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# Traces Volume 39, Number 1

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2011

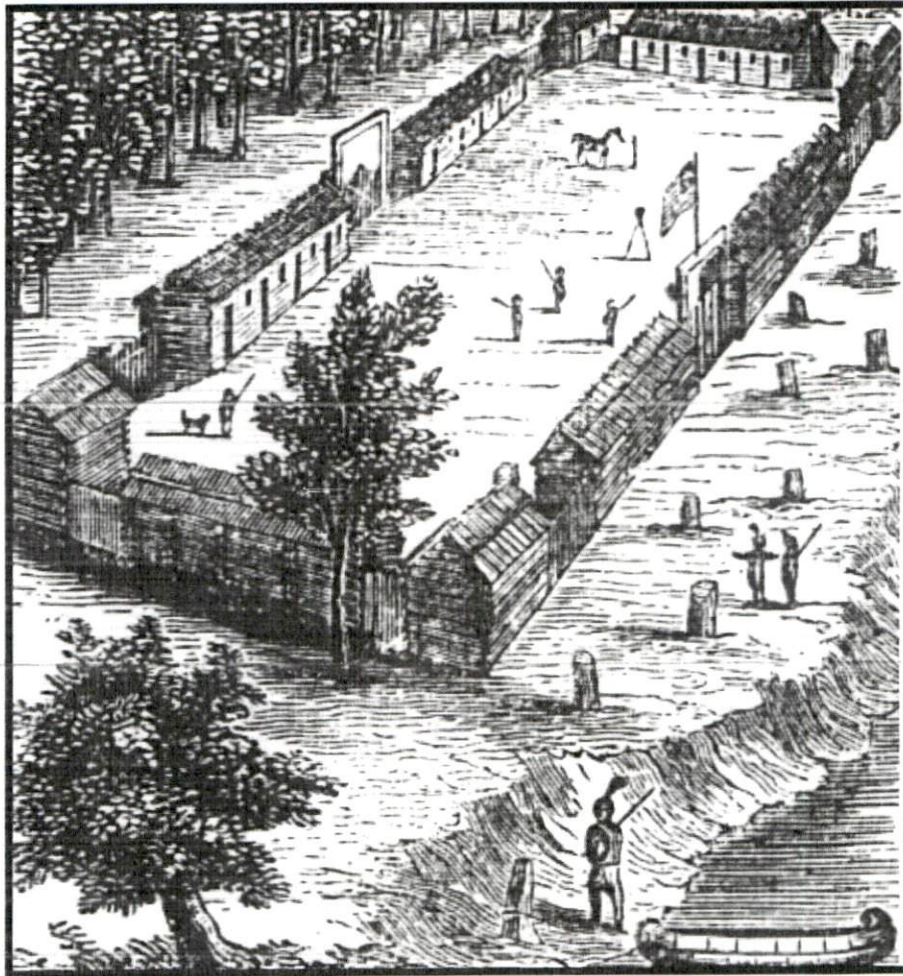
VOLUME 39

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SPRING

# TRACES



## **Drawing Depicting Fort Boonesboro**

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

P.O. Box 157

Glasgow, Kentucky 42142-0157

**SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL  
AND  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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A depiction of Fort Boonesborough courtesy:  
[www.fortboonesboroughlivinghistory.org/html/early\\_settlers.html](http://www.fortboonesboroughlivinghistory.org/html/early_settlers.html)

### *Old Forts and Settlements in Kentucky*

By Sandi Gorin.

When we think of the earliest settlers coming into Kentucky, even before Statehood and in the earliest years, we are tempted to think they just found some land, settled upon it, built a lovely but plain cabin and started their lives. However, these early brave people had a problem. Indians or Native Americans. The white man was encroaching on the Indian hunting grounds and they were not happy. Many tales have been told of Indian attacks upon settlers and most names of those killed have been lost in time.

Thus, the settlers banded together in communities and enclosed themselves in forts. They knew how to build forts; most were descendants of early settlers in Virginia and other states where the Indian threats were just as dangerous. So, what was life like in a fort?

Forts were built in various designs but were located normally near abundant water sources and areas that could be cleared for planting crops and raising their livestock. After the outside fortification was built, the inhabitants had to build the public buildings. There could be a storehouse, a guardhouse and in many, a church. When these were completed, the residents started building their residences. They had likely been living in tents or makeshift structures. There was not much privacy in the "houses" as space was limited. It would resemble more of a one-story hotel with each house attached the one next to it and from 6-8 people living in the same "apartment." Thus a family might have others living with them that were almost total strangers to them.

Life was dangerous, conditions were crowded and the settlers had to learn to be on the watch at all times. The women were normally chosen to go get water for the family and while men, as guards, watched from the safety of the fort, women and children made the trek to the river; many being abducted by Indians lurking behind the trees. The men ventured out to plant crops to feed the families and to care for the livestock. Many of them also met with sudden death from a tomahawk. Military drills were held and even

younger children were taught how to use the musket – or whatever weaponry they had. The women and girls also did the cooking, sewing, helping with the gardens and even tending the livestock.

One of the techniques used by the Indian was to send flaming arrows into the fort and catching the wooden structures on fire. They would then scale the walls of the fort or burn it down, rushing inside and capturing everyone they could find. It is a miracle that as many of the settlers survived that did and we look back with great admiration to their determination to survive.

Shown below is part one of the early forts and settlements in Kentucky. As you read through the names, picture the settlers that once huddled behind their walls. This information is taken from the "History of Kentucky", Judge Charles Kerr, Editor, by William Elsey Connelley and E. M. Coulter, Ph.D., 5 volumes, Volume 1; American Historical Society, Chicago and New York, 1922.

**ADAM'S STATION:** (George Adams). Garrard Co.

**ARMSTRONG'S STATION:** (Colonel John Armstrong). On the Indiana shore, in Clark County, IN at the mouth of Bull Creek, opposite Grassy Flats, and 18-mile Island bar, in the Ohio River, 18 miles above Louisville. A blockhouse was built here by Col. Armstrong, in 1795 or 1797, to prevent the Indians from crossing the river here, where it was fordable, to steal horses from Kentucky. Dillon's History of Indiana says this was a small settlement made in 1795. History of Indiana by Goodrich and Tuttle says the settlement was made in 1796. Collins had the date between 1785 and 1780.

**ARNOLD'S STATION** (John Arnold). On Little Benson Creek, 7 miles above Frankfort, 1783.

**ARLINGTON'S STATION.** In southern Kentucky, 1788.

**ASHTON'S STATION.** Mentioned in Boone's autobiography, May, 1782. Same as ESTILL's Station.

**A "STURGUS" STATION:** 1783. On Harrod's trace, in Jefferson County.

**BAILEY'S STATION:** In Mason County, 2 1/2 miles south of Maysville; 1 mile from Washington, settled 1791.

**BALLARD'S STATION:** (Bland Ballard). Shelby Co; usually called TYLER's STATION.

**BARDSTOWN:** Nelson County, established 1788; called Bairdstown.

**BARNETT'S STATION:** 2 miles from Hartford, Ohio Co, 2 miles from Hartford, Ohio Co, settled by Colonel Joseph Barnett before 1790.

**BELL's STATION:** Madison Co. (See Collins, Vol II, p. 521).

**BLACK'S STATION:** Settled before Dec 1794, Fayette Co, on waters of Clerk Creek.

**BLOCKHOUSE on Big Sandy River:** Johnson Co, at mouth of John's Creek. Known as HARMAN'S STATION.

- BLUE LICKS:** Nicholas County on the Licking River. One was called Upper and the other Lower. The upper Lick is on the south side of the river and the Lower Lick on the north bank, or on the east bank as the river there flows north for some distance. In a direct line, it is 8 miles from one lick to the other. The licks were discovered in July 1775, by Major John Finley and others from PA. The licks were not fortified nor were stations established there.
- BOILING SPRING:** In Mercer Co, near or in Harrodsburg; 1775. One of the "four settlements" which were represented in the Transylvania legislative body at Boonesboro.
- BOONE'S CAVE:** On Shawnee Creek in Mercer Co. Daniel Boone spent the winter of 1769-70 in this case.
- BOONE'S STATION:** (George Boone). 2 ½ miles NW of Richmond (Collins Vol II, p. 521).
- BOONE'S STATION:** Boonesboro.
- BOONE'S STATION:** On Boone's Creek, Fayette Co, about 10 miles SW of Lexington and 5 miles NW from Boonesboro. Settled by and named for Daniel Boone about 1783-4. Boone lived there until moving to Maysville before Feb 3, 1786.
- BOONE'S STATION:** (Squire Boone). See this reference.
- BOONESBOROUGH:** 1775 in what is now Madison County. Was on the south bank of the Kentucky River, about 2 miles from the mouth of Otter Creek; 12 miles from Richmond and nine miles from Winchester; 20 miles from Lexington. It was an extensive fort erected by Col. Richard Henderson from NC. Construction was begun 22 Apr 1775 and finished in mid June.
- BOSLEY'S STATION:** ¾ mile above the main fork of Well's Creek near Washington in Mason Co; used before 1793.
- BOWMAN'S STATION:** 6 miles east of Harrodsburg, settled in 1779 by 30 families under Col. Abram Bowman who soon moved to Fayette Co.
- BRASHEARS' STATION:** At mouth of Floyd's Fork in Bullitt Co, 1779.
- BRYANT STATION:** Fayette Co, about 5 miles NW of Lexington on the southern bank of the north fork of Elkhorn. Settled by the Bryans in 1779 but a cabin had been built by Joseph Bryan who was a son-in-law of Daniel Boone, in 1776l. (Note - name spelled both ways).
- BUCHANAN'S STATION:** 1 mile west of Germantown in Bracken Co where Geo HUMLONG lived in 1874.
- BULLITT'S LICK:** On the north side of Salt River, 3 miles from the river and the same distance from Shepherdsville in Bullitt Co. The licks were discovered by Capt. Thos. Bullitt in 1773; the only place where salt was made about the Fall in 1780-1 according to Bland Ballard's testimony.
- BURNT STATION:** on or near Simpson's Creek in Nelson County.
- BUSH'S STATION:** (William). Station or settlement, Clark Co, near Boonesborough.

- BYNE'S STATION:** Settled by Edmund Byne, North Fork, Mason County.
- CAMP KNOX:** Eastern part of Green Co, where, in June 1770, Col. James Knox, with 22 men called the "Long Hunters" with a 4-pack horses, encamped.
- CAMPBELL'S STATION:** On the Dry Ridge in now Grant Co, 3 miles N of Williamstown and 33 miles from the mouth of the Licking; settled some time before 1792.
- CANE RUN:** A Presbyterian meeting-house in 1784 in then Lincoln Co.
- CARPENTER'S STATION:** In the knobs of Green River, about 2 miles west of Hustonville in Lincoln Co, about 1780.
- CARTWRIGHT'S STATION:** Settled 1779, no other information shown.
- CASEY'S STATION (Colonel William).** Lincoln Co, 3 miles west of Stanford and 7 miles east of Danville, on Hanging Fork of Dick's River.
- CASSIDY'S STATION:** Mason Co, settled by Michael Cassidy.
- CLARK'S STATION:** On Clark's Run, a branch of Dick's River; settled by Geo. Clark before Nov 1779.
- CLARKSVILLE:** In Indiana, opposite Louisville, laid out by Gen. George Rogers Clark.
- CLEAR'S STATION:** In Bullitt Co.
- COLLINS' STATION:** On Rockcastle River.
- COOPER'S STATION:** On Cooper's Run, Bourbon Co, 2 miles from Kiser's.
- CORN ISLAND:** in the Ohio River opposite Louisville. This is where Gen. Geo Rogers Clark built a fort in June 1778 and raised several crops of corn; it had several acres of rich land - now gone.
- COX'S STATION:** Nelson Co, near Kincheloe's Station.
- CRAB ORCHARD:** Lincoln Co, 12 miles from Lancaster and 10 miles from Stanford, on the old pioneer road to Cumberland Gap.
- CRAIG'S STATION:** On Gilbert's Creek, a few miles east of Lancaster in Garrard Co; settled by Rev. Lewis Craig in 1780.
- CRAIG'S STATION:** In Lincoln Co, 2 miles east of Danville.
- CREW'S STATION:** (David Crews). Madison Co, 1781 per Collins, Vol II, p. 521).
- CROW'S STATION:** In then Lincoln Co, near Danville; settled by John Crow before May 1782.
- CURTIS' STATION:** Mason Co per Collins.
- DANVILLE:** Boyle Co, laid off as a town by Walker Daniel in 1781.
- DAVIESS' STATION (James Daviess).** About 5 miles west of Whitley's.
- DAVIS JUNCTION:** In southern KY, probably in Logan or Warren Co.
- DOUGHERTY'S STATION:** Boyle Co, on Clark's Run, 1 1/2 miles below Danville.
- DOVER STATION:** In Garrard Co on waters of Dick's River.
- DOWDALL'S STATION.** On Salt River, before 1784.
- DOWNING'S STATION:** East of and near Dick's River, not far from

Danville.  
**DRENNON'S LICK:** Henry Co, near Kentucky River.  
**DUTCH STATION:** Jefferson Co, on Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek;  
1779 or 1780.

To be continued next issue.

### The Story of the Kentucky Barrens

Taken from an undated newspaper column by Dewitt Settle.

After looking at life in the early Kentucky forts, Dewitt Settle tells the reader of Barren County in those early days:

"ALL stories must have a starting date, so we will state The Story of the Kentucky Barrens with the year 1769 - because that is the year when a large party of about forty Long Hunters visited and most of the streams and land marks were named. These Long Hunters will be told about in another part of the story as this first chapter will be used in describing the Barrens as it was in its virgin state.

The Barrens was a green oasis of grass and flowers within a wilderness of forest trees and cane. It was approximately eighty miles in length with an average width of ten miles; an area of approximately eight hundred square miles or five hundred and twelve thousand acres.

Its eastern boundary was Little Barren River (at the present boundary of Hart and Green Counties) and its western or rather south western boundary was at a point about five miles north of the present Kentucky and Tennessee State line south of Franklin, Kentucky, and in the present county of Simpson (Kentucky).

The northern boundary of the Barrens was a long chain of hills that extend from Munfordville in Hart County to Russellville in Logan County and today known as the Dripping Springs Escarpment. This chain of hills is on the right of U. S. Highway 31W as you travel southward on that highway.

The southern boundary of the Barrens is a group of several creeks, named in order from east to west - Skeggs, Beam, Big Barren River and south of Bowling Green - Drake's Creek. On this southern boundary the timbered country at some places extended several miles from the creeks but it always eventually opened into the Barrens as you left the creeks and traveled northward.



This treeless prairie of grass and flowers was caused, not by a deficiency of rain fall, (as is the cause for the great prairies of our middle west), but was caused by fires that through the ages had deadened the timber, and the buffalo, deer and elk were so numerous that each sprout or seedling was killed by their grazing.

The fires that caused the Barrens were in turn caused by a condition peculiar to this section. Through the entire extent of the Barrens the top soil is underlain by a red clay subsoil which is in turn underlain by a cavernous lime stone. There is no surface drainage with a system of branches and creeks as in most sections, the surface water drains into sinks (or sink holes) and into under-ground streams - springs rise now a short distance and again sink - with the absence of spring branches and creeks there were no natural fire breaks. The fires were started by lightning and perhaps set by the Indians.

If the traveler of today will notice in traveling south on U. S. Highway 31W after crossing Green River at Munfordville, Kentucky, in Hart County, only one spring, branch, creek or river is crossed in a distance of eighty miles, or to a point three miles south of Franklin in Simpson County. The one exception is Big Barren River at Bowling Green. This stream ran through the Barrens from south to north at a point where the Barrens were narrowest in width. The reader must bear in mind that in giving a description of the Barrens, we have and will again name towns and counties that were not in existence in 1769, the starting date of this story.

Physical Description of the Barrens. There were several large groves of timbered land in this prairie. These groves were usually near the adjoining few Sinking Creeks that were in the prairie - the two largest being at Blue Spring Creek in Barren County and Sinking Creek in eastern Warren County. There were also five groves at Bear Wallow, in Barren County, and at Lost River in Warren County. The Barrens was a natural pasture, with its grass and flowers, from spring through autumn and it is doubtful if there was any other part of Kentucky that was so bountiful in big game during those seasons, but after the frosts had dried the grass in early winter, the buffalo, deer and elk would move into the wooded sections where they had protection from the wind and where they grazed upon the evergreen cane. There were several knobs in this prairie and these will be named and talked about as this story progresses. The description of the Barrens as given in this chapter will give the reader the location and general physical conditions that existed in 1769.

I can imagine the relief that this open country must have given to the Long Hunter who had been traveling through and living in the

forests for months, who on a bright day walked out of the shadows and into the sunshine, grasses and flowers – an oasis superb.

The buffalo was the original road-builder in America. He was a traveler by nature and an engineer by instinct. He crossed the rivers at the shallowest fords, skirted the disconnected mountains on the best level and crossed the mountain ranges at the lowest gaps. He made his paths in the forest by traveling from lick to lick and some of the paths were continuous and were used by him when migrating to distant points. These continuous paths were called Traces and were also used by the Indians when on hunting expeditions or when moving as war parties. Both the buffalo and the Indians walked single file, so these paths were from three to ten feet in width and from six inches to two feet in depth. Some of these paths became the roads over which the masses of pioneers traveled and some of them are today the routes of our highways and railroads. The Long Hunters used these Traces on their trips of exploration and hunting.

The most noted of these Kentucky Traces was one that crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Cumberland Gap, and followed a route as shown by the present towns of Cumberland Gap, Middlesboro, Flat Lick, Barbourville, Hazle Patch, Crab Orchard, Stanford, Danville, Harrodsburg. This trace was first known as the Great War Path, then Boone's Trail, then the Wilderness Road. Much has been written about it as it was the main avenue for most of the immigrants.

In 1769 it was just a war path or buffalo trace. At about where Danville, Kentucky, now is, a Trace of about equal depth and width joined it. This Trace is our subject. Little has been written about it and yet it was the main artery that led to the settlement of all western Kentucky and a great part of Tennessee. It was to become known as the Cumberland Road. It is enough now to say that from a point where Danville, Kentucky now is, it came west to where Lebanon, Kentucky now is. Then to New Market, Kentucky, where it crossed Rolling Fork Creek, a few miles south of Rolling Fork it climbed up Muldrough Hill. From there it came by Salame, Kentucky, in Taylor County, then to Summersville in Green County, crossed Green River about five miles from there, then crossed Little Barren River at the noted Elk Lick and came out into the Barrens one half mile west of Elk Lick. In the Barrens, it passed where Monroe, Kentucky now is, then by the big Pond, then passed where Bear Wallow now is, then to Pruett's Knob, from there to Dripping Springs, then crossed Barren River about three and a half miles up the river, from there to where Woodburn, Kentucky is. It went to Adairville, then by Cross Plains in Robertson County, Tennessee, went off the Highland River (Paradise Ridge) at Ridgetop, followed Mauska Creek to Goodletsville and then on to French Lick, now Nashville, Tennessee. The French Lick was a hub of traces but this one

continued in a southwest direction to the Choctow and Chickasaw nations in southern Tennessee and Mississippi. In the south it was first called the Mountain Leader Trace and later the Natchez Trace."

### Glasgow Academy



The above sketch of Glasgow Academy is shown in Vivian Rousseau's book now published as The Way We Were. This house was located about opposite the Shady Lawn Apartments in Glasgow. The house was built with huge hand-hews stone walled basement rooms.

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"Be it enacted by the General Assembly that Hardin Davis, John Gorin, Henry Crutcher, Richard Garnett, John M'Ferren, John Monroe, William Logan, Samuel Murrell and Joel Yancey, Gentlemen, shall be, and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, to be known by the name of the Trustees of the Glasgow Academy; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change or alter the same at pleasure. And as a body corporate, shall be authorised to exercise all the powers and privileges that are now enjoyed by the Trustees of any Academy or Seminary of learning in this State; and on the death, resignation, or other disqualification of any of the Trustees aforesaid, or their successors, a majority of the remaining Trustees, shall fill such vacancy; and the person so appointed, shall be vested with the same power and authority as if specially named by this act; and by the name and style of the Trustees of the Glasgow Academy, may sue and implead, or be sued and impleaded in any court in law or equity, or before any tribunal having cognizance of the same.

The said Trustees and their Successors shall have power in their corporate capacity, to purchase or receive by donation, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, monies, rents, goods and chattels; and to hold the same by the name aforesaid, to them and their successors forever, for the use of said Academy; and to sell, alien, or transfer any such lands, goods and chattels, and apply the proceeds to the use and benefit thereof. Also, to dispose of one third of the lands heretofore granted by the General Assembly of Kentucky, for the purpose of establishing an Academy in the County of Barren; the proceeds of which, shall be applied towards erecting the necessary buildings, and providing books and other apparatus for the use of the said Academy.

The person first named herein, or in his absence, or refusal to act, the next shall notify the time and place for the first meeting of the Trustees; and on the attendance of a majority thereof, they shall appoint a Chairman and Clerk, who shall severally taken an oath to be administered by some justice of the peace, well and truly to execute the duties of their office; And thereafter the board may be called by the Chairman or any two of the Trustees. The said Trustees shall have power to adjourn from day to day, to make, and ordain such bye-laws [sic], rules and ordinances, as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth; and moreover, to fix on a proper place for erecting the buildings for the said Academy. Provided, That a majority of all the Trustees shall be necessary to attend on the making any contract, bye-laws, or fixing the permanent seat for the same.

A majority of said Trustees shall have power to engage and employ a competent number of Tutors and Professors to the said Academy, to fix heir salaries, and the salary of their Clerk, as also the terms of tuition; and on the misconduct of any Tutor, Professor or Student, may dismiss or expel such Tutor, Professor or Student, from the said Academy.

This act shall commence and be in force, from the passage thereof. " (Acts of the General Assembly of Kentucky and dated 23 Dec 1809, held in Frankfort KY on 4 Dec. 1809.)

Around 1819 the Glasgow Academy was known as Urania College and used this name until 1833. Land was purchased from Willis A. Bush and wife Malinda on October 29, 1833 and on February 4, 1834, two ½ acre tracts were purchased from George W. and Elizabeth Trabue along with another tract from Thomas Feland and Thomas A. and Elizabeth Edmunds. The Trabue property was west of the north Jackson Highway and next door to the Alexander Spotswood house (corner of Front and Race Streets). The school taught Latin, Greek, higher mathematics, geography, chemistry,

philosophy, astronomy and other courses, and had excellent teachers including a Presbyterian minister, Jon Rice Kerr and Hervie Woods, Richard P. Collins, Rev. W. C. Read and D. C. Nutting of Warren County. In 1858 the name Urania College was reinstated. Administrators of this school included the nephews of Samuel F. B. Morse (the inventor) and Frank Lynford Morse.

When the Civil War began, the college building was used by the Union forces as a hospital. The school closed in the spring of 1874 and was succeeded by the Glasgow Normal School in the following year.

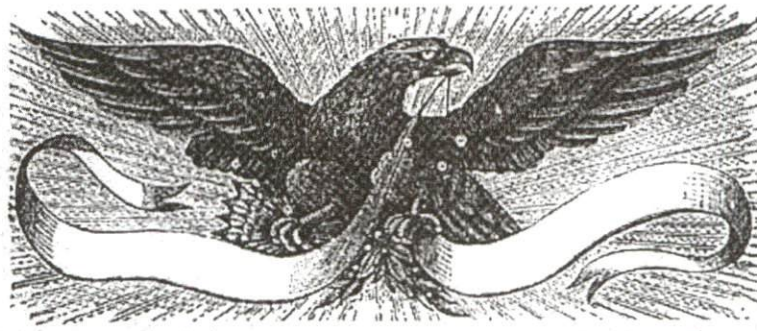
**William Garnett to Louisa Piper**

**William GARNETT Commissioner's Deed for 114 acres to Louisa Piper. Acknowledged 19 Feb 1850 in Court and ordered.**

"Whereas the Barren Circuit Court at the September term 1849, in a suit wherein Thomas M. PIPER was Compl't, and Catharine PIPER &c, Defts. rendered a decree directing William GARNETT as Commissioner to convey to Louisa Piper the interest of Susan Jane Piper in the lot No. 3, all the to said Louisa Piper [sic] by Commissioners appointed by a former decree in said cause.

Lot No. 3 is not laid down by courses and distances, but is platted & bounded by calling for certain figures on said platt, and contains 114 acres, as appears from the report of said Commissioners filed in said Cause. Now in consideration of the premises, I as Commissioner do hereby convey to said Louisa Piper the interest of Susan Jane Piper in the said lot No. 3. To the said Louisa Piper her heirs & assigns forever. To have and to hold free from the claim of the said Susan Jane Piper & all persons claiming under her. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand & seal this 15th day of December 1849. /s/ William Garnett, Comm. {seal}

State of Kentucky. Barren Circuit Court Sct. Feby. call term 1850. I William Garnett, clerk of said court, do hereby certify that on the 19th day of February 1850 William Garnett produced the foregoing deed into court, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed as commissioner for the purposes therein named whereupon the same was ordered to be certified to the Clerk of the Barren County Court for record which is done accordingly. Given under my hand this 27th day of February 1850. /s/ William Garnett CBCC."



# RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE KENTUCKY NATIONAL LEGION!

**To make a Company for Barren County, to serve twelve months, under the act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, approved March 4, 1865, entitled an act to organize and discipline the Militia of Kentucky.**

This Company is to be composed of the active Militia, and should be made of the best men the Country affords, they will receive the same allowances of pay and clothing that other soldiers in the United States service receive.

The men will be allowed to furnish their own Horses and Horse Equipments, for which they will be allowed 40 cents per day for use and risk, making for the private soldier, per month, including his wages, \$28 00.

Each Company of this organization is allowed the same number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers as are allowed by the United States Army Regulations, the commissioned officers are to be elected by the members of the Company, and the non-commissioned officers appointed by the Captain of the Company.

Now is the time and this is the opportunity for all those who would defend their lives, homes and property against the marauding bands of Guerrilla thieves, murderers and desperadoes, who infest our country, seeking the lives and property of the peaceable citizen, to do so by joining at once a Company of the Kentucky National Legion. Our County needs protection, the Civil Officers need assistance to execute the Civil Laws of our land, and who are better calculated to accomplish this important end than the citizens of the County, especially those who are and have been the sufferers? The Governor of your State offers to assist you by placing arms, ammunition, &c., in your hands for you to drive the outlaws from your homes and country. You are also paid well by the State for your services.

Come one and all who are freely willing to participate in this important duty, and win for a bequest to your posterity and the rising generation a reputation that may never die, by guarding and defending the rights, property and lives of a free people of the best government known to civilized man.

**My Recruiting Head-Quarters are at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky.**

**Samuel Martin, Maj.,**

LATE 37th REG'T KENTUCKY MOUNTED INF'T VOL.  
Glasgow, Barren Co., Ky., May 16, 1865.

*Maxwell & Co., Prs., Louisville, Ky.*

**COMPANY C, 6<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT**

Ed. Porter Thompson, a veteran of the Civil War from Barren Co, published a large book in 1868 covering the First Kentucky Brigade. It contained massive records of soldiers from Barren Co and all other counties as to where they were from, rank, dates served and battles fought.

**SMITH, Isaac:** Barren Co, elected captain 7 Nov 1861. Fought Shiloh, Vicksburg & Baton Rouge; was acting Major at the latter of the regiment. Resigned 15 Mar 1863.

**HINDMAN, James A,** Barren Co. Elected 1st Lt. 7 Nov 1861; resigned 10 May 1862.

**NEVILLE, John T.,** Barren Co. Elected 2nd Lt. 7 Nov 1861; resigned 10 May 1862.

**MORRISON, Wm. J.,** Barren Co. Appointed 1st Sgt. 7 Nov 1861; discharged on account of disability by disease 1 Jan 1862.

**WILSON, J. R.,** Barren Co. Appointed 2nd Sgt 7 Nov 1861; fought at Shiloh & Vicksburg; was discharged on account of disability by disease 15 Sept 1862.

**SMITH, Noah,** Barren Co. Appt. 3rd Sgt 7 Nov 1861; promoted to 1st Sgt 1 June 1862; elected 1st Lt 10 May 1862; promoted to Captain 15 Mar 1863. Fought Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca & Dallas. Severely wounded at Murfreesboro 2 Jan 1863 & so severely wounded at Intrenchment Creek 22 July 1862, as to be disabled for service during remainder of war.

**OWEN, J. J.,** Barren Co. Appt 4th Sgt 7 Nov 1861; fought Shiloh & was wounded; Baton Rouge, at Murfreesboro where he was wounded & captured; exchanged, then fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree & Intrenchment Creeks. At the latter place he was again severely wounded and disabled for service during the remainder of the war.

**WILSON, J. H.,** Barren Co. Appt. 5th Sgt 7 Nov 1861, died of disease at Bowling Green 1 Dec 1861.

**STEFFEY, Ben M.,** Hart Co. Appt 1st Cpl 7 Nov 1861; elected 2nd Lt. 10 May 1862; fought at Shiloh where he was severely wounded; at Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro; promoted to 1st Lt 15 Mar 1863. Fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas;

from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks and on both days at Jonesboro. Resigned Oct 1864.

**MARTIN, S. S.,** Barren Co. Appt. 2nd Cpl 7 Nov 1861; promoted to 4th Sgt 3 Nov 1862. Fought at Shiloh through which battle he bore the regimental colors. At Vicksburg, Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro, was wounded & captured at the later place; after the exchange he fought at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas. Wounded again at Dallas, fought at Jonesboro both days and in the mounted engagements.

**HAYDEN, Wm. H.,** Barren Co. Appt. 3rd Cpl 7 Nov 1861; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks. Wounded at the latter place; died at Vineville GA 28 Sept 1864.

**YOUNG, A. E.,** Barren Co. Appt 4th Cpl 7 Nov 1861.

**BIRD, W. J.,** Adair Co. Appt 5th Sgt 5 May 1863; fought at Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro; wounded at the latter place & captured. After being exchanged fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; Dallas to Atlanta, Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro & in the mounted engagements.

**BREEDING, David C.,** Adair Co. Mortally wounded in battle at Shiloh & fell into the hands of the enemy; died on board a vessel bound for Cincinnati, April 1862.

**BREEDING, James A.,** Adair Co. Discharged on account of disability by disease 28 Feb 1862.

**BISHOP, Ed,** Barren Co. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg & Murfreesboro; mortally wounded at the latter 2 Jan and died there 28 Jan 1863.

**BROWN, J. H.,** Barren Co. Fought Shiloh & Baton Rouge.

**BUSH, Willis P.,** Barren Co. Fought Shiloh & Murfreesboro.

**BROOKS, Johnson J.,** Barren Co. Fought at Jackson & Chickamauga; was generally too fat for hard service & was employed as a teamster.

**BROOKS, James J.,** Barren Co. Appt Cpl 3 Nov 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro & in mounted engagements. He was but 16 years old when he enlisted but served like a man to the last.



**BAINE, L. C.:** Barren Co. Enlisted at age 14, fought at Vicksburg; was sick when the regiment left Tangipahoa for Baton Rouge but started on in a day or two to rejoin his company. Fell in with some Louisiana troops and served with them until Nov when he came back to the 6th KY and though disabled by disease fought at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta and at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks.

**COOPER, J H:** Barren Co. Fought at Baton Rough, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas. Wounded at the latter place & permanently disabled on 28 May 1864.

**COOPER, J O:** Barren Co. Killed at Shiloh on 7 Apr 1862.

**COX, W H:** Barren Co: died of disease 7 Sept 1862.

**DICKEY, W Frank:** Barren Co. Elected 2nd Lt Oct 1863; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro; and in the mounted engagements.

**EARLES, John H:** Adair Co. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Jackson & Chickamauga; was severely wounded at the latter place & disabled for further duty in the ranks; was afterward detailed as teamster for supply train.

**EASTES, Otho:** Adair Co. Discharged 10 Nov 1862 being under age.

**ELLIS, D W:** Barren Co. Appt. 5th Sgt 8 Jan 1862, fought at Shiloh.

**GRISSOM, T C:** Adair Co: Died of disease in Atlanta 12 Mar 1862.

**HINDMAN, Robert J:** Barren Co. Fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas, permanently disabled at the latter by loss of a leg, 28 May 1864.

**HATCHER, Thomas H:** Barren Co. Appt Cpl 3 Nov 1862; fought at Shiloh where he was wounded on 7 Apr 1862; at Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro and in all mounted engagements.

**HATCHER, Wm A:** Barren Co. Appt 5th Sgt 3 Nov 1862; fought at Shiloh; was dangerously wounded 7 Apr 1862; fought at Murfreesboro & Jackson. Died of disease at La Grange GA 17 Apr 1864.

**HAMILTON, W H:** Barren Co. Transferred to Graves' Battery 27 Nov 1861.

**HIGDON, J A:** Barren Co. Transferred to Co D 10 Nov 1861.

**KIGER, W W:** Monroe Co: Fought Shiloh, Vicksburg & Baton Route. Died of disease at Tullahoma TN March 1863.

**KIDD, W B:** Barren Co. Died of disease at Bowling Green 12 Dec 1861.

**KIRTLEY, P J:** Edmonson Co. Appt 3rd Sgt 2 Jan 1862, elected 2nd Lt Oct 24 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas, from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree & Intrenchment Creeks; severely wounded at the latter 22 July 1864 & disabled for the remainder of the war.

**LEWIS, J Beverly:** Barren Co. Appt 1st Sgt 10 May 1862; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg & Murfreesboro; was severely wounded at the latter place Jan 2, 1863 in left hand & right leg and disabled for active field duty; fell into the hands of the enemy. After the exchange was detailed for duty in the commissary department and was engaged in that service during remainder of the war. He was awarded medal of honor for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Murfreesboro.

**LEWIS, S H:** Barren Co. Fought Shiloh, Vicksburg & Murfreesboro killed at the latter place Jan 2, 1863.

**LANCASTER, Levi:** Monroe Co. Fought at Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree and Intrenchment Creeks; wounded at the latter place but recovered & took part in the mounted engagements in South Carolina.

**LONG, Robt G:** Monroe Co. Discharged on account of disability by disease July 1862.

**LYON, W J:** Barren Co: Died of disease at Decatur, AL Mar 18, 1862.

**LIVELY, J B:** Hart Co. Discharged on account of disability by disease Nov 25, 1862.

To be continued next issue.

### THE DEAD MAN WHO LIVED

Written By Baptista Choate, Bonnieville as told by Kenneth Choate, Bonnieville. Courtesy, Broomsedge Chronicles, 2004-2005.

"Times were simpler then. We really didn't know what was going on in the world, and I can't say we really cared," Kenneth Choate said as he described Carlie Choate's entering the army in the spring of 1939 in what was then called the Select Service to stop the spread of communism. Soon after his enrollment the government promised to promote Carlie to a captain if he enlisted full time in the armed forces. In the spring of 1941, he was sent to basic training in North Carolina, and in August of 1941 he went home to Long Star Hill between Upton and Bonnieville, Kentucky, to a royal welcome, waiting to receive his activation orders.

Sometime around Labor Day of that year the orders came that Carlie was to be sent to Florida, where he would then receive further information about where he was to be sent. Just before Labor Day the community had a special day for the local hero, complete with a potluck dinner at church and a trip to town to see a movie--all this before he went out to fight those awful Germans.

"Mother, I told y'all I was going to see the world. I'm going to Hawaii, to the Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. Mr. Roosevelt thinks those Japanese are up to something. Well, they will have to mess with me first," Carlie wrote to his mother, Miller, in an October 30, 1941, letter. Miller Choate wept as she read those words from her son. She knew that her baby was going to be all right, but she felt like something big might just happen. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of December her fears came true. The *Courier* came on Sunday from Louisville, but since it was right in the middle of tobacco stripping time, no one stopped to read the news. The radio came on about midday when the family got in from working in the barns. They found this message of the President blasting from the speakers: "By act of congress, the United States has entered into war with the Japanese Empire after a sudden and deliberate attack on Pearl Harbor early this morning."

The family knew Carlie was there and feared he was among the estimated 3,000 dead. The headlines read, "American soldiers dead, a day that will live in infamy." The Choate family was not surprised when a soldier came to the door with a telegram "Carlie Choate, stop...Missing in action at Pearl Harbor, stop...sincere regards, stop."

The family did not know whether to morn or to rejoice in the chance that he could still be alive. So they did neither. Millie and James Choate continued to work on their farm in southern Kentucky while the war raged far away from home. The war spread fear and doubt throughout the countryside, but the war in the Choate household was a war of fear. They feared for the safety of the other children as well as the child that was gone. Gone.

Word came from the American Red Cross that, in fact, Carlie was not dead. He was a prisoner of war in the imperial army of Japan. His whereabouts were known only to the Japanese army and the American Red Cross and now to his family in exaltation. The celebration began as the family hoped for a quick return of their beloved son, but the war proved otherwise.

In September of 1945 after the conclusion of World War II, the Choate family of Hart County, Kentucky, received information that Mr. Carlie Choate would be returning home. Just before the Thanksgiving of 1945 Carlie Choate came back home to the Bonnieville community. After catching a ride from a neighbor out by his parents' new home and farm down by Bacon Creek, Carlie ran up to his brother Kenneth, who was building a new fence, and gave him a hug. After three and a half years as a prisoner of war, Carlie weighed just 105 pounds. It was a far cry from the 180 pounds that he weighed when he left four years earlier, but Carlie Choate was now safe and sound home in Hart County, far away from his captivity in Japan.

Pearl Harbor is "the day that will live in infamy" to the people of the United States of America who grew up during World War II. Its legacy has affected our nation and our people since the very day it happened. I say with great sadness that Carlie died just shortly before Christmas of the following year. His abuses and starvation in a concentration camp in Japan were too much for his body to take, and he died from the effects soon after returning home. We take from this story a moment in time and an appreciation for what life has and for what the future holds. The story of my Uncle Carlie, my papaw's brother, is often told in our family. Every year on Pearl Harbor day my great grandmother went my uncle's grave and placed a single small American flag. I asked her once when I was about three or four what the significance of Uncle Carlie's sacrifice was, and she told me this: "B, it's not what he did; it's what all those boys did."



#### DIVORCES IN THE EARLY DAYS OF KENTUCKY

Contributed by Sandi Gorin from "Kentucky Divorces 1792-1850" © 2010.

Black's Law Dictionary, Volume 2, 1891, states:

**"DIVORCE: The legal separation of man and wife, effected, for cause, by the judgment of a court, and either totally dissolving the marriage relation, or suspending its effects so far as concerns the cohabitation of the parties.**

The dissolution is termed "divorce from the bond of matrimony," or, in the Latin form of the expression, "a *vinculo matrimonii*", the suspension, "divorce from bed and board" "a *mensa et thoro*." The former divorce puts an end to the marriage; the latter leaves it in full force.

The term "divorce" is now applied, in England, both to decrees to nullity and decrees of dissolution of marriage, while in America it is used only in cases of divorce *a mensa or a vinculo*, a decree of nullity of marriage being granted for the causes for which a divorce *a vinculo* was formerly obtainable in England.

- Divorce *a mensa et thoro* .A divorce from table and bed, or from bed and board. A partial or qualified divorce, by which the parties are separated and forbidden to live or cohabit together, without affecting the marriage itself.
- Divorce *a vineulo matrimonii*.A divorce from the bond of marriage. A total divorce of husband and wife, dissolving the marriage tie, and releasing the parties wholly from their matrimonial obligations.

Bill Utterback, CG, noted researcher, added this as a further explanation (speaking of the Journal of the State Senate].

"This follows closely with the same position taken by the circuit courts and the Court of Appeals. There almost had to be an allegation of bodily harm, usually always from the woman against the man, before there was a chance of receiving even a divorce *a menso de thoro*, much less a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. It is unknown if the journal of the General Assembly always differentiated between the two, but it makes a huge difference to us as genealogists, since the former is what we might call a legal separation today, with the latter being a full divorce." If the court (or the Legislature) gave the woman her maiden name back, it was almost certainly a divorce *a vinculo matromonii*. There were a lot of rejections of full divorce cases brought by women, although the separation was often granted. If adultery was proven, a full divorce could often be obtained by the woman. Abandonment often did not bring a full divorce, although men fared better in that area than did women. The *menso de thoro's* - legal separation - meant that neither could remarry until the court granted the full divorce, and a sharp genealogist may wonder why a women, who suddenly seems to be widowed, never remarried. The

fact is that she may not be a widow at all – she is separated legally from her husband, but may not remarry until either the death of her husband or the court allows it. One thing of interest – divorces a *vinculo matrimonii* have a little more in the case, usually, about the morality of one party or the other (sometimes both). “

Where are the early divorces cases? From 1792 at Statehood, until about 1850, divorces could be petitioned at the local level, in the Circuit Court, and also at the State level at the General Assembly. Many laws can be found pertaining to divorce with modifications during the time frame. There were rules about residency, prior notification to the parties, taking depositions from family and/or friends, newspaper notices of pending divorce, what was considered misconduct, estate divisions, etc.

Roseann R. Hogan writes in *“Kentucky Ancestry, A Guide to Genealogical & Historical Research”*. “Early divorces could be recorded in the Acts of Kentucky until as late as 1850. These early records are indexed in the Kentucky Historical Society for the period 1792 to 1849 in a card catalog file drawer. The bills themselves, the names of the parties, will also be indexed by Hening’s Statutes (Hening 1823). Later divorce records may be found in the circuit court records in the county of residence which will show a divorce as a chancery or equity case. “

How was the petition for divorce presented to the Legislature? When a petition was presented to the General Assembly, it was either approved or denied and then forwarded to the Senate. The Senate made a decision on the case. Sometimes the divorce was approved on first reading, often times after the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> reading. Many times it was referred to the Religion Committee who later sent back their recommendations. Many times, in reading the Journal of the Senate, the same divorce is cited in session after session and when one thinks it has been approved ... it might re-appear at a later date. Sometimes this later date changes the divorce from a “separation” to a full divorce.

Can I access these records? The index records, as noted, are at the Kentucky Historical Society. However, this list appears not to be complete. I have read every single page of the General Assembly books which were kept and published by “reporters” that are in existence and have added many more names. I found a total of 941 divorce petitions during the time frame of 1792-1850. The information shown includes: the names of the divorcing parties, seldom the county of residence, the date of the divorce or date of petition. Many include explanations with the divorce decree, i.e., the cause for divorce. Some divorces are extremely interesting – one includes a white woman kidnapped by an Indian chief. She later

escaped and filed for divorce from him. Yet another case involved a lady from New York who had been married to an undesirable husband. Upon moving to Kentucky, word reached her that he had died, so no divorce petition was ever filed. She later remarried and gave birth to several children, and, then, her first husband walked in the door, quite alive! Some divorces involve bigamy, illegitimate children and other causes.

### **JAMES SKAGGS, SR. BIBLE RECORDS**

Family record taken from an original Skaggs Bible, location of Bible unknown. Some entries faded out.

James Skaggs Senior was married to Dorothy Dunham his Wife August 1, 1810.

#### **Births:**

James Skaggs born August 5, 1789  
Dorothy Skaggs born Sept. 11, 1789  
Hannah Skaggs born April 7, 1812  
Effy Skaggs born Decr. 12, 1813  
Ewin Jackson Skaggs born Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> 1819

#### **Deaths:**

Sarah J. Skaggs was born September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1822  
Susannah M. Skaggs was born October 17<sup>th</sup> 1826  
Sarah J. Skaggs Departed this life on the 1 day of January 1828

#### **Marriages:**

James Skaggs was married to Dorothy Dunham August 1<sup>st</sup> 1811

#### **Births:**

James Skaggs was born Oct. 22, 1842  
Henry Skaggs was Born Novem 5<sup>th</sup> 1844  
Sarah E Skaggs was Born Novem 3<sup>rd</sup> 1846  
Twin girls Born Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 1848  
John K(?) Skaggs was born Jan 25<sup>th</sup> 1849  
Daniel E Skaggs was Born Jan 12<sup>th</sup> 1852  
George M Skaggs was born February 1<sup>st</sup> 1854  
Henry E(?) Skaggs was Born Novem 9<sup>th</sup> 1856  
E\_\_ Skaggs was [born] Decem 31, 1858  
Twin Girls was born Aug 17<sup>th</sup> 1867

**Deaths:**

Laura E. Skaggs died Novem 10<sup>th</sup> 1866

Twins died 1848

Ezl Skaggs died June 19<sup>th</sup> 1874

**Marriages:**

E\_\_\_ Skaggs married Livonia L. Skaggs March 15 \_\_\_\_

James Skaggs son of E. Skaggs & L Skaggs was married Oct 17<sup>th</sup> 1815

**Births:**

William Skaggs was born Oct 5(?)th 1861

Hannah Skaggs was born \_\_\_\_ 17, 1865.

Greenberry E. Skaggs Son of Daniel Skaggs was born October the 22<sup>nd</sup> in the year of our Lord 1819.

James Skaggs departed this life September 27, 1861

**AMBROSE BARLOW V. SARAH BELL**

From: Decisions of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Fall Term 1817 Through Fall Term 1821, pp. 181-182.

Appeal from a Decree of the Barren Circuit Court, 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1818. A *possessor land without title either in law or equity, but believing it bona fide to his own, is by the general principles of equity entitled to compensation for his ameliorations.\* But if he improves with a knowledge that the land is not his, he must bear the loss. Vide post, Scoggs v. Taylor, et. al.*

Judge Owsley delivered the opinion of the court.

Some time early in 1801, the appellant purchased from a certain John Bell, who acted as the agent of his father, William Bell, a tract of land in Barren county, and having obtained from the agent a deed of conveyance, he settled upon the land, and made lasting and valuable improvements. Whilst the appellant was thus possessed of the land, but after the appellee's husband, William Bell, had departed this life, she, asserting title in her own right, brought suit, and finally succeeded in recovering the land.

To obtain compensation for his improvements, the appellant then brought this suit in equity, but the court being of opinion his claim could not be sustained, dismissed his bill with costs; and from that decree the appellant has appealed to this court. As the labor bestowed in improving the land is sunk in the land, and was not done



at the appellee's request, it is plain that she cannot, upon any common law proceeding, be subject to the appellant's claim for compensation.

Nor have we been able to find any adjudged case, where the English courts of equity have, under such circumstances, decided upon the right of compensation; but regarding courts of equity, in supplying the defects of the common law, as being governed by the principles of natural justice, in the absence of all precedent, we should have no hesitation in relieving the possessor for improvements made upon the land whilst he, bona fide, considered it his own. The possessor, by bestowing his money and labor in meliorating the land, advances its value, and, consequently, the rightful owner, unless liable to the claim of compensation, is so much gainer by the loss of the possessor; contrary to the maxim, *nemo debet locupletari aliena jactura*.

But to bring himself within the influence of this principle, it is not enough that the possessor shows himself to have meliorated the land, but his money and labor must be bestowed under an honest conviction of his being the rightful owner of the land. For if he takes possession without title, and knowing the land belongs to another, he is himself guilty of a wrong, and although he may have expended his money, and bestowed his labor, his claim for compensation ought not to be sanctioned by a court of equity; but in such a case the maxim, *voluntati non fit injuria*.

As in the present case, therefore, the appellant is shown to have had a perfect knowledge of the appellee's title, and was advised of the consequences of a purchase from the agent of William Bell, before he made the purchase, he cannot be viewed in the favorable attitude of a bona fide possessor, so as to warrant the decree of a court of equity in his favor for improvements made upon the land.

The decree of the court below, dismissing his bill, is, consequently, correct, and must be affirmed with cost.

\* amelioration: the act of relieving ills and changing for the better.

Note: In the county Circuit Court the one bringing the case is the plaintiff and the one being sued is the defendant. If the case is brought next to the Court of Appeals, the losing party in the Circuit Court becomes the appellant and the winning part in Circuit becomes the appellee.

**OLD TAN YARDS - A PIONEER INDUSTRY AND THE RENICK FAMILY**

**Taken from a newspaper column by the late Vivian Rousseau, 9 May 1939.**

**"Among the early industries of pioneer Kentucky, tanning was an important industry, for leather was essential for many purposes. Gorin's history states that John Gorin gave Daniel Culp a lot to come to Glasgow and establish a tan yard here. That, no doubt, was the first tan yard in Glasgow, but there is little recorded history of that tan yard, other than that it was established on Cross Main Street, on the branch.**

**Among our early Barren County records, several tan yards are mentioned. In suit 93 in the Barren Circuit Courts, there is much interesting description on an early tan yard in Lincoln County at Stanford, Ky., this tan yard being established by a member of one of Barren County's first pioneer families, the Renicks. This suit also established that the Renicks were pioneering in Kentucky before they came to Barren County. Already, in this column there have been several references to Big William Renick, so called because there was another William Renick in this county at the same time and he was called Little William Renick. Henry Renick, first sheriff of Barren County, and at whose home the first county court was held was a close relation of Big William Renick, but not a brother. Big William and Little William were also related.**

**According to testimony filed in this case, Robert Renick established a tan yard in Stanford, Ky., sometime prior to 1796, and in that year the remainder of the Renick family followed him into Kentucky, settling for a short time in Stanford, before they came to Barren County. Robert Renick was accidentally killed and his legatees became involved in a suit to settle his estate, thus preserving a record of this early tan yard and also much history of the Renick family.**

**In the petition to the court, in this suit, brought in 1816, Thomas Renick states that Robert lived at Stanford, Ky., where he carried on a tan yard and accumulated considerable property, consisting of lots and a house, in addition to the tan yard, and that the said Robert was accidentally killed, leaving no will, his nearest heirs inheriting his property. He states that the nearest heir was Samuel Renick, father of Robert, and that the other living children of Samuel Renick were Elizabeth, who married Little William Renick; Nancy, wife of Joseph Wren, Thomas Renick and Big William Renick." He states that Samuel Renick died and Big William Renick took possession of the property of Robert Renick and that the other heirs**

seek a settlement for their share with him. Practically all of the above later lived in Barren County and many have descendants here.

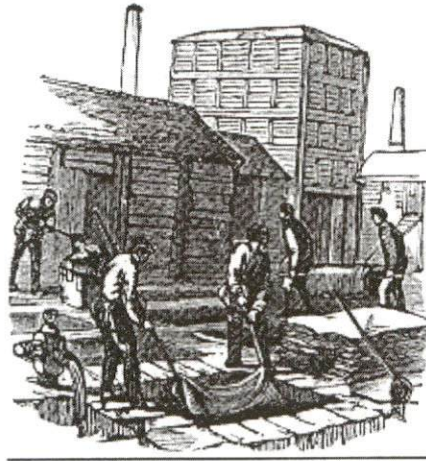
The deposition of Joseph Welch, taken in Stanford, in 1816, describes the old tan yard there. He states, "I was living in Stanford when Robert Renick was killed in Sept. 1796. Before his death, Robert Renick had purchased two lots from Joseph Ballinger and he erected a tan yard on part of a lot purchased in Stanford by Big William Renick, who lived on it." Thus we find both Big William Renick and Robert Renick in Kentucky earlier than 1796. Welch continues, "I was trustee for Stanford for a considerable time. I recall Samuel Renick coming to Stanford from Virginia after Robert's death and he lived in the house which Big William Renick lived in before Samuel came and when he moved back in after Samuel left."

The deposition of Thomas Welsh, taken at the same time and place, states that Big William Renick occupied a blacksmith shop on the front part of a lot in Stanford and that Robert Renick built his tan yard on the back part of the lot and that they were "governed by a boundary line, and the tan yard had on it a bark house and a currying shop." He states that the Renicks had accounts with the firm of "John, Joseph and Thomas Welsh," of Stanford.

The deposition of John McRoberts, established him as an early Kentucky pioneer when he states that he "was living in Stanford at the time of and some time prior to the death of Robert Renick," and that Big William Renick still lived in Robert Renick's house." Since this deposition was taken in 1816 and records shown Big William Renick maintained no regular establishment in Barren County but divided his time between the two places, mostly dealing in horses and land. He is spoken of by Gorin as one of the early settlers here but he was probably more of a business visitor than a settler.

The deposition of Henry Renick, taken in Warren County in 1817, states that "the old tan yard of Robert Renick's was made of good white oak logs, all the timber being hauled about three miles from the knobs." He says the lot had a "barke house and barke mill on it and currying shot, 3 or 4 vats of leather and a lime vat." The yard was well fixed and in good order for the time it had been worked, which was about two years. There was a quantity of barke on hand to work the stock with, and Robert said that by the time his own leather on hand was worked out, it would be worth about \$1,000."

From these dates we know that some of the Renicks were at Stanford as early as or before 1794, since Robert was killed in 1796 and his tan yard was two years old when he was killed."



Description of early tan yards :

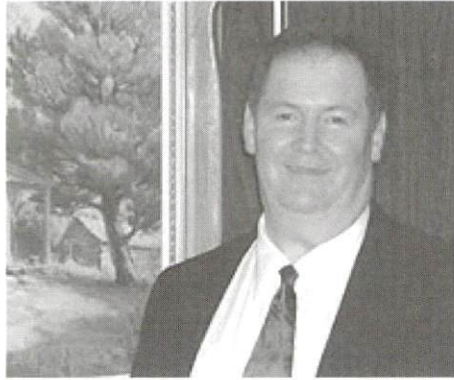
There needed to be a building in which to store the tanned hides; many vats dug into the ground which were lined with oak timbers. Normally there was another building used to gather up a large quantity of tan bark. The bark was ground to a coarse sawdust; the hides were laid in the vats, one on top of another until the vat was full. Then water was added to the top of the vat. It was normally run by horse power. Payment for the tanning process was 50/50 – the tanner got one half the hides and the owner the other half. Any problems with tan yards? Well, yes. It was a very profitable business but not one appreciated by the neighbors. They were located near a water source but the citizens in the area did not appreciate the terrible smell! The tan yard owner's hides were used for men's trousers, hunting shirts, shoes, boots and underclothing. Deer hides and other wild animals skins were used as well as cows. Buffalo and bear hides made excellent robes; cattle and horses were used for shoes, saddles and bridles.

*Recent speakers to the Society*



Ben Quinn, founder of American Engineers, Inc, (AEI) headquartered in Glasgow, recently published a children's book.

Forty years ago Ben wrote the fairy tale story of "The Green Glot" for his four-year-old son. Tate Publishing later accepted it for publication. Ben shared not only about the book, but his world-traveling lifestyle taking him to fascinating places and some history of the Quinn family.



**Timothy Mullin, Head** of the Department of Library Special Collections, Kentucky Library, Bowling Green, KY.

Mr. Mullin was a return speaker who received great commendation for a program several years ago He spoke on "With All My Heart: The History of Valentines." He spoke of how our ancestors observed Valentines Day before the advent of commercially made cards...and learned about the cottage industry started by Ester Howland that grew into a major business that was transformed into Hallmark.



*Fairs of Early Days*

Abstracted from the writings of William Daniel Tolle (Ellot) about 1902.

An old timer tells of the fairs held in Glasgow and the principal figures and events:

Knob Lick, Ky. August 24, 1902. Editor, Glasgow Times: In as much as I was at the first fair ever held in Glasgow and have attended every one since up to this time, and expect to be there again this fall. I ask space in the Times for this letter.

Your correspondent who quoted me some time ago as saying the first fair held at Glasgow was in 1857 was mistaken. The first Fair was held in 1852 or 1853. I will not be positive which, but it was one of these years. The first Fair Ground was located in the beech woods out on the Bowling Green road just beyond where Henry Coombs lives, and the main ground covered about forty acres enclosed by a high rail fence. The show ring was hardly as large as the ring they have now, and was enclosed with ropes. There were no stalls for the horses and not seats for the people. Everybody stood up, and the stock brought there to show was kept tied in the woods until the rings were called. There was also a good line of stock on hand, and especially horses. Of course the art of training was not as far advanced then as now. If it had been there were plenty of horses that would have out-classed any of today. The Packeretts, the Harry Hills, the Red Oaks, the Jordans, the Copperbottoms, the Waxies, the Joe Browns and Telegraphs were all good ones. The sulky was unknown then, and they had no speed rings, the harness horses being shown in the road. I remember seeing a line of harness horses on exhibition at the Glasgow Fair once, and among them was a big bald faced horse owned by Col. Maupin of Glasgow. A Negro was driving him to a one horse chaise, which in those days was considered a very swell turnout, but I am satisfied there is not a man within ten miles of Glasgow that would use it for an ice-wagon now. I shall never forget the Colonel's majestic appearance with his high hat and his long silk black necktie, as he stood, cane in hand, telling the Negro how to drive, and I am dead sure there is not a ten year old Negro boy in Barren County now would not beat the Negro driving. The late Dr. John Green of Bearwallow owned the horse that took first premium in the saddle ring that year. It was a full ring and intense excitement prevailed; but there were two horses that were the center of attraction ... the Dr. Green horse and a horse owned by a Mr. Wade, who was a son-in-law of the late Burwell Lawless. I have since learned that he was the horse ridden from Logan County to Frankfort by Jeremiah Beauchamp, when he killed Solomon Sharp. Anderson Crenshaw, Sen. And Solomon Quessenberry were the judges in the contest between Green and Wade.

The leading men at the Fairs in those days were Buford Pemberton, Drury Roberts, Cap. John and Jim Page, Anderson Crenshaw, C. B. Hutcherson, Capt. John and Allen Matthews, William and Theo Winlock, Price and Daniel Curd, Bill Martin Wilson, Eli B. Crane, Smith Yates, Dr. John Green, W. J. Wood, Zion Huggins and Willis Wood. Zion Huggins was the best fruit raiser and gardener in Barren County. He always got the premium on those products. He exhibited the largest beet I ever saw.

When it came to Jack stock, Drury Roberts and Willis Wood were killing bees, and one of them always won the sting. Their Jacks

were noted from Nashville, Tenn. to Lexington, Ky. Such men as Sam Brents and others like those mentioned above would unload their wagons and spread dinner and invite their friends to eat with them. I remember one day at the Fair, Creed Chitwood and Ralph Wood, the father of Dr. Joe Wood, at Hiseville came up and took hold of me and said they were going to hold on to me, for they knew that I would eat the [at] the best table on the ground. Just then Capt. Matthews came along and asked me to bring my friends to eat dinner with them.

After a while the Fair Grounds were moved to a point on the hill just north of the present location. No improvements were made there, and the place was soon changed to the present location. Later on, the old set of men who were conspicuous at the early Fairs passed out, and new ones took their places. Some of the later leaders were descendants of those gone before, and others were not. I recall the Middletons, and the Kirbys of Warren County; W. W. Franklin, George Wood, the Winlock brothers, Morris Taylor, Henry Hays of Barren County; the Marshalls, Edwardses and Barnetts of Green County; the Richardsons and Bob Crenshaw of Hart; the late James Mitchell, Alley Crenshaw, Capt. Emory J. Thompson, Dr. Joe Schooling, Sam Read and Mit Yates of Metcalfe. Mit Yates was one of the best horsemen I ever knew. Dr. Wood Bowling was a good horseback rider too; and I like to have forgotten Doc Wilson, one of the best horsemen and biggest hearted men on earth. I must say, however, that Bill Cabell was the best horseback rider I ever saw. He was the owner of the renowned original Lexington, and, so far as my personal knowledge of them goes, Cabell's Lexington was the best show horse and sire of more good combined horses than any horse that ever lived in this part of Kentucky. Old Red Cloud, owned by J. Tommie Thompson, that died a few days ago, was a descendant of Cabells. He was 25 years old last spring, and for bottom, action, nerve, ambition and durability in his prime, he was not inferior to the four Arabian Steeds owned by Shick Idleman.

John Barnett, of Green County, was the first man I ever saw who could make his horse change his gait by touching him on the neck. This feat was looked on as almost phenomenal at first, but it was only a short time, until everybody could do the same trick and finally I got so I could do it. There was Uncle Billy Bybee who was a great auctioneer and Fair man, and he drove more horses and mules south than any person who ever lived in Barren County. There was Uncle Bob Hughes, a great Fair and horseman and Bill and Bob Twyman, besides a host of others.

But I have already made this letter too long, and have left out a good many good men, and perhaps some of the best ones. You will hear from me again after the fair. With best wishes for the success of

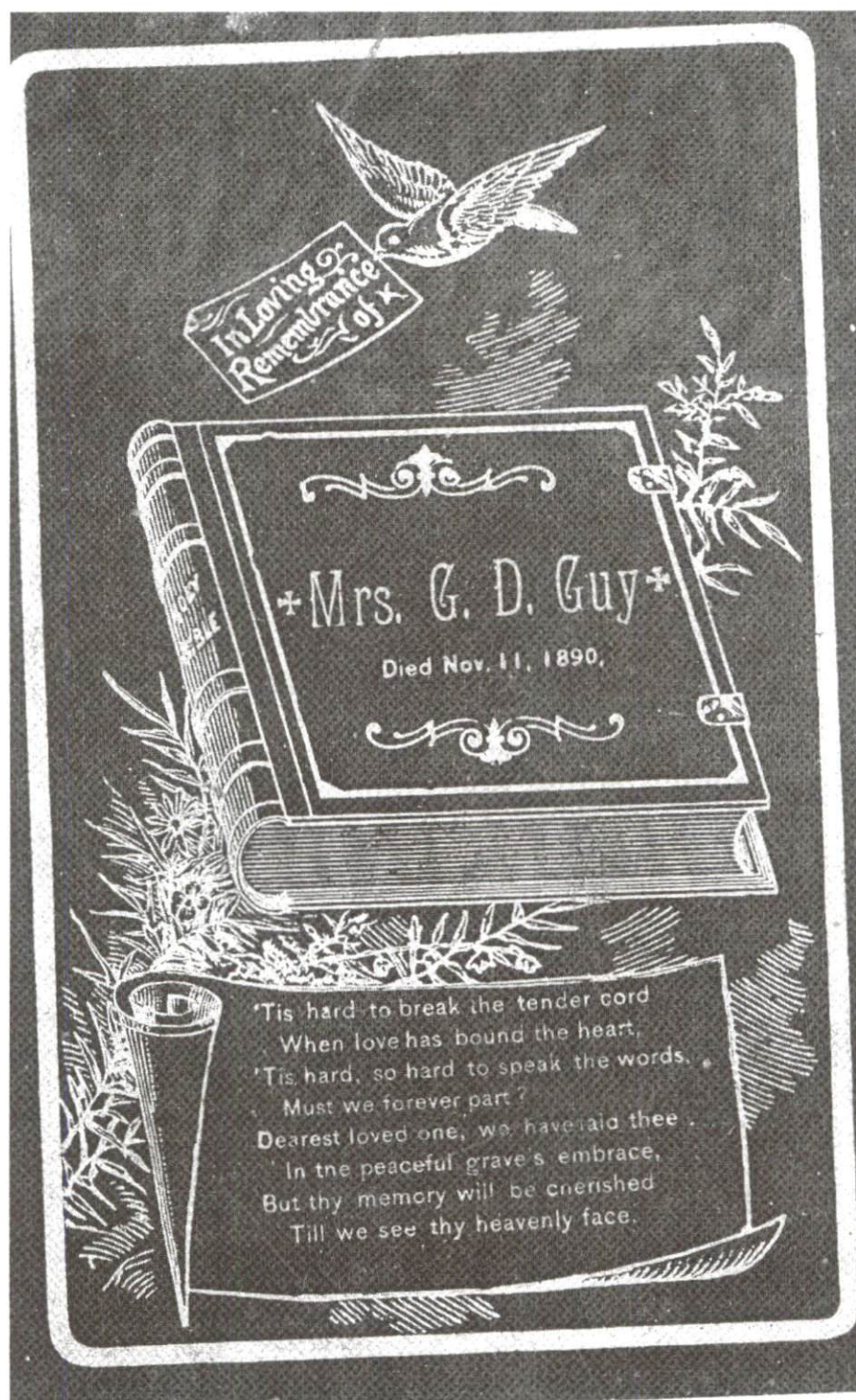
the Fair, and hoping I may live long enough to attend as many in the future as I have in the past. I remain yours truly, J. C. Crenshaw."

"The above date of the first Fair held in Glasgow as being 1852 or 1853 is controverted by Mr. Kilgore, who writes as follows:

Mr. J. C. Crenshaw, of Knob Lick, in his letter of recent date to the Times states that the first Fair held in Glasgow was in 1852 or 1853, and that he was present. If Mr. Crenshaw or any other gentleman interested in such matters will call on me at my real estate office, I will show them a list of premiums printed by my father, Wm. B. Kilgore, of a Fair held in Glasgow before I was born, and probably when Mr. Crenshaw was a baby. The program shows that it was held on "Gretna Green" at Glasgow the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of October 1841. H. P. Curd, Franklin Gorin, R. F. Wood, Wm. Grinstead, Wm. J. Wood and Wm. Simpson were among those who received \$8 Silver cups on gelden fillies and colts. B. N. Crump was the treasurer, and announced that the Glasgow Band of Music will attend and the military encampment and drill will be on hand at the same time and place. Can some old citizen tell the location of "Gretna Green"? The children of Wm. J. Wood have a large number of big solid silver cups that their father took as premiums of various Glasgow Fairs, and among them are no doubt some of the same cups he received at this Fair of 1841. /s/ E. Y. Kilgore."

"In reply to Kilgore: The "Gretna Green" of ye ancient Glasgow Fair was the plot of ground now occupied by Lewis and Vaughn as office and lumber yard. In that day the wearing of "the blue" when John Matthews, George Gassoway and Thompson Davidson tied it on, meant merit. The Encampment was in Murrells' woods, two blocks south of "Gretna Green." A troop from Bowling Green was in attendance. Capt. Bob Hall's home company, "Invincibles" won the prize. Capt. George Baldock's "Yellow Hammers" and other uniformed companies competed. The rope around the ring was made of hemp in the manufacturing plant that covered the lot in front of Dr. Franklin's residence - cotton gin, flour mill, rope walk and saw mill. The silver cups were hammered out of solid silver by Joe and James Eubank and James Jeffries. /s/ R. H. Grinstead."





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BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

Barren County Cemeteries: Ken Beard and Brice T. Leech, Editors. Hardbound. \$25.00 plus \$4.00 shipping & handling.

Barren County Heritage: Goode and Gardner, Editors. \$25.00 plus \$4.00 shipping & handling.

Barrens: The Family Genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick families, related lines. Emery H. White. \$15.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke, James P. Brooks. \$4.00 plus \$1.00 shipping & handling.

Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe County), Peden. 1838-1872. \$6.00

Historic Trip Through Barren County, C. Clayton Simmons. Hardbound. \$18.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Little Barren (Trammel's Creek) Baptist Church, Metcalfe County. Peden. \$6.00.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, Committee. \$10.00 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling.

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

Stories of the Early Days, Cyrus Edwards. Hardbound. \$17.00 plus \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Then And Now, Dr. R. H. Grinstead. \$2.00 plus \$1.00 shipping & handling.

Times of Long Ago. Franklin Gorin. Hardbound. \$12.00 plus \$3.00 postage.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Map of Barren County. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black and white. Landowners shown, community inserts. \$7.25 plus \$3.75 shipping & handling.

I would like to order the following books:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>COST</u>
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**Thank you for your continued support!**

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## 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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