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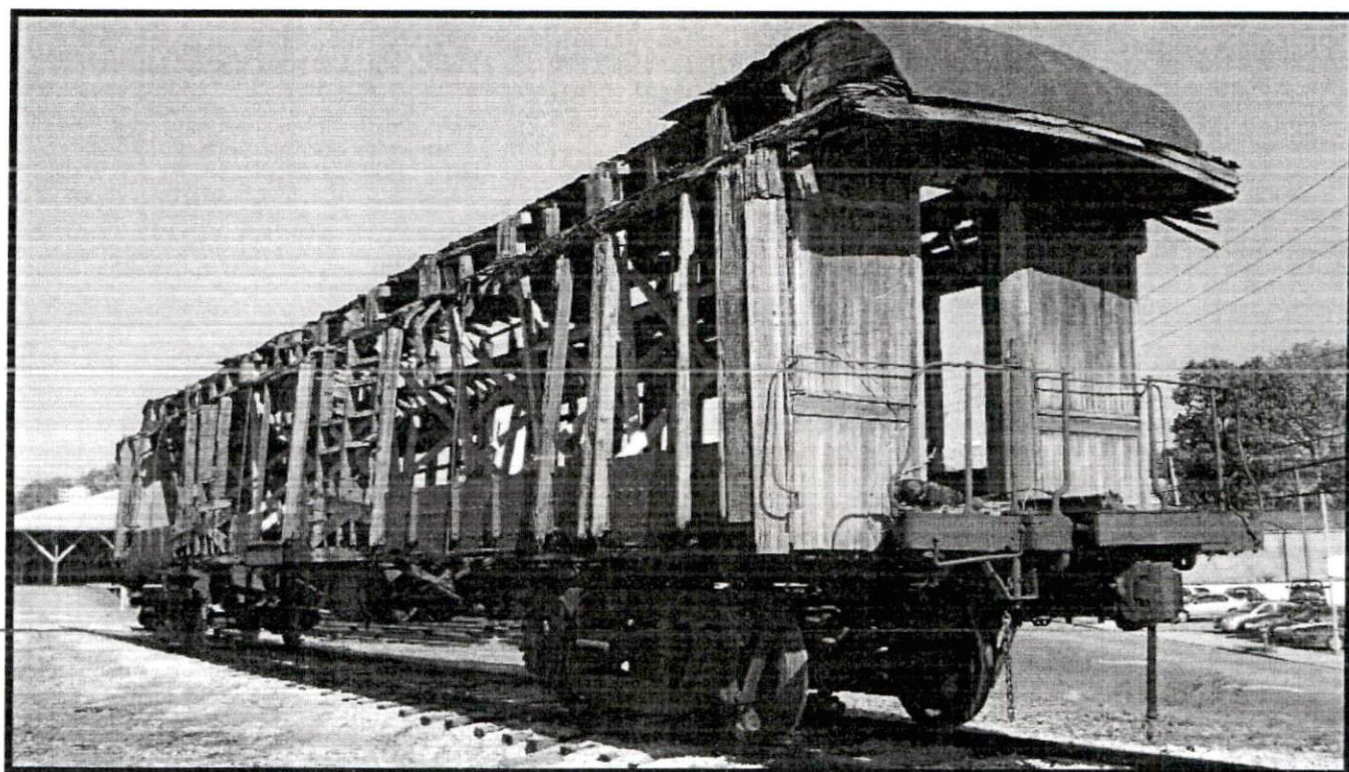
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TRACES



L & N Railway Car No. 109

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**THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,
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ON THE COVER – L & N RAILWAY CAR 109

The following article is courtesy Lisa Simpson Strange, Glasgow Daily Times, Friday, 15 July, 2011.

On the Rail to Renewal - Historic train car will be added to museum

GLASGOW — Motorists traveling along West Main Street during the last few months may have noticed the skeletonized remains of an old railroad car sitting at the end of the tracks in the yard of the train depot.

The car was pulled out, partially dismantled, and shored up with interior bracing beams in the spring in preparation of it being moved to the Historic Railpark Train Museum and L&N Depot in Bowling Green where it will be put on display once it has been completely renovated.

The railroad car was originally scheduled to be relocated in mid-May, but an equipment issue delayed the move, according to Sharon Tabor with the railpark.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad No. 109 passenger and freight car has a long and unique history. Known as a "Jim Crow" car, it first began service in Glasgow more than 100 years ago.

According to Robert Lessenberry, president of the Glasgow Railway Company Inc., the coach along with an engine was purchased in the spring of 1909.

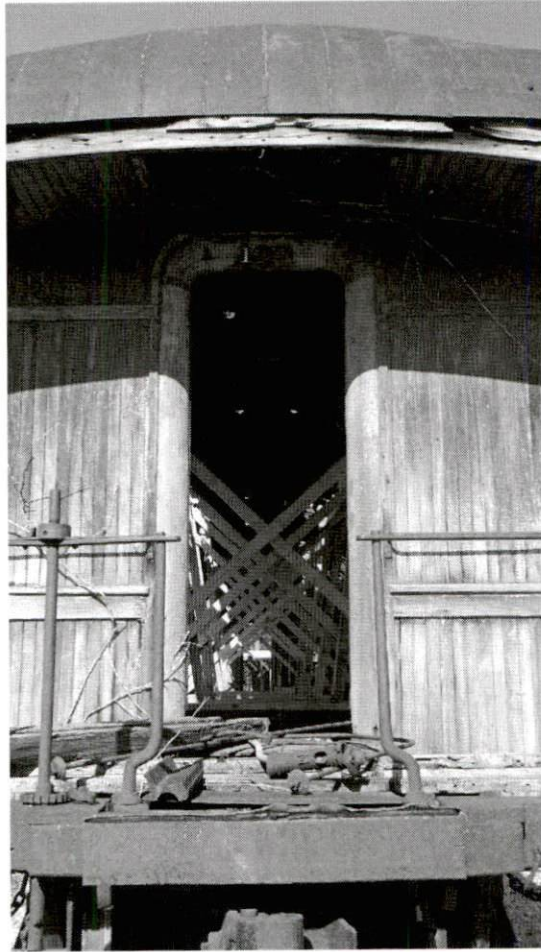
"In the minutes of the corporation, a committee was asked to see if they could locate a coach and they reported at the next meeting that they had found two of these coaches. ... I'm surmising that the need for one coach was sufficient, so they were authorized to buy the one coach," he said.

The rail car carried segregated passengers on each end of the coach and had a compartment in the center that separated the two areas. "It had one end for blacks and one end for whites and the center section was for freight," Robert Lessenberry explained. "They brought the mail in on the train in the early days."

The train traveled the 10 miles from Glasgow to Park City (originally known as Glasgow Junction until the 1940s) and back again twice a day, six days a week, through a contract with L&N Railroad.

Passenger service on the line ended in 1955 because of financial concerns. It had been mandated by the Interstate Commerce Commission that as long as the railroad was licensed to have passenger service it had to run the train according to a set schedule including the two runs on Saturday. After World War II, the only traffic that was handled on Saturdays was a carload of cattle from the stockyard.

Eventually, even the cattle began to be trucked instead of being shipped by rail and as a result, there was no freight or passengers going out on Saturday.



"But we were still required to have the train twice a day on Saturday and that was almost the demise of the train operation in those days because of no revenue," Robert Lessenberry said. "Fortunately in 1955, passenger service was terminated, schedules were changed and we had no trains on Saturday, which was a benefit."

To commemorate the last day of passenger service, the company gave rides to anyone who wanted to make the trip for the last time. "We invited everybody in town who wanted to ride the train to Park City and back to do so as our guests free of charge. That was probably about 100 people," Robert Lessenberry said.

After that last run in 1955, a representative of a local civic club asked the company's board if they could have the coach to be used as the recreation office in Gorin Park and the members said yes, but it was discovered that it would have cost too much money to have the car moved across town and the idea was abandoned.

"We agreed to that and then another three months or so at another meeting there was discussion about what had happened to the effort to move the coach and it was reported that they had gotten only one bid to move the coach and it was \$10,000 and the civic club just threw up their hands and said that's entirely too much and they gave up," Robert Lessenberry said.

And so the car remained at the depot yard and began its slow decline. through the years into ruin.

"The coach was parked and, as the years evolved after that, the hobos of the community and surrounds literally demolished the coach. They were spending the winters in there tearing out boards, building fires in the two little stoves that were at each end of the coach," Robert Lessenberry said.

Originally the passenger car was quite something to see, according to Lessenberry and two of his sons, Leigh and Robert Howard Lessenberry. The coach had brass fittings throughout the car and burgundy and gold velvet upholstery on the tufted seats with brass emblems in the seat frames. There were brass door plates and brass door knobs engraved with the L&N logo. Brass lights and brass spittoons were found throughout the coach as well. Two pot-bellied stoves were located at the ends of the car to keep passengers warm.

"It was an elaborate relic for its time," Robert Lessenberry said. But most of those furnishings and fittings were stolen and lost over time and eventually the coach ended up in its current condition. Even so, the ruined rail car was very significant.

In 2008, the Lessenberrys were approached by the Historic Railway Park in Bowling Green and the Friends of L&N about acquiring the dilapidated rail car to refurbish it to its original glory and add it to the cars already on display at the museum.

"We received a letter from the L&N people about Coach No. 109. They determined the car was constructed in 1882, making it one of the oldest rail cars in existence and the only surviving L&N 'Jim Crow' car of its kind," said Leigh Lessenberry. "Being the only rail coach of its kind still in existence anywhere in the South and/or Midwest, its true value is unknown and the actual worth of this car is currently under review," he read from the letter.

It will take approximately two years and several hundred thousand dollars to refurbish the one-of-a-kind coach. "These guys are so meticulous they've been researching the type of wainscoting that it had on the interior and the kind of fabric, everything down to the nth detail. They were thrilled that we got some of the seats out and a pot-bellied stove out of one end and several of the seat frames so they can take those and make ones to match," Leigh Lessenberry said. The Lessenberrys are uncertain exactly when the coach will be moved now. "We think they are going to remove the actual carriage from the trolleys and move it in pieces. They'll have to do that and that will take a while. It will take two lowboys and a crane," said Leigh Lessenberry.

The family said they are happy that the old coach will be rescued by the museum and kept from disappearing into oblivion. "It had just about gotten to the point of no return," Robert Lessenberry said.

A Memory of Car #109

The Editor received the following letter from Marjorie Merideth, P. O. Box 44, Park City, KY 42160.

Dear Mrs. Gorin,

In reference to your article about the "old 109" From Glasgow to Park City, I would like to share a very precious memory.

In 1947, on March 31st, my sweetheart, Robert, and I took the "109" from Park City to Glasgow to take our blood tests to get married. Then on April 5, 1947, we took the train back to Glasgow for our actual ceremony. We were married in Judge Redford's office with my mother and Robert's father as witnesses.

After having lunch in town, my new husband bought me a long-stemmed red rose for \$1.00 at Metcalf's Florist across from the post office. We then made our way back to Park City on the train.

This was soon after WWII ended. Robert served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in the south Pacific and I had just gotten a job at Mammoth Cave National Park. He enjoyed a long career with the park service himself, and I had my career in the food service industry. We raised two sons and a daughter and were married over 61 years when Robert passed away. So you might say we got our start together on the "old 109!"

Genealogy of the Hall Family

Contributed by W. Samuel Terry IV. Note please that this is a longer article that is usually run in a single issue, but I do not want to break it apart.

Written by Joseph U. Hall, Sr., 1898, with footnotes

Note: In 1942 J. Underwood Hall, Jr., M.D., compiled a history of the Hall family for his son, Marshall Spencer Hall of San Jose, California. It included a history of the Hall family written by Joseph Underwood Hall, Sr., in 1898 just months before his death. In an introductory letter to Marshall Spencer Hall, his father notes several family heirlooms that he intends to pass on to his son and mentions other bits of family history. The article below is most of the 1898 writing and is presented here as it appears in a typewritten version of the original document. Footnotes have been added where appropriate items of information have been ascertained; they are not the work of the original writer, but are presented as further documentation, clarification or expansion of the historical facts contained in the original document.

John Hall and Grizelle Coffee

Judge John Hall (born February 2, 1749 – died September 25, 1809) was born in Scotland, where he resided until his majority. Married there Miss Grizelle Coffee (born June 10, 1752 – died June 22, 1807)¹. Soon after marriage, they emigrated to the United States of America, settling on arrival in Washington County, State of Pennsylvania, remaining there a few years.² From thence he removed to Barren County, State of Kentucky and located three miles north of Glasgow, the county seat of Barren.³

¹ The birth and death dates of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Coffee Hall must have been added to the text of the original document because the writer notes in one instance that John Hall died between fifty and sixty years of age; in another instance the writer states that he does not know whether John or Grizelle died first.

² National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records that John Hall's name is found on the Muster Rolls of Captain Andrew Swearingen's Company of the Third Battalion of the Washington County, (Pennsylvania) Militia. According to a note by Rubye Gardner Pedigo, a descendant, attached to the document, John Hall received a land grant for his service in the American Revolution. The grant was for 1333 ½ acres of land and was signed by Isaac Shelby, Kentucky's first governor.

³ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* states that Judge John Hall lived on Beaver Creek near the Elk Hole, 2 ½ miles from Glasgow. He further states that in 1798 Hall's family and three others were the only one residing in the limits of Barren County.

At this period, that portion of the state was very sparsely settled, comparatively a wilderness, heavily timbered and abounding with game in the greatest abundance. Viz: deer, antelope, elk, bear, panther, wild cat, mink, beaver, coon muskrat, weazel, otter, opossum, rabbit, gray fox, squirrel, ground hog, wild geese, duck, quail, wild pigeon, and every variety of song birds.

As a dwelling abode for himself and family, he built a house on the salubrious waters of Beaver Creek. The house was built of logs sawed with a whipsaw by hand in the absence of saw mills at that early date. The logs were dove-tailed on the ground before putting them into the walls of the house. Every nail used in the house was wrought at the blacksmith's forge. The shingles for the roof were rived and smoothed with a drawing knife, and thus prepared they were confined to the roof by boring holes with a gimlet and using wooden pegs. For the convenience of making a cellar, he built the house on a steep hillside to save the expense of excavating, building a stone wall on the lower side. This house had a rather unique appearance and at that time was one of the finest in that portion of the state.⁴ He was a natural mechanic, capable of doing all of his cabinet and carpenter work. He cleared and improved a farm and he and his wife occupied it during their natural lives and died and were buried there.

Judge Hall had received a good practical education, his specialty being mathematics. He taught school, held the office of State Surveyor and in latter years was Judge of the Quarter Session Court of Barren County, Kentucky, an office which he held until his death. He was not a very old man when he died, between fifty and sixty.

As regards his habits, he was strictly temperate, and whether he ever embraced any particular creed of religion, I do not know.⁵ During the many years that he held the office of State Surveyor, he had many opportunities locating government lands, and he improved these opportunities, locating and pre-empting many choice sections of land throughout the state, chiefly in Barren County. These he disposed of by dividing them among his children as they arrived at their majority.⁶

He was an eccentric man. One of his whims was the reservation of one room in his house upstairs that no one was every permitted to enter by himself. He would return at his leisure intervals and employ himself as was supposed at some mechanical work for hours at a time. It was the surmise of his family and friends that he was making a perpetual motion machine or his coffin. After his death the room was opened and examined. There was nothing to indicate with what he had employed the time he spent alone in the room.⁷

By his marriage with Miss Grizelle Coffee the issue was seven children, four sons and three daughters, viz: Jane Hall, Michael Washington Hall, James Hall, John Coffee Hall, Edmond Hall, Fanny Hall and Penelope Hall.

⁴ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* notes "he built on the bank of the creek a large, fine, hewn log house, with neat stone chimneys. It was commodious, and for years remarkable for its beautiful finish. It was destroyed by fire, years after his death, after it had passed into the hands of strangers."

⁵ Some sources indicate that the Hall family was affiliated with the Baptist denomination, though the author of this document never mentions religion.

⁶ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* notes that John Hall was one of a few early settlers who wore short breeches with silver knee buckles and shoe buckles.

⁷ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* mentions another eccentricity of John Hall. "...he had a daughter who died single placed in a coffin and put upon a ledge of rocks in a cave, where she remained for years without interment, until his death." Editor's note: this was likely daughter Penelope Hall.

They lived to see all of their children married and settled except Penelope who died young.⁸ The others he settled comfortably on the land that he donated to each of them out of the great abundance of his accumulation of landed property. I do not know whether he or his wife died first, or what was the nature of the disease that caused their deaths.

Michael Washington Hall

Michael Washington Hall was the eldest son of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall (nee Grizelle Coffee), was born the twenty-fifth day of July, A.D. 1780, in the county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania. At a very early period in the history of his life, his parents moved to Barren County, Kentucky where they made a settlement three miles north of Glasgow, the county seat of Barren County.

He received the best education that the facilities of this new country afforded. He especially excelled in mathematics and penmanship. After the completion of his education, he taught school and took a limited course in the study of law, held office of County Surveyor, and after the death of his father, succeeded him to the judgeship of the Court of Quarter Session, a position that he held until his death. He was elected to the State Legislature for two or three terms and at one time was elected speaker of the Assembly.⁹

On the 4th day of February A.D. 1804, he was married to Fanny Stockton¹⁰ of Barren County, Kentucky. After his marriage, he settled on a section of land adjoining his father's, three miles north of Glasgow, on Beaver Creek, a stream large enough to offer many mill sites. By dint of perseverance and energy he opened up a large farm and made himself a desirable home, where he resided until his death.

By his marriage, first marriage, with Fanny Stockton, it was awarded with four children, two boys and two girls, viz: Robert Stockton Hall, Clarinda Hall, Fanny B. Hall, William Warner¹¹ Hall.

His first wife, Miss Fanny Blakey Stockton, daughter of Robert and Catherine Stockton, was born in the County of Henry, State of Virginia, on the 15th day of June A.D. 1787 and died February 1st, 1816.¹²

⁸ The Hall Cemetery on Old Munfordville Road in Barren County contains a marker for Penelope Hall, b. 28 November 1786, d. 13 April 1801.

⁹ The author makes no mention of Michael W. Hall's religious affiliation (or any notation of religion at all), but the history of Glasgow Baptist Church notes that Michael W. Hall, William Warder, Richard Garnett and others moved their membership from Mt. Tabor Baptist Church to become charter members of Glasgow Baptist Church in February 1818. Michael W. Hall also served as Clerk of the Liberty Baptist Association.

¹⁰ Fanny Blakey Stockton was the daughter of Rev. Robert and Catharine Blakey Stockton. C.C. Simmons' *Historical Trip through Barren County, Kentucky* notes that Robert Stockton, b. 1743, was from Albemarle County, Virginia. He was a hatter and had a moderate English education. Born to Presbyterian parents, he began studying and chose to affiliate with the Baptist Church in Henry County, Virginia. He was a Captain in the army of the King of England and immediately after his baptism resigned his captaincy saying "I have found another King and have enlisted in his services." During the Revolution he ministered to soldiers on the Continental line and was taken prisoner during the Battle of Brandywine and held two years. He married Catharine Blakey, with whom he eloped when she was 14. During his imprisonment she supported their family and paid off all his debts. He removed to Metcalfe County (then part of Barren County) in 1799.

¹¹ In this instance the author gives the middle name as "Warner" but later in the document he gives the name "Warden" while it may be that the actual name was "Warder."

¹² Fanny Blakey Stockton Hall is buried in the Hall Cemetery on Perkins Road in Barren County.

Physically M. W. Hall was large and muscular. He was six feet one inch in height, weighed two hundred and fifteen pounds. He had no surplus adipose matter and his physical strength approximated almost to the strength of a giant. He was strictly temperate in his habits, not addicted to the use of tobacco, whiskey or any narcotic. He was socially very popular . . . entertained his friends and visitors in a royal manner. His neighbors and the laity generally looked upon him as a kind of Apostle, as he was always ready to respond to all of their wants, whether real or imaginary. And as an arbiter, he settled for them many feuds and disagreements.

The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, complicated with Septicemia. He returned home from Frankfort, where he had been in attendance upon the Legislature during the Session. When he arrived at home he was laboring under an attack of pneumonia and at that period vivisection was the remedy par excellence for all inflammatory diseases. He bled himself in the arm with a lancet that he had used to open a felon for one of the servant women, on the day that he left home to attend the Legislature three months prior, and it is more than probable that he in the hurry and excitement attendant upon his starting upon his journey, neglected to clean the instrument thoroughly so as to render it aseptic, before bleeding himself, caused blood poisoning to which he succumbed.

To illustrate, I will narrate the symptoms and treatment as I was capable of understanding, after witnessing it at my age, six years. The arm that he bled himself was swollen from hand to shoulder, as tense as the skin would permit, intensely red, and had all the appearance of phlegmonous erysipelas. Whether it suppurated or not I do not know, but the supposition is that it did as the intense inflammation persisted a number of days. He was attended by Doctor George Rogers and Doctor Richard Stockton as consulting physician. The first local application to the arm made and continued a number of days, was a poultice of rotten apples (it being the Spring of the year, the supply was abundant). The apple poultices were renewed and changed very often, as the heat of the arm was intense. The apple poultices failing to ameliorate the condition of the arm or give any relief, counsel was advised and a doctor of celebrity was called from a distance of 30 miles. Upon making an examination of his patient, he decided as a dernier resort to try to virtues of a hot flesh application, and hence ordered that a large chicken be killed and cut open and applied to the arm while the animal heat was still in it. Accordingly the old red rooster was slaughtered and served the occasion with what result the. . . [line missing].



Susannah Wellington Alexander Hall

Judge Michael Washington Hall married his second wife, Susanna Wellington Alexander, the daughter of John and Lucy Alexander,¹³ born in Henry County, State of Virginia, on the 13th day of April A.D. 1792. They were married the 31st day of October A.D. 1816 at the residence of her parents in Cumberland County, Kentucky. As the fruits of this marriage, they were blessed with four children, three sons and one daughter. Viz: John Alexander Hall, James Philip Hall, Mary Jane Hall and Joseph Underwood Hall. She died on the 3rd day of April 1864, at the old homestead where she had resided since marriage, and was buried in the family graveyard there. She was not afflicted with any special disease, succumbed to the general wearing out of the system incident to senility.

¹³ National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records that John Alexander (b. 1741, d. 1830) was a Captain in the Henry County (Virginia) Militia and furnished supplies during the American Revolution. His wife was Lucy Nunn. Like many others, he brought his family to Kentucky to claim a military land grant. The history of this family and their descendants is documented in *The Alexander Family of the Marrowbone Valley* by Joyce Stover.

After the death of her first husband, Michael W. Hall, which occurred March 7, A.D. 1828, she remained a widow a number of years. She married a second husband, Edwin Porter, who lived only a few years after their marriage, several years before her death. Physically, her person was spare and delicate which never varied in weight five pounds during her long exemplary life of 72 years. Mentally, she had a well-balanced, discriminating mind. Her literary education was such as the country schools afforded at that date, what would be denominated a primary education in our public schools.

She was a conscientious and devoted wife, a kind and indulgent mother, and socially, a favorite with the entire community. Without a dissenting voice, was contented with what she possessed, never envying those who were more fortunate than herself, in the accumulation of this world's goods.

One of her most predominant traits was her preeminent domestic qualities. She was economical and prudent in all her dealings, neither extravagant nor parsimonious, to use a homespun phrase, could always "make ends meet."

Miss Jane Hall

Jane Hall, the eldest daughter of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall, married John Dodd of Barren County. They had two sons, Edwin and John. The latter died when a child. Edwin is probably still living. He removed to Texas before the Civil War, his mother accompanying him.¹⁴ She died at the ripe age of 76. She was a remarkable woman. She never attended a school one day in her life, yet she attained fair scholarship, was a great reader, memorizing almost everything that she read. She learned to write a very legible hand after she was sixty years old.

Miss Fanny Hall

Fanny Hall was the second daughter of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall. She married William Harlow. They resided in Barren County. The fruit of their marriage was five sons and five daughters. They both lived to be quite old and there are several of their children still living.¹⁵

Colonel James Hall

Colonel James Hall was the second son of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall.¹⁶ He married Prudence Stockton, daughter of Robert and Catharine Stockton. They had four sons and four daughters as the fruit of their marriage, his wife dying at the birth of their last child. He remained a

¹⁴ A note attached to the history is from Rubye Gardner Pedigo of Glasgow and states that the family "lived on a farm adjoining her father's estate for many years, and then moved to Bonham, Texas. Dodd City was named for them."

¹⁵ The Hall Cemetery on Perkins Road in Barren County contains markers for Fanny Harlow, b. 17 May 1789, d. 22 October 1858; W.D. Harlow, b. 4 February 1784, d. 13 April 1865; Jane E. Harlow, b. 27 August 1810, d. 3 July 1829; and Martha H. Harlow, b. 1 September 1821, d. 1 September 1828.

¹⁶ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* notes that he "was a merchant, a farmer, Captain of a volunteer company raised to assist Gen. Harrison in the Wabash country, after the battle of Tippecanoe, and a member of the Kentucky Legislature. He and his brother, Michael W. Hall, married sisters, daughters of Rev. Robert Stockton." Gorin also states that John Anderson and James Hall built the first brick house in Glasgow on Main Street.

widower a few years and then married as his second wife, Mrs. Peonila Ashby, a widow with four children and they had a second family of children, two sons and a daughter.¹⁷



Col. James Hall and his wife, Prudence Stockton

Major Edmond Hall

Major Edmond Hall was the third son of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall.¹⁸ He married Nancy Birnham¹⁹ of Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. [Blank space] located ten miles north of Bowling Green. They reared three children, two daughters and one son.

John Coffee Hall

John Coffee Hall was the son of Judge John Hall and Grizelle Hall. He married Miss Kitty Stockton, a daughter of Robert and Catherine Stockton.²⁰ The fruit of this marriage was two sons. She died when the last child was born, and he married his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Garnett, daughter of Judge John Garnett, and the fruit of this second marriage was three children, one daughter and two sons.

Robert Stockton Hall

Robert Stockton Hall, the eldest son of Michael Washington Hall and Fanny Hall was born in Barren County, Kentucky at the Hall homestead on the 28th day of March A.D. 1805.

In personal appearance, he was tall, large extremities, six feet one high and weighed 180 pounds, florid complexion, dark eyes and hair, disinclined to physical exertion and was congenitally shortsighted and ungainly in his personal appearance. Mentally, he had a good practical mind but in consequence of his shortsightedness, he never acquired much education, as the adjusting of proper spectacles was not much in vogue at that time. He married Miss Judith Harbor when he was about 30 years of age. He located in Barren County until he had a large family of children. He then removed to State of Illinois, where he accumulated good property. He died at the age of 60 years. His wife prior

¹⁷ The Hall Cemetery on Perkins Road in Barren County has a marker for Benjamin Ashby, b. 12 October 1822, d. 8 November 1848, son of Stephen and Parmela Ashby. Another memorial on this same stone is for Gilbert C. Hall, b. 3 March 1835, d. 15 August 1850, son of James and Parmela Hall.

¹⁸ Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* notes that Edmond Hall was a Lieutenant under the Captainship of his brother James Hall in the War of 1812.

¹⁹ Should be Burnam.

²⁰ Barren County, Kentucky marriage records reveals that John C. Hall married Catharine B. Stockton 29 October 1815. Franklin Gorin's *Times of Long Ago* states that his first wife was Miss Wilson, which is apparently incorrect. Gorin also notes that John C. Hall was a merchant, farmer and constable.

to his death, was injured in a railroad accident and died from the injuries received. His children are all located in Illinois.

Clarinda Hall

Clarinda Hall, the eldest daughter of Michael W. Hall and Fanny B. Hall, was born November 7, A.D. 1810 at the Hall homestead in Barren County, Kentucky. She was small in stature, dark eyes and hair, of delicate constitution, also afflicted with congenital talipes equinus varus (a form of club foot), which was never corrected by any surgical operation and was a great barrier to her locomotion. She married at the age of 20 or 22 Samuel Harlow²¹, a farmer by occupation. They had three daughters but only one lived to reach her majority.²² I do not know what became of the other ones. She died at the age of 40 years of pulmonary consumption. Her husband died a few years later of translation of inflammatory rheumatism. They were both buried at the Hall homestead.

Fanny B. Hall

Fanny B. Hall, second daughter of Michael W. Hall and Fanny Hall was born November the 24th, 1813.

In personal appearance she was tall, fine physique, of unusual muscular strength for a female. Dark hair and eyes, mentally bright and sprightly, but her opportunities for obtaining an education were poor.

She married at the age of 22 to Thomas C. Dickinson, a blacksmith by trade, a very industrious, economical man, who knew the value of money and by his perseverance he amassed a fortune. They had two children, a daughter and a son.²³ She died about the age of forty, leaving her husband, two children, and was buried at the Hall homestead.

Her husband married a second wife and they had four children, two sons and two daughters.²⁴ They are living and reside in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky. He lived to be a very old man, died and was buried in Glasgow, Kentucky.

²¹ Samuel Harlow was the son of Claibourn Harlow and Jane Hindman of Barren County, Kentucky.

²² Samuel Harlow married Clarinda Hall in Barren County, Kentucky on 27 November 1827. One daughter was named Susan Frances Harlow who died 14 July 1843. Another daughter was Jane Eliza Harlow who was born 26 August 1832 in Barren County, Kentucky; she married James Edward Terry (son of John Alfred Terry and Sarah Emoline Young) 15 June 1859 in Barren County. Jane Eliza and James Edward Terry had three children: Samuel Ellis Terry who married Hattie Duff, Mary Davis "Maymie" Terry who married John Warder, and William Alfred Terry who married Janie Warder Stallsworth. The will of Claibourne Harlow, father of Samuel Harlow, mentions Samuel's daughters, Jane and Eveline. Information from Terry Family Archives, W.S. Terry IV.

²³ *The Dickinson Family Of Glasgow, Kentucky*, edited by LaVece Ganter Hughes notes that Frances Stockton Hall Dickinson died 1 August 1843 and was buried in the Hall Cemetery on Perkins Road in Barren County. Her daughter was Louisa Jane Dickinson, b. 2 October 1831, d. 25 November 1864, md. Benjamin Davis on 22 October 1852. Louisa Jane Dickinson Davis had 3 children: Frances Davis who md. Richard Garnett Caldwell and had 6 children; Elizabeth Davis who md. Garland Ford and had 4 children; and Thomas Dickinson "Dixie" Davis. Mrs. Dickinson's second child was Michael Hall Dickinson, b. 27 May 1843, d. 2 December 1884, md. Mary Heiter Page and six children: Thomas Page Dickinson who md. Haydie Trigg and had 2 children; Michael Hall Dickinson who md. Ross Smith and had 7 children; Kate Dickinson who md. Rev. William E. Ellis and had one daughter; Mary Louisa Dickinson, Heiter Dickinson who md. Rev. John Wheeler Loving; John A. Dickinson; and Guy Dickinson.

²⁴ *The Dickinson Family of Glasgow, Kentucky* notes that Thomas Childs Dickinson married Martha Virginia Day, daughter of William Day and Sophia W. Strange. They actually had six children rather than as noted by the writer. Those children were: William Dickinson who md. Mary Elizabeth Brents and had 4 children; Mary Ann Dickinson

William Warden²⁵ Hall

William Warden Hall, the second son of Michael W. Hall and Fanny B. Hall, was born May 24th, 1814.

In his personal appearance he was tall, erect and well proportioned. Dark hair and eyes, and rather dudish in appearance.

He had a good mind, but never devoted much of his time to cultivating it. He lived on the farm until he arrived at his majority. He then removed to Lebanon, Tennessee and engaged in some mercantile pursuit, returned to Barren County, Kentucky soon after and married Miss Jane Parrish. They returned to Tennessee and a few months later he was taken with Typhoid Fever, from which he died, leaving his wife with an unborn child. In due time she was confined, of a boy, and he grew up to his majority and died of Pulmonary Consumption.

His wife married as her second husband James Jamisson²⁶ and they had quite a family . . . I do not know any more of their history.

John A. Hall

John Alexander Hall, the eldest son of Michael W. Hall and Susan W. Hall, was born the 17th day of September A.D. 1817 on the old Hall homestead, where he resided until his death, which occurred about the age of fifty-five years.

He received his primary education in a country school, later attending Glasgow Seminary. He was educated for a farmer and followed that occupation. He took great pride in keeping his farm a model of thrift and neatness, to the great admiration and envy of his neighbors.

He married at the age of 25 years to Miss Martha Bagby,²⁷ a daughter of Sylvanius Bagby²⁸ of Glasgow, Kentucky. She died two years after their marriage leaving a son one year old, Virgil W. Hall. After his majority he became an insurance agent, left Kentucky, went South, located in the State of Mississippi, had his life insured for two thousand dollars, became financially embarrassed and discouraged, which resulted in his committing suicide. He was a vigorous, healthy man, intellectual and sprightly, well educated and gave promise to be an honor to his family. The only consolation that he left his father was a pecuniary onethe policy that he held on his life was paid to him.

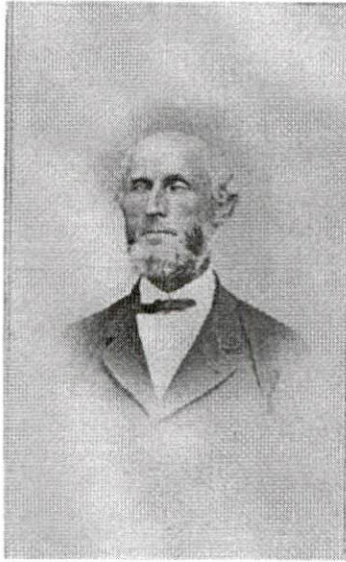
who md. Dr. E.R. Vernon; Lillie Dickinson who md. John Baptiste Delvaux and had 2 children; Sophia Dickinson who md. Elisha Dickey and had 2 children; Thomas (Jack) Dickinson who md. Willie Alexander and had 4 children; and Carrie Day Dickinson who md. William Preston Bybee.

²⁵ There is a question as to whether this should actually be Warder rather than as presented. The Warder family was among a group of people the Hall family associated with, most being associated with the Baptist denomination. William Warder was the first minister of Glasgow Baptist Church (1818) of which Michael W. Hall was a charter member.

²⁶ Barren County Marriage Records show that Jane Hall, daughter of Parks Parrish and Elizabeth Tisdale, married James B. Jameson 9 February 1840. Findagrave.com contains a record of the Jamesons burial in Gallatin, Tennessee.

²⁷ Martha Bagby was born 30 October 1816 and died 28 September 1845. From *Descendants of John Bagby* by Nell Simmons.

²⁸ Sylvanus Morris Bagby was married to Frances Samuels Courts, daughter of John Courts and Frances Winn. Sylvanus was the son of Richard Bagby and Sarah Kimbrough. From *Descendants of John Bagby* by Nell Simmons.



John Alexander Hall



Josephine Terry Hall

John Alexander Hall, after remaining a widower two years, married for his second wife Miss Josephine Terry, a daughter of Burnett Terry.²⁹ A most estimable lady, she is still living.

The fruit of this marriage, they had four sons and one daughter, viz: Clarence G. Hall, John B. Hall, Alexander Hall, Ruth Hall and Christopher C. Hall.³⁰

²⁹ Josephine Irene Terry was the daughter of Bennet W. Terry and his wife Ruth B. McDaniel, who was a daughter of Jennings McDaniel and Mary Singleton. Josephine was born 30 January 1826 in Barren County, Kentucky and died 20 June 1896; she is buried in Bentonville Cemetery, Bentonville, Arkansas. Josephine and John A. Hall were married in Barren County, Kentucky 6 December 1848. In a personal history, *The Three Cubs* by Nelle Terry Ellis is this notation about Josephine: "On Beaver Creek several miles from 'Ivywilde' [C.C. Terry's home] lived Mr. Terry's sister, Josephine Hall, described by her friends as a woman with the dignity and air of a queen. Her home was a big old rambling house of no special type but it's simple charm of 'home' plus the graciousness of its owner made it a popular place with the young people, both family and friends. Aunt Jo had a big family: Willie, Clarence, Alex, Ruth, John and Chris (named for his uncle C.C. Terry). There was always a pack of hounds for the boys to hunt with and if the entire group of boys and dogs tramped in with muddy feet on the spotless floors her voice was never raised in rebuke. Her handsome son, Chris, inherited his mother's refined and stately manner, characteristics which were to be admired years later when he became a successful businessman in St. Louis." From Terry Family Archives, W.S. Terry IV.

³⁰ There were five sons, the oldest being William B. Hall, born 12 March 1850 and died 26 June 1874 and is buried near his father at the Hall Cemetery in Barren County, Kentucky. Clarence Arthur Hall, born 21 September 1851 in Barren County, Kentucky, died 4 June 1922 in Spokane, Washington; married Mary Mason Reding 10 December 1878 in Shoalsburg, Missouri and they had five children. John B. Hall as listed above was actually John Terry Hall.

Dr. James Philip Hall

Dr. James Philip Hall, the second son of Michael W. Hall, and Susannah W. Hall, was born the 24th day of August A.D. 1819 on the old Hall homestead farm where he resided until he reached his full manhood.

Physically he was tall and spare in form – six feet one inch, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. When growing up he was agile as a cat, he could jump further, throw a stone farther and more accurately than any young man in the neighborhood. Mentally he had a very bright mind with a very retentive memory, but easily led away by any new fangled scheme or proposition, not stable but rather vacillating.



Dr. James Philip Hall

He acquired his primary literary education in the country school, and later attended the Glasgow Seminary.

After the completion of his literary education he entered the office of Dr. George Rogers of Glasgow, and after a preliminary course of reading and office instruction, he received his first course of medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. Returned to Glasgow, made a location and remained in the practice of his profession until the eruption of the Rebellion. He never took a second course of medical lectures.

He was esteemed a good and skillful practitioner of Medicine, but from his extreme timidity he never succeeded as a surgeon, nor did acquire any reputation as a surgeon.

As a literary writer he could lay claim to some merit, writing a great deal for the Secular papers.

born 6 December 1854 in Barren County, Kentucky and died March 1914 in Mexico; he married Jimmie Breckenridge Boles about 1893. Alexander C. Hall, born 27 November 1856 in Barren County, Kentucky and died 27 October 1914 in Bentonville, Arkansas; married Ida Virginia Haynes 16 October 1885 and had five children. Ruth Hall was born 24 November 1863 in Barren County, Kentucky; she married Carey Snoddy, had four children and was living in Owensboro, Kentucky in 1928. Christopher C. Hall, born 9 August 1868 and died March 1928; married Samuella "Sam" Boles 25 January 1893; both are buried on the Altsheler plot in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky (Sam Boles Hall's sister, Sallie, married Joseph Alexander Altsheler, the renowned author).

Soon after locating in Glasgow, he contracted a marriage with Miss Theodosia Thompkins,³¹ a daughter of Judge Christopher Thompkins, of Glasgow, Kentucky. Miss Thompkins was a very intellectual and accomplished lady. She was still living when I last heard from her.

The fruit of their marriage was three sons and one daughter, viz: Christopher T. Hall, James Hall, Carry Hall, William Hall.

They were all precociously sprightly as all children are who are predisposed to Scrofula or phthisis. They all died soon after reaching their majority from Pulmonary Consumption, inheriting the disease from the Thompkins family.³²

Dr. J.P. Hall received from his wife's patrimony quite an amount of property,³³ and with his visionary temperament he naturally concluded that there was an easier way of making a fortune than by the practice of Medicine (which he never liked). Hence he decided to make a venture in merchandising, removed to Louisville, Kentucky, bought in a wholesale sugar house, investing all of his funds. To make a short story, the firm which was involved, before he united with it, collapsed and he lost all of his investment. He returned to Glasgow and resumed the practice of his profession. But when the Rebellion broke out, his wife and father in law³⁴, being possessed of strong anti-slavery proclivities, they felt they were not comfortably surrounded by a large secession element. They decided to emigrate from the state and find a new home in a pro-slavery state³⁵, and made a location in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he died a few months after his arrival from an attack to inflammatory rheumatism, which was translated to his heart, causing his death very suddenly. He died at the age of forty four years and was buried at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Miss Mary Jane Hall

Mary Jane Hall was born the 15th day of June A.D. 1821. Lived to the age of seventy-four years and died in Glasgow, Kentucky, A.D. 1895.

In personal appearance she was tall, spare and delicate. She had many of the valuable traits of character of her mother. She married James Madison Anderson, a lawyer by profession, with some merited claims to literary ability, on the 17th day of May A.D. 1842.

The fruits of this marriage were 7 children, viz: Eldorado Anderson, born July 12, 1843, died September 3, 1843; Joseph Underwood Anderson, Michael Hall Anderson, John Anderson, Cornelia Anderson, William Anderson, Mary Jane Anderson. Michael H. Anderson and Mary Jane Anderson both died soon after reaching their majority. The other children are all still living.

Dr. Joseph Underwood Hall

³¹ This should be Tompkins without the "h."

³² A review of burials in the Tompkins Cemetery in Glasgow, Kentucky reveals that Christopher Tompkins had at least five children who died in their 20's.

³³ Christopher Tompkins built a home for his daughter on South Green Street in Glasgow which is now a bed and breakfast inn known as Hall Place. While the house and the family has an interesting history, in recent years over-zealous persons have created additional history which is patently false and has no merit. Unfortunately, this fictionalized history has been used on the Internet and in publications to promote the current use of the house. The Summer 2011 issue of *Traces* has an article giving accurate information about the home.

³⁴ This is not correct as Judge Christopher Tompkins died at the Hall home in Glasgow in 1858.

³⁵ This is likely a typographical error as they were leaving Kentucky and moving to a non-slavery state.

I, Dr. Joseph Underwood Hall, Sr., the subject of this autobiography, was born on the 8th day of December A.D. 1822, in Barren County, Kentucky, three miles north of Glasgow, on the old homestead and farm situated on the north bank of the classic stream, known as Beaver Creek, where I spent my childhood, youth and boyhood. Employed my time laboring on the farm and attending a country school until I reached the seventeenth year of my age. I then entered the Glasgow Seminary, attending in the two following years, two sessions of ten months each.

At the expiration of that time, my family had a reverse of fortune. My mother was the owner of a number of negro slaves, who became afflicted with Negro Consumption (technically *Tabes Mesenterica*) which very speedily caused the death of a number of them, leaving my family without laborers to perform the work of the farm, with the exception of one man and two women who escaped the disease. I had to leave school and assist my elder brother in the management and work of the farm.

Physically, I grew up very strong and robust. I grew very rapidly. At the age of seventeen I was fully grown, attained the height of six feet four and one-fourth inches, and weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. My form was erect and well proportioned, with the exception of a little extra length of the shin bones. My great physical strength enabled me to perform a great amount of manual labor without much bodily fatigue. By constant and laborious manual exercise which the occupation of a family life demands, I had the foundation of a vigorous constitution that has served me well to my present age, seventy-five years with no cause to complain of my present physical health.

I remained on the farm until I attained the age of twenty-two years. At that age my brother, Dr. J.P. Hall, solicited me to embark in the study of medicine under his tuition, and that of Dr. Chas. Rogers of Glasgow, Kentucky. After a preliminary course of reading, I was prepared to enter the Jefferson Medical College at Louisville, Ky. in the session A.D. 1849, a course of six months.

After completion of my first course of Medical Lectures, I returned to Glasgow and accepted a position in the office of my preceptor, Dr. Rogers, and employed my time making pills and powders to supply the large practice of my old preceptor, I remained in his office three or four months. At the expiration, I removed to Rocky Hill, a small village nine miles south of Glasgow, locating, making my essay in the practice of medicine. There I remained until A.D. 1852, making and saving five or six hundred dollars by my practice and posting the Mercantile books of Mr. Franklin Settle, my merchant landlord. Both Mr. Settle and his wife took a lively interest in my success and comfort. The former gave me the board of my horse and the latter my board and part of my clothing for the consideration of giving her daughter and son instruction in rudimentary branches of an English education (and probably some courting to an elder daughter as they were anxious to have me for a son-in-law.)

I remained at Rocky Hill until March A.D. 1852. At that time I decided to go to California. Forming a company of six or eight young men of the neighborhood of Rocky Hill, we on Barren River at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and descended decided to make the trip by water, embarked on a steamboat the Mississippi to New Orleans. On our arrival there we learned that all passages on [*part of line missing*] was to engage a passage on a sail vessel by way of Isthmus of Panama, making the through passage to San Francisco in 35 days, arriving June A.D. 1852. There were no particular incidents of interest, attending the voyage with the exception of one death and burial at sea, and the rising of the crabs that we encountered at Virgin Bay, which occur annually. The crabs come out of the bay and emigrate to the surrounding beach and hills, to deposit their eggs. You cannot form any conception of the multitude of them, unless you were to witness them on their migration. The surface of the earth is literally black with them and nothing seemed a barrier to their progress. They travelled through houses and over everything. I remained there one night and I was so much annoyed by them that I got up on the dining room table and slept.



*At Gold Hill, Nevada
about 1875 (a.c. 52)*

Dr. Joseph Underwood Hall

On my arrival in San Francisco, I remained a few days and then decided to visit the northern Gold Mines. I visited Forest City, a new mining camp. On my arrival, I found a man with an incised wound of the back, four inches long who had been surgically treated by a sailor who sewed it up with a continued suture, using a palm and a sailor's needle and cotton twine, which I removed and put in interrupted sutures, for which, as my first fee in California, he paid me one ounce in gold dust, sixteen dollars. Prospecting there a few days and finding no gold I abandoned the camp. From thence I went to Kanaka Creek in Nevada County fluming the creek and was moderately successful

in finding gold, getting about one thousand dollars for three months I remained there.

I went to Orleans Flat in Nevada County locating and remaining there until A.D. 1858. Located some rich mines and valuable ditch property, employing my time in the practice of medicine in connection with a drug store and acting agent for Adams & Company Express until it collapsed. Then for Langton & Company Express, established for, among other express business, the purchase of gold dust, the latter I found a very lucrative business. They allowed me thirty-five cents upon each ounce I purchased and I realized from my purchases, from \$150 to \$200 a week. I made a success of my mining for gold and my ditch enterprise. During the six years that I sojourned at Orleans Flat, California, my cash earnings from all sources amounted to \$50,000. I was made president of the Orleans Flat and Eureka Lake Canal. The property was valued at \$300,000. I loaned the company all of my earnings, \$50,000, at an interest of two and one half percent per month. The interest amounting up to a sum that I thought would keep me in ample means to travel, see the world, and enjoy myself in a style becoming a gentleman. Every thing looked fair and prosperous. I decided to visit my mother and friends at my old home in Kentucky, A.D. 1858. I spent a few months in Kentucky, consoling my mother for my long absence and enjoying the company of my friends until Autumn of the same year. I then went to Philadelphia and matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College for the ensuing course, taking my second course of medical lectures, and graduating in April A.D. 1859. My graduating thesis was written upon the climatology of California.

The ensuing year witnessed the great catastrophe of my life. The calamity that befell me was the breaking of the dam at the head of Eureka Lake ditch in which I had my all invested. The loss of one year's supply of water and the expense attendant upon rebuilding the dam bankrupt the company and lost all my money with the exception of two thousand dollars. When misfortune befell me, I was located in Lexington, Kentucky, soliciting practice of the denizen of that place and vicinity, which was not attended with a very marked degree of success, as there were a great number of old and established doctors there, who had made their reputation with skill in medicine and surgery, and ingratiated themselves as family physicians. Hence in an old and established community, they became attached to their family physicians and it was exceedingly hard for a new physician to eradicate them. I bided my time until the inauguration of the Rebellion. I was appointed post surgeon to the Federal Military Hospital, located at Lexington, Kentucky, and assumed the control of it for one year, which afforded me ample opportunity to witness and treat the diseases and accidents incident to military campaigning, at a compensation of one hundred dollars per month.

At the expiration of that time I severed my connections with the Military Hospital and made a visit to Glasgow to see my mother and relatives. During my sojourn of a few weeks at Glasgow I was captured by John Morgan's men and sent to Knoxville, Tennessee and confined in a military prison for six weeks, as a military hostage until I was exchanged for a Federal Lieutenant, confined in a military prison at Bowling Green, Kentucky. After my release I left Kentucky and returned to the Pacific Coast,

A.D. 1863, visiting Comstock Lode, one of the richest and most extensive silver mines in the world, located at Gold Hill and resumed the practice of medicine which proved very successful and lucrative. I remained at Comstock until the year A.D. 1865 at which time I took a vacation and returned to Glasgow, Kentucky, where I made the acquaintance of Miss Kate B. White, the daughter of the late Thomas J. White and Sarah Francis White.³⁶ (nee Sarah F. Montague). After a brief courtship, we were married on the 17th day of May A.D. 1865. Immediately after our marriage, we returned to the Comstock mines to my former location, Gold Hill, Nevada, and entered vigorously upon the practice of surgery and medicine which I made my exclusive business. I never speculated in mining stocks. The only real estate I engaged in was building a dwelling house which cost me twelve thousand dollars for house and furniture, which I sold after the mining depression came on and realized from the sale \$850, and it stands there to this day as a monument to my folly. If I had exercised prescience that



Katherine Bess White Hall

more far-sighted man would have done I might have left the Comstock with a competency, but I did as the majority of the residents of the Comstock did. When the mines were on the wane they lived from year to year consuming what they had previously accumulated with the hope that the mines would recuperate and that there would be another boom, but the anticipated boom never came and the majority of them left the Comstock as poor as when they came.

After having spent twenty years of the best and most vigorous portions of my life on the Comstock, making from all sources the snug sum of \$140,000, I left it without much of a fortune, barely enough to bring me to California and support my family until I could establish myself in business in San Jose, California. The great expense of living on the Comstock and providing for a large family, it was consumed almost as fast as people who make money easily and fast generally make use of

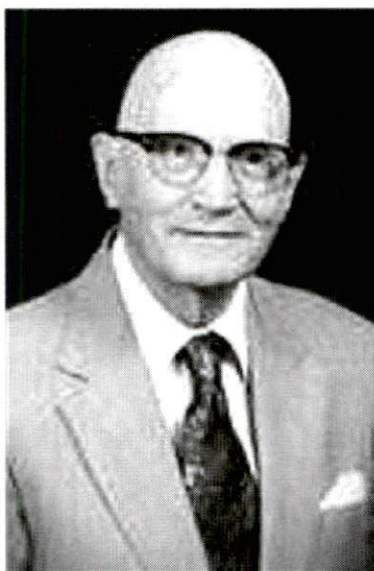
very little discretion in the expenditure of it. Fortunes are not for those who make a great amount unless they have a proper appreciation of it and are judicious in their expenditures.

Fortune can be accumulated from very small incomes by proper economy and judicious investments.

In the year A.D. 1866, I was appointed by Governor Blaisdell Surgeon General of the State of Nevada, serving in the capacity on his staff eight years, and after a change of administration I was reappointed and served on General Bradley's staff during his administration. It is true that it was simply playing the soldier without any emolument or profit other than the compliment of being a member of the Governor's staff. I was often complimented on my fine military appearance when well equipped and well mounted. I was elected school trustee for the Gold Hill district in which capacity I served six years. The fruit of the marriage of Dr. J. U. Hall and Kate B. Hall was four sons and five daughters, viz: Leon Montague Hall, Joseph Underwood Hall, Jr., Graily Hewitt Hall, Hal Vernon Hall, Pearl Wellington Hall, Kate Bess Montague Hall, Beatrice Nydia Hall, Grace Alexander Hall and Elthida Mercedes Hall.

[The writer, Joseph Underwood Hall, Sr., continues his history with a voluminous amount of information about his children, which has been omitted for the purpose of this printing.]

³⁶ A notation in the history by the writer's son, Joseph Underwood Hall, Jr., notes that Kate's name was Katharine Bess White, and that she was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson White, Jr., and Sarah Frances Montague. It further notes that she was born in Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky.

IN MEMORY – Cecil Ernest Goode

Cecil Earnest Goode, age 96, of Glasgow died Monday, June 6, 2011 at the Barren Co. Health Care Facility. Born in Nobob community of Barren County on March 5, 1915 he was the son of the late William L. & Lela May Cary Goode. He was reared in Barren Co. and Indiana. He attended Purdue University obtaining both Bachelor's and Master's degrees. He was married to the late Dorothy Gene Bryant of Bloomfield, IN and they had three children, the late Cecil Earnest Goode, Jr., Richard Bryant Goode of Pullman, WA and Mrs. Greg Lowe (Marilyn) of Jefferson, GA. He and his wife had three grandchildren, Joseph Keith Goode, Jennifer Mary Gene Stockwell and Robert Alexander Gregory Lowe, and twin great grandsons, William Gregory Stockwell and Benjamin James Stockwell. Mr. Goode served in the Army Air Corps during World War II, progressing to the rank of Captain. Before coming back to Glasgow in 1976, Mr. Goode was engaged in international administration as Deputy Director of the Administrative Management service, United Nations Secretariat, in New York. With the Federal Government in Washington, he served for thirty years in the Office of Management and Budget, Hoover Commission, Department of Defense, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Veteran's Administration, Office for Emergency Management and Federal Housing Administration. He served as Director of Personnel in the Federal Civil Defense Administration. In the Bureau of the Budget he was Deputy Director of the Management Improvement and Research Branch. He started his career in 1938 with Bureau of Personnel in the Indiana state government. Since returning to Glasgow, he served as a part-time consultant to state and local governments and the United Nations. Mr. Goode was editor for five years of Personnel Administration magazine, and for eleven years served as part-time professor of business and public administration at George Washington University. In 1957, he published a nationwide review of personnel research entitled Personnel Research Frontiers, which was financed by the Ford Foundation. He served as National President of the Society for Personnel Administration and as Executive Director of the National Civil Service league. Other offices held since returning to Glasgow included President of the Glasgow Rotary Club, First President of the Historical Confederation of KY, President of the Friends of Kentucky Public Archives, President of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society and as a member of the Kentucky Legislative Board of Ethics. He held to found the Barren County Historical Foundation. He edited Barren County Heritage in 1980, authored Heart of the Barrens in 1986, World Wonder Saved on Mammoth Cave in 1986, Southern Kentuckians in 1990 and Yesterday and Today in

1995. He has also published two family genealogies, his own, Kentucky Cousins, and his wife's Pike County, IN kin. For more than 25 years he had written a column of local history and commentary in the Glasgow Daily Times. He was a member of the First United Methodist Church in Glasgow. Funeral services were held at 10 a.m. Friday, June 10, 2011 at the A. F. Crow & Son Funeral Home with burial in the Glasgow Municipal Cemetery.

Barren County Tax List 1866 Conclusion

Continued from Volume 39, Issue 2. Ends with the R's, others currently unavailable.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
Lawless, Burwell Sr.	Glasgow	Lawyer, income, carriage Gold watch, piano
Leslie, P. H.	Same	Income, lawyer, carriage Gold watch, piano
Lewis, J. H.	Same	Lawyer
Long, R. G.	Same	Stallion
Lewis, G. T.	Pageville	Stallion
Landrum, R. P.	Glasgow	Jack
Landrum, N. B.	Same	Carriage
Landrum, J. T.	Same	Carriage, gold watch
Myers, Robert	Same	Retail Dealer, income, carriage
Miller, John S.	Same	Insurance Agt.
Moss, Thomas C.	Same	Income, retail dealer, gold watch
Murrell & Co.	Same	Retail Dealers
Morris, Ed	Same	Income, retail dealer, gold watch
Middleton, G. T.	Cave City	Income, retail liquor dealer, retail dealer, Hotel keeper
McConnell, Jno. B.	Glasgow	Retail liquor dealer
Mears, W. J.	Same	Retail dealer, stallion
Morgan, J. S.	Same	Lawyer
Montfort, J. F. & Co.	Same	Retail & whole liquor dealers.
McGinnis & Payne	Blk. Walnut	Stallion
McCon---alty & Co.	Glasgow	Retail dealers
Mosby, O. F.	Tracy	Retail dealer
Same	Same	Gold watch
Martin, James B.	Glasgow	Retail dealer
Martin, Meridith	Glasgow	Retail dealer
McFerran, W. R.	Same	Lawyer, claim agent
Moorehouse, Chas & Co.	Same	Retail dealer
Middleton, Fielding	Cave City	Jack
Morrison, H. K.	Glasgow	Peddler 2 nd class
Moran, P. P.	Same	Gold watch
McConnell, J. David	Same	Carriage
McConnell, S. L.	Same	Carriage
Same	Same	Gold watch
McGee, Jno. H.	Same	Carriage
Martin, Samuel	Same	Claim Agent
Same	Same	Retail Dealer
Malory, N. E.	Same	Gold watch
Myers, W. L.	Cave City	Income
McClellan, John	Blue Springs	Hotel Keeper

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Taxable</u>
McCoy, A.	Cave City	Carriage
Same	Same	Carriage
Same	Same	Gold watch
Newland, Isaiah H.	Glasgow	Jack
Same	Same	Stallion
Newberry, Thos. L.	Blue Springs	Physician
Nuckles & Bros.	Glasgow	Retail dealers
Payne, William	Same	Distiller
Parrish, W. W.	Same	Piano
Percell, S. T.	Same	Physician
Petty, M. M.	Same	Jack
Parrish & Parker	Same	Retail dealers
Parrish, James S.	Glasgow Junction	Physician
Porter, R. H. & Co.	Glasgow	Apothecaries
Page, Geo. M.	Rocky Hill	Income
Same	Same	Retail dealer
Same	Same	Physician
Pedigo, H. K? & J. H.	Blue Springs	Retail dealers
Prescott, Jay	Same	Stallion
Pointer, J. H. & G. W.	Cave City	Retail liquor dealers
Roberts Bros.	Glasgow	Retail dealers
Roberts, Jno. W.	Same	Income
Same	Same	Hotel keeper
Same	Same	Retail liquor dealer
Same	Same	Carriages
Same	Same	Gold watch
Same	Same	Piano
Redding & Bro.	Roseville	Retail dealers
Same	Same	Retail dealers
Roberts, C.	Cave City	Retail dealers
Same	Same	Gold watch
Reynolds, J. M.	Glasgow	Income
Payne, J. M.	Same	Carriage – out of order

Old Forts and Settlements in Kentucky

Continued from Volume 39, Issue 2. To be concluded in the Winter issue.

LEACH'S STATION: Bracken Co.

LEE'S STATION: Mason Co, between Maysville & Washington; settled by Gen. Henry Lee in 1785 and in 1874 was still the home of his descendants.

LEESTOWN: On east bank of the Kentucky River, 1 mile below Frankfort. Settled in 1776 by Hancock Lee, Cyrus McCracken (father of Capt. Virgil McCracken, after whom the county was named, and others who raised cabins there.

LEITCH'S STATION: About 6 miles above the mouth of Licking, on the east bank, in now Campbell Co. Settled 1780 by Maj. David Leitchfield after whom Leitchfield in Grayson Co is named.

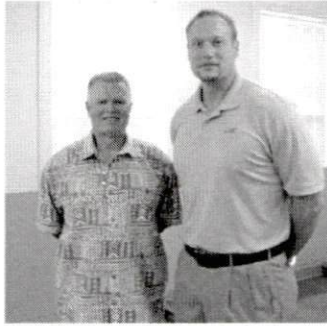
LEWIS' STATION: Re-settled by Geo. Lewis in 1789, formerly called GEO CLARK'S STATION – where Lewisburg now is located, Lewis County, 9 miles from Maysville.

LEXINGTON: On the Town Fork of Elkhorn, Fayette Co, settled by Col. Robert Patterson, Apr 1, 1779.

- LIBERTY FORT: On Salt River, Mercer Co, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below McAFEE'S STATION.
- LICKING STATION: Harison Co, likely near LAIR's or may be nearer to Cynthiana.
- LICKING STATION: On the Licking River, 1 mile below the town of Salyersville in now Magoffin Co. Now known as Gardner's Hill. Built about 1796 by Archibald Prather, Ebenezer Hanna and others from SC.
- LIMESTONE: See MAYSVILLE.
- LINN'S STATION: On Middle Fork of Beargrass, Jefferson Co, about 10 miles from Louisville, before 1780.
- LITTELL'S STATION: Pendleton Co, on Fork Lick, a west branch of South Licking, in which it empties just below Callensville (Or Morgan's) on Kentucky Central Railroad.
- LITTELL'S STATION: Now the site of Williamstown, Grant Co, settled before 1792.
- THE LITTLE FORT: Same as TWETTY'S, 1775.
- LINDSAY'S STATION: Scott Co, near Lecompt's Run.
- LOCUST THICKET FORT: Madison Co, before 1780.
- LOGAN'S FORT: Same as SAT ASAPH; 1 mile west of Stanford, Lincoln Co. Settled by Col. Benj. Logan, 1775.
- LOUISVILLE: Falls of the Ohio, Jefferson Co. Laid off as a town by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, August 1773. The first settlement was on Corn Island in the spring of 1778. In the fall of that year, a blockhouse was built on the main shore and in 1782 a larger fort called Fort Nelson.
- LOUDON'S STATION: 30 miles from mouth of Kentucky River, probably in Henry Co.
- LYNCH'S STATION: Near Shelbyville, same as SQUIRE BOONE'S STATION.
- LOWER BLUE LICKS: Nicholas Co, in sight of where the Maysville and Lexington turnpike crosses Licking River, discovered in 1773. See BLUE LICKS.
- McFEE'S STATION (James McFee): On bank of Salt River, 6-7 miles below Harrodsburg, NW from it. First cabin was built in 1774 and more settlers came in 1775.
- McAFEE'S STATION: Mercer Co, 6-7 miles from Harrodsburg, on Salt River, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Providence Church. Settled by the McAfee brothers, 1779.
- McAFEE'S STATION (William McAfee). On Shawnee Run, about 1 mile west from Harrodsburg, mouth of the Town Branch.
- MANCHESTER or MASSIE'S STATION: 12 miles above Maysville on the north bank of Ohio.
- MANN'S LICK: A salt station built before 1786, south side of and close to Salt River, Bullitt Co, a few miles from Shepherdsville.
- MARBLE CREEK STATION: 7 miles from Boonesborough.
- MARTIN'S STATION: Established by John Martin (who built a cabin in 1775), 5 miles from RUDDLE'S STATION, on Stoner, about 3 miles below Paris in Bourbon Co, settled 1779.
- MASTERSTON'S STATION (James Masterson). 5 miles NW of Lexington. The 1st Methodist Episcopal Church building in KY was erected here – a plain log structure, in 170 or earlier and was still standing in 1871.
- MAULDING'S STATION: Established 1780, Red River in Logan Co.
- MAY'S LICK SETTLEMENT: At Mayslick, Mason Co, east of Washington.
- MAYSVILLE: On the Ohio River, at the mouth of Limestone Creek, Mason Co. Settled 1784; blockhouse built by Edward Waller, John Waller & George Lewis of Virginia.
- McCLELLAND'S FORT OR STATION: Where Georgetown now stands, Scott County. Settled 1776 by John, Alex and Wm. McClelland and their families & other families from HINCKSTON'S STATION and DRENNON'S LICK.
- McCONNELL'S STATION: Settled by Wm. McConnell in 1783 or earlier at the royal spring near now Lexington. Was not so fortified as to be regarded as a regular station and was soon merged with Lexington.
- McCORMICK'S STATION: On top of the first ridge north or NW of Knobb Lick Fork of Hanging Fork of Dick's River.
- McFADDEN'S STATION: 4 miles above Bowling Green on Big Barren River, Warren Co; settled by Andrew McFadden in 1785.

- McGARY'S STATION (Major Hugh McGary). Mercer Co, at the head spring on Shawnee Run, 5 miles NW from Harrodsburg.
- McGEE'S STATION. Also known as Cooper's Run. In SE part of Fayette Co, on or near Tate's Creek on the road from Lexington to Richmond. Sometimes known as "OLD STATION", settled before 1780.
- McGUIRE'S STATION: Same as McGEE's; called this sometimes because James McGuire was prominent there in 1780.
- McKINLEY'S BLOCK HOUSE: Where the old buffalo trace south of Washington, Mason Co, where David Hunter lived in 1873; built by Jas. McKinley in 1785.
- McKINNEY'S STATION: Settled by Archibald McKinney before 1792; in Lincoln Co, on McKinney's Branch of Hanging Fork. About 2 miles from Green River, 9 miles SW from Stanford & about 4 miles NE of Hustonville.
- McMILLIN'S FORT: Barboun or Harrison Co, settled 1779.
- MEAUX'S STATION: Probably in Boyle or Mercer Co, 1789.
- MEEK'S STATION: On waters of Drennon's Lick, 20 miles from the Ohio River at the mouth of 18 Miles Creek.
- MEFFORD'S STATION (George Mefford). 2 ½ miles South of Maysville, Mason Co., 1787.
- MIDDLE STATION: Jefferson Co, before 1787 possible, location uncertain.
- MILLER'S STATION: Settled in 1784 by John Miller; about 1 mile from Hinkston Creek towards Blue Licks and one mile NE of Millersburg.
- MILL'S STATION: Supposed to be in Greenup or Lewis Co. Wm. Thompson, of White Oak, Greenup Co, who died 7 May 1868, aged 77, settled there in 1790 with his father.
- MONTGOMERY'S STATION: Lincoln Co on the headwaters of Green River. 12 miles SW from Logan's Fort, 2 ½ miles from PETTIT'S STATION; settled by Wm. Montgomery (father-in-law of Gen. Logan) and sons, 1780.
- MORGAN'S STATION: On Slate Creek, 7 miles east of Mt. Sterling, in now Bath Co, settled before 1793.
- MUD GARRISON: Where Shepherdsville now stands, Bullitt Co, midway between Bullitt's Lick and the Falls of Salt River, settled on or before 1778.
- MUDDY RIVER LICKS: North of Russellville in Logan and Butler Co; between 1780-1784.
- NELSON FORT: Louisville, Jefferson Co, corner 7th Street and Ohio River.
- NEW HOLLAND: Jefferson Co; settled before 1784. Date and location uncertain.
- NONSENSE FORT: Bullitt County.
- OLD TOWN: Former name of Harrodsburg.
- OLD TOWN: Greenup Co; the scene of a great battle of Indians.
- OWEN'S STATION (Bracket Owens): Near Shelbyville; settled 1782.
- OWINGS' STATION: On the road from Lexington to Paris.
- PAINT LICK STATION: Garrard Co, near Madison County line.
- PAINTED STONE: Uncertain location but believed to be another name for SQUIRE BOONE'S STATION on Clear Creek, near Shelbyville, Shelby Co. It was Boone's military headquarters in June 1780.
- PARIS: Formerly HOUSTON'S STATION, Bourbon Co. Established 1780 under the name of Hopewell, then Bourbonton and finally Paris.
- PETTIT'S STATION: Lincoln Co, 2 ½ miles from MONTGOMERY'S STATION, on headwaters of Green River and 16 miles SE from LOGAN'S FORT.
- PHILLIPS' FORT: Larue Co, on north side of Nolin Creek, 1 ¼ miles from Hodgenville. Settled by Phillip Phillips 1780-1.
- PITTMAN'S STATION: Green Co, on the right bank of Green River, near the mouth of Pitman's Creek, 5 miles west of Greensburg, settled fall of 1779 or spring of 1780.
- POND STATION: McLean Co, 4 miles SW of Calhoun; 1790.
- POPLAR LEVEL: Jefferson Co, before 1784.
- PORT WILLIAM: Now Carrollton, Carroll Co. At the mouth of Kentucky River, laid out in 1792, a blockhouse built in 1786-7 by Captain Elliston.

Recent Speaker



Bobby Underwood, left, introduced Scott Young, General Manger of the Glasgow Water Company who spoke at our August meeting. Young traced the history of Glasgow's water source from the days of Gorin's Big Spring in 1798 through the current time. His program was extremely interesting and showed why Glasgow has such an outstanding and efficient water service.

***Gorin Genealogical Publishing – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409
New Offerings***

Beech Grove Church, Barren Co. A small church book covering 1855-1893. This is not a minute book, but contains a membership list through assorted years, a page of deaths and then financial records which are not included. This church became the Beckton Church of Christ in later years, located in the Beckton-Rocky Hill area of the county. \$5.00. E-book price: \$3.00.

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.

HISTORY SPEAKS VOLUME II

The Metcalfe County Historical Society has just published "History Speaks Volume II. It is a compilation of their quarterlies from 1985-1991. 158 pages with a full-name index, softbound, this book has many informational articles including Bible records, family data, tales of people and places in Metcalfe County, coffin lists and other dat. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling. It may be ordered from the Society at P. O. Box 910, Edmonton, KY 42129.

MAURY'S CHAPEL

Little is known about this church. It was a Methodist Church located between Freedom and Eoile in the southern section of Barren County. The following is found on the fly leaf of the original church record:

"Class Book for Maury's Chapel; Glasgow Circuit, Louisville

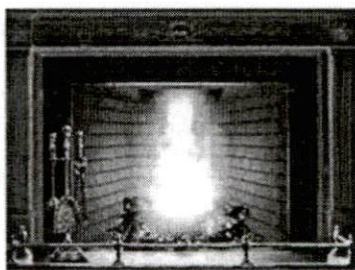
Conference for the year 1855 and 56." "Observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "Remember the first day preceding each Quarterly Meeting as a day of fasting and prayer, for the peace and prosperity of Zion - and for us your servants for Christ's sake." /s/ Robert FISK, P. E.; Leanner B. DAVISON P.C."

The church record indicates that the following persons constituted the original membership:

Thomas F MAURY, C. L.	Rachel C. Maury	Armsted MARKHAM
Mary MARKHAM	John MARKHAM	Elizabeth MARKHAM
Calvin A MARKHAM	William TREVITT	Catharine TREVITT
Sarah A TREVITT	Elizabeth TREVITT	Robert TREVITT
John WALLER	Susan B. WALLER,	Sarah H WALLER
Aseneth D WALLER	Catharine E WALLER	Martha I WALLER
Thomas ELLIOTT	John ELLIOTT	William JONES
Pricilla JONES	George WHILLOCK	Christiana WHILLOCK
Thomas B I WHILLOCK	Sarah E WHILLOCK	Jesse WHILLOCK
Nancy B WHILLOCK	Mary HAWLEY	ELizabeth WALLER
Stephen WALLER		

It was thought that this church was also, at a later date, known as Whaley's Chapel. The last entry in the church book was made May 17th, 1903. If anyone has further information on Maury's Chapel, please contact the Editor, Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409 or at sgorin@glasgow-ky.com

HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE CRAWLING OLD MAN?



This tale took place in Barren County, KY; it supposedly occurred during the days of the Civil War. The story centers in an old cabin in Glasgow that had been occupied for many years by an old miser. After his death, the cabin was bought by a lady or he willed it to her. The woman moved in to a place that needed a lot of cleaning and airing out. Remember, during this time, heating was done by fireplaces; coal oil lamps provided lighting. This cabin had a large, dirty, but useable fireplace.

Trouble started that very first night it's said. After she went to bed, the most horrible of moans and groans were loudly heard ... and they were coming from the fireplace. You know the feeling of being so scared that it feels like the hairs on the back of your head stands up? She woman was was too terrified to get up but in looking towards that fireplace, she could see the figure of a man, crawling, and coming towards her bed! The figure would stop, turn around and crawl back into the smoldering fireplace. This happened every night and within a few short days, she was a nervous wreck.

When friends stopped by during the day time, everything was calm and even this quickly, the woman looked wan and pale, her hair going prematurely gray. She hesitantly told one friend what was

happening, afraid her friend would think she had lost her mind. But the neighbor friend knew just what to do. She told the lady that when this happened tonight, she was to grab her Bible and hold it towards the crawling figure. Then she was to ask the figure, in Jesus' name, why it was doing this to her!

That night, the moaning and groaning began, as usual, and the crawling figure of a man started toward the end of her bed. She bolted up in bed, grabbing her Bible off the nightstand and demanded of the figure why he was doing this!!! Slowly, the figure turned its back to her, crawling back to the fireplace. But, this time, it placed its hands on one of the old bricks, pointed towards her, then back to a brick in the fireplace and the crawling old man was gone.

The next morning the woman went to the fireplace and started pulling on the brick the old man had pointed to. Lo and behold, the brick came freely loose and behind it were hidden three bags of gold, dating back to the beginning of the Civil War! The woman was no longer poor and the crawling man never returned.

Picture Pages—Photo Albums and Your Family

Courtesy Maureen Taylor, Ancestry.com, 15 June 2011, The Weekly Discovery. 19 June 2011, copyright 2011.

The Civil War years introduced our ancestors to realistic pictures of battlefield horrors. Ironically, this era of photography also introduced families to the joys of compiling photo albums of family and friends. On 14 May 1861, F. R. Grumel of Geneva, Switzerland submitted a patent in the United States for a photographic album that allowed a single image or engraving to be inserted in each page.

A mere year later, America was crazy for photograph albums as evidenced by advertisements in newspapers and magazines. An article in the "*Morning Oregonian*" of 30 August 1862 proclaimed: "Everybody, now-a-days, must have a Photograph Album, to be in fashion."

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century albums occupied a prominent place in households—on the corner table and in the parlor. From mid-nineteenth century fabric wonders to fragile black paper and white inked booklets, these albums need care. Here are some tips.

Keep It Together: Unless you're confronted with a late twentieth century magnetic album with poor quality paper, glue strips and plastic, don't take them apart. The order of the photos offers clues to the identity of the individuals and provides a peek into ancestral lives. Each album tells a story of the family or of the interests of the person who compiled it.

The person in the number one spot is usually the most important person in the life of the family member who created the album—a child, a parent, a spouse or a friend. Sometimes it's even the person who put the album together. The several pages that follow also usually include images of folks with a close relationship to the compiler.

It's Not All Relative: It's important to remember that not everyone in a family album is a relative. Our ancestors collected pictures of famous folks and friends. Small card photographs of notable people often appear in family photograph albums. Search the [Pictures collection](#) on Ancestry.com to view other examples like this album page with Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet.

Date the Photos and the Album: Dating an album requires looking at the pictures but also examining the binding itself. Albums came in all shapes and sizes from 1860s style small palm-sized ones to oversize

fabric covered ones that look like large bibles popular in the late nineteenth century. Alligator grained albums from the 1939 Sears Catalog cost from 79 cents to \$2.49.

Open the front cover and examine the inside front cover. There might be a patent number. You can search that number on

Google.com <http://www.google.com/patents?hl=en> and see the original patent drawings for that album.

Examine the photographs for the following details—size and style of card, clothing clues, photographer's name, and the place of the photo in the album. Each one provides you with evidence that you can compare to your family tree. Narrow down who's who by estimating the age of the person in the picture, and thinking about where they lived. Further thinning of the list of possible subjects is possible when you consider the men versus the women.

Safe Storage: Store your albums in acid and lignin free boxes. If the albums are falling apart wrap them in unbleached muslin before placing them in the box. These treasured tomes tell the tale of a person's relationship to other members of their family but also set them into the historical context in which they lived. Take your time examining the pages of pictures to learn more about the relatives that lived during this timeframe.

Maureen Taylor, writes about photo albums and photo identification clues in "*Finding the Civil War in Your Family Album.*" Follow her on the web at www.maurentaylor.com and www.askmaurentaylor.com.

Cremations – A Different Challenge for the Researcher

Contributed by Sandi Gorin.

Although cremations have been done for many thousands of years in various countries of the world, in America there were only two recorded cremations prior to 1800. It was not until 1876 that people started choosing cremation as an alternative to a regular burial. And, it was not until the 1920's or beyond that cremation services were being offered on a more regular basis. Still, not many individuals chose cremation. Some denominations looked badly on cremation and urged its members not to choose this alternative.

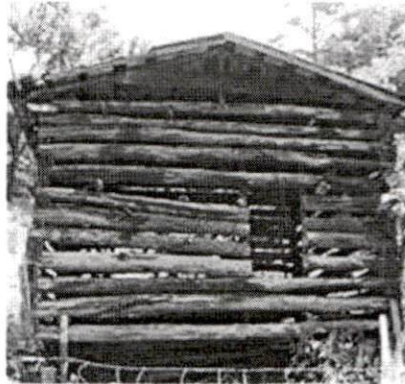
However, in recent times, when reading the obituary column in your papers, you will notice that more and more people are choosing cremation. Sometimes it is the choice of the deceased, sometimes it is due to the costs of a full burial which increase every year.

Sometimes the urn containing the cremains will be interred at the cemetery, sometimes families choose to keep the urn in their possession. If interred at a cemetery, sometimes a marker is placed there; sometimes the urn is buried between family graves and has no marker. If the latter is at a municipal cemetery or a larger cemetery that has a caretaker or keeps records of the burials, there will be an indication of this. However, if the deceased's ashes are buried in a small family cemetery or one with no records, no one would know unless it was noted in the newspaper, and this is seldom done. The funeral home would have note of course, but their records would normally not indicate what was done with the ashes unless they were buried at the cemetery.

This will present difficulties for future genealogists hunting for the burial place of their ancestor. One can likely find a death record on Social Security records or a death certificate. But, if it just shows cremated, it may or may not show who received the urn and where it is located. The ashes could have been spread at sea or at a favorite spot of the deceased.

I think it is important when cremation was chosen in our families that we note this in our family tree programs or records with an additional note as to where the ashes or urn was located. It will certainly help future researchers!

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN



Contributed by Treva Nell Childress (childressfarm@windstream.net)

I can see it now.
There it stands like a great monolith--
A testament to times past.
As I round the curve in the rutted lane, I drink in the sight of it.
I ease ever closer, the fog settles, and the memories rush in.

How many seasons did we work there? How many children played in the dirt while the grown-ups performed their given tasks?

Who was the strongest, handing the loaded sticks up to other members of the crew, standing in the rafters waiting to house the heavy crop of burley? When the barn was finally full of the massive, green crop--we waited. Summer's heat slowly waned as the tobacco cured, drying on the stalks.

As summer progressed finally into the cooler, misty mornings of fall, we awaited the fog and rain in anticipation, as the brittle leaves of the tobacco began to soften--then came "strippin' time!" "Everyone get to the barn bright and early! Let's get that 'baccor' down while it's in case!" Other chores were pushed by the wayside as the leaves were removed from the stalks and sorted--trash, lugs, red-leaf, and tips--the assembly line had begun.

How many hands of tobacco were tied in this old barn? How many bales were pressed into the boxes as the old folks still pondered over the new methods of our generation? "Sure hope the weather cooperates; we gotta get the crop to market. We like to sell early, ya know. People's already taking their crop in. I sure would like to beat last year's prices. Always did love market day."

I can almost hear the chant of the auctioneer ,with his distinct southern drawl, taking bids as he and the buyers go quickly up and down the seemingly endless rows of tobacco. My toes and fingers tingle as I remember the numbness of them as I stood on the cold damp floor of the warehouse.

The voices of the past generations fade as I lift the latch and enter the old barn. It is filled with junk now with many of its tier poles broken as the winds of time have thrust it's once sturdy walls inward. All is quiet as I stand alone engulfed in my memories. The sun is beginning to stream through the cracks of the slanted walls as the fog begins to lift. It peeks down from overhead also where the tin roof has been twisted up and off by the fury of the winds.

There is no need anymore for this vestige of farm life. The crop that was once the livelihood of many is now almost forbidden and forgotten. The era is past, lying prostrate at the mercy of the masses, a time that is lost and unknown to so many. The virulence of the crop has been proven now, and my thoughts wander back to a time that will never return.

I exit the tobacco barn and relinquish my thoughts to the present. The fog has lifted now and the once predominate structure seems to sit forlornly in despair. I am saddened as I close the door and place the old wood slat back into the groove. But wait! As I turn to leave, what is that scent that the breeze carries? Could it be? Yes it is! The unmistakable smell of burley tobacco fills the air, if only for a moment.

I smile at the memories.

A HOUSE FOR HARRIET H. SHIRLEY

Genealogy is much like detective work. When reading an old document, sometimes we are left with more questions than answers. The following deed fits into that category:

"Whereon Benjamin N CRUMP & Henry B Helm have made donations for the purpose of buying & procuring a house for Harriet H Shirley, and her children, and whereas it is the wish of said Crump and Helm and the said Harriet H Shirley that the title of the property, so procured shall be conveyed to some friend in trust for the use aforesaid. And whereas Edward EVANS has sold two town lots in the town of Glasgow (to be hereinafter described) for the use aforesaid.

Now therefore this indenture made and entered into this 24th day of December 1844, between Edward Evans and Nancy Evans his wife of the one part and Robert C. LOGAN as trustee for the said Harriet H Shirley and her children of the other part, Witnesseth, That for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Evans & wife, they have this day sold and do by these presents sell and convey unto the said Robert C Logan for the use aforesaid two certain lotts in the town of Glasgow known and designated on the original plan of said town by the Nos. (83 & 84) eighty three and eighty four, with all singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining the rights, title to which lotts the said Edward Evans agrees and hereby covenants to warrant, and forever defend to the said Logan for the use aforesaid., free from the claim or claims of all and every person whatever.

It is moreover the request of said Crump & Helm that the above named trustee have power to dispose of the above named property whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the proceeds thereof can be vested in a more advantageous home for the said Harriet H. Shirley & her children, it is therefore understood & provided that the said trustee shall at any and all times have power to sell & convey the title of said two town lotts (if the said Harriet H Shirley shall concur in such sale) and wish the proceeds thereof in another home for said H. H. Shirley & her children she being also consulted in relation to such investment and concurring therein. In witness whereof the said Edward Evans and Nancy Evans his wife have hereinto set their hands & seals the date above written.

/s/ Edward Evans and Nancy Evans {seals}

On the outside: Edward Evans deed Trust to R. C. Logan. 1845, Dec 5th acknd feme exand(?) & filed for record.

We might ask, why were they deeding a house to Harriet Shirley? I posed this question to the subscribers of the South-Central-Kentucky query list and Charles Hartley from Shephardsville, KY found the answer.

Harriet H. Shirley, age 47, was in the 1850 Barren County census with three children: Sarah, age 18, Nancy, age 16, and Christopher, age 13. They were are all born in KY.

From Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, December Session, 1837. Chap. 724 - AN ACT for the benefit of the Administratrix and heirs of William A. Shirley, deceased.

Whereas, it is represented to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that William A. Shirley hath departed this life intestate; that he owned, at the time of his death, some personal estate, and a tract of land in the county of Barren, containing about one hundred and seventy seven and a half acres; that he was very much indebted, and that his widow, Harriet H. Shirley, hath taken out letters of administration upon the estate of her deceased husband; and that the whole of his personal estate has been exhausted in the payment of his debts, and that a considerable amount remains yet unpaid; that in order to raise the means to discharge the debts against said estate, she made a contract with one David Lock, for the sale of said tract of land, at and for the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty seven dollars, and delivered possession thereof; that the said Lock, because of the inability of the said Administratrix to convey the title, still holds the possession and refuses to pay the purchase money—wherefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be lawful for the Administratrix of the said William A. Shirley, deceased, to file her bill in chancery, in the Barren Circuit Court, against the heirs at law of said decedent, alleging the insufficiency of the personal estate to pay the debts of said decedent, and that it will be beneficial to the heirs at law of said Shirley that the contract, made by his Administratrix, for the sale of the tract of land in said county, owned by said decedent at the time of his death, should be confirmed, and the proceeds of the said land be appropriated to the payment of the debts of said decedent.

Sec. 2. That the said Administratrix shall accompany the said bill with a settlement of her accounts, showing the disposition of the personal estate of her said intestate, and the amount yet due by the said estate; and if, upon the hearing of said cause, the Judge of said court should be of opinion that it will be beneficial to the heirs of said Shirley to confirm the contract made by his widow and Administratrix, for the sale of the said tract of land, he is hereby vested with full jurisdiction and authority to confirm the same, and to make all necessary orders and decrees to assure to the purchaser the title thereto.

Sec 3. That if the Judge of said court, upon the hearing of the said cause, should be of opinion that the interest of the heirs at law of the said William A. Shirley, would be promoted by directing a sale of the said tract of land, he is hereby vested with full power and jurisdiction to decree a sale of the same; and to make all orders necessary to carry his decree into full and complete effect; and that the said cause may be heard and determined at the first court after filing the said bill, provided the heirs at law of the said decedent shall have had reasonable notice thereof.

Sec. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the sale of the dower of the widow of said Shirley, in the said tract of land, without her consent: Provided, That, before rendering a decree, the court shall require from said Administratrix bond, with good security, for the faithful application of the proceeds of said land.

Approved February 1, 1838.

Find-A-Grave

Are you looking for a grave and can't travel clear across the country to look for it? Make your first stop on the internet at FindAGrave.com. This is a free site with thousands upon thousands of photographs of graves throughout the entire United States. Volunteers have photographed the tombstones on the majority of graves listed and many have added additional information such as a transcription of the stone, the cemetery name and location and sometimes family information. Anyone can submit photos to the site.

Then in Barren County and adjacent areas, Ray Green, with help from many volunteers is placing photographs of thousands of graves on-line. This is also a free site.

Barren County cemeteries can be found at:

<http://www.so-ky.com/cem/barrencem/cemindex/barrencemindex.htm>

From the main menu, you can search the following counties in South Central Kentucky: Adair, Allen, Cumberland, Edmonson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Mammoth Cave National Park, Metcalfe, Monroe and Warren. There are also photographs from other KY counties and others states. These are volunteer submitted so if you have some cemetery photos, please contact Ray Green at the address shown on the website.

You can also check out the Barren County web site at <http://www.barrencoky.com/> There is a lot of information out there, many old photographs and links to other sites.

You may also check out the Barren County query board site at:

<http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.kentucky.counties.barren/mb.ashx>. Here you will find over 21,000 queries, marriages, obituaries, military listings, biographies and much more. Both of these are free sites.

Happy Researching!

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.

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

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Thank you for your continued support!

Mail this application to:

**South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
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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 Barrrens), 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

Page 91	On the Cover – L. & N. Railway Car No. 109
Page 93	A Memory of Car #109 by Marjorie Meredith
Page 94	Genealogy of the Hall Family
Page 108	In Memory of Cecil Ernest Goode
Page 109	Barren County Tax List 1866 Conclusion
Page 110	Old Forts and Settlements in Kentucky continued
Page 113	Recent Speaker – Scott Young, General Manager, Glasgow Water Co. Gorin Genealogical Publishing New Offerings History Speaks Volume II – Metcalfe Co Historical Society Maury's Chapel
Page 114	Have You Heard of the Crawling Old Man?
Page 115	Picture Pages – Photo Albums and Your Family, Maureen Taylor
Page 116	Cremations – A different Challenge for the Researcher
Page 117	Gone But Not Forgotten, Treva Nell Childress
Page 118	A House for Harriet H. Shirley
Page 120	Find-A-Grave
	Books for Sale by the Society Membership Application