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SPRING

TRACES



Pam Hodges Browning and Joanne London

Quarterly Publication of

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

P.O. Box 157

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ON THE COVER

Shown: Barren County's former County Clerk, Pam Hodges Browning and our new County Clerk, Joanne London. Pam Hodges Browning replaced her father, the late Wilmer Hodges, and had over 36 years of service with the Clerk's office. She was appointed as County Clerk to fill the unexpired term of her father in 1997; was re-elected in 1998 and again in 2002 and 2006. At her retirement, Joanne London became County Clerk and has worked in the office for many years, bringing experience to her new position.

OFFICIAL LIST OF COUNTY COURT CLERKS
OF BARREN COUNTY

List compiled by the late Bess Howard, the first woman County Clerk in Barren County. Printed in the Glasgow Republican 10 June 1948 and updated since then. Richard L. Garnett appears second in the list, whereas many histories list him as the first County Clerk. The record book shows that William Logan and Richard L. Garnett served simultaneously during the years 1799 to 1807, the first signing as Clerk of the County; the second as Clerk of the Circuit Court.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>
William Logan	July 1799 to 8 July 1836	37 years
Richard Garnett	Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Clerk of the Circuit Court 1799-May 1807	37 years
William Garnett	Deputy Clerk July 1836	1 month
T. J. Helm	July 1836 to April 1851.	15 years
H. C. Helm	Deputy Clerk part of this time	Unknown
Travis Cockrill	May 1851 to September 1862 Deputies: James G. Hardy, U. Wright, William Dickinson, Eugene A. Bagby, C. L. Hill, Thomas Davis, H. C. Crenshaw	11 years
R. B. Evans	September 1862 to September 1886 Deputies: W. M. Gorin *, H. C. Crenshaw, F. T. Poynter. * error - unknown	24 years
J. P. Nuckols	September 1866 – May 1876 Deputies: William Dickinson, John Berry, George T. Duff. Duff served as Deputy April 29, 1876 and signed as Clerk May 1, 1876.	10 years
George T. Duff	May 1, 1876 to September 2, 1876 Deputies: W. M. Cockrill, H. C. Crenshaw	4 monrha
W. W. Franklin	September 2, 1876 to September 1882. Deputies: H. C. Crenshaw, J. H. Bohannon,	6 years

Barren County Clerks continued:

	T. P. Dickinson	
C. C. Terry	September 1882 to September 1886 Deputies: H. C. Crenshaw, J. H. Bohannon	4 years
J. T. "Dink" Wooten	September 1886 to January 1895 Deputies: A. H. Shirley, C. A. Hamlet	9 years
N. D. Terry	January 1895 to January 1906 Deputies: A. H. Shirley, Paul Greer	11 years
J. A. Murray	January 1906 to January 1918 Deputies: Paul Greer, J. L. Wright, R. E. Garnett, Hallie Garnett	12 years
H. D. Ralston	January 1918 to January 1922 Deputies: J. D. Mosby, C. L. Jones, Maynard Jones, Willie Mae Duvall	4 years
Bess Howard	January 1922 to 1954	32 years
Robert S. Fant	1954-1958	4 years
Ethel F. Fant	1958 – 1966	8 years
Wilmer L. Hodges	1966- 31 July 1997	31 years
Pam Hodges Browning	August 1997 – Dec 31, 2008	11 years
Joanne London	January 1, 2009 – present	

Our First Lady Clerk – Miss Bess Howard

Louisville Courier-Journal Tuesday, 10 Feb 1970 and written by Joe Creason's Kentucky: "Embarrassing Moment, And a Quick Way Out"

"Miss Bess Howard of Barren County holds a most enviable record as a trail-blazing woman in local government politics in Kentucky. She served as county clerk for 32 years and was elected initially in 1921, the first year women could vote in general elections in this state. It would be an understatement of massive proportions to say many people didn't take quickly to the idea of a woman running for any office that first time around the track. She had to overcome prejudice, the traditional timidity of Kentuckians to accept change and the general feeling of some that women never should have been given the vote, much less the right to hold office.

"Another Obstacle. She also had to overcome one other obstacle - provincialism.

Miss Bess Howard continued:

At that time, since the county clerk sold licenses for all male livestock, an objection to Miss Howard's candidacy was raised on grounds that surely no man would feel comfortable telling a lady he wanted to buy a bull license. But she was elected. Early the first year a young man entered her office. When she asked what she could do for him, he became embarrassed. Because by then she'd learned that most men were embarrassed when buying a marriage license, she felt certain matrimony was his mission. "I want a license," he stammered, turning beet red. "Of course," she replied, "are both parties 21 years of age?" "No, ma'am," the man blurted, "I want a license for a male cow!".

CAPTAIN EDMUNDS WAS EARLY GLASGOW SETTLER

By Kay Harbison. Contributed by Margie Kinslow, Glasgow KY

Captain William Edmunds was born in Amherst County, Virginia in October, 1776 to James and Sarah Lavender Edmunds. On March 30, 1805 he married Mary Ann Penn, daughter of Joseph and Frances Burrus Penn, also of Amherst County, Virginia. Mary Ann was born February 11, 1790.

While in Virginia, he was a successful merchant at New Glasgow. After his marriage he lived there several years and in 1808, he moved to a farm where he lived until 1810. On October 26, 1809 William bought 100 acres of land on Beaver Creek for "1000 pounds current money of Virginia," from William and Elizabeth Radford of Lynchburg, Virginia. The land was part of the Land Office Military Warrant No. 503 dated May 1, 1783 and the survey date was given as January 19, 1785. The tract was conveyed to Radford by his father.

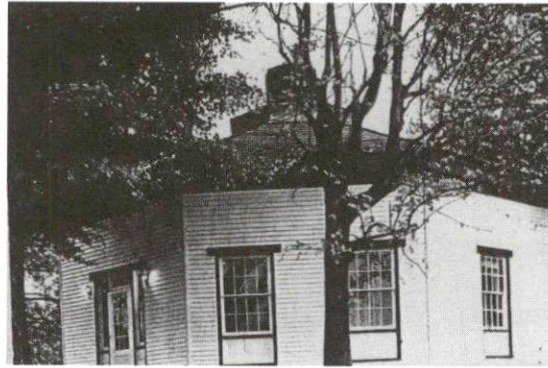
In November, 1810 Edmunds and his family and several slaves arrived in Barren County and settled on the north side of Beaver Creek. Settling in a dense forest William built a log cabin and with the aid of his slaves began clearing land and planting crops. In 1812 he raised then hogsheads of tobacco which were taken to John Cole's warehouse on Big Barren River. There were the first hogsheads of tobacco taken there and many were amazed along the road at the "big barrels." From here the tobacco made its way down river to New Orleans. Edmunds won silver cups as prizes for raising excellent tobacco and was one of the first, if not the first, to prize tobacco in Barren County.

After a few years he built a second house for his family. Three of his sons built homes nearby. Edward A. Edmunds built a large brick house known as Liberty Hall. William H. Edmunds built an unusual octagon shaped house now owned by Mary Barnill [at the date of Harbison's writing]. The third son, Charles Penn Edmunds, built the house presently under discussion.

William not only an able farmer, but also took part in many other activities. He was director of the Glasgow branch of the Old Bank of Kentucky and served as the Justice of Peace of Barren County for about 25 years. He never became involved in politics except as a private citizen. Franklin Gorin in his book "Times of Long Ago" stated, "He never sought office, he believed the office should seek the man." Edmunds was a Free Mason and the first Senior Warden of the Allen Lodge in Glasgow. He was also a Methodist minister and donated the land for the Old Zion Methodist Church near Beckton.

Edmunds Family continued:

William and his wife had twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. Seven of the children were Charles Penn, Martha Ann, Elizabeth L., James Terrence, William Henry, Edmund Alexander, and Francis Burnas. Mary Ann Edmunds died on March 3, 1846 and William died on June 21, 1863.



William H. Edmunds house, known as the “Octagon House”, photo courtesy Martha P. Harrison.

Charles Penn, son of William, was born on December 19, 1811. On November 24, 1829 he married Elizabeth Eubank. She was born January 19, 1811. Soon after his marriage, he built a comfortable log cabin in the valley near a big spring. When the family got too large for this house, he moved a short distance and built the present large, brick home in 1837. On December 25, 1843, William deeded 400 acres to his son, Charles Penn.

Charles and his wife, Elizabeth, had fourteen children including Laura Willis, John Curd, Charles, Chris, Kate, Martha Ann (Holman), William, Elizabeth (Barton), Lewis, Mary Jane (Bethel) and James C.

Although none of the Edmunds boys fought in the Civil War, William Henry was reported to have been in the secret service and several stories have arisen concerning the family and that period in our history. The family did not believe in war and tried to remain neutral, but that was very difficult at times. Once during the war several soldiers camped in the Edmunds’ orchard. They tore down the rail fences and used them for fire wood. They also went to the kitchen in the Edmunds’ house for food. The soldiers were eating the hoecakes so quickly that the slaves and Mrs. Edmunds finally got tired and told them they had to leave. Another soldier laid down on a white counterpane with his muddy boots on, prompting Mrs. Edmunds to use a poker to make him get off the bed.

Charles Penn owned several slaves before the war. The slave cabins were located on a bluff overlooking a cave found several yards from the house. Charles Penn, however, was known for his good and just treatment of his slaves. In return the slaves were faithful to the Edmunds family.

Charles Penn’s son, John Curd, next received possession of the home. John Curd and his wife, Sally Waller, had three boys and one girl. They were Walter, James Buford, Leonard and

Edmunds Family continued:

Flora. Next to own the property was James Buford. He married Kate Allen Willis. They had eight children, Lewis, John Curd, Laurie Eubank, Wilton, Katherine Allen, Dorothy Ritter, Musie Furlong and Martha Ann Simpson. The house is presently owned by Lewis Edmunds and Katherine Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Faunys Ritter presently live there. [note: again at time of writing].

The family got their drinking water during the early years from a basin inside the cave a short distance from the house. Once Charles Penn killed a bear near the cave when it confronted one of the family while they were going to get milk stored in the basin to keep it cool. Later a well was dug in the backyard and walled up. James Buford then had a cistern dug for an additional water supply.

The brick structure has four rooms downstairs, plus a kitchen extension in the back and two rooms upstairs. A large hall separates the four downstairs rooms and contains two stairways leading to the upstairs. Each room downstairs contains a fireplace making a total of five, each possessing a different style of mantel. The mantels and banisters to the stairs were made of yellow poplar.

The ceilings in the house are 12' to 15' high. All the walls are plastered and papered. The dwelling contains the original floors which were made of white ash. One unusual feature of the house is the wardrobes built into the walls on either side of the fireplace in one bedroom. The lower section contains three large drawers. The top half consists of closet-like doors concealing storage space. It was related that often the children would pull out the lower drawers and use them as stair steps to reach the top section.

Several pieces of the original furniture are still owned by the family. It is believed that part of the furniture came to Virginia from England and then to Kentucky.

The outside of the house is constructed of brick that were burnt probably a short distance from Charles Penn's first house. The foundation is made of huge hewn stone.

The house is located on the Old Bowling Green Road about one mile east of Beckton.



Photo courtesy Martha P. Harrison - John C. Edmunds House

Spanish-American War Veteran, Chase Edmunds, Dies At 100

Barren County's last surviving veteran of the Spanish-American war died Wednesday morning at a Cave City nursing home.

Chase Edmunds, 100, of Rt. 1, Glasgow, served as a colonel in the late nineteenth century war after joining the army at 18. He was the commander of the Kentucky Department of the United Spanish American War Veterans.

Edmunds was born in the Octagon house near Beckton, the son of Sammie Alice Crain Edmunds and William Henry Edmunds. After he left the army, he operated a farm in the Bristow community near Bowling Green until he retired.

Edmunds is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Erp of Rt. 1, Glasgow, Mrs. Dord E. Fitz of Higgins, Texas, and Mrs. Phillip Harvey of Clearwater, Fla.; one sister, Lucille Edmunds Likens of Rt. 1, Glasgow; four grandchildren, four great-grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Services will be conducted Friday



at 10 a.m. at the Hardy and Sons Funeral Chapel in Bowling Green. Burial will be in the Chapel Hill Memorial Gardens. Friends may call at the funeral home after 2 p.m. Thursday.

Corner Building at Main and Race Streets Rich With History

Contributed by Margie Edmunds Kinslow of Glasgow, KY. Newspaper article.

“The story of the First National Bank Building on the corner of Main and Race is also a part of the history of banking in Glasgow.

“The area where the building now stands was once called Crutcher’s Corner, named for Henry Crutcher, who had a house and store there in the early 1800’s. Franklin Gorin states in “The Times of Long Ago” (articles written in 1876) that Henry Crutcher built a frame house on the corner of Main and Race in 1807, one year after he came to Glasgow; and that in 1816”... he built the brick house on the square opposite his frame house. It is now occupied by the Deposit Bank, Trigg and Hawkins, and others.”

“The wall of the present building facing Race Street is said to be the oldest wall standing in Glasgow. There are no records of the building Henry Crutcher built being burned down or torn down, so it is possible that is the wall of the building built by Henry Crutcher in 1816, although there is no proof of this.

“After Henry Crutcher, the property was owned by Braxton B. Winn and in 1858 was sold to the Northern Bank of Kentucky by Thomas H. M. Winn.

“There is no proof that the Northern Bank of Kentucky had offices in the building, but in “Times of Long Ago”, there is a record of a branch of the bank being established in Glasgow in 1859, with G. W. Trabue, President; C. Alexander, cashier; and afterwards T. J. Gorin, president; and T. M. Dickey, clerk. The bank closed in 1862.

“In 1866, the building was purchased from the Northern Bank of Kentucky by Thomas J. Gorin. Also in 1866 the building was bought from Mr. Gorin by T. M. Dickey and Alexander Crenshaw.

“Mr. Dickey and Mr. Crenshaw sold the building to the Deposit Bank of Glasgow in 1869, which opened that year. The president was Preston H. Leslie, who later became Governor of Kentucky. T. M. Dickey was first cashier and Michael H. Dickinson was second cashier. Thomas C. Dickinson was also a president of the bank and Elisha Dickey a clerk. The bank was reorganized in 1892 when J. F. F. Jewell was president.

“There is a story that Jesse James planned to rob the bank in 1872 after robbing the bank in Columbia, Ky. A cashier at the bank had planned to go hunting with some of his friends, but was detained by a late customer. His friends had grown impatient, and rode to the bank to meet him. Upon nearing the bank, Jesse James and his gang saw the group with guns, and thought word of the Columbia robbery had reached Glasgow, and that the group was a posse waiting for them. The gang scattered and never returned to rob the bank in Glasgow.

Corner Building at Main and Race continued:

“In 1892 the bank building was purchased by the First National Bank. A. E. Young was president and W. Basil Smith, cashier. Smith followed Young as president and held that position until the bank closed in 1932.

“During the depression, the First National Bank, anticipating a run on the bank, had money brought from Louisville by armored truck. The truck arrived and the people watched the money being unloaded; this spared the bank that day, but later the bank was forced to close.

“In 1933, the building was purchased by L. C. Ellis. The L. C. Ellis Drug Store was in the ground floor of the building from 1933 until 1975.

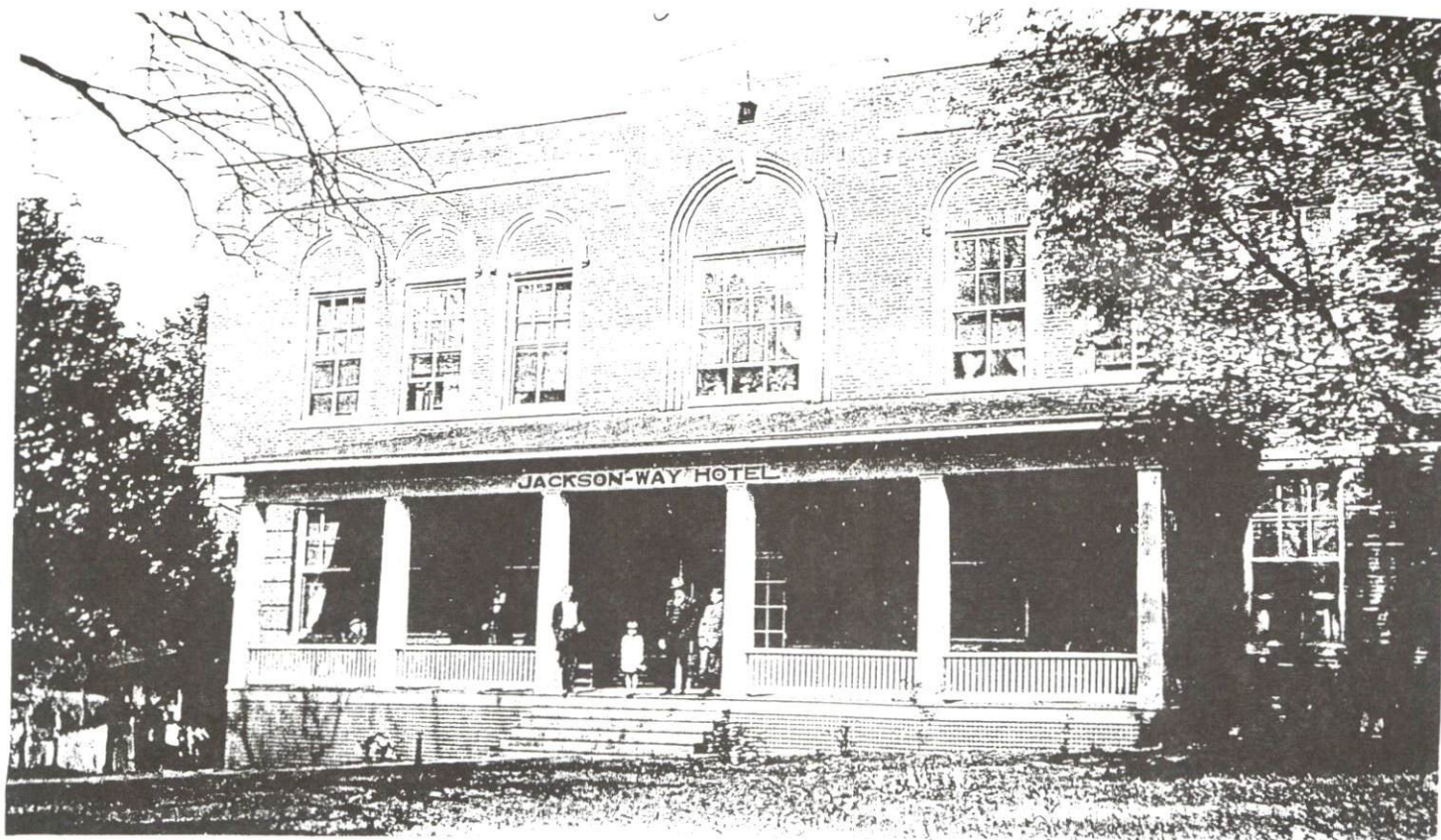
“In 1975, Lou Ellis moved his photo studio downstairs. His studio had been located over the drug store for 25 years prior to 1975.”

Margie added the following comments: Years ago when merchants were having drawings on Saturday (I think 3 or 4 o'clock), I would go to L. C. Ellis to listen for my name to be called. Virginia Ellis would make the best chocolate soda. She was good at making sodas.

Dixie Wade James got the money one Saturday; she remembers that she I worked with Jane at the KY Pants Company (Washington Mfg – Nashville, Guy Comer). She told me this. She finished Park City High and went to Bowling Green Business University and took her first job in Louisville working for Crutcher's Dental. She said they were so good to her. She was young and I guess them middle age. It wasn't long until she came back to Glasgow and was office manager at Washington Manufacturing on North Race. She hired me in 1960.

When I retired from KY Pants, they gave me a silver plated tray with my name on it. Just a year or two ago I gave it to the Cultural Museum, it's on the 2nd floor in the KY Pants booth.

There is a Crutcher Cemetery in Kenwood across from Gladys Garmon's house.



JACKSON WAY HOTEL

Copy of photo provided by Joe Donald Taylor to Margie Edmunds Kinslow.

The Jackson Hotel stood at the corner of North Race Street and Front Street in Glasgow. Sandra Taylor's parents lived there awhile. Memories are evoked of Jenny Lynn Taylor's tea room on South Green Street along where Cook and Dowing Insurance Company is now located.

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE MULKEY CEMETERY

The following information and photographs courtesy of <http://www.mulkey.cemetery.org/history.html> and <http://ncbible.org/nwh/PLMulkey.html>
Permission granted for their use by Charles Bailey

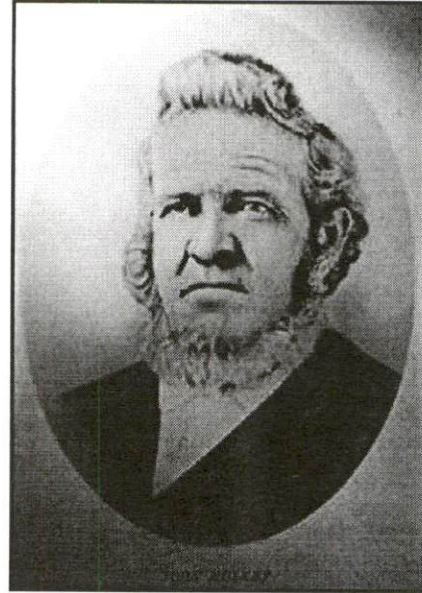
“Unlike the other profiled in this series, John Mulkey did not come west. He did not cross the plains. He was struggling with his final sickness before the first wagon trains left for Oregon. The following is taken from the ProMulkey website as noted:

Mulkey continued:

John Mulkey was born in South Carolina in 1773. His father and grandfather had been Separate Baptist preachers before him and John followed in this honorable path.

For background, let's step back several generations. The Great Awakening began in the New England states with the preaching of Jonathan Edwards in 1734 and was continued by the work of George Whitfield about 1740. Among those affected was Shubal Stearns who identified with the *Separates*, a breakout group from the *Congregational Church*.

Stearns was baptized and ordained in Connecticut in 1751 and three years later moved with five other couples to North Carolina. He organized the *Sandy Creek Baptist Church*. This was the first congregation of the Separate Baptists. Their preaching was plain, full of warmth and personal concern and they offered the gospel as the source of strength and hope. They were highly evangelistic.



John Mulkey

[Click for a larger photo.](#)

At least one preacher from the regular Baptists joined their number -- one John Newton. Shortly after his change-over, he encountered a successful farmer and fun-loving young man who liked to fiddle for dances. He taught Philip Mulkey from Isaiah 53 and Philip responded by being immersed December 25, 1756.

Immediately Philip began to learn the gospel so he could share it with others. He was a man obsessed. By late 1757 he was ordained to preach the gospel. This was 20 years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Note that "Newton" appears as a middle name for many later generations of Mulkey men. This shows the appreciation and high regard the family held for this gospel preacher.

Philip Mulkey Hunt says of Philip,

Philip is the father figure for the largest known branch of the Mulkey family. The life which he adopted for himself has broadly influenced the lives of thousands of descendants, including some today who are 10 generations down the road from our illustrious progenitor.

Because the Stearns churches had little contact with main-line Baptist theology, they appear to have baptized in order to complete the salvation process rather than the unBiblical reason of "an outward sign of an inward grace."

Philip had a preaching son named Jonathan. He migrated to Tennessee and is referred to as the first Baptist minister in the state. In his younger days, he was more inclined to do active evangelistic work than to be a "pastor" of a church. He finally settled at the Buffalo Ridge church, preaching until he was too feeble to stand. A pulpit-chair was built to he could continue exhorting the devoted people who came.

Now back to Jonathan's son John, the subject of this profile. He married Elizabeth Hays and moved to East Tennessee and began preaching by the age of 20.

An article in the *Restoration Quarterly* shows the geography of John's work:

Mulkey continued:

John Mulkey was born in South Carolina, January 14, 1772. His father, Jonathan, moved into East Tennessee and established probably the first Baptist church in Tennessee (Buffalo Ridge) in the 1770's. Jonathan had three sons who all became Baptist preachers : John, Philip, and Isaac. John began preaching in East Tennessee at the age of 20, studied hard and soon won a reputation as a fine preacher. He and his brother Philip moved to Kentucky and preached. He located at Mill Creek but extended his labors beyond the Green River. Restoration Quarterly, Volume 7, Number 3.

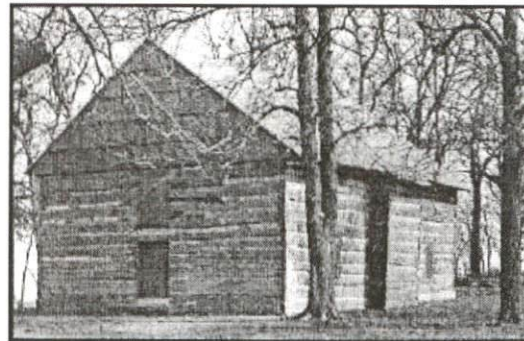


Elizabeth Mulkey

Mr. Mulkey's earliest contact with "Christians only" was with David Haggard, preaching brother of Rice Haggard. The Haggard brothers were connected to the work of James O'Kelly, all of them former Methodists. John Mulkey, in company with David Haggard, had attended the Cane Ridge Revival.

The idea of not testing the faith of others with a denominational creed was intriguing to John Mulkey. His *Mill Creek Baptist Church* held to the Philadelphia Confession of Faith.

Partly because of his success and influence, John was selected as the Moderator of the *Stockton Valley Baptist Association*. Some of his circuit riding work found him preaching at the *Roaring River Baptist Church* in White County, TN. This is where Thomas Crawford McBride was a church leader.



Cane Ridge Meeting House. The crowd at the Cane Ridge Revival covered acres.

There is a profile of Thomas Crawford McBride.

By 1809, when John was 36, he was expressing reservations about the doctrine of *unconditional election*. That year the *Mill Creek Baptist Church* voted on John's orthodoxy and a majority voted to side with John Mulkey. He had spoken out against human creeds.

The *Mill Creek Baptist Church* split at that point. The larger group that stayed with John Mulkey became known as the Old Mulkey group, the minority built a new *Mill Creek Baptist Church*.

The Old Mulkey Meeting House is now owned by the State of Kentucky and is a tourist attraction.

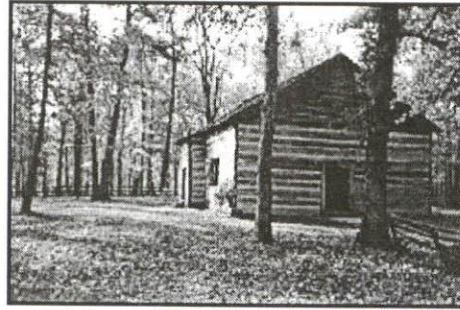
The reader may wish to see the excellent story of John Mulkey's stand for his understanding of God's Word on [this link](#).

John influenced his brother Philip. They both preached that a believer could be a Christian alone and not part of a denomination. They joined forces with Barton W. Stone and others in Christian Union.

Stone had recently come to the same realization.

The story of John Mulkey's separation from his Baptist heritage is the plot of *A Fork in the Road* by E. Clayton Gooden. To check the used book trade for the availability of this novel, [click this link](#).

Thomas Crawford McBride was another Baptist preacher that left the *Stockton Valley Baptist Association* and began preaching the "ancient gospel" as they chose to call it. McBride lived directly south of John Mulkey in White County, Tennessee. White County was larger then than it is today.



The Mill Creek Baptist Church that became the Mulkey Meeting House.

By 1816, T. C. McBride moved on to the freshly opened territory of Missouri. He planted churches and raised his family. Two of his sons, Dr. James and Dr. Thomas McBride, preached throughout Missouri, then crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846. Their father, now a widower, followed them the next year.

There is a profile of Thomas Crawford McBride. Dr. Thomas McBride is mentioned there. There is also a profile of Dr. James McBride.

The McBrides and those they influenced were the men in the trenches. They were the men who preached night-after-night in school houses, barns and public buildings. They planted and nourished churches, particularly in Yamhill and Polk Counties of Oregon.

While John Mulkey did not come to Oregon, his influence did. And we must include his son Philip. He settled west of Eugene in Lane County, preaching for many years and influencing the direction of the Gospel message in that area.

Follow this [link](#) for more on Philip Mulkey.

John Mulkey of Tompkinsville, KY preached 53 years, delivering nearly 10,000 discourses. He immersed many into Christ. He and Elizabeth are buried on land they owned southeast of Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

Follow this [link](#) to photographs of their burial place.

There were many Mulkeys who aided pioneer Oregon besides those who preached. Charles Ennis Mulkey was Superintendent of Schools in Coos County for many years and was followed in office by his wife Martha at his death. John F. Mulkey preached in Harrisburg, Linn County, Oregon and is buried within sight of Interstate 5.

For more about Kellogg, follow this [link](#).

Much can be gleaned about John Mulkey from his obituary in the *Millennial Harbinger* of August, 1845. It was written by Isaac T. Reneau.

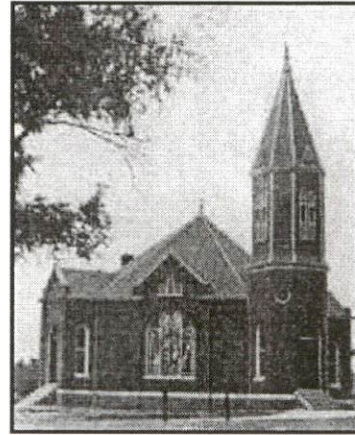
John Mulkey's influence on Archie Word

John Mulkey stood for what he believed. His son John Newton Mulkey spent his years preaching the same message. The church building at Glasgow, Kentucky was built under J. N. Mulkey's leadership in 1837. Glasgow is less than 25 miles from the Old Mulkey Meeting House.

J. N. Mulkey was involved at Glasgow on and off over the rest of his life. The fire map of 1897 shows the

Mulkey continued:

building on Green Street was still standing and in use. Archie Word's mother Magee (whom this writer knew) lived at the edge of town and attended the Church as a girl. Her life overlapped that of John Newton Mulkey by two years. Archie Word's pre-school church experiences would have been under the influence of the heirs of the Mulkeys.



New Glasgow Christian Church in 1903

John Mulkey

His Decision Influenced the Pioneer Preachers

By Charles Dailey - Expanded 1/25/2004

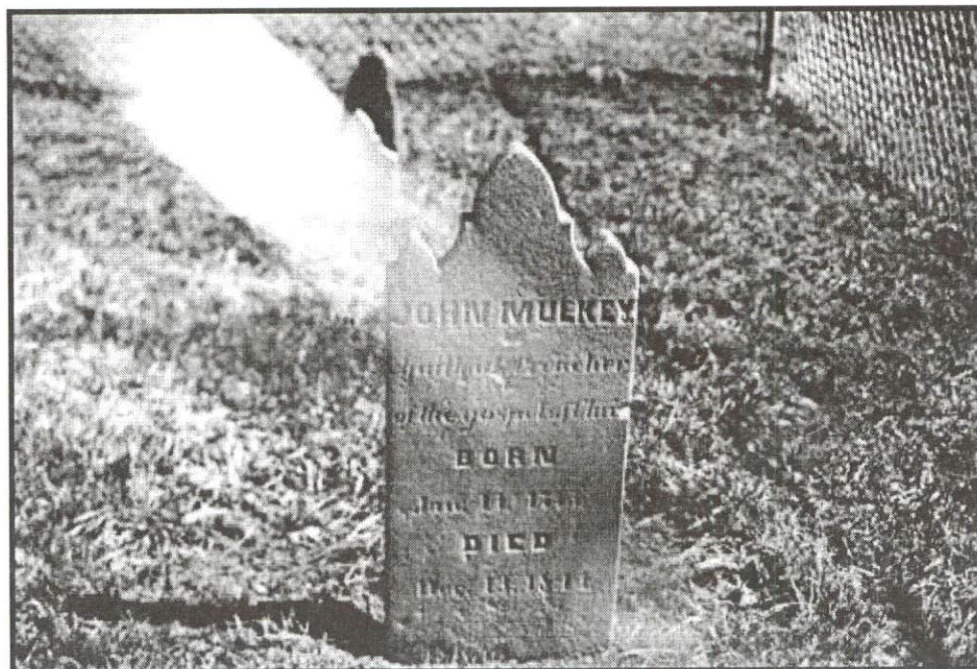
John Mulkey at a Glance:	
Born:	South Carolina - 1773
Moved:	East Tennessee in 1793
Married:	Elizabeth Hays
Emigrated:	Did not Emigrate.
Settled:	Tompkinsville, KY
Died:	1844
Buried:	<i>Tompkinsville, KY</i>
A partial list list of pioneer preachers influenced by John Mulkey:	Thomas Crawford McBride Dr. James McBride Dr. Thomas McBride John Eccles Murphy John Engard Roberts James Henry Pedigo Phillip Mulkey John F. Mulkey John H. Mulkey I. N. Mulkey
For the indirect influence of John Mulkey on Archie Word, follow this link.	

Mulkey continued:

Photographs of the Old Mulkey Cemetery in Tompkinsville, KY



Approach to the grave sites of John and Elizabeth Mulkey
They are buried in the Vernon community, SE of Tompkinsville, KY.



Like John's life, there was a shaft of light at just the right moment.

Our thanks to Ancil Jenkins for locating the graves and providing the photographs.

Mulkey continued:

The Mulkey Cemetery in Eugene, Oregon

*Interments at
Mulkey Cemetery*

Over a thousand burials have been made at the Mulkey Cemetery. This list of interments is based on historic and modern cemetery records, grave markers, and research conducted by Tami Dingle in the records of England's Funeral Home in Eugene.

This list represents most of the information which the cemetery has on the individuals buried here. We welcome any additional historical information our visitors can provide. Our resources for responding to research requests are presently very limited. Please feel free to e-mail us at administrator [at sign] mulkeycemetery.org for more information.

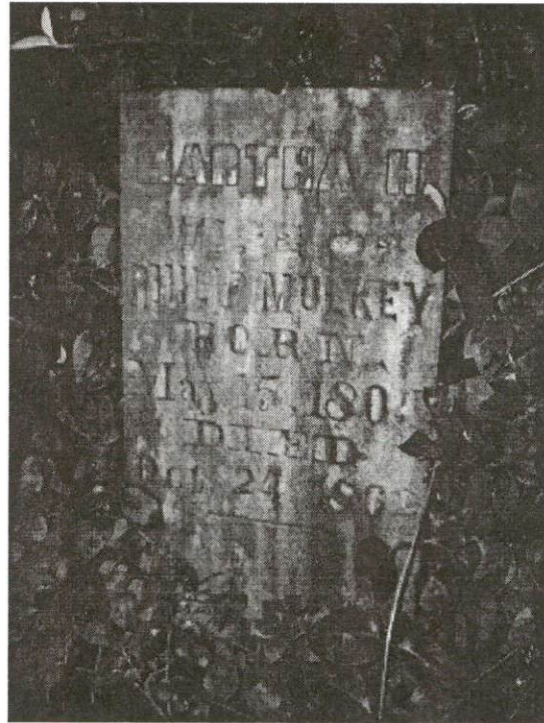
Mulkey Cemetery: A Historical Overview

Mulkey Cemetery is named for Philip Mulkey, a native of Kentucky who arrived in Oregon in 1853, accompanied by his wife, Martha, and several of their adult children. The elder Mulkeys farmed 320 acres of land in what became west Eugene. Philip was the first traveling preacher in Lane County and became a well-known local figure.

Pioneer life in Oregon was rewarding but challenging. Between 1863 and 1865, Martha Mulkey and three of the Mulkey grandchildren died. They were buried on a hilltop above the Willamette Valley, which became known informally as the "Mulkey Cemetery."

By the late 1870s, more than 25 burials had taken place at the cemetery. In the 1880s, several local families joined together to formally deed the hilltop land as a cemetery. The arrangement was formalized in 1891, when a plat map was made and recorded with the county.

From the late nineteenth century through the 1950s, the cemetery was surrounded by the pear and cherry orchards planted by Edward Hawkins, who came to Oregon as a child in 1845. After Hawkins' death in 1956, the orchard was subdivided. The area is still known as "Hawkins Heights," and the names of early settlers have become the names of streets in this quiet residential neighborhood.



Mulkey continued:

Jonathan Mulkey (1752-) & Nancy Howard (1759-1795)
 | **John Mulkey** (1773-1844) & **Elizabeth Hays**
 | | John Newton Mulkey (1806-1882) & Tealitha Hardin
 | | Philip Mulkey* (1802-1893) & Martha H. Martin (1804-1862)
 | | | Martin F. Mulkey
 | | | John Thomas Mulkey (1825-)
 | | | Mary Ann Mulkey & Allen K. Brown
 | | | Welcome Hayes Mulkey (1830-1899) & Louisa Crabtree (1838-1931)
 | | | Patrick Henry Mulkey
 | | | Elizabeth M. Mulkey (-1866) & William B. Barger (1823-1895)
 | | | Martha E. Mulkey
 | | | Amelia R. Mulkey
 | | | Hannah J. Mulkey & John B. Harris
 | | | | Flossie Harris & Hunt
 | | | | Philip Mulkey Hunt
 | | Philip Mulkey* (1802-1893) & Phoebe McPherson Brashear
 | | James Harlan Mulkey
 | | | John F. Mulkey (c.1853-) & Sarah Ann Sirus (1841-1869)
 | | | | Unknown Mulkey
 | | | | Bryan Smith
 | | Sally Mulkey
 | | Polly Mulkey
 | | Joseph Mulkey
 | | Isaac Mulkey
 | | Jonathan Howard Mulkey & Talitha Hardin
 | | | Isaac Newton Mulkey (1840-) & Sarah Frances Randolph
 | | | | Benjamin Franklin Mulkey* (1862-1935) & Constance Hawley
 | | | | Benjamin Franklin Mulkey* (1862-1935) & Matilda Parks
 | | | | Thompson Howard Mulkey (1866-1891)
 | | | | Luella Mulkey (1869-1947) & Lineaus "Neb" Parks
 | | | | | Lelah Parks
 | | | | Philip James Mulkey (1872-1962) & Ethel Force
 | | | | James Elbert Mulkey (1875-) & Tess Maupin
 | | | | | Shirley Mulkey
 | | | | Jonathan Randolph "Johnt" Mulkey (1878-1964)
 | | | | Charles Ennis Mulkey (1881-1925) & Martha E. Foster (1892-)
 | | | | Sarah Veda Mulkey (1885-1978) & Jim Dixon
 | | | Aaron Hayes Mulkey (1847-1919) & Josephine Chenoweth
 | | | Willis Mulkey & Mary Davis
 | | | | Etta Mulkey & Boyd
 | Philip Mulkey (1775-1844)
 | Isaac Mulkey

Mrs. Rigsby Gone

Contributed by Nancy Richey Marshall of Western KY University, Bowling Green, KY.
 From the *Times Journal*, an early Bowling Green Newspaper.

“Mrs. Rigsby died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lee Compton at Rocky Hill Station last Tuesday after one week’s illness. She was 72 years of age having been born in September, 1832, was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and loved by all

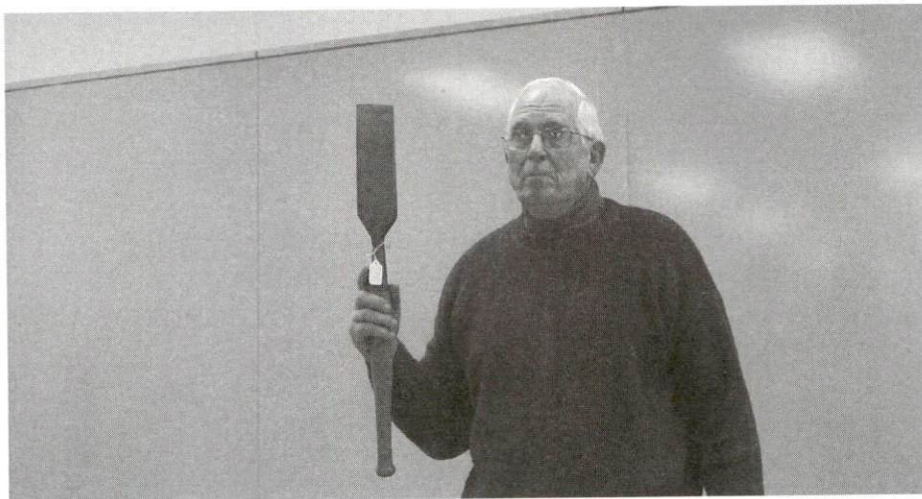
Mrs. Rigsby continued:

who knew her. Her maiden name was Marr. She was born and raised near Grangetown, Barren County. She was the mother of fourteen children, nine of which are still living. J. C. Rigsby, our bustling and estimable blacksmith is the youngest. After funeral services at the grave, by Rev. Ruddell her remains were laid to rest in the Hays Cemetery beside her husband who died two years ago. (M.R.P. [ca. 1906])

Mrs. May Green Henderson

Passes Away. Mrs. May Green Henderson of Finney, Kentucky passed away September 3 of typhoid fever. She was the wife of Mr. William Henderson. She died at peace with God and man. After funeral services, she was laid to rest in the family cemetery until the resurrection where she with the host of friends and dear ones who sleep with her in that same sacred place will rise to hail their Lord in Triumph descending the skies. She was a good woman; her piety was deep and fervid. (S.S.) [ca. 1906]

RECENT SPEAKERS



Norman Manthey of Glasgow entertained those present with a wonderful collection of antique wood making tools, some dating back to the 1830's. He demonstrated how pioneers built their cabins with the tools on display and also spoke of barrel making and other early occupations.



Eddie Bruner, owner of Glasgow Coin and Jewelry in Glasgow, gave an interesting presentation on the history of bank notes, private banks of the past and the development of our present currency.

GORIN GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT! In addition to the new publications listed below, I am now offering many of my publications as E-books! What is an E-book? It is an electronic book which is in what is called PDF format. How does this help the researcher? Now, if you don't want one more book on your crowded book shelves, you can order many books in PDF format. Upon receipt of an order for an E-book, I am able to send you an e-mail and attach the entire book, sending it to you immediately. This allows you to receive the book much faster and saves shipping costs. You can then either leave the book on your computer system, burn it to a CD or print it out. Prices are greatly reduced in the E-book format. Check my site to see which books are available in both formats; more are being added weekly.

New books available:

Edmunds Day Book 1861-1865. Located in the one-time community of Edmudnsville KY (Barren Co), this delightful ledger book of the Edmunds mercantile brings to life the lives of many ancestors of that area. It was a prosperous general store located approximately between Beckton and Beech Grove. In addition to the regular supplies carried by a mercantile of the day it sold clothes, fishing gear, hunting supplies and other necessities. At the end of the book is listed the tobacco crops and the names of those who bought and sold (1875-78), those who frequently bought brandy and some handy tips are interspersed on its pages. This book is not a transcription but a photostatic copy of the original ledger, full-name index. 420 pages, **\$40.00 including shipping and handling. KY residents please add 6% sales tax.**

- ***Barren Co KY Marriage Bond Book 2.*** Covers marriage bonds issued 1876 through 1899. Shown will be the date of bond, groom and his surety, bride,

Gorin Genealogical Publishing continued:

- *consent forms (naming parents or guardian) and varied family information. Bonds not resulting in a marriage are flagged, covers any missing marriages from the files. 4,967 bonds were issued during this time period which covers the gap between the 1880 and 1900 census. Many consent forms shown in full with extra information. Valuable information. 282 pages, with separate indexes for bride, groom and others (witnesses, parents, guardians, etc). **\$40.00 including shipping and handling. Price includes shipping and handling; KY residents please add 6% tax. E-book price: \$27.00***
- ***Sgt. Beall's Squad*** by Gerald Moss. This work of fiction follows some time lines and battles of the American Civil War. The names of the enlisted personnel are fictional and do not in reality represent any person living or dead. Any similarities in that regard is not intended and is strictly coincidental. The officers named are well known from the Civil War, but even their representations may not always be factual. This story is written for the enjoyment of reading by those interested in American history, particularly as it pertains to areas of Kentucky. during the time of the Civil War. **\$13.00 including shipping & handling; KY residents please add 6% sales tax. E-price: \$8.00.**
- ***Barren Co KY 1895-1896 School Census.*** This rare listing of over 13,641 students and parents includes both white and African-American schools. The book picks up with the ending of 1895 and completes through 1896. Shown is the name or number of the school district, name of parent or guardian, name of child, gender and age. Large full-name index included, 159 pages. **\$30.00 including shipping and handling. KY residents please add 6% sales tax. Also available in E-book format, sent as a zip file, price \$22.00**

PRESERVATION OF TEXTILES

Courtesy Genealogy Gems, genealogygems@genealogycenter.info) By Becky Schipper.

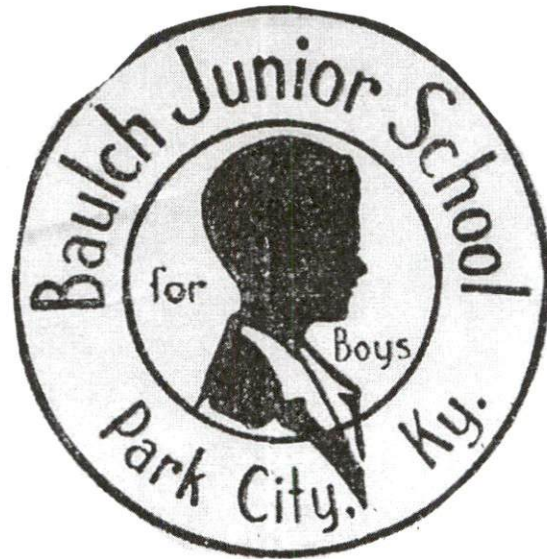
Textiles we value come in many different forms--wedding dresses, baptismal gowns, military uniforms, quilts, and samplers are a few that come to mind. Textiles should be stored in a stable environment. They should be protected from extremes of heat and humidity. They should not be exposed to light. If at all possible, textiles should be cleaned before storing. Sturdy colorfast items can be hand washed with mild detergent. Allow them to air dry. If there is doubt regarding the content of the fibers or if the item is fragile, consult a conservator rather than cleaning it yourself.

Storage of the textile depends on the size and strength of the item. Flat storage is appropriate for small items. Items should be placed in acid free-boxes. Rolled storage is for items that are too large to be stored flat. Roll the item carefully, using acid-free tissue to support the folds and layers. Wrap with muslin and tie with acid-free string at the top, bottom, and middle sections of the roll. Hanging storage is not recommended, but if you must hang an item always use a padded hanger and wrap muslin around it to protect it from light and dust. Do not use plastic garment bags as they can decompose over time and harm the item stored inside.

ARTHUR KROCK'S HOME

A plaque stands at about 525 East Main Street in Glasgow, just past former Governor Leslie's house which reads:

"Home of Arthur Krock, called Dean of Washington Newsmen – Glasgow's native son 1886 – 1947 – grew up here with the grandparents Emmanuel and Henrietta Morris. He began his career in journalism with the Louisville Herald then went to Washington D. C. as a correspondent for the Times and Courier-Journal. Krock won French citation after his coverage of Versailles Peace Conference in 1927. Krock joined the New York Times, its Washington correspondent and Bureau Chief. His column, "In the Nation", was noted for its opinions and public policy. Over his long career Arthur Krock knew 11 presidents and won 4 Pulitzer prizes. He was one of the two founders of the Maxwell House Coffee Company.



BAULCH BUILDS BETTER BOYS

Contributed by Sandi Gorin.

I was recently contacted by Howard Baulch (hbaulch@columbus.rr.com) who asked me if I knew of the Baulch School for Boys in Park City KY. Over many e-mails, Mr. Baulch told me much about this school and shared many photographs taken over the years. His aunt and uncle were Ernest and Nelle Baulch. To the boys, he was "Mr. B." The other owners were James and Madie Baulch (his parents). His father was known to the boys as "Mr. J." Of these four, only his mother is still living today.

Baulch Junior School was located one block off the highway in Park City in what was known as the Mentz Hotel which has recently been purchased by the City of Park City.. It operated as a semi-military boarding school from 1947 to 1952. Enrollment was limited to 28 students each year.

The staff was well qualified: Ernest F. Baulch held a B. S., B. D., M. A. and was Headmaster. He already had 20 years experience in the educational field, mainly as principal of an outstanding boys boarding-school.

James H. Baulch, A. B.. He also had noted credentials, having been connected with the Spartanburg Junior College, David Lipscomb College, University of Tennessee and the Bowling Green College of Commerce.

Baulch Builds Better Boys continued:

Assisting them was Nelle Venable Baulch who was the housemother. She held a degree from the Middle Tennessee State Teachers College and the University of Georgia. Madie Gibson Baulch was an instructor; graduated of Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College. Icie Burgess Ralston was the Dietitian.



Front View of Baulch School

From the school booklet it is stated: “Baulch gives your boy a strong background in the fundamentals that any junior school should provide. In addition, he will enjoy advantages that mean as much in his development as “book-learning” – the wide open spaces, life in the adventure-filled hills and forest of the Mammoth Cave National Park area, a tramp along some winding country road, a swim in the pond over the hill behind the school – other “events” of wholesome interest to every growing boy.”

In describing the facilities it is stated: “The school plant, with the exception of the Recreation Hall, is all under one roof in what was formerly the Mentz Hotel. It is a two story brick building with a wide veranda extending the full length of the front. The first floor contains the attractive living room, the headmaster’s apartment, the business manager’s apartment, the dining room, the school office, and the classrooms. The kitchen and pantry are on the same level in a wing to the rear of the dining room. The second floor has a wide, well-lighted hall extending its entire length. Here one finds the congenial, homelike library and lounge, and the boys’ own rooms. Boys are placed three or four to a room with an Upper Form boy as monitor in each room. The rooms are comfortable, well-lighted and homelike. Bath and toilet facilities are provided on each floor. In the winter the building is kept comfortably warm by furnace heat. Hot water is kept available at all times by an automatic water heater. The Recreation Hall, better known as the “Rec”, is a large frame building not far from the main building. Its games room is equipped with ping pong tables, carom and crokinole boards, checker boards, dart boards, and shuffleboard court. The commissary is in the rear of this building.”

It was stressed that the boys living there would find it almost like home: “Here at Baulch we strive to maintain a real home atmosphere. We want your boy to feel the warmth of home life and to expect and find it here with us. He is taught to share with his mates, just as at home he is taught to share with brothers or sisters. Frequently the whole

Baulch Builds Better Boys continued:

school enjoys a treat; maybe it's fruit, nuts, candy, or a box from home." "We all live together as one large family. Many boys live at the school the year around and are with their parents only when they come here to see them. These boys truly come to think of the school as their "other home." Our devotional services in the mornings and in the evenings are more like family prayers than they are a school chapel period. The services are conducted by "Mr. B.", "Mr. J." or one of the boys. Each boy conducts devotional several times during the term."



Health and cleanliness was stressed. Each parent was to have the boy's eyes, teeth, etc. checked and a physical check-up. If the boy had a medical problem while at school, immediate medical attention was given him; the doctor would be called (or he would be carried to the doctor) and the parents notified at once. The school endeavored to see that the boys had clothing suitable for the weather. "Mrs. Icie", the dietitian, was well versed on quality food and the special needs of each student.

Classes stressed the fundamental subjects: English, arithmetic, history, geography, reading, writing, spelling and health. Graduating students were also "drilled in elementary algebra". There were three forms: The Lower Form (grades 3 and 4), Middle Form (grades 5 and 6) and Upper Form (grades 7 and 8). Standardized tests were given and reports mailed to the parents.

The school furnished almost everything for the boys. Among the items provided were: ordinary medical care, school books, paper, pencils, stationery, ink, stamps for weekly letters home, school postcards, soap, haircuts, laundry, dry cleaning, allowances, sheets, pillows, pillowcases, bed spreads, blankets, table scarfs, brooms, towels, washcloths and the cost of regular excursions made by the school. The only thing needed to be provided by the parents was clothes, train or bus fare to and from school and any emergency or special items. Their weekly allowances were 50 cents, reduced according their grades.

The school was established as a "semi-military" school. Each boy wore a uniform during the school day. Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts, which the Baulches believed in, were

Baulch Builds Better Boys continued:

a part of the school regime. Recreation was provided for in the way of basketball played at the Park City High School and other locations and field trips to Mammoth Cave, Diamond Caverns, Kentucky Reptile Garden, Lincoln's Birthplace, My Old Kentucky Home and the Museum at Western Kentucky State Teacher's College.

Rules of conduct were: No tobacco use by the boys in any form, no ungentlemanly habit of any kind, no profanity, certain areas of the school were "off-limit", check-out and check-ins were required, phone calls by permission only except in the case of emergency, no hazing was allowed, the boys could not have a gun (toy or otherwise). Boys not following the above were sent home.

The daily schedule kept the students rather busy: They were to rise at 7:30. Room inspection was at 8; and breakfast at 8:10. At 8:40 they did their assigned duties and at 9 gathered for morning devotions. Classes began at 9:10 and went to 10:40 when they were given a 20-minute recess. At 11, the classes began again and continued until 12:30 when lunch was served. It was back to class at 1:30 until 3 when they had drill. Activities began at 3:30 and lasted until dinner was served at 6 pm. After eating, the boys had free time until a study period at 7:30. This was followed by evening devotions at 8:30 and lights were out at 9 pm. The school year ran 36 weeks consisting of two semesters. Holidays celebrated were Thanksgiving, Christmas and 6-8 "surprise" holidays.



The Dining Room

Rates for attendance at Baulch's were as follows:

Regular School (9 months excluding holidays): \$20.00 with application and \$750.00 on entrance or by installments.

For full Calendar Year: \$20.00 with application and \$1100.00 on entrance or \$350.00 on entrance and \$75.00 a month.

Summer School: \$20 with application and \$160.00 on entrance or \$95.00 on entrance and \$75.00 on the 3rd Monday of July.

Baulch Builds Better Boys continued:

Howard Baulch provided a photograph of his family. Back row: James Homer Baulch, Madie Gibson Baulch, Peryle Reynolds Baulch (Nelson's wife), Nelson Howard Baulch (oldest Baulch brother), Nelle Venable Baulch, Ernest Franklin Baulch and Ernest Franklin Baulch, II. Front row: Barbara Ann Baulch (Duvall), George Nelson Baulch, little George Venable Baulch and Clara Thomas Stone Baulch. Based on the child's size, he estimates that the photograph was taken between 1946-1947.



It must be noted that the names of the student who attended Baulch School for Boys are unknown. The students came from all over the United States and some of the sponsors (likely parents) came from as far as Cuba. If anyone has any information on students' name, please email Sandi at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com or write her at 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409.

Kentucky Folks, Plumb Frin'ly

From and unknown and undated paper, contributed by Margie Edmunds Kinslow. In a column entitled "Tea Table Chatter" by Cynthia. This was from the Chamber of Commerce Foods Editors Tour of Kentucky and original appeared in the Orlando, Florida Sentinel Star. It was sent to Mrs. William Reid Dickinson by Mrs. Grayson Yancey, a former resident of this city who now resides in Orlando with her husband, Glasgow's own Grayson Yancey.

Kentucky Folks continued:

“Mammoth Cave National Park .. Don’t be confused, this is the real Mammoth Cave” read the sign, as our busload of editors returned into the park gates this afternoon (Thursday). This area of Kentucky has a number of caves, and each has been developed tourist-wise and has a beguiling sign out front to lure you in. But this is the real one, and it’s errily beautiful ... Down in those wood lighted caverns are the most amazing formations, exciting columns ... There are pits and domes, underground rivers and lakes, and the temperature is a nice cool 53 degrees ... Our tour lasted about an hour, but for cave-crazy people, they have tours which last seven hours.

“There, was general jubilation yesterday afternoon when the weather finally cleared and last night at Lure Lodge; Lake Cumberland State Park, seven-foot logs burned in the stone fireplace and the extra blankets in the closets were piled on the beds ... All around the lodge the woods bordering the steep cliffs of the lake shore were white with dogwood and you awakened to the sound of birds ... We’d had a boat ride down the lake (Cumberland) in the afternoon and you knew it was no C of C pitch about the grand fishing, because we had a fish fry later at Lure Lodge ... The food there is simply wonderful and instead of having a big dessert after the fish fry and many-too-many trimmings, a platter of homemade lace cookies was passed with the coffee ... That recipe is being mailed to us, and you’ll see it later ... The lodge is a rustic one, with charming chintz curtains everywhere, and rates, for two in a room (or cabin) are ten bucks a day ... You’ll know exactly what kind of a place it is when I tell you they serve strawberries and cream and blueberry muffins for breakfast ... The maddening thing about this tour is that you want to linger on at each place visited ... One reason is that the people re so wonderfully friendly (pronounced “frin’ly”) up there.

“And the “frin’liest” of all was the town of Glasgow, where we lunched today at the Country Club... As the bus neared the city limits the bus was boarded by a greeter, Mrs. Wilson. Over the bus mike she explained that the wives had prepared the luncheon which was being served at the club. The various dishes had been fixed at home and taken to the club. With patrol cars leading the way, on a tour of the town, Mrs. Wilson pointed to one house and said, “Now the woman who made the aspic lives there” ... and a little farther along the tree-shaded street we saw where “Mrs. Broccoli-Chicken Casserole” lived ... We had just passed the Wilson home, a picture-book place with wisteria across the front, when the bus tried to negotiate the spirea-banked circle at the end of the street. The turn was too narrow and when the driver tried to back up the wheels went into the culvert and the ground was so soft from the rains we couldn’t budge ...

“Besides, the tail pipe was scraping the ground ... So we piled into highway patrol cars, and private cars (we’ve had a highway patrol escort all during the tour) and drove on to the Country Club to be welcomed by the most attractive bunch of men and women I ever hope to meet ... “Mrs. Aspic” turned out to be Mrs. William R. Dickinson and when we were introduced we discovered that we had mutual friends in Mildred and Artie Lissauer of Louisville, who spend each season at their Winter Park home, “Much

Kentucky folks continued:

Ado” ... Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson come to Florida in the winter too, as do many of the fine people we met.

“Seems as though most of the Kentucky counties are dry, and lots of the northern food and travel editors are having to go home without having tried out the best mint julep recipe ... But if they haven’t discovered a julep they’ve really become authorities on country ham... When Glasgow’s Mrs. Rex Hayes drew ham duty for the luncheon today she explained that she couldn’t find a two-year-one with just the right fat-and-lean streaking, so her husband, the very nice Dr. Hayes, went to his smoke house and selected a 28-pounder and she cook it (recipe to follow!)... Mrs. Renfro (no kin to the Renfro Valley crowd of radio and TV fame whom we visited Tuesday) made all the butter-’em-while-they’re-hot biscuits. Mrs. Edgar Caldwell was besieged by editors for the recipe of her broccoli and chicken casserole ... Ditto Mrs. C. C. Ford for the Bing Cherry and wine salad .. and Mrs. William Wells for her white vegetable salad (chilled cauliflower and a Parmesan cheese dressing) ... Forgot to say that Mrs. Dickinson garnished the aspic salad with tender leaves of Bibb lettuce from Dr. Gordon Clark’s garden ... Three Glasgow hostesses fixed the sumptuous hors d’oeuvre tray, and the above-mentioned Mrs. Renfro made the luscious party-torte dessert ... Mrs. Lynn Mayfield, president of the garden club, assisted by Mrs. McShane, Mrs. York and Mrs. Gillenwater, did all the breathtaking flower arrangements ... “All the exquisite spring flowers like pink dogwood... snowballs ... spirea... tulips and lilacs...”

On the Lighter Side - *Genealogy Question*

When my granddaughter, Ann, was 9-years-old, she was given an assignment by her teacher to write a story on "Where my family came from." The purpose was to understand your genealogy.

I was not aware of her assignment when she asked me at the dining room table one night, "Grandma, where did I come from?" I responded quite nervously because my son and daughter-in-law were out of town and I was stalling until they returned home, "Well, honey, the stork brought you."

"Where did Mom come from then?"

"The stork brought her, too."

"OK, then where did you come from?"

"The stork brought me too, dear."

"Okay, thanks, Grandma."

I did not think anything more about it until two days later when I was cleaning Ann's room and read the first sentence of her paper, "For three generations there have been no natural births in our family." <http://www.cybersalt.org/cleanlaugh>

Spelling 101

(Names withheld to protect the guilty!)

An actual e-mail requesting information from a researcher:

“e-meal me for info on smith famley .alamander was his burth name i dont thank he could spell.”

E-Mail Address Correction

The e-mail address of Judy Lawler was accidentally incorrectly shown in the Winter Issue 2008 in the membership list. Please change to: lawler@scrtc.com.

Trigg Ashworth Remembers Three Springs, KY

The following information was hand written by the late Trigg Ashworth Ennis (1869-1953) of Three Springs and is/was in the possession of Mrs. James Madison Ennis (formerly Ruth Edwards Yates). Her late husband, James Madison Ennis of Edmonton was the son of Trigg & grandson of James Madison Ennis. John (Jack) Ennis was his great-grandfather. It is thought that most of this was written after the first world war. His records were more or less assembled in five groups or accounts - these are presented in chronological order. This was found in the files of the late Eva Coe Peden.

"Three Springs Kentucky, A Cornerstone Village.

Written by Trigg Ashworth Ennis, reproduced by Wendell Ennis.

"A little village which is the corner stone of Barren, Hart, and Metcalfe Counties. It stood three miles from the Green Co. line a few years ago & was the cornerstone of three congressional districts, the third, the fourth, and the eleventh. When Metcalfe Co. was taken out of the eleventh and placed in the third which leaves Three Springs the corner of only two congressional districts, the third & the fourth. We boast of having three of the best springs in Kentucky, maybe the world, one of them in Barren Co., one in Metcalfe, and one in Hart Co. Our church is in Barren Co., the Post Office is in Hart, and the school house is in Metcalfe Co. All three stand close together.

"I will now mention three of the early settlers, all born in Virginia, all with large holdings of land, cattle and slaves, and all settling near large springs close together on the Greensburg-Glasgow Road in the very north end of Barren Co. They were John (Jack) Ennis, John Gillaspay and Drewry Roberts. There were more, Ruben Kelly, the Altshelers, Trigg Snoddy, and many more. Many of the descendants of these early settlers are scattered over almost every state in the union.

Ennis continued:

John (Jack) Ennis was a large land & slave owner & settled adjoining farms to John Gillaspay one mile south of Three Springs near a large spring on the Greensburg-Glasgow Road in Barren Co. When Metcalfe Co. was made a county in 1860 it included parts of Ennis land. He built the first grist mill ever in the neighborhood. It was a horse mill used to grind corn & wheat. The mill stood near the spring. About three hundred yards east of the mill he built a large tramping barn to tramp out wheat and other grains. The barn had a puncheon floor put together with pegs. Near the mill a blacksmiths shop & wood shop where all kinds of furniture, fancy carts & wagons were made. Many pieces of furniture made there are still in the neighborhood today. Some of the furniture is owned by the writer. At the large spring there was a large distillery where they made whisky & brandy, both peach and apple. His brand name of his spirits was Jack's Best. Between the mill & the GG Road was a large apple orchard about one fourth mile southwest of the apple orchard on a hill was the peach orchard. About three hundred yards west of the mill on the GG Road stood the residence. About three hundred yards south of the residence stood some cabins. In the apple orchard between the residence & the mill stood some more cabins.

"There has been changes in the GG Road. Senior Ennis built his residence, cabins, mill and shops more than a century ago on land that was patented to him by Isaac Shelby. John Ennis married Martha Pattie Ferguson, the dgt. of Lewis Ferguson in 1812. When she died she left him with 3 sons & two daughters living. John Jr. had died in 1818 age 5 and buried in the church cemetery. James Madison Ennis was named for Madison who was president at the time. Wm. F. & Louis E. died in 1840 with the typhoid fever & was buried at the church. Mary (Polly) Ennis married James Ashworth. Eliza married William Ashworth a brother of Mary's husband. In the gold excitement James M. Ennis went to California in the company of Fount Donan who I will mention later. The first letter James M. wrote home to his father he told his sisters to tell their husbands to bring them to California. James M. sent the money he made to his father at Three Springs to buy Negroes. When he came home the war came up and what he made was lost. Mary & Eliza & their husbands & children left just as quick as they could hitch up their teams and started to California. It took them five months to make the trip. They landed in a little valley known today as San Jose. Mary and her husband James Ashworth made good in California & they raised a large family. They came back on a visit to see her brother James Madison Ennis in 1875 & their other kinfolk at Three Springs & visited many in Green Co. who were related to both of them. They often wrote the writer & friends at Three Springs. They died several years ago & were buried in that beautiful cemetery in San Jose California. Eliza & her husband made good in California and raised a large family. William Ashworth died here in about 1870. Eliza after the death of William sold out & left California settled in Holt Co. Mo. near Mound City where there was a settlement that had went there from Three Springs. They done well in Mo. Eliza often wrote the writer & friends at Three Springs & she died several years ago. After the death of his first wife the following year John Ennis married her sister Dorothy (Dolly) Ferguson They were both born in Virginia. John Ennis died at the close of the civil war in

Ennis continued:

1865 and was buried in the church yard along side his first wife. Upon Dorothy's death in 1877 she also was buried in the church cemetery.

James Madison Ennis father of the writer was married twice. His first wife Sophie D. Broady who bore him four children, Mary, John William, James Lewis and Marthia Belle. Sophie died in 1859 & was buried on the Ennis farm. Mary & James Lewis died young & were buried there also. James Madison Ennis married his second wife Fannie Daniels Snoddy in 1868 & they raised three children, Trigg Ashworth Ennis, Eliza Ann, and Marthia Belle Ennis. Marthia Belle married James William Jameson & they raised a large family & died & was buried at Three Springs Church. Lucy Matt never married and Eliza Ann married Robert Cartmill & raised a large family & died at Springfield, Tenn. in 1914 Bath Co. The writer & Lucy Matt are still living. John William Ennis died in 1893 & was buried on the Ennis farm. James Madison Ennis died in 1976 [sic] & is buried on the Ennis farm. Marthia Belle & her husband owned part of the old Ennis farm. The Ennis heirs own a large portion of the old John (Jack) Ennis farm.

"The writer's sister, Mrs. Marthia Belle Jameson was visiting her son Prof. Henry Madison Jameson in 18__ in San Jose California & met a cousin of hers who lived next door to her son on this same street. She told my sister of being born at Three Springs & came to California with her parents when gold was discovered.

"She was up in the eighties in age. Her husband was a first cousin to my sister's husband. She told my sister that her father & mother settled in the valley of San Jose & showed her where they once grew wheat in the city when she was small. She showed my sister the graves of her mother & father in the beautiful cemetery at San Jose California. Street cars were passing in front of the house they had settled & lived & died in."

"Drewry Roberts lived on the GG Road [Greensburg-Glasgow] south adjoining farms with John (Jack) Ennis half way from Three Springs to Park in an area known to the early settlers as Spring Lick where the water passes under the road through the natural bridge. In 1792 five Indians were killed at this point. Many Indian spikes have been picked up in this area. Near this years back there was an old grave yard. I never seen anyone who knew who was buried there. It must have been an Indian burial mound. Mr. Roberts was [a] large land owner & when Metcalfe was cut off of Barren in 1860 it took part of Mr. Roberts land in the new county. Mr. Roberts raised a large family. Mr. Roberts served on a jury that sentenced a man to hang in Glasgow in 1865. The man's name is deleted by Wendell Ennis. Mr. Roberts handled good stock, horses, cattle, hogs & sheep. Some of his children were Meland, Kate, May, Fay, Caroline, James, Hamilton & William H. Roberts. Mr. Roberts married Lucy Richardson. Lucy had seventeen sisters & two brothers & was raised on the Green River near Woodsonville. Mr. Roberts died in 1878. He was buried a short distance south of the natural bridge on Roberts land. He had raised a large house. This large house that Mr. Roberts, John Ennis & John Gillaspay lived in has long since dissapeared [sic].

Ennis continued:

“I remember Mr. Roberts. I remember many of his Negroes & remember many of the cabins that stood near his home. I will [well] remember the old colored man Uncle Frank & his boys. They were fine musicians. I will [well] remember Sam Roberts who drove the team for Mr. Altsheler at Three Springs some fifty years ago. Old Aunt Quince wore size 14 shoes. Mr. Altsheler would order shoes for her. She went barefooted in the summer. James Roberts & his brother George L. both sons of Braxton A. Roberts. They each own a farm which is part of the land once owned by their grandfather south of the Natural Bridge on the Greensburg-Glasgow Road.

“John Gillapsy lived on the GG Road and had a large survey of land around Three Springs near a large spring. When Hart Co. was made a county in 1819 & Metcalfe in 1860 they included part of Gillaspys land. Daniel Curd the first Co. Surveyor for Barren Co. often made his home at John Gillaspys when surveying in the north end of the county. One of Gillaspys daughters Elizabeth (Betsy) married David C. Donan in 1825. At the death of John Gillapsy & his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Donan held a large number of slaves and a large number of acres of land. The slaves, formerly Gillaspys, went under the name of Donan. Mrs. Elizabeth Donan raised four sons. John G. Donan was a surveyor & Captain in the Mexican war & he was an able speaker and he represented his district in the Senate. He died in Mumfordsville [sic] in 18___. William Donan was a soldier in the Civil War & was wounded about the close of the war and died in Mo. in 186_. William left one son, Prof. Henry Donan, an attorney who lives in California & often visits his old home at Three Springs. Fount Donan in company with James M. Ennis & others I could mention went to California in the gold excitement. Fount Donan told the writer's father we will have to slip off from brother John as he has just come in from the Mexican war and as my father is dead I want him to stay with my mother. If he finds out about us going he will follow us. The money Fount Donan made in California he sent back to his mother at Three Springs to buy slaves. He came back before the Civil War & taken the slaves & went to Mo. Mo. land was cheap & slaves was good priced. He traded his slaves for land. He would often visit his old home at Three Springs. He wrote the writer a short time before his death to write him the news from Three Springs. He died a sick man. Several of his children visit at Three Springs. He raised a large family & died & was buried in Mound City, Mo.

To be continued next issue.

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

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