

Summer 2011

## Traces Volume 39, Number 2

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### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Traces Volume 39, Number 2" (2011). *Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter*. Paper 162.  
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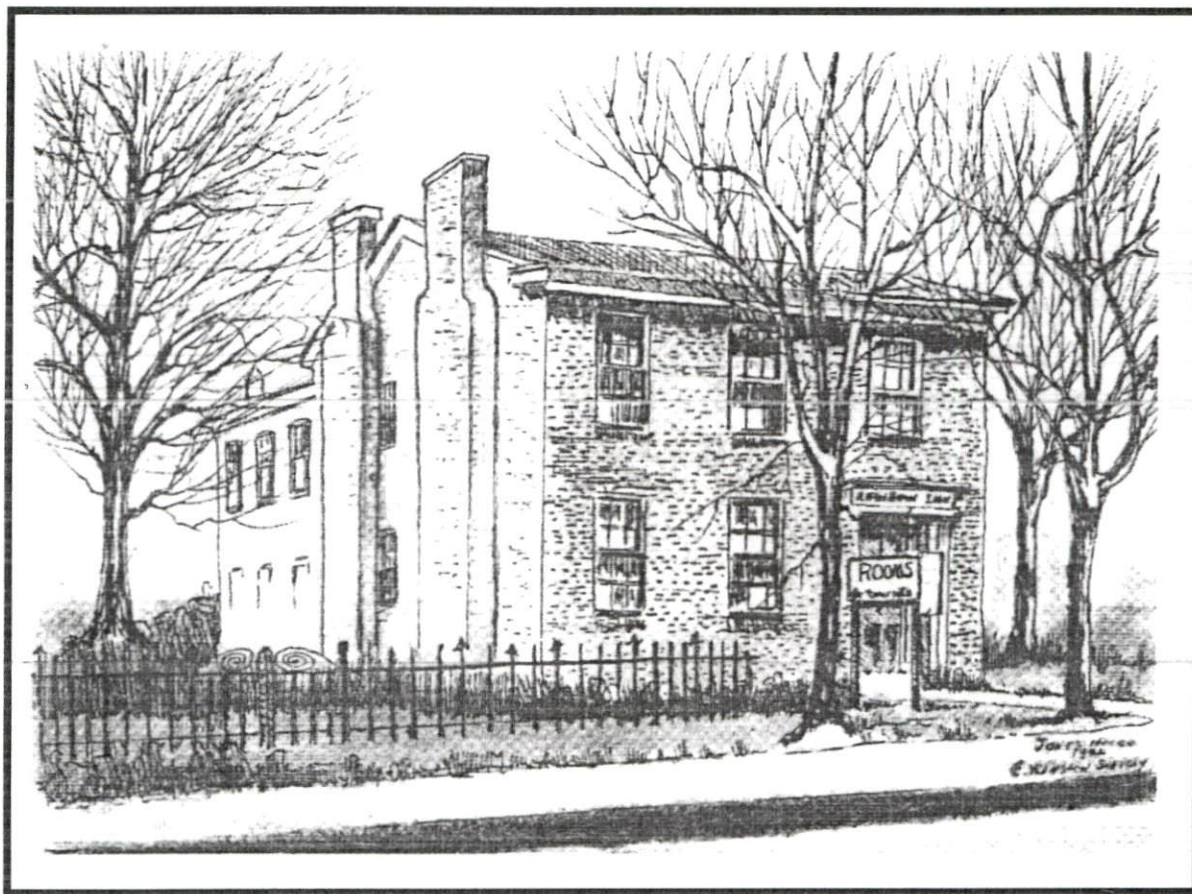
VOLUME 39

ISSUE NO. 2

ISSN - 0882-2158

SUMMER

# TRACES



## HALL PLACE

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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**ON THE COVER**

A sketch by Christine Snavely of the Hall Place when it was known as the Rainbow Inn. Courtesy W. Samuel Terry IV, private collection.

**HALL PLACE**

By Sandi Gorin

One of the most historic structures in Glasgow is the Hall Place. Located on South Green Street, this home has seen many generations of changes in the once little town of Glasgow. It has opened its doors to a host of visitors and watched both heartbreak and happiness of those who lived within its walls. It likely shivered at the cries of despair when the cholera epidemic of 1853-4 raged through the town and took the lives of over one-half of the population. It heard the marching feet of Union and Confederate soldiers as the boys left for battle in the Civil War. It escaped the massive fire on Green Street; and again the sadness of the influenza epidemic of 1918. Storms have raged, people have come and gone, married, laughed and died.

In 1830, Glasgow was a young community, only 617 people lived in the entire county. Streets were merely mud paths; the public square populated with residences and businesses typical of the era. Water for drinking, bathing, and washing clothes still came from the Big Spring. Dr. George Rogers, one of the early physicians in Glasgow, had purchased two lots from William A. Kilgore this year. These two lots were used as stable lots for many years, until Kilgore deeded the lots to Robert Merrill. The first reference to what was to become the Hall Place is found in January 1852 when Christopher Tompkins brought three lots from Robert Merrill, erecting a house on the center lot.

Christopher Tompkins, a Representative from Kentucky; was born in Green County, Ky., March 24, 1780 (then Virginia); completed preparatory studies; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Glasgow. He was a member of the State house of representatives in 1805; he was elected as an Anti-Jacksonian to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses (March 4, 1831-March 3, 1835); again a member of the State house of representatives in 1835 and 1836; presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1837. He resumed the practice of law; died in Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., August 9, 1858; interment in the family burying ground at Glasgow. (Doutrich, Paul E., III. "A Pivotal Decision: The 1824 Gubernatorial Election in Kentucky." *Filson Club Historical Quarterly* 56 (January 1982): 14-29.)



Judge Christopher Tompkins, son of John Tompkins, had lived with the Hon. John Breckinridge, Senator, at Cabell's Dale in Fayette County, KY, near Lexington, after his father's death. He lived there for a number of years and studied law. Franklin Gorin, in his biography of Judge Tompkins states: "He had the advantage of legal teachings of Mr. Breckinridge; also of his library, an excellent one, both law and miscellany." Gorin also states that Judge Tompkins was "an excellent student, grammarian, logician and arithmetician." While in the Legislature, he met Theodosia Logan and shortly thereafter married this daughter of General Benjamin Logan. General Logan was an early pioneer of Lincoln County who had built Logan's Fort near Stanford, KY. Theodosia came from hardy stock; her father was a famed Indian fighter.

After their marriage, Christopher and Theodosia moved to Russellville, KY where he was appointed Circuit Judge of this circuit. He later moved to Barren County and lived on a farm on Boyd's Creek and from thence he moved to Glasgow. He lived here until his beloved wife Theodosia died and until his living children had all married. According to Gorin, Judge Tompkins died here "at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. James Hall". (Times of Long Ago, Franklin Gorin, 1870, pp. 105-109.)

During his life time, Judge Tompkins taught a school for promising lawyers. The custom of the time was that his students "read law" with him as there were no institutions of higher learning for lawyers. Sadly, there is not a complete list of his students; however, one of his students was Stephen Trigg Logan. Stephen, a nephew of Theodosia Logan Tompkins, was born in 1800 in Franklin County, KY and had an illustrious career in Kentucky. "In 1817 he went to Glasgow, Ky., studied law and practiced there. He was married in Glasgow, in June, 1823, to America T. Bush, who was born there in 1806. They had four children in Glasgow, two of whom died young. Mr. Logan moved his family to Springfield, Ill., arriving May 16, 1832. They had four children in Springfield. Their children were two sons and four daughters. Both sons and two daughters are dead." (Early Settlers of Sangamon County Illinois - 1876 By John Carroll Power).

Stephen T. Logan was for a time, a law partner of Abraham Lincoln, the future President of the United States. With family ties to Glasgow, it is assumed that he spent time back in Glasgow and conceivably stayed at what was to become the Hall Place. There is no record of Abraham Lincoln ever having visited Glasgow either in Kentucky records or Illinois records.





Various internet sites, each one copied from the other, state that Christopher Tompkins taught Abraham Lincoln law.

*"The best-known self-taught lawyer is Abraham Lincoln, who borrowed books from a fellow state legislator and then practiced law in Illinois before becoming one of the nation's most renowned presidents. "* (ABA Journal, Law Schools - Abe Lincoln's Self-Study Route to Law Practice a Vanishing Option Posted Jan 22, 2008 3:59 PM CDT by Martha Neil).

Tompkins' teaching Lincoln was hardly possible due to the fact that Lincoln, born 12 February 1809, would have only been eight years old during Tompkins' tutorage in Glasgow. (According to Stephen T. Logan's biography, he (Logan) studied law in 1817 in Glasgow under Tompkins as noted above.) It must also be noted that the Lincoln family moved from Kentucky in 1830 and in 1831, Abraham Lincoln was living in New Salem, IL In 1836 he was admitted to the bar in Illinois. Logan moved shortly thereafter, in 1832, to Springfield, Illinois.

One of Judge Tompkins daughters, Theodosia, named for his wife, married Dr. James P. Hall, a son of Judge Michael W. Hall in Glasgow on 19 November 1844. Sureties for the wedding was provided by William Garnett and Rev. Hervey Woods performed the ceremony. (Barren County, Kentucky Marriages, The First Fifty Years, Martha P. Harrison, p. 113).

In 1853 Christopher Tompkins deeded the property to his daughter, Theodosia; nine years after her marriage to Dr. Hall. It is assumed that they lived in this house during the Civil War which raged throughout the country from 1861 through 1865. Stories have been told that the Hall home was used as part of the underground railroad system, the hopeful path of freedom for slaves wishing to escape. Some tales say there was a tunnel running from the Hall

home to the Spotswood house on North Race Street. This is merely oral history which has been erroneously passed on. There is a room which can be reached from a closet under the stairway that could have been used to hide runaway slaves but this also cannot be documented; but no tunnel ever existed. Other internet sites state that there was a system of tunnels beginning at the Hall house, to the Big Spring (behind Main Street), to the Spotswood house and beyond; miles of tunnels passing through numerous caves. This, as the explanation goes, is why Cave City was so named; because of the slaves' escape routes! Obviously, this is not correct either.

The home was then deeded to Joseph R. Garnett; the Garnett family was related to the Tompkins family by marriage. Another daughter of Judge Tompkins married Dr. Reuben B. Garnett (son of Richard) and his daughter Eugenia Tompkins married Wm. Garnett, another son of Richard. In 1885, Joseph R. Garnett deeded the home and land to Dr. L. D. Satterfield. When Joseph R. Garnett died, his wife, Lucinda, came into possession of the property; at her death, it passed to her children. In the 1920s, the home was converted to "The Rainbow Inn". The large rooms were divided and arranged for transient visitors who could rent a room there. (Barren County Heritage, South Central KY Historical and Genealogical Society, 1980, p. 117). There was also a tea room there.

At one time the home was used as an antique shop called "Old and In The Way". This was operated by David Jones and his brother, no relation to Howard Malcolm Jones.

The Basil Smith family moved there later. Basil Smith's daughter was Jennie Jean Smith Jones, mother of Howard Malcolm Jones.

It was then later owned by Jennie Jean (Mrs. Vincent) Jones who was librarian at the Mary Wood Weldon Public Library for many years until her death.

An interesting aside about Jennie Jean Jones. It has been often repeated that she was sitting in the yard one Sunday evening while the Glasgow Baptist Church (on the corner of South Green and West College Streets, two doors down) and the Church of Christ (across the street from Hall Place) were holding services. In the summertime without air conditioning, one could hear what was going on in the churches. Miss Jennie Jean said one congregation sang the hymn "Will There Be Any Stars In My Crown?" and a few minutes later, the other congregation sang "No, Not One"!



The home then passed to the late Mr. and Mrs. Howard Malcom Jones in the 1980s. It was then purchased by the Glasgow Baptist Church. The church did not make use of the home and a sale ensued to Caroline Royse (Mrs. Henry), one of the members. She managed the Hall Place until her death and turned it into a beautiful bed and breakfast. Since her death, it has had two owners and is currently still being used as a bed and breakfast.

The home is quite magnificent with 14 inch thick walls. There is, on the left, a wide entrance hall where there are two large rooms, separated by hinged doors. Originally, each room had its own fireplace. Floors are yellow poplar with 16-inch baseboards; most windows and panes are original.



*The Hall Place, from a photograph by Christine Snavely. From this photograph she based the drawing on the cover. This home listed on the National Register of Historic Places*

### U. S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918

On July 1, 1862, Congress passed the Internal Revenue Act, creating the Bureau of Internal Revenue (now called the Internal Revenue Service). This act was intended to "provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public debt." Instituted in the height of the Civil War, the "public debt" at the time primarily consisted of war expenses. The Internal Revenue Act also established the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and allowed the country to be divided into collection districts, of which assessors and collectors were appointed.

Taxable goods and services were determined by legislative acts passed through the years. All persons, partnerships, firms, associations, and corporations submitted to the assistant assessor of

their division, a list showing the amount of annual income, articles subject special taxes and duties, and the quantity of goods made or sold that were charged with taxes or duties. The assistant assessors collected and compiled these lists into two general lists – (1) a list of names of all individuals residing in the division who were subject to taxation and, (2) A list of names of all individuals residing outside the division, but who were owners of property in the division.

These lists were organized alphabetically according to the surname and recorded the value, assessment, or enumeration of taxable income or items and the amount of tax due. After all examinations and appeals, copies of these lists were given to the collector who then went and collected the taxes. The assessment lists are divided into three categories: (1) Annual, (2) Monthly and (3) Special. Annual and monthly lists are for taxes assessed or collected within those periods of time. Special lists supplemented incomplete annual and monthly lists and also included any taxes that were indicated as "special" by the assessors. Form 23, known as the Assessment List, was used for many years to record this information. It generally included: Name of Collection District, Name of Collector, Date of the list, Instructions for completing the form, name of person or business being taxed, address, taxable period, amount reported by the collector, remarks on the assessment, article or occupation taxed, record of payment if the tax was paid and amount paid or abated.

For Kentucky, tax lists Were kept from 1862-1866. See also Internal Revenue Assessment Lists for Kentucky, 1862-1866; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M768, 24 rolls); Records of the Internal Revenue Service, Record Group 58; National Archives, Washington, D.C. (Description courtesy ancestry.com)

### Barren County Tax List 1866

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Persons in Division No. Seventh, of Collection District No. Three of the State of Kentucky, liable to a tax under the "Excise laws of the United States, and the amount thereof, as assessed by Samuel Jordan, Assistant Assessor, and by T. W. Campbell, Assessor, returned to the Collector of said District, for the month of May." Note: the amounts, taxes and the valuation will not be shown here, only the names and what was being taxed.

Anderson, James H.	Glasgow KY Post Office	Lawyer
Anderson, Markey? J.	Same	Hotel
Allen, John Jr.	Same	Jack
Austin, W. R.	Tracy	Stallion
Allen, John Sr.	Glasgow	Jack
Burks, Henry H.	Horse Cave (Hart Co.)	Income, gold watch, carriage



<b>Boles, Samuel H.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Income (2), hotel, gold watch</b>
<b>Boles, William H.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Lawyer</b>
<b>Bakey, J. S. &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Retail Dealers</b>
<b>Bybee, William</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Auctioneer. Gold watch</b>
<b>Bowen, Frank</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Insurance Agt.</b>
<b>Bohannon, John</b>	<b>Blue Spring</b>	<b>Lawyer</b>
<b>Boatman, Robert</b>	<b>Rocky Hill</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Beck, F. E.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Income, carriage</b>
<b>Barton, John S.</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Bybee, William</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Gold watch, piano</b>
		<b>Piano</b>
<b>Bryan, James</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Income</b>
<b>Britton, E. H.</b>	<b>Rocky Hill</b>	<b>Income</b>
<b>Barrick, J. R.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Distiller</b>
<b>Byers, Lafayett</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Peddler 2<sup>nd</sup> class</b>
<b>Boles, Samuel H.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Retail Liquor Dealer</b>
<b>Biggerstaff &amp; Williams</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Retail dealers</b>
<b>Curd, H. T.</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Carriage, gold watch</b>
<b>Chenowith, J. N.</b>	<b>Nobob</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Camp, M. B. W.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Retail Liquor dealer, carriage</b>
		<b>Lawyer, carriage</b>
<b>Crenshaw, Alex</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Physician, gold watch</b>
<b>Caldwell, C. L.</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Hotel</b>
<b>Collins, A. A.</b>	<b>Glasgow Junction</b>	<b>Retail Liquor Dealer</b>
<b>Collins, A. A &amp; P.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Retail dealers</b>
<b>Curd, B. D. &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Carnes, Wm. P.</b>	<b>Tracy</b>	<b>Butcher</b>
<b>Cox, Milton</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Lawyer, carriage</b>
<b>Cockrill, Travis</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Curd, B. D.</b>	<b>Cave City</b>	<b>Physician</b>
<b>Cothran, John B.</b>	<b>Blk Walnut</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Carden, Miranda</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Caldwell, J. S.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Crutcher, A. B.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Crenshaw, Mrs. Nancy</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Crenshaw, Henry</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Crouch, Chas. R.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Gold watch</b>
<b>Crain, E. B.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Carriage</b>
<b>Dodd, Mrs. Matilda</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Piano</b>
<b>Douglas, W. W.</b>	<b>Blue Springs</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Denham, W. R.</b>	<b>Nobob</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Depp, James</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Retail dealer</b>
<b>Dickey, Thomas M.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Lawyer, carriage</b>
<b>Dodd, Thomas L.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Lawyer</b>
<b>Dickinson, M. H.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Lawyer</b>
<b>Donan, D. C.</b>	<b>Three Springs</b>	<b>Physician</b>
<b>Denton, D. B.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Retail dealer</b>
<b>Davidson &amp; Lessenberry</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Retail Liquor Dealers</b>
<b>Dewey, G. F.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Dentist</b>
<b>Dougherty, Jno. A.</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Stallion</b>
<b>Duvall, S. S.</b>	<b>Glasgow</b>	<b>Income, stallion</b>



Dickey, B. F.	Same	Jack, piano, carriage
Dunn, Woodford	Same	Carriage
Dickinson, Thomas C.	Same	Income, gold watch
Duff, Edmund	Same	Carriage
Davis, R. W.	Cave City	Peddler 2 <sup>nd</sup> class
Davidson, W. T. & Co.	Glasgow	Distillers
Doty, Preston	Rocky Hill	Distiller
Dickinson, William	Glasgow	Insurance Agt.
Evans, W. T. Admr.	Same	Carriage
Edmunds, E. A.	Same	Retail dealer, carriage, Gold watch
Ennis, J. M.	Three Springs	Jack
Elmore & Houchins	Pageville	Distillers
Edwards, T. J.	Blue Springs	Stallion
English, B. W.	Glasgow	Stallion
Edwards, Isaac W.	Same	Income, lawyer, Gold watch
Evans, R. B.	Same	Income, gold watch
Eubank, Henry	Same	Carriage
Evans, Edward	Same	Hotel
Evans, James C.	Same	Gold watch
Emerson & Anderson	Rocky Hill	Distillers
Elmore, William	Glasgow	Distiller
Franklin, P. C.	Tracy	Jack, distiller
Fitzpatrick, D___ & Co.	Glasgow	Retail Dealers
Forbes, C. C.	Same	Physician
Fobler, William	Pageville	Retail dealer
Franklin, William	Glasgow Junction	Retail liquor dealer
Foster, Joseph	Tracy	Retail liquor dealer
Frazier, J. C.	Glasgow	Retail Liquor dealers
Fisher, A. J.	Same	Distiller
Garnett, James P.	Same	Lawyer
Gassoway, Elisha	Glasgow Junction	Stallion
Same	Same	Jack
Greenwald, Moses	Same	Retail Dealer
Gant(?), J. C. & Co.	Blue Springs	Jack
Gill, Edward	Same	Jack
Gorin & Bryan	Glasgow	Retail dealers
Gorin, Trigg & Co.	Same	Bankers
Grinstead, R. H.	Same	Physician, carriage
Ganter, L. V.	Same	Dentist
Ganter, H. C.	Same	Photographer
Grooms, Thomas	Same	Carriage
Garnett, James R.	Same	Income, auctioneer, Carriage, gold watch piano
Gorin, James W.	Same	Income, lawyer, carriage Gold watch
Gorin, Thomas J.	Same	Carriage

Gorin, James E.	Same	Gold watch, carriage
Griffith, Charles	Cave City	Income, gold watch
Gor____, M. R/H.	Glasgow Junction	Carriage, piano
Garvin, Laura B.	Same	Carriage, piano
Helm, Mrs. K____	Glasgow	Carriage
Helm, Charles	Same	Gold watch
Hall, W. H.	Same	Gold watch
Hatcher, E. H.	Prewitts Knob	Physician, retail dealer, Gold watch
Hottetall?, W. T.	Cave City	Hotel, retail liquor dealer
Hunt, Joel T.	Fountain River	Stallion
Hudson, Miles W.	Rocky Hill	Jack
Hill, Chas. L.	Glasgow	Retail dealer, gold watch
Hazelip & Morris	Cave City	Retail dealers
Hazelip, R. C.	Same	Claim agent
Huggins, W. E.	Glasgow	Retail dealer
Hackney, J. W.	Rocky Hill	Physician
Huffaker, Mike	Blue Spring	Retail dealer
Harrison, Reubin	Glasgow	Carriage
Harlow, W. E.	Cave City	Gold watch
Hare, William	Same	Gold watch
Henderson, Jefferson	Rocky Hill	Income, carriage
Holeman, James B.	Same	Gold watch
Hill, Heseekiah	Glasgow	Carriage
Huggins, W. E. & Bro.	Same	Distillers
Hunt, J. B.	Same	Income, carriage
Hudson, R. T.	Rocky Hill	Cattle Broker, Gold watch
Jewell, Jonathan	Rocky Hill	Carriage
Jewell, J. F. F.	Pageville	Retail Dealer, carriage, Gold watch
Jones, F. H & Bros.	Coral Hill	Retail dealers
Jones, Jamison	Blue Spring	Retail dealer
Jordan, Jerry S.	Rocky Hill	Retail dealer
Johnston, T. B.	Glasgow	Physician
Jepson, J. J.	Same	Physician
Jones, U. H.	Same	Lawyer, carriage
Jackson, Isaac	Cave City	Carriage
Jordan, Samuel	Glasgow	Carriage
Jones & Warder	Same	Retail dealers
Jordan, Hezekiah	Same	Carriage
Kinslow, Allen	Same	Stallion
Kilgore, Ed Y.	Same	Apothecaries, gold watch
Kilgore, Nancy G.A.	Same	Piano
King & McConnel	Same	Distillers
Kincheloe, George	Bl. Walnut	Stallion

To be continued next issue.





Co C, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Conclusion, From Spring Issue

**OWEN, Wm Henry, Barren Co. Appt Cpl. 3 Nov 1862; fought at Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro & in the mounted engagements. He carried the regimental colors at Intrenchment Creek, Utoy Creek & Jonesboro.**

**OWEN, R. Ach, Barren Co. Was another boy soldier; fought at Shiloh, where he was wounded 7 Apr 1862; at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree & Intrenchment Creeks; was wounded at the latter place but recovered & took part in the mounted engagements. He was awarded a medal of honor for gallant & meritorious conduct at Chickamauga.**

**OWEN, E L, Barren Co. Fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Jonesboro both days & in all mounted engagements.**

**OWEN, J M, Barren Co. Fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease Nov. 1862.**

**PARKER, R F, Barren Co. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg & Murfreesboro; was wounded at the latter place; fought at Jackson, Chickamauga & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro & in mounted engagements.**

**PARKER, Hugh, Edmonson Co. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg & Baton Rouge.**

**POYNTER, P T, Barren Co. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro; was wounded at the latter place & permanently disabled for duty in the ranks. During the campaign of 1864, he was engaged in light fatigue duty for the regiment.**

**PACE, D F, Barren Co. Discharged on account of disability by disease 18 Jan 1862.**

**PULLIAM, J B, Barren Co. Appt. 3rd Sgt Jan 1864; fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap,**



Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; killed in battle at Jonesboro 31 Aug 1864.

PATTERSON, J R, Adair Co. Fought at Shiloh where he was captured, 7 Apr, and died in prison at Camp Douglas, June, 1862.

SMITH, Isaac Wes., Barren Co. Fought at Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro; wounded at the latter place & permanently disabled for duty in the ranks, but served on fatigue details during the campaign from Dalton & with the dismounted detachment during cavalry operations.

SMITH, James A, Barren Co. Appt. 2nd Sgt 10 Mar 1862; fought at Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks; at Jonesboro where he was badly wounded in the face & permanently disabled by wound in the right wrist, 31 Aug 1864.

SMITH, W B, Barren Co. Transferred from Co D 25 Feb 1862; appt. color Sgt 7 June 1862; fought at Shiloh & Baton Route.

STOTTS, Milton D, Adair Co. Appt 2nd Sgt 3 Nov 1862; promoted 1st Sgt 5 Jan 1864. Fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg & Murfreesboro; severely wounded & captured at the latter place; exchanged and fought at Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; Peachtree, Intrenchment & Utoy Creeks, both days at Jonesboro & in mounted engagements.

SINK, W H, Barren Co. Transferred from Co E, 1 May 1862; fought Baton Route.

SELF, W J, Barren Co. Fought Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca & Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; Peachtree & Intrenchment Creeks; at the latter place was wounded & captured.

SELF, K C, Barren Co. Fought at Baton Rouge & Murfreesboro; wounded & permanently disabled at the latter place; died of disease at La Grange, GA 16 June 1864.

TRACY, Hense G, Barren Co. Transferred from Co E 1 May 1862. Fought at Murfreesboro where he was severely wounded & captured; had leg amputated 7 Jan 1863, five days after having received the wound; died the next day at Nat MILLER's on the Nashville & Murfreesboro Pike.

WOOTEN, T M, Adair Co. Fought at Shiloh; was discharged on account of disability by disease, 6 July 1862.

**OLD FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS IN KENTUCKY**

Continued from Spring Issue 2011.

- DUTCH STATION:** Jefferson Co, on Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek; 1779 or 1780.
- ELK FORK OF RED RIVER:** Logan Co; several settlements here, 1785.
- ELIJAH CRAIG'S STATION:** 5 miles from Versailles, 1783.
- ELLIS' STATION:** At Ellisville in Nicholas Co
- ENGLISH STATION:** On south bank of Dick's River in Lincoln Co, 3 miles east of Crab Orchard.
- ESTILL'S STATION:** On Muddy Creek, 3 miles south of Richmond, Madison Co. Settled by Capt. James Estill before 1781.
- ESTILL'S NEW STATION:** 5 miles southeast of Richmond, per Collins.
- FALLS OF THE OHIO:** The first fort was built on Corn Island, opposite Louisville in June 1778. In the fall of that year or spring of 1779, a rude stockade was raised near a ravine, where in 1838, 12th Street in Louisville terminated at the Ohio River.
- FEAGANS' STATIONS:** Mason Co, 1 ½ to 2 miles east of Germantown.
- FIELDS' STATION (William):** 1 1/3 miles west of Danville.
- FINN'S STATION:** In either Jefferson or Spencer County, settled before 1780.
- FINNEY FORT:** Original name of Fort where lower end of Jeffersonville IN now stands, at the Falls of the Ohio.
- FISHER'S GARRISON (Stephen).** Not far from Danville.
- FLEMING'S STATION (Colonel John):** Fleming Co., 1790.
- FLORER'S STATION:** On the middle trace from Maysville to Lexington, 1792.
- FLOYD'S STATION:** First at the mouth of the Beargrass, Louisville, corner Third St & Murrell Court, near Ohio River, 1779.
- FLOYD'S STATION:** on the Middle Fork of Beargrass Creek, 6 miles from Falls of the Ohio, settled by Col. John Floyd in 1779.
- FLOYD'S FORK STATION:** Oldham Co, near Pewee Valley, 18 miles east of Louisville.
- FORKS OF DICK'S RIVER:** A Presbyterian preaching place in 1784, in now Lincoln Co.
- FORKS OF ELKHORN SETTLEMENT:** Scott County.
- FONTAINBLEAU:** About 3 miles below Harrodsburg, on the bank of Salt River; a mill was built here at a very early date.
- FOX'S STATION (Arthur Fox):** Same was WASHINGTON.
- GARRARD'S STATION:** Hamilton Co OH on the Little Miami, April 1796.
- GEORGETOWN:** Scott Co, formerly McCLELLAND'S FORT.
- GILMER'S LICK:** 7 miles from WHITLEY'S STATION, Lincoln Co.
- GILMORE'S STATION:** 12 miles east of Mount Sterling, Montgomery Co.
- GIVENS' STATION (Samuel Givens):** 1 ¼ miles southwest of Danville,



- on a branch of Clark's Run; settled before Feb 1780; afterwards called JOHN REED'S STATION.
- GLOVER'S STATION:** On Green River, where Greensburg now stands, 1780.
- GOAR'S STATION:** Franklin Co, on north side of Elkhorn Creek.
- GOODWIN'S STATION:** On the Rolling Fork, 1780.
- GORDON'S STATION:** Mercer Co, 1779.
- GRANT'S LICK:** Campbell Co, 5 miles from Alexandria, on road to Falmoth; salt made there before 1800.
- GRANT'S STATION:** Settled by Col. John Grant, 1779, who abandoned it in 1780 and moved back to NC. He returned and re-settled it in 1794 – within 5 miles NW of Bryant Station, near where Lowe's is, on the KY Central Railroad near Fayette and Bourbon Co line.
- GREAT CROSSING STATION:** Scott County, about 2 miles west of Georgetown, same as COLONEL JOHNSTON'S STATION.
- GRUBB'S STATION:** Settled by Capt. Higgason Grubbs, on Muddy Creek, Madison Co, before Oct. 1792.
- HAGGIN'S STATION.** See TRIGG'S STATION.
- HARBESON'S STATION:** Probably in the east part of Washington Co, on road from Harrodsburg to Bardstown.
- HARDINSBURG:** County seat of Breckinridge Co, originally a station erected by Capt. Hardin; laid out as a town in 1782. Originally known as HARDIN'S STATION.
- HARLAN'S STATION:** On Salt River, Mercer Co, 7 miles SE from Harrodsburg and 3 miles SW of Danville. Built by Major Silas Harlan, 1778.
- HARMAN'S STATION:** Founded by Matthias Harman, 1787, at the mouth of John's Creek on Big Sandy River in what is now Johnson Co.
- HARRISON'S STATION:** 2 miles from HIGGIN'S FORT, about 3 miles from Cynthiana, Harrison Co, before 1786.
- HARROD'S STATION:** 6 miles east of Harrodsburg, Mercer Co, on the present road to Danville. Settled by Col. James Harrod.
- HARROD'S TOWN:** Also known as Harrodsburg Station; where Harrodsburg now stands, Mercer Co. Settled by James Harrod, 1774. For fort was located on the hill which, in 1834, was occupied by the Seminary Building, and which included a considerable spring of water at its foot, begun during the winter of 1775-6, but not finished until the ensuing season. Town was later called Oldtown; when it started to grow, it was named Harrodsburg again.
- HART'S or WHITE OAK SPRING STATION:** 1 mile above Boonesboro, in the same Kentucky River bottom, Madison Co; settled in 1779 by Nathaniel Hart and some families from PA.
- HARTFORD STATION:** Where Hartford, Ohio CO, is. Before 1790.
- HAZEL PATCH:** On the Cumberland Gap Road, Laurel Co.
- HELM'S, HAYCRAFT'S & HYNES' STATIONS:** Settled by Capt. Thos



Helm, 1780, on the spot now occupied by the late Gov. John L. Helm's residence (at date of publication). The 2nd, named after Samuel Haycraft, was on the hill above the cave spring; while Hynes settled by Col. Andrew Hynes, occupied the other angle of the triangle where Elizabethtown now stands; they were one mile apart.

**HIGGINS' BLOCKHOUSE:** On the banks of the Licking River, 1 ½ miles above Cynthiana, Harrison Co, opposite the mouth of Seller's Run; before 1786.

**HINKSTON'S STATION:** Harrison Co, a short distance below Hinkston's Blockhouse and a short distance below Hinkston Creek. First settled by Isaac Ruddle and others; was then called **RUDDLE'S STATION** until "taken by the Indians" in 1780. When re-settled afterwards it was most often called Hinkston's after John Hinkston, the most prominent of the re-settlers.

**HOBSON'S CHOICE:** Camping ground of General Wayne, 1793, on the Ohio River below, now in the city of Cincinnati – the very spot now occupied by the gas works, but reaching above & below that.

**HOAGLAND'S STATION:** Jefferson Co, on Beargrass, 1780, probably, but exact date unknown.

**HOLDER'S STATION (John Holder).** On KY River, 2 miles below Boonesborough.

**HOOD'S STATION:** Clark Co, before 1792.

**HOY'S STATION:** Madison Co.

**HUSTON'S STATION:** 1776, present site of Paris, Bourbon Co.

**IRISH STATION:** Nicholas Co, 5-6 miles south of Lower Blue Lick, on road to Millersburg.

**IRVINE'S STATION:** Near where Richmond now stands, Madison Co. Established by Col. Wm. Irvine & his brother, Capt. Christopher Irvine, 1778-1779.

**JEFFERSON FORT:** Ballard Co, on the Mississippi River, about 5 miles below the mouth of the Ohio. Established by Gen. George Rogers Clark within the Chickasaw country in 1780; abandoned or excavated in the spring of 1781; no security to the western settlements.

**JOHNSON'S STATION (Col. Robert Johnson).** At the Great Buffalo Crossings on North Elkhorn, Scott Co, settled in winter of 1783-84.

**KELLAR'S STATION:** Jefferson Co, on Beargrass Creek; before 1780 likely.

**KENTON'S STATION:** 3 miles south of Limestone, now Maysville, 1 mile north of Washington in Mason Co. Settled by Simon Kenton, 1784.

**KENTON'S STATION (John Kenton).** ½ mile southeast of Washington, Mason Co.

**KENTON'S STATION (Simon Kenton):** Several blockhouses built by



Simon Kenton who brought to them from PA his father's family, and remained with them until July 1784.

**KENNEDY'S STATION:** Garrard Co, between Paint Lick Creek and Dick's River.

**KILGORE'S STATION:** in 1782, north of Cumberland River, south side of Red River; attacked by Indians the same year and broken up. Likely in the southern part of Logan Co near the state line; possibly in TN.

**KINCHELOE'S STATION:** Spencer Co, Simpson's Creek.

**KNOB LICK:** Lincoln Co, 5 miles south of Danville, settled 1776 by Isaac Shelby.

**KUYKENDAHL'S STATION (Moses Kuykendahl).** Jefferson Co, settled 1782, waters of Harrod's Creek.

To be continued in the fall issue.

### Children's Guardian?

If your male ancestor died with even a small amount of real estate or enough personal property, there might be a guardianship case for his children. The mother likely was the guardian of the child's person, but someone else might have been appointed guardian of the child's estate. Pay close attention to the name of this person. It might have been a male relative or in some cases a step-father and that relationship may never be spelled out in the documents.

### Thomas Wade's Estate

"Agreeably to an order of the Barren County Court, at their December term for 1849. The undersigned Commissioners proceeded to divide the estate, Real and personal of Thomas W. WADE deceased among the children of Fielding T. Wade according to the last will and Testament of said Thomas W. Wade, Decd. They first proceeded to appraise and divide the slaves belonging to the said estate as shown to them, dividing them into four equal lots - viz. in the first lot; Ned, \$650.; Billy, \$675; Nancy, \$500; Jane, \$350; Marion, \$350; Peggy, \$350; Oliver \$250 and Ann Virginia \$150 making a total valuation of the first lot \$3275.

In the second lot Daniel, \$700; Henry Clay, \$500; Edy, \$500; Rhoda & child Cynthia, \$700; Nathan, \$400; Sophia, # \$250; Thomas Jefferson, \$200 making a total valuation of the second lot \$3250.

In the third lot, Charles, \$650; Monroe, \$650; Kitty, the Elder, \$500; Mary, \$600; Kitty the less, \$200; Sarah, \$300; Malinda & child George Harrison, \$200; making a total valuation of the third lot \$3100 and according to agreement amongst the heirs, Fanny was



added to the third lot at \$99.95 1/2 which makes the 3rd lot \$3199.95.

In the fourth lot is Jourdan \$650; Spencer, \$650; Lucinda, \$500; Matilda and child Louisa \$550; Harriet, \$400; Austin, \$250 and Sarah Frances \$200 making a total valuation of the fourth lot \$3200 making a grand total of \$12,924.95 so that each share of one equal part is \$3231.23 3/4 - By which it will appear that lot No. 1 will have to pay back \$43.76 1/4 - and that lot No. 2 will have to pay back \$18.76 1/4 - and that Lot No. 3 lacks of an equal share of \$31.28 3/4 - and that Lot No. 4 lacks of an equal share \$31.23 32/4.

It should here be noted, that George an old man of about 75 years of age, and Lewis, who is sick, and worth less by reason of his sickness supposed to be consumption are not valued at any thing - The other heirs present refusing to take George at any thing - William E, Wade, by agreement with them to wit B. S. WOLF and J. E. EDWARDS offered to take care of George without charge, and Wolf & Edwards, agreeing, undertook to do so, whereupon George is to go with this lot. That William may draw also. Also it is to be noted that no one of the heirs would agree to take Lewis, at no valuation, whereupon Lewis was put up amongst the heirs, at the lowest bidder, to take Lewis and take care of him, and Wm. E. Wade, being the lowest bidder agreed again to take Lewis for \$45 to be paid equally by the four heirs, being \$11.2\_ [tear] that each one of the heirs must pay to Wm to which Wolf and Edwards agreed - William acting as committee for Preston M Wade so that Lewis is also to be added to William's lot.

The first Lot was then drawn by James E. Edwards who is to pay back the sum of \$43.76 1/4 - and William E Wade Committee for Preston M. Wade, draws for Preston Lot No. 2 and has to pay back as Committee as aforesaid the sum of \$18.76 1/4 - and Martha J Wolf and her husband drew Lot No. 3, and is to receive of the amount so paid back to make the lots equal \$31. 28 3/4 - and Wm. E. Wade drew for himself Lot No. 4 and is to receive of the amount paid back \$31.34 3/4 - All which as respects to the slaves is respectfully reported to Court 29th Decr 1849.

Allowance to (those just named) two Days \$\_\_\_\_ [blank]

Barren County Sct. December Term 1850. The foregoing division & allotment of slaves of the Thos W Wade decd between the Heirs of Fielding T Wade was returned to Court and ordered to be recorded.  
/s/ Travis COCKRILL, CBCC"



**On the outside: Division & Allotment of Slaves belonging T W Wades heirs.**

**1850 Decr court**

**retd & O.R.**

**Recorded Book 6, Page 190**

**/s/ J? A COOKE, John ALLEN, Jas G HARDY, Uberto WRIGHT, W. ANDERSON**

## **The Census of Doom**

**By Adam Goodheart, Courtesy The New York Times, 1 April 2011.**

**“A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; a lot of it can be deadly. Such was the case on the eve of the Civil War. Among all the events that touched off the great conflict — John Brown’s raid in 1859, Abraham Lincoln’s presidential victory in 1860 — there is one that has been strangely ignored by most historians. True, it was less dramatic than the others. It occurred when enumerators traveled from door to door throughout America, counting up Easterners and Westerners; Northerners and Southerners; blacks and whites; freemen and slaves. The numbers that they came up with helped to split apart the Union.**

**Eighteen-sixty was a federal Census year, and the results had begun coming in early that autumn — with exquisitely poor timing, as far as Southern paranoia and Northern hubris were concerned. At the very moment that the slave states faced the imminent election of a Republican, antislavery president, a candidate who would win without a single vote in the Deep South, came other, equally shocking signs of change.**

**Preliminary figures that began appearing in the press as early as September 1860 confirmed what many Americans already suspected: immigration and westward expansion were shifting the country’s balance of population and power. Since the last count, in 1850, the North’s population had increased an astonishing 41 percent, while the South’s had grown only 27 percent. (Between 2000 and 2010, by comparison, the entire nation’s population grew just 9.7 percent.) Tellingly, the statistical center of national population had shifted for the first time not only west of the original 13 states, but also from slave territory into free: from Virginia to Ohio.**

**Some regions of the country — places that just a few years earlier had been sparsely populated forests and prairies, with unfamiliar Indian names — were now thriving states. In a number of**



cases, the growth had been astonishing. In 1836, one of these upstart territories had claimed fewer than 12,000 inhabitants. Now, in 1860, it boasted 778,000 – an increase of almost 6,400 percent in less than a quarter of a century.

That demographic prodigy was Wisconsin. Reviewing the data, its governor boasted to the legislature that the state “exhibits a wonderful increase in number, and growth in every material element of prosperity.” Nor was it even the most remarkable case. Neighboring Minnesota’s population had risen from 6,000 to 172,000 in the past decade alone.

Worried Southerners could not fail to notice that the areas of the greatest population boom were all in the North. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota were, of course, free states. Both went heavily for Lincoln in the 1860 election. Both were populated largely by immigrants with roots in Germany and Scandinavia and pioneers with roots in New England and New York – groups well known for their strong antipathy to slavery. And both, as it happened, would soon send tens of thousands of their inhabitants to fight in the Union Army.

“The official jottings of the census show great alterations,” one Northern newspaper editor noted smugly. “The difference in the relative standing of the slave states and the free, between 1850 and 1860, inevitably shows where the future greatness of our country is to be.”

Southern analysts looked at the data and reached a similar conclusion. They were also quick to note that changing demographics were about to usher in a political cataclysm in Washington – and not just in the White House. Legislative reapportionment based on the new Census figures was about to set off a tectonic shift at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Under the headline “Census Data for Reflection,” the editor of the New Orleans Picayune noted that states like Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois would each be gaining multiple seats in Congress; Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee would be losing some. (The only Deep South state to gain would be Texas, whose population had almost tripled since 1850; it would get two new seats.)

Perhaps even more alarming as a barometer of the South’s long-term prospects lay farther west, in the federal territories – what the Picayune called “the embryo states, manufactured for new political power within the Senate, of which there are now seven, Nebraska, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Dakota and Nevada.... They lie up in that Western region, beyond and about



Kansas, where free soil states are planted in hot haste by emigration societies, and U.S. Senators manufactured out of the roughest material, to vote down the oldest and most populous commonwealths." Among them, the paper noted, all but perhaps New Mexico were "certain to be free-soil or rather Abolition States."

True, the population of slaves was still increasing steadily, with each new infant representing another three-fifths of a Southerner for electoral purposes. (For white electoral purposes, of course, since very few people in 1860 anticipated that any of these black Americans would ever cast a ballot on his own behalf.) Yet even here, there were signs of Southern power eroding. The Philadelphia Inquirer noted that slaves now formed a smaller portion of the total population than at any point in history – just 12.5 percent. (The New York Herald did find at least one source of comfort for the South: the paper's statistician declared it "very certain" that the nation's slave population would reach 50 million by the year 1925.)

After official Census figures were released in early April – a week before the attack on Fort Sumter – one Southern editor even scrutinized the data for signs of abolitionist treachery. Looking at the growth of free black population in the Northern states, he claimed to find evidence of the "immense losses which the South has sustained" from the nefarious activities of the Underground Railroad.

By squinting at the numbers from a slightly different angle, however, some Southerners found reason to hope. In late April 1861, the Picayune reexamined its data and noticed that with Virginia joining the rebellion, the new Confederacy's white population would total almost 4 million. This figure, it noted, was "larger by 700,000 than that with which the thirteen colonies went into revolution, in 1775, against the might of the British Empire; and larger by half a million than the population of the thirteen States when the constitution of the United States was made and accepted." It was larger, too, than the populations of such European countries as Portugal, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden.

In other words, while the Census figures seemed to prophesy that the South was doomed within the Union – but that without it, slaveholders could fight and win a revolution and then hold their own as an independent nation. Moreover, the demographic imbalances accelerated with each new slave state that seceded. This tipping effect made it less and less likely that the Upper South slave states would remain.

And so, on the eve of the war's first shots, Southern slaveholders felt that they were escaping one of the worst fates that a human being might suffer: that of becoming a politically oppressed



minority. The living examples of just such a fate – reproachful and terrifying – could be seen all around them, in the quarters and the cotton fields.

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*Sources: New York Herald, Sept. 6 and 13 and Nov. 22, 1860; Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 9 and April 2, 1861; Milwaukee Evening Patriot, Jan. 11, 1861; New York Times, April 5, 1860; Daily Picayune (New Orleans), March 21 and April 28, 1861; New Orleans Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1860; Baltimore Sun, March 28, 1861.*

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### SCREAM OF THE PANTHER



This story was told me by E. Clayton Gooden, a former resident of Monroe County, KY and author of the book "A Fork in the Road", Pueblo Publishing Co, Tucson AZ, © 1972. Clayton is a wonderful story teller and one of his favorite stories was the "Scream of the Panther" which took place in Monroe Co.

This event took place in early April, many, many years ago. A girl named Elizabeth went down to the springhouse; an excellent place to wash clothes. She and other neighbors would gather there with their laundry piled in hickory cane baskets and would beat the clothes with broad, flat wooden paddles. On this Monday morning – Monday's were always wash day – Elizabeth got to the springhouse early. She sat the heavy basket down and noticed panther tracks fresh in the soft bank of the creek. The cat had stopped there for a drink of water then hopped across the narrow stream. Elizabeth didn't think any more of it until that night when she told John about seeing the panther's tracks. John mumbled something like panthers getting scarce in this area and that he likely had just been passing through.

On Tuesday, the village women were busy churning, making butter, mending clothes and cutting poke for dinner. A normal day. But higher up in the bluffs, four panther kittens whined in a cave close to the river. They were hungry. The mother panther looked gaunt and hungry; the food supply was low and she had to feed her



kittens and then herself. Meanwhile, at the Clancy Drennon place, while the women were now involved in ironing clothes or making candles, the younger children, too young to work, were playing with Drane and Roger and watching over three month old Susannah while their mother made soap. Now the Drennon place stood out from the edge of a large strand of timber, and on the other side a large field of broomsage over four feet high. The children loved playing hide and seek in that broomsage.

The panther is a nocturnal hunter but the need for food overpowered her. So she hunted most of the day and found nothing. She had missed the raccoon. The children placed Susannah on a pallet near the edge of the timber; they could see her if she crawled away. Lambs nearby bleated for their mothers and it was that bleating that the panther heard. The children became engrossed in their game and Susannah crawled off her pallet into the timber. Roger was the first to hear a growl and ran over just in time to see the big animal with the baby in her mouth. He screamed "the panther's got Susie" and all the children started screaming. One ran to get help from Pa – he rang a bell which was the signal that someone needed help. Soon the family and nearby neighbors ran to Roger's location and the boy stammered out what had happened. They found Drucilla, another lady, sobbing; she had tried to shoot the panther but she had forgotten the powder home. Men ran for their rifles and called their dogs. Joseph Gist led the search to find the cat and Susannah. They hunted for hours and finally had to give up.

The entire area was in mourning for the lost baby. Drucilla was close to a mental breakdown. Most of the time she just sat and stared ahead blindly. Then, one day, she jumped up from the rocking chair, ran to the rail fence, gripping the rails until her knuckles were white. She let out a blood curdling scream, a wail that sent shivers down the spine. And, somewhere in the timber, the panther answered back. She then retired to her bed where she spent many of her days. John was worried also that the cat had not been killed; if a black cat brought bad luck, what would a black panther bring?

Life continued and the Drennon family it was said had to fight off an Indian attack there along Mill Creek. John buried all four Indians that he had killed; the Drennon family was a private sort of family, they never asked for help. Indian tales were told of the man who befriended a panther and then became a panther himself. And the rumors grew around Mill Creek that a panther had taken on a human form and that the community was cursed. This is why, according to legend that a panther can scream like a man.



**RECENT SPEAKERS TO THE SOCIETY**



**Charles A. Goodman III, Glasgow lawyer, discussed the holdings of the County Clerk's Office and spoke also of the Goodman family in Barren and Monroe County. An excellent speaker, Mr. Goodman was well received.**



**Lt. Col. Gary Rich, Field Operations Bureau, Bowling Green Police Department, presented an great look at "Train Robberies For Fun and Profit .. Or, A Hard Way To Make A Living". He told of some famous railroad robberies over the years.**



**Major Bobby Travis (Ret.) spoke to the Society about the Barren County-Glasgow Military Wall of Honor at the Beulah Nunn Park on the Glasgow square.**

**Morgan's Last Mount From Barren County**

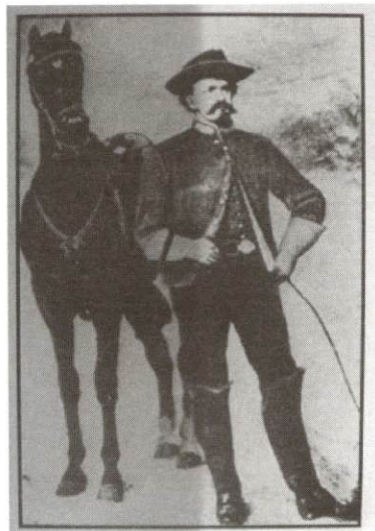
From the late Vivian Rousseau's book, *Background of a Bank*.

"It has been well over a century [at date of writing] since that tragic night in 1864 when General John Hunt Morgan was killed while escaping from a flower garden in Greenville, Tenn. His bullet-riddled body was slung across his horse and paraded all around that little town by the jubilant Union troop that had sneaked in and caught the Thunderbolt's small force by surprise and off guard.

"East Tennessee history related that his horse was shipped by train in Glasgow, Ky. The name of the person to whom the horse was shipped was not given and all efforts in later years to discover the recipient of that horse have been in vain. No railway receipts or records could be found. "The many Morgan history buffs in Barren County would like to know who furnished Morgan with his mount. It was evidently known by some of his men that the horse was to be returned home when no longer needed.

"This was not Morgan's famous "Black Bess", that was lost in southern Kentucky while he was crossing a flood-swollen stream with the enemy hot on his heels. There was no time to look for Black Bess with the lives of his men at stake.

"Morgan had many Barren County men among his Raiders and many ardent supporters, particularly all over the northern half of the county."



General John Hunt Morgan and his favorite horse, Black Bess



**Gorin Genealogical Publishing – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY  
42141-3409 – [sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com)**

**Barren Co KY Death Certificates for the Year 1911.** The first year that KY issued death certificates, these are photostatic copies from the originals taken from the microfilm. 151 certificates including African-Americans. Shows name, gender, race, birth date, occupation (if applicable), place of birth, parents' names and their place of birth, death date, cause of death, physician's name and location, informant and on most, undertaker and place of burial. 158 pages including full-name index. \$28.00.

**Monroe County KY Families, Surnames L through Q.** A compilation of family names from the late Moena Sadler's files. Taken from life-long research, information is from census records, marriages, cemeteries, etc. This is a list in surname order, of all the individuals she had in her files. Entries show the names in alphabetical order, dates of birth when known, their spouse's name and date of marriage if known. No death dates are shown. Thousands of entries dating from the mid 1700s- 1980s of Monroe County people. Not all information is available on each person shown. Maiden names of women shown when found. 101 pages with full-name index. \$18.00. E-file price \$10.00.

#### **GRANDPA WAS A DRUGGIST AT AN APOTHECARY**

An apothecary of the older years bore little resemblance to our modern day pharmacy full of greeting cards, household supplies, and cosmetics. Druggists at that time were so close to being physicians that it was sometimes difficult to tell them apart. The druggist prescribed medicines, but also made house calls and tended the sick. Using blisters and poultices, he did all within his power to ease the suffering of his customers. Sometimes he brought with him his supply of medicines and mixed them at the pioneer's home. And the medicines – well, they were not exactly what is stocked in the pharmacy today. It seemed to be the rule of thumb that the worse the medicine tasted, the better it worked. When a customer came to the apothecary, they did not bring a prescription from their doctor. They simply told the druggist what they thought was wrong or what hurt, and he would prepare a medication to hopefully help them.

It must also be remembered that in this early time frame, anyone who wanted to set up an apothecary or be called a physician could. There was no such thing as licensing until many years later. Most physicians and druggists had apprenticed to another physician or druggist much like the early lawyers "read law" under another practicing lawyer and then put out his shingle.



Most of the early medicines were simply blends of herbs and medicines that had found their way over from the old country. This was a time of rampant advertising by the druggist of many different "home-brew" combinations promising to cure everything from baldness to hot flashes! Most druggists found their own ingredients in the pioneer days of Kentucky and other states. He would go into the woods looking for specific herbs and plants with which to mix together.

The apothecary got its liquid goods also from the druggist or a wholesaler. They were sent in large pots wrapped in burlap. These were stored on his shelves until called for. When a certain medication was needed, he pulled down all the various jars or boxes from the shelf and mixed them on the spot. The bottles used for many liquid medicines had a wooden cork and were sealed with regular sealing wax to keep them hopefully fresh. In the larger communities, a wider variety of drugs were available consisting of liniments, purgatives, emetics and the ever-popular blood thinners.

Later on, druggists were required to register annually with the County Clerk and pay a fee for their license. These lists can still be found in some of the counties. The apothecary, like the general store, was a favorite gathering place for the locals. A special tribute should be paid to the old-time druggist; he didn't always get it right, but his valuable contributions to the health of the community made him near the top of the list as one of the most valuable occupations.

What were some of the herbs used by those early doctors and pioneers?

Sassafras, catnip, horehound and pennyroyal were all brewed into teas and used for coughs and colds.

The leaves and twigs of red cedar were boiled and inhaled for bronchitis.

Bloodroot, golden seal, wild ginger and jack-in-the-pulpit were used in a variety of ways.

White pine pitch was used for wounds and sores.

Hemlock bark which had been pulverized into a powder was used to slow down the flow of blood from a cut.

Tannin from the bark of hemlock was used for burns.

Cooked pine needles were used for toothache.

Oil from the rhododendron plant was used for rheumatism.

Plants such as boiled poke root which, when boiled and put into a tub was used for itch or scabies.



Hickory bark boiled with white pine needles and with sugar added to make it more palatable was the normal cough medicine.

Jewel weeds were rubbed on poison ivy for relief.  
Natural aspirin came from the inner bark of the willow tree.

Shingles were cured by wringing the head from a coal-black chicken in the dead of the night , and rubbing the blood on the blisters.

Black chickens were also used to bring out chickenpox particularly if you go out to the chicken coop after the sun goes down and let one fly over you.

A tea made from mixing hot water and corn silk was said to cure children of wetting the bed.

A large red onion tied on the bed post was supposed to keep the sleeper from catching colds.

Sore throats were cured by tying a dirty sock around one's neck.

Nosebleeds were stopped by pressing an iron key on the back on ones neck.

Sties were cured by going to a fork in the road, picking which fork to take and as you walked along repeat "Sty, sty, leave my eye, catch the next one passes by."

### ***WARRANTY DEED – FOSTER TO BUTTON***

(Pre-printed form with information hand written in).

"THIS DEED, between Wm H. FOSTER and wife George A. Foster at Barren County, KY of the first part, and M. D. BUTTON at same County and State of the second part

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the Sum of thirty dollars in hand paid, and, in consideration at the further fact that said M. D. Button assumed and agrees to pay off all indebtedness on said place the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell, grant and convey to the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, the following described property, viz: A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Barren County, Ky, on Skeggs Creek and being the Same conveyed to said Foster & Button by Geo P. WADE & wife by deed recorded in Book No. 19, pg 479, being a one half interest (undivided) therein and \_\_\_ bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a red oak and with original corner with Sam'l PEDEN's, running thence a new line S81E230 poles

to a black oak and black walnut; thence S26 poles to a poplar and hickory corner; thence with the original line S62W147 poles to 2 poplars N20W47 poles to a white oak S76W60 poles to a stone S77 1/2W105 poles to a white oak N&W 12 poles to the beginning containing 13 acres. Said George Ann Foster unites herein and waives all right to dower and with her husband waives all right to homestead or homestead [sic] explain[ed] therein.

To have and to hold the same, with all appurtenances thereon, to the second party his heirs and assigns forever, with covenant of "General Warranty." In Testimony Whereof, witness our signatures, this 13th day of August 1888. /s/ W. H. Foster, G. A. Foster."

#### UNRECORDED DEEDS

For one reason or another there are many deeds in Barren County that were never recorded. Some might have been pulled, some accidentally not recorded, some possibly were referred to the Circuit Court. They cover the standard deed, illegitimate children, family feuds and much more. Spelling and punctuation as written by the clerk.

Barren County, KY August 9<sup>th</sup> 1853. To the honorable Judge of the Barren County Court Sgt. Dear Sir: We the undersigned present to your honour for your consideration the condition of Samuel Minick's family sd Minick left his wife and six or seven children some time last winter and he caryed another man's wife with him. His wife is afflicted so as to be unable to work for a support. She has 3 or 4 children In the minor age and not able to support themselves and they have nothing to support on, or but very little, only what they beg in the neighborhood. They have no house to shelter in only as they are permitted to occupy out or waist houses. We further state that from the best information that we can gather the children seriously suffer for boath food and Rament and that they keep a bed house. Suffer it to say that they gretly anoy this neighborhood. And as that wisdom and prudence of our Lawmakers has enable(d) them to enact Laws for the benefit of such unfortunate children we humbly petition your honor to take some measure for there benefit thanks save them bound to men that will raise them in credit and to labor for a support. /s/ by the following Subscribers: K D Dossey, Benjamin Payne, S T Lee, Joshua Wisdom, Isaac B Lee, H Hunt, George Thomas....."

\*\*

William Sellers to H P Gill, 28 Jan 1890. \$133.00 sold to Gill of the Town of Glasgow the exclusive right to manufacture sell and dispose of a certain patent head raise bed springs patented July 4<sup>th</sup> 1882 by



Ernest F Meier of Belvidier, Ill. Patent described as certain new and useful improvement in Head Section for beds and numbered 20405 in the County of Barren. I purchased from John E Webb, attorney in fact for Meir. Also sell the Benches Wheels & Tool necessary for manufacture of springs to the amount of \$8.00, contained at my place of business in Glasgow.

\*\*

Verification of Marriage for Bounty Land. "Smithville, Dec. 18, 1852. To the Clerk or recorder of Marriages at Barren County, Kentucky. Sirs: Although I am a stranger I am forced in behalf of a Desolate Widow of a Soldier for the purpose of obtaining a Bounty of Land to which She is entitled from the General Government. To ask of you a Certified Copy of the Marriage of Nathaniel Edwards to Martha Ruckman. She states to the best of her Recollection that her Marriage took Place about or between the years of 1810 & 15. By attending to this You will confer a farm upon her. And Direct to Smithville P.O. Lawrence County, Ark., to me. I have written 1 letter before for the same purpose but have had no answer whether My Sister was wrongly Directed or not I cannot say. P.S. Forward a Certified Copy if it appears upon your Records and the amount of feeds for & I will send you by Return Mail if possible the money. Yours truly, N. C. Steadman.

N.B. If the county lines and counties have been changed PS [please] forward this to the office that contains the Records of what was then called Barren County. So that I may have the same attended to us from the circumstances that the widow is now placed under her Rights cannot well be attained with the Record. And if you should have Similar Business in our County that I can Reciprocate the same with You. Your early attention to this matter is for her earnestly solicited. Yours &c. N. C. S., Smithville, Lawrence County, Arkansas.

[Barren County marriages: Edwards, Nathan to Patsy Ruckman. Bond taken 2 March 1808; sureties: William Baker. Married 19 March 1808 by Ralph Petty.]

\*\*

Whereas difficulties of a serious character have arisen between myself and my wife Elizabeth Pedigo, and whereas there [is] no prospect or probability of a reconciliation taking place, and whereas, the said Elizabeth has instituted a suit in the Barren Circuit for a divorce and alimony and whereas myself and the said Elizabeth have agreed to separate finally and forever. Now for the purpose of doing Justice to my said wife and enabling her to live in the world as comfortably as possible I bind myself to pay unto my said wife and



for her use and benefit the following sums, towit the sum of four hundred and ten dollars (\$410) with interest therein at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of December 1841 until the 9<sup>th</sup> day of January 1845. And also the sum of Ninety (\$90) dollars for property said Pedigo reced [received] when he married the said Elizabeth – and also the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for her trouble in prosecuting her said suit – all of which sums are to be held by the said Edmund Payne for the use and benefit of said Elizabeth to be paid by said trustee to the said Elizabeth as she may need or demand the same for her comfort, support and sustenance through life – and I also bind myself to pay the fees of the counsel of said Elizabeth for prosecuting said suit – and all costs which has or may decree in consequence of said suit. Now in consideration of all the above the said Edmund Payne trustee as aforesaid, binds himself that said suit of said Elizabeth ford a divorce and alimony shall be dismissed and never any farther prosecuted, and that said Elizabeth shall never prosecute any other suit or set up any other claim in law or otherwise for any other or further portion of the estate of said William Pedigo, in the way of Dower or otherwise but that she shall take the use of the above named amounts in full satisfaction of all claims which she may now or hereafter have against the said Pedigo or his estate as the wife of said Pedigo. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 1845. /s/ William (X) Pedigo, Edmund Payne. Witnessed by Jas Cummins, Joseph Read, John F Turner and William (X) Hay.

\*\*

Lou Wolfe & her husband William Wolfe of Falls County, Tex. to J. D. Butler, guardian of the minor Allie U. Allen of same. 7 Nov 1902. John Allen constituted Attorney in Fact for adjusting their Interest in the estate of William Allen deceased. Involves a tract of land in Barren County near the cross roads of the Glasgow and Bowling Green Road and the Stovall Road. /s/ Lou & W H Wolfe, D B Button, Guardian for Allie V. Allen.

\*\*

William Garnett, Commissioner and John Lock Sr, 26 June 1846. Suit in Chancery where John Lock Sr was complainant and David Lock & children and heirs of Jacob Lock decd were plaintiffs.

\*\*

William C. Whitsett & Elizabeth L, his wife to C A Snoddy & J P Edmunds, 1 Feb 1841. \$106.66 for a part of Lot No 31 in Glasgow adjoining the public square and bounded at the corner of S M Bagby's house on Main Street now occupied as a store by Gorin & Rogers,



**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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

Regular Membership	\$12.00
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Life, under age 70	\$150.00
Life, over age 70	\$100.00

Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

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**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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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Page 61</b>	<b>On The Cover – Hall Place</b>
<b>Page 65</b>	<b>U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918</b>
<b>Page 66</b>	<b>Barren County Tax List 1866</b>
<b>Page 70</b>	<b>Co. C, 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Conclusion</b>
<b>Page 72</b>	<b>Old Forts and Settlements in Kentucky, Part 2</b>
<b>Page 75</b>	<b>Children’s Guardian?</b>
<b>Page 75</b>	<b>Thomas Wade’s Estate</b>
<b>Page 77</b>	<b>The Census of Doom</b>
<b>Page 80</b>	<b>Scream of the Panther</b>
<b>Page 82</b>	<b>Recent Speakers to the Society</b>
	<b>Charles A. Goodman III</b>
	<b>Lt. Col. Gary Rich</b>
	<b>Major Bobby Travis (Ret.)</b>
<b>Page 83</b>	<b>Morgan’s Last Mount from Barren County</b>
<b>Page 84</b>	<b>Grandpa was a Druggist at an Apothecary</b>
<b>Page 86</b>	<b>Warranty Deed – Foster to Button</b>
<b>Page 87</b>	<b>Unrecorded Deeds</b>
<b>Page 90</b>	<b>Tip</b>
	<b>Books for Sale by the Society</b>
	<b>Membership Application</b>