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2008

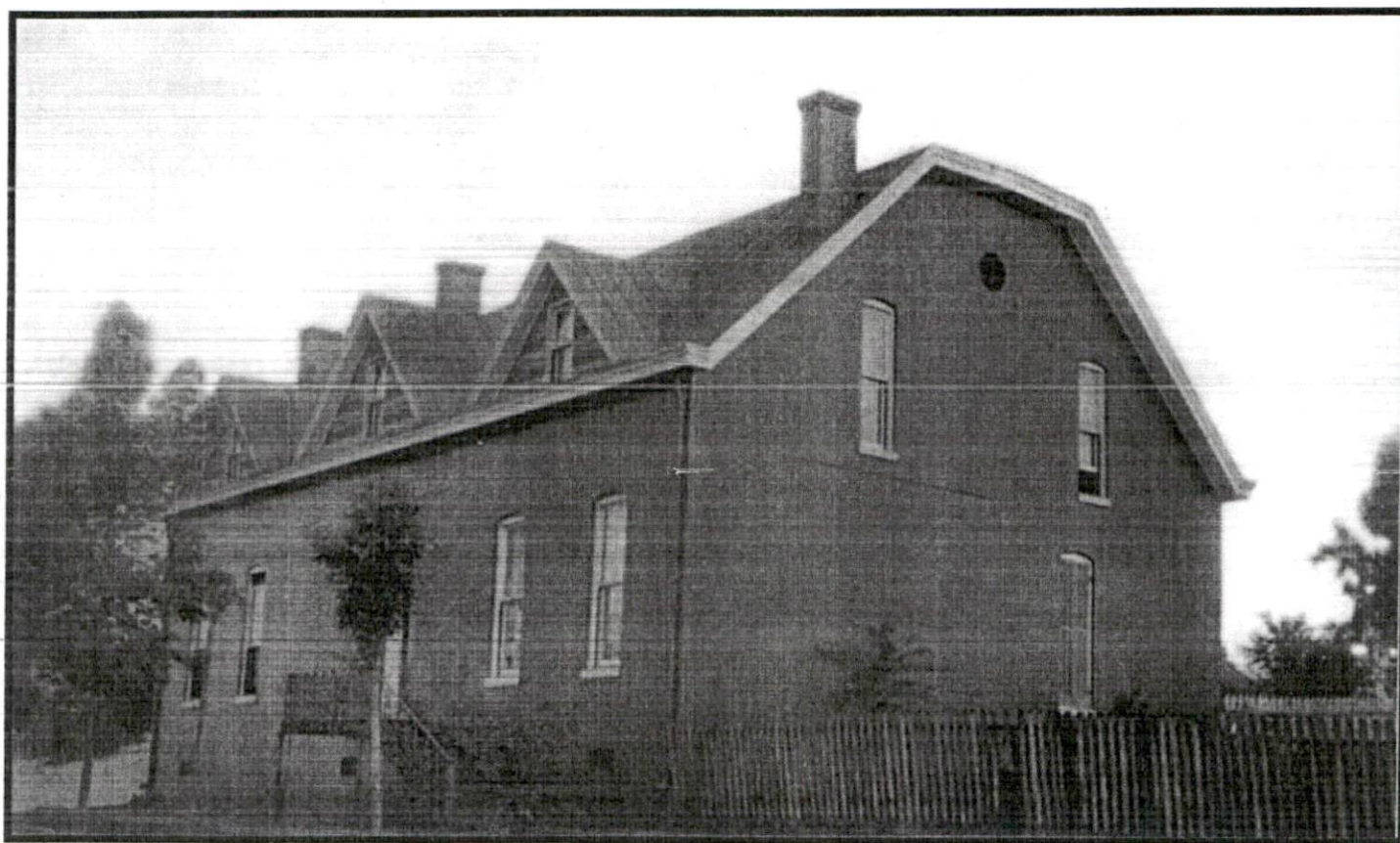
VOLUME 36

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SPRING

# TRACES



## **Dickinson-Greer House**

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

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

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&  
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ON THE COVER

**The DICKINSON-GREER HOUSE**

Submitted by Henry and Benny Dickinson

The Dickinson-Greer House located at 208 East Main Street a little over one block from the Glasgow square and one of the oldest homes in the city, is now owned by the city as the result of a generous gift by Follis Crow III an adjacent land-owner and operator of A.F.Crow and Son Funeral Home. He purchased it from the estate of Delvaux Dickinson Greer who died in 1998. The house had been in his family since purchased by Thomas Childs Dickinson, his great-grandfather, in 1832 for \$500.00.

History

As an incentive for the founding of a town to be called Glasgow, Kentucky, John Gorin, one of the first settlers in Barren County, donated 150 acres of his land grant to the Trustees of the Town of Glasgow in 1799. The lot upon which the Dickinson-Greer home is located is a part this 150 acre tract. The first recorded deed for this lot (lot 61 on the original plat of 150 acres) is dated October 31, 1801, and is recorded in Deed Book B at page 16. The grantors in this deed were Daniel Curd, William Welch, John Cole and John Matthews, four of the then seven Trustees of the town of Glasgow. The grantee in this first deed was Isaac Robertson (also a town Trustee) and the stated consideration was \$6.50 for this one lot (lot 61) upon which the Dickinson-Greer house was subsequently built.

Financial difficulties later befell Isaac Robertson, for in 1805, James Hall, Deputy Sheriff, acting for Andrew Walker, Sheriff of Barren County, executed a deed to Thomas Mayfield conveying lot 61. This deed was made pursuant to an Execution from the Court of Quarterly Sessions to satisfy a debt owed by Robertson to Jacob Crow. This deed is recorded in Deed Book B at page 70 and reflects a consideration of \$5.25 for this one lot. On December 19, 1808, Thomas Mayfield sold this lot to Samuel Jordan for a consideration of \$50.00 and this deed is recorded in Deed Book B at page 221. Mr. Jordan owned this lot until March 6, 1823. It is certain that the Dickinson-Greer house was built between the years 1808 and 1823. According to the book, *Barren County Heritage*, published in 1980, it is stated that the Dickinson-Greer house "is said to have been built in the early 1820's...by Samuel Jordan, who was jailer for many years and a master bricklayer". It could just as easily have been built a decade earlier.

On March 6, 1823, Mr. Jordan deeded this house and lot to William T. Bush (see Deed Book J page 71b) and then just a few days later on March 27, 1823, William T. Bush deeded this property to Willis A. Bush and this deed (see Deed Book I page 523) contained the language "including the brick building known as Sam Jordan's". Then in January 1824, Willis A. Bush deeded the house "now occupied by Willis A. Bush" to Stephen Trigg Logan (see Deed Book J page 356). Stephen Trigg Logan (1800-1880) was an attorney, born and trained in the law at Glasgow, who later moved to Springfield, Illinois, and there became the mentor and second law partner of Abraham Lincoln from 1841 to 1844. At the time, according to historians, he was considered the best lawyer in Illinois. In 1826 Mr. Logan deeded the property back to Willis A. Bush for a stated consideration which included "Bush's assumption of a debt owed by Logan to Henry Crutcher for a certain quantity of whiskey" (see Deed Book K page 376). On September 14, 1831, Willis A. Bush deeded this property to Joseph Eubanks Jr. (see Deed Book M page 236) and less than a year later Eubanks, on August 10, 1832, deeded this house and lot to Thomas Childs Dickinson for a stated consideration of \$500.00 (see Deed Book M page 298).

Thomas Childs Dickinson was born on February 8, 1808 in Barren County. He and his brother and sister were removed from their home in 1821 by the Barren Fiscal Court and indentured out to local residents to learn a trade. Thomas Childs was indentured to William Browning to learn the trade of a blacksmith. At the time he purchased this property, he was married to Frances S. Hall, daughter of Michael Hall, one of Glasgow's most prominent citizens. They had married on October 28, 1830, and had two children, Louisa Jane Dickinson, born October 2, 1831, and Michael Hall Dickinson, born May 24, 1834. In the early years after the purchase of this property, he operated his blacksmith shop on the northeast corner of the same lot. Thomas Childs Dickinson's first wife died in 1843, and on August 22, 1844 he married Martha Virginia Day, daughter of William and Sophia Strange Day. They had six children, all born in the Dickinson-Greer house: William, born in 1845; Mary Ann, born in 1848; Lillie, born in 1851; Sophia, born in 1856; Thomas (also known as Jack), born in 1858; and Carrie, born in 1861.

In 1861, just after the beginning of the Civil War, a story is told by William Day Dickinson, son of William Dickinson and grandson of Thomas Childs Dickinson, in his memoirs, concerning the household of Thomas Childs Dickinson which is as follows: "William Dickinson, the oldest child by the second marriage, was educated in the schools of the town, and when sixteen years old ran away at night to join the Confederate Army. Although his father owned slaves, and bought and sold them like every body else hereabouts, he did not believe in secession, and thought the Federal Government would eventually settle the vexing question by paying for the negroes and freeing them. But his wife and his daughters were red-hot secessionists, and favored war to the extent that they assisted William in climbing out the window and throwing a bundle of clothing out after him one dark night. Making his way to Cave City with a party of young men from the neighborhood William joined a company of soldiers assembled there under Captain D. E. McKendree." He fought with the Orphan Brigade from Shiloh until the close of the war, attaining the rank of Captain.

Thomas Childs Dickinson died at his home on June 28, 1885, at the age of 78 and his will is recorded in Will Book 5 page 22. His will provided that his homestead should belong to his three unmarried daughters (Mary Ann, Sophia and Carrie) until such time as each of them had married, but that after their marriage, his homestead should be sold and the proceeds divided equally between his children. Accordingly, his house was sold at public auction on December 29, 1887, and the purchaser was his daughter, Lillie Dickinson Delvaux, and her husband, John Baptiste Delvaux (see Deed Book 24 page 96). Lillie D. Delvaux occupied the Dickinson-Greer house until her death in 1924, her husband having predeceased her in 1904 (see John B. Delvaux's will in Will Book 6 page 58 and Lillie D. Delvaux's will in Will Book 7 page 114).

At Lillie's death in 1924, the Dickinson-Greer house descended to her two children, Thomas Childs Delvaux and Jeanne Dickinson Greer, wife of Paul Greer. T. C. then deeded his 1 1/2 interest in the homeplace to his sister (see Deed Book 80 page 654). Jeanne D. Delvaux and her husband, Paul, then occupied the home until Jeanne's death in 1965. Upon Jeanne's death, the Dickinson-Greer house became the property of Paul Greer and Delvaux Dickinson Greer, their only son (see Will Book 11 page 635). Jeanne's husband, Paul, and her son, Delvaux, occupied the home until Paul's death in 1968, after which it became the sole property of Delvaux (see Paul's Affidavit of Descent in Deed Book 212 page 211). Delvaux Dickinson Greer occupied the home until his death in 1998.

After the death of Delvaux Dickinson Greer, the house descended by his will to Jeanne Delvaux King and T. C. Delvaux Jr., the children of T. C. Delvaux and to Jerry P. Greer and Deane Smith, heirs of Paul Greer (see Will Book '8 page 628). Shortly thereafter, these new owners sold the Dickison-Greer house to A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home and after retaining a portion of the property for additional parking, the site of the Dickinson-Greer home and side yard

were conveyed by Deed of Gift to the City of Glasgow for the purpose of preserving one of the oldest and most unique brick homes in Glasgow.

The Dickinson-Greer house has a history dating back to the early 1820's, or before, and it is remarkable that the house was owned and occupied by the same family from 1832 to 1998, a period of 166 years.

### Restoration

The restoration of the building was turned over to the Renaissance/Main Street Glasgow Committee which had conceived the idea of restoring the Dickinson-Greer house while Delvaux Greer's estate was still pending. The Committee began immediately to seek grant funds to begin the project. An initial grant of \$10,000.00 was obtained in 2002 from the Kentucky Heritage Council. It was used immediately and entirely to stabilize the foundation and wall on the street side of the house which had sunk several inches over the preceding years and caused a large crack to appear in the front wall of the house. The house's foundation was successfully stabilized. The house was then weatherized to prevent further deterioration and cleaned up using jail labor. Further grant monies were applied for and nothing more could be physically done until additional funds became available. The Committee continued to discuss ideas and obtained some preliminary drawings from a local draftsman, Kevin Morrow, which helped keep discussions alive

In 2005 Rhonda Trautman, Director of Renaissance/Main Street Glasgow, applied with Renaissance on Main, part of the Governor's Office of Local Development, for its maximum grant of \$150,000.00 to begin restoration. In an initial round of awards, the Committee was turned down, but the application remained on file to be resubmitted for later consideration. An appearance was made before the City Council, Finance and Administration Committee, to see if the City could/would finance the project. The request turned down because commitments to the Plaza Theatre and the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center had pushed the City to its limits for projects such as these, all worthy. Discussions continued in the Committee concerning private financing from interested citizens and descendants of Thomas Childs Dickinson and other family members. Also discussed was possibly selling the house to a private individual on condition that it be restored, or whether, in good faith, the property should be returned to Follis Crow III if the city could not get restoration funding.

In early 2006, to the surprise and satisfaction of everyone, the City was notified by the Governor's Office that it had been awarded the maximum grant of \$150,000.00. It seems that others who had initially been awarded the grants had not moved forward with their projects and their grants had been recaptured and awarded to Glasgow. The City and the Governor's Office entered into a contract with guidelines for distribution and expenditure of the grant funds and restoration began in earnest. A subcommittee was appointed to oversee the project consisting of the following: Benny Dickinson, Chairman - Rhonda Trautman - Elaine Richardson - Ledean Hamilton - Jerry Dickison - Ralph T. Wilson

The Subcommittee agreed to proceed in three phases: Phase I Outside: Tuck pointing, replace roof, restore chimneys, etc Phase II Utilities: Electric, plumbing, HVAC, etc. and, Phase III Inside: Plastering, dry wall, woodwork, floors, paint and paper, etc.

As of this writing, phases I and II have been completed or contracts have been let. Before any work was contracted and during all of the renovation thus far, extensive use has been made of jail labor. In many instances jail laborers had outside life work experience which was very useful,

e.g. dry-walling, carpentry, masonry, etc. First, the walls of the piecemeal room created by enclosing the porch between the main house and the separate structure housing the kitchen were removed. The porch was in such bad shape that it was removed and replaced. In the process a trap door was discovered leading to a brick and stone constructed root cellar. The collapsing walls were removed and restored with old bricks and stones found on the premises. About two feet of accumulated dirt and mud were dug out from the floor to reveal a perfectly preserved original brick floor. More unexpected discoveries were to come.

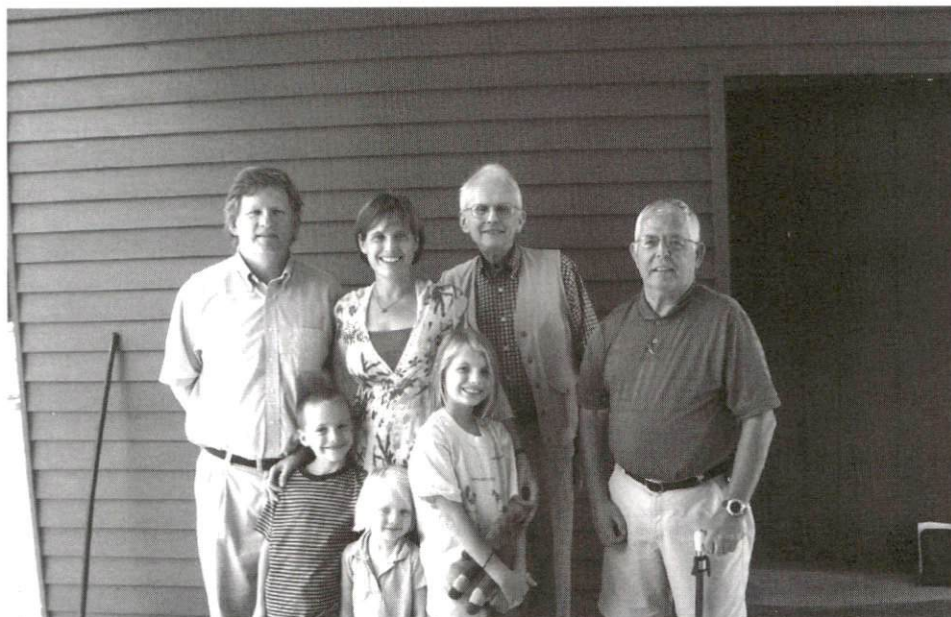
After Mr. Crow bought the property and before restoration was begun by the City, the covering of a long forgotten cistern caved in the back yard on the south side. To keep anyone from being hurt by falling in the hole, Mr. Crow had it filled in with a load of dirt and large rocks. When all of this debris was removed it revealed a finely constructed brick cistern which had the shape of a bee hive about twenty feet deep and ten feet in diameter with a capacity of nearly 10,000 gallons. It was re-bricked with old bricks to its original contour and left open at the top to be viewed by future visitors. It is believed that it was originally fed by house guttering and that water was drawn by a pump sitting on top of a capstone. Similarly, an early delivery truck to the site dislodged an old well covering. The original well had been filled in and when the debris was removed a beautiful hand-dug well was disclosed. Debris was removed to about twenty feet revealing a mortarless stone wall enclosing a shaft opening of about three feet in diameter. A brick and stone superstructure about three feet high was constructed above ground so the workmanship could be viewed without danger of falling into the well.

Phase I continued with the reconstruction of three chimneys which had been removed in earlier years when the house was re-roofed. The old shingled roof was removed and replaced with a new tin roof (the original roof had been tin). All windows were removed, sanded, painted, and refurbished with new panes added where needed. Finally, the outside bricks were completely tuck pointed with mortar consistent with mortar originally used to build the house. The only work yet to be completed on Phase I consists of re-welding and otherwise refurbishing and re-installing the iron front porch. That work is in progress. Also, the crumbling concrete wall in front of the house next to the street was removed by the City (which has been very helpful in several areas of restoration) and a new footer was poured. The concrete will be replaced with stone when the weather permits.

Phase II is also nearing completion. The house has been re-plumbed for two new bathrooms, one upstairs and one down. The separate building has been re-plumbed and re-wired for a “warming” kitchen. New heating and air conditioning has been installed. The house has been fully re-wired for electrical, cable, internet, and security.

Grant funds have now been exhausted and then some. There remains the considerable work to finish the job by completing Phase III. This will consist mainly of restoring ceilings, walls, floors and woodwork plus painting and some wallpapering and carpeting. Additional funding is being actively sought so that work may continue. When finished, Glasgow can boast of the restoration of one of the oldest and most original brick structures in Kentucky. In addition to being used as a public meeting house and reception venue, other uses are being actively solicited and encouraged. Constructive comments are welcomed.

On a recent visit to see the Dickinson-Greer house were Suzanne Delvaux Rhinehardt, India Jean Rhinehardt (9), Larkin Delvaux Rhinehardt (8), Chloe Preston Rhinehardt (3 ½), T C Delvaux Jr and T C Delvaux III, of Nashville. Shown also is Benny Dickinson who gave a tour of the house.



### NEW TECHNOLOGY IN READING OLD TOMBSTONES

The BBC website at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/7024672.stm> recently ran the most intriguing story about a new technology which is being developed to read those old tombstones. Christina Jimenez, author, explained the technology which is just in the developmental stage but might bring to light inscriptions that we've long ago given up as worn away.

The technology was developed by Carnegie Mellon University who have people making high resolution 3D scans of tombstones. A computer matches the patterns to a database of signature carvings which reveal the words.

It sounds simple, but will it ever be available to historians? It is sometimes impossible to distinguish marks made on the stone from age from carvings made many times by a grieving parent or spouse. Algae and dirt sometimes is so embedded in the stone that our normal techniques won't reveal all the names, dates, symbolic figures and inscriptions. We try everything – flour, brushing off the algae, mirrors to reflect the sun .... But some stones just won't reveal their secrets. Tracings help sometimes but if the stone is fragile, we don't want to destroy it.

Testing has been done at a 200-year old cemetery in Pittsburgh at the Old St. Luke's Church. Scans of the stones there have been remarkable! The scanning techniques detect much more than our human eyes ever can. The scans are done in a very high resolution, and in other area, a lower resolution digitally. Patterns that appear frequently are stored in a database. It can sense the difference between nature-created scratches and lines from the sharp edges made by a carver.

The tools used are fairly simply and part of them, we already use - a light projector, a tripod-mounted camera and a laptop computer, all powered by an oversized battery. The complicated part is developing the software that will read the image and convert it into a readable inscription. As technology increases after many trials and errors, hopefully one day in our lifetime, we'll be

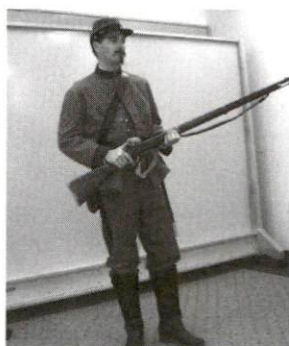


able to buy a software program, pop it into a laptop and head off to the family cemetery. We might find we've made some errors in transcriptions and we might also find the names and dates of one of our family members long unreadable. I suggest you read the article, it gives us hope!

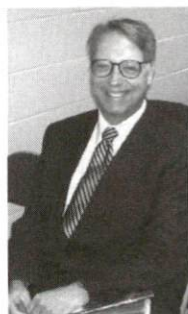
### **ANCESTRAL TRAILS HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOOK FAIR**

Ancestral Trails is sponsoring its 6<sup>th</sup> annual History/Genealogy Book Fair and sale on Saturday, April 12, 2008, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. EDT. The event will be held in the Pritchard Community Center in Elizabethtown KY. The large facility accommodates over 70 vendor tables and free parking for 200 cars. The facility is easily accessible from I-65, Western KY Parkway and the Bluegrass Parkway. Free admission.

### **RECENT SPEAKERS FOR THE SOCIETY**



Shannon Jefferies of Metcalfe County KY presented a very interesting program on the Civil War. He demonstrated the uniforms, musket, drill procedures and flags used. Jefferies is the leader of a reenactment group in the area. For further information, you may check the website at: <http://6thkentuckyinfantry.org/Home.html>



Judge Mitchell Nance, Family Court Judge of Barren County, presented a program entitled "Roots of Liberty in Colonial Virginia."

### **QUERY**

James RICHEY and Polly CALDWELL came to Allen County from SC possibly. Was Polly a Mary or Margaret nickname? Polly helped build "Old Mulkey" church, died in KY. Where did James die? Was he a Revolutionary War soldier? Need parents of both and marriage record. Robert Gillan, 3585 N 1100 W., Thorntown IN 46071-8902 (765) 482-3762.

## Henry Clay Morrison

As a young boy growing up in Barren County, Kentucky, I found myself impressed and influenced by many different things. Among the most lasting of these influences, was the name and character of Preacher Henry Clay Morrison. I was not necessarily interested in religion at such an early age, nor did the preaching of God's word, and its presenters seem overly important to me. And yet, I was fascinated by Henry Clay Morrison. This interest in Morrison arose from three sources, but primarily, from my dear grandmother, Mary May Mayo Bewley (1891-1975), who shared the residence with me and my family. She always spoke of Henry Clay Morrison with such devotion and reverence. According to her, Morrison was a great preacher, the greatest preacher ever! The reason she felt she could make such a statement was because she had heard the great orator speak. My grandmother was born and raised at Morrison Park. This was an area of Barren County on Hwy 63, near Glasgow, Kentucky, where Morrison had also grown up on his grandfather's farm. She took such pride in the fact that as a young girl she and her family actually lived in the same log cabin in which Brother Morrison was raised. She would also tell how as a young girl, that she would attend the week-long revivals at the Holiness Camp. She would talk of all the people that would be there, and all the excitement that the services brought to the little community.

The second thing that stirred my interest in Morrison was the park itself. The Holiness camp was built in 1900 on the farm that belonged to Morrison's grandfather. It was the land Morrison himself had roamed and worked as a young boy. By 1900, Morrison had already become a famous preacher in the Methodist Church, and his popularity and influence was so great, that the camp meeting grounds were erected in his honor and today, Morrison Park Camp is known as the oldest sawdust camp in the United States.

My great-grandfather, William Mayo, was a carpenter and I was told that he helped build the tabernacle and all the structures in the camp meeting area. The buildings on the ground consisted of a large covered tabernacle and a beautiful log cabin library. There was also another smaller cabin that served as sleeping quarters, and several other wood frame cabins to house those who came to spend the week. There was a large structure that I can scarcely remember that I think was called the Hotel, and it contained a kitchen and dining area. My grandmother recalled being in the dining room once when Brother Morrison, his wife, and another visiting preacher and his spouse were eating. During the conversation, she recalled the guest preacher exclaiming "my wife and I have been married for a certain number of years, and we have never had a cross word." She said Brother Morrison turned to his wife and said, "We can't say that, can we, dear?" When my grandmother would tell that story she would contribute her own opinion by saying, "now that other preacher told a lie, but Brother Morrison told the truth." As simple as this story was, to my young mind, I accepted this story as a confirmation of a fact. Of course, Brother Morrison told the truth, he was a great preacher. He was a distinguished man that stood above the rest.

Thirdly, my fascination with Morrison came by the way of a small picture that no doubt was cut out of a newspaper by my grandmother and glued with great precision to a piece of cardboard. This photo of Reverend Morrison was included in an old box of pictures that were often taken out on Sunday mornings, placed on our kitchen table where

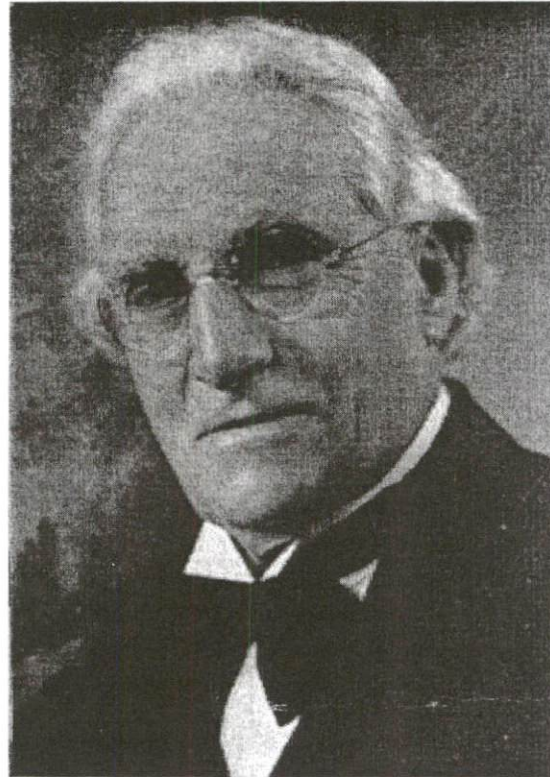
each picture would be examined with great excitement. Interested persons like me, and my father would gather around and go through them one by one, discussing every photograph. These were old black and white photos that were worn, torn and frayed, where everyone dressed so differently and looked so unlike the people I had seen in my lifetime. The picture of Henry Clay Morrison particularly fascinated me when it would appear. “That’s Brother Morrison,” my grandmother would repeat again and again, and inevitably add, “He was a great preacher.” He did look the part. For some reason, I felt confident that Morrison’s face must surely be that of real godliness, and I considered perhaps that’s the way Moses looked also.

My father and I would occasionally visit the old camp meeting grounds on Sunday mornings, and I would hear about all the people who used to live nearby, and stories of the things that used to be. I truly learned to love the old place and its fading history.

When I was in the ninth grade I was required to give a book report to my literature class at Temple Hill High School. At about this same time, I had stumbled upon Morrison’s book entitled *Life Sketches and Sermons*. I remember the joy I had in giving this book report before my class. In this book, Reverend Morrison told much about his life as a young boy down on Boyd’s Creek. He described the salvation of his soul at the Old Methodist Church of the same name. He told of how he had come to live with his grandfather and the tragedies that caused him to be an orphan at an early age. Just the fact that all that went on at the foot of the hill where I now lived captivated me so much. I had borrowed this book from my neighbor, Paul Bailey. I remember the pain I felt when I had to return that book.

A few years later I experienced a religious conversion of my own and was soon called by the Lord to preach the gospel. I am of the Baptist faith and although the Baptist doctrine differs somewhat from the beliefs that Reverend Morrison proclaimed, I have been so pleased to learn from his writings, his books, his sermons that he had an unwavering faith and that he was a preacher who believed in the heart felt way of salvation, in which the receiving of God’s Spirit is the confirmation of our relationship with Christ, a confirmation of a re-birth that Jesus described would happen.

Thanks to the internet and the auction sites available today, I have been able to secure many of the books written by Reverend Morrison and have had a chance to truly see the nature of his preaching and learn more about the man and his world. It has been a great adventure for me in exploring his life through his writings and understanding how beautifully God used this distinguished Barren County man. I would also read other accounts of how marvelous it was to sit before his preaching and to hear his remarkable delivery of God’s message. It was such a regret to me to think I would never get to hear



the sound of this great instrument of voice that God so greatly used. I was very excited when I learned there existed a recording of one of his radio addresses called, *The Highway to Holiness*, and so what a thrill it was to be able to actually hear his voice and his delivery from the word of God. When I heard this sermon, I couldn't help but think, this is not the way I thought he would sound. But after a few moments of delivery, I reconsidered and thought, "of course, that's the way he would sound." One of his biographers said that he had the voice of a prophet, and that William Jennings Bryan regarded Henry Clay Morrison as the greatest pulpit orator on the American Continent.

Sadly, the old camp meeting grounds at Morrison Park are no longer used. A terrible storm several years ago took the old tabernacle to the ground and most of the buildings that do remain are ignored, and have fallen into disrepair. Because of this, a unique part of our county's history is withering away, and no one locally seems to have much interest in it.

In 2005, I was preparing a recording session for an album of sacred material on a small private label. While traveling home late one night, I passed the old Park and felt Godly inspiration to write a song about it. The song entitled, *The Old Camp Meeting Place*, recalled all the spirit, praise, preaching, and worship that used to go on at the Park. It recalled the many souls that had been saved there and the good it had served. It tells of the Park's present condition, of the broken benches, the briars and the weeds, and the crumbled old altar where once the Lord met so many needs. As I wrote the song, I could not help but wonder, of all the people who pass the Park every day, does anybody else know the history of the area or care as I do? The song suggests that the present state of the old camp meeting place is unfortunately a reflection of the status of the world today.

Before I went into the studio, the Lord gave me one more song to write and record. The song was called *The Ballad of Henry Clay Morrison*. The song touched lightly on some occurrences in his life, and in the last verse, it tried to sum up his greatness in a few words. The chorus of this song was able to recall my source for all the great interest that I had in this marvelous man of God. Simply, he was my *Grandma's Hero*, so he became my hero too. I truly thank the Lord for what my grandmother shared with me, and the years of interest and inspiration I have found in the life of Henry Clay Morrison. Barren County can be very proud of this native son who was a renowned author of many books, editor of the *Pentecostal Herald*, President of Asbury College and minister to many souls.

Gary Bewley  
Pastor, Beech Grove Baptist Church  
Eighty Eight, Kentucky

#### QUERY

Researching Samuel H. Rodgers/Rogers b ca 1804 at \_\_\_\_, married Mary Ann Bell, b 2 Apr 1821, on 20 Jul 1843 Barren Co. He died before 1850 same. His parents were William Rogers & Elizabeth Pickett. He had one dau, Sara Eliza H. Rogers, on 12 Aug 1844. Betty J. Christiansen, 3621 Georgia NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110

HENRY ISENBERG PENSION

Military affairs, Serial-Set-ID 2885, H.rp.3367: Jan 6, 1891.

"State of Kentucky, County of Barren: On this 27th day of August, 1889, personally came before me, a clerk of the county court in and for the county and State aforesaid, I. N. CHINOWTH, of Eighty-eight, Ky., and whose age is 47 years, and Samuel C. STOUT, aged 52 years, a resident of Glasgow, Ky., and Daniel J. STOUT, aged 56 years, a resident of Temple Hill, Ky., who, being by me duly sworn, say they are well acquainted with Henry ISENBURGH, enlisted in Co. E, 9th Ky. Infty. Vols. on or about Sept., 1861, and took the oath of enlistment, but before he had an opportunity of being mustered into the U.S. service, the company in which he enlisted was attacked by a regiment of Confederate cavalry, about Oct. 26th, 1861, and the said ISENBURGH, without any fault or improper conduct upon his part, was captured by said Confederates and conveyed to Southern prisons, where he remained in close confinement until about the 14th day of June, 1862, when he was released from said imprisonment and returned to his home, in such a state of health that rendered him forever unfit for military service. They further state that they know these facts by reason of being members of said company as 1st and 2nd lieutenants, and that they have no pecuniary interest in this claim. /s/ I. N. CHINOWTH, Late 1st Lieut. Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols. & Capt. Co. A, 37th Ky. Vols. /s/ D J STOUT, Late 2nd Lieut. Co. E., 9th Ky. Vols. /s/ Samuel C STOUT, 2d Lieut, Co. E., 9th Regt. Ky. Vol. Inf.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by I. N. CHENOWTH, Samuel C. STOUT & Daniel J. STOUT, whom I certify respectable and entitled to credit, as witnesses, and I certify that I am not interested in this matter. Given under my hand and seal of office this 27 day of August, 1889. /s/ J. T. WOOTEN, Clk. Barren Co. Ct.

Eighty-eight, KY., Feb. 21st, 1888. Addressed to the Hon. H. F. FINLEY, M.C., Washington, D.C.: Dear Sir: I write you in the interest of my friend and comrade, Henry ISENBERGE. [sic] He desires some relief from your honorable body. The facts in his case are briefly as follows: My father, A. S. CHINOWTH, established a recruiting camp in Barren County in Sept. 1861, for the purpose of enlisting men for the U. S. service. When the company was about completed we were attacked by a regiment of the enemy and driven from our camp. Several of our men were captured; among the number was my friend ISENBERGE. He was carried a captive to Southern prisons, and remained in those horrible pens until in June, 1862, when he was released and came home a bodily wreck. ISENBERGE enlisted in good faith and took the oath of enlistment. He also reported to my father as Capt. Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols, by letter from himself and neighbors setting for his condition, which was entirely unfit for military duty; consequently he was never mustered into the U. S. service, and his name does not appear on the rolls of said Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols. on file in the Adjutant Gen. Office at Washington City. I think ISENBESRGE ought to have relief, as he is totally disabled to obtain a living by manual labor, by reason of confinement and bad treatment in Southern prison pens; hence we appeal to your honorable body for such relief. I will further state that ISENBERGE is an honorable, good citizen, and anything you may find in your hearts to do for him will be appreciated by a deserving comrade and your humble friend. /s/ . N. CHINOWTH, Late 1st Lieut. Co. E, 9th Ky., and Capt. Co A, 37th Ky.

State of Kentucky, County of Barren, ss: On this \_\_\_ [blank] day of March, 1888, personally came before me as clerk of the county court in and for aforesaid county, Samuel PIERCY, aged 45 years, a resident of Barren County, Kentucky, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, says that he is well acquainted with Henry ISENBERGE; that they enlisted at Camp Joe UNDERWOOD, Barren County, Ky., in the fall of 1861. Some weeks after their enlistment their command was attacked and routed by the enemy, and he and this claimant, Henry ISENBERGE,

was captured by the enemy, on or about the 26th day of Oct., 1861, and was conveyed to Southern prisons; was first confined in prison at Bowling Green, Ky., thence to Nashville, Tenn., where we remained in jail for 8 weeks without any fire; thence to Salsberry, N. C., where we remained until the last of May, 1862, when we was sent to Washington, N. C., for exchange, the claimant leaving Salsberry some 2 or 3 days before this affiant. I further state, that when the said Henry ISENBURG left Salsberry he was in a wretched condition from exposure incident to a life in Southern prisons, a perfect skeleton from every and general debility, and I know from personal knowledge that aclaimant was entirely unfit for any duty whatever when leaving Salsberry, the last of May, 1862. He further states that he knows the facts above stated from personal knowledge by reason of being associated with said ISENBERGE when a prisoner, being captured at the same time, and continually with him as a prisoner from the time of our capture until the said ISENBERGE left Salsberry, N. C., about the last of May, 1862; and that he has no interest directly or indirectly, in the prosecution of this claim, and that his P. O. address is Eighty-Eight, Barren County, Ky. /s/ Samuel Piercy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Samuel PIERCY, well known to me to be a reputable citizen of Barren County, and entitled to credit as a witness, and I certify that I am not interested in this matter. Given under my hand and seal of office this 28th day of Mar., 1898. /s/ J T WOOTEN, C.B..C. {seal}

State of Kentucky, County of Barren: On this 22nd day of March, 1888, personally came before me, a justice of the peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, Isaac N. CHINOWTH, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, says that he is a resident of Barren County, Ky., and that his age is 48 years; that he was late a 1st Lieut. in Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols., and is well acquainted with Henry ISENBERGE; that in the fall of 1861 affiant's father, A. S. CHINOWTH, established a recruiting camp in Barren County , known as Camp Joe UNDERWOOD [note this would be named for Judge Joseph Rogers Underwood, skg]; that in about Sept. the said Henry ISENBERGE enlisted (repeat of story)... that sometime in June, 1862, the said A. S. CHINOWTH, Capt. Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols., received a communication from the said ISENBERGE accompanied by a physician's certificate of disability, setting forth the facts that the said ISENBERGE was unfit for military service; in consequence of which the said Capt. A. S. CHINOWTH notified the said ISENBERGE to remain at home until called for. His health continued bad and he was never ordered to report for duty. Affiant further states that he knows these facts by being a member of Company E, 9th Regt. Ky. Vols, from its organization until April, 1863, and being in camp when claimant was captured, and serving as orderly sergeant at the time claimant was notified to remain at home until called for; and further that affiant did the correspondence by order of the said Capt. A. S. CHINOWTH, and that I have no pecuniary interest in this claim; that my P. O address is Eighty-Eight, Barren County, Ky. /s/ I. N. CHINOWTH, Late 1st Lieut. Co. E, 9th Ky. Vols & Capt Co. A. 37th Ky. Vols.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by I. N. CHINOWTH, to me well known to be reputable and entitled to credit as a witness; and I certify that I have no interest in this claim. Given under my hand this 22d day of March, 1884. /s/ J. M. SIMMONS, J.P.B.C.

I, J. T. WOOTEN, clerk of the county court of Barren County, certify that J. M. SIMMONS, the officer before whom this statement was made, is an acting justice of the peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that his signature above is genuine. Given under my hand and seal of office this 23rd day of March, 1888. /s/ J. T. WOOTEN, C.B.C. Co. {seal}.

FOR THE RELIEF OF MARTHA SPENCER

50th Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Report No 3209. MARTHA SPENCER. August 8, 1888 - Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed. Mr. LAIRD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following REPORT: (To accompany bill H. R. 7125.)

"Your committee, to whom House Bill 7125 was referred, find from the evidence on file in this case that DANIEL SPENCER was in the Kentucky volunteer service in November, 1861, as private, Company F, Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. A month after his death the regiment of which he was a member was regularly mustered into the United States service. The evidence shows that the purpose of enlistment and the constant intent of the soldiers was to enter the United States Army; and those living did so enter said service as soon as they were marched within reach of the proper officer, but not till one battle had been fought and the commanding officer killed. The present soldier is shown to have taken small-pox while on detached duty, and to have died of the same while on said duty. The claim of the widow for relief has been rejected on the ground of non-enrollment in United States service. But it is believed that the hardship in this case is such that the whole circumstances should be taken into account, and that this soldier's widow should have the relief sought. Your committee recommend that the bill do pass.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Barren: The affiant, WILLIAM SPENCER, says he is forty-two years old, that his present post-office address is Freedonia, Kansas; that he was late first lieutenant, Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers. He was well acquainted with DANIEL SPENCER, deceased (who was affiant's uncle), who was a private of said company and regiment. Said DANIEL SPENCER enlisted in said company and regiment about the latter part of September or the first of October, 1861. He was never mustered into the United States service because he did not have the opportunity to be mustered. Our regiment was not mustered until the 31st day of December, 1861, at Green River Bridge, Ky. Daniel Spencer took small-pox shortly after he enlisted, and died of said disease, I think, in the month of November, 1861. But whether he died in November or December, his death occurred before our regiment was mustered into the service of the United States. Daniel Spencer was, however, mustered into the State service, according to my recollection, and received pay as such. He performed all the duties of a soldier from the day of enlistment up to the time he died. I have no interest in this claim. s/ Wm. Spencer. Subscribed and sworn to by Wm. Spencer this 1st June, 1882. J. B. LESLIE, Examiner, Barren County, Kentucky.

I, JAMES B. MARTIN, clerk of the Barren circuit court, Kentucky certify that J. B. LESLIE, before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, was at the time and is now an examiner of the Barren circuit court, Kentucky, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that his signature as above appears is genuine. I have no interest in this claim. given under my hand and seal in my office in the city of Glasgow, Ky., this the 1st day of June, 1882. /s/ James B. Martin, Clerk, Barren Circuit Court. {Seal}

"I certify that I am at present the postmaster of the city of Glasgow, Ky., and have been such for the past twelve years. I was late lieutenant colonel Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers and was personally acquainted with Daniel Spencer, who was a private in Company F of said regiment. I knew said Spencer well for five or six years prior to the time he entered the United States service as a soldier in said company and regiment, and up to the day of his death, which occurred about the day \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 1861, at Campbellsville, Ky. He died of small-pox. He entered the Army from principle and made an excellent soldier while he lived. He was enlisted and enrolled and performed all the duties of a soldier but my recollection is he was taken

sick and died of small-pox before the regiment had the opportunity to be mustered into the United States service. I was present with him just a few days prior to his death. I certify to the above facts on the honor of a Government officer. This April 4th 1882. /s/ JAS. C. EVANS, Postmaster, Glasgow, Ky. And I further certify that the said Spencer was present and engaged in the battle known as the "CY HUTCHISON" fight, by a detachment of the Twenty-first Regiment under command of Cap. Smith TAYLOR, of Company F, at which fight Captain Taylor was mortally wounded, and several others dangerously wounded. /s/ Jas. C. Evans, Postmaster.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Barren: The affiant, J. F. MORTON, says he was late captain Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers. He was well acquainted with DANIEL SPENCER, deceased, who was a private in said company and regiment. He was a man of good character and made a good soldier. He performed all the duties of a soldier up to his death. He died of small-pox at Campbellsville, Ky., in the fall of 1861. If he was not so mustered it was because he died before the regiment was mustered into the service. He was in one engagement, the "CY HUTCHINSON" fight in Barren County, Ky. Affiant knew said Spencer well and makes this declaration from his personal knowledge of the facts and his recollections of them at this date. This May 15, 1882. I have no interest in this claim. /s/ J. F. MORTON, Late Captain Company F, Twenty-first Kentucky. Sworn to and subscribed by J. F. Morton before me this 15th day of May, 1882, and I certify that the said affiant is a respectable citizen of Barren County, post office Hiseville, Ky., and is entitled to full faith and credit. I have no interest in his claim. /s/ W W Franklin, Clerk Barren County Court. {Seal}.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Barren County, ss: Personally came before me, clerk of the Barren county court, State aforesaid, GEORGE M. SPENCER, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in Barren County, Ky.; my post-office is Slick Rock, and my age is forty-seven years. I was late private in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and am a son of DANIEL SPENCER, who was a private in the same company and regiment. My father died in said company and regiment at Campbellsville, Ky., on or about the \_\_\_ day of November, 1861. My father entered this company and regiment early in the war and was enlisted and enrolled and performed all the duties of a soldier. He was mustered into the State service, but he took small-pox and died before our regiment was mustered into the United States service. While our regiment was encamped at Campbellsville, Ky., my father was detailed to go to Lebanon, Ky., after some mules. At Lebanon he caught small-pox, of which disease he died shortly after he returned to camp at Campbellsville, Ky. About a month after my father died our regiment moved from Campbellsville to Green River Bridge, where all the soldiers of the regiment were regularly mustered into the service of the United States. My father drew his clothes and \$13 and pay from the State of Kentucky for his services for one month. I came home on a furlough and father sent \$12 of his money to my mother, MARTHA A. SPENCER, by me. I know he was recognized by the Government of the United States as a soldier from the day of his enlistment. He was in one fight before his death. It was the fight at CY HUTCHERSON's, in Barren County, Ky., in which Capt. Smith TAYLOR, of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers was killed. I have no interest in this claim. /s/ GEORGE M [his mark] SPENCER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by George M. Spencer, and I certify that said Spencer is a respectable citizen of Barren County, Ky., and is entitled to full faith and credit and that I have no interest in this claim. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1882. /s/ W. W. Franklin, Clerk Barren County Court. Attest: J. B. LESLIE, M L PEDIGO. End of file.

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ADOLPHUS N. CABELL PENSION INCREASE

"56th Congress, 1st Session, United States Senate, Report No 1071. ERMINE D CABELL- April 25, 1900 - Ordered to be printed. Mr. Deboe, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following REPORT (To accompany S.2831.). "The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S.2831) granting an increase of pension to ADOLPH CABELL, have examined the same and report:

"This bill proposes to increase from \$2. to \$12 per month the pension of ADOLPHUS N. CABELL, of Cave City, Ky., the invalid and dependent son of JAMES A CABELL, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

"JAMES A. CABELL served from July 28, 1862, to September 17, 1863. He died April 3, 1889, and his widow, ERMINE D. CABELL, of Cave City, Ky., is now a pensioner under the general law at the rate of \$12. per month. She also receives an increase of \$2 per month on account of her child ADOLPHUS N. CABELL, the claimant under this bill. This child was born September 11, 1882, and evidence on file in the Pension Bureau shows that he is idiotic and that he is also deformed, and has been so from his birth. A board of examining surgeons at Munfordsville, Ky., November 16, 1898, reported that it considered "this child permanently helpless to do anything on account of his mind."

"Evidence filed with this committee shows that claimant has no estate or assets and is dependent, and that the mother is old and infirm, with a helpless, sickly family.

"Your committee are of the opinion, in view of the fact that the widow of the soldier is pensioned and has the care and custody of this dependent child, that her pension should be increased in order that two pensions may not be drawn upon one service.

"The passage of the bill is therefore recommended after being amended as follows: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of ERMINE D. CABELL, widow of JAMES A. CABELL, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of twenty-four dollars per month in lieu that she is now receiving; Provided, That in the event of the death of ADOLPHUS N. CABELL, invalid and dependent son of said JAMES A. CABELL, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine. Also amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to ERMINE D. CABELL."

**Addendum:** The Cabbell Cemetery is located in Cave City. Take 31-W (Dixie Highway) North from highway 90. Turn right just before the Old Young's Restaurant-motel complex. Continue into the field behind the old motel and bear to the right following the fence line. The cemetery is in the fence line and midway across the field. Most of the stones are now down and part of the cemetery was once enclosed with a rock wall. Most of the wall has crumbled and appears just to be a pile of rocks. The following are buried there:

CABELL, Adolphus N	11 Sep 1883	08 Oct 1902	[son]
CABELL, Ermine D	12 Nov 1840	02 Dec 1906 w/o J A	[wife]
CABELL, James A	09 Nov 1844	02 Apr 1889	[soldier]

Note that Adolphus's stone shows born 1882 and the petition showed 1883. He died 2 years after the pension increase was allowed and Ermine died 6 years after the increase allowed.

**PHILLIP H. EMMERT – MONROE CO –INVALID PENSION**

51st Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Report 2037. PHILLIP H EMMERT. May 20, 1890 - committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed. Mr. GOODNIGHT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following REPORT: [To accompany H.R. 1738].

"The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1738) granting a pension to PHILLIP H EMMERT, of Tompkinsville, Ky., submit the following report: Applicant enlisted September, 1861; was honorably discharged from Company D, Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, December, 1865. Hospital records show treatment in June, 1865, without showing diagnosis, and also October and November for intermittent fever, and August, 1865, treated for bite of spider, or tarantula, in Texas, while in hospital; comrades prove also that he received small wound in the left knee at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864; this fact is proved beyond question, and that it disables him til this day. It is also proven by many reputable men that EMMERT was a sound man when he enlisted, and that since his discharge and return he has been unable for manual labor continually, from one-half to three-fourths of normal capacity; that such disability arises from chronic diarrhea, shell wound, and from complaint of left breast, shoulder, and arm, from bite of tarantula, which members are proven to have withered, by Dr. SIMS, a most excellent doctor and gentleman, as well as by lay evidence. A number of his comrades testify that these afflictions were incurred in line of duty, and this satisfactorilly [sic] appears from the testimony of Surgeon A. M MORRISON, and other physicians; Surgeon MORRISON also testifying that the applicant was unable for any sort of service when discharged.

"It seems clear to your committee that the soldier was sound when he entered the service; that he has sustained a wound in the leg which is disabling; incurred chronic diarrhea, which also disables, and which has been continuous since discharge, and that the injury from spider bite is severe and constitutional, as appears also from examining-board reports. Your committee therefore report the bill back with favorable recommendation, and ask its passage."

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**MUNFORDVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND GREEN RIVER MASONIC LODGE**

64th Congress, 1st Session - United States Senate, Document 178. Presbyterian Church and the Green River Masonic Lodge, No. 88, of Munfordville. Letter from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims Transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Presbyterian Church and the Green River Masonic Lodge No. 88, of Munfordville, KY., against the United States. December 10, 1915 - Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

"Court of Claims, Clerk's Office, Washington, November 3, 1915. Hon. Thomas R. MARSHALL, President of the Senate. Sir: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by this court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by resolution of the United States Senate under the act of March, 1887, known as the Tucker Act. I am, very respectfully, yours, /s/ Saml. A. PUTMAN, Chief Clerk Court of Claims.

"Statement of Case. This is a claim for use and occupation alleged to have been furnished to the military forces of the United States during the Civil War. On the 2d day of March, 1907, the United States Senate referred to the court a bill in the following words: [S. 7032, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session]. "A Bill for the relief of the Presbyterian Church and the Green River Masonic Lodge, Numbered eighty-eight, of Munfordville, Kentucky. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church and the treasurer of the Green River Masonic Lodge, Numbered Eighty-Eight, of Munfordville, Kentucky, the sum of \$1,200, in full compensation for the occupation, use and incidental injury to the building jointly owned by said church and lodge by the United States military forces during the Civil War.

"The officers of said church and lodge appeared in this court March 23, 1907, and filed their petition, in which it is substantially averred that - During the late Civil War the military authorities of the United States took possession of the well-constructed brick building of two stories, about 60 by 26 feet in size, the first story owned and occupied by the Presbyterian Church, the second story by the Green River Masonic Lodge, No. 88, and occupied the lower story as a hospital for several months and the upper story as headquarters by different military officers for about two years; that the reasonable rental value of said property during said occupation, including the repairs necessary to restore said property to the same condition as before said occupation, was the sum of \$1,200, for which no payment has been made; that the claimants have at all times borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, and have not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the said Government. The case as brought to a hearing on loyalty and merits on the 3d day of February, 1908. Coldren & Fenning appeared for the claimants, and the Attorney General by Percy M Cox, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States. The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following:

Finding of Fact. The evidence does not establish to the satisfaction of the court that the claimants were the owners of the property alleged in the petition, for the use and occupation of which damages and compensation are sought. By the Court. Filed February 10, 1908, A True copy. Attest this 3d day of November, 1915 {seal} /s/ Saml. A Putman, Chief Clerk Court of Claims."

It appears that the government rejected the claim of the church and lodge since they couldn't prove they owned the building!!

**A DRUM FOR WILLIS**  
**(A drum for a life)**

Contributed by Gerald R. Tudor, written 1995.

It was midnight on the evening and morning of the 12th and 13th of May 1862. A dirty and tired remnant of Confederate cavalry reined up to camp about 15 miles from Glasgow, Kentucky. They were returning to Tennessee and had chosen a route that would take them through Burksville, Kentucky.

Between Glasgow and Burksville is a small village currently called Summer Shade and about the distance from Glasgow as indicated above. It was near this village that Willis lived on

his farm and in all probability was the occasion a drum was presented to him prior to the little band of cavalry's continued journey.

The late Naomi Norris Murphy of Lexington, Kentucky, a great granddaughter to Willis, had memories of an old Civil War drum hanging in the attic at the home of her paternal grandparents. Her grandmother gave the drum to her father and he gave it to her. Naomi was told that the drum was given to Willis by a "higher up" because of something that his son John had done while he was in the Confederate service.

What John had done had faded from memory or had not been talked about and became lost to later generations until the 1980's when two and two were put together. You see, John was John Pleasant Whitlow and known to his comrades as Pleasant. He is honored by Basil Duke in his history of Morgan's Cavalry published in 1867. It is not known if any member of the family had ever read this history until recently.

Duke relates how Morgan's videttes on the Murfreesboro road south of Lebanon, Tennessee were surprised on the morning of May 5, 1862 by Federal cavalry led by the First Kentucky. It was cold and rainy, and most, if not all, of the videttes had taken shelter while Morgan felt safe in a Lebanon hotel, but out of touch with his men except by courier.

The First Kentucky had about passed the videttes when Pleasant Whitlow realized vigilance had not been maintained. Perhaps it was his efforts to make amends that spurred him to mount and race past the Federal advance and reach the town square in just enough time to call out the warning, only to be shot dead from his mount immediately afterwards.

The resulting rout scattered Morgan's men over several counties. Over one hundred were captured and six to nine were known to have been killed.

Within three days fifty men had straggled in, they were joined by two local militia companies. This force of about 150 headed north to Kentucky where Duke says were "friendly surrounds" as many of Morgan's men were from the Glasgow area. Morgan also hoped to intercept a train that might be carrying some of his men as prisoners. The small force did destroy a train and send another back north from Cave City with its lady passengers. It is also likely that the drum was part of the contraband along with the money taken from the train(s). Cavalry units did not carry drums.

It was on his return to Tennessee via Burksville that Morgan (a higher up) is thought to have presented the drum to Pleasant's father, Willis as he lived on this direct route in the community of Good Luck.

Pleasant was the eldest living son of Willis and Sarah Rose Whitlow. His mother and three older siblings had only a few years before died of the dreaded typhoid fever and one by taking his own life.

Willis had remarried and started a family. Perhaps, because of so much tragedy, one incident did not outweigh the other and the urgency of getting on with life may have suppressed the story of Pleasant's deed.

John Pleasant Whitlow was buried at Lebanon, Tennessee. The citizens of the town paid for his marker. Willis Whitlow was the son of Pleasant and Tabitha Tudor Whitlow who had followed Tabitha's brother Henry Tudor to Barren County ca. 1807-08. They had earlier come to

Madison County from Granville County, North Carolina. Many distant cousins, aunts and uncles remain in Madison County.

Naomi Norris Murphy, owner of the drum, was a graduate of Berea College in Madison County and was the wife of Wallace Lee Murphy, a native of Madison County and graduate of Waco High School. Shortly before her decease, Naomi had placed the drum on loan to the John Hunt Morgan Home in Lexington. The drum is in good condition considering the many years of storage and even abuse.

The First Kentucky Cavalry was organized in Garrard County at Camp Dick Robinson. Company E was recruited from Madison and other Madison recruits served in other companies of the regiment. Garrard County also provided recruits for the First Kentucky, both counties had recruit cousins of John Pleasant Whitlow.

Sources:

Duke, Morgan's Cavalry, 1867

Ramage, Rebel Raider, 1986

Thomas, John Hunt Morgan and his Raiders, 1975

Tarrant, The Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry, 1894

Tudor and Whitlow, Family History Notes.

Memorials in the Lebanon, TN Cemetery - Pleasant Whitlow Honored  
Base Inscription on Memorial

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**Acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky.** Legislature that was approved dealing with Adair, Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Green, Hardin, Hart, Monroe and Warren Counties. Includes laws passed at the following sessions: Oct 1820, Dec 1826, Dec 1830, Nov 1831, Dec 1832, Dec 1836, Dec 1838, Aug 1840 and Dec 1840. Contains many cases and many names including debts, county line changes, illegitimate children, divorces, Rev. War aid to soldiers, churches, turnpikes, run-away or sale of slaves, and much more. An untouched gem for genealogists that is often hard to find. 105 pages including full-name index. \$17.00 including shipping and handling, KY residents add 6% sales tax.

**Reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Vol. 1.** These are cases that went to the KY Court of Appeals from the Circuit Court for the following counties: Adair, Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Edmonson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Logan, Monroe and Warren. Term dates covered include Spring 1813, Fall 1814, Spring & Fall 1839, Spring & Fall 1840, Spring & Fall 1841, Spring & Fall 1842, Spring & Fall 1843, Spring 1844, Fall 1847, Spring & Fall 1848, Spring & Winter 1849,

Spring & Winter 1849, Summer & Winter 1850, Summer & Winter 1852 and Summer & Winter 1853. 74 cases - some abstracted, many in full. Covers land disputes, slave emancipation cases, will, debts, dower, stolen hogs, wife's dower, pre-marital contracts, fraud, conflicting titles, tipping house, alimony, forcible entry, intent to kill, failure to follow through on will, failure to have required licenses, dams and roads. 112 pages which includes a full-name index, explanation of the Court of Appeals and records kept and a lengthy old-time dictionary of most of the terms used. \$22.00 including shipping & handling, KY residents add 6% sales tax.

**Reports of the Kentucky Court of Appeals Volume 2.** 132 cases from the Winter term 1854 through Summer Term 1855, Summer & Winter terms 1856 through 1858; Summer & Winter terms 1866 through 1873; Winter term 1874; Summer term 1875; Summer & Winter terms 1876; January term 1877 through January term 1878. This covers the Civil War era and there are many fascinating cases. Counties included are: Adair, Allen, Barren, Cumberland, Edmonson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren. 117 pages including full-name index, \$22.00 including shipping & handling, KY residents add 6% sales tax.

### AN OLD MURDER REVISITED

The date was 26 June 1817 and the county of Barren was only 18 years old, a beautiful area of the state, fast filling up with people moving in from various locations. Dr Alexander Sanderson's murder that day, in what is now Metcalfe Co, shattered the serenity of the county for a long time. He had been found murdered with the butt of a Revolutionary War gun imbedded in his skull, one of a matched set of John Gorin's of Glasgow. He had been carrying a lot of money which was of course missing and was on his way home to MS after a trip here. Without going into great detail of the murder (which is well-documented), a trial began and the Glasgow newspapers carried each detail and the newsman sat in on every day of the trial, taking copious notes which ran immediately in the next edition. Testimonies went on for a long time and the accused, John Hamilton, declared his innocence over and over. The case hung on a pair of bloodied pants found on his property. One of his slaves admitted that he had stolen those pants and later gotten into a fight with another slave - then hiding them so his master wouldn't find them. But it didn't matter. Judge Christopher Tompkins heard the case; Richard A Buckner (Commonwealth Attorney) was involved, Solomon Sharp assisted.

It was insisted by the defense that Sanderson and Hamilton were friends and that Hamilton would have had ample opportunity to rob Sanderson if so desired, but hadn't. The Grand Jury was made up of many of our outstanding citizens of the day: Daniel Curd (foreman, our County Surveyor), Robert Field, Thompson Crenshaw, James G Hicks, Samuel Malone, Henry Roundtree, Samuel Anderson, William Bowles, John Donan, Abraham Twyman, Thomas Jones, Samuel E Carpenter, William Kerr, John Duff, Thomas Ferguson, Isaac Davidson, Joseph Souther, John Sanders and George Jameson.

The witness list was even larger: Mrs Rebecca Wilson, James P Hamilton, Hiram Decker of Vincennes, IN, Richard Garnett (Clerk, Barren Co Court), Simon Buford, Robert Lane, Thomas Hall, Andrew Beard, Edward Young, Maximillian Haley, John Jamison, Gabriel Ament, Alexis Rice, Peter Frank, Billy Sneed, William Abbott, David Mize, John Robertson, Alexander Adair, Josiah Moss, PASCALL D CRADDOCK (Sheriff), Abner Hamilton (father of John), P V Young, a Harper, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Nunn, Mrs. Branstetter, Mr Leeper, a Jones, Ruth Hamilton (sister of John), Mrs Abner Hamilton, (mother), Elisha Edwards, a Shockley, Jeremiah Harper, Mrs. Harper, Mrs Levina Harper, Absolom Harper, a Clemans, Jonathan Clark, Marquis Hardin, Mr. Beard, Mr. Edwards, Thomas Stockton, John Gorin Sr (his gun was used in the murder and he had loaned it to Sanderson for protection), Charles Harvey (Gorin's son-in-law), Samuel Wilson,

William R McFerran, Joseph Winlock, John McFerran, Sampson Jones, A Hamilton, William Rennick, William Kirkpatrick, Algernon Sydney, Col. Sharp, Samuel Bell, Nathaniel Forbis, Thomas T Conner, Adam Hamilton, Mrs M H Dickerson, W G Hughes, Brent Adams, Mrs Sallie Anderson, R V Evans, General Richard H Rousseau and Col. Gibson.

Testimony on both sides was heated and argument ensued. Many just gave testimony of when they last saw Sanderson and Hamilton, women were asked what time their horses rode by (as Hamilton had planned on riding part of the way with Sanderson), where the gun was obtained, where the ammo was purchased, what sounds were heard, etc. It would be imagined that during the trial not much was accomplished other than citizens gathering in the small court facilities or listening through the windows to hear every word .. and gossip was likely rampant. Based on this totally circumstantial evidence, John Hamilton was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. On May 17th, 1818, almost a year after the murder, John C Hamilton was taken from the jail by the Sheriff (Craddock), led to the gallows which had been erected in the hollow by Cleveland Avenue and Leslie Avenue (where to this day nothing exists, a triangle of land devoid of anything now), and hung by Craddock. His remains were carried to the cemetery at Old Liberty Church about 1/2 mile west of Cave Ridge in Metcalfe Co and placed in an unmarked grave.

The tale of the first murder and the first hanging was over. **But - was it?**

It is now about 1867-8, some 50 years after poor John Hamilton's body was hung upon the gallows in Glasgow. Life had long-ago returned to normal in Barren Co - and now in Metcalfe Co which had formed in 1860. Most of the participants in the trial had long ago passed to their reward, and the ghastly tale was relegated to stories passed down from generation to generation. Hamilton's family likely never recovered totally after that, one hardly can imagine the grief and anger they felt, the shame ... and knowing in their hearts that their loved one would have never done such a thing to a friend - to anyone!

And then, something happened in Mississippi - the state of nativity of the late Dr. Sanderson. The Honorable Richard H Rousseau was the Minister to Central America and while in Mississippi met Col. Gibson, a rich planter living near Vicksburg. During a casual conversation, Gibson told Rousseau that he had been in attendance at the execution of a man in Mississippi several years prior to the Civil War. The death-bed confession of this man included his story of having murdered a Dr. Sanderson in Kentucky! Why would a man confess to a crime before his own death, if he hadn't done it? Rousseau sent word back to Metcalfe Co to "lift the stigma of crime from the memory of an innocent man". This is recorded on page 793 of Kentucky History by W H Perrin, J H Battle and G C Kniffin).

If there were family members still living in the area, I am sure they were relieved to have it confirmed that their relative had not killed Dr. Sanderson. 50 years ... it had taken such a long time to clear his name! So that ended the story of our first murder. Or did it?

As Paul Harvey always has said this is the "rest of the story". Or is it? We now know (and did from the start) that John Hamilton did not murder his friend Dr. Sanderson. We know that a convicted murderer in MS confessed to the crime some 50 years later. Has the story been laid to rest? Well, maybe yes, maybe no. I will be quoting here from C Clayton Simmons in his book "Historical Trip Through Barren County), pp.76-77. He had given a brief write-up about the murder and included the confession of the murderer in Mississippi. But he added something that brought something to mind to me which I'll discuss shortly. Let's see what Simmons said:

"Mr. Eugene Newman (Savoyard), read the articles as they appeared in The [Glasgow] Times of 1898 and made the following comment relative to the character of PASCAL D CRADDOCK, the sheriff who executed John C Hamilton: (Note: Newman wrote for the Times during this time frame and went by the alias of Savoyard). "I see that PASCAL D CRADDOCK was a witness in the case. He was the Sheriff who executed Hamilton. As he lives in tradition, he was, probably, the most pernicious scoundrel Kentucky ever produced. He was a kinsman of Mr. Charlie Yates, and Yates could entertain you for hours telling stories of Craddock's rascality. He was mobbed by a band of vigilantes near Louisville, Kentucky in 1858. The Louisville newspapers were full of it for weeks. A "Life of Pascal D Craddock" true to his life, would be one of the most thrilling and absorbing books ever written."

Simmons continues: "Further evidence of the rascality of Pascal D. Craddock is taken from the Magazine Section of the Louisville Courier-Journal under date of June 8th, 1941, by Howard Hardaway, captioned, 'Out of the Wet Woods Come Towering Stories' which relates to the swamp that once half-circled the southeastern boundaries of Louisville in which Craddock was mobbed. We shall only give excerpts from the article; it would be too lengthy to include in its entirety."

"The ghost of Pascal Craddock still wanders of nights along the scraggly hedgerows that yet mark the otherwise forgotten meanderings of ancient lanes. Children and grandchildren of the freed slaves who settled the Petersburg section along Newburg road will tell to this day of having personally met the ghost of rascally old Pascal Craddock. In the 1820's Bashford Manor, then the Hunley farm, extended from Bardstown Road southward and eastward well into the tangles of Wet Woods. The Hunley who then owned the estate, a bachelor with no known relatives, began in his old age to distribute his means. To his old slave and personal servant, Aunt Eliza Tevis, he gave \$2,000.00 in cash and a piece of town property on the corner of Preston and Green streets, also devising to her at his death the costly mahogany and cherry furniture of his bedrooms. He joined a church for the first time in his life and gave enough money for a new building. But bachelor Hunley died before disposing of the central portion of the estate and the Bashford Manor residence ... and it remained untenanted for eight years after his death. There is where the story of Pascal Craddock comes in, as it will a little later.

Then Mr. Hardaway goes on to relate: "Eight years after the death of Hunley, the stranger, Pascal Craddock, appeared on the scene claiming to be the son of Hunley's half-sister. A skilled lawyer and the reputed possessor of unlimited gall, Craddock moved in and established undisputed possession of the estate. During the long years from 1828 to 1861 farmers of the neighborhood suffered heavily from the disappearance of horses, cattle, and now then a valued slave. The stealing was blamed on a supposed gang of cut-throats with hideouts deep in the Wet Woods. After twenty-three years of such thievery (with Craddock alone strangely free from such losses) the suffering farmers began to smell a rat. As suspicion became certain, thirty of Craddock's neighbors sent him a signed notice to clear out of the country within a month. But Craddock ignored the warning - - and the month passed. The following night after the month was up, Craddock received a message that a crony living several miles away wanted to talk with him on urgent matters. He mounted his black stallion and rode off. Hours later the horse came trotting back to the stable alone. Next morning the body of Craddock, filled with a dozen lead slugs, was found lying in a hedge-bordered lane. Residents of the community searched the mansion that Craddock had occupied and found another reason for his prosperity - - printing machinery and a quantity of counterfeit notes." And thus the dastardly and unscrupulous life of one of Barren County's early sheriff ended.



Well, you may ask, is this tied in with the murder of Dr Sanderson? Was it just happen-chance that Craddock was a witness against Hamilton? That he was the Sheriff who hung Hamilton? Stay tuned!

William Daniel Tolle of Barren Co wrote for many years under the pen name of Elliot for the local paper and added some interesting details - with a little variation - upon the life and times of Pascal D. Craddock. Mr. Tolle wrote in the 1920's the following:

"Many years after the hanging of Hamilton had passed into history, there died in Western Kentucky, on the farm of a man named Doak, an old half-witted fellow of the name of King. Upon his death bed he disclosed the following facts in regard to the murder of Dr. Sanderson: "One day, while wandering in the woods, near a lonely part of the road, he saw riding past (alone) and almost the same instant the Sheriff of Barren County appeared from the opposite direction. [this would be Craddock]. The Sheriff road up to the stranger [Sanderson] and without a word wrenched the pistol from his hand and with it dealt a blow that felled him from his saddle to the earth. The Sheriff searched and robbed the body and then summoned the lad [King] to his assistance, together they bore the dead body to the sink hole near by, and concealed it with leaves. [note: this is where the body was found after a search party had looked at length for the missing Dr. Sanderson]. Then, threatening the lad with death unless he immediately left that part of the country and said not a word of what he had seen, the Sheriff remounted and rode away."

Tolle continues: "From the life of Paschal [sic] D. Craddock, then Sheriff of Barren County, it seems not improbable that he was the murderer of Dr. Sanderson. At about that time he deposited in the bank \$10,000 in United States currency [the amount stolen from Dr Sanderson], and he lived in the years following in a distant part of the state [Louisville], where he gave himself up to a life of crime and violence. So desperate did he become that he was at length warned by the citizens of the community to leave at once if he valued his life." Here Tolle repeats pretty well what Simmons had said, other than he stated that Craddock's body was found in a hog pen a few yards from the house, so gnawed and mutilated by the "beasts as was to be unrecognizable." Craddock was known to have a scar on his forehead and a wart on his wrist, but there wasn't enough left of the body to tell. But that's still not the end ....

Tolle stated that the neighbors breathed a sigh of relief and thought this was the end of one Pascal Craddock. However, he was seen later in CUBA by too many people to be wrong. It was supposed that he had killed someone and tossed the body into the hog pen, and then taken off.

Which story is true? Did the criminal in Mississippi murder Dr. Sanderson? Did Pascal Craddock murder him and then give such testimony that Hamilton was found guilty - then hanging Hamilton as Sheriff? Was Craddock murdered in Louisville and tossed along the road? Or was his body found in a hog pen? Or did he murder yet again and escape to Cuba?

Bill Utterback, a professional researcher of Amarillo, Texas, sent me something recently that confirmed at least what a character Craddock was. It was taken from "Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Commencing in the Fall Term, 1820 and ending in the Fall Term of 1821 by Alex K. Marshall, Esq., Reporter to the Commonwealth. This would be 3 years after the murder of Sanderson. The case was Paschal D Craddock vs James Shirley, both of Barren Co, on an appeal from a decree of the Barren Circuit Court. It seems that Craddock had purchased of a Rennick (Renick) of Barren County, two slaves for \$1,000. Craddock paid part of the money owed Renick and issued him a note for the rest; Renick then gave him a bill of sale warranting the title of the slaves. Renick then sold the obligation to James Shirley. According to Craddock, he refused to pay when the note became due and then brought suit against Shirley and Renick

charging that the title of the slave wasn't in Renick's hand and this was hidden from Craddock ... a convoluted series of charges against Shirley and Renick with Renick being called insolvent. Shirley and Renick denied any fraud and the bill was dismissed with Craddock having to pay the court costs. Craddock was not satisfied and filed this appeal. The verdict of Judge Owsley was priceless:

"This court has scarcely ever witnessed a case where there was less pretext for applying to the chancellor for relief, than the present. It not only appears, that, at the time of purchasing the slaves, Craddock well knew the difficulties in relation to the title of which he now complains, and the embarrassed circumstances of Rennick; but it also appears, that, although he received from Rennick a bill of sale warranting the title against the claims of others, he relied more upon his own skill and dexterity in preventing those having claim from recovering the possession of the slaves, than upon the ability of Rennick to make good the title; and in furtherance of that reliance, it is proven, that he has by selling the most valuable slave, caused him to be taken from the country. Under these circumstance, it would be a gross perversion of the principles upon which the chancellor acts to grant relief to Craddock. The decree must be affirmed with cost and damages in the court below."

It was the norm for the Judge in the Appeals Court to reverse or confirm the decision of a lower court, but it was very rare for the Judge to add comments; this was a harsh rendering to a very strange citizen of Barren County.

### *The Saga of James Bosley Carter – Chapter 3*

(Spelling shown as written by Mr. Carter)

Marriage brings romance first, which is more or less intense, according to the temperment of the contracting parties, and its continuance, and endurance, is largely governed by the situation, and oportunities of the victimes. In our case our oportunities were very limited. There was no wedding tour for us, save a few dinners at the houses of relatives, in the immediate neighborhood, which consumed about a week, and then to business. We both had much to lern and we lerned it in the hardest way possible. I had a crop already in, and of course my immediate attention was needed, and as my wife (girl wife I should say) had to take charge of the home, and do the things that had been done by an older head. I took an inventory of my indebtedness, and the assets that I had to meet it, and found that the former was in excess of the possibilities of the latter, but I was young and full of optimism, and I took hold with a detrimination to winn out in the end. Of course the inevitable happened, in a little over a year a boy was born unto us. That event was not expected so soon, but it did happen, and we had to accept and make the best of it. That would not have been so bad if the same thing had not happened again in a little over a year, when a little sister came to visit the brother, but as they were both very proper specimens of the human race, we concluded that it was about the proper thing to have one of each gender, we again accepted the responsibilities, and went forward in the line of duty. As before hinted this was the hardest year that this country had ever seen, but inspite of the financial straits of the country, I succede{d} in getting out of debt, and laid up provisions for another year, so that I commenced the business of 1862 with bright prospects for the future. But I have learned several times, by bitter experience, that in this life one never knows what is before them. In life, as in nature, the day dawns bright, and balmy, but closes cold and stormy.

Factional mutterings between the north and the south had at last culminated in actual war, and by the first of July, much blood had been spild, and it was evident that there was more to come. The

first proposition was that none but the younger men would be called upon to go to war, and I had not felt it to be my duty to enlist, but a raid into our river town, which destroyed much property, called for a new suming up of the situation, which resulted in the conclusion for us farmers to go ahead, and raise produce to be carried of{f} by the gorrilas, to support the southern army. It was argued and conceded by evry one, that it was the duty of evry able bodied man to keep the war on southern soil.

The raid refered to was a band of gorrilas organized across the river in KY and led by one Adam Johnson. This band thogh insignificant in numbers, succede{d} in surprising our river town, Newburgh, and besids carrying off much valuable property, captured a government hospital, and a lot of muskets, parolled the soldiers, and escaped across the river unharmed in any way. This raid had been planed by two citizens of the town who were running a sawmill in what was known as the Greenbriar hills, across the river, both of whom were killed by the citizens, one that evening, and the other the next day. This rade was worth a great deal to the government in recruiting new regiments for the army, under the calls of three hundred thousand more troops. The excitement caused by this rade was so great that more than the quoto for Ind{iana} and Ill{inois} was raised at once, and hurried across the river. Men with famalies now came forward, and offered their services. Some who were near the age limit for military duty were enlisted. I attended a meeting held near my home, not with any serious intention of enlisting, for I did not feel that the call ment me; for I did not think that the inniatory step that finally made me a soldier which I fully realized the next day. The influence that urged me on was most substle, and overpowering, which evry one who has gone through with it fully understand.

Throgh its recruiting officers, the Government made very flattering offers to the recruits as to what privilegs would be granted in settling up ones business, and private affares, but in our case our immediate services were indispensable, but we would be allowed to return ion a short time, or as soon as we could subdue the armed forces across the river, which was still quite demonstrative, besids we were promised that the war would soon be over, as the new levy 300,000 when mustered in, would so discourage the rebels, that they would be willing to quit. We were assured that we would be at home in time to raise the next crop. While that clause that made our enlistment three years, or during the war, did not sound incouragingly, we construed that part of it as a kind of a scare crow, to be flaunted in the faces of the rebels. Suffice it to say that some never got home to fix up their business, and none under three months. As I have before stated, we were hurried into camp at Evansville and mustered as quickly as possible, and arms placed in our hands and in a few days we were hurried across the river, and in less than three weeks we were fighting the Gorrilas near Madisonville, some forty miles south of the Ohio river.

There are two obligations that men may take upon themselves, that are considered very binding: one is civil and very solemn, to which onley two parties are imenible, the other is heroic and considered very patriotic. The government of ones country is the central figure, and has unlimited power to inforce its contracts, and demands. It is claimed, and it is true, that one owes alegiance to the government under which he lives, and it is suposed that that alegiance is paramount, to which all other alegiances are secondary. But where a man has married a loving wife, who has born for him of{f}springs, that he is in duty bound to suport and has obligations to family to care for. His obligation is solemn. Take the two propositions now, and weigh them, as the soldier had to do, and say where the line of duty begins, and where it ends. I think that this was the tightes{t} proposition that I ever had to meet, and I will at this late date confess that I have never been able to decide that matter satisfactorially as it relates to my own case, but will admit that I may be a little selfish in my conclusions.

To the man that makes up his mind to be a soldier from choice he is prepared to submit to the most strenuous conditions, but to the man that goes out in the defense of his country, under stress of great National peril, he is quite prone to resent what he considers undue familiarity with his personal privileges. For instance, when the government insisted on stripping us to the skin in order that some fop of a doctor might make a personal examination of every part of our anatomy, we naturally felt that we were being imposed upon, and we had no personal right that we could defend without orders from our superior officers. We did not as yet understand that it was our duty to obey orders, and ask no questions. Just think of John Doe, a respectable farmer, and unquestioned authority on all important questions that are paramount in a civilized community having to submit to the orders, and opinions of some young upstart, who had been lucky enough to be permitted to put on shoulderstraps, and command his superiors in age, and experience. When I realized that I was no longer J B Carter, farmer and a respectable citizen of the commonwealth of the state of Ind, I set about adjusting myself to the new environments, and made up my mind to make the best of everything, and get all the good out of the new situation that individual effort could command. I soon learned that as compared with the majority of the men enlisted in the company, my ability, and qualifications were far above the average, and I concluded to take a noncommission, and get in line of promotion, and wait for opportunities to advance, and accordingly I was mustered in as 3rd duty sergeant, which kept me out of the rank and file of the company, and gave me a small degree of authority which in a short time increased beyond my expectations.

Our first fighting experience occurred, as I have before mentioned, about two weeks after our enlistment, when we made a forced march of more than forty miles into the interior, to a little town called Madisonville. It was now about the 20th of August, and of course very hot. We had not yet learned to acclimatize in the matter of clothing equipment, and every man was loaded with nonessentials.

This was the only time that I had to march, and carry a gun, and 60 rounds of ammunition, buckled onto my person, the old feeling of soreness, and exhaustion apparently is present with me.

We did not know that we were playing soldier at the time, and that the officers were trying to glorify themselves as great commanders and I rather think that they did not really realize the insignificance of the display that they were making. Our approach to the town was very slow, and exhausting, and I may say very humiliating afterwards when we found how insignificant the opposing forces were, which were composed of a few hundred marauding gorillas, who would fire upon our advance column from an ambush, and hold it, and watch our command form a line of battle, and when it moved forward, the enemy would retreat, and attack in the same way at the first opportunity that a favorable position offered. Our command consisted of our regiment, 1,000 strong, a battalion of the 4th Indiana cavalry, and a section of artillery. It will suffice to say that we finally took the town, without any casualties on either side, and the only trophies that we could claim was a few honorary prisoners, which were paraded around with great pomp and circumstance. The loss occasioned by this foolish display did not appear with the taking of the town, inside of ten days, one half of the command was in the hospital, as a result of the heat and exhaustion of our first march, and first battle. I do not remember just how long we remained in the town of Madisonville, not more than three weeks I think, during which time we were kept under arms, almost day and night, by the gorillas firing upon our picket lines, many of whom were citizens and living in the town, but would slip through our lines at night, and get in their work, many times with serious effect. The enemy threatened our communication with our base at Henderson to the extent that we were compelled to retreat. When the orders were given that on the following day we would march back to our base, there were some mild evidences that a panic might ensue.

As an evidence of the insecurity felt by the men, I will relate a small incident that occurred in my sergeants division of the company. A majority of our men were members of the church, and most of them mildly religious. Of course there would necessarily be a few cranks, who depended upon the Lord to extricate them from every unpleasant condition or circumstance. About three of these fellows came into the tent, and requested me to let them hold a prayer meeting in our (Bell) tent. I asked them to explain why they wanted to pray at that particular time, and they explained that inasmuch as we were compelled to retreat before a powerful enemy, the mercy and protection of the Lord should be invoked. I said to them that of course they could hold the meeting, but I wanted to remind them that if they got safely out of the present dilemma, which I did not consider very serious, they would have to fight if necessary, and that the "Lord" would not protect them from any stray bullets that the enemy might send after them. That if they had settled these important matters with their maker, they had better go out to some private retreat, and do so at once, and then come back, and discharge their duties as soldiers. They held the meeting, and some of them prayed long and loud for the necessary protection. I will say that to my certain knowledge, that some of these fellows limped out a discharge in a very short time, and one of them was dismissed from the hospital for stealing from sick soldiers, but they served their maker without ostentation.

The breaking up of a camp under strenuous circumstances, is always attended with more or less excitement, and loss. The soldier unloads all excess baggage, and military paraphernalia, and prepares for vigorous, and quick marching. We were ordered to stow away five days rations in our haversacks, which have a capacity for about three, and when I say to you that an unexperienced soldier will consume his five days rations in two days it is putting the suggestion mildly, which was practically realized before we reached our base of supplies.

We had to march 44 miles, which we expected to do in two days but on account of the persisted interference of the third day, while we had but one contact with the enemy that would be a real fight, we had many delays, which was entirely precautionary. In the fight referred to quite a number of the soldiers in one company (H) were seriously wounded, and had to be left at a village nearby. After dark of the second day we arrived at the village of Cairo, 8 miles west from Henderson, foot sore, and discouraged. The five days rations had disappeared from the most of the haversacks, and the soldier that had a piece of meat, and a hardtack was considered a lucky boy. When a soldier is tired out from long marching and when he is ordered to go into camp, his first act is to sleep, and he usually stacks his gun, and stretches himself on the ground, and in an incredibly short time, he is oblivious to all of his surroundings.

My disposition was always frugal, and I allowed nothing to get away from me that might contribute to my comfort. In passing through the abandoned camp I observed that much rations had been thrown on the ground, among which was a thin slab of bacon, about the size of a saddle flap, and it at once occurred to me that it was a pretty good thing to take care of, and I took it to the company wagon and dug down among the kettles and pans, and hid it. When we got to Cairo I looked around for something to eat, instead of going to sleep. I did not go far till I ran up against the commissary sergeant, who wanted something to eat. I informed him that I had secreted a good piece of bacon in our wagon, which I hoped that no one had discovered. He said that he thought he had a few crushed crackers in his wagon, that he would go and get, while I searched for my bacon. Well he found his crackers, and I secured my bacon, and in a short time we had a feast of hot coffee, crackers and bacon. I have found that the quickest way to arouse a tired, sleeping soldier, is the smell of hot coffee, and the frying of bacon, and in a short time we were surrounded by a horde of hungry soldiers, eagerly inquiring, "where we got it".

When we arrived at our old camp neare Henderson, we felt that we had pulled off a great military stunt, and were fully entitled to the name "soldiers". We now settled down to real camp life, which we improved by drilling the regiment, and preparing it for active service. I had picked up considerable knowledge for the military tactics while a member of the homeguards, and was about the best drilled man in the company, and was at once assigned to the squad drill manuevers. Furloughs were now granted to a small number of the soldiers, first to the ones that could present the best argument for a preference. We had not been in camp but a few weeks till my company was assigned to provo duty, with hedquarters in town. At first the company was quartered in the courthouse, but afterwards in an abandoned brick residence near the court house, which we called "Johnson's castle". There were many fireplaces in the old building, and we were made reasonably comfortable. It finaly came my turn to receive a furlough, of about a week, to go home and fix up my little afares. I received the much covited oder late one evning, and as the time was short I felt I must improve evry hour. I therefore crossed the river, and marched home afoot. Some 30 miles, which I covered by four oclock the next morning. I think that it was the most dreary march that I ever made. The neighbors turned out and helped me to gather, and market my corn, and fix up other matters. I think I worked very hard evry hour of my stay, and my time was out all too soon. I will state here that my wife did not keep house while I was in the army, but lived with KY people, and those of her own side of the house. I got back to camp a little ahead of time, which I always did when granted a leave of absence. (To be continued)

**WESTWARD HO ..... OREGON, HERE WE COME!**

26<sup>TH</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, United States Senate

**PETITION**  
**of**  
**A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY,**

**PRAYING**

*The adoption of measures to promote the settlement of the Oregon Territory.*

**FEBRUARY 10, 1840.**

Referred to the Select Committee on the Oregon Territory, and ordered to be printed.

YOUR PETITIONERS RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST:

That the Government of the United States ought to plant a colony in the Oregon Territory, and give it such nurture in its infancy as to enable it to get a hold sufficiently permanent, for it by industry to make the many natural advantages of that vast region contribute to the wealth and prosperity of our native. To crown this enterprise with success, they believe it to be expedient to have a road cut from some of the towns on the Missouri river, across the Rocky mountains to Astoria, at the mouth of the Oregon river. As soon as this passage can be opened, a colony of farmers and mechanics should be conducted across the mountains and settled, with a military power stationed, strong enough to protect the colony. Donations of land should be made to those who would become actual settlers, sufficiently large to induce emigration. At a convenient distance across the mountains, small garrisons should be placed to protect travelers from the hostilities of the Indians. Under these arrangements, with such additions as you in your

wisdom may take, a settlement in that Territory can be made, which will doubtless redound to the advantage of this country. Your petitioners believe there are but few sections in North America embracing more advantages than that region. Its climate is said to be more temperate than the climate of any other country situated in a similar latitude. Its soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of agricultural products. Its valuable fisheries would be a splendid accession of wealth to the United States; its peltries, for a time, would be immensely profitable. A settlement in that country would afford a more extended range to the pursuit of agriculture, into which it is our nation's interest to induce as many as possible; when markets shall be opened for the products of this country, its rivers will afford advantageous facilities of navigation. The commercial position of this country must not be overlooked.

The East India trade, which enriched the Phenicians, the Jews, and all succeeding nations which have been so fortunate as to enjoy its trade, is more convenient to this quarter of the country than any commercial point in the United States or Europe. The estuary of the Oregon river is said to afford a safe, easy and commodious harbor. Were a trade carried on between this point and the East Indies, the perilous navigation of dangerous seas, to which our commerce with that quarter is unavoidably exposed, would be obviated. With a little energy and an inconsiderable expense, compared with the magnitude of the design, we can have the luxuries and richest products of the oriental climes brought up the Oregon river, over the snowy heights of the Rocky mountains, and poured out in the lap of the prosperous West Your petitioners feeling a lively interest in speedily securing so many important advantages for their country, therefore pray, that your honorable body, will, by law, afford the necessary facilities as soon as practicable, to settle the Oregon Territory in the manner suggested in this petition.

Elizabethtown, Kentucky, January 13, 1840. Signed by:

H. Hough	Fielding Friend	Samuel Haycraft	J. R. Boyce
C. S. Craig	James W. Hays	T. W. Foreman	S. D. Winterbower
R. G. Hays	John H. Thomas	J. W. Miller	E. S. Brown
Nathaniel McLane	James W. Smith	E. H. Haycraft	P. S. Wood
Samuel J. Stuart	Wm. D. Vertrus	P. W. D. Stone	W. S. Morris
Thomas Morris	John Arnold	W. S. English	H. E. English
Stephen Eliot	Arthur Park	Wm C. VanMeter	

Did the Kentuckians get their wish? Oregon became a territory in 1848 and was made up all of the present states of Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. In 1859, it became the 33<sup>rd</sup> state of the Union and the territory reduced to its present boundaries.

#### QUERY

John GILLILAND and Betsy WILSON were born in NC. They were married in Barren County in 1799. Seeking names of parents and county of birth or any ancestral information. Robert Gillan, 3585 N. 1100 W., Thorntown, IN 46071-8902 or (765) 482-3762.

#### APPLICATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY – PROVISIONS FROM THE WAR OF 1812

In Volume 25, Issue 1, Spring 2007, pps. 18-21 were listed the soldiers from Barren County, KY who served in the War of 1812. The following pertains to these men and all those who served under Governor Shelby. In Barren Co the following Mounted Voluntary Military

units were headed by Major John Gorin, Captain James Forbis and Captain Jobe Glover. The original claim with amounts shown is not found, nor is the resolution.

CLAIM No. 245, 13<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session. Application for the Legislature of Kentucky, That Provisions Be Made For Horses Lost, For the Representatives of Soldiers Killed, and For Extraordinary Services Rendered By The Mounted Volunteers Of That State, Under Governor Shelby, In 1813.

Communicated To The House Of Representatives, February 3, 1814.

Mr. TROUP, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislature of Kentucky, praying that provision be made by Congress for horses lost, for the representatives of soldiers killed, and for compensation proportioned to extraordinary services rendered by the mounted volunteers, in the lat expedition under Governor Shelby, made the following report:

That a bill has been reported, providing compensation for horses killed in battle, or lost in the service of the United States; that a bill is herewith reported, making provision for the representatives of militia killed, or who have died in the service of the United States; that, with respect to so much of the memorial as prays compensation proportioned to extraordinary services and sacrifices, your committee respectfully submit, that militia cavalry, or mounted volunteers, in the service of the United States, are entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and forage, as cavalry in the regular army and re moreover entitled to 40 cents per day for the use and risk of horses, when furnished by themselves. The committee express no opinion of the reasonableness or adequacy of this compensation; they find for the compensation of militia service a general legal provision existing, and they are not instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering it. Your committee, however, do not hesitate to declare their conviction that the provision, whatever be the amount of it, out to be general. Partial provisions adapted to the merits of particular cases, as they arise, would be inconsistent with military usage, with the practice of the Government of the United States, and would give rise to jealousy and discontent; the perfection of human wisdom and justice could not so apportion pecuniary reward to military service, as to prevent this evil. The committee, therefore, cannot recommend to the House to consider of the expediency of granting augmented compensation to particular corps, who may have performed distinguished services. Among those who, during the present war, stand pre-eminent in this respect, are the gallant volunteers of Kentucky. The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country; the zeal and firmness with which they persevered through a toilsome service, no less than the glorious and successful issue of that service, give the volunteers a just title to the liberality and gratitude of Congress. Your committee, however, whilst they concede to those claims a compensation for property lost, and a provision for the widows and orphans of those who have been killed, or have died, in the service of the United States, cannot, consistently with their opinion of the public welfare, recommend an increased compensation, proportioned to extraordinary military service.

Note: The following was a similar claim from the State of Virginia that would have been similar to the request submitted by Kentucky. It is included to show what the State was petition pay for, not including horses. Virginia was seeking payment for all militia services, not just the Mounted Volunteers.

13<sup>th</sup> Congress - No. 246 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Session  
STATE CLAIMS FOR MILITIA SERVICES.



Communicated to the House of Representatives, on the 22d of February, 1814. Mr. TAYLOR, from the committee for revising the militia laws, to which was referred a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the claims exhibited by the State of Virginia, and which have been disallowed on a settlement made at the Accountant's Office on the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1812, made the following report.

That the said claims amount to \$20,612.67; of this sum \$3,035.58 appears to be claim for pay and forage for officers and privates of the militia who have been regularly paid and supplied by the United States; \$6,558.93 for advances made on account of certain officers, without specifying for what purpose made, and without any evidence that the same has been accounted for; \$1,969.20 for provisions, rum, whiskey, &c., for officers and privates who were either furnished by the contractor with rations, or who received an allowance in lieu thereof on the rolls through the paymaster; \$997.12 for surgical instruments, medicines, and groceries for militia, without any evidence that there was necessity for any of the articles, or that such of them as much have remained on hand at the close of the expedition were stored or kept for the United States; \$1,507.59 for blankets, mattresses, &c., for militia who received the regular allowance for clothing through the paymaster; \$2,574.27 for axes, pots, kettles, pans, canteens, and tents, without any evidence that at the close of the expedition the same were delivered over to the proper officer of the United States for their use; and the residue of the said sum is claimed for the services of officers not recognized by the laws of the United States at the time when the services were performed, and for forage furnished to them, for the services of expresses in carrying orders, for calling out the militia, and for mustering and inspecting the militia, which hitherto have been considered State Expenses, and incurred accordingly, without expecting remuneration from the Treasury of the United States. The committee therefore, submit the following resolution. Resolved, That the said claims ought not to be allowed.

### **BURNING OF MONROE COUNTY COURTHOUSE!**

**Fort Wayne (Ind) Weekly Gazette** - Nov. 18, 1887 - Destructive Fire at Tompkinsville, Ky.

Glasgow, Ky. Nov. 17 -- A fire last night almost entirely destroyed Tompkinsville, the county seat of Monroe County. The court house was burned and all the county records are lost. Strangers, claiming to be United States detectives who were gathering evidence against moonshiners, had been in the neighborhood for several days. They are thought to have committed burglaries and started the fire. The town was awakened by a loud explosion, which was discovered to have taken place in the store of Nelson & Bro., where the conflagration originated. The safe was blown open and \$12, 000 is missing. The belief of the citizens is that the fire was started by the alleged "detectives" to prevent pursuit. The losses are large and very little insurance.

**The Galveston Daily News** - Galveston, Texas - Dec. 20, 1887. Buried Bonds. Unearthed from Beneath the Floor of a House in Knoxville - Secreted There by Burglars - Culprits Captured. Knoxville, Tenn., December 19 -- The chief of police of this city today found \$10, 000 in bonds secreted under the floor of the house recently occupied by the burglars who were captured here last week. The bonds are part of the \$55,000 stolen in Tompkinsville, Ky., a few weeks ago, when that town was sacked and burned. One of the five burglars, now on his way to Tompkinsville in the custody of a Knoxville officer, today made a confession and told where his

share of the booty could be found. The fact was telegraphed here and the bonds were soon found buried in an earthen jar. A telegram from Glasgow, Ky., states that the burglars expect to be lynched as soon as they reach Tompkinsville. Four of the five are named Reeves and their mother is now under arrest in Knoxville. Two of them are wanted for the murder of the sheriff in Terre Haute, Ind., a year ago. It has been discovered that they were perfecting a plot to rob all the banks in Knoxville this week.

**The Galveston Daily News** - Galveston, Texas - Dec. 24, 1887. Met with Firmness. A Mob Marches to a Jail but Marches Away Again. Louisville, Ky., December 23 -- A special to the Courier-Journal from Glasgow, Ky., says: A mob of something less than one hundred men marched into Tompkinsville Wednesday night and marched out again - that was all. They came desperately determined and thirsting for the gore of five burglars and firebugs now behind bars of the county jail, but they found outside and in an armed guard every bit as determined as they were, and indeed a little more so. Turner Nelson and William Glazebrook and other sufferers and losers by the robbery and fire boldly confronted the mob and appealed to the excited men to let the law take its course with the prisoners, at the same time telling them emphatically that any attempt to do violence to them would be met with force from the guards, and that there would be more men killed outside than in the jail. The appeal or threats, or the two influences combined, had the desired effect and the mob sullenly dispersed and went its way. Citizens of Tompkinsville have declared their determination to protect the robbers from lynching and they will keep their word. Their conduct is highly commended in the face of the fact that many of them have been utterly ruined by these men and their little town crippled almost beyond recovery. That cool temper should prevail under these circumstances is unusual and remarkable. The robbers declared they had no intention of burning the town, or even the storehouse they burglarized.

**The News** - Frederick, Maryland - Jan. 6, 1888. Three of Reeves Gang Sentenced. Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 6 -- Three of the notorious Reeves gang received sentences aggregating thirty-one years' imprisonment each, for various burglaries and the burning of the court house at Tompkinsville, Ky. Two others of the gang are still in jail, but have not been indicted, the grand jury being now engaged in the investigation of the charges against them.

**Naugatuck Daily News** - Naugatuck, Connecticut - May 13, 1901. A Desperado Killed. Tried to Escape While Being Arrested for Murder. Jasper, Ind., May 13 -- While being brought from the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville to this town last night, George Reeves, of the notorious Reeves brothers, was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Hutter near Huntingburg. Both George and John Reeves had worked off their handcuffs and both sprang from a carriage, in which they were being brought to this town. John Reeves was overhauled and captured. Deputy Hutter caught George Reeves, who clubbed the deputy with the handcuffs which he had retained. The deputy placed the revolver to his breast and pulled the trigger. The Reeves brothers were the last of the Jesse James type robbers. They robbed the Tompkinsville, Ky. bank of \$40,000 in 1887. They were captured and sent to Frankfort penitentiary, from which place they escaped about five years ago. They moved to Illinois under assumed names and were deacons in a church. They made periodical trips to Ohio and robbed small stores with which they refilled their depleted stocks at home. They were identified as the Reeves boys and taken back to Frankfort, but were released to stand trial for murder at Jasper, Ind. It was while being returned here that George Reeves was killed.

**BOTTS FAMILY OF BARREN CO AND JACKSON CO TN**

Taken from the Jackson Co., TN Loose District/Chancery Court Papers, Reel #50 – Botts-Brooks, R. Vol: 1839-1915. Abstracted by Bonnie Parker on TNGenWeb.org.

BOTTS, J S et.als vs BOTTS, Ella Lewis Et.Als. in Chancery 1892. John S Botts, Lewis McQuoron, Dona McQuoron, E T Ellison and wife Elizabeth Ellison & J F Botts vs Ella Lewis Botts, Agnes Kener Botts & W W Draper, their general guardian.

Decree dated 22 Sept 1892. ... the complainants Dona McQuoron, J S Botts, J F Botts and Elizabeth Ellison are the only living children of W H Botts, deceased; Ella Lewis Botts and Agner Kenner Botts are children of a deceased son of W H Botts, deceased, who died before his father. 5 tracts of land are cited: (1) in the 4<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Clay Co TN; (2) In Jackson Co TN in the 13<sup>th</sup> Civil District; (3) in the 4<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Clay Co TN; (4) Macon Co TN on Little Salt Lick and (5) in the 4<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Jackson Co TN on the headwaters of Jennings Creek known as the P Buchanan tract.

Bill of Complaints of J S Botts (same as above), Botts, McQuoron and Ellison of Macon Co TN and J F Botts of Jackson Co TN. Ella Lizzie Botts, Agnes Kenner Botts and Lizzie Botts of Barren Co KY; W W Draper of Jackson Co TN. Ella and Agnes are minors and Lizzie is their regular guardian in KY. Draper is their guardian in TN. Complainants stated that W H Botts departed this life near his home in KY on 26 May 1891. He left a will but he died intestate as to all the lands in Tennessee. James T Anderson was appointed administrator in TN. "...at the time of his death, William H Botts was owner ... of the following tracts of land, (land listed). He was also owner of a lot of land in Jackson Co TN, another in Macon Co, and another in Clay Co TN. (those listed above).

BOTTS & HARE vs YOUNG, Wm. Et. Als. Chancery, 1867. A Bill of Complaints of William H. Botts of Barren County, KY and Achilles A Hare of Jackson Co. TN against David A. Rowley & Benjamin B Washburn, citizens of Jackson Co., TN; William Young of Smith Co TN and Joshua Hail of the state of Texas. 21 Nov 1866. A case dealing with debts.

BOTTS, W H vs ANDERSON, WESLEY, Circuit Court, 1879. This was a case where Wesley Anderson was justly indebted to William H. Botts for \$90 for rent in 1878 for land in Jackson Co TN on Pine Lick fork of Jennings Creek.

BOTTS, W. H. vs BOWMAN, JEREMIAH Et.Als. Deed dated 6 Feb 1855 from Jeremiah Bowman. This land was sold to William H Botts for \$135. Botts recovered on 16 Jan 1861 \$80.

BOTTS, William H vs GAINES, G P, Et.Al. Chancery, 1868. Depositions taken 2 Aug 1871 in Louisville, KY

Deposition of G P Gaines: "...he in Nov 1864 made a copartnership with J. W. Heeter, W. H. Botts and W. F. Dodd for carrying on a general retail merchandise business in Glasgow, Ky. When the war ended, they found they were losing money at their Glasgow location, and decided to move their business to Hartsville, TN, but they still lost money. G P Gaines then offered to buy the others out. (Botts) was engaged in a lucrative practice of his profession at Glasgow and also was in copartnership with James M. Anderson, a loyal attorney, in procuring the release of Rebel prisoners, from which, he was often told, he was realizing a large income." He stated then that Botts has refused to settle his accounts.

Deposition of T F Heeter, age about 27 years old who said he had no interest in the business and no interest in the suit.

Deposition of James E. Gorin, aged about 35 years. Lived in Glasgow KY in 1864 and 1865, was I the dry goods business. Case settled by compromise.

BOTTS, Wm H vs JONES, Thomas J and others. Case re debts , August term 1866. Cites William H Botts purchasing land in Jackson Co TN.

BOTTS, Wm H vs LOWE, Leonard J. Chancery, 1866. Debts due Botts.

BOTTS, W H vs STAMPS, E C, Chancery, 1877. 13 Feb 183. Deals with monies owed Botts re land.

BOTTS, W H vs SPURLOCK, T J, Chancery, 1880. Non-payment to Botts for land purchased.

#### OTHER PAPERS REPORT ON BARREN COUNTY

**Fort Wayne Sentinel**, Fort Wayne IN, Monday, November 3, 1890, p. 2.

"Accidentally Shot. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3. - James Quinton, aged thirteen, accidentally shot himself through the heart at his home at Glasgow, Ky., Saturday, with a revolver which a sister had left in a buggy. His father was so wrought up that he became insane, and a sick sister has become so much worse that she may die."

**Waukesha Journal**, Waukesha, Wisconsin, Saturday, August 9, 1890, p. 7:

"At Palmer's store near Glasgow, Ky., William Martin shot and killed John Bucks. Martin surrendered."

**Sandusky Daily Register**, Sandusky OH, Wednesday, 2 Apr 1890, p. 1.

"Loss of Life at other Points. Louisville, Ky., April 1. - A special from Glasgow, Ky., says: "The news which arrived from the lower part of this and Allen counties is that the tornado of Thursday night did immense damage in that section. For ten miles beyond Barren river and five miles on this side, a total of fifteen miles, the storm swept everything before it, its track extending in width from 500 yards in some places to half a mile in others. It seems to have hugged the ground more closely and did not leave a house or tree standing in its course. So far as can be learned here now, Andrew Winn's house, in Allen county, was leveled to the ground and his wife killed; Geo Carver's house was wrecked and his wife killed; Samuel White, his wife and son were crippled. White had a fruit farm containing fifty acres and a large number of bee hives and every tree was blown down and every hive carried away. Joe Bush's home, in Barren county, was just on the edge of the tornado and was unroofed, while Alonzo Whitney's house, near by, was completely demolished, as was also Wm Button's. Seventeen lives in all are said to have been lost in Allen county, but there [sic] names cannot be learned except as above given."

#### QUERY

Information still needed on the following deceased Pentecostal ministers in Central KY area: Opal Blackford, C P Baskerville, E Joe Bayer, Roy Shaerman Harris Thomas F Moore & Manuel Tharp. Lloyd Dean, 6770 US 60 East, Morehead, KY 40351

**Roster of the Original 6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Company C, CSA.**

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers:

Isaac Smith, Captain	Ben M. Steffey, 1st Lt	James A. Hindman, 1st Lt
John T. Neville, 2nd Lt	William F. Dickey, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt	Samuel H. Buchanan, 2nd Lt/Adjutant
Paschal J. Kirtley, 2nd Lt	Milton B. Slatts, 1st Sgt	W. J. Morrison, 1st Sgt
W. W. Franklin, Sgt	W. A. Hatcher, Sgt	Samuel S. Martin, Sgt
James J. Owen, Sgt	J. B. Pulliam, Sgt	James A. Smith, Sgt
Noah Smith, Sgt	Henderson G. Tracy, Sgt	J. R. Wilson, Sgt
Joseph H. Wilson, Sgt	T. H. Hatcher, Cpl	Thomas W. Hatcher, Cpl
W. H. Hayden, Cpl	Daniel Hewett, Cpl	William S. Martin, Cpl
W. H. Owen, Cpl	William B. Smith, Cpl	Asa E. Young, Cpl

Privates

Chesterfield Bayne	William J. Bird	Edward Bishop	S. E. Bishop
William A. Brady	D. C. Breeding	James A. Breeding	James C. Breeding
John C. Breeding	William A. Breeding	James J. Brooks	Jessie J. Brooks
Johnson J. Brooks	Joseph H. Brown	W. P. Bush	R. L. Cofield
Owen Connolay	James O. Cooper	Jessie H. Cooper	W. T. Cot
W. H. Cox	John H. Earls	D. W. Ellis	Otha Estes
F. M. Fields	Thomas R. Foster	T. C. Grissom	J. H. Hamilton
R. H. Hamilton	W. P. Hatcher	F. M. Henry	J. H. Higdon
Robert J. Hindman	Thomas Humphrey	W. B. Kidd	W. H. Kiger
Levi Lancaster	R. G. Lany	Charles P. Leoett	James B. Lewis
S. H. Lewis	Robert C. Ligan	L. B. Lively	J. S. Lock
Robert G. Long	C. Lovett	W. J. Lyen	L. F. Mansfield
Alonzo H. Marshall	Isacc H. Martin	John Nairy	J. G. Neal
F. D. Nuckols	Erastus L. Owen	Jeff Owen	John M. Owen
R. A. Owen	D. F. Pace	Hugh Parker	R. J. Parker
W. W. Parker	J. R. Patterson	Thomas W. Payne	Jacob M. Pitman
G. W. Poynter	P. T. Poynter	J. A. Rosson	K. C. Self
William J. Self	W. A. Smith	J. L. Tull	K. C. Turk
T. B. Turk	J. B. Vance	J. H. Vance	T. M. Wooten

**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	\$

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**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 31<sup>st</sup> of each year will insure that your name is on the mailing list of "Traces" for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. Please notify us of address changes!**

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<b>Life, under age 70</b>	<b>\$150.00</b>
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**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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