	114	B	5- 8-1816	Little Creek
Jones Silas	40	40	8-17-1853	Sinking Creek
Jones Slaughter	50	47	8-10-1856	Green River
Jones Thos	100	1	10-20-1809	Buck Creek
Jones W T	4 3/4	123	8- 2-1909	None
Jones Wm	200	23	9- 3-1799	Peter Creek
Jones & Elliott	100	16	12-10-1845	Skeggs Creek

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Book</u>	<u>Survey date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Jordan Mrs Sarah M	40	61	3- 1-1861	Sinking Creek
Jordan S	108	28	8-27-1799	Burr Creek
Jordan Sam	115	60	6- 1-1860	None
Jordan Saml	13	48	12- 2-1856	None
Jordan Samuel	33	61	1-10-1861	None
Jordan Sml	38	60	4- 1-1859	Green River
Jordon Saml	22	47	8-15-1856	Green River Knobs
Jordon Samuel	140	60	6-10-1859	Green River
Junis John	150	A	11-15-1815	None
Junkins James H	4	12	7-11-1844	Beaver Creek
Keel James F	150	61	4-16-1859	None
Kelley Reubin	168	21	9-19-1804	None
Kelley Samuel	40	16	2-26-1805	None
Kelly Caleb	50	C	11- 9-1816	E Fk Big R
Kelly Robert	200	A	12-22-1815	None
Kelsay James	47	15	11- 7-1804	Spring Creek
Kelsay James	50	15	9-27-1807	Glovers Creek
Kelsey Hugh	40	B	2-26-1816	Glovers Creek
Kelsey Hugh B	110	P	10-25-1824	Glovers Creek
Kelsey Jno	100	21	9-20-1807	Glovers Creek
Kelsey Moses	150	1	11- 6-1804	Glovers Creek
Kerger Wilson	113	57	1-10-1859	None
Kincade Hopson	130	4	11- 2-1804	Skeggs Creek
Kincade Hopson	70	4	10-18-1807	Skeggs Creek
Kindall Francis	100	12	11-10-1804	Line Creek
King Benj	3 1/2	1	8-26-1805	Beaver Creek
King Benj	200	13	8-27-1799	Burr Creek
King Francis	200	9	8-17-1799	Beaver Creek
King Jno	200	12	8-27-1799	Beaver Creek
King John	50	B	10-15-1816	None
King John	36	7	8-29-1840	None
King John	5	8	12-10-1841	None
King Peter	100	C	5-30-1816	Long Fk Creek
King Solomon	200	12	8-29-1799	Beaver Creek
Kingary Joseph	25	M	9-11-1816	Skags Creek
Kingry Jacob	25	B	7- 3-1816	Teages Creek
Kingry Jacob	200	23	3- 7-1808	Skeggs Creek
Kinslow John M	15	100	2-22-1881	None
Kirby Robt	50	22	8- 2-1807	Mill Creek
Kirtley Jno	200	22	8-14-1817	None
Kirtley P J	6	11	2-22-1844	R
Kirtley Paschal J	200	1	11-10-1836	None

To be continued.

GORIN GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING
205 Clements Avenue
Glasgow, KY 42141-3409

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A F Crow & Son Funeral Home Records, 1962 through 1975, surnames Mc through Z. Some 1961's that were missing in previous volume. This includes individuals born as early as 1870, 881 burials and over 10,000 names in the full-name index. \$28.00

The Civil War 1861-1865 In Barren County and Surrounding Areas. Transcription of 116 newspaper articles done in the 1960's by the late Civil War historian Jimmy Simmons. Topics covered include a look at the soldiers, Union and Rebel, parentages, service, battles in which they fought and their lives after the war, if they survived. Also includes a look at the daily lives of the soldiers in their lack of food, exhaustion, need for horses, the type of uniforms they were supposed to wear, arms, religion in the war, the guerillas that roamed the land, looting of the towns, and even stories of the more unusual such as the day the troops fought with snowballs instead of weapons, Frank the military dog, the raids that never happened and much more. Many soldiers and officers named, casualty lists. Supplemental information includes the addition of the original plans on Ft Williams located in Glasgow, description of the building of the Fort and ammunition, correspondence and diaries from the Fort plus added photographs of many of the soldiers. 247 pages with full-name index. \$34.00 including shipping and handling.

Companion to the Barren County, KY Cemetery Book, Volume 1. Over 1300 corrections and additions to the published cemetery book for Barren Co. Includes adding full names where only initials shown, full birth or death dates when only the year is shown, parents' names on many entries, some occupations and causes of death, military service added. No new burials shown after publication date of the original cemetery book. A companion book indicating page and cemetery name as shown in the cemetery book. 82 pages, full-name index, \$15.00 including shipping and handling.

Historical and Scriptural Essay, A by Rev. F. C. Childress Accompanied By A Memoir of the Author's Life: First printed in 1875, this reproduction includes the memoir of Rev. Childress - his birth, move to Barren Co, his conversion. The sermon was presented before an Associational meeting and is considered his best message. Included also are census and marriage record sand historical citations. Full-name index, \$7.00

A copy of the above books has been donated to the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society. You may order a copy of any of these books at the address shown; prices include shipping and handling. KY residents please add 6% sales tax.

GREEN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Post Office Box 273 - Greensburg KY 42743
New Publications

Green County Bible Records by Barbara Wright. \$23.00 plus \$3.85 shipping. 6% KY sales tax if applicable.

Green County Death Records 1911-1999 by Mary Bishop. Paper back, 96 pages, all name index. Contains name of person, age, race, marital status, date of birth, place of birth, father's name, place of birth, mother's name, her place of birth, Abstracts of Green Co death certificates, place of death and burial. Includes some certificates that are not on the death index. \$23.00 plus \$1.38 shipping. 6% KY sales tax if applicable.

Green County Administrator Bonds 1844-1899 by Judy Froggett. \$25.00 plus \$3.85 shipping. 6% KY sales tax if applicable.

All back issues of quarterlies "**The Green County Journal**" are \$5.00. These have been donated to the Green County Genealogical Society and orders for these books should go to the same address as above.

TYPES OF GRAVE COVERS

Box Covers: These are quite common and were made of limestone and sandstone, slate, shale, even marble and granite. It depended on what type of stone was available in that area. They ran from the very ornate to the handmade. Slabs of stone were built up with a flat slab on the top, normally the inscriptions were on the slab. Many of these have broken over the years allowing one to look inside – children sometimes fear the body is inside the cover, but again, this sits on top of the grave. This style is found frequently in South Central Kentucky. Some covers were longer than the base, some of the side stones were mortared; some just piled on top of each other.

Box Covered Opened. In this style, there are only end pieces made of stone and the slab on top, allowing a view of the grave itself. Some were very ornately carved end stones resembling pillars. Some box covers were large enough to cover up to four graves. These were popular primarily in the first half of the 19th century.

Box Vault Covers: These came in children's and adult's size, from 10 to 12 inches thick. These were popular from 1830 up to around 1910. They were made up of two sides and 2 end pieces; each side piece was about three inches thick and the end pieces 4-6 inches thick. The vault covers could be up to 3 feet tall.

Box With Comb Top Covers. A variation on both the box vault covers and the comb top.

Coffin Shape Box Covers. The base is in the shape of a coffin itself and has a thick coffin shaped slab on top, normally about three inches thick. They are about thirty inches wide. These were made in both adult and child sized and sat over the actual grave.

Some of this style can be found in Clinton County, KY and assuredly other areas.

Coffin Shaped Slab Covers. The covers look like the tops of the above and either set on the ground or are raised up on concrete blocks or stones. These were popular in the last half of the 1800's.

Comb Grave Covers: This is a cover laid out to look like a roof on a house. The tops are angled over the grave and fastened at the top, and with the headstones and foot stones, it looks like a roof of a house lying on the ground. The covers can be made of stone or brick with many patterns. On some comb grave covers, the ends were open, some were bricked or stoned in. 1830-1900 time frame.

Corbeled Arch Covers: These are created by laying layer after layer of stone around the other edges of the grave with each level set in slightly from the level below. Stones could range from 5 to 12 inches thick and normally ran the full length of the grave. These were used roughly from 1820-1900.

Grave Houses. This is a most intriguing covering for a grave. They came in all styles , some being built as early at 1800. Some are concrete, some of native stone and built into a house. Some are quite ornate with doors and windows; some are of brick, some are large enough to cover an entire family plot. There were wooden ones that look like a gazebo. The individual stones could be placed outside the house to mark the actual location; there is one in Hawsville KY that is a concrete log cabin. Reportedly, some of the grave houses were ornate enough to include "siding" and roofing material

Shell Slap Covers. This is an extremely unique and limited-area grave cover. It is found in one area of Kentucky and that is in Edmonson County close to the Nolin River Lake area. The graves are covered with mussels shells or half shells. They can be laid out in a random pattern or just tossed all over the grave. Many times the shells are bleached until they are almost pure white. This seems to have started as a family tradition, the shells were available and decorated the graves like a myriad of flowers and was continued. The main time-frame was from about 1880-1950.

Slab Covers. In this style a solid slab just laid right on the ground and many have sunken into the ground over the years. The were the size of the grave and had the inscription carved on it. Some had head and foot stones at each end. More modern styles became popular in the 1940's and raised slightly off the ground. It was the mode also during the late 1940's and 1950's to have coffins with a glass window. The selling feature was that a survivor could have the grave opened one time to see their family member's face, but after that it could not be opened again because the seal would have been broken.

Stone Arch Covers: The covers are normally made of limestone and form an arch with capstones. The normal size is about 8 feet or more long and 5-6 feet wide. They appears to have been built in the 1830's and 1840's.

In closing, we've all seen the westerns where the lawman or the outlaw died with his boots on and was placed in a pine box. The pine box was used for many years and vaults were seldom used. The boxes were of the typical shape and contained a cut out window so the individual's face could be seen. It was the vogue to have your picture taken with the coffin – many times with the coffin leaning up against a chair or table and

the family gathered around. The deceased's face was clearly visible in the photograph and was a treasured family memento.

Most furniture stores in the 1800's into the 1900's, also made caskets. Sometimes furniture stores had a funeral home on the second floor of their business.

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ELDER (Rev.) SAMUEL HENRY HARDY

July 5, 1828 – April 18, 1901

Married to

PRISCILLA TRIBBLE OWEN

August 28, 1827 – 1881 or 1882

Courtesy Rev. Dean H. Lewis, P O Box 94, Medanales NM 87548
(deanlewis@cybermesa.com)

A CHRONICLE OF THE LIFE OF ELDER (REV.) SAMUEL HENRY HARDY

Samuel Henry (S.H.) Hardy was born in Barren County, Kentucky in 1828, the son of James Greene Hardy and Elizabeth Edwards. He was married in 1846 or 1847 to Priscilla Tribble Owen of Hart County, Kentucky. She and five of their seven children died prior to his own death. S. H. Hardy was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in the Baptist Church in 1858 and served churches in Hart, Barren and Green counties in Kentucky until 1882, when he moved to Southwest Missouri, first to LaClede County and then to Newton County. After almost twenty years of faithful service to many churches in the Shoal Creek Baptist Association, he died at the home of his daughter Mattie Lee Hardy Lewis in 1901. He was a noted evangelist and much-loved preacher. It was said that he baptized 2000 souls in his ministry, notably including Robert Lee Lewis, the adult husband of his daughter, Mattie Lee. He was a Mason and was described as "of a very sociable disposition....a large man who wore a beard." Elder Samuel H. Hardy is buried in the Macedonia Cemetery outside Stella, Missouri.

Birth and Early Life of Samuel Henry Hardy

Samuel Henry Hardy was born on July 5, 1828 in Barren County, Kentucky, the eighth child and third son of James Greene Hardy and Elizabeth Edwards. He was thus surrounded by seven older siblings in what must have been a lively household: Henrietta, 14 years old; Hester Ann, 12 years old; Rebecca, 11 years old; Elizabeth Amelia, 10 years old; James Lawrence, 8 years old; Mary Snead, 6 years old; and Jasper Newton, 4 years old.

He was born into families with several generations of life in America, at least three generations in Kentucky after pioneering westward from Virginia through North Carolina into Kentucky. Both his Hardy and Edwards ancestors were devoted adherents to the Baptist faith and the men were very active in the leadership and governance of the congregations to which they belonged. His great-grandfather Thomas Hardy had come into the Blue Spring Grove from Virginia in the late 1790's with his wife Mary Isham. **(Some reports claim Thomas as a Revolutionary War veteran, but I am unsure of this).** Their son and Samuel Henry's grandfather, Isham Hardy and his wife Polly Snead, had followed them from Pittsylvania County, Virginia a few years later. Isham Hardy was one of the first Magistrates of Hart County and kept the first school in the area at Rock Spring, the famous "Hardy School." (The Hardy land holdings in the Blue Spring Grove straddled the boundary between Hart County and Barren County.) Their son and Samuel Henry's father, James Greene Hardy, born in Virginia in 1795, came with them as a young boy. James Greene Hardy was farming about 300 acres when S. H. was born, mostly bought from his father Isham shortly after James G.'s marriage to Elizabeth Edwards in 1814. He later took over the Hardy School from his father and was widely known both as a political orator and Baptist leader. He was a Colonel in the Kentucky State Militia and had been a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives since election in 1827 at the age of 32. It was written of James G. Hardy that "he had no superior in the state as a debater."

Elizabeth Edwards, the mother of Samuel Henry, was the granddaughter of Captain Cader Edwards, who had settled in Baltimore in 1750 after a career as a sea captain. There he married Mary (Elizabeth?) Gordon and shortly after moved to the frontier, first to the headwaters of the James River and then to the Holston settlements in Tennessee. Cader in his seventies attempted unsuccessfully to enlist in the Continental Army and, according to family narratives, went some years later with his son Alexander and the Tennessee Militia under the command of Isaac Shelby to the Battle of Kings Mountain. **(I have not found documentary evidence of this Revolutionary War service.)** After Cader died in Tennessee, his widow and children went to Kentucky with Henry Skeggs, one of the Long Hunters who had been a friend of Cader Edwards. Alexander Edwards, the son of Captain Cader Edwards and the father of Elizabeth, had married Rebecca Noblett of French Huguenot descent through Ireland and Pennsylvania to North Carolina. In June of 1799, Alexander moved with his family, including six-year old Elizabeth, to 200 acres on Bear Creek in Barren County. Thomas Hardy, Alexander Edwards and Isham Hardy were prominent in the leadership of neighboring Baptist congregations in Kentucky and it is therefore quite probable that James G. Hardy and Elizabeth Edwards had come to marriage after having grown up together in that Baptist fellowship environment.

Samuel Henry Hardy thus grew up in a household steeped in frontier Baptist faith and the example of constant civic involvement. His father was a Democrat in a Whig District and his elections to the State Legislature year after year were attributed to his oratorical skill and strategic political instincts. His wide involvement in Baptist matters in the region undoubtedly widened his political base when election time came around. It was said of James G. that he was an honest man and always conducted his campaigns

Samuel Henry Hardy



S. H. Hardy

PRISCILLA TRIBBLE OWEN



like a gentleman. A political opponent and neighbor wrote that he “was generally conceded to be the best off hand public speaker in the Green River country.” The home must have been a crossroads of lively political conversation and planning as well as theological talk and church politics conversation among visiting pastors and lay leaders. Added to the spillover from James G.’s life as an educator, it would have been a stimulating environment for a young boy.

A baby sister joined the family on May 6, 1830 when Lucetta Perrin Hardy was born. Not long after that birth, Samuel H. and his brothers and sisters lost their mother. Elizabeth Edwards Hardy died sometime after the 1830 Census and before October 14, 1833 when James G. Hardy married Eliza Jennings Smith, the widow of William Smith. Her death would have come almost certainly by 1832 or very early in 1833 since there would have been an interval of several months or a year or more before James G. married again. At any rate, scarcely five years old, Samuel Henry not only had to deal with the death of his mother but also the arrival of a step-mother accompanied by four children of her own. The already bustling household now contained an even dozen children ranging from age 18 down to age two. However, two more were to be added. Thomas J. Hardy was born to James G. and Eliza in September 1834 when Samuel H. was six years old; Martha Ann Hardy in March of 1838 when S. H. was nearly ten. This “baby sister” became known as Miss Matt and must have been a favorite of S. H. The daughter in whose home he died in 1901 was named Mattie Lee.

Though there are no confirming records, we can assume that Samuel H. attended the Hardy School, taught by his father, for his elementary education. James G. was one of the organizing trustees of the Blue Spring Seminary near nearby Hiseville when it was chartered in 1834, but there is no indication that Samuel H. attended that seminary or any other “high school” in the area. His later reputation for persuasive preaching indicates that he must have absorbed a certain kind of rhetorical education from his father. We can imagine that as Samuel H. grew into his teens, he would have accompanied his father to campaign rallies and political debates as well as to the visits James G. is reported to have made from time to time to several Baptist churches in the area to help settle disputes over doctrine or morals. He would, of course, also have worked on the farm, with the family labor force augmented by the five slaves that Eliza Smith brought to the marriage in 1833.

On March 6, 1845, at the age of 16, Samuel Henry Hardy joined the Rock Spring Baptist Church “by experience.” Today we would say that he had a “born again conversion experience.” That must have pleased his father and his grandfather, Isham Hardy, very much. His younger sister Lucetta joined a few days later, on March 14, 1845, also “by experience.” This would indicate that the context of their conversions was probably a revival meeting.

The houses of Isham Hardy and his son James G. Hardy were adjacent, though Isham lived in Hart County and James G. in Barren County. The Rock Spring Baptist Church was just across the road, built on land given by James G. In the next three years, Samuel H. lost his older brother Jasper Newton in 1846 and his grandfather Isham in 1848. The death of his “big brother” Jasper Newton, four years older, must also have been a deeply felt loss. S. H. named his first son after him.

Samuel Henry Hardy and Priscilla Tribble Owen in Kentucky

There are very few documentary records of the early years of Samuel H. Hardy’s adult life in Kentucky. In the first years after his marriage he may have farmed land owned by his father. The 1850 Census, taken two or three years after his marriage, records him and his family in Barren County, but the obituary for his son James Green Hardy states that he was born in Hart County in 1856. The record of Kentucky Land Grants indeed shows that Samuel H. Hardy was granted 12 acres of land in Hart County, not on a watercourse, surveyed on May 6, 1852. That presumably became the family home place.

Samuel Henry Hardy and Priscilla Tribble Owen were married in 1846 or 1847, most probably in Hart County. Ramona Burr, a great-great granddaughter of Samuel H. and Priscilla, has the date of June 5 for their wedding, with the year 1847 noted with a question mark. The June 5 date may be confused with the June 5 date of Samuel H. Hardy’s ordination some ten years later.

Priscilla was descended from Joseph Owen and Priscilla Tribble, who were married in Halifax County, Virginia on November 22, 1790. Joseph Owen was the son of David Owen and Sarah Wilkins; Priscilla Tribble was born in Virginia about 1768 to Peter Tribble and his wife Esther. Priscilla Tribble Owen was the daughter of Joseph Owen and Priscilla Tribble’s son, William Peter Owen, and Tabitha Leach whose farm was in Hart County. Priscilla was born January 28, 1827 with a twin sister Sarah Jane Owen. Peter

Owen was born in Virginia on September 9, 1794 and died September 2, 1857. Tabitha Leach Owen was born in Virginia on June 28, 1795 and died August 28, 1843. They were married on December 19, 1816. They are buried in a family plot known as the Leach Burying Ground in the Hardy Valley near Munfordville.

Samuel H. and Priscilla's first child, a daughter named Tabitha, was born on September 30, 1847. If their marriage date was indeed June 5, that would indicate that the year may have been 1846. If the wedding had been a matter of "necessity" in 1847, it would seem that they would have married before the sixth month of Tabitha's pregnancy. A second daughter, Jane M., was born in 1849. A third daughter, Amilda Susan, joined the family in 1852. Their first son, Jasper Newton was born on March 20, 1853.

The 1850 Census for Barren County, Kentucky records Samuel H. Hardy as a 21 year-old farmer born in Kentucky. Priscilla is recorded as being 23 years old, also born in Kentucky. Their first-born child, daughter Tabitha, born on September 30, 1847, was 2 years old; and baby Jane M. Hardy is recorded as being eleven months of age.

Samuel H. Hardy's father, James Greene Hardy, died on July 16, 1856, while serving as the Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky. Samuel H. was 28 years old and James G. was only 61 years of age. The cause of death was noted in his obituary in these words: "Soon after the beginning of the session of the last Legislature, he was attacked with an affection of the brain from which he never recovered and of which he died." In the record of the sale of James G. Hardy's estate, Samuel H. is listed as having bought a cotton wheel, a syringe, and a walnut bureau. **(I presume the walnut bureau went to Missouri with the family in 1882 but was lost in the fire that destroyed the home of Robert Lee Lewis and Mattie Lee Hardy Lewis in the middle of the 1910-1920 decade.)**

A second son was born to Samuel H. and Priscilla on August 1, 1856, barely two weeks after James G.'s death. They named him James Greene Hardy. A third son, John L. was born on November 15, 1858 but died on September 25, 1861 before his third birthday.

On September 8, 1856, James G. Hardy's widow, Minerva, "In consideration of.....certain personal property belonging to said James G. Hardy" which had been surrendered to her, relinquished "all claim of every kind upon the estate either real or personal of the said James G. Hardy decd." in favor of his ten children, named in the instrument. (James G. Hardy had married Minerva K. Guffy on September 27, 1848 after the death of his second wife, Eliza Jennings Smith on January 11, 1848.) Thus, S. H. inherited a share in the land that had belonged to his father.

A momentous turn in the life of Samuel Henry Hardy was just around the corner. On June 5, 1858, he was ordained to the gospel ministry in the United Baptist Church at Rock Spring. He was 30 years old. I have not discovered any information about the motivation for this vocational decision. His father, a Baptist leader so widely acclaimed that he is one of the few laymen included in *The History of Kentucky Baptists*, had been dead for two years. Who knows how often James G. may have mentioned the possibility of ordination to his son? It is quite possible that Samuel H. had already been preaching here and there as a layman when it seemed to him there was a call to "full-time Christian service." I cannot help but believe that those three generations of fierce Baptist Hardy genes must have had something to do with it. The event of his ordination is recorded thusly:

The United Baptist Church at Rockspring in Barren County Ky having called for ministerial aid to assist in the ordination of Brother Samuel H. Hardy to the Christian Ministry, On Saturday the 5th day of June 1858. Elders William Kidd, Gat. C. Rush, and James Brooks met with said Church and after a sermon by Elder Kidd from the commission as _____ by St. Mark and a relation of his Christian experience and call to the Ministry by the candidate proceeded to ordain our beloved brother Samuel H. Hardy to the Gospel Ministry

Given under our hands this 5th June 1858

James Brooks

Wm Kidd

Gat. C. Rush

The only records I have found of his ministerial service in Hart County or Barren County would seem to indicate that he may have served as an itinerant evangelist in addition to being a settled pastor of a congregation. Both these records are in fact of service in those counties after Samuel H. and the family moved to Green County in 1865. First, the history of the Knox Creek Baptist Church in Hart County shows S. H. Hardy as one of the Messengers to the associational meeting in 1867. He is identified as the pastor.

I have a copy of a photograph of an associational meeting at the Knox Creek Church but it is not dated so I do not know if S. H. may be among the large number gathered. It may well have been taken in 1867. The Knox Creek records show seven Messengers in that year rather than the two or three that are usual. That could be because Knox Creek was the host church for the meeting.

The second record relates to service to the Three Springs Baptist Church in Barren County. The Three Springs Baptist Church had been constituted in 1823 with 12 members when Isham Hardy and his family, along with others, withdrew from the Green River Baptist Church. (The Three Springs Church was a "Hardy Church." Isham Hardy represented the congregation in Association meetings in fifteen of the years between 1824 and 1841.) The *History of Three Springs Baptist Church* notes:

This church has been useful in contending for the faith once delivered to the saints. Though at times it has been the scene of some very distressing trials within and without. At the rise of Campbellism the members were somewhat divided, some going off with the new order. Thus battling along for truth, some time enjoying the evidence of Divine favor, at other times groping along in gloom until the war, at which time the organization went down. No regular meetings for four or five years. Bros. J. H. Hardy and Samuel H. Hardy conducted a meeting for several days which was blessed of the Lord in the conversion of many souls. The old church was re-organized and the new converts joining gave renewed hopes. The number of her members has more than doubled since the reorganization. (Emphasis added.)

Since this revival meeting took place after the Civil War, it would have been after Samuel H. and Priscilla had moved to Green County in 1865.

The seventh and final child born to Samuel H. and Priscilla arrived on December 28, 1862. They named her Mattie Lee Hardy. I have noted that I think she may have been named for S.H.'s little half-sister who had been named Martha but was known as "Miss Matt." There is no indication that Mattie Lee was named anything but Mattie – no Martha appears anywhere. Mattie Lee Hardy married Robert Lee Lewis in 1885 in Missouri and is my grandmother.

On December 3, 1865, Samuel H. and Priscilla T. Hardy sold their share of the land inherited from James Greene Hardy to S. H.'s younger sister Lucetta and her husband Edward Steele Edwards for \$200 in cash and a promissory note for \$100. S. H. and Priscilla were recorded as living in Hart County. Lucetta and E. S. Edwards bought out the other heirs and built their own fine home on the land. (I have a picture of it shortly after it was built, but it is now sadly fallen into ruins.)

Probably because of a Call to a new pastorate, he had decided to move the family to Green County. There are fortunately more records of their life there in the years before he moved to Missouri in 1882.

Samuel H. Hardy and Priscilla Owen Hardy and Family in Green County, Kentucky

On January 30, 1865, Samuel H. Hardy bought a tract of land in Green County, Kentucky from R. V. Vaughn and his wife Martha. It is recorded that they were "all of the County of Green and the State of Kentucky." The land was "on the waters of the Green River...part of the tract that Charles Martin lived and died on, that part of said land that was allotted to Lucinda Martin, Charles Martin's widow." The tract contained 62 ¼ acres and is described as beginning on the south side of the Greensburg road and was bordered by land held by R. V. Vaughn and J. B. Montgomery.

Though S. H. was said to be in Green County, it is probable that he and the family were in fact just moving there from their home in Hart County. The price for the Vaughn tract was "three hundred dollars in hand paid and secured to be paid, two hundred dollars cash in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; also one note on E. S. Edwards for one hundred dollars which note is assigned to the said R. V., Vaughn." This of course matches precisely the price he had received from E. S. Edwards the preceding month for the land in the Blue Spring Grove in Barren County. There is no mention of S.H.'s wife Priscilla in the deed.

On that new home place, on March 12, 1868, S. H. and Priscilla's daughter Mary J. (Janie) was married to William D. Montgomery, the next-door neighbor son of J. B. Montgomery. It was the first marriage for both; she was eighteen and he was twenty-two. The record says that she was born in Barren County and that her father and mother were also. (This is in error – Priscilla was born in Hart County.)

The 1870 Census for Green County has the family name spelled Hardie, with Priscilla's name spelled Precilla. Samuel H. is shown to be a minister by profession, with property holding of \$1000 in real estate and \$800 in personal belongings, respectable amounts in comparison with others nearby. The children were listed as follows: Tabitha, 22; Armilda S., 18; Jasper, 17; James G., 13; and Mattie L., 7. (Janie, of course, was married.) The occupational status of both Jasper and James G. was noted as "works on farm," so it is clear that Samuel H. continued to farm as well as preach.

S. H. and Priscilla's oldest daughter, Tabitha E., married William Henry Embry on January 8, 1871. The wedding undoubtedly took place in Hart County; there is no record in Green and their daughter, Valeria Alma, was born in Horsecave, Hart County, on December 26, 1872. Tabitha died on April 20, 1877. (This information is from Tabitha's great-granddaughter Ramona Roberts Burr.)

Four years after Janie's marriage to William D. Montgomery, her sister Armilda was married at home to Will's brother Joshua T. Montgomery on May 2, 1872. The records are again confusing; it is recorded that William D.'s mother and father were both born in Green County, while it is recorded that Joshua T.'s father was born in Taylor and his mother in Green. However, the two Montgomery boys were identified as brothers in 1964 by Mattie Lee Hardy Lewis's daughter Tribbie who wrote in a letter: "Tabitha Hardy and my mother were sisters. Mother was the youngest of Samuel Hardy's children. She had two more sisters, Janie and Armilda. Both married Montgomery brothers; only know their names, Will and Tom. Both girls died in Kentucky before mother came to Missouri...Do not know which married Will or which Tom."

Tom was obviously Joshua T. He was twenty-two and Armilda (A. S. on the license) was twenty. It was the first marriage for both. In another example of the casual approach to records, both Armilda's mother and father (S. H. and Priscilla Hardy) were said to have been born in Hart County!

The next year, 1873, was a big year for weddings in the family. On January 5, S. H. and Priscilla's son Jasper Newton (the record looks more like Jasper A.) married Lucinda Hines. It was the first marriage for both; each was nineteen. They were married at the home of Thomas Hines, undoubtedly the father of the bride. Jasper's birthplace is listed as Barren County as is his father's; his mother's place of birth is correctly identified as Hart County. Jasper signed his bond with an "X".

Then on December 11, 1873, son James G. Hardy married Martha S. Strader, also at the home of Thomas Hines. (Other records identify Martha Strader as an orphan. She was probably adopted or cared for by the Hines family.) Both Martha and James G. were seventeen, and it was the first marriage for both. James G. and his father are shown as having been born in Barren County; his mother is Hart County. "Saml H. Hardy" is recorded as surety for the marriage bond, and I believe the signatures of both are autographs.

In 1875, "S. H. Hardy & wife Priscilla T." sold 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres by survey to Edna V. McGlasson, John A. Warren and Daniel W. McGlasson. (At this time, I do not know how or when S. H. came into possession of the other 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.) The land was sold for \$1300, \$600 in cash and the balance in two equal installments without interest. The tract is described as "on the waters of the Green River, it being a part of the original survey known as the Horseley survey; beginning at a stone on the south side of the old Greensburg Road corner" and getting in several states "to a stake in the Lexington Road near New Salem meeting house, thence along said Road as it meanders...." P. T. Hardy's name is signed with "her mark," indicating apparently that she did not know how to write.

Without benefit of a surveyor's counsel, I assume that this incorporates the place bought in 1865 and that it had been the home place. Son James G. was converted at age 14, around 1870, at a meeting in the New Salem Church. (The Minutes of the church are said to exist, but when I visited in 1989 no one could find them.) Why S. H. decided to move is unknown though economic need may have been a factor. At any rate, soon after, on February 24, 1875, he bought 22 acres from B. W. Ingram and his wife Elizabeth Jane for \$129.50. The land appears to have been in the same general area: "on the waters the Green River; chiefly between the forks of the Lexington and the old Greensburg Roads, it being a part of Horseley's old survey."

One might think that S. H. had decided to devote full-time to his ministry and thus wanted less land. However, on August 17, 1875, not quite six months later, he bought 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres "on the waters of Little Barren River...except land enough for a family graveyard for the said Davis' from Wm. J. and Margaret A. Davis (she also signed with an X.) S. H. paid \$650 in a complex transaction: \$384.12 in cash; \$132.94

payable to Pleasant Chadoin by August 17, 1876 with interest at 8%; and the remaining \$132.94 payable to the same Mr. Chadoin with the same interest rate by August 17, 1877. Again, without a surveyor's counsel, it would seem that this land was somewhat distant from the land purchased earlier. At any rate, the \$600 cash from the McGlassons was now reinvested in land. If all the terms of these contracts were satisfied, S. H. was over \$500 better off in money but over 40 acres poorer in land – land that had presumably been worked and developed during the ten years it was the family's home. (Until these tracts are located and the way they lie can be checked out, there is no way to know if there was a farming rationale for the transactions, or if S. H. needed cash, or if old Isham's "poor and hard run" genes just got the better of him.)

We do know that S. H. was active in his ministry. I have copies of the bonds for some two dozen marriages he performed in a two-year period in 1877-79. That was the first period in which the bond also contained a "Marriage Certificate" to be completed by the minister, so each of them contains his signature. Unfortunately, I have not yet discovered any source of church records like *The History of the Shoal Creek Association* that recounts his later work among Missouri Baptists, so we do not know all the details of his ministry in those years.

When the 1880 Census was taken, the Hardy household was composed of S. H., his wife Priscilla, their daughter Mattie Lee who was then eighteen years old, an eight year old grandson named S. A. Montgomery, and a laborer named Ray Honrow (Harrow?). S. A. Montgomery was the son of William D. Montgomery and Mary J. (Janie) Hardy, living with his grandparents after his mother's death. Janie must have died in the early 1870's, perhaps related to the birth of S. A.; William D. married his second wife, Cynthia McGlasson, on October 24, 1874. I do not know when Armilda Hardy Montgomery died. Her husband, Joshua T. Montgomery, married the second time on December 15, 1887, about five years after S. H. sent to Missouri. As noted earlier, we have Tribbie Lewis Campbells's statement that Armilda died in Kentucky before her sister Mattie Lee went to Missouri with her father. Tribbie was writing more than sixty years after her own mother, Mattie Lee, had left Kentucky, and almost 20 years after Mattie Lee's own death, so her recollection of the timing of Armilda's death could well have been mistaken.

Priscilla Tribble Owen Hardy died not too long after the 1880 Census was recorded. I have not found any record of the date of her death, its cause, or the place where she is buried. There is a rough field rock in the Barren County graveyard where James G. Hardy is buried, in the line with his and other family markers, that has P. H. inscribed on it. I surmise that that this may well mark her final resting place. Priscilla's younger sister, Susan Leach Owen who had married Burks Hardy, a cousin of Samuel Henry's, died in October 1881 of typhoid fever; three of Susan's children died of typhoid within a month of that date. It is apparent that an epidemic was raging and it seems probable that Priscilla died at the same time, perhaps contracting the disease while caring for her sister and the children.

All we know for certain is that Priscilla died before Samuel H. and twenty year old Mattie Lee left for Missouri in the Fall of 1882. The last record of a marriage performed by S. H. Hardy in Green County, Kentucky is September 14, 1882. The church which he had been serving as pastor for "near eleven years", apparently since its founding in 1872, granted him a Letter on the third Sunday of September of that year:

Green County Ky Sept the 3rd Sunday 1882:

The United Baptist Church of Christ at New Salem hereby certify that Brother Samuel H. Hardy is a member of our Church in full fellowship and in good standing with us and is hereby dismissed when joined to another Church of the same faith and order.

Done by Order of the Church

Rev. S. H. Hardy, Minister
J. B. Montgomery, Church Clk.

We take pleasure in recommending our much esteemed Brother S. H. Hardy from our long acquaintance and bin Pastor of our Church for near eleven years we believe him to be a gentelman and a Christian and a Sound Minister of the Gospel.
Done by Order of the Church this day and date above stated.

On October 19, 1882, in three separate transactions, he sold out at a loss: \$225 for 28 acres (\$65 in cash, \$80 in one year and another \$80 in two years); \$225 for 40 ½ acres (\$65 in cash, \$80 in one year and another \$80 in two years); and \$70 in cash for the 22 acres on the Little Barren River. We can hope that the notes were paid as they came due.

We can assume that Samuel H., not yet 55 years old, and Mattie Lee left for Missouri shortly thereafter, saddened by their most recent loss of wife and mother, not very well off financially and hoping for better times. They must have thought also of Tabitha and Armilda and Janie and Johnny remaining in the Kentucky soil they were leaving behind them. S. H. must also have felt a wrenching sense of loss in leaving the Kentucky hills and streams where three generations of Hardy men had walked before him: his father James Greene; his grandfather Isham whom he had known into manhood; and his great-grandfather Thomas who had come from Virginia into the Blue Spring Grove as the 1800's arrived. It is said in the family that Mattie Lee spoke wistfully of the gentle beauty of Kentucky as long as she lived, and indeed I heard such reminiscences from my grandmother on the too few occasions I was with her as a boy.

Elder Samuel Henry Hardy in Missouri – LaClede and Newton counties

LaClede County – 1882-1884

For whatever reasons Samuel H. Hardy decided to leave Kentucky, he and his daughter Mattie Lee settled first in LaClede County, Missouri. Young S. A. Montgomery remained in Kentucky, probably with his father or another of the numerous Montgomery clan. S. A. also became a Baptist minister and shows up in many Kentucky church records.

S. H. and Priscilla's son and Mattie Lee's brother, James Greene Hardy and his family, must have come with them from Kentucky to Missouri. James G.'s obituary in 1923 notes that "Mr. Hardy and wife came to Missouri in 1882 and lived in LaClede County one year, coming then to Newton County and settling on a farm near Stella, where they lived until 1892. They moved to Elm Springs at that time and lived there until the time of his death." (The obituary goes on to note that "Deacon Hardy, as he was so often called, was a devout Christian and was always at his post of duty in his church work until illness prevented his going.")

Although we do not know for certain why Samuel H. and Mattie went to LaClede County, we do know that his cousin Zechariah Hardy had moved to a nearby county with his family some years before. Zechariah was married to Sarah Jane Owen, who was the twin sister of the recently deceased wife and mother of S. H. and Mattie Lee. Other Hardy and Owen and Edwards families had also moved from Kentucky to that area of Missouri. The family tradition is that Mattie Lee taught school there before they moved on farther west in 1884.

It could well be that S. H. went to Missouri because his family connections let him know of a ministerial opportunity there. Indeed, a letter written by his daughter Mattie Lee in 1924 to her nephew Samuel Hinds Hardy, son of her brother Jasper Newton, includes this information: "Sam, I have Father's Church Letter from Kentucky. Also one from New Hope Church in Laclede County which he organized in 1882." The Church Letter from New Hope further attests to his service as pastor:

Whereas our beloved Pastor S. H. Hardy having this day tendered his resignation as Pastor of our church, New Hope, in LaClede county Mo; and is going into another field of labor; we the church assembled feel it our duty as well as pleasure to recommend Bro. Hardy to any and all of our Brethern and Sisters of our Denomination; and to all whom it may concern; we esteem Brother Hardy as a faithful & worthy minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and an earnest defender of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Done by order of the Church at the regular August meeting 1884.

G. W. Fulford and
J. A. Edwards
Committee
W. W. Edwards, Clk

There is another somewhat curious record from the United Baptist Church at New Hope in LaCledde County, dated four years later in October 1888: "This is to certify that Elder S. H. Hardy is a member of our Church in good standing and full fellowship, and at his request is hereby dismissed from us when joined to another Church of same faith." It is signed by Elder A. H. Hawkins, Moderator and the same W. W. Edwards, Clerk. I cannot account for this, since other well-documented records place S. H. and Mattie in Newton County two years before that. Perhaps the person who copied the record from New Hope Church made a mistake in the transcription – maybe the Letter was issued in October 1884. Maybe for some reason, S. H. needed in 1888 to certify to a Church in Newton County that he was in good standing.

The records indicate that Samuel H. and Mattie moved on to Newton County, Missouri in the Fall of 1884. I do not know at this time if Samuel H. bought a place of his own or if they lived with son James G. at their "farm near Stella." His son and Mattie's brother, Jasper Newton Hardy, was also living in Newton County.

Newton County – 1884-1901

Only a few months later, on January 14, 1885, Samuel H.'s daughter Mattie Lee married Robert Lee Lewis. Mattie Lee was 22 years old and Robert Lee was 29. Robert Lee Lewis came to Missouri from Grainger County, Tennessee in 1871 with his father and mother, George Washington Lewis and Cynthia Fulp Lewis. The family tradition is that he had gone to Texas as a young man and stayed several years – it is said that he never talked about it after his return! How did they become acquainted, court, and decide to marry in such a short time? The answer came 50 years later during their Golden Wedding Anniversary Celebration. Here is how Jewell Lewis Campbell tells the story as recounted by Bill Edmondson, Robert's nephew during the celebration:

It seems there was a party one night over at the Newton Hardy house in honor of his young sister from Kentucky and Bill was invited. Grandpa Bob was either visiting the Edmondsons or was living with them at that time. So, naturally, Bill took this handsome, most eligible young bachelor to the party and introduced him to this lovely young woman from Kentucky – and that was that!

Elder Hardy wasted no time in becoming engaged in ministerial work. The wording of the letter of commendation from the New Hope Church in LaCledde County seems to indicate that he already had a Call in Newton County. His talents were recognized from the first. Perhaps his reputation had preceded him, advertised not only by his sons but by other Kentuckians who had migrated to that part of Missouri. He was the son of a rather famous man, after all, a political leader and indefatigable Baptist. He was apparently an eloquent evangelist and preacher in his own right. At any rate, hardly a year after coming to Newton County, Samuel H. Hardy was elected Moderator of the Shoal Creek Baptist Association, meeting at Pleasant Grove on September 2, 1885. And on September 1, 1887, he was honored by being chosen to preach the Introductory Sermon at the Associational Meeting in Prosperity; he chose Philippians 2:16 as his text. The records show that he was again chosen to preach the Introductory Sermon at the August 30, 1894 Associational Meeting held at Neosho. His text on that occasion was Mark 5:1-16.

In the sixteen years of his ministry in Newton County, he was pastor of fourteen churches, in addition to serving on at least two occasions as District Missionary. He founded the Baptist Church of Pineville and was pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Neosho, one of the larger congregations in the Association: Pool's Prairie; Beaver Springs; Bethpage; Belfast; Big Springs; Clear Creek; Elm Spring; Liberty; Macedonia; Mt. Zion; Neosho Second; Pleasant Hill; Pineville; Ritchey.

In the midst of this extensive record of ministerial service, tragedy again visited S. H. His son, Jasper Newton, who had also come to Missouri, died on October 7, 1892. He is buried in the Macedonia Cemetery near Stella, Missouri.

Elder Samuel Henry Hardy was pastor of the Bethpage Church when he died on April 18, 1901. He preached at Bethpage on Saturday and Sunday before his death on the following Friday. The Clerk wrote of him: "he was old and feeble, but untiring in his work." The following obituary and account of his funeral appeared in the Newton County News of April 25, 1901, written by his friend Rev. T. L. Largent who preached the funeral service. Another well-known Kentuckian of almost the same age, G. T. Tuder, died the same day and a joint funeral service was held.

Samuel H. Hardy died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Lewis of near Waddill, Mo. April 18, 1901. He was born in Barren Co., Ky July 5, 1828. His age at death was 72 years 9 mos. And 13 days. Converted at age 14, he united with the Baptist Church. His wife died many years ago. Of the seven children born to him, five are dead. One son, James Hardy, and one daughter, Mrs. Mattie Lewis, survive him. He was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry June 5, 1858 in the State of Kentucky. He therefore was a preacher in active service about forty-three years. His ministry seemed very fruitful, especially the early part of it. I heard him say that perhaps he had baptized as many as two thousand persons. He came to Missouri about 1884, and was a zealous worker in the cause, having been pastor of many churches, some of which were among the largest. He was an able interpreter and expounder of God's Word. He was once a Moderator of Shoal Creek Association, and twice preached the Introductory Sermon. He was of a very sociable disposition, hence had many friends. While he was an uncompromising Baptist, he possessed the ability so to preach the doctrine as not to give offense to others of different faith. He will be greatly missed in many of our homes, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. We shall meet him again. We are glad his suffering was so short. It is said he visited one of the neighbors in the morning, coming home at noon ate his dinner and was dead at 6 that evening.

He was buried in the Macedonia cemetery in the honors of Masonry. The writer preached his funeral, an account of which appears in connection with other things stated below.

(There follows a section on G. T. Tuder, after which the following)

He was also buried in Macedonia cemetery. Arrangements were made to have both funerals at Macedonia Church at the same hour and both funerals to be preached by the same preacher which was done from the text Deuteronomy 34:5 while both bodies were resting in front of the pulpit and the sorrowing relatives on each side with a part of the ministry and their wives immediately in front. There were at least one thousand persons who attended this service.

Samuel Hinds Hardy, son of S. H. and Priscilla's son Jasper Newton, carried on the tradition of his grandfather. He was ordained to the ministry in the Macedonia Baptist Church and later served as its pastor. S.H. was remembered: When Henry Hardy, a son of James Greene Hardy II died in 1904, his obituary in the Neosho Times read: "Henry was a grandson of old father Hardy, whom we all remember hearing preach the Word of God in times past."

James Greene Hardy II, the son who survived his father, died on April 12, 1933. Mattie Lee Hardy Lewis celebrated her Golden Wedding Anniversary in 1935, an occasion I well remember. Robert Lee died that Fall; Mattie Lee lived until April 4, 1947.

This record written by the Rev. Dean H. Lewis, great-grandson of Samuel Henry Hardy and Priscilla Tribble Owen, grandson of Mattie Lee Hardy and Robert Lee Lewis, son of Samuel Theron Lewis and Pharis Zelda Haynes.

August 15, 2004

APPENDIX A

The Family of the Rev. Samuel Henry Hardy and Priscilla Tribble Owen Hardy

SAMUEL HENRY HARDY b. July 5, 1828; d. April 18, 1901
 Married ca. 1846
 PRISCILLA TRIBBLE OWEN b. August 28, 1827; d. ca. October 1881

Children:

Tabitha E. b. September 30, 1847; d. April 20, 1877
 Janie M. b. 1849; d. ca. 1873
 Armilda Susan b. October 9, 1851; d. ca. 1880
 Jasper Newton b. March 20, 1853; d. October 7, 1892
 James Greene b. August 1, 1856; d. April 12, 1932
 John L. b. November 15, 1858; d. September 25, 1861
Mattie Lee b. December 28, 1862; d. April 4, 1947

APPENDIX B

The Family of Mattie Lee Hardy (Lewis), Youngest Child of Samuel Henry Hardy

MATTIE LEE HARDY b. December 28, 1862; d. April 4, 1947
 Married January 14, 1885
 ROBERT LEE LEWIS b. January 9, 1856; d. September 13, 1935

Children:

George Hardy Lewis b. December 26, 1885; d. June 6, 1904
 Cynthia Tribble Lewis b. February 11, 1887; d. July 25, 1966
 Claudia Almeda Lewis b. November 21, 1888; d. 1958
 Lannis Melvie Lewis b. November 18, 1890; d. June 24, 1973
 Jasper Lee Lewis b. August 5, 1892; d. September 28, 1892
 Willis Ivan Lewis b. September 20, 1893; d. July 17, 1980
 Robert Herbert Lewis b. February 16, 1895; d. April 1975
 Orrin D. Lewis b. March 13, 1897; d. December 2, 1903
 Virgil Omer Lewis b. July 25, 1898; d. April 22, 1964
 William Audrey Lewis b. August 25, 1900; d. November 23, 1988
Samuel Theron Lewis b. June 8, 1902; d. January 19, 1990
 Justin Owen Lewis b. December 12, 1904; d. May 27, 1988
 Ruth Winnonah Lewis b. January 15, 1907; d. September 27, 1995

THE LATEST EXCITING NEWS

Kentucky Secretary of State, Trey Grayson, announces that the Secretary of State's Office has introduced an internet website entitled "Revolutionary War Warrants." Researchers are able to study the database and determine the names of Virginia veterans (or their assignees) who received bounty land warrants as payment for military service. The database also includes scanned images from the Warrants Register and the file identification for the patent(s) authorized by the Revolutionary War land warrants.

The largest grouping of Kentucky land patents is the County Court Order Series with 70,239 patents authorized by county warrants. These records are accessed by title researchers, attorneys and surveyors to settle land disputes in The Kentucky. The Secretary of State's website per Grayson, includes a database which allows researchers to access patent information by watercourse, county, survey name, grant name, grant year, survey year, specific patent number and specific grant book and page. On February 17, 2005, Trey Grayson transferred scanned images of 8241 County Court Order Patent Files (33,392 pages) to the County Court Order website.

Having the documents in digitized format allows the records to be featured on internet websites. Not only is this cost beneficial to state government, but it allows researchers to access patent files – whether for court cases or genealogical & historical study – from any where they have internet access.

"We are extremely excited to be placing more records online, so that researchers can have ready access to the materials," stated Kandie Adkinson, the administrative specialist in the Kentucky Land Office. "Secretary Grayson wants as many records online as possible. We are excited to provide greater access for the public to these wonderful treasures of Kentucky's history all the while providing services in a cost beneficial manner to the citizens of Kentucky."

The Kentucky Secretary of State is charged with the preservation and security of land patents prior to statehood when Kentucky was a part of Virginia's western frontier and continuing through to the most recent issued patent in 2000. Documents include George Rogers Clark's original bounty land warrant issued for service in the Revolutionary War and original surveys by Daniel Boone. There are over 100,000 land patents in the Kentucky Land Office located in the Kentucky Capitol Building in Frankfort, including 9441 patents issued by Virginia prior to Kentucky's statehood.

The Kentucky Land office can be accessed through the Kentucky Secretary of State's website at www.kysos.com. Researchers can open the Revolutionary War files by clicking on the patent identification number in the "Authorized" field under the Kentucky Land Office. If the warrant was not used in Kentucky, researchers can click on the "No Identified Patents in Kentucky" link for research suggestions.

CEMETERIES OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

The Christian County Genealogical Society has for sale an updated book, *Cemeteries of Christian County, Kentucky 1797-2004*. This book contains 877 pages of burials and other information on people buried in Christian County. Included are listings of cemeteries with directions in alphabetical order.

The book does not contain Riverside Cemetery nor Rosedale Cemetery in Pembroke. The cemetery at Western State Hospital has been included.

The price is \$61.50. Kentucky residents add 6% sales tax. Postage and handling is \$7.00.

Also available is the *1930 Christian County Census*. It is priced at \$65.00 plus postage and handling at \$7.00. KY residents, please add \$3.90 sales tax.

These books can be ordered from the Christian County Genealogical Society, 1101 Bethel Street, Hopkinsville, KY 42240. Make checks payable to the Christian County Genealogical Society.

MORE GOOD NEWS FOR RESEARCHERS

The Lexington Kentucky Public Library recently announced that a new collection of thousands of death certificates at the Lexington Public Library is saving local genealogists a trip to Frankfort by make vital historical information available locally.

Kentucky death certificates from 1911 to 1953 have just been added to the library's collection. The death certificates are on 434 rolls of microfilm housed in the Central Library's Kentucky Room, on the third floor of the library at 140 E. Main Street.

Death certificates often provide genealogists with information such as date of birth, cause of death, place of burial, and names of the deceased's parents. Librarians describe death certificates as an "important piece of the puzzle" for genealogists.

Kentucky death certificates are issued for every individual who dies in Kentucky and are made public after 50 years. The Lexington Public Library has a microfiche index of death certificates available to help people located a specific certificate. Other indexes are available online, including Roots Web

(<http://vitals.rootsweb.com/ky/death/search.cgi>)

and Kentucky Vital Records Index:

(<http://ukcc.uky.edu/~vitalrec/>)

For general information about the Lexington Public Library's collection of death certificates, you may call (859) 231-5520. For requests about a specific death certificate, people are encouraged to come to the Central Library. Those unable to come to the library may make requests by fax, mail, or email (www.lexpublib.org). There is a \$5.25 research fee for each death certificate requested by fax, mail or email. Fax #: (859) 231-5598.



Family History Seminar and Book Fair

Saturday, AUGUST 27, 2005 8:30 to 4:00

Presented by Louisville Genealogical Society

University of Louisville's Shelby Campus Founders Union Bldg.

9001 Shelbyville Road, Louisville, KY 40292 Handicapped Accessible

Check our website for directions and further details: www.rootsweb.com/~kylgs

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC STOP BY ANYTIME OR STAY ALL DAY!

General Admission — \$5.00 (includes Free Classes, Road Show & Vendor Area)

Box lunches available for purchase with pre-registration only: veggie wrap or dressed sandwich on honey wheat with cheese, fresh fruit, & cookie. See registration form below for meat choices.

Ancestor Road Show

Back by popular demand!

Free one-on-one 20-min. sessions with professional genealogists. Bring material and documents to discuss your elusive ancestor. Sign up at the Road Show table for an assigned time.

COMMERCIAL VENDORS

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REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL LIBRARIES & ARCHIVES WILL BE ON HAND

Seminar Speaker

JOHN PHILIP COLLETTA, Ph.D.

- 9:00 Passenger Arrival Records (1820-1957)
- 10:30 Lesser Used Federal Records: A Sampling for Fresh Research Ideas
- 1:30 Naturalization Records (1790-1920s)
- 3:00 Breaking through Brick Walls: Use Your Head

Dr. Colletta conducts workshops for the National Archives and teaches courses for the Smithsonian Institute

Lectures \$10 each

5 ONE-HOUR FREE CLASSES

- 10:30-Beginning Genealogy I (Getting Started) OR
- 10:30-Louisville Trolley History (1935-1948)
- 1:30-Beginning Genealogy II (Basic Resources) OR
- 1:30-Writing Your Family History
- 3:00 -Civil War Genealogy

-----Advance Registration Form for Louisville Genealogical Society Seminar and Book Fair Aug. 27, 2005

Seating is limited. Register early!

For reservation confirmation give email address or send SASE with registration

Please PRINT

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Make checks payable to: Louisville Genealogical Society
2934 Grinstead Drive
Louisville KY 40206-2645

General Admission \$ 5.00 _____
9:00 Passenger Records \$10.00 _____
10:30 Federal Records \$10.00 _____
1:30 Naturalization Records \$10.00 _____
3:00 Brick Walls \$10.00 _____

OR

General Admission and 4 lectures \$35.00 _____

Box lunch choice: Veggie Wrap \$ 9.00 _____
Ham \$ 9.00 _____
Turkey \$ 9.00 _____

Total remitted \$ _____

Mail before Friday, August 12, 2005

One Form Per Attendee

Form May Be Duplicated

The Hall Family

Judge John Hall was born in Scotland, (Feb. 2nd. 1749, died Sept. 25th, 1809), where he resided until his majority. He married Miss Grizel Coffee (born June 10th, 1752, died June 22, 1807), and soon after emigrated to the United States of America, settling in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He remained there for a few years and removed to Barren County, Kentucky, settling three miles north of Glasgow, the county seat of Barren. At that period that portion of the State was very sparsely settled, comparatively a wilderness, heavily timbered, and abounding with all kind of game, viz: deer, antelope, elk, panther, wildcat, mink, beaver, coon, muskrat, weasel, otter, quail, squirrel, wild geese, duck, pigeon and every variety of song bird. As a dwelling abode for himself and family, he built a house on the banks of the salubrious water of Beaver Creek, below the Elk hole. The house was built of logs and had a stone chimney. The logs were sawed with a whip-saw, dove-tailing them on the ground before putting them into the walls of the house. The shingles were cut rived and smoothed with drawing knife, and thus prepared, they were cobfined to the roof with wooden pegs. Every nail used in the house was wrought at the blacksmith's forge. For convenience of making a cellar and for protection, he built the house on the side of a steep hill to save the expense of excavating, building a stone wall on the lower side, making it three stories on the lower side. This house had a rather unique appearance and at that time was one of the finest in that portion of state and was called the Mansion House.

He was a natural mechanic, capable of doing all of his cabinet and carpenter work. The Judge cleared and improved a farm; his wife and himself occupied it during their natural lives and died and were buried there. He received a good practical education, his specialty being mathematics. During his life he taught school, was State Surveyor of Kentucky and in later years was Judge of the Quarter Session Court of Barren County. There is no record of his Birth, Marriage, or death, but it is thought he was not a very old man at his death; between fifty and sixty years old. As regards his habits, Judge Hall was very temperate and whether he ever embraced any particular creed of religion, it is not known. During the many years he held the office of State Surveyor, he had many and ample opportunities to locate government lands and he improved these opportunities by locating and prompting many choice sections of land chiefly in Barren County, which he disposed of by dividing them among his children as they reached their majority. The Judge was very eccentric, one of his whims was the reservation of one room in his house and no one was permitted to enter but himself. He would, at his leisure intervals, enter the room and employ himself, as was supposed with some mechanical work. It was the surmise of his family that he was making a perpetual motion machine or his coffin, but after his death the room was entered and examined but there was nothing to indicate with what he had been employed.

By his marriage with Miss Grizel Coffee, the issue was seven children shown below. They lived to see all of their children married and settled except Penelope who died young. The others settled on the land their father had donated to each of them and lived comfortable.

1. **JANE HALL.** The eldest daughter of John Hall, married to John Dodd of Barren County. The first fruits of their marriage being two sons: Edmund and John, the latter dying when a child. Edmund is probably living, having removed to Texas before the Civil War, accompanied by his mother where she died at the ripe old age of seventy six years. Jane Hall was a remarkable woman, never having attended school one day in her life, yet she attached a fair scholarship, memorizing everything she read. She learned to write a very legible hand after she was sixty years old.

2. **MICHAEL WASHINGTON HALL.** Was the eldest son and second child of Judge Holland and Grizel Coffee Hall and was born on the 25th day of July 1780, in the county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania. At a very early period in the history of his life, his parents moved to Barren County, Kentucky, where they made a settlement three miles north of Glasgow, the county seat of Barren. He received the best education that the facilities of this new country

afforded; his specialties being mathematics and penmanship. After the completion of his education he taught school, took a limited course in the study of law held the office of county surveyor, and after the death of his father he seceded him as judge of Quarter Sessions Court Barren County, a position he held until his death. He was elected to State Legislature for two or three terms and once was elected speaker of the Assembly. On the 4th day of February 1804, he was married to Fanny Stockton of Barren County, Kentucky. After his marriage he settled on a section of land adjoining his fathers and by dint of perseverance and energy he opened up a large farm and made himself a desirable home where he resided until his death. His first marriage, with Fanny Stockton, was rewarded with four children – two boys and two girls, viz: 1. Robert Stockton Hall. 2. Clarinda Hall, 3. Fanny B. Hall, 4. Wm. Warner Hall

3. **COL. JAMES HALL** was the second son of Judge John Hall and Grisely Hall. He married Miss Prudence Stockton, daughter of Robert and Catherine Stockton and the fruits of their marriage were four sons and four daughters. During the birth of the last child his wife died. Col. Hall remained single a few years and then married his second wife, Mrs. Penonila Ashby, a widow with four children, and the fruits of this marriage were two sons and one daughter.

4. **MAJOR EDMUND HALL**, the third son of Judge John Hall and Grisely Hall, married Miss Nancy Birham, of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, and located ten miles north of Bowling Green. They reared three children, two daughters and one son.

5. **JOHN COFFEE HALL**, fourth son of Judge John Hall and Grisely Coffee married Miss Kitty Stockton, daughter of Robert and Catherine Stockton. The fruits of their marriage were two sons. She died during the birth of the last child and he married his second wife Miss Elizabeth Garnett, daughter of Judge J. Garnett and the fruits of this marriage were three children, one daughter and two sons.

6. **FANNY HALL**, the second daughter of Judge J. Hall and Grisely Hall married Wm. Davis Harlow and they settled in Barren County. They had five sons and five daughters and lived to be quite old and several of their children are still living.

The immediate cause of Judge Hall's death was pneumonia, complicated with Septicemia. He had returned home from Frankfort where he had been in attendance up in the Legislature and when he arrived at his home he was laboring under an attack of pneumonia and as at that period venesection was the remedy for all inflammatory diseases, he bled himself in the arm with a lancet he had used to open a felon for one of the servant women on the day he left home to attend the Legislature, three months prior, and it is more than probable that in the excitement and hurry, attendant upon starting on his journey, he forgot to clean the instrument thoroughly, so as to render it aseptied; before bleeding, caused blood poisoning to which he succumbed. To illustrate, I (J. H. Hall Sr.) will narrate the symptoms as I was capable of understanding, as I witnessed it, at my age of six years. The arm that he bled himself, was swollen from the hand to shoulder, as tense as the shin would permit it, intensely red and had all appearances of Phlegmonious ersiplas whether it was suppurated or not I do not know but the supposition is it did as the intense inflammation persisted a number of days. He was attended by Dr. Geo. Rogers and Dr. Richard Stockton as consulting physician. The first local to the arm was made and continued a number of days, with poultice of rotten apples (it being the spring of the year the supply was abundant). The apple poultices were renewed or changed very often, as the heat of the arm was intense. The apple poultices failing to ameliorate the condition of the arm or give any relief, counsel was advised. A celebrated doctor was called from a distance of thirty miles, making an examination of the arm he decided as a dermier resort to try the virtues of hot flesh application and hence ordered that a large chicken be killed and cut open and applied to the arm while the animal heat was still in it. According[ly] the old red rooster was slaughtered and served the occasion with what result the sequel held.

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. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling.

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 County, Ky. C. Clayton Simmons, hardbound. \$17.50.

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

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

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

Stories of the Early Days, Cyrus Edwards. Hardbound. \$17.00 plus \$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 County. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community inserts. \$7.25 plus \$2.75 postage.

I would like to order the following books:

TITLE	COST
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Total Cost	\$
Extra S&H if applicable	\$
TOTAL	\$

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Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

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- 2.
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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!

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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.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 31	The "Meanders" of the State Line Boundary Stone
Page 34	Kentucky/Tennessee State Line Monument No 38 Plaque
Page 35	Penelope Stout "First Lady of Monmouth"
Page 37	Notice on Mable Shelby Wells Essays
Page 37	Information Needed
Page 37	Barren County Land Grants I through K
Page 40	Gorin Genealogical Publishing
Page 41	Green County Genealogical Society
Page 41	Types of Grave Covers
Page 43	Elder Samuel Henry Hardy and Priscilla Tribble Owen
Page 45	Photograph of Samuel Henry Hardy
Page 46	Photograph of Priscilla Tribble Owen
Page 56	The Latest Exciting News – Secretary of State
Page 57	Cemeteries of Christian County, KY
	More Good News for Researchers – Lexington Library
Page 58	Family History Seminar and Book Fair
Page 59	The Hall Family
	Books For Sale by the Society
	Membership Application