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SPRING

TRACES



THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

Quarterly Publication of

**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED**

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

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Black Soldiers in the Civil War

Many times forgotten in the celebration of Black History Month is the contributions made by the African-American Union soldiers. “Approximately 180,000 African Americans comprising 163 units served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and many more African Americans served in the Union Navy. Both free African-Americans and runaway slaves joined the fight.

“On July 17, 1862, Congress passed two acts allowing the enlistment of African Americans, but official enrollment occurred only after the September, 1862 issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. In general, white soldiers and officers believed that black men lacked the courage to fight and fight well. In October, 1862, African American soldiers of the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers silenced their critics by repulsing attacking Confederates at the battle of Island Mound, Missouri. By August, 1863, 14 Negro Regiments were in the field and ready for service. At the battle of Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863, the African American soldiers bravely advanced over open ground in the face of deadly artillery fire. Although the attack failed, the black soldiers proved their capability to withstand the heat of battle

“Although black soldiers proved themselves as reputable soldiers, discrimination in pay and other areas remained widespread. According to the Militia Act of 1862, soldiers of African descent were to receive \$10.00 a month, plus a clothing allowance of \$3.50. Many regiments struggled for equal pay, some refusing any money until June 15, 1864, when Congress granted equal pay for all black soldiers.

“African American soldiers participated in every major campaign of 1864-1865 except Sherman's invasion of Georgia. The year 1864 was especially eventful for African American troops. On April 12, 1864, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest led his 2,500 men against the Union-held fortification, occupied by 292 black and 285 white soldiers. After driving in the Union pickets and giving the garrison an opportunity to surrender, Forrest's men swarmed into the fort with little difficulty and drove the Federals down the river's bluff into a deadly crossfire. Casualties were high and only sixty-two of the U.S. Colored Troops survived the fight. Many accused the Confederates of perpetuating a massacre of black troops, and the controversy continues today. The battle cry for the Negro soldier east of the Mississippi River became "Remember Fort Pillow!"

“In actual numbers, African American soldiers comprised 10% of the entire Union Army. Losses among African Americans were high, and from all reported casualties, approximately one-third of all African Americans enrolled in the military lost their lives during the Civil War.” (Source: National Park Service)

Barren County Kentucky contributed its African-American soldiers to the Civil War cause. David P. Shaffner (dshaff@bellsouth.net) recently worked with the records of the National Park Service and abstracted out the records of Barren County. The actual images of the data can be found at: <http://landing.ancestry.com/aahistory/troop.aspx> for those of you with an ancestry.com subscription.

Shown below is the information on the African-American soldiers which were known as “United States Colored Troops (USCT) on the form. Under the “Regiment and Co”, the HA refers to Heavy Artillery; LA indicated Light Artillery. If there is a number in the far right side, refer to additional information under the names.

Barren County, Kentucky
Black Union Soldiers of the War Between the States

Surname	Est. Yr of Birth	Place of Enlist.	Date of Enlist.	Regt and Co	Comp Filed	Owner's Name	Date of Disch.	Place of Disch.	Rank
1 Allen, Isaac	1834	Bowling Green KY	08/15/64	6th USCT Cav B		Allen, William J.	04/15/66	DeValis Bluff, Ark	Sgt
2 Anderson, Joseph	1846	Bowling Green KY	08/02/64	6th USCT Cav B		Anderson, William	04/10/66	DeValis Bluff, Ark	Pvt
3 Armstrong, Henry	1843	Memphis, TN	02/15/65	3rd USCT Cav E			01/25/66	Memphis, TN	Pvt
4 Baker, Jordan	1837	Bowling Green KY	09/28/64	6th USCT Cav B			10/19/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
5 Barton, Lowe	1840	Clarksville, TN	05/18/64	17th USCT D			04/25/66	Nashville, TN	Pvt
6 Boyd, Jeremiah	1842	Nashville, TN	01/27/64	2nd USCT LA B			01/13/66	Nashville, TN	Pvt
7 Clark, Booker	1835	Bowling Green KY	03/30/65	12th USCT HA			04/26/66	Lebanon Jnc, KY	Pvt
8 Cole, William	1841	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	6th USCT Cav C			10/19/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
9 Davis, Charles	1845	Knoxville, TN	10/14/64	1st USCT HA D			03/31/66	Chatanooga, TN	Pvt
10 Davis, Clay	1844	Knoxville, TN	10/11/64	1st USCT HA M			11/01/65	Chatanooga, TN	Pvt
11 Davis, George W	1832	Bowling Green KY	09/28/64	13th USCT HA L			10/18/65	Louisville, KY	Pvt
12 Davis, Lewis	1846	Bowling Green KY	12/21/64	12th USCT HA M		Davis, Ben Widow of	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
13 Davidson, Albert	1843	Bowling Green KY	01/23/65	12th USCT HA M	Y	Davidson, Herndon	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
14 Dishman, John	1839	Bowling Green KY	02/03/65	12th USCT HA M		Dishman, Robert	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
15 Dodd, Georgia	1843	Bowling Green KY	09/05/64	6th USCT Cav F		Doherty, Albert	10/01/64	Saltville, VA	Pvt
16 Drane, William	1844	Bowling Green KY	03/07/65	12th USCT HA			04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
17 Duff, William Henry	1836	Bowling Green KY	09/28/64	6th USCT Cav			10/19/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
18 Ennis, Abraham	1841	Bowling Green KY	08/15/64	6th USCT Cav B			03/04/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
19 Essex, King	1846	Louisville, KY	02/09/65	13th USCT HA L			09/22/65	Camp Nelson, KY	Pvt
20 Evans, Pol James K.	1846	Louisville, KY	12/06/64	13th USCT HA L			11/18/65	Louisville, KY	Pvt
21 Foster (or Forrest), James	1842	Natchez, MS	09/10/63	6th USCT HA B			03/29/64	Natchez, MS	Pvt
22 Helm, James	1841	Bowling Green KY	09/17/64	8th USCT Cav H		Jenkins, Mary J. Widow	04/15/66	DeValis Bluff, Ark	Cpl
23 Franklin, Hayden	1842	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	6th USCT HA			08/13/65	Louisville, KY	Cpl
24 Garnet, Robert	1844	Bowling Green KY	04/13/65	12th USCT HA M		Richardson, Robert & Heirs	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
25 Garvin, Nelson	1843	Bowling Green KY	03/20/65	12th USCT HA M	Y	Garvin, Laura Belle (of Horse Cave)	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
26 Gassaway, John	1831	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	8th USCT Cav I			10/18/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
27 Gill, John	1847	Glasgow, KY	04/26/65	12th USCT HA I		Gill, Rebecca	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
28 Harvey, James	1845	Gallatin, TN	11/01/63	14th USCT Inf F			03/26/66	Nashville, TN	Sgt
29 Hill, Dick	1838	Bowling Green KY	09/04/64	6th USCT Cav H		Huston, William	04/15/66	DeValis Bluff, Ark	Pvt
30 Hill, Hayden or Hayden	1829	Bowling Green KY	09/20/64	13th USCT HA B			09/26/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
31 Jewell, Joseph	1834	Bowling Green KY	06/29/64	5th USCT Cav I		Jewell, Johnathan	03/16/66	Helena, Ark	Pvt
32 Lewis, Levi	1824	Knoxville, TN	01/24/64	1st USCT HA A			03/31/66	Chatanooga, TN	Pvt
33 Lewis, Lewis	1842	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	13th USCT HA L			09/10/65	Camp Orchard KY	Pvt
34 Lewis, Richard	1838	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	14th USCT HA A			10/21/65	Chatanooga, TN	Pvt
35 Mathis, Benjamin	1838	Bowling Green KY	06/25/64	13th USCT HA A		Mathis, Elizabeth	03/16/66	Helena, Ark	Pvt
36 Murrford, Samuel	1840	Gallatin, TN	11/01/63	14th USCT Inf F			03/26/66	Nashville, TN	Pvt
37 Newland, Henry	1839	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	13th USCT HA L			11/18/65	Louisville, KY	Pvt
38 Norris, Richard	1847	Bowling Green KY	03/28/65	12th USCT HA M			04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
39 Parrish, Benjamin	1846	Bowling Green KY	06/28/64	5th USCT Cav					
40 Parrish, Edward	1834	Bowling Green KY	07/25/64	8th USCT Cav I			10/18/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt
41 Parrish, Henry	1840	Bowling Green KY	07/25/64	6th USCT Cav B	Y	Parrish, B. Mills	04/15/66	DeValis Bluff, Ark	Pvt
42 Pinson, David	1843	Bowling Green KY	06/22/65	5th USCT HA B		Pinson, James W.	11/18/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt
43 Poole, John	1832	Bowling Green KY	04/25/65	12 USCT HA E		Poole, William	04/24/66	Louisville, KY	Pvt

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44	Schreivener, George	1820	Bowling Green KY	09/26/64	6th USCT Cav I			10/18/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt	45
45	Snyder, James	1826	Natchez, MS	12/08/63	6th USCT HA I			04/21/64	Natchez, MS	Pvt	47
46	Trabue, Ed	1842	Bowling Green KY	09/24/64	6th USCT Cav I	Y	Trabue, George	10/22/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt	49
47	Trabue, Wesley	1841	Bowling Green KY	09/28/64	6th USCT Cav I	Y	Trabue, George	09/29/65		Pvt	50
48	Trigg, Washington	1840	Bowling Green KY	09/24/64	6th USCT Cav I			10/18/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt	51
49	Tutt, Solomon	1847	St. Louis, MO	09/28/64	18th USCT Inf E	Y	Tutt, Jane C (of Cooper Co MO)	02/21/66	Huntsville, AL	Pvt	52
50	Waddy, William	1846	Smithland, KY	01/18/65	13th USCT HA B		Walker, Jefferson	02/28/65	Smithland, KY	Pvt	54
51	Walker, Virgil	1824	Bowling Green KY	09/24/64	6th USCT Cav I			10/19/65	Lexington, KY	Pvt	
52	Wallace, Harrison	1821	Henderson, KY	11/29/64	13th USCT HA D			11/18/65	Louisville, KY	Pvt	
53	Watt, Joseph	1847	Bowling Green KY	07/17/64	6th USCT Cav B		Watt, Jonathan	04/15/66	DeValls Bluff, Ark	Pvt	
54	Wood, Benjamin	1821	Shelbyville, TN	01/07/64	15USCT Inf E			04/07/66	Nashville, TN	Pvt	
55	Wood, Joseph	1821	Louisville, KY	03/27/65	13th USCT HA E			11/18/65	Louisville, KY	Cpl	

- 3 – Draftee
- 7 – Died in Hospital
- 10 – Deserted
- 11 – Transferred from 72 USCT Inf C
- 13 – Applied for compensation. Power of Attorney for owner's compensation W R McFerran; Witnesses: J J Laughlin and J R Dearing. Notary: F A Richardson
- 15 – Killed in action
- 18 – Deserted
- 19 – Dies in hospital of dysentery, was draft substitute
- 20 – Deserted
- 23 – Died 9/26/64 of typhoid
- 25 – Laura inherited Nelson from her mother, Eliz. Watkins, dod 9/27/1860. Witness for Owner's Compensation: Joseph Mayfield, Thomas H Bethel. Notary: Thomas W Watkins, J P
- 26 – Draftee
- 29 – Draftee
- 32 – For being AWOL, was tied by thumbs 3 hours per day for 3 days
- 33 – Deserted
- 34 – Draftee
- 37 – Draftee
- 41 – Witnesses: Henry C Parrish, George W Parrish. Notary: Police Judge of Horse Cave KY
- 45 – Died in service of brain inflammation
- 47 – Died in Service of typhoid fever. Witness for compensation: W R McFerran, M L Reynolds, C G Morehouse. Notary: F A Richardson
- 49 – Alias was Charles Thomas
- 50 – Deserted
- 51 – Owner bought him 18 years ago. Witnesses: W R McFerran, Sam Martin, W L Quigley, John Toomey, F A Richardson, Notary
- 52 – Transferred from 120 USVCT Co B Inf
- 54 – Transferred to 101 USCT Inf on 12/04/64

Black Soldiers in the Civil War, continued:

William Daniel Tolle, writing under the pen name of Elliot, listed the following African-American soldiers, he believing that most if not all came from Barren Co, many names shown in the previous list. Names spelled as shown.

6th U S Colored Cavalry:

Henry Jackman, Jordan Baker, George Scribaner, Wm Henry Duff, Washington Trigg, Henry Newland, Sam Wilcox, Aaron Farris, William Ellis, Wesley Trabue, Michael Maupin, Henry Parrish, Franklin Hayden, Ed Trabue, John Gassaway, Sam Pulliam,

100 U S Colored Infantry:

George Owens, Jerry Bradshaw, Henry R Bybee, Andrew J Martin.

108 U S Colored Infantry:

Henry Gorin, Hugh Shobe, Reuben Wheeler, Charley Barclay, Lee Rogers, Booker Strange, Abraham Bethel, John Eubank, Lewis Shobe, Thomas Strange, Jack Bethel, Stephen Landrum

115 U S Colored Infantry:

Moses Twyman, Marcellus Elliott, Wm Wood, Moses Deering, Peter Clayton, Robert Smith, Carter Ennis, Benjamin Landrum, Samuel Whitney, Robert Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Ritter, Thomas Watts, Isaac Davis, Robert Ritter, Benjamin Wood, Joseph Hoard, James Page, Isaac Glover, Charles Moss, Solomon Gatewood, Samuel Roberts, Jorden Wilson, Hayden Miers, William McFerran, John McMillin, Bernard Bybee, William Crutcher, Thornton Davis, Albert Bush, Aaron Farris, Mansfield Proctor, Solomon Proctor, Nickolas Bond, Alfred Kirtley, Daniel Wilson, James Duff, Samuel Gatewood, Joseph McMillin, Theophilus Gatewood, Henry Cassady, James Crutcher

111 U S Colored Infantry:

Richard Lewis, Benjamin Smith, Martin Hawkins, George Carpenter, Henry Rogers, Smith Baker, Henry Bradley, John Crutcher, Richard Parrish, Daniel Duff, Henry Cole, Wm Coleman, Anderson Wood, Charles Gatewood, Jordan Bell, Alfred Collins, Alfred Baker, Benjamin Smith, Thornton Bibb, Edward Quesenberry, John Bibb, Alfred Cole, Richard Boatman, John Harlow, Nelson Burton, Samuel Wood, John Middleton, Isiah Pemberton, Henry Wood, Edmond Beauford, Isaac Collins, James Owens, Anderson Middleton, Henry Dickinson, Peter Clark, Jefferson Bibb, Henry Ray, Washington Bell, George Wood, Frank Edmonds, Frank Brents, Jacob Edmonds, Henry Short, Samuel Wood, Hiram Duncan, Andy Carden, Henry Patterson

12 U S Colored Infantry:

Robert Deering, Robert Proctor, Henry Ford, Joe Depp, Frank Matthews, Robert Garnett, Henry Moseby, Albert Davidson, Bruce Hatcher, Dennis Duncan, Daniel Whitney, Matthew Ford, Henry C Newland, Henry C Jeffries, Henry Bibb, James Gardner, Henry Ray, Andrew Baker, Charles Edmonds.

Unknown Commands:

Adam Shelby, Virgil Rhodes, Marshal Hanson (aka Lewis Marshall), George Barbour, Robert Dixon, Jacob Alexander, George Ellis, William Stephens.

Goings On With the Society

Shown: Steve Botts, President of the South Central KY Historical & Genealogical Society with guest speaker, Jimmy Lowe.



At a recent meeting of the SCKY Historical & Genealogical Society, the guest speaker was Jimmy Lowe. Jimmy, who is well known and respected in the area is a columnist with the Glasgow Daily Times, a retired high school English teacher, a teacher at Western Kentucky University, and toured with a one-man play, "Yours Respectfully, Jesse Stuart". He shared some of his stories coming from his newspaper columns and other writings; ranging from true memories of his family and from his youth to fiction. He is the author of "Lowe Lines", published by Bookman Publishing & Marketing of Martinsville IN. The large crowd thoroughly enjoyed his presentations of what Jimmy calls "ordinary" stories in contrast to the "extraordinary."

BIG DOINGS IN THE PAST

From The (Lexington KY) Morning Herald, 25 May 1899: "G.A.R. Encampment at Glasgow Ends With a Parade. Glasgow, Ky., May 24. - The second and last day of what is said by the delegates and visitors to be the most successful meeting ever held by the State G.A.R. veterans in Kentucky, has brought thousands of people to Glasgow.

"At nine o'clock yesterday morning all the delegates had arrived. At noon Joseph H. DOWNING, of Louisville, was elected Department Commander on the first ballot, and the other officers and delegates were elected after spirited contests. Mrs. Hannah DONALDSON was elected President of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. E. H. BURCH

G.A.R. continued:

was elected President of the Ladies' G.A.R. Lancaster was selected for the next encampment after a spirited contest with Covington.

"Last night a camp fire meeting was held in the Court House, with Herman MORRIS as chairman of the meeting. Addresses of welcome were made by the Hon. H. C. GORIN and Judge D. R. CARR with a response by ex-Commander HAMMOND. There were reminiscences by Capt. John A MURRAY and Captain F. G. BAILEY, ex-Confederate soldiers. A banquet was given immediately after the camp fire to the visitors by the ex-Confederate soldiers, headed by John A. MURRAY. Never in old Glasgow has so enjoyable a meeting been held. Every vestige of a "division line" was forever eradicated, and tears of joy came to the eyes of the veterans on both sides, and they hugged each other when the expressions of good will became so manifest. After the delegates had been banqueted the doors were open and a thousand more visitors were feasted.

"This morning a short meeting was held, and the parade took place, bringing to a close the biggest meeting ever held in Glasgow."

A Brother Writes

Contributed by Society member Charles Arterburn (crart02@yahoo.com)

Transcription of a letter written by James Madison Payne to his elder brother, William Payne (ca.1785?-1839), both sons of Benjamin Payne (ca.1756-1832). This transcription and the original letter are both in the manuscripts collection of Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. The original letter was donated by a descendant of William Payne, the late Annie Payne Whitney.

Benjamin and Mary "Polly" Martin Payne (ca.1765-1857) first brought their family from Albemarle County, Virginia, to the early community of **Pikeville** (one mile north of Flippin), in northwest Monroe County. In 1823, they purchased the Saltpetre Cave farm near **Temple Hill**, in Barren County, as mentioned in this letter. Mary was the second wife and sister of Benjamin's first wife, Ann Martin Payne.

According to Franklin Gorin in *The Times of Long Ago, Barren County, Kentucky*, Pikeville was an important early polling site, along with Tompkinsville and Glasgow, in Barren County. This early community probably began with Thomas Flippin, who first settled in the area before statehood (1792). An application to establish a town on the land of Thomas Flippin was filed by John Baugh, William Baugh, and Flippin at the August term of Barren County Court, 1818 (Book 4, page 347), "notice having been previously given the seventy five acres designated as the site of the town to be vested in Leonard H. Maury, John Goodall, Arch Sloan, Thomas Flippin and James Flippin, Trustees, of said town to be known as Pikeville." The Tompkinsville-Pikeville-Gallatin Road passed through the community, which clustered around an important early crossroads, marked today as "Old Pikeville Rd."

Pikeville competed in the election of 1819 for the new county seat of Monroe, but lost out to Watson's Store, recently renamed "Tompkinsville" in honor of the new Vice President, Daniel D. Tompkins. According to Clayton Simmons in *Historical Trip through East Barren County, Kentucky ... as published in The Glasgow Times, December 3, 1942 - September 2, 1943*,

A Brother Writes, continued:

“in its hey-day Pikeville boasted six stores, a tan yard, grist mill, blacksmith shop, and race track.” Bethel Methodist Church began there, first as a home class, in 1847. Indian Creek Baptist Church, founded in 1835, was about a mile away at the forks of Indian Creek, around which the later community of Flippin would grow. By the end of the 19th century, Flippin had largely eclipsed Pikeville as the center of the community, probably for reasons of politics, property interests, and a changing road system. Pikeville is almost forgotten today, but deserves to be remembered as an important feature of early Barren and Monroe County history.



The Saltpetre Cave referred to in the following letter

Pikeville September 9th 1823

Dear Brother it is with a degree of pleasure that I take my pen in hand to inform you that we are all well at present hoping these lines will find you and your family all well. I have waited with paitience expecting to receive a letter from you But have not heard one word from you sence you Sence you left our house: therefore I take the liberty to write you to inform you of our Situation at present: we are yet liveing in the sane house whare you left us: But expects to move the first of next month to a place where father has lately on Skaggses Creek where Spotsward family lieved where there is a salt peter cave it is likely you may know the place. Containg one thousand Acres of land one hundred acres of bottom land, and the high land is generally veiy good thare is about one hundred Acres of cleard land which he got for two thousand dollars of Commonwealth paper. It is said by son that it is the greatest bargain that ever was bought in Kentucky. The man that father got it from gave tin thousand dollars in good moneyor it in good money when he bought it. Dear brother I want you to move to this Country this fall there is a small improvement on the aforesaid place whare you could live and if you want any assistance in moveing if you will write me word I will come and help you with pleasure also thare is an exalent situation for a distillary

A Brother Writes, continued:

and some preperation made on the Said track land Crops of corn are great this year in this part But crops of wheat was indiferent---I have been entirely out of employment this year. I have had it in contemplation if you did not move here this fall to have come in to the Illinois State and spend this winter and I want you to write to me wheather you think it would be profitable to me or notThare is no buisiness that a person in my situation can get into: and our money here is of suck little value that it is not hardly wourth haveing the common exchange now is 2 for 1- and not much likely hood of its geting any better- This has been a sares year in this county corn has from 5 to 6 dollars per Barrel our relation in this neighbourhood is all well uncle John Martin has lost 5 horses and one negro woman sence you was here- Father has shot a turkey with your little gun sence you was here none of the girls is married yet But has got a great many Suiters The family sends their best respects to you and your family I want you to write to me as Soon as posible I must conclude hoping you will remember your loveing Brother untell death

On envelope: Mr. William Payne
James M. Payne to Mr. William Randaiph [Randolph] County
By mail State of Illinois

ANCESTRAL TRAILS BOOK FAIR

The annual Ancestral Trails Historical Society is sponsoring it's 5th Annual History/Genealogy Book Fair and Sale, Saturday, 21 April 2007, 9 am – 4 pm (EDT). The event is being held in a 5,500 sq. foot Oak Room of the Pritchard Community Center in Elizabethtown. Free parking for 260 cars, easily accessible from I-65, Western Kentucky Parkway and the Bluegrass Parkway. Books shown are available to the public and will be many and varied. There is no charge. The theme is "The Land Before Fort Knox" and those interested in this area will be treated to a very large collection of photographs, maps and records on the people towns, schools, churches and businesses that once occupied this area. Vendors representing many areas of KY will be present with historical and genealogical books and records. For further information contact the book fair committee at kempfgn@bbtel.com

KENTUCKY FACTS

- 1792 - Kentucky was the first state on the western frontier to join the Union
- 1816 - (first promoted) Mammoth Cave, with 336+ miles of mapped passages, is the world's longest cave. It is 379 feet deep and contains at least 5 levels of passages. It became a National Park on July 1, 1941
- 1856 - The first enamel bathtub was made in Louisville
- 1883 - The first electric light bulb was shown in Louisville. Thomas Alva Edison introduced his invention to crowds at the Southern Exposition.
- 1887 - Mother's Day was first observed in Henderson by teacher Mary S. Wilson. It became a national holiday in 1916.
- 1893 - Happy Birthday to You, probably the most sung song in the world, was written by two Louisville sisters - Mildred & Patricia Hill.
- Late 19th cent - Bibb lettuce was first cultivated by Jack Bibb in Frankfort, Kentucky
- 1896 - The first (known) set of all male quintuplets was born in Paducah.
- 1934 - Cheeseburgers were first tasted at Kaelin's restaurant in Louisville

Kentucky Facts, continued:

1937 - The first Wigwam Village Motel, with units in the shape of a "teepee", was built by Frank A. Redford in Cave City.

Also:

The world's largest baseball bat, a full one hundred twenty (120) feet tall and weighing 68,000 pounds, can be seen at the Louisville Slugger Museum in Louisville (Jefferson Co.).

Chevrolet Corvettes are manufactured only in Bowling Green.

Covington (St. Mary's Cathedral-Basilica of the Assumption) is home to the world's largest hand blown stained glass window in existence. It measures an astounding 24 feet by 67 feet and contains 117 different figures.

The world's largest crucifix, standing at sixty (60) feet tall, is in Bardstown (Nelson Co.). Fort Knox holds more than \$6 billion worth of gold - the largest amount stored anywhere in the world

The JIF plant in Lexington is the world's largest peanut butter producing facility

Kentucky has more resort parks than any other state in the nation.

Middlesboro is the only US city built inside a meteor crater

Newport is home to The World Peace Bell, the world's largest free-swinging bell.

Pike County is the world's largest producer of coal.

Pikeville annually leads the nation (per capita) in consumption of Pepsi-Cola.

Post-It Notes are made exclusively in Cynthiana, Ky.

Shaker Village (Pleasant Hill) is the largest historic community of its kind in the US

Christian County is 'wet', while Bourbon County is 'dry'

Barren County has the most fertile land in the state.

One part of Kentucky is completely separated from the rest of the state by the Mississippi River

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT GILLAN

Contributed by James Richey (olejam@scrtc.com). In the Winter 2006 issue of Traces, James Richey contributed a story entitled "The Turkey Dress" which was told by Robert Gillan. As a follow-up to this article, we would like to print the following:

Robert Gillan entered this life on August 26, 1916, and would be happy to say that he has never stopped learning from that moment. He was the youngest of eight children born to Charlie Gillan and Maude Dove Richey Gillan. He began attending school when he was five years old, and loved it so much; he stayed in education until he retired in 1984, after 44 years in the classroom. He was also named Teacher of the Year in 1973. Gillan saved and paid his way through undergraduate school and would continue until he received a PhD in Elementary Education. He pioneered techniques of using puppets in the classroom. He would take those students characterized as slow learners, and by his method of play-learning, incorporate valuable skills and lessons into his puppet plays, thereby teaching what the students needed in an unconventional way. He was not interested in administration believing that the classroom produced more results than the boardroom. Dr. Gillan is a true renaissance man, with many interests, who believes one lifetime is too short to enjoy this exciting world. In addition, to being a teacher, he farmed until last year, (as a Master Gardener). He flew planes for the Navy in WW2, still trains glider pilots, paints, researches, rescues and restores old fiddles, and writes many articles for the Boone County Historical Society and other publications. He was instrumental in

Robert Gillan, continued:



starting a program that has placed over 5000 Bluebird houses in his area. Because of his efforts, the Bluebird population has once again grown to good levels.

A man of commitment in his personal life, he has been married to Roxie Robbins Gillan for over 60 years, saying that he would be nothing without her. He is justly proud of his heritage and writes fondly of his home state, parents and history noting now that he has lived through almost a century of it. Though a Hoosier by birth, his father and mother were born in Kentucky and Dr. Gillan has a great love for that state. He has made several trips to the area of his parents' birth and has written many stories about his mother's memories of the time and place. His mother, Maude Dove Richey was orphaned in childhood and lived with her aged grandparents, Preston and Sarah Eleanor Richey. From them, she gained a love of family, the old ways, and shared these with her children.

He writes today so fondly of her, and this family, and shares and hopes to keep these stories alive through the following generations.

Two of his cousins still living in the Barren County area, James Henry Richey and Nancy Richey Marshall are the authors of this tribute. His willingness to share information about our common ancestry, and his memories of Maud Dove, have greatly added to our own knowledge of shared family history as highlighted in James Henry Richey's publication of "Pappy's Stories." He is highly respected and loved by us and so many others.

GENERAL LEWIS SADDLE

This column is not dated but was in a Glasgow KY newspaper.

At Cave City Sunday. General Lewis Saddle Will Be Shown At Commeration.

"A relic of unusual historical and sentimental interest to be shown at the "Orphan Brigade" program Sunday at 2 pm at the Cave City Elementary school grounds, will be the actual saddle that General Joseph H. Lewis, distinguished commander of the famed brigade, used during his troop recruiting and training there. It was also the saddle on which he rode away to lead this brigade into combat in the southern states.

"The saddle has been preserved by Mrs. W. P. Coffman, whose home is the last home occupied by General Lewis before he moved to Scott County in 1891, while serving as Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Now more than one hundred years old, the saddle

Saddle, continued:

shows the wear and tear of hard service and time, but still remains intact, stout and staunch. The parking lot entrance is on the north side of the school front campus, on Highway 31-W.

"Parents are urged to bring their children who have a lively interest in the Civil War. Here they will see, for the first time, Glasgow's Confederate Color Guard, in authentic Confederate uniforms and antique muskets composed of Charles B. Honeycutt, Carl Weis and John Simmons. The Civil War guns will be fired in Military Salute. Taps will be sounded on the antique bugle of Bandmaster Honeycutt. It is of the type first introduced by Napoleon and imported to the U. S. about 1815. A group from the Glasgow Scottie Band will play.

"A hotbed of seething sentiments, Barren County witnessed far more of the earliest state Civil War activity than published histories have accorded it. It may yet be proved that the first state Federal fatality occurred at Park, where 10 members of the Orphan Brigade routed a whole Federal troop in a night skirmish staged in a ghostly graveyard. The L & N Railroad was captured, bridges and roads in the Green River Valley were reduced to rubble more than once, while the Confederates rushed to build their line of defence [sic] against invaders and most of them recruits from this area. Both armies camped more than once on Barren's soil, with many skirmishes. Barren County Historical Society President Charles E. Winninger [Winninger], and son, Ken, will be in charge of Civil War relics, including their 10 pound cannon ball, from the "Old Fort" at Glasgow, and a variety of "minnie balls" found on their own lands. Anyone having interesting Civil War relics is invited to join their display.

"Entrance to the large parking lot at rear of the school is found on 31-W, with the Cave City Boy Scouts directing parking so that cars may enter and leave at will. Strains of "Lay Me Away With the Boys in Gray" and Confederate military marches will set the mood, as visitors approach the front campus, where a host will guide everyone to the registration table. There, green badges for Orphan Brigade relatives and white badges for relatives of Gen. Lewis family should be picked up for a special chair section. Older people may be seated in the other chair section. Many will prefer to stand and circulate with friends. If you don't know whether you had an "Orphan Brigade" relative, look for the published list elsewhere in this same issue. [I don't have]. If you don't find the one you're looking for here, maybe he was in "Morgan's Men", to whom a marker will be dedicated in the future.

"The program will include little known personal historic incidents. The actual proclamation issued by Gen. Lewis on opening his camp will be read. It briefly and bitterly explains the events that tore Kentucky's intended neutrality to shreds. The list of battle victories, which credits the Orphan Brigade with more victories than any one body of men in the entire Confederacy, will be given. Barren County's own "Old Reb", John A. Murray, who erected the Confederate monument in the courthouse yard, will be portrayed at a Confederate reunion, by reading a poem eulogizing the gallant veterans, which he read, that swung the gathered veterans to their feet in a resounding "Rebel Yell". The poem was written for the occasion by Mrs. Ida Goldsmith Morris, one of Glasgow's most talented and beloved woman of her era. The program will be concluded by 3:00 p.m, so that those planning to attend the "Open House" of the First Federal Savings and Loans Association in Glasgow, will have plenty of time to do so. A warm welcome awaits the public at Cave City, extended by its Mayor I. F. Gardner. Don't miss this Barren County episode in the nation's most famous "Lost Cause", that wouldn't get lost but persists in living on in the heart, past the milestones of more than a century." [Photo of General Joseph H. Lewis].

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

“James H. Read’s Metcalfe County, Kentucky 1865 Tax Book”

A helpful book composed of actual photostatic copies of the 1865 taxes as contributed by Carol England, Metcalfe County Clerk to the Society. This book contains the basic information found on the tax records including names, acreage, number of slaves, house, previous year taxes (1860-1864) and other information. A definite help to those researching Metcalfe Co. Sold by the Society for \$18.00 including shipping and handling. Order from the Metcalfe County Historical Society, P O Box 910, Edmonton KY 42129.

GORIN GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING
205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow KY 42141-3409
sgorin@glasgow-ky.com

- **Barren County Circuit Court Records Volume 9.** 32 cases, ranging from 1809 to 1877 (only 3 cases after 1858) and includes land disputes, slave settlements, murder, patent disputes, a problem with a raffle for a watch, a lunacy hearing, fights over horses, bad bookkeeping at a mercantile and many other cases - including a gal who couldn't handle her late husband's children, her children and disobedient slaves! Some of names involved include: Forbis, Lee, Jewell, Crozier, Thomas, Martin, Staton, Mitchell, Wade, Holder, Harlow, Jamison, Edmunds, Martin, Dickerson, Bridges, Warder, Fulcher, Gillock, Wheeler, Monroe and many others. All old Circuit Court cases are now in Frankfort making them hard to research. Many heirs shown. **129 pages, \$28.00.**
- **Barren Co KY Circuit Court Records Volume 10.** Transcribed by the late Gladys Benedict Wilson; 26 cases dated 1813 through 1849. Cases include theft, lunacy, buying land before of legal age, distribution of land and slaves and a salt well dispute. Surnames as plaintiffs and defendants include Goodman, Phillips, Fitzgerald, Whitten, Hall, Huckaby, Smith, Ford, Penn, Holloway, Lee, Wilson, Jones, Payne, Jenkins, Mayfield, Twyman, Hatton, Freeman, Depp, Wooten, Wrenn, Davidson, Buford, Mayfield, Matthews, Cake, Bush, Burks, Kinchelow, Emerson, Azlen, Furlong, Grey, Haley, Settle, Jordan, Holman, Greer, Minton, Lewis, Green, Morris, Wolf, Young, Underwood, Rogers, Moss, Bethel, Waller, Jeffries, Mansfield, Ryon, Huggins. **130 pages including full-name index. \$22.00.**
- **Indian Creek Baptist Church of Monroe Co, Volume 2. Dec 1881 through June 1919.** Included with the church minutes are the burials at Neal Cemetery through the 1970's. **122 pages including membership lists and full name index. \$28.00.**
- **Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church of Barren Co KY, Vol. 2, 1900-1962.** Large membership list, minutes of the monthly meetings during this time frame. Contains a large number of obituaries. Many Barren Co families attended here. **138 pages including full-name index. \$28.00.**

Latest Publications, continued:

- **The Robert Stockton Papers.** An enormous and greatly detailed report on the Rev. Robert Stockton and each of his children. Contains marriages, deeds, family sheets, cemetery records, family letters and much more. Also includes other Stockton data on affiliated lines in VA and Cumberland Co KY. Majority of documents are photocopies of the originals. Includes a large amount of information on the Garnett, Hall and other lines with same documents. Created by the late Gladys B Wilson before her death and given to me to publish this many-year work. **322 pages including over 5,000 full-name index. \$37.00.**

Prices include shipping and handling; KY residents please add 6% sales tax.

BARREN COUNTY LAND GRANTS

Continued from Volume 34, Issue 4, Winter 2006.

Name	Acreage	Book Recorded	Survey Date	Property Location
Smith Aaron	240	7	12- 1-1804	Fk
Smith Allen I	5	16	3-27-1845	Little _____
Smith Amos	80	10	1-20-1804	Big Horse Shoe Bend Green River
Smith Benj	200	29	7-24-1799	Blue Sp Creek
Smith Benjamin T	60	P	4- 7-1823	Wolf Lick Br
Smith Drewry	50	E	9- 2-1818	None
Smith Drury	150	E	7-11-1818	None
Smith Drury	130	G	1-24-1820	None
Smith Hugh	20	Y	3-28-1828	Beaver Creek
Smith Hugh	200	2	8- 9-1799	Beaver Creek
Smith James	150	22	12- 1-1805	Long Creek
Smith Jas D	30	21	1-27-1847	Dry Fk Peters Creek
Smith Jeremiah	7	34	5-23-1851	Little R
Smith Jesse	4 1/2	57	1-12-1858	None
Smith Jno	153	10	8- 9-1799	Beaver Creek
Smith Jno	100	13	12- 1-1807	Caney Fk Peter Creek
Smith Jshmael	25	46	1-16-1856	Peters Creek
Smith Mary	200	8	8-30-1799	Falling Timber Creek
Smith Michael	400	29	12-30-1806	Caney Creek
Smith Perrany & Margaret	193	34	5-23-1851	Ferris Fk
Smith Solomon	80	B	3- 7-1816	None
Smith Thomas G	2 1/2	28	9-24-1849	None
Smith Thos	200	1	5-24-1804	White Oak Creek
Smith Thos	25	20	11-10-1827	None
Smith William	14	Q	3-10-1825	Marrowbone
Smith William W	175	Q	8-26-1825	M Fk Little R
Smith Wm	250	B-2	9- 1-1832	Little R
Smith Wm	150	B-2	10- 2-1832	Marrowbone Creek
Smith Wm	100	C-2	11-18-1833	Marrowbone Creek
Smith Wm	175	E-2	2- 7-1834	Marrowbone
Smith Wm	75	E-2	2- 6-1834	Marrowbone Creek

Barren County Land Grants, continued:

Smith Wm	50	M-2	6-27-1837	None
Smith Wm	160	2	8-27-1798	Beaver Creek
Smith Wm	100	7	5-31-1806	Beaver Creek
Smith Wm	130	24	11-11-1818	Peter Creek
Smothers Hugh	150	9	3- 9-1807	Peter Creek
Sneed Achillis	280	6	10- 6-1808	Skeggs Creek
Snoddy Robt	200	25	8-27-1799	S Fk Beaver Creek
Snow Abner	19	20	11-24-1845	Glovers Creek
Snow Jno	300	G-2	2-18-1835	Glovers Creek
Snow Jno L	61	16	3- 9-1845	Peters Creek
Snow Jno L	21	16	3- 7-1845	Glovers Creek
Snow John L	95 1/2	12	4- 3-1844	Glovers Creek
Snow John L	65	12	4----1844	None
Speakman Thomas	250	12	9-15-1807	E Fk Big R
Spillman James	200	9	5-24-1809	Walnut Creek
Spilman Merrwether F	26	K-2	7- 4-1836	Cooks Creek
Sprain Marshall D	83	13	12-14-1810	Peter Creek
Springer Ezekiel	110	D	12-26-1816	Sulphur Lick
Springer Ezekiel	68	26	11-12-1801	Mill Creek
Spurlock Daniel	50	D	11- 1-1817	None
Spurlock David	50	D	6-10-1817	None
Staples Richard P	70	80	12-14-1870	None
Staton Jno	100	25	11- 4-1804	Dry Creek
Staton John	50	H	7-17-1817	None
Steenberger J H	5 1/2	47	7-30-1856	Dry Creek
Steenberger Jos H	5 1/2	48	7-30-1856	Dry Creek
Steffey Lawrence K	1 3/4	61	3- 1-1861	Sinking Creek
Steinburger Ish	4	122	2- 3-1906	Glovers Creek
Stemons Washington	100	L	2-19-1823	Little R
Stephens John	7	B	1-23-1817	Skaggs Creek
Stiaker John	125	F	3- 3-1819	Little R
Stockton & Graves	200	11	12-23-1843	Dry Fk Br
Stockton Robt	200	9	7-24-1799	Sinks Beaver Creek
Stockton Robt	200	27	5- 8-1816	Little R
Stocton Robert	200	G	11-27-1817	None
Stolsworth Jesse	400	19	12-14-1809	None
Stolsworth Jesse	100	19	11-16-1807	None
Stringfield James	147	4	11- 2-1804	Beaver Creek
Stringfield Jas	200	11	9- 4-1799	Beaver Creek
Stunburgen Henry C	13	60	2-21-1860	Skeggs Creek
Sturgin James	50	A	8-29-1816	Green River
Sulcer Hardin	50	T	8- 1-1823	None
Sulcer Hardin	50	T	2- 1-1822	Siddens Creek
Sutton Jno	150	14	11-20-1807	Little R
Swiney Samuel	35	B	7-29-1816	None
Swining Samuel	100	16	11- 1-1807	None
Swinney Aaron	50	23	9-20-1847	Little R
Tadlock James	200	1	8-12-1803	Line Creek
Taney Jesse	200	21	8-28-1799	Boyds Creek
Tanner Wm P	17	39	4-15-1853	White Oak Creek
Tapor Thomas	150	B	1- 4-1816	None
Tapp Beckrett	25	C	9-25-1816	None
Tarrant Carter	175	8	8-27-1799	Beaver Creek

Barren County Land Grants, continued:

Tate David	150	12	6- 2-1807	Long Creek
Taylor David M	125	39	5-25-1853	None
Taylor Jno	115	18	11-25-1804	None
Taylor Jno	100	28	10- 1-1817	Flag Spring
Taylor Joseph	3 3/4	61	11-12-1860	Big R
Taylor Robert	277	12	12-17-1844	Big R
Taylor Simeon	50	A	8-29-1816	Green River
Telford Jno	22 1/2	21	12-10-1804	Skeggs Creek
Temple Jesse	150	1	8-23-1802	Long Creek
Temple Jesse	200	13	5-25-1801	Long Creek
Temple Jesse	18	13	6-29-1807	Long Creek
Terry C C	1	24P	None	Fk
Terry Wm	175	26	4-14-1848	R
Thomas David	20	16	3- 7-1845	Glovers Creek
Thomas David	20	12	4-10-1844	None
Thomas Jesse	100	10	11-29-1805	Peter Creek
Thomas Walter	400	19	2-16-1811	None
Thomas Walter	400	19	2-15-1814	None
Thomas Walter	400	20	9-26-1816	None
Thomas Walter	85	20	1-18-1817	None
Thomas Walter	200	22	9-26-1816	Brushy Knob
Thomas Walter	150	22	9- 4-1816	None
Thompson David	100	C	9-25-1816	None
Thompson H	131	5	9- 4-1839	None
Thompson James	100	A-2	11-10-1831	Peters Creek
Thompson James H	2 1/2	32	1-27-1850	None
Thompson John	200	B	7-25-1816	Thompson
Thompson John	40	B	5-13-1816	None
Thompson John	200	B	10-26-1816	Little R
Thompson Rabert S	11	C	9-24-1817	None
Thompson Robert	400	A	9- 2-1816	None
Thompson Robert I	45	Y	7-21-1828	s
Thompson Robert L	270	G	1-31-1820	E Fk Big R
Thompson Robert L & Waddy	550	E	2-17-1818	None
Thompson Robert S	200	A	5- 4-1816	None
Thompson Robert S	150	B	11- 7-1816	None
Thompson Robert S	150	C	3- 6-1817	Blue Sp Creek
Thompson Robert S	200	C	9-25-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	90	C	3- 5-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	29	C	3- 4-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	180	C	8- 3-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	100	C	9- 2-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	37	C	9-23-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	400	C	5- 5-1817	Blue Spring
Thompson Robert S	91	C	5- 6-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	2	D	6- 5-1817	Little
Thompson Robert S	240	E	8-14-1818	None
Thompson Robert S	50	E	12-17-1817	None
Thompson Robert S	320	E	1- 2-1818	None
Thompson Robert S	400	E	10-11-1818	None
Thompson Robert S	150	F	4- 5-1819	None
Thompson Robert S	400	G	1-15-1819	Fk Big R
Thompson Robert S	200	H	11-21-1820	None

Barren County Land Grants, continued:

Thompson Robert S & Waddy	550	E	8-14-1818	Little R
Thompson Robert S & Waddy	400	K	4-19-1822	E Fk Little R
Thompson Samuel	150	A	2-13-1816	Kingcade Creek
Thompson Waddy	17	B	12- 7-1816	Little R
Thompson Waddy	100	C	7-26-1817	Little R
Thompson Waddy	50	E	5-25-1818	None
Thompson Waddy	120	E	10-24-1817	None
Thompson Waddy	23	E	11-27-1817	Little?
Thompson Waddy	40	E	12-10-1817	None
Thompson Waddy	118	E	5-26-1818	Little
Thompson Waddy	25	G	4-17-1817	Little R
Thompson Waddy	200	18	8- 2-1799	Elk Lick
Thompson Waddy	200	20	8-15-1801	Little R
Thompson Waddy	180	34	5-13-1851	E Fk Little R
Thompson William	50	C	11-16-1815	Little
Thompson William	50	C	2- 8-1817	Little
Thompson Wm	200	11	6-12-1807	Green River
Thompson Wm	56	12	2-14-1806	Little R
Thompson Wm	100	14	2-14-1806	Little R
Thomson Robert B	200	B	9-27-1816	Little
Thomspon Robert S	130	G	3-18-1820	E Fk Big
Threlkil Carter P	25	32	5-15-1850	Buck Creek
Tiddens William	150	B	2-28-1816	None
Tinsley John	50	E	8-27-1817	None
Tinsley John	50	I	8-15-1821	Canoe Creek
Tinsley Phillip	40	37	3-14-1852	None
Tinsley William	35	G	8- 7-1820	Big R
Tinsley Wm	50	8	11-19-1807	Walnut Creek
Tinsley Wm	200	9	6-11-1799	None
Tobe Thos	200	17	2-23-1814	Peter Creek
Tolle Wm	15	7	4- 7-1840	None
Tomblin John	10	57	1-22-1858	None
Tomlinson Jas	200	4	11-26-1804	E Fk Big R
Tooley William	50	F	7-12-1819	Cumberland R
Tracey Edwins	100	N	1-21-1821	None
Tracy Michael	136	17	9-29-1807	R
Tracy Timothy	100	23	9- 2-1817	Peter Creek
Tracy Timothy	200	9	10- 1-1799	Peter Creek
Tramp Frederick	110	F	11- 5-1816	None
Trent Nancy	29	F	6- 1-1819	None
Trent Thos	59	5	9- 7-1859	None
Trent Williamson	62	B	5-10-1816	Pilot Knob
Trent Williamson	25	E	1-15-1817	None
Trigg Haden	200	12	6-20-1800	E Fk Big R
Trigg Haden	150	20	5-12-1807	None
Trigg Haiden	200	27	6-19-1800	Peter Creek
Trigg Haiden	184	27	3-14-1807	Dry Creek
Trigg Haiden	200	28	6-26-1800	None
Trigg Hardin	200	6	8-28-1799	Beaver Creek
Trobridge Job	269	8	10-16-1807	Green River
Trowbridge Job	30	C	10-29-1817	None
Trowbrige Job	50	B	4-17-1816	None

Barren County Land Grants, continued:

True Robt	180	16	11-10-1804	E Fk Big R
Tryon Jeremiah	200	1	9- 4-1806	None
Tuder Henry	52 1/2	9	10-20-1805	Nobob Creek
Tunnel Nicholas	50	B	6- 5-1816	Big
Tunnell John	85	G	1-20-1819	E Fk Big
Tunstall Joseph T	120	U	10- 4-1825	Skaggs Creek
Tunstall Joseph T	152	A-2	4- 7-1832	Nobob Creek
Tunstill Joseph T	100	17	3-16-1815	Scaggs Creek
Turner Richard	400	19	11-15-1814	None
Turner Starling	120	14	4-24-1809	None
Turner Starling	400	20	11-26-1806	None
Turpin Nathan	86	25	11- 8-1804	None
Twyman Abraham	25	Q	12-17-1816	s
Twyman Abraham	10	V	8-25-1827	s
Twyman Abraham	200	11	7-28-1800	None
Twyman Abraham	200	17	8- 5-1799	None
Twyman Abraham	200	17	8-27-1799	Fk Blue Sp Creek
Twyman Abraham	100	21	12-17-1816	None
Twyman Abram	40	E	2-18-1818	None
Twyman Jno	200	9	7-28-1800	None
Twyman Jno	140	20	7- 3-1804	Fk Beaver Creek
Twyman Jno	90	20	12- 3-1807	None
Twyman William	70	B	2-18-1817	None
Twyman William	50	P	6- 3-1820	Blue Spring Creek
Twyman William	30	B	2-18-1817	None
Twyman Wm	100	9	8-26-1799	None
Twyman Wm	200	9	8-26-1807	None
Twyman Wm	200	9	8-26-1799	None
Twyman Wm	146 1/4	9	4- 9-1800	None
Twyman Wm	300	23	10-15-1816	Blue Sp Creek
Twyman Wm	100	23	9-24-1816	Little Blue Sp Creek
Tywman John	21	6	11-22-1839	Fk

BARREN COUNTY CITIZENS BURIED ELSEWHERE

Contributed by Arland Benningfield, Jr., mussoncreek@aol.com

1. Timothy Elizabeth Jackson Land. date of birth: Sept. 30, 1900. Where: Boyds Creek, Barren Co. Ky. date of death: May 05, 1995. burial: Brookside Cemetery, Campbellsville, Ky. Parents: Timothy C. Jackson & wife Lela Powell Jackson Marrs.

2. John Edward Marrs. date of birth: March 00, 1884. Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co, Ky. date of death: Sept. 02, 1928. burial: (cemetery unknown) Lindsey, California . Parents: James Henry Marrs & wife: Mary S. Foster

3 Lucy D. Marrs. date of birth: 000. 00, 1883. Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co. Ky. date of death: unknown: burial: (cemetery unknown) Muncie, Ind. James Henry Marrs & wife: Mary S. Foster.

Buried Elsewhere, continued:

4. Rev. James R. Marrs. date of birth: Sept. 03, 1873. Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co. Ky. date of death: April 03, 1939. burial: Brookside Cemetery, Campbellsville, Ky. Parents: James Henry Marrs & wife: Mary S. Foster.
5. J. Vashhti Marrs Cox. date of birth: Aug.06/1898 Where: Temple Hill Barren Co. Ky. date of death March 20/1978. burial: Floral Gardens Cemetery, Bay City, Michigan. Parents: Rev. James R. Marrs & wife: Lucy D. Simmons
6. Lounette M. Marrs Bright. date of birth: May 08, 1902 Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co. Ky. date of death March 23, 1987. burial: Manasota Memorial Park Cemetery Oneco, Fla. Parents: Rev. James R. Marrs & Lucy D. Simmons.
7. Mary N. Marrs Benningfield. date of birth: Aug. 13, 1905. Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co. Ky. date of death: Dec. 01, 1952 burial: Louisville Memorial Gardens, Shively, Ky. Parents: Rev. James R. Marrs & wife: Lela Jackson Powell.
8. Delma P. Marrs. date of birth: Sept. 29, 1909. Where: Temple Hill, Barren Co. Ky. date of death: Jan.08, 1997. burial: White Chapel Cemetery, Troy, Michigan. Parents: Rev. James R. Marrs & wife: Lela Jackson Powell.
9. Minnie B. Marrs Jones Bowles. date of birth: March 20, 1912. Where: Temple Hill Barren Co. Ky. date of death (alive May. 23, 2006) burial: family plot Earlington Memorial Cemetery. Earlington, Ky. Parents: Rev. James R. Marrs & wife: Lela Powell Jackson.

**KENTUCKY SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 –
BARREN CO**

The information is taken from the “Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky. Soldiers of the War of 1812. Printed by Authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., 1891” and from local Barren Co records.

Captain James HALL’s Company, 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia. My additions will not show enlistment or discharge dates. All shown in this regiment are Privates unless otherwise noted. They were all appointed or enlisted on 1 Sept 1812 and were discharged 25 Dec 1812 unless otherwise noted. I believe that some of the records are still missing as there are but few in command shown. According to Franklin Gorin, in “Times of Long Ago” this company was raised for a period of six months in 1812; there was no fighting; the men served their term and at termination, returned home. It appears that they were discharged in about 3 ½ months however. LR indicates local records.

ADAMS, Wm. LR; ALLEN, Elisha LR; ANDERSON, Samuel, Sgt. LR; BARNETT, William LR; BEARD, John LR ; BERRY, Jesse, 2nd Sgt LR; BERRY, Moses LR; BIRD, William, Cpl. LR; BISHOP, Samuel LR; BISHOP, Thomas LR; BROWNING, Samuel LR; BUTLER, James LR; BUTLER, Peter LR; CANN, John LR; CHAPMAN, Neal LR; CHASTEEN, John-deserted CODDINGTON, Jacob LR; COLE, Richard, P; CONLEY, Alexander LR; CONLEY, Preston LR; COOK, George LR; COOK, William LR; CULLINS, William; CURRY, William M, 10 Sept 1812, deserted; DEWEESE, John, Dec 24 1812; DICKERSON, William, Sept 30 1812 - furlough – sick; DICK, William, Dec 24, 1812; DRANE, Thomas, 30 Sept 1812, died at

War of 1812, continued:

Vincennes. EDWARDS, James, 18 Sept 1812, absent without leave; ____, William, 18 Sept 1812, on furlough; FLETCHER, George W. FOREY, Elijah; GARRISON, David; GIDDENS, Francis. Also shown as GEDDENS. GREEN, William, 25 Dec 1812, on furlough – sick; GRINSTEAD, Jesse. HALL, Edmund, Ensign LR; HALL, James, Captain LR; HARLOW, Jesse, on furlough.; HARLOW, Thomas, 9 Sept 1812 – unreadable; HARRIS, Kysis? LR shows Essex; HINDMAN, Matthew, 15 Sept 1812 – unreadable; HINDMAN, William, Sgt – LR; HINDS, William, on furlough – sick; JAMESON, George, on furlough – sick; JAMESON, Samuel; JONES, Aquilla, on furlough – sick; JONES, John, 9 Sept 1812, on furlough, substitute for HARLOW, Thos; KERTLEY, Abraham. LOCK, Richard, on furlough – sick; LORD [LARD], Hezekiah, on furlough – sick; LOWRY, Andrew. MANSPILE [MANSFIELD], James, on furlough – sick; MARSH, William LR; MARTIN, Samuel, Cpl LR; MARTIN, Uriah, Cpl LR; MATTHEWS, Pleasant. MAYFIELD, Isaac; McCLELLAND, Mastin. McMURRAY, Washington; MELTON, Jesse, Cpl LR; MUNROE, James, on furlough – sick; MONROE. NEWLAND, John A, on furlough – sick; PEDIGO, Joshua, Musician LR; PULLIAM, Charles, on furlough – sick; RICHARDSON, John, Sgt, LR; RUDE, Elijah. SANDERS, Archibald; SAUNDERS, Isaac;; SANDERS. SEMPLE, Samuel, on furlough – sick; SMITH, James, in hospital; SMITH, John; STOCKTON, James P; THACKER, Turner; TONEY, Elijah LR; WALKER, Andrew, Later LT LR; WALTERS, John; WHITSON, Thomas LR; WILBURN, Aquilla, on furlough – sick; WILBURN, Elias; WILLIAMSON, Thomas; WILLIS, George; WILLIS, Lewis; WHITSON, Thomas; YANCEY, Joel; ____, John, Substitute for HINDMAN, Matthew. Enlisted 15 Sept 1812.

Captain Henry YAKEY (YEAKY) Co. 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Detached Militia.

Enrollment and discharge dates same as above except where noted. ALLEN, Merrel, substitute for PACE, William, on command. Also shown as ALLEE; ALLEN, William, 1 Sept 1812. Also shown on LR as ALLEY; BARNETT, John, Cpl; BAYLESS, Joseph, 29 Dec 1812; BIBB, Walker, on furlough. BRANSTETTER, John, 29 Dec 1812, on furlough. BRENT, James. BULY, Jesse, on furlough. BUSHONG, Andrew, substitute for HARDIN, Jacob. CAMPBELL, Matthew, Sgt. CARSON, Edmund, Cpl, substitute for MEHANY, Oct 2, absent, sick. COLVERT, Samuel, 2 Oct 1812, discharged. Shown LR COLBERT. DAWSON, James, substitute for BERRY, Ephraim. DAWSON, John. EMBERSON, Walter, 29 Dec 1812, substitute for BELONGLEY, Thomas. Shown LR EMERTON. EVANS, Thomas, Ensign. FIELDS, James, Discharged same day as enlisted. GENTRY, Thomas, 29 Dec 1812. GILLICHAN, Clement. Shown LR GILLIAN. GOODMAN, Michael, discharged same day as enlisted. GREATHOUSE, Samuel, substitute for GOODMAN, John. GRIDER, Jacob, 6 Oct 1812. HAMILTON, John. HART, John, discharged same day as enlisted, on furlough. HAYS, Claybourn. H____, Johnson, discharged same day as enlisted, on furlough. KELLY, Daniel. KEY, Bennett, discharged same day as enlisted, substitute for COLBERT, Samuel – on command. KEY, William, substitute for MILLER, Henry – on command. KINGERY, Joseph, sick. LANORE, Tilmon, on furlough. LEEPER, James. LEEPER, John. LEEPER, Robert, Lt. LEEPER, William, Ensign, LR. LEMON, Elisha, discharged same day as enlisted. LEMON, Stacy, discharged same day as enlisted. LEWIS, Jesse. MARTIAL, Hugh. McALLISTER, James, Cpl. McCARTY, Monzy. McHANEY, James, 2 Oct 1812. McPHERSON, Joseph, Sgt. MERRYFIELD, Samuel, substitute for SHIPLEY, Nathaniel. MILLER, Henry, 6 Oct 1812. MITCHEL, James S, discharged same day as enlisted. MITCHEL, Moses. MOORE, Alexander, substitute for PENINGTON, Daniel. OSBORN, Jonathan, discharged same day as enlisted. RAY, Daniel, Sgt, 4 Sept 1812. REDMON, John, Musician. RICHEY, Andrew C, discharged same day as enlisted. ROBERTS, Joseph, 6 Oct 1812, substitute for GRIDER, Jacob on furlough. RUSH, John, discharged same day as enlisted, on furlough. RUSSELL, Aaron. SAFFLER, Wilcomb, 5 Oct 1812 – substitute for HOUSER, Warner – and

War of 1812, continued:

deserted. SLAVEN, Samuel, substitute for SPENCER, John – on command. SMITH, Absolom. SMITH, Wiley, discharged same day as enlisted, substitute for ENGLAND, Elisha. SORREL, William, substitute for WOOD, Pleasant – sick. SORRELS, Samuel, substitute for TINSLEY, Wm. SPENCER, John, 6 Oct 1812, discharged. SPENCER, Moses, substitute for HOWARD, Wm – absent, sick. STINSON, Joel. STINSON, John L, discharged same day as enlisted, substitute for ROBINSON, Joel. STINSON, Lawson. STINSON, Marma D, on furlough. VICONER, George, Sgt, 9 Sept 1812, substitute for SMITH, William. WOOD, Pleasant, 2 Oct 1812, discharged. Y(E)AKEY, Henry, Capt.

John GORIN'S KY Mounted Volunteer Militia. No copy of this was found so all names shown below are from local records. All are privates except where noted. Called in 1813. BAILEY, Jacob. BAKER, Abraham. BENNETT, Gabriel. BERRY, Jesse, 2nd Sgt. BISHOP, Carry. BISHOP, Thomas. BOON, Isaac. BROWN, Isaac. BUSH, William. CHAPMAN, David. CLARK, Drury. CLARK, John. CLARKE, Reubin. CLARKE, William. COOK, Thomas, 3rd Sgt. COSBY, Achilles. CRADDOCK, Zerrel. DAVIDSON, Elijah. DAVIDSON, James. DISHMAN, William. EUBANK, Richard. EVANS, William. FITZGERALD, William. FLETCHER, George. FOSTER, Barnett. FOSTER, David. FOSTER, James. FRANKLIN, Joel, Orderly Sgt. FRANKLIN, Martin. GOODALL, Loddonick. GOODWIN, James. GOODWIN, John. GORIN, John, Captain. GRAY, William. HALEY, Maximillian. HALL, Joseph. HALL, Mahlon. HAMILTON, Adam. HAMPTON, Amos. HAMPTON, Joshua. HARDIN, Martin. HARDY, Thomas. HARVEY, Charles, Lt. HUMPHRIES, Thomas. JAMES, David. JENKINS, Richard. JOLIFF, James. JONES, David. KIRTLEY, Abraham. LASWELL, William. LOFWELL, William. LOWE, Samuel B. MATTOX, Ignatius. MATTOX, Samuel, 3rd Cpl. MAYFIELD, Isaac. McCULLUM, John. McKINNEY, Charles. McMURRY, Samuel. MELTON, Isaac. MELTON, Jessee, Cpl. MOSS, William. NEWELL James. PENTON, John (DENTON). PERKINS, Tarleton. PIERCE, Richard. POINTER, Edmund. POINTER, John. RAY, James. REED, James. RENICK, Henry. ROBERTSON, Thomas. ROBERYTON, William. ROWSEY, William, SHELTON, Dais. SUTER, John. THOMPSON, Berry. TURPIN, Elisha. WAGGONER, Reubin. WALKER, Andrew, Lt. WATERS, Jacob. WILKERSON, Richard.

Captain James FORBIS' KY Mounted Volunteer Militia. Again, all data is from local records. Called up in 1812 to serve for 60 days. His name also shown as FORBES. ALLEN, Elijah. ALLEN, John, Sgt. ANDERSON, John. ASHBY, Francis. BAKER, John H., Sgt. BEAUCHAMP, Thomas. BISHOP, William. CANE, Arnold, CARTER, James. CLARKE, William. COOKE, William B. CREEK, Abraham, Sgt. CRENSHAW, Garland. CUSTER, Reed, Cpl. DAVIDSON, Jesse. DEPP, Joel. DODD, Lewis. DOUGLASS, William. FORBIS, James, Captain. FORBIS, William W. FRANKLIN, Joel, Orderly Sgt. GARNETT, William. GORIN, Henry. GREER, Isaac, Cpl. GREER, John. GRINSTEAD, Henry. HALEY, Maximillian. HALL, Tharp. HAMILTON, John. HARP, Claiborn, Lt. HOLLIDAY, John A. HOWELL, John. HUGHS, George. JONES, Sampson. KINSLOW, Reuben. MATTOX, Samuel, 3rd Cpl. MAXEY, Phillip. McCANDLESS, Alexander. McKAY, Angus. MURRELL, Samuel Sr, Ensign. OLDHAM, John. PRIEST, Nathaniel. PULLIAM, John. RENFRO, Jesse. RENICK, Henry. RICHARDSON, George. RITCHEY, Robert, AWOL. ROBINSON, James. ROGERS, Elijah. ROGERS, George. SANDERS, James. SHARP, Absolom M, Quarter Master Sgt. SHAW, John. STOCKTON, Newberry. THOMPSON, William, Ensign. TRABUE, George. TRIGG, Alanson. TRABUE, Haiden, Cpl. WAGNON, Thomas P. WALKER, Daniel Jr., Sgt. WARDER, Joseph. WARDER, William. WHITE, Simeon.

War of 1812, continued:

Captain Jobe GLOVER, KY Mounted Volunteers. Called in 1812. ALLEY, Nicholas. ALLEY, William. AMOS, Erasmus. ANDERSON, Joseph, Sgt. BURKS, Thomas H. BUSHONG, George. BUSHONG, Henry. CLARK, Obadiah. COLEMAN, Grief. DALE, Isaac. DENHAM, Isaac M. EDWARDS, Thomas. EDWARDS, Thomas. GLOVER, James. GLOVER, John, Sgt. GLOVER, Richard. GLOVER, William. GRIDER, Martin. HAGIN, Arthur. HAMILTON, Robert. HARDY, George. HELMS, Martin W. HINDMAN, Robert. HOLMES, George W. HUFFMAN, Albert. HUFFMAN, Ambrose Jr. HUFFMAN, Thomas, Sgt. JAMESON, James. JAMESON, John. JOLIFF, James. JOLIFF, Richard. LEMONS, Elisha. LOREY, John. MARTIN, Owen. MAYFIELD, George. McKEY, Thomas. NATION, Lanbon. NEVILL, James. NEVILL, Joseph. NEVILL, William, Sgt. OWENS, John. PIERCY, John. REED, George. REED, Leonard K. SHIRLEY, Nimrod. SHIRLEY, Thomas. SHIRLEY, William. SMIYTH, James. STOCKTON, John. STRAM, Thomas. SUMMERS, John. THOMPSON, Waddy. VINZANT, Abraham. WATT, Samuel. YANCEY, Joel.

MAKING SENSE OF THE CENSUS

By *Sandi*

A lot has been said about the census! But there are some little clues that just might help we as researchers.

1 – From 1790 to 1880, census districts were aligned with existing civil divisions. A district marshal was authorized the subdivide each of the districts into reasonable geographical pieces to make it easier. Each district was limited to no more than 10,000 in 1850. By 1880 these districts were further subdivided.

2 – Boundary problems: Boundaries of the towns and communities were not very well drawn and the census taker sometimes didn't know if he was in his assigned territory or not. This caused people to be missed totally or sometimes surveyed twice. Maybe the people were afraid to tell the census taker that another census taker had already been there but they gave the information to both of the enumerators.

3 – Missing people: Of course, there were entire families that hid out when they heard the census taker was coming; they just didn't trust government people! People were missed when the enumerator thought a family would be counted by another census taker. Families were missed that lived in out-of-the-way rural areas if the census taker didn't know that there was a farm or cabin off the beaten path. If the family wasn't home when the census taker came by, he was supposed to come back. Many times the census taker forgot to go back or decided it wasn't worth it to make that long horseback or wagon ride all the way back out there again.

4 – Incorrect information given: Ah yes, there were many times when the lady of the household got 5 years younger between the 10-year censuses while her husband aged normally! If the census taker couldn't find an adult to query, he sometimes asked the children, relatives, neighbors all of whom might be guessing since they really didn't know. When a person really didn't know how old they were, the census taker sometimes took a guess by looking at them, or rounded the age off. Remember – the census taker had to take as truth what the individual told them, they were never allowed to change the information. No proof was requested – and most people wouldn't have had any. Even though there was a fine for giving false information (dating back to 1790), it was seldom if ever enforced.

Making Sense, contined:

5 – Qualifications of the census taker. Really none. Penmanship was not a requirement as is sometimes painfully obvious; some had very little education – they wanted the job and needed the money. They were politically appointed in the early days. And, they didn't get paid much so they didn't have a tremendous incentive to get it right. In 1790, the census taker was paid \$1.00 for every 50 families.

6 – What did you say? The United States was a nation of immigrants. Pity the poor census taker who came from a French background interviewing a family from Ireland. I realized shortly after moving to Kentucky that it was sometimes hard to understand what certain individual were saying, coming from a northern background. The census taker most often “wrote it as he heard it”. This explains many of the variant spellings of surnames on the censuses from year to year. In 1800 the census taker might have written “Kuper”. In 1810 with another enumerator, he might spell the name Kooper; in 1820, Cooper, etc. Add to the more common names those of the German, French and other nationalities with names that are totally unfamiliar and the spelling could be anything!

7 – Following instructions. Until 1820, the enumerator really didn't have any written set of instructions; they were given just the basic information and sent on their way. It wasn't until 1850 that the census taker was given a portfolio, a portable ink stand, ink and blotting paper. They were then told not to fold the oversized papers, not to let anyone make any changes to their figures; they were told to date each page with the actual date they enumerated that set of families. The enumerators name, the state, county, township etc. were to appear on every page from 1870 on.

8- Did I get it right? Supposedly, in 1850, the census taker was to read back the information to the informant to be sure he got it correct. Did he? Or, if he got it wrong, would the family know? Could they read or write? Could they know if the enumerator spelled their name correctly?

9 – Errors in transcription. Again in 1850, the enumerator was to make 2 more copies of each page and compare them to be sure they were the same. He had to compare the totals for each page, the ages, everything was to match. Did it? Or did he grow weary of copying names, ages, places of birth and get sloppy? Or get two families mixed up when his eyes grew weary? Sometimes he likely thought – “no one is ever going to see that form except the government and they won't know the difference anyway!” He was to sign both spare copies and certify that they were copied correctly. He filed one set with the County Clerk, the other 2 copies went to his supervisor. The supervisor then looked at them and indicated that the census was complete and accurate. One copy was then mailed by him to the State; the other to the U.S. Census office. By 1880, the 3 sets were done away with. The originals were forwarded to the Census office, no copies.

10 – What's a family, what's a house? A dwelling in which a person was living was a home. It could be a true house, a factory, a little room above a storehouse, or a tent pitched in the back yard! Hospitals, orphanages, poorhouses, asylums and jails etc. were considered one dwelling. And, until 1880, it wasn't specified what it was – or wasn't required to be so indicated. By 1880 the street address was to be shown in the cities.

11 – I'm here on a visit! People who were temporarily absent while on a visit elsewhere were to be counted with the rest of the family even though they weren't at the house. Those away at school could be enumerated with the family or with the institution. Sailors who lived in boarding

Making Sense, continued:

houses weren't supposed to be counted as living there but instead at their permanent residence. Men working on the railroad, express men or in other transportation jobs would be counted at their home if they came back once in a while.

12 – Going around in circles: In the towns and cities, the census takers had a specific route they were supposed to take. If the town had a series of “house numbers canvass one block or square at a time. Do not go back and forth across the street. Begin each block at one corner, keep to the right, turn the corner, and go in and out of any court, alley, or passageway that may be included in it until the point of starting is reached. Be sure you have gone around and through the entire block before you leave it.”

13 – “They weren't living there, what's going on?” Or, “who is that family?” Padding the census records was done, hopefully not too often. Did you ever find a family showing up in a district or area and you know they don't belong there? Well, sometimes the enumerators “padded” the records and invented people for political purposes. Fake names were added sometimes. This was done sometimes when a territory was seeking statehood in order to prove how many people were living there that wanted statehood. In Utah in 1880, census takers were told to cover up polygamy because those convicted would serve a jail term. Back in Kentucky, likely enumerators padded their counts at times also, perhaps to make a smidgen more money.

A Look at the individual census years.

1790 Census. As we know, here is no census for KY for 1790 but there are many times we need to look at other states to see if we can find our ancestor before they showed up here. The 1790 census was a bare skeleton but asked for the name of the head of family, the number of free white males sixteen years and older, the number of free white males under sixteen, the number of free white females sixteen and older, the number of slaves, number of other persons and sometimes showed the town or district where they resided. Why the breakdown on the males? This gave the government an idea of those men who could be counted on for industrial and military capabilities. The Marshal was paid \$20 with the money to be split between the Marshal's assistants and the government. This census excluded Indians not taxed, i.e., those living in far away or remote areas. Census takers weren't provided any paper or forms on this census. They had to find their own paper, take to the county and post the result in “two public places” within his territory. If the citizen could read or write, he was to look at the tally and make any corrections necessary. The census taker was paid two cents per person canvassed and this was hard work in 1790. Except in the “cities” of the town, the settlers were scattered over hundreds of miles in much larger counties than now. Not all census records survived of the 1790 county, only 2/3rds survived. The schedules for Delaware, Georgia and what became Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia were burned during the War of 1812. These have been reconstructed by using tax lists but do not give as much information.

1800 Census. The census was begun on August 4th and had to be completed within 9 months – May 1801. The US population was shown as 5,308,483. More categories were added to this census: name of the head of family, free white males and females 0-10, 10-16, 16-26, 26-45 and 45 and older. Also the number of free persons except Indians not taxed, number of slaves and the town or county of residence. If you'll stop and think here, when looking at your family, you notice a child had not be counted in the 0-10 category but you are sure they were born about 1800. If the census taker canvassed their house on Aug 4th, the child might not have been born yet. So, nine months later when he finished, that child might not be shown if they had been born

Making Sense, continued:

Aug 5th up to the 3rd of May 1801! This census was arranged in the order the homes were visited but some were rearranged to appear in alphabetical order by the first letter of the last name. If the census you are looking at falls into the latter category, be very careful! I's and J's were written exactly the same so could be listed together. If additions were made by the census taker at the last minute and the "P" page was full, he might stick the name on another page. Also, if you are looking at a transcribed copy of the 1800 census, take care that the transcriber didn't put some "L" names on the "S" pages as they were written so much alike; "F" and T" and others. Since these censuses are small, it would pay to scan through ALL of them for the county. Note that "Free Men of Color" are listed by name as head of household. Slaves appear only in the age categories by the name of their owner. There is no 1800 census for Kentucky, but has been reconstructed as above from tax records.

1810 Census. This census was begun August 6, 1810 and was due in nine months ... but the law was modified and the time extended to 10 months. So it would cover from August 6, 1810 to April 6, 1811. The United States population had grown to 7,239,881 by now and the census taker's work was a little more strenuous. This census called for the name of the head of family, free white males and females each 0-10, 10-16, 16-26, 26-45, 45 and older, free persons except Indians not taxed, number of slave and the town or district and state. Free men of color and slaves are shown on the 1800 census.

1820 Census. This census was begun Aug 7, 1820 and was due in six months, a shorter time period for a larger population. But, it also was extended to cover thirteen months. So, this ran Aug 7 1820 to Sept 7, 1821, a lot of children could have been born and individuals died during this time period! The categories included name of family head, free white males and females 0-10, 10-16, 16-18 (males only), 16-26, 26-45, 45 and older. Also, free persons except Indians not taxed, number of slaves and the town or district and state. It also asked for the number of persons not naturalized, number engaged in agriculture, commercial, manufacture, the number of "colored" persons (sometimes in various age brackets) and the number of others except Indians. This census made it easier to break down the age categories. The manufacturing schedules are on 29 separate rolls of microfilm now, they are not included with the regular schedule.

1830 Census. By 1830, the United States population had grown to 12,860,702. This census was to start June 1, 1830 and be finished in six months, but was extended to a year to June 1, 1831. The age categories were again subdivided making it yet easier for the researcher. They were name of head of household, free white males and females 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, and over 100. It also included the number of slaves and free "colored" in the same age breakdowns, and added categories for deaf, dumb and blind as well as aliens; plus the name of district or county of residence and state.

1840 Census. This census began on June 1, 1840; to be completed in nine months, but extended to 18 months! This would cover June 1, 1840 to December 1841. Can you see why we can't see a child listed or a death in 18 months if our family was canvassed at the beginning of the census? The population by now had grown to 17,063,353 and it would be impossible for the county census taker to cover all the territory in 9 months. New counties were constantly being formed, boundary changes might take place during that 18-month time period. That is why we have to look in surrounding counties too! The categories were identical with the 1830 census. Additionally, the 1840 census asked for the first time the ages of Revolutionary War pensioners and the numbers of those engaged in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, commerce and trade, navigation on the ocean, navigation of canals, lakes and rivers, learned profession and engineers,

Making Sense, continued:

the number of individuals in school, number in family over age 21 who could not read or write and the number of insane.

1850 Census. This is the census many of us sigh and say “thank you”. The little “tick” marks in various age categories now have names! The census asked for the individual’s name, age, sex, color, territory or country of birth, whether the individual attended school or was married within the year, whether they could read and write if they were over 21, whether they were a deaf-mute, blind, insane, “idiotic”, a fugitive from the state (I wonder how many answered that!), real estate value, and the occupation of males over the age of 15. There were separate slave schedules which asked for the name of each slave holder, the number of slaves owned, the number of slaves manumitted (freed), age, color, sex, deaf-mute, blind, insane or “idiotic”, if they were a fugitive. Sadly, they didn’t ask for the slaves’ names! This census was begun on June 1, 1850 and the poor census takers were to have the forms completed in five months! This while the population had grown to 23,191,876. Apparently, no extension was ordered. Finally, the census takers were given more specific instructions. They had to “make their count by personal inquiry at every dwelling and with every family, and not otherwise.” No more guessing or asking neighbors, supposedly. Last week’s tip explained the number of copies of required. Another thing different from this census! The census taker was to show the names of persons who had died after June 1st of the census year and to omit children born after June 1st. Thus, if the census taker appeared at your door on June 1st, and your Uncle Joe died June 2nd (and the census taker heard the news), he still showed Uncle Joe as alive. And, if a baby was born June 15th; the census taker was at the house on June 16th and heard that baby crying he still couldn’t count that baby! They would just show up on the 1860 census if they survived. If that baby died before the 1860 census, we’d never know there had been another little one in the household! Many of the census takers just couldn’t or didn’t get their returns back in the specified five months. Some didn’t started until October and November which causes more possible problems for us. Every person was to be listed except the Indians living on government reservations or on unsettled tracts of land. Indians not in tribal relations (mixed blood or not), those who were not living among the white population or even on the outskirts of town were counted.

1860 Census: This census was begun on June 1, 1860 and was to be completed within five months – with a population in the United States of 31,443,321. Quite a task for those census takers! Questions asked included: Name, age, sex, color, occupation of persons over the age of 15, value of their real estate, value of their personal estate, name of the state, territory or country of birth, whether the individual was married during the year and whether the person was deaf-mute, insane, an “idiot”, pauper or convict. Three copies of the census were to be made by each census taker; one to be filed with the County Clerk, one to be sent to the Secretary of State, and the third copy to be sent to the Census Office so it could be tabulated. In the place of birth category, the census taker was to be very specific – not just Great Britain or Germany for example, but the actual country. It is questioned that the individual gave an accurate value on his real estate and personal estate; some felt that if they gave the true amount, their taxes would go up!

1870 Census: This census was also begun on June 1st of the year and had a completion date of five months again. Population had jumped to 38,558,371. Questions on this census included: dwelling house number (in order of visitation), families numbered in the order they were visited, name of every person who lived there on the first day of June 1870. Citizens were also asked their age at their last birthday. If a child was under the age of one year, months of age were to be stated in fractions such as 1/12. Also asked was the sex, color, profession, occupation or trade. Again

Making Sense, continued:

the value of the real estate and personal property was asked, place of birth, whether or not the father and mother of the individual was foreign born, if an individual was born or married within the year, the month when the marriage occurred if applicable, if the individual had attended school within the year, could they read and write, the deaf, dumb, blind, insane and “idiotic”. Additionally they had to indicate any male citizen of the US of age 21 and older whose right to vote was denied or abridged on grounds other than rebellion or other crime. This census is a help at times of identifying survivors of the Civil War. If a male does not appear on the 1870 census, he might have been a casualty of the war. It is noted that the 1870 census in the southern states missed a great many people (Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Census 1790-1920). The 1870 census also more carefully denoted the color of the individual: White was shown W; Black was shown B, Chinese was shown C, Indian was shown I, Mulatto was shown M.

1880 Census: This census followed previous schedules, beginning June 1st and was to be completed in exactly 30 days! If the population of the area was 10,000 or more, they were given two weeks more to complete the forms. The population was now 50,189,209. Questions asked included: name, color, sex, age, month of birth if born within the year, relationship to the head of household, marital status, whether married within the year, occupation, months unemployed, name of state, territory or country of birth, parent’s birthplace, school attendance within the year, if able to read if age 10 or older, whether unable to read if age 10 or older, whether sick or temporarily disabled on the day of enumeration and why, blind, deaf-mute, “idiotic”, insane or permanently disabled. For the first time in this census, enumerators were to the name of the street or house numbers for urban houses. Individuals who were born or died after June 1 were NOT to be included in the census even though the census taker may not have questioned them until well after that date. Indians not taxed are not shown in the regular population school; some might appear in special Indian schedules. This census can be used to possibly track genetic diseases.

1890 Census: We will skip over this census as so little of it exists and none for Kentucky.

1900 Census: Again, this census was begun June 1st and was to be completed in 30 days with a two-week extension for communities with more than 10,000 in population. The U.S. had reached 76,212,168. Questions asked included: Name of each person in the household, address, relationship to the head of household, color/race, sex, month and year of birth, age at last birthday, marital status, number of years married, total number of children both to the mother, number of children living born to this mother, places of birth for each and the parents, noted if foreign born, the year of immigration, number of years in the U.S., citizenship status of foreign born of those over 21, whether the individual could read, write and speak English, if the home was owned or rented, whether they resided on a farm and if the home was mortgaged. I imagine a lot of people felt that the government was getting rather intrusive, but to us as researchers, it is a blessing now!

1910 Census: The date was changed on this census; it was begun April 15, 1910 and to be finished in 30 days – an extension given of two weeks for those of towns of more than 5,000 in population. Officially, the population had grown to 92,228,496. Questions asked on the 1910 census included: each person’s name and relationship to the head of household, sex, color/race, age at last birthday, marital status, length of present marriage; if a mother, number of children and number of living children, birthplaces, if foreign born the year of immigration and citizenship status, the language spoken in the home, occupation, type of industry in which employed, whether an employee, employer or self-employed, number of weeks unemployed in 1909 if applicable, ability to read and write, if they attended daytime school since 1 Sept 1909, if home was rented or

Making Sense, continued:

owned, free or mortgaged, whether it was a farm, if a veteran of the Union or Confederate arm or navy, if blind in both eyes, if deaf-dumb. The separate Indian schedule also recorded the tribe or band. This is a hard census to read! When microfilming the originals the film was overexposed and hundreds of pages are illegible – especially in Mississippi. The Miracode/Soundex for this census has a great omission rate. In some cases, individuals not indexed are present on the actual schedule so don't rely on the Miracode/Soundex!

1920 Census: Again, a date change; this census was begun Jan 1 and again, to be completed in 30 days with exception of towns with populations of 2,500 or more. The population has now shot up to 106,021,537. Questions: name of street, avenue or road, house number or farm, number of dwelling in order of visitation, number of family in order of visitation, name of each person whose above with the family, relationship of person to the head of household, owned or rented, if owned – free or mortgaged, sex, color/race, age at last birthday, single, married, widowed or divorced, year of immigration to the US, naturalized or alien; if naturalized year of same, attending school any time since Sept 1 1919, able to read, person's place of birth, mother's tongue and place of birth, same for father, able to speak English, trade/profession/kind of work done, industry/business/establishment where worked; whether an employer, salary of wage worker, working on account, number of farm schedule. Children born between Jan 1 and the day of enumeration were not listed. People deceased between Jan 1 and the day of enumeration would be listed. Since WWI had occurred, some people didn't know how to show their place of birth as the war changed boundaries. The country of birth was to be spelled out by the enumerator hopefully to eliminate confusion by the tabulator; this was particularly important for those born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia or Turkey. There are no separate Indian schedules for this census; in they lived on a reservation they were enumerated in the regular schedule. Census takers were not to report servicemen in the family but to treat them as residing at their duty posts. The original census was destroyed by authorization of the 83rd Congress so there is nothing to compare if the microfilmed copies are unreadable.

1930 Census: What a joy when this census was released; it was begun on April 1st, no time schedule for completion shown and the population, despite the losses in WWI showed 123,202,624. Questions: street, avenue or road, house number, number of dwelling house in order of visitation, number of family in order of visitation, name of each person at the above on April 1st, relationship of all to head of household, home owned/rented; value of home if owned or monthly rent, if they had a radio, if they lived on a farm, sex, color/race, age at last birthday, marital condition, age at first marriage, attended school or college any time since Sept 1, 1929, able to read and/or write, place of birth of all, native tongue, language spoken in the home, year of immigration if applicable, trade/profession/work done, industry/business, class of worker, whether they worked yesterday – if not numbers on unemployment schedule, veteran of US military or naval force (if yes, what war), number on farm schedule if applicable. The farm schedules were lost. There is a WPA soundex for this census for several states, not including KY. There is a soundex for KY not done by the WPA.

LIBRARY MEMBERSHIPS

Ken Beard who graciously contributes the annual membership lists and keeps track of all the memberships in the Society provided the following which was accidentally omitted in the Winter 2006 issue:

Allen County Public Library Box 2270 Ft. Wayne, IN. 46801-2270
Dallas Public Library - Serials 1515 Young St. Dallas, TX. 75201-5499
Genealogical Society of Utah 50 E. North Temple St. Rm 599 Salt Lake City, UT. 84150-3400
Helm Cravens Library 1906 College Hts Blvd #11067 Bowling Green, KY. 42101
Lexington Public Library 140 East Main St. Lexington, KY. 40507-1318
Los Angeles Public Library 630 West 5th. St. Los Angeles, CA. 90071-2002
Public Library of Cincinnati 800 Vine Street Cincinnati, OH. 45202-2009
State Historical Soc. of Wisconsin 816 State Street Madison, WI. 53706-1482

HENRY McWHORTERS CHURCH RECORD BOOK

The following is from the files of the late Eva Coe Peden. These are the records of the church clerk of three churches; Union Christian Church in Monroe Co KY; Salt Lick Christian Church in Macon Co TN and an unnamed Christian Church on Salt Lick Creek in the same county. His records are shown here for Monroe Co.

John A Hall (written in pencil apparently at a later date).

Henry McWhorter
His book

THE UNION CHRISTIAN
CHURCH RECORD
ANNO DOMINI 1820
BY HENRY McWHORTER, C.C.C.

Form of Certificate or letter of Dismission

State of Kentucky} Union Church
Monroe County } July 18th A.D. 1820

This is to certify that Brother L. M. has been a member among us for a Number of Year, about to leave us by Removal, we therefore commend him to God & to the word of his grace, & to any society of Christians, wheresoever God in his providence may Cast his lot.

Signed by Order of the Church. H. M.

Old Will, belonging to Booker Witcher was excluded from the Christian body, on May 4th 1821. For, first – falsly accusing Moses to his wife Hannah, 2ndly: for saying & gainsaying, & falsely accusing & contradicting against him, &c.

Union Meeting, May 19th 1821

Henry McWhorter's book, continued:

Unanimously agreed, that Brother Moses, black man, attend next church meeting, for a farther account of his Religious conduct .. as he has therein Surpassed the intention of the Church in his religious administrations, particularly in his administering the ordinance of Baptism to some of his lately converted black brothers, &c as also, the appointment of another deacon, in lieu of Brother Smith, removed. Referred until next meeting.

June meetingUnion..... the proceedings Respecting Br. Moses again referred, to the Meeting on the Ridge

Ordained Bro Moses ... at Gennings Creek, Camp Meeting ... Sept. A.D. 1821.

Brothers—James S. Mitchell & Silas Pinckley chosen Deacons; at the June Meeting, Union.

Early in 1825. The said Br. Moses (Black Man) is legally Excluded from Society, from the Union of United Christian Body, for immorrel and Unchristian Conduct, in several instances. Exclusion at Bro Draper's by Ph. Mulkey, S. Dewhitt & C. Church sitting in order... 1825.

Handed over to John A. Hall, August the 20, 1854. (Written in pencil at a later date).

Names of the Members of Union Church (read across)

John Welch		Mary Holland	
Nancy Welch		Moses	Black Man
Christopher Gist	Had letters removed	William Wood	
Betey Gist		Henry Jenkins	Withdrawn, not in fellow- ship May 1824
Thomas Glenn			Dismissed by letter Oct 23, 1824
Fanny Wood	Had letter	Anny Jenkins	
Keaty Lee			
James S Mitchel		Sally Wood	
Salley Mitchel		Silas Pinckley	
Jenny Goodman	Removed without applying for letter	Betey Pinckley	
		John Patterson}	Removed having letter
Betsey Jenkins	Excluded for immoral Conduct & Disobeying the Call of the Church, Nov Meeting	Catey Patterson}	Removed having letter
		Barbary Chitwood	
		Henry McWhorter	Baptised
Keaty Goodman		Jennet McWhorter	Now of Salt Lick
Hannah White		Henry Wakefield	Bap.
Jenny	Black Woman –Flippins	Polly Wakefield	Bap
Jennet Procter	Had letter	Dorcas McWhorter	Bap. Removed by letter
Beckey Smith	Dismisd letter Oct 1821	Nancy Carter	
Nancy Patterson		Thomas Wood	Desired to withdraw, church agreed & did withdraw
Susey Snow			Black Man
Anna Carter	Had letter	Warner	Black Man
James Brandon		Richmond	Black Man
Polly Brandon		Joannah Jenkins	Withdrawn not in fellow- ship May 1824
Betey Goodman	Joind Baptist Brethren		
Polly Morrow	Removed & has letter	James Brown	
Nancy Jenkins		Polly Brown	
Charles Holland			

Henry McWhorter, continued:

August Meeting Joined:

Malinda Cronwell	By Declaration of her Faith
Genney Pinckley	by Experience, removed by letter
William Holmes	Having withdrawn, is not returned, removed by letter
Lynda Ferguson	By experience. Baptised.
Franky Wood	By experience. B. Excluded at Mill Creek.
Betey Davis	By Experience. B.
Sally McKinnis	By Experience Dead
Polly McKinnis	By Experience. Removed without applying for letter. Deceased 1822.
Will	Black Man Witcher's. Excluded for immoral conduct, By departing from The Truth &c May 4-1821.
Will	Yellow Man. McWhorter's. Baptised.
Gennet Patterson	By Experience. Baptised. Removed having letter.
Betsy Jones	By Experience. Bapised. Removed without applying for letter. Having letter.
Fanny Pinckley	Joined at Mill Creek. Baptised.

Union Meeting House, Oct. the following Joined, 1820.

Ephriam Winkler	By Experience. Baptised. Deceased.
Anny Gardner	By letter from Baptist Church.
Robert Welch	By Experience. B.
Gennet Welch	By Exper, B.
Leonard Jones	By Ex. B. Excluded for immoral conduct, drinking to excess, fighting &c, Exd At Nov Meeting 1821.
Charles Cornwell	From the Baptist Breth.
Sarah B Lovelady	By Ex. B.
Betey Crawford	By Ex. B.
Peggy Crawford	By Ex. B.
Samuel Dewhitt	By Ex. P.
Pithinia Winkler	By Exp. B.
Mary A Dewhitt	By Ex. B.
Patey McWhorter	By Ex. Baptised. Now of Salt Lick, in 1832.
Polly Parker	By Ex. Baptised.
Genney Procter	By Ex. B.

Union Meeting May 19, 1821.

Sally Quinn	By Experience-Baptised June meeting. Excluded for immoral conduct, June 1824.
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To be concluded Summer Issue.

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. \$3.60.

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	\$

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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

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

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE of any type that requires a reply must contain a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address to: South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.

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

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