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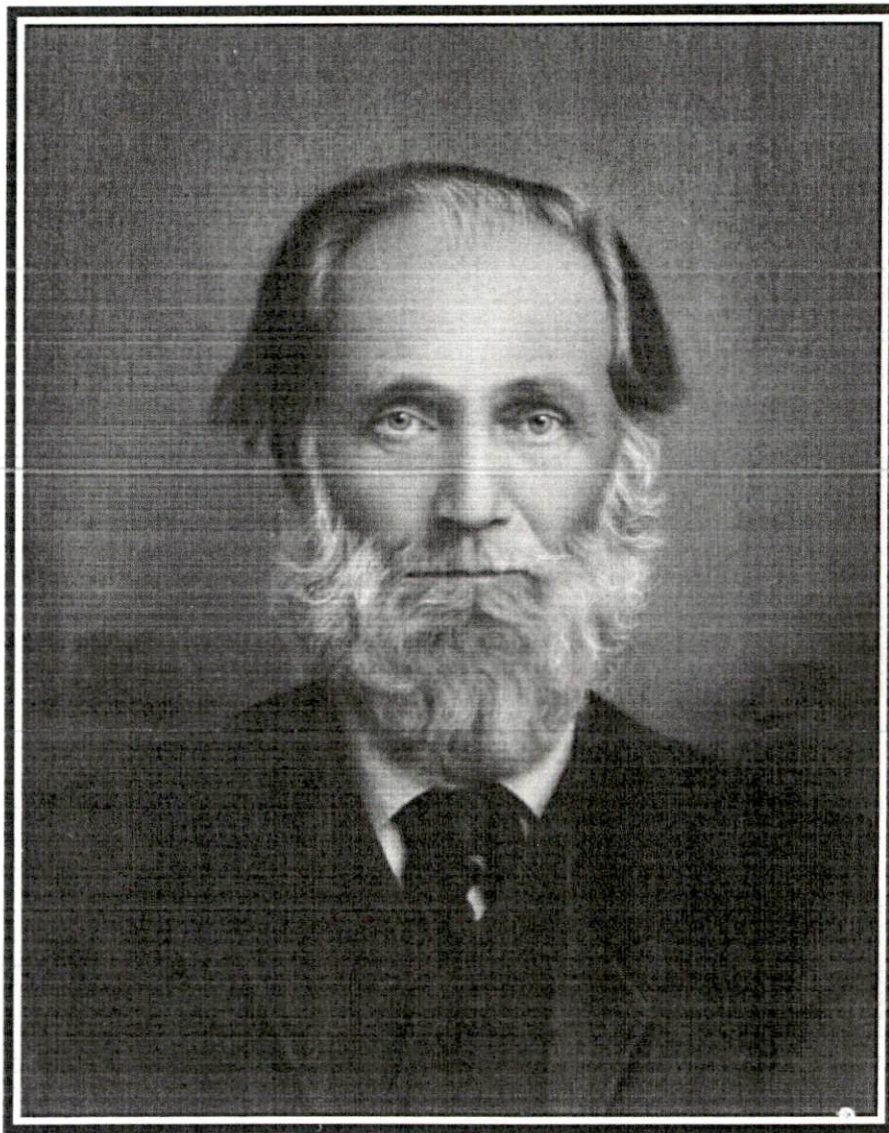
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FALL

TRACES



REV. FLEMING CHILDRESS

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**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL &
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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ON THE COVER

Portrait of Rev. Fleming Childress contributed by Ron Childress. See article following.

ON THE COVER

Ministers in olden times often served up to four churches at a time, preaching at a different church every week. Services were normally held only once a month at these old churches thus allowing the minister to travel by horseback from one church to another. Most ministers were not paid until much later and were compensated, if fortunate, by gifts of food from the members. Many ministers were not well educated, and many times they could not keep their “appointed rounds” because of bad weather, illness or flooded creeks.

One noted minister was Reverend Fleming Childress. He approved, in November, 1875, the limited printing of his biography which was prepared by his son. At this time he was living in Freedom, KY. In this booklet is included the following information.

“Rev. F. C. Childress was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 2nd day of September, 1815, the son of John G. and Margaret Childress. When ten years of age, his father died, leaving him to the care of his widowed mother. His mother was poor, financially, but rich in genius and native ability. It is needless to speak of her toils and distresses, while rearing her children and fitting them for all the duties of life, for now widow can cross “the stormy seas of life” without a bleeding heart.

Rev. Childress continued by saying that when he was sixteen years old he made the trek to Kentucky to cast his own fortune; promising his mother to return in four years. He made his way to Barren County, Kentucky where later, on 2 October 1839, he was married to Nancy W. Glover of the same county. He settled down “as an humble farmer, clearing away the thick forest and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, believing it to be an honorable and worthy occupation.”

Some years later, Rev. Childress felt the call to enter the ministry and was ordained in June, 1852 by Thomas Scrivner, John H. Baker, Willis M. Turner, William K. Morgan, W. G. W. Gillock and William F. Spillman.

In Pioneer Baptist Church Records of South-Central Kentucky and the Upper Cumberland of Tennessee 1799-1899, by C. P. Cawthorn and N. L. Warnell (© 1985), Fleming is shown as pastor in the history of Glovers Creek Baptist Church at Summer Shade, Metcalfe Co. KY. In the History of Kentucky Baptists, 1769-1885, Vol II (Reprinted 1984 by Church History & Archives of Dayton, OH). “Fleming C. Childress is one of the oldest living ministers of this fraternity, and has long been one of the leading spirits of the body. He is a preacher of good gifts and acquirements, and has been a valuable laborer in the Master’s vineyard. It is much regretted that more particulars of his eminently useful ministry have not been received. He is still in the active work of the ministry.”

Rev. Childress pastored many churches during his lifetime in south central Kentucky including Indian Creek United Baptist Church in Monroe County, Poplar Spring Baptist Church in Barren Co, and others.

He is found in the marriage records of Barren Co marrying Nancy W. Glover. Bond was taken 30 Sept 1839 with sureties by Leonard B Maury; consent of her father, William Glover. They were married 2 October 1938 by S. M. Bagby. He appears on the 1840 Barren Co census. On the 1850 census he is shown in District #1, house 872-896 with wife Nancy and children Susan F, 10; Martha L, 8; and Amanda E, 4. On the 1860 Barren Co census he is in District #1 at

Fleming Childress, continued:

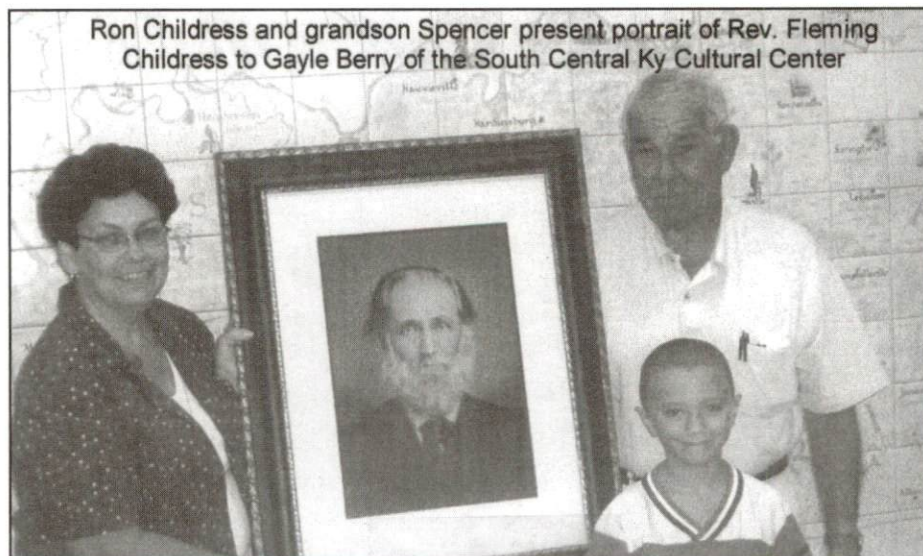
house 913-913 with the above-named children and Wm. S., age 10. On the 1870 Barren Co census the only child remaining at home is William G who is shown as a school teacher. On the 1880 census; Fleming was a widower; his wife had died the previous year. He is now living with his son William G and his wife Kate. Barren County vital statistics show that they had a son John W, who died at age 2 of dysentery on 27 Aug 1855.

Fleming and Nancy are buried in the Poplar Log Cemetery:

Childress, Fleming C	1814 – 1889	Childress, Nancy W	1818 – 1879
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In July of 2006, Ron Childress (ron.childress@comcast.net), a descendent of Fleming Childress came from TN to the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center and presented them with a beautiful portrait of Fleming. He also provided the editor of the quarterly an 8x10 photograph which picture appears on the cover of this issue. Ron told of the unusual circumstances of how he obtained the portrait:

“I believe it was in 2004 in a conversation (email) with Jean Harris, and David Eddings they told me about the picture of Fleming hanging in Temple Hill Baptist Church. On the way back from Louisville, I stopped to see the picture and found that it was gone. I emailed Jean Harris and advised her that the picture was gone. Jean checked with her sister in Glasgow and several other people and discovered that Emma Depp had the picture and had another picture put over Fleming's picture. It seems that no one in the church had any idea who Fleming was nor any of his history associated with the church and gave the picture to Emma. Jean and I met in Glasgow and went to see Emma. Emma was quite cooperative and readily agreed to permit me to take the picture and have Fleming's picture removed and reframed as well as having her picture reframed. I brought the picture back to Nashville, had Fleming's picture removed and framed and took Emma's picture back to her.



TIP #603 - PROTECTING THE WESTERN FRONTIER

As difficult as it is to believe, in the 1700's, Kentucky was the western frontier. Kentucky, still nestled in the arms of its mother state, Virginia, was opening up for hunters, explorers and adventurers and was an unknown wilderness. Separated by many miles from the major cities in Virginia and its legislators, many citizens had little concern for those wild lands to the west and the settlers were often left without protection.

In "Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia From the First Session of the Legislature, in the year 1619, Volume 10, William Waller Henning (Richmond, VA, 1822), we read the following:

"Chapter LI, An Act to regulate and ascertain the number of land forces to be kept up for the defence (sic) of the state. October 1779. "That the state may incur no greater expense than the exigencies of affairs requires and that the publick revenue may be aided by every means which prudence and economy dictate, Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the body of cavalry directed to be raised under the act of the last session of assembly, entitled "An act concerning officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines," shall be reduced to three troops, to be fully completed and retained in the service of this state, under the regulations and conditions expressed in the said recited act. That the regiments of infantry directed to be raised up the act of the last session of assembly, entitled, "An act for raising a body of troops for the defence of the commonwealth," be reduced. (Provision for eastern borders presented here then followed by:)

"Be it farther enacted, That one regiment only shall be raised for the defence of the western limits of this state. The said regiment to be completed and in aid thereof, the corps of infantry under the command of colonel Slaughter, to be attached to, and considered as part of the said regiment. All privates recruited under the last recited act for the defence of the western limits of this states, shall be incorporated into the said regiment, and shall be commanded by officers to be commissioned by the governor, with the advice of his council."

One regiment for the entire Kentucky County Virginia? Stop and look at the map of Kentucky; there's a lot of land there and only one regiment was to cover the entire future state? I wonder what the residents of Kentucky thought of this? Did they breathe easier when news filtered over to them that they were not protected from the Indians by one regiment?

Only one other reference was made in October of 1780 - one year later – to the defense of Virginia's western frontier. In Chapter XXXII, An Act to revive and amend an act entitled An act for giving farther powers to the governour and council. "And for defence of the western frontier against the invasions of the Indian or British enemy, Be it enacted, That the governour with advice of council, shall have full and ample power to cause to be recruited and fully completed, upon the best terms possible, the regiment under colonel George Rodgers Clarke's command, and that they be allowed the same pay and rations with other officers and privates on continental establishment, and be ordered into service whenever the governour with advice of council shall think proper." It was added, "And be it farther enacted, That the governour with advice of council, shall have power to authorize the raising and embodying any number of volunteers, in case of invasion by the British enemy, and shall officer and regiment the same, as to him with advice of council shall seem best, which may be ordered into service or discharged when occasion may require, and be allowed such pay and rations as militia are entitled to."

No direct mention is made of how many men were in the regiment appointed to defend Kentucky County, but there is reference on page 296-7 of the troops raised to protect the eastern

Protecting the Western Frontier, continued:

frontier. The captain was to see that every man had a gun, a bayonete, a cartouch box, powder, or ball. He was responsible for training and readiness, checking the condition of the weapons, discipline. The lieutenant (or commanding officer) ensign, non-commisisoned officer or private who failed to perform their duties were highly fined depending on their rank. It is stated later on that every captain was responsible for the recruitment of twenty-five men; first lieutenants to recruit fifteen men; second lieutenants were to recruit twelve men; third lieutenants were to recruit eight men; and they were paid \$100 for every man recruited. One third of these men had to be ready to fight at all times.

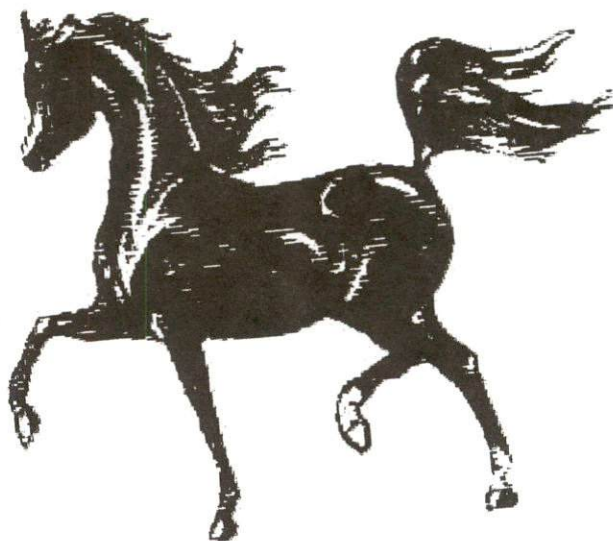
It is quite a miracle that with so few men, the future State of Kentucky survived. In reading the history of the state, cry after cry was made to Virginia for help by those brave-hearted pioneers - for provisions, ammuniton, salt, protection. By the time a messenger on horseback rode from Kentucky to Virginia, it was often too late. Our early settlers were indeed brave.

COULD A HORSE OR JACK BREAK DOWN YOUR BRICK WALL?

We all have them. Those horrid brick walls that are impossible to break down allowing us to continue on the path of searching for our ancestors. Frustrating isn't it? We as researchers have been known to look in unusual places just to find our ancestor's name. Have you thought of a horse or jack being able to help? No, they aren't strong enough to break down any walls, but they might give a clue to show if your ancestor was in a certain place on a certain date. All horses, jacks and bulls used for breeding purposes had to be registered and a fee paid. Many early settlers had those animals and paid their annual fee to the County Clerk. I recently found the registrations for 1849 and 1850 and list them below.

1849:

John DAVIS, \$2.00, horse "Shakespeare"
Samuel SHANNON, \$1.00, jack "Abner"
Richard CHASE, \$2.00, stallion horse "Commett"
Wm J WOOD, \$4, 2 jacks "Napoleon & John"
Albert DUKE, \$1.50, jack, no name
William LEWIS, \$3, horse "Bob Maupin"
Batley WILKERSON, \$5, horse "John Ross ."
B R CRENSHAW, \$4, horse "Tarif Whip"
Sampson JONES, \$3, jack "Royal Gift"
Silas/Giles MEADOW/MEADOR, \$2, horse, "Young Negro"
John EVANS, \$2, jack "General Taylor"
Henry PEDIGO, \$1, horse "Sir Charles".
B F DICKEY, 50 cents, jack, no name.
Wm N MARTIN, \$3, jack, not named.
Buford WOOD, \$3, jack "Rockey Mountain"
P J KIRTLEY, \$4, jack "Santa Aner [Anna]"
Henry CRUTCHER, \$15, jack "Joon Work"
John LAMBIRTH, \$2, jack, "Zachary Taylor"
John LAMBERTH (same man as above), \$2, horse, "John Democrat"
William TWYMAN, \$1, horse "Coperbotom"
B LAWLESS, \$3, jack, "Warrior"



Could a Horse or a Jack, continued:

Nathan CLARK, \$3, jack, "John Ross"
 OVERSTREET & HOGG, \$4, horse "Godalpher"
 John GREER, \$ 1. jack, "Revilee"
 Same, \$3, jack "John Warer?"
 Henry CLACK, 50 cents, jack, not named
 John ALLEN, \$4, horse, "Trumpeter"
 Edly KEGAL/NEGAL?, \$2, jack, "Black Hawk"
 John C HUFFMAN, \$3, stallion, "Democrat"
 Samuel EVERETT, \$4, horse "Royalist"
 N D & B L TERRY, \$4, horse, "Jim Jr"
 T J DICKERSON, \$4, jack, "Rocky Mountain"
 James HAYS, \$3, horse, "Cherrycheek"
 Isaac N DUNHAM, \$4, horse, "Sir John"
 John SCOTT, \$2, horse "Young Alfred"
 M WHEELER, \$4, horse "Dick Buckner"
 Isaac W DAVIDSON, \$5, horse "Dick Buckner"
 Joshua RENFRO, \$2, jack, "David Crockett"
 John LEWIS, \$4, jack "Sampson"
 P J KIRTLEY, \$4, horse "Tom Hail"
 William D COURTS, \$3, horse "Commadian"
 Isaac W SETTLES, \$3, horse "Mark Gorge"
 J BAIRD, \$2, horse "General Scott"
 John & Thomas RALSTON, \$3, jack, "Jim"
 A S THOMPSON, \$5, stallion, "Barefoot"
 Solomon QUESENBERRY, \$2, jack, "Henry Clay"
 Elijah KINCHLOW, \$4, stallion "William R JOHNSON"
 Henry MAGGORD?, \$3, stallion "Tuchake".
 W S KINSLOW, \$3, horse "George Patrick Henry"
 Benjamin S CURD, \$4, horse, "Zack Taylor"
 Campbell GLOVER, \$2, horse, "Sir Peter"
 William DENTON, \$2, jack "Felise"
 James D SMITH, \$4, horse "Attach"
 William ANDERSON, \$2, jack "Rough and Ready"
 Josiah BUSH, \$3, horse, "G B Williams"
 Josiah BUSH, \$3, jack "Blumer? Bill"

1850:

Lewis and Batty WILKERSON, \$4, horse "John Ross"
 M. WHEELER, \$4, horse "Dick Buckner"
 Robt HINDMAN, \$4, horse "Michigan"
 Wm A BERRYMAN, \$2, stallion "William R. Johnson"
 C D JONES, \$3, jack "Sampson"
 Robert LOWE/LOWE, \$3, horse, Prince William"
 Founting [sic] DUKE, \$1, jack, no name
 James D SMITH, \$, horse, "Atttother?????" (ink smear)
 H T MAGGARD, \$3, stallion "Frankyhoe?"
 Waddy THOMPSON, \$3, horse, "Quick Silver"
 Bowman RITTER, \$5, jack "General Taylor"
 Richard EMBREE, \$3, jack "Blue"

*Have you checked indentures,
 County Minute books, road
 reports, strays books for your
 illusive ancestor?*

Could a Horse or a Jack, continued:

Thompson DAVIDSON, \$5, horse, "Montazimue"
Stephen RATLIFF, \$4, stallion "Hedsford March"
Smith JONES, \$2, horse, Pantiloon" (love it!)
S QUESENBERRY, \$2, jack, Henry Clay"
N D TERRY, \$5, horse, "Jim Jr."
John T BAILEY, \$2, jack, "John"
Isaac W. DAVIDSON, \$3, jack, "Tom"
Same, \$4, horse "Dick Buckner"
John ALLEN, \$4, horse "Trumpeter"
P J KIRTLEY, \$4, stallion, "Town Hall"
H L THURMOND, \$5, jack "Santa Anna"
Buford WOOD, \$3, jack "Rockey Mountain"
John LAMBERTH, \$1.50, jack, "Taylor"
H R FOSTER, 50 cents, horse, "Mustang"
H P H? GILLOCK, \$3, horse, "Texas"
Waddy THOMPSON, \$2, jack, "Jas. K Polk"
David B RITTER, \$2, stallion "Slickhead"
W E WALLER, 50 cents, bull, "Van Buren"
Charles A. LEWIS, 25 cents, horse, Saltram"
John FANCHER, \$1.50, jack, Dorado"
Isaac N DENHAM, \$5?, stallion "Sir John"

Family Memories

Following are two contributions of family memories submitted to the South Central Kentucky query list.

The Likens/Lykens Family

Submitted by Martha Sue Faulkner" msfaulkner@glasgow-ky.com

Judge William Bruce Lykins (child of David J. Lykins & Nancy Jane Williams) (b) 2/28/1811 Floyd Co., Ky. (d) 5/21/1893 buried Walnut Grove Cem., Caney Cem. #3. Caney, Morgan Co., Ky. married 1st 11/21/1829 to Prudence Barker (b) 3/14/1811 N.C. (d) 1/15/1889 Morgan Co., Ky. d/o John Barker & Jane Porter.

He was the first Judge of Morgan Co., Ky. (1850), was surveyor in 1828, established the Regular Baptist Church at Cannel City, Ky. He served as minister of the Walnut Grove Church for over 33 years and a southern sympathizer during the Civil War.

He and his 5 sons enlisted in the Confederate Army in October of 1861. He entered as a Private but was soon appointed Chaplain of the 5th Ky. Inf. Marshall Brigade, Army of Southwestern Virginia. He lived at the head of Caney Creek at Walnut Grove on Stacy Fork, Morgan Co., Ky. A story from the past:

In the 1860's the United States was being torn apart with disagreements over slavery and states rights. The leaders of the Confederacy were predominately Democrats and the Republicans

The Likens/Lykens family, continued:

led by Abraham Lincoln upheld the views of the Union. Kentucky though a border state was clearly in the arms of the Confederacy. Voting records show that only one man with the name Lykins supported the Republican Party in Kentucky. He was a blacksmith who lived in Morgan Co., Ky. by the name of Peter D. Lykins.

One of the most tragic products of the Civil War was the divisions it caused not only between the states and political views but between family members as well. Peter and his wife Evaline had more than their share of heartache in this area, they saw their whole family shattered by this division. They were staunch Union supporters as were their two eldest sons who enlisted in the Union Army. Their other sons were Confederate sympathizers along with all their neighbors and other kin.

The feelings against Peter D. Lykins by his Confederate sympathizing kinsman reached intense proportions. These strong beliefs and hot tempers finally resulted in Peter Lykins being visited in the middle of the night by an angry group of his neighbors and relatives including his father. The group was led by William Lykins, who was not only his neighbor, a Baptist preacher, the Judge of Morgan Co., KY., but his brother as well. They were barely given time to get together a few household belongings before being forced to leave. Peter D. Lykins and his family fled in the cold darkness with \$1,000 in gold and Evaline (Peter's wife) dressed up as a pregnant woman to help them get through the Confederate lines. Peter D. Lykins and his family traveled north, settling finally in Lewis Co., where he founded the town Petersville.

Where before Peter D. Lykins had been a staunch Democrat, as were his Morgan Co., kin, he now became a rabid Republican. Being forcibly evicted from his home county as he was, he forbade the word "Democrat" to be said aloud in his house. Neither Peter D. Lykins, nor Evaline, ever returned to Morgan Co., Ky. and they never saw their parents or kinsmen again, with the exception of the visits of Dudley Curl Lykins, (Peter's nephew). It was over 100 years later before there ever was any contact between these two branches of the family.

Name: William Bruce Lykins (b) 2/28/1811 Floyd Co., Ky. (d) 5/22/1893 Morgan Co., Ky. buried: Walnut Grove Cem., Morgan Co., Ky. Occupation: Judge. Son of: David J. "Stick Grand-Daddy" Lykins (b) 7/13/1791 Franklin Co., Va. & Nancy Jane Williams (b) abt. 1792 Clarke Co., Ky.

Wife of William Bruce Lykins: (married) 11/21/1829 Morgan Co., Ky. Prudence Barker (b) 3/14/1811 Scott Co., Va.

Children of William Bruce & Prudence Lykins

1. Lucinda Lykins (b) 8/29/1830 Morgan Co., Ky.
2. Elijah Couch Lykins (b) 11/7/1832 Morgan Co., Ky. (d) 12/30/1850 Morgan Co., Ky.
3. David Jesse Lykins (b) 8/16/1834 Morgan Co., Ky.
4. Williamson Bruce (Judge) Lykins (b) 5/27/1836 Morgan Co., Ky.
5. Eli Saulsberry Lykins (b) 2/28/1838 Morgan Co., Ky.
6. Clarinda Jane Lykins (b) 12/10/1839 Morgan Co., Ky.
7. Joshua W. Lykins (b) 11/2/1841 Morgan Co., Ky.
8. Joseph Carter (Judge) Lykins (b) 4/27/1843 Morgan Co., Ky.
9. DUDLEY CURL LYKINS (b) 2/4/1845 Morgan Co., Ky.
10. Milton John Lykins (b) 12/24/1847 Morgan Co., Ky.
11. Arzelda "Angeline" Lykins (b) 10/24/1849 Morgan Co., KY.

Likens, Lykens family continued:

I am 3rd cousin 3 times removed to Peter D. Lykins. Starting with me:

1. Martha Sue Likens (b) 11/4/1952 Barren Co., Ky. married 1st 5/27/1968 Barren Co., Ky. to James Howard Vaughn (b) 2/12/1949 Barren Co., Ky. Married 2nd 3/5/2001 to Rollin Thomas Faulkner, (b) 1/15/1929
2. John Preston Likens (b) 9/22/1929 Barren Co., Ky. married Ida Mae Smith (b) 7/6/1932 Allen Co., Ky. d/o Athur Smith & Ila Mae Estes
3. John Franklin Harrison Likens (b) 8/11/1883 Clay Co., Tenn. (d) 5/5/1966 Barren Co., Ky. Married 9/19/1923 Barren Co., Ky. to Flossie Humes (b) 1/23/1907 Clay Co., Tenn. d/o William "Willie" Humes & Leolla "Ollie" Parsley
4. Benjamin Franklin Likens (b) 4/30/1852 White Co., Tenn. (d) 12/24/1932 Macon Co., Tenn. Married 3/18/1877 Clay Co., Tenn. To Elizabeth Katherine "Bettie" Birdwell (b) 6/15/1855 Clay Co., Tenn. (d) 1/20/1938 Macon Co., Tenn. d/o Alexander Birdwell & Nancy Condra
5. James Jonas Likens (b) abt. 1817 Clay Co., Tenn. (d) bet. 1880-1900 Married 10/12/1836 Rhea Co., Tenn. to Luvenia Serrena "Rena" Jennings (b) abt. 1821 Tenn. (d) bet. 1880-1900 Tenn. 6. William "Willie" Lykins (b) 1765 (d) aft. 1819 Married bef. 2/6/1804 Va. to Ruth Elizabeth Hayes
7. Jonas Lykins (b) 1/1/1732 Berks Co., Pa. (d) 10/1804 Frederick Co., Va. Married 10/24/1757 Berks Co., Pa. to Rebeckah Collsen (b) abt. 1735 Pa. (d) abt. 1819 d/o Henry Collsen & ???

This Jonas is a brother to Marcus "Mark" Lykins (b) bet. 1735-1744 that is the father of William S. Lykins (b) abt. 1766 that is the father of David "Stick Grand Daddy" Lykins (b) 7/13/1791 (This is the father of Peter Dial Lykins)

A Tale of Two Nancys

Contributed by Charles R. Arterburn (crart02@yahoo.com).

Davy Crockett affectionately named his, "Old Betsy." Daniel Boone confidently dubbed his "Ticklicker," and claimed he could lick a tick off a bear's nose with his trusted Pennsylvania-Kentucky long rifle. Boone's friend and fellow longhunter, Kasper Mansker (1749-1821)—my great uncle a few generations back—called his favorite rifle, "Nancy." No one seems to know the reason why. There weren't any Nancy's in his family. Perhaps it was the name of his first beloved. Mansker would later marry Elizabeth White, but they would have no children.

Kasper Mansker was equally noted for his marksmanship, and like Boone, made his living as a longhunter and trapper before settling down at Mansker's Station, on Mansker's Creek, near present-day Nashville. (The fort complete with interpreters has been recreated at the Frontier Life Center, Moss-Wright Park, near Rivergate Mall, in Goodlettsville, TN.) Mansker was an old friend of Andrew and Rachel Jackson, and is considered by many to be Tennessee's equivalent to Daniel Boone. (Kasper Mansker appears as a minor character in Charlton Heston's classic movie, "The President's Lady.") Kasper Mansker hunted and trapped widely throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, both alone and in parties that included Isaac Bledsoe and the Skaggs brothers. The Gaspar River in south central Kentucky is believed to have been named for him. The Tennessee

A Tale of Two Nancy's, continued:

Historical Quarterly (v. XXX, n. 2, 1971) records an unusual event that occurred once while Mansker and Boone were both longhunting:

“While in Kentucky, Mansker had a chance meeting with Daniel Boone, whom he had first met on the southwest Virginia border a few years earlier. The encounter came near the Big Barren River where Mansker thought he was hunting alone when he heard a strange sound ahead. Advancing cautiously, he found ‘a man bare-headed, stretched flat upon his back on a deerskin, singing at the top of his voice.’ [It] was Daniel Boone.”

My direct ancestor was John Mansker (1763-1813), Kasper's nephew. Born in Pennsylvania, John had been a drummer boy during the American Revolutionary War, and also later served in Kentucky's early militia. The Mansker Chronicles (<http://mansker.org/>) gives the following account:

“By October 1791, General Arthur St. Clair was leading another expeditionary force from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to what is present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was ambushed by a superior Native American force. In the attack he lost 890 men, 30 women and an unknown amount of supplies and provisions.

“John Mansker was one of the members of the militia that accompanied St. Clair. John was wounded in the battle, and somehow managed to make his way several hundred miles to the south, to Mansker Station, Tennessee, to the home of his uncle, Kasper Mansker, where he appears to have spent the winter recuperating.

“By May 1792, he apparently had recovered enough to be married. In Jefferson County, Kentucky, on the 15th of May, a bond was posted for the marriage of John Mansco and Margaret (Peggy) Robinson, daughter of William Robinson.”

John and Peggy Mansker first lived on Beargrass Creek near the Falls of the Ohio when their daughter, Nancy, was born in February, 1793. The memory of an incident that occurred when Nancy was a child has been preserved by one of her descendants:

“When she was 8, Nancy took the old horse to graze out in the woods, in autumn time. She kept wandering farther and farther away until she became lost. After sundown, she made a bed of leaves near the horse, and cried herself to sleep. Family and friends searched for her until sunup, when they found her sleeping and the old horse patiently waiting nearby. She told her parents that she could hear panthers screaming [during the night] but none came near.”

John and Peggy moved their family to Illinois, on the Mississippi River, about 1801. How William Payne (1783-1839) came to be in Illinois remains unclear, but eventually he met and married Nancy Mansker there. Soon after their son Benjamin Payne (1821-1893) was born, William and Nancy moved to southwestern Barren County and settled on a branch of Peter's Creek (now Defeated Creek), to be near his siblings' families and his father, Benjamin (1750-1832). The home later built by their son Benjamin (1821-1893) still stands alongside that branch, on the Antioch-Tracy Road, and just down the road from where William and Nancy once lived. There is a family cemetery atop the hill behind the house.

A Tale of Two Nancy's, continued:

No family tradition exists about how Nancy Mansker Payne (1793-1871) was named, but it's tempting to think that her father, John, might have had his uncle Kasper's favorite rifle in mind, especially since her birth occurred so recently after his adventure at Mansker's Station!

BOOK OFFERINGS

At Last! A New Barren County Cemetery Book! New and Unrecorded Cemeteries and Burials in Barren Co., KY. Available Nov. 1, 2006. Contains 177 new and previously unpublished cemeteries located mostly in Barren Co., KY. Also contains approximately 7000 new or unrecorded burials in existing and destroyed cemeteries, some of them quite old. This book is a result of many years work; traveling many miles, some of it on foot or horseback; many hours spent researching funeral home records, newspapers from 1874 to 1940, family histories, death certificates, published obituaries, scrapbooks, court house records, and personal knowledge of family members. Very few, if any, of these burials are included in "Barren County, KY Cemetery Records", except in a section after each cemetery, labeled Corrections and Dates. These are usually dates not shown in the BCKCR.

There are three sections: (1) New and Unrecorded Cemeteries (2) Additions and corrections to cemeteries shown in BCKCR (3) Unknown Cemeteries - cemeteries that have been mentioned but have not been located. Sometimes included are interesting tidbits concerning the deceased: parents, spouse, cause of death, etc. and several articles from old newspapers containing interesting material about the deceased. Burials since 1992 of local funeral homes, and newspaper obituaries are also listed.

The book consists of 319 pages, including a 76-page full name index. It is in a nice, sturdy three-ring binder with title that will allow for later additions. It does NOT include GLASGOW MUNICIPAL CEMETERY and GLASGOW MEMORIAL GARDENS. These have been published by Gorin Genealogical Publishing and may be ordered from her. See below for information on this book. Cost is \$35.00 + \$5.00 postage for priority mail, or \$3.00 for media mail. Ky. residents add \$2.10 sales tax. Order from: Martha P. Harrison, 1786 Capital Hill Church Road, Fountain Run, Ky 42133. For questions contact me at: marty@scstrc.com or (270)434 2016

BARREN CO KENTUCKY UNRECORDED BURIALS, Annotated. This compliment book to Martha P. Harrison's book above contains over 6,000 unrecorded burials in Glasgow Municipal and Happy Valley Memorial Gardens in Glasgow plus those from Barren County buried out of county and cremations. Dates range from the late 1800's through May of 2006. It contains additions and corrections to the Barren County Kentucky Cemetery Records book. Additional information on many include, when possible, spouse's names, parents' names, military service, fraternal organizations, some causes of death and some biographical. Also contains a large list of out of county cemeteries where Barren Countians are buried with location when known. Sources include the records of Hatcher and Saddler Funeral Home, A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home, records from Glasgow Municipal Cemetery, death certificates, newspapers, burial permits, etc. 15,000 names in full-name index. 301 pages, \$35.00 + \$5.00 postage for priority mail or \$3.00 for media mail. KY residents please add \$2.10 sales tax. Order from Gorin Genealogical Publishing, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow KY 42141-3409. For questions contact Sandi Gorin at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com or 270-651-9114.

Book Offerings continued:

Elzia and Elizabeth Douglass Arterburn of Monroe County, Kentucky, by Charles Arterburn, 900 K-B Lane London, KY 40741 (crart02@yahoo.com). This is the story of Elzia and Elizabeth Douglass ARTERBURN of Monroe Co, drawn from many sources - deeds, wills, marriage records, Methodist Church records, etc and obtained from the KY Methodist Heritage Center, Thomas D Clark Center for Kentucky History, Research Library of the SAR, University of Kentucky Libraries and The William B Harlin Memorial Library in Tompkinsville. Topics include On the Waters of Indian Creek, Methodist Love and Charity, Personal Glimpses of Elzia and Elizabeth, the Crisis and Tragedy of War, Aftermath and the Struggle For Unity, Gone but Not Forgotten, Notes, Bibliography, Appendix and Index. The book traces from Peter and Sarah Arterburn's son James who migrated to Washington Co TN about 1850 and their son Elzia who married Elizabeth Douglass Arterburn and came to Monroe Co about 1833. Footnotes are covered in the Notes section and include entire deeds, wills or historical citation and the location where found. If you are an Arterburn descendant, you might want to contact Charles about this book; it is extremely well done. The price is \$25.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling; KY residents please add 6% sales tax.

BOOK DONATIONS

Mizell Family History in America, 3rd Edition, has been donated to the Society by David Mizell of St. Louis, Mo. The book has been placed at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center with thanks to the author.

BARREN COUNTY LAND GRANTS CONTINUED

Last Name, First Name, Acreage, Book Recorded, Survey Date, Property Location

Ragan Elizabeth	120	20	10-27-1807	Peter Creek
Ragland David	52	20	11-25-1846	Trace Creek
Ragland Jno	90	10	5-17-1807	R__
Ragsdell David	162	9	8-27-1799	S Fk Beaver Creek
Ralston Andrew	40	G-2	4- 8-1835	None
Ralston John M	11	61	4- 7-1860	None
Ralston Matilda	300	5	3-25-1839	Sinking Creek
Ralston William	25	B	10-11-1816	s__
Ralston Wm	382	10	10-27-1807	Green River
Ralston Wm	200	26	10-30-1817	None
Ramey Samuel	6	90	12-20-1872	Island Beaver Creek
Randle Joseph	350	9	3-19-1805	Long Creek
Randle Thos	151	9	12- 1-1804	Big R
Rankin James	132	14	12-14-1810	Coles Creek
Ratliff Margaret	100	R	12-16-1823	s__
Ratliff Margaret & Other	33	G	6-28-1820	None
Ratliff Stephen	11	C	5-16-1817	None
Rattle Alexander	239	18	10-15-1807	None
Ray Daniel	40	E	4-11-1818	Big R
Ray John	26	A	11-30-1815	Peters Creek
Ray John	200	E	1-13-1819	Peters Creek

Barren County Land Grants continued:

Ray Thomas	217 1/2	23	10-18-1807	W Fk Little R
Reace Jno	200	20	3- 1-1804	Big Valley
Read John	135	12	12-21-1844	Wolf Lick Br
Redman Abraham	50	E	2-23-1818	E Fk Big
Redman John Sr	50	E	3-22-1818	E Fk Big
Reed B G	100	K	5-29-1822	[S]xxx[ags] Creek
Reed Horman	200	8	8-27-1799	Big R
Reed Horman	27	14	3-26-1812	None
Reed Nathan	50	H	2- 2-1820	None
Renfro B C	2	96	9-14-1870	Skeggs Creek
Renfro Robert A	18	30	1-23-1850	Dry Creek
Renfroe John	16	H	10- 4-1820	Scages Creek
Renfrow Isaac	55	A	5- 5-1816	Scages Creek
Renick Thos	200	13	8-12-1799	Falling Timber Fk Beaver Creek
Renick William	350	D	3-27-1818	None
Renick Wm	200	17	8- 9-1799	None
Renick Wm (Little)	60	17	8-13-1800	None
Renick Wm (Little)	40	17	8-13-1800	None
Rennick Harry	200	F	3-22-1819	None
Rennick Henry	3	23	7-27-1813	Salt Peter Cave
Rennick James	200	23	8-27-1799	Swearengers Creek
Rennick James	175	23	8-27-1799	Beaver Creek
Rennick Samuel	69	13	8- 2-1800	None
Rennick Samuel	68	20	8-12-1800	Blue Lick Spring
Rennick Wm	122	21	8-16-1799	Beaver Creek
Rennick Wm	100	21	8-10-1799	None
Rennick Wm	200	21	8-16-1799	Beaver Creek
Reynold Robt	390	16	5-21-1845	None
Reynolds James	50	F	11- 7-1818	Fk Little R
Reynolds Jonathan	6	73	1-20-1868	None
Reynolds Wm	30	11	6-24-1843	Green River
Rhea James	220	17	4- 7-1805	None
Richardson Wm	59	7	3-15-1800	Green River
Richey Samuel	150	Q	7- 9-1825	M Fk Little R
Rigdon Francis M	11	47	7-30-1856	Dry Creek
Rigdon Wm	46	47	5- 1-1856	Trace Creek
Roads Jno	194	22	12-10-1817	Sinking Creek
Roark Reubin	100	8	9-29-1807	Puncheon Camp Creek
Roark William	300	B	5-29-1816	Punching Camp
Roark Wm	80	8	9-29-1807	Puncheon Camp Creek
Robards Jno	108	9	6- 1-1807	Hungry Creek
Roberts D	6	2	10- 8-1837	None
Robertson A J & W W	13	45	7-24-1855	W Fk Little R
Robertson Jno	78	10	6-18-1805	None
Robertson Jno	100	20	10-19-1815	Skeggs Creek
Robertson Laura Ann	2 1/7	32	1-27-1850	None
Robinson Jno	200	9	8-28-1799	E Fk Big R
Rodes Wm G	200	62	3- 7-1861	Sinking Creek
Rodgens Stephen	75	D	9-10-1818	None

Barren County Land Grants continued:

Rodgers Jno	200	24	3- 1-1804	Caney Fk Peter Creek
Rogers Bird	30	23	9- 9-1816	None
Rogers Edmond	120	E	2-16-1819	Peters Creek
Rogers Edmond	38	E	2-16-1819	Peters Creek
Rogers Edmond	250	T	5- 1-1825	S Fk Little R
Rogers Edmund	38	M-2	7- 2-1837	Glovers Creek
Rogers Elizabeth	279	K	4-25-1822	None
Rogers Jesse	50	29	11- 7-1834	None
Rogers Jno	100	26	8- 8-1806	Caney Fk Peter Creek
Rogers John	25	D	12-31-1816	Peters Creek
Rogers John T	40	61	7- 9-1860	Philips Br R
Rogers William	31	C	9-10-1816	Peters Creek
Rogers William	19	C	9- 9-1816	Caney Fk
Roundtree Dudley	50	A	1- 3-1816	Near Green River
Roundtree Dudley	178	A	1- 3-1816	Green River
Roundtree Dudley	22	A	1- 9-1816	Green River
Roundtree Dudly	200	15	9- 5-1804	None
Roundtree Dudly	200	1 6	11-28-1804	None
Roundtree Nathaniel	202	1/5 5	10-27-1807	Green River
Rountree Dudly	100	19	9-21-1815	Green River
Rountree Dudly	20	20	11-27-1815	None
Rountree Dudly	200	22	4-14-1815	None
Rountree Dudly	4	23	1-14-1818	None
Rountree Dudly Jr	200	19	1-11-1816	Green River
Rountree Dudty	400	23	9-26-1807	Green River
Rountree Henry	100	1	8-29-1799	Water Green River
Rountree Henry	200	9	7- 8-1800	Large Sinkhole Sp
Rountree Henry	100	18	7- 8-1800	None
Rountree Henry	400	18	10-22-1814	Green River
Rountree Samuel	200	3	8-31-1799	Little Barren
Rountree Samuel	176	23	8- 8-1799	None
Rousey Thos	400	17	3-11-1806	Falling Timber Creek
Runman Barefoot	50	E	2- 7-1819	Little Barren
Runyan Barefoot	195	18	10-18-1807	None
Runyon Fruman	50	E	2- 5-1819	Runnans' Creek
Runyon Joseph S	100	23	9- 8-1847	Little R
Rush Benj	40	7	3-18-1808	Sulphur Creek
Rush James	223	1	12-16-1803	Mill Creek
Rush Jno	124	10	8-25-1807	Long Creek
Russell Buckner	25	B	1- 8-1816	Fk
Russell Buckner	200	12	10-19-1804	Fk Big R
Russell James	50	M	12-19-1822	None
Russell James	200	16	3-29-1805	Glovers Creek
Russell John	50	B-2	5-10-1830	Trace Creek
Russell Joseph	20	16	9-27-1813	E Fk Big R
Russell Wm Sr	100	29	2-24-1834	Sinking Creek

To be continued Winter issue.

JOHN BALDWIN, VAGRANT

"State of Kentucky Barren County Sct. Whereas information hath this day been given to me William T. BUSH an acting justice of the peace by Jesse SANDERS of said county that John BALDWIN of said county is in his opinion a vagrant and that he does not betake himself to no honest calling, neither has he visible means of support; that his wife and children are dependent on the bounty of the neighbours for maintainance.

"These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth aforesaid to command you the sheriff or constable of said County to take said John BALDWIN and bring him before me or some other justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand this 8th July 1812. /s/ Wm T. Bush, J P

"Summons for the Commonwealth: Jeremiah Everett, Wm Pickett, Saml Everett

"We Thomas DICKINSON and William T BUSH being Two of the acting Justices of the peace in and for the County of Barren. To Whom the Within Warrant hath this day been returned and a full and Clear investigation of the Charges aledged therein It is our opinion that the aforesaid named John BALDING [sic] is Guilty or comes compleatly under the Warrant Act. Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of July 1812. /s/ Thomas DICKINSON, J.P.

"William Pickett a Witness in Behalf of the Commonwealth claims one days attendance Which is allowed. /s/ Wm T. Bush.

Outside:

"The within executed on the within named BALDWIN and the within named Witnesses. /s/ Edmd HALL, S.

"Commonwealth agst BALDWIN. July 1812.

"We of the Jury find John BALDWIN not Guilty. /s/ John O MORRISON."

Events recorded 28 Oct 1954 include:

SOLDIERS IN MONROE COUNTY, KY

Courtesy Tompkinsville Times Reprint of 8 OCT 1954.

Missing Soldier: Mr & Mrs Glen TOOLEY were notified by the War Department that their son, Airman 1/C Earl F TOOLEY was missing in action. He was on a routine mission from Rome Italy to Lyon, France. 21 people were aboard this transport. He has been station at Manton AFB in England for past 2 years; in the service for 2 1/2 yrs. A 2nd telegram received by the family Wednesday read that the search conducted for their son was negative. They were searching over water and land by 3 American and 4 British vessels and 34 aircraft carriers; local weather was favorable for the search in the mountainous region.

Inductee Orders Korean War:

The following inductees are to report Nov 8, 1954:

Soldiers in Monroe Co Wars continued:

Johnie Newman GERALDS, Harold Cornell PEDIGO, Marcus D SHERFEY, Jr, Samuel Keith SMITH. The following are to report to Louisville on Nov 24th for their physical exam: Macio TOOLEY, Edmond Thomas PARSLEY, William Fred JOHNSON, Leonard Reed DOWNING, Archie KILMON, G B KEY, Earl Lawrence CRAIG, Ira Amos KEY, Claude Payne CARTER, J B BLANKENSHIP, Harvey Denton MURLEY, James Douglas TOOLEY, Richard McMILLIN, Ralph Matchette CURTIS, Cleedas Hoover HAMMER, Erskin D TURNER, Tommie Eagle B HAGAN, George Mervin MARSHALL, Lester Cortez HARLIN and Rex FORD.

World War II Fatalities from Monroe Co:

The following men from Monroe Co lost their lives during WW II: Robert ARNETT, Lynn BARTLEY, Lonnie BIRGE, Carlos BLANKENSHIP, Fred BROWN, Creed CARTER, Raymond D CARTER, Carson S COFFELT, Junior COLSON, Glenn CONDRA, Drewie Edward CROSS, Jessie Alvis DENHAM, Ervin EMMERT, Chester GEE, Lynn GERALDS, Ernest C GRIMSLEY, Paul GRINESTAFF, Roy W HAGAN, Alden HAMMER, Maxey HARLAN, Jessie J HAYNIE, Garland HOLLINSWORTH, M E ISENBERG, Carl JONES, Reuben JONES, Elmer JORDAN, Jessie J KEITH, Millard S KING, Dennis KINGERY, Cordell LUNDY, Jack PAGE, Elmer PLANT, James L POLAND, Cass Thomas PROFFITT, Dennis PROFFITT, Evans PROFFITT, Clarence RHOTEN, Louis RICH, Ray RUSSELL, James W SAVAGE, Daniel Edward SHERFEY, Russell SHOOPMAN, Faye SHORT, William H SMALLING, Dumas L SMITH, John L SMITH, Willie Ray STEPHENS, Maurice THOMPSON, Delmas M TOOLEY, Warren F TOOLEY, Fonis C TURNER, Selbia TURNER, Wayne TURNER, Hascal WELCH, Allie C WHEAT, Oville WILLIAMS, Fred L WRIGHT.

World War I Monroe Co Fatalities:

The following Monroe Co men lost their lives during WWI: Herschel J BELCHER, Walter L CLEMONS, Lessi BRAY, James H CHISM, Walter CLEMONS, Leslie L COOK, William G DOWNING, Edgar R EMMERT, Joseph C FERGUSON, Ed B HALL, Reubon O KING, Virgil POLAND, Ottie J PROFFITT, Wilson SPROWL, Clint TOOLEY, Oscar E TURNER, Howard WALKER.

TOP 20 LESSONS GENEALOGISTS NEED TO KNOW
VERIFY, VERIFY, VERIFY

From the Editor.

For a few issues, I will be presenting an extensive look at the art of genealogy that was compiled and presented by Barry J. Ewell of Riverton, UT (bj57barry@msn.com) at a Family History and Genealogy Conference on August 1-4, 2006. All credit is to Barry, he has graciously consented to allow me to use this data for KYRESEARCH on line and in "Traces". Hopefully, a fresh look at these lessons might help you as a researcher, whether you are a seasoned genealogist or have just dipped your toes in the water of tracing your family tree. Please do not use any of this information for profit; you may print off copies for your own use but I want to honor Barry's graciousness by not having the material used in any way for profit or sale.

The material presented herein is based from a 10-question survey that Barry developed and sent to 1,000 randomly selected genealogists in April. I was honored to be asked to

Top 20 Lessons continued:

participate; 257 individuals replied. Answers were tabulated and the 20 Top Lessons Genealogists Need To Know was the result. I will not include here the steps that Barry used but instead will start with the topics. This is presented in an outline form and the only things I will not include what ranking the topic had.

#1 VERIFY, VERIFY, VERIFY

1. Always verify. Is there a time when you don't need to verify the genealogy you receive from the IGI, Ancestry.com, or CD? NO.

You can go to almost any internet search engine today and within a few minutes find hundreds of questionable facts. I've seen births in Florida in the 1600's and in Utah in the early 1800's. I've see mothers who gave birth to children at the age of 5 and 22 year old grandfathers. It's frustrating to say the least.

I remember my first year as a genealogist. How excited I was to go out to and download all the genealogy files I could find. Through the years I have found critical errors in what I downloaded. It often appears that genealogists wanted so desperately to extend the line or make a connection that they jumped to conclusions in their research which caused other genealogists to research someone else's family lines. Often the answers they were looking for were right before their eyes. The following are a few examples of experiences that other genealogists shared in the survey.

"Verifying everything for myself. I once used someone else's info and there was a huge mistake that cost me about a year of work."

"Great Granddads marriage certificate had wrong occupation details on it which caused me no end of problems with my searching."

"Family myths are just that, myths unless you check and double-check. I was lead to believe that my father's family was from Suffolk county in England. Everyone swore that this was right. It took me 5 years and a trip to Utah to find out that they were not right. In fact, the family was from the county of Essex."

"I do not automatically accept a version of ancestry from another person - I check everything out because people sometimes will create their ancestries to fit their own conceptions. When creating a family history, make it a masterpiece of accuracy. Inaccurate information will lead you away from where you want to go."

"Make no assumptions. The family has always stated that my mother's family was from Germany because of the heavy accent. However, in North Carolina, an Irish or Scottish accent could also have been considered "heavy" as could Welsh. Don't discount anything until you've proven it can't be."

"I learned sometime ago after receiving a family CD from a genealogy company that the information was incorrect on the family line. I called the company and found that they never asked the person if all their information was documented. Today, the new genealogist seems to relay on information over the internet."

Top 20 Lessons continued:

“Not to assume something is correct. This is a real time waster. I spent a lot of time seeking my great-grandfather who supposedly died in South Africa when in reality, he died at his home in Scotland. I have many examples of wasting time - now I'm almost too skeptical. Anyway, nothing should be taken at face value. Humans make errors.”

“Don't believe everything you read, adopt a” show me” attitude. I'd heard for years that there was a fire in the Martin County Courthouse (North Carolina) and all records were destroyed. I visited the courthouse and was informed that wasn't the case. Yes, there had been a small fire that damaged a few land records, but that was it.”

2. Use your Genealogy software to help find questionable data. Source: “Are You A ‘Trash Genealogist’?” <http://www.ancestry.com/columns/eastman/eastJune08-98.htm#are>.

Use the "sanity checks" built into the better genealogy programs! The exact name of this feature may vary from one program to another, but all the better genealogy programs have the capability to find suspicious data within a database. These built-in quality checks will quickly identify questionable data, such as very young girls or elderly women giving birth. If your program identifies such data, examine the evidence closely. Do you really believe it? And do you really want to put that information on the World Wide Web or on some genealogy CD-ROM with your name listed as the person who supplied this questionable data?

Verifying Online Genealogy Sources. Source: “Five Steps to Verifying Online Genealogy Sources” <http://genealogy.about.com/od/basics/a/verifying.htm>

Step One: Search for the Source Whether it's a personal web page or a subscription genealogy database, all online data should include a list of sources. The key word here is should. You will find many resources that don't. Once you find a record of your great, great grandfather online, however, the first step is to try and locate the source of that information.

1. Look for source citations and references - often noted as footnotes at the bottom of the page, or at the end (last page) of the publication.

2. Check for notes or comments.

3. Click on the link to "about this database" when searching a public database. (Ancestry.com, Genealogy.com and FamilySearch.com, for example, include sources for most of their databases.)

4. Email the contributor of the data, whether it be the compiler of a database or the author of a personal family tree, and politely ask for their source information. Many researchers are wary of publishing source citations online (afraid that others will "steal" the credit to their hard-earned research), but may be willing to share them with you privately.

Step Two: Track Down the Referenced Source Unless the web site or database includes digital images of the actual source, the next step is to track down the cited source for yourself.

1. If the source of the information is a genealogy or history book, then you may find a library in the associated location that has a copy and is willing to provide photocopies for a small fee.

Top 20 Lessons, continued:

2. If the source is a microfilm record, then it's a good bet that the Family History Library has it. To search the FHL's online catalog, click on Library, then Family History Library Catalog. Use the place search for the town or county to bring up the library's records for that locality. Listed records can then be borrowed and viewed through your local Family History Center.

3. If the source is an online database or web site, then go back to step #1 and see if you can track down a listed source for that site's information.

Step Three: Search for a Possible Source When the database, web site or contributor doesn't provide the source, it's time to be a detective. Ask yourself what type of record might have supplied the information you have found. If it's an exact date of birth, then the source is most likely a birth certificate or tombstone inscription. If it is an approximate year of birth, then it may have come from a census record or marriage record. Even without a reference, the online data may provide enough clues to a time period and/or location to help you find the source yourself.

Step Four: Evaluate the Source While there are a growing number of internet databases which provide access to scanned images of original documents, the vast majority of genealogy information on the web comes from derivative sources - records which have been derived (copied, abstracted, transcribed, or summarized) from previously existing, original sources. Understanding the difference between these different types of sources will help you best assess how to verify the information that you find.

1. Does the data come from a primary source? These sources, created at or close to the time of the event by someone with personal knowledge of the event (i.e. a birth date provided by the family doctor for the birth certificate).

2. A significant amount of time after an event occurred or by a person who was not present at the event (i.e. a birth date listed on a death certificate by the daughter of the deceased). Primary evidence usually carries more weight than secondary evidence.

3. How close to the original record is your information source? If it is a photocopy, digital copy or microfilm copy of the original source, then it is likely to be a valid representation. Compiled records -- including abstracts, transcriptions, indexes, and published family histories -- are more likely to have missing information or transcription errors. Information from these types of derivative sources should be further traced back to the original source.

Step Five: Resolve Conflicts You've found a birth date online, checked out the original source and everything looks good. Yet, the date conflicts with other sources you've found for your ancestor. Does this mean that the new data is unreliable? Not necessarily. It just means that you now need to re-evaluate each piece of evidence in terms of its likelihood to be accurate, the reason it was created in the first place, and its corroboration with other evidence.

1. How many steps is the data from the original source? A database on Ancestry.com that is derived from a published book, which itself was compiled from original records means that the database on Ancestry is two steps away from the original source. Each additional step increases the likelihood of errors.

2. When was the event recorded? Information recorded closer to the time of the event is more likely to be accurate.

Top 20 Lessons, continued:

3. Did any time elapse between the event and the creation of the record that relates its details? Family bible entries may have been made at one sitting, rather than at the time of the actual events. A tombstone may have been placed on the grave of an ancestor years after their death. A delayed birth record may have been issued dozens of years after the actual birth.

4. Does the document appear altered in any way? Different handwriting may mean that information was added after the fact. Digital photos may have been edited. It's not a normal occurrence, but it does happen.

5. What do others say about the source? If it is a published book or database rather than an original record, use an internet search engine to see if anyone else has used or commented on that particular source. This is an especially good way to pinpoint sources which have a large number of errors or inconsistencies.

One last tip - just because a source is published online by a reputable organization or corporation doesn't mean that the source itself has been verified. The accuracy of any database is, at its best, only as good as the original data source. Conversely, just because a fact appears on a Geocities personal page or the LDS Ancestral file, doesn't mean that it is more likely to be inaccurate. The validity of such information is largely dependent upon the care and skill of the researcher, and there are many excellent genealogists publishing their research online.

PART II – DOCUMENT YOUR SOURCES and CHECK MULTIPLE SOURCES

#2 Document Your Sources

1. Do it right the first time! Whether the source is a newspaper, journal, court record, personal interview, letter, or church record, write everything down while you still have the source in your hands.

2. Sources you can rely on. No one has a perfect memory, and some sources will have worse memories than others. The only source you can rely on is an "official" one; birth, marriage, death documents, and other confirmable databases and indices. Even if information came from a relative, list their name. You want to stay as accurate as is possible, and leave a clear trail for others to follow. Not only will you know you have proof of your information, but others you share the information with will know it is factual, not just speculation.

3. Sources establish credibility. Many genealogists responding to the survey pointed out that unless we are able to tell others where we obtain the information all we are sharing is our opinion. Citing sources is essential to establishing credibility. If we have done a good job with our research, we can give others the ability to broaden and build upon the research already done and not have the same work rechecked over and over again.

4. Write legibly. If you write any information, write legibly. It doesn't pay to hurry and then not be able to read your own hand writing later. Where possible I try to always get a photocopy or a photo of the key information I am capturing and then enter it into my genealogical program or record database.

Top 20 Lessons, continued:

5. Checking sources allow for verification. Checking sources allows verification of spelling, dating, reporting variations, and leads to more information. Relying on the expertise of others helps save time and energy. Create and maintain a record of what resource was checked, so that you don't waste time later. Likewise, some sources (books, newspapers, etc.) might be found at only a few locations. Include where these were in case you need to glean them again.

6. How valuable is your time? Genealogists told experiences where they tried to pick up the trail of research from undocumented records and spent weeks, months, even years searching for the next clue only to find out that data entered was incorrect.

7. Six elements of a good source citation. The six elements of a good source citation include:

1. Author
2. Title
3. Publisher's name and location
4. Publication date
5. Location of the source and identifying information (library or archive where you found the information and its call number)
6. Specific information for the piece of data you found (page number, line number)

3 Check Multiple Sources

Use multiple sources to correlate. Never take anything at face value. Finding your ancestor's name does not guarantee that you've found the right ancestor. Remember that nothing is truly fact until you can back it up using more than one resource.

1. Learn what resources contain needed information and where they're located. Learn what resources contain the needed data to further the research (or to document data), and where it is available - library (public, college, private, governmental). Census, the soundex, birth, marriage, divorce, death, probate, land, school, military, fraternal, and obituaries are all records that can contain similar data - names, dates, places, family structure, and names of family members. Some might be easily found and available. Others might require travel costs or other fees. Start with the closest and most economically available record.

2. Searching multiple sources reveals existence of family members. Searching multiple resources often reveal family relationships and personal information that when viewed collectively provide a more complete picture of the family and its members. One example as told by one respondent: "When I go to cemeteries, I always take a camera and tape recorder. I have found many times where there are graves of children who may have only lived a few days or months and were never listed in census records or perhaps other family members did not know of or forgot about. Sometimes the child will be buried by parents, but not listed in these records and visiting the cemeteries is the only way you would know of their existence.

3. Census records are not always correct. Census information is good for tracking ancestors and finding out birth order, but census information is not always correct. One respondent wrote: "My grandfather had always been called Walter and the census lists him as Walter but his name is William Walter. I didn't find this out until I found his obituary. Thus the need for multiple sources."

Top 20 Lessons, continued:

Ancestors can be missed on a census or have names misspelled. The enumerator either walked or road horseback and if someone wasn't home, they may not have returned. Thus ancestors can be missing from a census. Ancestors could easily have their names misspelled.

4. Don't forget the help/knowledge of others. There are more resources than the usual immigration, census, and church records. Communication with real people is the key. My research would have been impossible without the help of an interested person in the ancestral country who contacted officials, who in turn located much information from the early 19th century outside of the usual sources (school records, county and court records).

To be continued Winter 2006 issue.

WILLIAM JOHNSON MURDER – SEEKING INFORMATION

Your Editor is seeking information on a murder. The victim was William Johnson who lived at Park, KY. The date of the murder was April 22, 1875. I am seeking the name of the murderer, where the murder took place, reason for the murder and the possible murder of the individual who killed William Johnson. The known facts are:

William Johnson was born 12 March 1849; he was married to Josephine Creel/Creal who was born 13 June 1853, died 9 July 1876.

William was the son of Jonathan Johnson who was shown on the 1870 Metcalfe County KY census, born March 1802, died 10 Jan 1893. He was married to Emily Yates Johnson who was born 29 Jan 1810 and died 3 May 1900.

William and Josephine had three children; her will is on file in Metcalfe Co, Will Book 1, p. 25.

The late Governor Louie Nunn knew about the murder and was planning on dictating this information to one of his relatives in Edmonton, but he moved from Park and then died. Governor Nunn's sister lives in the house where William Johnson bled to death and supposedly the blood stains are still visible.

Since Park KY is located at the junction of Barren, Metcalfe and Hart Counties, I have been unable to locate any records to date or any family member who still has memories of the murder. It is not known in Metcalfe County and with the transfer of all Circuit Court records up to the 1980's in Barren and other counties, I cannot check for any trial information.

If you have heard anything about this murder's details, I would appreciate your contacting me at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com, or writing me at 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow KY 42141-3409.

A Few Forgotten Churches

Most of us have heard of the larger churches in Barren County, but there were many little congregations whose records have disappeared from time. Some have changed names over the years and when looking for the old names, nothing can be found. Listed below are some of the

A Few Forgotten Churches continued:

lesser known churches. If the readers have further information, please contact the Editor. Information taken from Barren County KY Index of Churches 1799- to Early 1900's by Sandi Gorin.

Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church. Only one record found in 1831, James Murrell donated land.

Bird's Schoolhouse Presbyterian Church. Referenced by Franklin Gorin in Times of Long Ago. No other information found.

Blue Spring Church – Black. One reference in 1877/1878.

Cave Springs Reformed Church – Black. 1881 is the only citation; Scott Edmunds gave land, located in the Buck Creek area.

Cedar Hill Christian Church. Two references in 1907, 1808, located near Glovers Creek.

District #26 Church & School – Black. One reference in 1887, one in 1892; on Columbia Road in Glasgow.

Dry Fork Baptist Church. One deed in 1928, on the Jimtown Road – Peters Creek area.

Edmonton Meeting House – Metcalfe Co. Two citations, 1838 and 1921; in earliest days would have been in Barren Co – “near Edmonton”.

Foster Grove Church of Christ. One deed in 1922 “near Cave City”, land given by John Foster.

Glasgow Christian Church – Black. Referenced by Franklin Gorin in 1870; deeds in 1889 and 1890, “on back street in Glasgow”.

Grangerville Christian Church. One citation in 1893; “lot on Shobe Road”

Greenbrier Christian Church. Located 1 ½ miles south of Nobob, midway between Bradley graveyard and the Oak grove Baptist Church. No information.

Jacksonville Baptist Church. Citations in 1893 and 1917, W Taylor Miller donated land.

Latimer Meeting House. This church, according to Gorin, was on the north side of Beaver Creek above the Edmonton Road, near Mr. Latimer's. One minister was noted, Rev. Howe; supposedly had a large attendance.

Loving Spring Church: 1914, 1917; on the Glasgow Junction Road.

Loyal Church of Christ: Cited 1921, 1923; on Temple Hill Road.

Monroe Meeting House. Cited in 1845 and 1853; James Monroe donated land.

Mt. Edd Church & School. One deed in 1827; William Edmunds donated land.

A Few Forgotten Churches continued:

Mud Camp Baptist Church. Was already in existence in 1799; no other information found.

Presbyterian Church on St Mary's Court in Glasgow, 1949. The McQuown's donated land.

Rose Creek Methodist Episcopal Church. 1849 citation. In "Barren Co."

Sinking Fork Meeting House. No information.

Glasgow Church of God in Christ, Odd Fellow's Lodge, later on Mill at Common Street in Glasgow; 1942.

**A W - I - L - D
RIDE!!!!**

By Brandi Wilborn of Glasgow as told by Walter Wilborn of Glasgow, 1996. Broomsedge Chronicles, *Progress, Fall 1996*.

"I remember when I was about six or seven. This was in 1924 or 1925 and we lived in Nobob, Kentucky, at that time. My sister Mildred was about eight years old. Our mother, Maam (that's what we called her), sent us two to the local store to get some bread and bacon.

"Well, it wasn't so local to us. We had to walk three or four miles to get to this store. We walked and walked forever. We didn't have any shoes because we were too poor to buy them. We got to the store and bought some bread and bacon. We didn't have grocery bags back then, so we put the bread and bacon in a great big feedsack and dragged it on the ground. It was so heavy because we didn't get to the store very often and we stocked up on that bacon. "Well, here we were, two little kids dragging a feedsack full of groceries behind us. We are walking along, taking turns at dragging the feedsack. I started hearing a really peculiar sound. Mildred heard it too. We didn't know what it was, and we had never heard that sound before. It scared me so much that the hair on the back of my head started standing up. We scrambled to the top of a great big bank on the side of the dirt road. We were halfway up the bank when the sound was right near us. Mildred and I turned around and saw the strangest thing we had ever seen. A big black car was sitting there. The driver turned off his engine. The big black door swung open and out came a man dressed in black. Much to our surprise, it was Dr. Depp, the local doctor.

"Dr. Depp coaxed us down from the bank. We were wet and muddy and so was the bread and bacon. He offered us a ride in that big shiny car. Mildred and I got inside, and Dr. Depp shut the door. He then cranked that car, and away we went. I know my eyes were as wide as saucers. We saw some of our playmates while we were riding and we just waved at them. They were just as shocked as we had been. I think that they were a little jealous too. When we got home, Maam ran outside to meet us. Mildred and I got out of the car and both clung to Maam's legs. Maam thanked Dr. Depp for bringing us home, and we took the feedsack of bread and bacon inside.

"When Maam opened it up, she saw all the mud and dirt on the food. But she didn't get mad. She just washed it off and started to fix supper. A little dirt never hurt anybody. Pap, our father, soon came home with two possums. We had a big meal of possums and gravy and bread. We told him about our ride in that big car, and he just laughed. That was my first time ever seeing a car and riding in one."

BARREN COUNTY PHYSICIANS

Courtesy Barren County Heritage, South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, ©1980, Cecil E Goode and Woodford L. Gardner, Jr, Editors. (Available for sale from the society.) The Editor has added additional information from the 1860-1900 censuses and also added dentists, medical students and midwives from 1860-1900.

Franklin Gorin, in Times of Long Ago, stated that “The first physician was Dr. Isaac Baldwin, who came about 1800. There being no sickness, and he getting no practice, he removed to Bowling Green, and turned his attention to entering vacant lands.”

The following known physicians are listed below, with likely others who could have moved here after one census record and moved on before the next census was taken. They are listed in chronological order based on their date of birth. Ages taken from census records may be slightly incorrect until the 1900 census when the month and year of birth was shown.

Pre 1799: Isaac Baldwin

1795: George Rogers. Found 1850 census.

1800: C. J. Radford. Found 1850 census.

1802: W. D. Jourdan. Found 1850 census.

1804: Isaac Westerfield. Found 1850 census.

1804: John W. Beauchamp. Found 1850 census.

1804: Hudson Martin. 1880 census, Rocky Hill District #3, shown disabled, born VA

1808: William M. Burks. Found 1850 census

1811: William G. R(h)odes. Found 1850 census, 1860 census in District 1. 1870 census, Rocky Hill precinct. 1880 census, Rocky Hill Precinct.

1811: William Whitsell. Found 1850 Census

1812: Hudson Martin. Found 1850 census.

1812: Basil Wheat. Found 1850 census, 1860 census.

1814: Saml. T. Purcell. 1870 census, Glasgow precinct.

1815: James B. Thomas. 1860 census, City of Glasgow. 1870 census, Glasgow precinct.

1817: William White. Found 1850 census. 1879 census, Cave City precinct. Shown W. C. C. White on 1880 census, Cave City Magisterial District 2.

1817: William D. Thomas. Found 1850 census.

1817: George M. Page. Found 1850 census. 1860 census, District 2. 1870 census, Rocky Hill precinct.

1817: Newman Bell or Bell Newman. 1860 census, Glasgow, born VA.

1818: John C. Green. Found 1850 census, 1860 census.

1818: W. S. C. White. 1860 census, District 2.

Barren County physicians continued:

- 1819: Thomas Hord. Found 1850 census.
1819: Billingsley Newman. Found 1850 census.
- 1820: Edward M. Hatcher. Found 1850 census. 1860 census, District 2. 1870 Census, Cave City precinct.
1820: Samuel Garvin. Found 1850 census.
1820: Chastine C. Forbes. 1860 census, city of Glasgow.
- 1821: William B. Davidson. Found 1850 census.
1821: G. W. Mills. 1880 census, Roseville Precinct #9, born DC.
- 1822: Edmund Shackelford. Found 1850 census.
1822: B. F. Trabue. Graduate of Transylvania University, outstanding surgeon in Glasgow. On 1860 census, City of Glasgow. 1870 census, Glasgow precinct. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow.
1822: J. J. Jesson. 1870 census, Glasgow precinct. Born Logan Co KY. This likely J. J. Jepson
- 1823: Samuel T. Purcell. He also was a dentist, surveyor and cabinet maker as well as an Assistant Surgeon of the hospitals in Glasgow during the Civil War.
1823: James Parker. Found 1850 census.
1823: Thos. H. Hord. Found 1860 census, Glasgow, born VA.
1823: Samuel T. Purcell. Dentist, 1860 census, city of Glasgow. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, shown as physician. 1900 census, Green St, Glasgow, born Oct 1823.
- 1824: Joseph W. Hall. Found 1850 census. 1860 census, District 1.
1824: William Miller. Found 1850 census, 1860 census in District 1.
1824: Sam'l B. Young. 1870 census, Cave City precinct.
- 1825: V. C. Lasley. 1870 census, Hiseville precinct.
- 1826: John H. Delph. Found 1850 census.
1826: George W. Mills. Found 1850 census.
1826: Joseph Jeffries. Found 1850 census.
1826: John M. Roberts. Found 1850 census.
1826: William A. Williams. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow.
- 1827: E. R. Williams. 1860 census, District 2. 1870 census, Cave City precinct.
- 1828: Willis Deering. Found 1850 census.
1828: Francis M. Hodge. 1870 census, Glasgow Junction.
- 1829: Wm. S. Souther. Shown on 1860 census in Glasgow.
1829: J. C. Gatewood. 1860 census, District 2.
1829: Robert H. Grinstead. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow. 1900 census, Green St., Glasgow, born Nov 1829.
1829: James H. Woolsey. 1900 census, Glasgow Junction, born Dec 1829.
- 1830: Chestan C. Forbes. 1870 census, Town of Glasgow.
1830: Richard Garnett. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow.

Barren County Physicians continued:

- 1831: William S. Jourdan. Found 1850 census.
1831: Benj. L. Lawless. 1860 census, city of Glasgow
1831: Jno. L. Vertreese/John Vertrees. Chief Surgeon for 6th Cavalry during the Civil War. 1870 census, Cave City precinct.
1831: L. V. Ganter. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, born TN, dentist.
1831: John D. Woods. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, born TN
- 1832: Wm. W. Franklin. 1870 census, Glasgow Junction Precinct.
1832: Jas. W. Hackney. 1870 census, Rocky Hill Precinct, born TN. 1880 census, Rocky Hill District #2.
1832: J. J. Jepson, 1880 census, Town of Glasgow. 1900 Census, Main Street, Glasgow, born May.
- 1833: Thomas Levi Newberry, died 1905. Assistant surgeon to Dr. John Ventrees in 6th Cavalry, Civil War. 1880 Census, Hiseville District #5. 1900 census, Hiseville District 4, born July 1833.
1833: Levi D. Satterfield. 1860 census, District 2, born TN. 1870 census, Tracy Precinct, born TN
- 1834: Jas. W. Reynolds. 1860 census, District 1.
1834: Andrew J. Clements. 1900 census, Magisterial District 1, born TN
- 1836: Joseph Wilson, dentist. 1860 census, District 1.
- 1837: Flavious Joseph Taylor. Died 1906. He served in the Ky Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and became owner/editor of the Glasgow Republican paper in 1895. 1900 Census, Main Street, Glasgow. Born Mar.
1837: Dan'l E. Donan, 1860 census, District 1.
1837: C. Luther Caldwell. 1870 census, Cave City precinct. 1880 census, Cave City Magisterial District 2.
- 1838: Charles Edward Carden, 1838. Died 1914. Practiced general medicine in Glasgow and Barren Co many years.
- 1839: S. S. Smith. 1870 census, Cave City precinct. Physician and dentist.
- 1840: Carter W. Biggers. Practiced in Barren County and Sulphur Lick, Monroe Co, for 52 years. 1900 Census, Temple Hill Precinct, born Aug 1840.
1840: W. E. Garnett. 1870 census, Cave City precinct.
1840: Marshall E. Cooksey. 1880 census, Roseville Precinct #9, born TN
- 1841: Walter Murrell. 1870 census, Hiseville precinct. Medical student
1841: Andrew Marcum. 1900 census, Cave City Village, born July 1841.
- 1842: Benj. J. Shipley. 1880 census, Glasgow Junction, born TN. 1900 census, Glasgow Junction, born Jan 1842 TN.
1842: Joyel [sic] Y. Wilson. 1880 census, Glasgow Junction. 1900 census, Glasgow Junction, first name spelled Jowel Y.
1842: Abram G. Holms. 1900 census, Glasgow Junction. Born Mar 1842 TN.

Barren County Physicians continued:

- 1844: Thomas J. Bullock. 1880 census, Sanders District #6.
1844: Wilaa [sic] J. Gradia. 1900 census, Magisterial District 1, midwife
- 1845: Thomas Willis. 1870 census, Cave City precinct, medical student.
1845: W. T. Wells. 1880 census, Slick Rock District 10
1845: Joseph R. Wooten. 1880 census, Rocky Hill District #3. 1900 census, Rocky Hill District, name spelled Wootton, born Mar 1845.
1845: James Jordan. 1880 census, Tracy District, dentist.
- 1846: Samuel T. Botts. Graduate of Kentucky School of Medicine in 1868, took degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. 1880 census, Roseville Precinct.
1846: James A. Breading [sic]. 1900 census, Green St., Glasgow, dentist
1846: Walter S. Blakeman. 1900 census, Glasgow Junction, born May 1846.
- 1847: John E. Bass. 1870 census, Tracy Precinct, born TN.
1847: James A. Breeding. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, dentist.
- 1848: Joseph H. Leslie. 1870 census, Town of Glasgow. Studying medicine.
- 1849: George T. Parker. 1880 census, Glasgow Junction. 1900 census, Cave City Precinct, born Apr 1849, dentist.
- 1850: John E. Wilson. 1880 census, Rose Precinct #9.
1850: W. L. Story. 1880 census, Slick Rock District #10, shown as a boarder.
1850: John B. White. 1900 census, Cave City Precinct, born July 1850.
- 1852: Charles A. Allen. 1880 census, West half Glasgow Precinct.
- 1853: J. H. Page. 1880 census, Rocky Hill District 3.
- 1855: Richard Everard Garnett. Died 1910. Graduate of University of Louisville, 1876. Practiced medicine in Barren and Hart Counties. 1900 census, Front Street, Glasgow, Born Sept 1855.
1855: George W Mills, 1880 census, Town of Glasgow.
1855: Eugene Ellison, 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, medical student.
- 1856: William Garnett. 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, son of Richard Garnett shown born ca 1830, born MO.
1856: Ben F. Burks. 1900 census, Main Street, Glasgow, KY, born TN. Born Mar 1856.
- 1857: James Burton Honeycutt. Died 1907. Practiced in Temple Hill, Texas and Glasgow. In Glasgow he was in partnership with Dr. A. T. Botts for many years. He lived on South Green St.
- 1858: Joseph Sherrell Leach. Died 1915. Graduate of University of Louisville, 1881. Practiced medicine 34 years. Three times Mayor of Glasgow, senior member of the drug firm, Leech & Davis.
1858: Sarah Fielding. 1870 census, Glasgow Junction precinct, age 12.

Barren County Physicians continued:

- 1859: Enrique Ellison, 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, medical student.
1859: Joseph Leach, 1880 census, Town of Glasgow, medical student
- 1860: Johny Jordan. 1900 census, Rocky Hill District, born June 1860.
- 1861: Andrew T. Bolls. 1900 census, Tracy District 2.
- 1862: Anderson Roe. 1900 census, City of Glasgow.
- 1863: William Thomas Britt. Died 1923. Graduate of Medical School, Nashville, TN. Practiced in Temple Hill, Glasgow, Barren County and Flippin in Monroe Co.
1863: Joseph S. Dorsey. 1900 census, Tracy District 2, born Mar 1863.
- 1865: R. S. Plumlee. Died 1926. Leading doctor in Glasgow many years, moved to Wisconsin.
1865: Millard Biggers. Died 1934. Practiced in Monroe and Barren Counties over 35 years. Was the bother of L. C. Biggers. 1900 census, Temple Hill, born May 1865.
1865: Charles W. Froedge. Died 1938. Graduate of University of Louisville, 1893. Idea of a community hospital for Glasgow was first conceived by him in 1926. The hospital was dedicated three years later. Dr. Froedge suffered monetary losses in helping to establish the hospital. He was especially noted in the treatment of typhoid fever. 1900 census, Temple Hill Precinct, born Nov 1865.
- 1866: Jessie S. Durrett. 1900 census, College St, Glasgow. Black, born GA Feb 1866.
- 1867: Louise B Trigg. 1900 census, born Sept 1867, Glasgow City.
1867: M. D. Taylor. 1900 census, Hiseville District 4, born Feb 1867.
- 1868: William C. Richards, born May, 1900 census, Magisterial District #1, dentist
- 1870: Eugene H. Bryan. 1900 census, Temple Hill District 3, born Mar Apr 1870.
- 1871: L. C. Biggers. Died 1959. Revered and loved by his patients in Barren County and Temple Hill where he practiced for 58 years.
1871: J. W. Acton. Died 1958. Practiced in Glasgow for over 40 years, active in civic affairs.
- 1873: Leslie Richey. Practiced in Park city for more than 62 years.
- 1874: H. G. Davis. Died 1969. Graduated University of Louisville, 1903. He maintained his general practice in Barren and Cumberland Counties for 51 years.
- 1875: Wm. G. Depp. Died 1946. Graduate of University of Louisville School of Medicine, 1905. Practiced for 43 years in Metcalfe, Monroe and Barren Counties. Member of the Samson Community Hospital Board.
- 1876: C. G. Depp. Died 1965. Graduate of College of Medicine, Louisville, 1905. Specialized in children's diseases and surgery. Active in civic and political affairs in Barren Co. Leading physician of the Hiseville area.
- 1876: Robert Henry Porter. Died 1952. A pioneer in treatment of epilepsy in Chicago. During

Barren County Physicians continued:

WWII, he became Chief of Staff of the Community Hospital and President of Barren County Medical Society.

- 1877: Robert H. Dishman, Cave City Village, born July 1877, dentist.
- 1878: Einer Breading [sic]. 1900 census, Green St., Glasgow, dentist.
- 1879: Ewing L. Palmore. Died 1947. Graduate of University of Louisville, 1905. Practiced 21 years in Hiseville; member Barren Co and KY State Medical Societies.
- 1884: Caswell C. Turner. Died 1943. Graduate of University of Louisville, 1908. Worked with Dr. C. C. Howard. Together they secured the first insulin from Canada ever brought to Kentucky. He also attempted to amputate Floyd Collin's leg after he was rescued from Sand Cave in the '20's, found that Collins was already dead.
- 1885: Thomas Finlie Miller. Died 1919. Graduate University of Louisville and did post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. Practiced medicine in Goodnight before coming to Glasgow. Volunteer in WWI; discharged with the rank of Captain.
- 1888: William Clifton Richards. Died 1952. One of the first doctors in Glasgow to use the sulfa drugs ("miracle drugs"), one of the first to administer penicillin.
- 1892: William A. Weldon. Died 1969. Graduate of Vanderbilt University, 1916. In Medical Corps in WWI. Great humanitarian, interested in the community. Gave Glasgow the Mary Wood Weldon Library; sponsor of the first KY Bookmobile. He specialized in ear, eye, nose and throat.
- 1894: Lee Botts. Died 1964. Son of Dr. A. T. Botts, grandson of Dr Samuel T. Botts. After about 12 years practice in Glasgow during which he established a small infirmary on South Green Street, he and wife Frances Ferguson Botts moved to OH where he continued his practice.
- 1901: C. G. Follis. Died 1970. Graduate of Indiana University Medical School, 1927. Served as the first resident of the new Samson Community Hospital. Member American Medical Association, KY Surgical Society, President of the Barren County Medical Society and Samson Community Hospital medical staff.
- 1902: Paul S. York. Died 1963. Graduate Vanderbilt School of Medicine. Practiced 33 years in Glasgow. Served in the Medical Corps during WWII and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Served as chairman of Memorial Library Board and Glasgow City School Board for many years.
- 1908: Rex E. Hayes. Died 1969. Graduate University of Louisville School of Medicine, practiced 33 years in Glasgow. He served four years in the U S Army, WWII; discharged as a Major. Chairman of the Barren Co. Board of Health for many years.

Unknown age:

E. R. Williams, 1850 census, age unreadable

Barren County Physicians continued:

A.T. Botts. Lived in Lucas many years, later moved to Glasgow and continued his practice.

Reuben B. Garnett. Graduate of Transylvania University, distinguished himself in Kentucky and Mississippi for his skill and medical knowledge and literary acquirements.

Henry Miller, Glasgow. Diploma from medical department of Transylvania University was a professor for several years in the Louisville Medical University. He was a good scholar and stood at the head of the medical corps for a number of years. (Gorin)

The Story Tellers

Author Unknown.

We are the chosen. My feelings are in each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve. To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before.

We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called as it were by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: Tell our story. So, we do. In finding them, we somehow find ourselves.

How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors you have a wonderful family you would be proud of us? How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say.

It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who I am and why do I do the things I do? It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen.

The bones here are bones of my bone and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family.

It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a Nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us.

That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are them and they are us. So, as a scribe called,

I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers.

That, is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those young and old to step up and put flesh on the bones.

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, Mtcalf 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	\$

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

1.

2.

3.

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

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Life, under age 70	\$150.00
Life, over age 70	\$100.00

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE of Traces with other Societies or publications is acceptable and welcome.

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

MEETINGS are held monthly, except December, at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center (Museum of the Barrens), 200 Water Street, Glasgow, KY, on the fourth Thursday, 7:00 p.m. Interesting and informative programs are planned for each meeting and your supportive attendance is always welcome.

BACK ISSUES of Traces are available. Our supplies of the following are gone: Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4 (1973); Nos. 1-4 (1974); Vol. 4. (1976); Vol. 5, No. 1 (1977), Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 4 (1981); Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2 (1982), Vol. 12, No. 2 (1984). All others can be purchased as long as the supply lasts at \$4.00. Back issues will be mailed with our regular quarterly mailing.

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BOOKS AND MATERIALS of a genealogical nature that you no longer need - would you consider donating them to the Society? They will be preserved for other researchers and are deeply appreciated. Contact the editor, Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3049.

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