Fall 2012

Traces Volume 40, Number 3

Kentucky Library Research Collections
Western Kentucky University, spcol@wku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn

Part of the Genealogy Commons, Public History Commons, and the United States History Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/traces_bcgsn/157

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Traces, the Southern Central Kentucky, Barren County Genealogical Newsletter by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 2012-2013

President
1st Vice President (Programs)
2nd Vice President (Publicity)
3rd Vice President (Membership)
Recording Secretary/Asst. Treasurer
Corresponding Secretary/Treasurer
Editor, “Traces”

Sandi Gorin
Samuel Terry IV
Margie Kinslow
Mary Jones
Ruth Wood
Juanita Bardin
Sandi Gorin

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Juanita Bardin
Martha P. Harrison
Tim Waddell

Hascal Bertram
Mary Jones
Dorothy Wade

H. Daine Harrison
Don Novosel
Ruth Wood

PAST PRESIDENTS

Paul Bastien
Cecil Goode *
Leonard Kingrey
James Peden
Joe Donald Taylor *

Steve Botts
Kay Harbison
Brice T. Leech *
Katie M. Smith *
W. Samuel Terry IV

L. C. Calhoun
Jerry Houchens *
John Mutter
Ruby Jones Smith *

*Deceased

Mailing and labeling by

Printing by

Gerald Printing
404 Rogers Road
Glasgow, KY 42142
phone 270.651.3751
fax 270.651.6969
geraldprinting.com
HAIDEN C. TRIGG


"HAIDEN C. TRIGG is one of the noblest examples of splendid business activity, of well balanced judgment and perseverance, of high integrity and extreme philanthropy of character, and all in all virility and symmetry of manhood such as are without example in the old Blue Grass commonwealth. He set forth on his journey of life some seventy-seven years ago, under the rapidly shifting skies of success and adversity, and through years burning with intense energy and devotion to the manifold affairs of life he has come to a ripe old age with undimmed alertness and clearness of mentality and judgment and rejoices that he can still carry the burden which would overwhelm most men of half his years. The history of his active career begins with a beautiful resolution, and nobility of purpose and strength of character have marked his life of different financial projects during his active career and has won renown in mercantile affairs, in the banking business and in railroading. He has long been a popular and prominent resident of Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky.

On a splendid farm eligibly located some three miles distant from Glasgow occurred the birth of Haiden C. Trigg, the date of his nativity being the 27th day of May, 1834. He is a son of Alanson Trigg and of Mary Frances [Martin] Trigg. The paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review was born in the year 1765, in Bedford county, Virginia, whence he migrated to Barren county, Kentucky, about 1801. He was one of the original party that laid out the city of Glasgow and he was one of the first men to represent Barren county in the state legislature. In 1870 he moved from Kentucky to Winchester, Tennessee, where he passed the closing years of his life. Of his nine children seven accompanied him to Tennessee, one daughter, Fannie Curd, and another son, Alanson, remaining in Kentucky. Alanson Trigg was born in Virginia in 1791 and was a child of but ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky. During his life time Alanson Trigg was a farmer, a merchant and a banker and in each of those enterprises he achieved marked and gratifying success. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1873 at the venerable age of eighty-two years, his death having occurred on the old Trigg estate near Glasgow. Alanson Trigg married Mary Frances Martin and they became the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this notice was the oldest son and sole survivor in 1911.

Haiden C. Trigg received his elementary educational training in the common schools of Barren county and later he supplemented that discipline with study in Urania College, at Glasgow, Kentucky. When a youth of nineteen years of age he left home and went to the city of Louisville, where he engaged in the hardware business. His health becoming impaired, however, he returned to Glasgow and in 1866 there established the bank of Gorin, Trigg & Company, his partner in this enterprise having been Thomas J. Gorin, who retired from the banking business in 1873. Thereafter until 1900 Mr. Trigg continued his banking concern
under the name of Trigg & Company, his business associates having been John T. Hawkins, S. G. Snoddy and T. P. Dickinson.

During the entire period of the bank's existence it has weathered the various financial storms and has never failed to meet its obligations, holding as a sacred trust all deposits and ever being ready to respond with cash whenever called upon. In 1900 the bank of Trigg & Company was nationalized and at that time

Mr. Trigg retired from active participation in banking business, having been identified with that field of endeavor for fully forty-five years. He has been president of the Glasgow Railroad Company for the past twenty years, and in 1900, with others, he purchased that road, retaining his office as president. In earlier years he was also engaged in the general merchandise business, but he now confines his attention to his extensive railroad and property interests. He is a man who has climbed to affluence mainly through his own efforts and for that reason his success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate.

Mr. Trigg has been twice married, his first union having been to Miss Bettie Hawkins, who bore him two children, of whom one died in infancy and the other, Litie, is now the wife of Hon. C. U. McElroy, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Mrs. Trigg passed to the life eternal in 1865 and subsequently Mr. Trigg was united in marriage to Miss Annie Carter Ballard, of Louisville, Kentucky. This union was prolific of nine children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Louise B. is a practicing physician and surgeon at Glasgow, having been graduated in the Louisville College of Medicine; Charlotte is the wife of John W. Vreeland, of Louisville; Haidee is the wife of T. P. Dickinson, of Glasgow, and concerning his career a sketch appears on other pages of this work; Mary Frances is the wife of J. W. Krueger, of New York; Pearl Bertha is the wife of Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, and they formerly resided at Washington, D. C.; he is now treasurer general and
financial adviser to the Persian government; Alanson maintains his home at Glasgow, where he is cashier of the Trigg National Bank; Paul Dudley is in the employ of the Glasgow Railroad Company, which headquarters at Glasgow; Herbert Blanton is engaged in the banking business at Los Angeles, California; and R. Ballard is in the insurance business in Glasgow.

In his political affiliations Mr. Trigg, of this review, is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He has never aspired to public office of any description, but is every ready to give of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises advanced for the progress and development of this section of the state. While not formally connected with any religious organization he is nevertheless decidedly a Christian man – of large heart and great benevolence. In his home he has a “Prophet’s Chamber,” where ministers and other good men are frequently entertained. Although fairly well advanced in years Haiden C. Trigg still retains in much of their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his youth. This is due in large measure to the fact that he is a natural born sportsman, one who is fond of all kinds of healthy out-of-door exercise, his one big hobby being the chase.

Mr. Trigg’s sporting nature is well known along the line of the dog and gun and he has given to the hunting world a superior breed of fox hounds, call the “Trigg dog,” which he describes fully in his work, “The American Fox Hunt,” a volume compiled from celebrated letters of Mr. Trigg’s personal correspondence with noted sportsmen of Virginia and other states, the same covering a life-long experience. Mr. Trigg chase through inheritance, his granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Virginia, Mary (Walker) Lewis, of of great wealth and leisure the importation of hunting dogs and who were ever responsive to the mellow notes of the horn over the mountains of old Virginia. Mr. Trigg because of his great love of fox hunting has been frequently referred to as the Nimrod of Kentucky. He is a great breeder of fine dogs, the Trigg breed of fox hounds having been shipped to all parts of the South and even to far distant California. It is the fresh air and healthy sport that keeps one young in these days of strenuous activity and while Mr. Trigg has covered quite a number of years he is as young in spirit as he was half a century ago. He is the grand old man of Barren county and is everywhere beloved and respected on account of his exemplary life and broad human sympathy. He is very public-spirited and has in many ways given his efforts and influence for the upbuilding and advancement of the county which has represented his home and the field of his endeavor for so many years. His activities have touched upon many lines relating to the business development, the fraternal and social growth and progress of the city. His genial manner, his genuine worth of character and strong personal traits have won for him the regard and friendship of the vast majority of those with whom he has come in contact and made him a representative citizen of Glasgow.”
Are We There Yet?

The following was found in an old book showing the distances from Glasgow to various other towns or locations back in the 1850's - based on the roads of the time. Imagine riding horseback, on a stagecoach or walking the roads as they were then.

From Glasgow to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greensburg</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Martinsville, Ky. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Port Oliver, Ky (salt works) 16 (11 Pike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dripping Springs 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown (Russell Co.)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Rocky Hill (Barren Co) 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkesville</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Marrowbone 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tompkinsville</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Randolph (Metcalfe Co.) 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinsburg</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Somerset 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown (Monroe Co.)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pageville (near Barren Co.) 10 (Pike)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsville</td>
<td>25 (Pike)</td>
<td>Prewitt's Knob 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>51 (40 miles Pike)</td>
<td>Cave City 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munfordsville</td>
<td>20 (Pike 14)</td>
<td>Glasgow Junction 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Roseville 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russellville</td>
<td>66 (22 Pike)</td>
<td>Albany (Clinton Co.) 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
<td>21 (Pike)</td>
<td>Rays Cross Road (Met. Co.) 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbellsville</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Mammoth Cave 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin, Tenn.</td>
<td>58 (Pike)</td>
<td>Goose Horn 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville, Tenn.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Lafayette (Metcalfe Co.) 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carthage, Tenn.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>LaFayette, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainesboro, Tenn.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Bennett's Ferry (Cumb. Co.) 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What's the Rest of the Story?

Newspapers sadly don't always get it right! In the rush to get a story to press, especially when reported from another newspaper some distance away, stories get exaggerated, names are misspelled and people reported died - but didn't and lived long lives. The following are a few stories that were about this area and picked up by other newspapers, some right, some wrong.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Boy Struck While in a Barn, and His Companions Stunned. Glasgow, Ky., May 16. - Alphus Bandon [sic], the fifteen-year-old son of Mart Brandon, near Gamaliel, in Monroe county, was killed by lightning. The boy, with five companions, had taken shelter in the barn of Clay Harlan, Wirt Harlan, a son of Clay Harlan, being one of the number. The bolt seemingly struck young Brandon in the top of the head, killing him instantly. Wirt Harlan, who was standing nearby, was rendered unconscious by the shock, the skin on both legs being split open. Another boy was also unconscious for several hours.
The barn caught fire, but was saved." (Lexington (KY) Herald, Thursday, 17 May 1906, Volume: 36 Issue: 137, page 2.)

Upon investigation: His name is Hathes Brandon. He was born Nov. 4, 1888. That lightning struck on May 2, 1906. Hathes is the son of Martin T. and Clara Keith Brandon and he was buried in the Compton Cemetery. William Wirt Harlin was no worse for the wear it seems...he died in Nashville 7 months shy of his 100th birthday. Wirt is the son of H. Clay Harlin & Mary Bit Comer. His brother Alex was probably one of the other boys...he lived to be 95. (From Randy Jobe)

"MR. THOMAS PEDIGO SERIOUSLY HURT. News was received in Augusta yesterday by Mr. Ed Lyons of the probably fatal shooting of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Pedigo, near his home a few miles from Glasgow, Ky. Mr. Pedigo was returning about midnight from an entertainment, when he as fired on by three men. He was struck by one bullet on the head, which made only a scalp wound, but another entered his abdomen, and it is feared will prove a fatal injury. Mrs. Lyon's two sisters, who were visiting her, were summoned home because of the critical condition of their brother. Augusta friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lyons regret the unhappy occurrence." (From the Augusta (GA) Chronicle, Wed, 9 Mar 1898, Page 5.)

Upon investigation: Thomas B. "Tompie" Pedigo (12/11/1872-5/9/1916) (Did not die from gunshot wounds). He was the son of Henry Newton "Buck" Pedigo and Ellen E. Depp. Mr. Ed Lyons was married to Tommie's older sister Kate B. Pedigo (1866-1960) (From: Joel Thomas Pedigo)

"A FAMILY POISONED BY WHISKY. Glasgow, Barren Co., Ky., Nov. 20. To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette: Last Saturday evening a young man, John Ritter, bought a pint of whisky at a saloon in Glasgow, and took it out to Ams. Kinslow's, where he was boarding, four miles south of town, near the oil wells on Boyd's Creek. Sunday morning Mr. Ritter, Ams. Kinslow, Mrs. Kinslow and Miss Mollie Kinslow each took a drink of the whisky, which soon made them sick, and they called a physician, who quickly decided that they were very badly poisoned. Mrs. Kinslow is now supposed to be dying, and Mollie is so low that her recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Kinslow is Ams. Kinslow's second wife. Mollie is about eighteen years of age. Glasgow is under local option, but manages to keep two public drinking saloons." (From the Cincinnati (OH) Daily Gazette, Saturday, 23 Nov 1878, page 5.)

Upon investigation: The above facts are about correct, with a few exceptions. In the first place, the two ladies of the family of Mr. Amps Kinslow, were the only persons sick; secondly it is not certainly known whether they were poisoned or not, although the attending physician informs us they had all the symptoms of having been, and in the third place, neither of them died, but are alive and about as well as ever. (From Ray Green).

One of the New Barn Dances: Mr. Will Church, living near Goodnight, happened to a very painful and serious accident one day last week when a young mule kicked him in the neck.
On the following story, you can take your pick!

**Score Plunged In River As Bridge Falls in Kentucky**. Glasgow, Ky., Aug. 20 - (AP) - Broken bones and bruises were being nursed today by a score of picnickers who were hurled 20 feet into the stony bed of little barren river when a suspension foot bridge over the stream snapped yesterday during an annual celebration at Sulphur Wells, a spa 10 miles from here. Six of those injured were considered in a serious condition, although their hurts were not believed critical. The others suffered minor injuries. Early report from distracted relatives and friends of the picnickers to the effect that four persons had been killed, proved founded. Screams of the injured, in a tangled heap on the stony river bed, were joined with the cries of distracted parents, hysterical with fear for their children. The bridge was 150 feet long. The weight of a hundred persons was too great a strain and a cable snapped. (The Lincoln Star of Lincoln, Nebraska 20 Aug 1934). OR

**Four Killed in Collapse of Footbridge.** Glasgow, Ky., Aug. 19 - (AP) - four persons fell to death and an undetermined number of persons were injured today at Mineral Wells, a summer resort here, when a foot bridge collapsed with an estimated 100 people gathered for an annual community picnic. The four killed were Herbert Holly, 24, of Knob Lick, Ky.; Laverne Jessie, 16 of Sulphur Wells; Will Thompson and a girl companion of Lilltown, Green county. The girl’s name was not learned. Lawrence Smith, 20, of Sulphur Wells, was belived fatally injured. A number of the injured were brought to the hospital here, but the majority of them were taken to their homes, scattered over several counties in south central Kentucky. (The Times Recorder of Zanesville, Ohio 20 Aug 1934)

"HOW IT WAS DONE. Why a Long-Winded Lawyer, Broke His Argument Short: Note: The name of Burwell Lawless is well known in Glasgow.

A good story is related of Hon. B(urwell) Lawless, a former member of the Louisville bar, and who came to this city from Glasgow, KY. He was "long winded" and when he arose to make an argument he didn’t know when to stop. On one occasion he was making a speech before Judge Ballard in the United State Court. He had spoken several hours and the judge and everybody else were thoroughly tired out, though they were helpless. At last Judge Ballard beckoned to his brother, Jack Ballard, to him and implored him to stop Lawless if he could.

"Oh, that’s easy enough," replied the brother. "I’ll stop him inside of three minutes."

There was a great deal of curiosity to see how this could be accomplished, as the orator seemed to be nowhere near the end of his speech. Jack Ballard took a pencil and sheet of paper and wrote:

"My Dear Colonel: As soon as you finish your magnificent argument, I would like you to join me in the clerk’s office in a bumper of fine old bourbon."
The note was handed to the orator, who paused at the end of a soaring period, drew his glasses from his pocket and read the note. He put it in his pocket and said:

"And now, if you please, your honor, and you gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you."

He picked up his hat and was in the clerk's office in about a minute. (From the Kalamazoo (MI) Gazette, Thursday, 4 Feb 1892, page 5.)

The Duval(I) Family


In this article I will give some data on the Duval family, prominent in the history of Barren County for over a century. From about 1800 to the present time numerous descendants of this French Huguenot family have taken a leading part in the development and progress of my native Barren County. The original Duval family were French Protestant Huguenots of the 16th and 17th centuries, who fought against the Catholics and suffered the loss of thousands in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1672. Many of the survivors, including a number of the Duvals, came to America and settled in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

My maternal grandfather, Edward Mortimer Duval, was a son of Robert Duval, who came from Virginia about 1800 and bought a farm near Beckton, in Barren County. Ed Duval had 2 brothers and two sisters - Shepherd and Key Duval, Annie and Mary Duval. Annie married a man named Hudson and Mary married a Mr. Doss.

Ed Duval's children were Ann, Fannie, Addie and Emma (my mother); Quincey and Rice. Uncle Quincey was a Methodist minister, who died in 1880. Rice Duval never married and lived almost his entire life on the Duval homestead. He died several years ago, after the old Duval farm had been sold to my cousin, Sam Gray, of the Bon Ayr section. Fannie Duval married a man named Lair, near her old home. She died when her children were young - Birt, Ed, Walter, Drilla and Alice. The Lair family all moved to Texas except Alice, who married Lovell Young, and lived near Beckton, where she died in 1904. So far as I know, Ed Walter and Drilla are surviving. Addie Duval married Joe Gray of the Bon Ayr section. A large family was born to this union. I am not sure about the surviving girls, but Sam and Guy are prominent farmers of that section. Ann Duval married Byrd Brown. Only one child was born of this union - Mattie Brown, who married George Allen, of the Merry Oaks section. There were no children in this family. George, the only survivor, now about 85 years old, resides at Merry Oaks.

Emma Duval married John L. Alcock of the Beech Grove section. Six children were born to this union - Welford, Clarence, Stella, Curtis, Minnie and Grace. Survivors are Clarence, Stella and Minnie.
Shepherd Duval had five sons and two daughters. The sons were James, William, Dock and "Bum." "Bum" was a nickname and quite a misnomer, as he was everything but a bum, not only a successful farmer and business man, but quite a favorite of my mother. Dora lives in Bowling Green and Lizzie died twenty or more years ago. Key Duval had two sons, John and Samuel, and two daughters, Carolyn and Nancy. A great deal of the foregoing data of the Duval family was furnished me by my sister, Mrs. Stella A. Barrick of the Railton section. I would appreciate it greatly if some of the family would give me more data of the Duvals of later date.

I have always been proud of my Duval ancestry. The Duvals have always been noted for piety, integrity and forthright living. To my intense pride and gratification, I have never heard of a Duval breaking any law or being in any unlawful transaction. This is a wonderful record, covering over a century in the lives of such a large family.

Grandfather Ed Duval was an old man when I was a boy and I much enjoyed his telling of events happening long before the Civil War. He resided in a large two-story brick house, with wing attached, and he told me that the entire house was erected without the use of a single nail, even the original board roof being put on with wooden pegs in lieu of nails. In my youth the roof had been renewed, but the inside wood work remained the same. Grandfather had numerous slaves and told many interesting stories of the days before the war. He never sold a slave "down the river", but always to some neighbor, so that they would not be entirely separated from their relatives. Asked what slaves were worth, he told me that he would average from $600 to $2400 a head. He was always kind to the slaves and lots of them visited my mother when I was a small lad, showing love, devotion and loyalty unknown today. Ed Duval suffered a severe financial loss when his slaves were freed, but always insisted that he would have later been paid for the negroes if Abe Lincoln had lived.

His farm was raided numerous times by guerillas during the Civil War, thus entailing another severe financial loss, and quite thrilling were some of the stories he told me of happenings during that time of stress. I was shown a large woods, where most of my fine stock was hidden when a raid was expected, and believe me, they had no 'phones', but a mighty efficient 'grape vine' that nearly always gave warning.

A young Confederate soldier came on a visit to his mother in that neighborhood, when a sudden influx of Union soldier n__ cut off from his companions and it looked like he was doomed to capture. However, he slipped over to grandfather Duval's house under cover of darkness, where he was kept in security for about three weeks, after which the Yankees retired from that neighborhood, and the Confederate sadly rejoined his outfit. The soldier was hidden in a sheep barn during the day, buried beneath the hay in such effective way that he was never discovered, although the place was searched several times.

When Ed M. Duvall was a young man, Barren county was not so far from pioneer days. He related to me how his neighbors went to Merry Oaks in farm wagons to haul away wild pigeons who roosted in the woods there at certain seasons. The poor birds were
ruthlessly slaughtered by the thousands to no good reason whatever, and the pigeons eventually went the way of the buffalo in the West.

What does a farmer of today think when I relate that the greater part of grandfather's farm was fenced with fine chestnut rails? Chestnuts were plentiful, even when I was a boy, they were gathered in farm wagons. Today the chestnut tree so ruthlessly destroyed (provided that they escaped the blight) would have a greater value than the entire farm of that day. Even like, I asked him one day why they did not preserve the chestnut trees for lumber, and he immediately told me that it was for the sole reason that at the time the logs could not be marketed, and were made into rails because they split so easily.

I think that one of the most remarkable traits of my grandfather – and one displaying his fine character and firmness of will – was the fact that mother told me, that as far back as she could remember, he always made a toddy before breakfast, and was never known to touch a drop at any other time. One funny incident, to me, was the time when two preachers were guests at his home and he invited them to join in his morning’s toddy. Both grinned and one said, “Well, Brother Duval, I believe I will join you, if you think it no harm.” “I would not have asked you, if I thought it any harm” replied grandfather, and then all had toddy, except me, and I guess he thought I was too young to join them their “morning’s morning.” How many of us today could have gallons of the best Kentucky whiskey in our home and never drink more than a morning toddy? Incidentally, he told me that at one time he purchased the finest whiskey for 30 cents per gallon, back in the days where there was no whiskey tax. He nearly had a fit when whiskey reached $4 per gallon. Just think what it costs today, boys; let’s “bear the barrier” by buying none at all.

The good old days of living at home: Grandfather never purchased any food, except sugar and coffee, and not much sugar, because he had honey and molasses, and most of the time, a small supply of maple sugar. He also had a spinning wheel and loom, and also did patching and half-soling of boots and shoes at home. He had a storehouse chock full of meats, molasses, canned fruits and vegetables of all kinds, a full wheat bin, plenty of corn, grain and stock food. He had sheep, cattle, hogs, mules and horses. That seems to plentiful to the writer, who, today, practically lives out of a grocer’s sack.”

Past Presidents of the South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society Honored

At the annual picnic of the Society held July 19, 2012, the past presidents were honored for their service. Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the presidents in attendance. Those not able to attend included Steve Botts, L. C. “Larry” Calhoun, Kay Harbison and John Mutter.
The following presidents who have deceased include: Cecil Goode, Jerry Houchens, Brice T. Leech, Katie M. Smith, Ruby Jones Smith and Joe Donald Taylor. As this year marks the beginning of the 40th year of the Society’s existence, we honor also those who have served as officers and board members.

We also honored Martha Powell Harrison who is the only active founding member of the Society for her many years of service.

Shown above; front row, left to right: Paul Bastien, Martha Powell Reneau, Sam Terry IV. Back row: James Peden, outgoing president and Larry Calhoun.

**RECENT SPEAKERS**

Nancy Richey, Assistant Professor, Image Librarian, Western Kentucky Library, Bowling Green, Kentucky, spoke to the Society on June 21, 2012. She spoke of images available at the library and did a power point presentation on some of the famous ladies from Barren County.
H. Daine Harrison presented the story of Hugh McGary at the August 16, 2012 program. He traced McGary's life which included his residence in Barren County and the relationship with the Steenbergen family of this area. McGary was a contemporary of Daniel Boone.

**New Offerings**

**Barren Co KY 1858 Marriages.** 146 marriage certificates and licenses are included. Scanned from faded originals, digitally enhanced. $25.00 or e-book price: $15.00

**Barren County 1859 Marriages.** 111 marriages same format as above. $20.00; e-book: $12.00

**Barren Co KY 1860 Marriages.** 105 marriages. $28.00; e-book: 18.00.

**Barren Co 1911 Births.** Original copies of birth records are not available without ordering from the KY Department of Vital Statistics, only transcriptions showing the child's name, mother's name and date of birth. No father's name is shown. These are in extremely bad shape due to poor deciphering of names and it is many times impossible to do a search on-line for the individual. I have taken all 805 births for Barren County in 1911 and typed them showing the child's name, the date of birth, the mother's maiden name and the father's name with comments. I have corrected the spelling on everyone that I could locate by doing searches through the marriage records and 1920 census. There are approximately 258 that are so poorly transcribed that I could not find them at all. I also indicated the incorrect spelling and noted if the child was shown on the 1920 census, if they had moved to a different location or possible matches. Included also are those that were not transcribed well enough to find. 54 pages including a full-name index. $15.00. E-book price: $9.00.

**Assorted Tennessee Cemeteries.** Contains transcriptions from the following counties: Clinton (1); Fentress (24); Jackson (16); Pickett (4) and Putnam (11). Some are full transcriptions, some are indicated as extracts. From the files of Eva Coe Peden. 80 pages including full-name index. $15.00 or $10.00 as e-book.

**Clay Co TN Cemetery Records.** Transcriptions of 91 cemeteries from the files of the late Eva Coe Peden. Includes many small & large cemeteries including Biles, Clemensville,
Donaldson, Fitzgerald, Macedonia, Moore, St. John, Tinsley, Turkeytown and many others. Also includes Bible and family information. 154 pages including full-name index. $30.00. E-book price: $20.00

Overton Co. TN Cemeteries. An extensive list of burials from 44 cemeteries as copied and transcribed by the late Eva Coe Peden and others from KY and TN. The date of transcriptions are from 1964-1968 with the majority copied in 1968. Also included are Bible records and miscellaneous records 124 pages including a large full-name index. $28.00. E-book price: $17.00.

NEW BENEFIT OF MEMBERSHIP OFFERED!

Beginning with the Spring Issue, Vol. 1, Issue 1, 2013, we will begin listing the surnames being researched by our members. This was done in the past with the annual membership list in the Winter Issue only. When you renew your membership, complete the section of “Names Being Researched”. In the following issue we will list your name, address, e-mail address (if applicable) and the names being researched so that others researching the same name might contact you.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PECK FAMILY IN BARREN COUNTY

By Vivian Rousseau, published March 7, 1939.

Even as early as 1814, Barren County was not without its labor saving devices. The testimony of one Jesse Bailey in case 57, Barren Circuit Court dated 1814, reveals that some time previous to that date, he made a deal with one Simeon Buford to buy a “cotton picking machine” which Buford had in his possession. Jesse Bailey says he paid $90.00 in trade for this machine. The trade consisted of a quantity of pork at fifteen shillings per hundred, cotton at one shilling per pound, one cow at $11.00, two heifers at $5.50 each and one yearling at $3.00. History does not preserve us a description of this cotton picking machine, which was rare in a pioneer country, since at that time and a long time afterward, slaves were used almost exclusively for picking cotton.

Simeon Buford kept this machine at his house, which was located on a military tract of land which he bought in February 1808, which was patented to Robert Pollard. It is possible this was one of Eli Whitney’s early cotton gins since separating the seeds from them also was termed “picking the cotton.”

Perhaps one reason he sold his fine cotton picking machine was due to the fact that when he came to claim his land, he found other settlers there who would not relinquish their claims and use of the land, and he was involved in a law suit for a few years, before his title was cleared.
A Pioneer Widow. He states that when he made his claim known in 1808, he found that Jacob Beam had already settled on the land and made a small improvement. Also on the land was a Mrs. Catherine Beck or Peck, as the name is alternately called in the records.

Mrs. Peck, a widow, might well be termed a woman pioneer, for she came here from Tennessee and settled in the late years of her life, after most of her family were grown and married, in Tennessee. With her came a son, Daniel Peck, her son-in-law, Joseph Lanning and a Jacob Peck whose relation is not mentioned. She received her certificate to the land from a Joseph Boone. Deed is recorded where Joseph Boone and wife, Sally, sold land to Joseph Lanning on May 3rd, 1811. Joseph Boone derived his title to the disputed land by a settlers relief grant to his father, Jonathan Boone for 200 acres on the waters of Peters Creek in Barren county, surveyed Aug. 29th, 1799. Joseph Boone also entered 200 acres of second rate land in Barren County, by a commissioners certificate dated Sept. 6, 1798 and entered Aug. 12, 1799, by Dan Curd, a surveyor.

Boone Early Settlers Here. Joseph Boone was a very early settler here and deserves mention among the first settlers, since the deposition of William Higgins establishes him as such. Higgins says that he, Higgins, a deputy surveyor under Daniel Curd, was called upon in the summer of 1799 by Joseph Boone to survey some land for said Boone and Rubin Fox, that he ran two surveys for Boone and one for Fox, on Dry Creek, a branch of Barren river. The surveys were on the north side of the river and about one mile from the river. He also says that Mrs. Peck's improvement was on Peters Creek, about 3 or 4 miles from Boone's settlement on Dry Creek. He said that Boone knew the land was on a military survey but that he said the survey was blank and he was willing to risk his certificate on it. Boone's risk proved to be a bad one, however, and caused trouble for all of those who had dealings with his land, since a military claim was put in for the land.

Establishes Blacksmith Shop. When Mrs. Peck and her son-in-law, Joseph settled on the 400 acre tract of land, a road ran by part of the land and Joseph Lanning was given this part and established a blacksmith shop on the road. In that day, the roadside blacksmith shops were the equivalent of the service stations of today.

Widow Laments Land Troubles. Mrs. Peck had a hard time in this pioneer land for she bought her land agreeing to pay up the state price, and when the surveyors were laying out their lines which threatened to offset her claim to the land, she came to her fence and talked with them lamenting that land was now scarce and that it was very hard for her to raise the state price.

Robert Newell, of Warren county, one of the first chain carriers for the first surveys made by John Wilson, a deputy surveyor under Croghan, stated he assisted in a survey which included part of Mrs. Peck's land, for a military grant for John Shields, and that then she asked what in the world she was going to do, as it appeared her land was lost, and some of her neighbors told her she would have to rent, until she could do better. Jacob Beam, another settler on this tract, was more reconciled, saying that he always expected to lose the claim to his land.
The widow Peck died some time prior to 1817, but her descendants still live in Barren County. Her son-in-law, Joseph Lanning moved to Jackson Co., Ind., in 1817 selling his land here with Jacob Peck to Malicha Francis, being a 200 acre tract on Peters Creek for $400. Daniel Peck also sold his interests here but Jacob Peck, despite his early land difficulties remained on Peters Creek, where he bought in 1829, a 1000 acre tract from Mrs. Thos. S. Jessup, of Washington City, a daughter of William Croghan, and the land was from the military grant to William Croghan and lay on Peters Creek.

In 1835, Jacob Peck, bought another 1000 acre tract on Peters Creek, from the heirs of Wilson Boush, of Norfolk Co., Va., being patented to Boush in 1798, all of these lands being in the neighborhood where Peck's mother first settled. He stuck with his land and prospered upon them, investing his savings wisely.

Thus was begun the line of Peck in Barren County.

**BARREN COUNTY SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN WORLD WAR I**


The following soldiers died in the war:

- Ed Watson*
- Lucian Bradshaw
- Rollis L. Ford
- Will Hodges
- Charles H. Kinsow
- Jacob Ritter
- William C. Turner
- Albert Witt
- Earnest Atnip
- Roy Chase
- Leslie Harlow
- Chester B. Isenberg
- Thomas Lewis
- William H. Steen
- Elzy Wagner
- Cecil L. Bastain
- Fred B. Dodd
- Porter Harrison
- John M. Jewell
- Willie Morris
- Frank Stokes
- Charles B. Walden
- Bertie W. Boatman
- Joseph Ferguson
- Harley B. Hester
- Eugene S. Jones
- George Renick
- Roy Wayne Stout
- James A. William

African-American soldiers:

- Joe Tom Dickinson
- Frank Duvall
- John England
- Joe Mansfield
- Will Parrish
- Harry T. Smith

* First soldier to die

Awards: Distinguished Service Cross: Lt. Colonel Edgar N. Caldwell

**A NOTE FROM YOUR NEW PRESIDENT**

If you will notice the inside cover of this issue, you will see that we have had our annual election of officers and Board members. I am very honored to
be your new President and hope that I can follow well in the footsteps of those who have gone before.

There will be some new and exiting things going on locally and if you live in the area, please come join us for a meeting. We are now meeting the 3rd Wednesday of each month, 6 p.m., at the Mary Wood Weldon Library at 1530 South Green Street, Glasgow; just off 31E. Sam Terry is our new programs chairman as 1st Vice President and has some extremely interesting programs in store for us. We'll re-live the 1942 football winning game of Glasgow High School and see a movie taken of the event that was not known to exist. We'll be touring the historic Plaza Theatre in Glasgow with Emily Dale, daughter of the original owner. We'll have a special program in December celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Christmas Raid and many much more.

I would like to thank all those who have served as President of the Society, held office or been board members. Each has contributed to the success of the Society and paved the way to the future.

I would like to encourage you as members, to become more active in the Society. How? By contributing genealogical information, photos, stories from the past in your family from this area. We welcome Bible records, pedigree charts.... it will help other researchers trying to break down their brick walls and expand our knowledge of your families.

We did decide at our last board meeting that it is time for us to raise our dues. We have not done this for many years and we do understand that the times are tough in this economy. Our costs increase annually too for the printing and mailing of the quarterly and thus, starting with 2013, our dues will be raised a nominal $3.00 to $15.00 for individual memberships. Family memberships will raise to $18.00; life member dues will remain unchanged. We hate to do it and we hope to continue to provide you with interesting and informative articles in each issue of "Traces" that makes it worth the cost to you.

Thank you, Sandi
IRA F. M. BUTLER'S STORY

From the files of Sandi Gorin.

"I was born on the 20th day of May 1812, near the town of Glasgow, in the County of Barren, in the State of Kentucky. The family moved to Warren Co., same State, when I was four years of age, lived there and worked on a farm until I was seventeen, then we moved to Illinois, in the year 1829, lived the first winter in Morgan County, near Jacksonville. In the spring of 1830 moved to Warren County, Ill. In the spring of 1832. We built a block house to defend ourselves from the Indians, and after we finished the fort, I and my father enlisted in the Black Hawk War; both served until the war closed in the Fall. In the summer of 1831 I helped to lay off the town of Mammouth, for the county seat of said Warren County. In 1831 the County was organized and my father was elected the first Sheriff of the county and I was appointed Deputy under him. I served that term out and was then elected constable, and served that term out, and as then elected Justice of the Peace, served that term out, and was then elected Sheriff of the Co., served that term out and in 1841 was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Stephen A. Douglas, the then presiding Judge of said court, and served in that capacity for seven years. In 1853 sold my possessions in Ill. and crossed the wild plains to Oregon, and settled in Polk County have lived there ever since. While in Oregon, I served several terms as J. P., served three terms in the Legislature in the Lower House, one term as Speaker of the House, served as Co. Judge a part of one term my appointment to fill a vacancy caused by death and afterwards was elected Co. Judge and served a full term of four years.

"I was married to Mary Ann Davidson on the 5th day of Nov. 1835. My father was Peter Butler born in Prelaska [sic] Co., Ky., March 9, 1789 and married to Rachel Murphy, my mother, July 28, 1811 in Barren Co., Ky. He lived in said county, until I was about 4 years old, then moved to Warren Co., Ky., and lived there until 1829, then sold his farm and moved to Ill. and lived the first winter near Jacksonville, then a small village. In the spring of 1830 moved to Warren Co., Ill., lived there until 1833, moved from there to Oregon and settled in Polk County. My father served one term as Sheriff of Warren Co. Ill., and one term in the lower house of the Legislature, and one term in the Senate. He was Captain in the Black Hawk War. He died in Oregon June 24, 1856. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, and my grandfather, John Butler, I think, was born in Va. His wife was a Dixon before marriage. He died in Wayne Co., Ill., age 76. His father and my great grandfather, Peter Butler’s son, lived in Greenbrier Co., Va. But emigrated to Ky. and died in 1816 at the age of 106 years. Mary Ann Butler (nee Davidson) was born the 22nd day of April 1814 and was married to Ira. F. M. Butler Nov. 5th, 1835 and died in Mammouth, Oregon, June 29, 1888 – age 74. Elijah Davidson, her father, was born in N. C. Feb. 23, 1783 and died in Mammouth, Oregon, age 86 years. He was married to Margaret Murphy Feb. 4, 1802, His father was Alexander Davidson of N. C. I do not know the date of his birth or death. His wife was a Bridges.

"Rachel Butler (nee Murphy) was born in Tenn. April 2, 1788, was married to Peter Butler July 23, 1811, died in Mammouth, Oregon the 10th day of Jan. 1884. John Murphy, a
Baptist minister, my grandfather on my mother's side was born June 12, 1752 and died Aug. 14, 1818 in Warren Co., Ky. (I was at the funeral) of Rachel Murphy (nee Cook), my grandmother, was born the 17th of May 1753, was married to John Murphy Feb. 5, 1774 and died Feb. 3, 1872. My Grandmother and Abram Cook's wife was in the cabin in the early settlement in Ky. and Abram was about the place. The Indians surrounded the house, and Abram Cook, trying to get to the house was shot and killed by the Indians. He fell on the steps to the house, the women unbarred the door and dragged Abram inside the house. The Indians then built up a fire and threw fire brands in the house until it took fire. The women had a pan of milk in the house, so with that and the blood that they wiped up from the floor where Abram bled, they put the fire out. They then took time to look after their gun, which was not loaded. There was a pan of bullets under the bed, but after going through what they did, they had forgotten where they were. They found a piece of lead and one of the women bit off a piece of the lead and made a bullet the best she could and loaded the gun with it. My Grandmother took the gun and poked it out through the port hole in the house. About that time the old Indian Chief sat on a stump in the front yard and patting his breast said "Squaw can't shoot" but she did shoot and the old Indian Chief fell dead.

“My Great Grandfather Murphy came from Ireland to the United States.

May 10, 1899, by Ira F. M. Butler, age 87 years today.”

It was noted at the bottom that Francis Cook, direct ancestor crossing in Mayflower. Herbert F.Ralger, Berkely, Valif., Historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Calif.

An 1809 Letter to Richard Waggener

The following is a letter from Mrs. Lucy White of Madison County, VA to Richard Waggener of Barren County, Kentucky. Spelling as written.

Dear Brother and Sister:

Through great mercy I have taken my pen in hand once more to mark a few lines to you but it will be in such a scribbling manner I hardly expect you to understand it. It has been a great while since I heard from you. I have been a writing to you for a long time but I have not received a line from you this four years. I think you might have had the opportunity in so long a time. I can tell you I never have neglected any opportunity of writing to you since you went to that part of the world. Dear brother and sister we are parted at a great distance and but little prospect of ever seeing each other. Providence has provided away for us to converse at a distance but when I go to write to you my mind is filled with so trials and doubts and lamentations that I scarceley think it worth while to write. Dear Brother I wish the prayers of you and all good people, that I might have faith to persevere to the end and enjoy more of his presence while in this veil of tears, knowing that in a short time I shall be due to all time things and take my light into a world of Spirits where I hope my very soul will be at rest where all trials, troubles and temptations
Our family is well at present as usual. Our mother is complaining as usual, but no worse than common. Our brothers and sisters is I believe well and our friends as far as I know. Nothing very strange has taken plandce. Religion appears to be at a very low ebb this time. Slon's Songsters appears to have unstrung their harps and hung them on the willows. As if they could not raise a song to their redeemer. It has been a very dry summer in some parts of Virginia. We have been tolerable so conable? Till the latter part of the summer. It has been dry so as to shorter the crops of corn in a measure. I ad no more but remain your affectionate sister. /s/ Lucy White.

Johney White with the of the family joyns me with respects to you and your family. Mother sends her love to you all.

Richard and Caty Waggener of Barren County to Caty’s brother, Richard Gaines September 1816 or 1817

(No address given for Richard Gaines).

Dear Brother:

I embrace this opportunity of writing you a few lines which will inform you of the situation of our family. We are in common health at present but afflicted with the infirmities of old age. I myself am a cripple and have been for almost three years. We have a young Negro woman which has a complaint in one of her feet. It has been swelled for three or four yers at time and at this time appears to be in danger without some speedy relief. Our children are all married but the two youngest, Henry and Betsy. Dear Brother I have often thought of you in this land of Iving but I now despair of that comfort. I never expect to see a brother or sister again. Sister Nancy and brother Henry live a long distance from us, we ought to pray for one another though our bodies is not so far asunder yet perhaps it will not be long before we shall meet where parting is no more. Death has mowed down a great number of our fellow mortals in this part of the world. Our son Thomas has had a very hard spell last winter. I should be glad to hear from you every opportunity. If you should have the chance to hear from our father, write us how he is. We have heard of the death of old Mother Waggener. She died last April. Uncle Hawkins family and the rest of our connections are well as far as we know. Remember me to all my brothers and sisters, and Polly and sister Lucy I should be glad to hear from them. Brother Edmund’s widow and children be pleased to write me word how they are. I must conclude my letter with wishing you well thorugh time and eternity. /s/ Richard and Caty Waggener.
Making Sense of Those Early Land Terms

Do you ever get lost trying to figure out some of the early terms used in land documents? Let's take a look at one of them.

Headright Claims: These were for 200 acres. In 1795, the Kentucky Legislature passed an act entitled "For the Relief of the Settlers on the South Side of Green River." It began ... "Whereas, a number of people have settled themselves on the vacant land South of Green River, who believe that they are no longer liable to be taken by military warrants and that the legislature would grant them settlements therefor on paying a moderate price for them ... Sect. 1. That every housekeeper or other free person above the age of 21 years, who shall have actually settled himself or herself on any land within the boundary, set apart for the said officers and soldiers on the South side of Green River, or any other vacant land within this state, which shall have not been previously taken by a military warrant, or before the 1st day of January next (1796) and which actually resides thereon at that time, shall be ENTITLED to hold any quantity of such land not exceeding 200 acres including such settlement PROVIDED that it does not include any SALT LICK, or any BODY OF ORE: that he or she shall on before the first of August next, make an entry thereof in the office of the surveyor of the county where the land lies, and pay for the same according to the directions and provisions of this Act."

The Act provided that the Governor appoint three Commissioners to act as a Court with sessions at the Court House in Logan and Green Counties and determine settlement rights and grant certificates from which the county surveyor would make the survey.

To avoid a pioneer from obtaining all the rich bottom land in a strip along a stream, the Act provided for the settlement tract not exceeding – in its longest part – twice the width of its narrowest part, unless restrained by prior lines. The 1797 Act stated that the survey will be “as nearly in a square as the interferring claims will admit of.”

The Act of 1797 provided the land commissioners to meet in Lincoln, Green, Warren and Logan Counties. The settler paid $60.00 per 100 acres for the first rate land; $40.00 for other lands “of inferior quality”. All the lands in Barren County were labeled "second rate" which gained the settlers a reduced price. Claims were forfeited unless payment was made to the treasurer within 12 months from the date of the certificate by the commissioners. Patents were not to issue until the auditor’s receipt showing full payment was filed with the land office. The fee was $1.00 for the commissioner’s certificate. To avoid conflict of surveys, the County Surveyor was required to obtain all the Virginia military boundaries in order to not overlap in surveying the settlement rights.

A settler could not obtain more than one settlement right. He was obligated to live on the property for "at least one succeeding year", or the land reverted back to the
Commonwealth. At every Salt Lick and Salt Spring, the state reserved 1000 acres which could not be included in any settlement right.

In 1798, the Kentucky Legislature amended the headright law to include widows, free males over 18 years of age, and every free person having a family... "who shall settle on or before July next, clear and fence two acres and tend the same in corn."

THE PASSING OF JAMES GRINSTEAD


"DEATH COMES TO FORMER MAYOR. Prominent Business Man and County Commissioner, Passes Away at Louisville. EXTENDED ILLNESS IS ENDED. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.

James F. Grinstead, county commissioner and former mayor of Louisville, died of diabetes at 10:30 o'clock today in his apartment at the Cortlandt, 934 South Fourth Street. Mr. Grinstead had been ill for several years, but his condition had been critical during the past four weeks. Had he lived until tomorrow he would have been 76 years old.

James Fauntleroy Grinstead, son of William and Levina Grinstead, Glasgow, Ky. He was educated in and came to Louisville in 1866 firm of W. E. Grinstead & 1891 he organized the wholesale Tinsley, and remained head of the active business in 1910. Mr. Grinstead was nominated for 1901, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Stratton was defeated by Mr. Grinstead again headed his election to succeed Robert W. appointed acting mayor after the Mr. Grinstead's administration from 1907 to 1909 was unusually successful.

He defeated George Weissinger Smith, present mayor, for the Republican mayorality nomination in 1909. He was defeated by W. O. Head, Democratic nominee. Following his retirement from the office Mr. Grinstead remained a power in his party, but did not seek office again until 1917 when he was prevailed upon to run for county commission. He was elected.

It is related that when Mayor Grinstead took office in 1907, Col. Jacob Haager, then chief of police, and Major Phil Tyson, chief of the fire department, immediately handed in their resignations. The mayor called both men before him and asked them to give a reason for resigning. Both Haager and Tyson were amazed. "Why, we are Democrats," they replied.

"Well," the newly elected mayor said, "that's no reason at all. When I want you to resign I'll let you know." Both held their posts throughout the Grinstead regime.
Mr. Grinstead had long been identified with the Masonic order, which will have charge of the funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with burial at Cavehill Cemetery. Surviving are his widow, a son and two daughters."

**GENERAL WILLIAM T. MARTIN**

As reported in the Macon, GA "Telegraph", Thursday, 24 March 1910, page 4:

"The Natchez (Miss.) Daily Democrat of March 17 has just been received in this city containing the announcement of the death, from apoplexy, of Gen. William Thompson Martin at his ante-bellum home, "Montaigne," in his 88th year.

General Martin was one of the most distinguished cavalry leaders of the Confederate states army. He as a native of Glasgow, Ky., going to Natchez in 1832, where he practiced law and became district attorney. After the war he became the pioneer railroad builder of his section, promoting the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad and was its president until it was sold to the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. In politics he was a sincere Democrat; he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1890; he was defeated by a narrow majority in 1894 for Congress; in 1905 he was appointed postmaster of Natchez by President Roosevelt, retiring in eighteen months because of his health.

His military career began in April, 1861, when he was chosen captain of his company; he was rapidly advanced from this rank to that of major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier-general and major-general.

He leaves a wife, four sons and five daughters, and a number of nieces, nephews (one of whom is Professor E. L. Martin of this city) and grandchildren.

The Democrat, in editorially noting his death, said: "Every soldier of the War Between the States will give a sweetly and solemn thought to the memory of Gen. William Thompson Martin, one of the bravest officers in the Confederate States army, who died yesterday afternoon at his home, "Montaigne," just beyond the city limits of Natchez, for every true soldier admires a man of indomitable courage, a man who would ride through fire to serve his friends or his cause and who would drive through showers of shot and shell to reach his foe. It is in the heart of a soldier to admire such stamina and courage, even though he happened to be on the opposing side, and it is in the heart of a soldier to love the leader who possessed these strong traits of character to a pre-eminent degree, hence we
say that every soldier who survived that war will give a kindly thought today to the memory of Gen. William Thompson Martin.

“The South will give a thought to the memory of a man who dared all and everything, who faced untold dangers with open eyes, grim face and determination in his heart, for his beloved southland and whose every act in her service reflected credit and glory upon her banners, to the end that he rose from the rank of captain to the distinguished honor of major-general of cavalry, an honor won by his merit and courage on not one but many fields of battle.

“Mississippi will give sweet thought to the memory of the brilliant, noble, bright and honorable statesman who would sacrifice all that he held dear rather than suffer the slightest tarnish upon her fair name and reputation, for Gen. William Thompson Martin would suffer death before he would lend himself to that which would cast a reflection upon the State of his adoption. When it was proposed to repudiate the Mississippi bank bonds, Gen. William Thompson Martin took the stump, declaring himself in favor of paying the bonds, recognizing in them a debt of honor, and a debt of State should discharge.

“All Natchez and Adams county will mourn the death of this grand heroic man whose love for the common good of city and county was placed on an equal with that of self.

“His life as a leader of the city and county was as a beacon light for young men to follow. Every act and every utterance found endorsement by his people. His motive in any thing was accepted as all that was honorable, because he conducted himself uprightly before God and man, abhorring everything that savored of selfishness and ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of the people.

“Though a man of stern determination whenever the occasion required, he was one of those companionable gentleman of the old school, who charmed all with whom he came in contact, winning and holding their love and esteem.

“Gen. Martin lived a life that all young men could emulate. Of him Gen. Stuart, the great Confederate officer, in reporting the action of the Jeff Davis Legion at Richmond, said: 'Its conduct was entrusted to its commander, Lieut.-Col. Martin, in whose judgment and skill I had entire confidence.' This report further stated that a party of the Fifth Cavalry, U.S.A., surrendered to Martin's rear guard. And so it was throughout the years of his life, the people had the most implicit confidence in his judgment and skill.

“His sense of honor would not permit him to do or say a thing that could not be done or said before every man, woman and child in the community. He will be missed by all but his name and reputation will live with the memory of future generations, for it is inscribed upon the records of our history – the history of the country he loved so well.”
About William Thompson Martin. He was born 25 March 1823 in Glasgow, Barren, KY. At age 21, he was educated at Centre College in Danville, KY., graduating in 1844. On 5 January 1854, he was married to Margarette Dunlop Conner in Natchez. They became the parents of the following children: Margaret Spencer Martin (1855-1932); Emily Monroe Martin (1856-1900); Jane Gustine Martin (1857-1936); Mary Conner Martin (1859-1939); William C. Martin (1861-1938); Ellie Lee Martin (1866-1938) Lewis Randolph Martin (1867-1929); Louis K. Martin (1868-); Spencer Wood Martin (1869-1870); Farar Conner Martin (1871-1913; Clara C. Martin (1871-1880); Caroline Kerr Martin (1873-1939) and John Henderson Martin (1874-1957). He died March 1910 at age 86 and is buried in the Martin family plot, Natchez City Cemetery.

**Famous Woman Spy From Barren County**


Mrs. Fanny McConnell, living at 1026 Washington street (Colorado Springs, CO), the first house built on the townsite of Colorado Springs by A. Z. Sheldon in 1860, was a once a noted Rebel spy. Her maiden name was Fanny Wright and she was known to many leaders of the rebel army as one of the most trusted secret agents of the Confederacy.

Mrs. McConnell's home at that time was in Glasgow, Ky. At the close of the war she married J. McConnell, a prosperous farmer, and they settled down to quiet life near San Antonio, Texas. She is now 61 years of age and although time has left its wrinkled traces upon her face, it is evident that at one time she was a beautiful and attractive woman.

"I was a spy under General Bragg," she said yesterday to a Gazette reporter, "and I made more than one visit to General Rosecrans' headquarters on one pretext or another when he invaded Kentucky and I carried information back to General Bragg. Men could not go anywhere in those days unless they were with an army, and so I, like many other southern women, rendered much service in bearing dispatches.

"When Bragg concluded to send the raider, John H. Morgan, through Kentucky to destroy bridges and railroads in order to cut off Rosecrans' supplies, it was I who carried him the message to report at General Bragg's headquarters. After that I aided Morgan by bringing him quinine and percussion caps. These articles were sewed in a quilted skirt which I wore, and the dispatches were sewed between the soles of my shoes. I made trips across the Ohio river to Indiana towns where a confederate furnished the skirts filled with caps and quinine."

"Often the skirts were loaded so heavily that they became a burden. I usually went on horseback across the country and had several narrow escapes from being captured by the Yankees.

"I cultivated the acquaintance of Captain George Stone, a Union officer. He gallantly showed me around his camp. Then I told him I wanted to see what a fortification looked
like and in his innocence he took me over the breastworks and I mentally noted the weak places. That night I rode 40 miles to inform Magruder and at noon the next day his cavalry dashed in where I told them to and captured the camp, as well as a large quantity of supplies without the loss of life.

“When the Federals were in Glasgow, I was suspected on several occasions of being a spy. They had my hair searched for dispatches. One day I got mad and had a barber cut it off and I threw it in a Union colonel’s face who chanced to be present. He laughed and seemed pleased to get it. This made me madder still and I took it away from him.

“My duties led me to Shiloh and I shall never forget the horrors of that battle scene. The dead and dying lay in windows and the wounded were piteously begging for water. There were so many of them, and so few of us to attend their wants, that I took off a new pair of shoes and carried water in them from the creek to the poor fellows in both the blue and the gray who were only too glad to drink from anything.

“After the emancipation proclamation many union soldiers threw down their arms, saying they would not fight to free the negroes. Southwestern Kentucky was full of deserters from the union army and we gave them paroles by the hundred so they might safely return to their homes.”

Mrs. McConnell knew Quantrell and says he was one of the bravest men the world ever saw, but he was cruel and wicked. “His grave is in Kentucky,” she added, “narrow enough, and deep enough to hold him until the judgment day.”

Narcissus Frances Wright was born 25 Mar 1845 Barren Co KY, daughter of Uberto Wright and Susannah Jane Smith. She married John Breckinridge McConnell 4 July 1865 in Glasgow, KY; died 28 Feb 1915 in Colorado Springs. They had nine children.

Peter Whitlow Passes Away

Nehama Herald, Auburn, NB, 13 Jan 1905; page 4, col. 3. “One of Nemaha County’s Historic Characters. Came To This State When the Foundation of its Civilization Was Being Laid and Was One of the Last of the Old Race of Pioneers. Peter Whitlow is dead. He was one of the last of a band of pioneers who helped to lay the foundation of Nebraska’s civilization and his passing reminds us that the ranks of the old guard are thinning out very rapidly. Peter Whitlow died at the home of his son, Charles Whitlow, on the old family farm, Saturday morning, January 7, 1905, aged 83 years, 2 months and 3 days. He was born in Barren County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1821 and in 1829 moved with his parents to Cass county, Ill. In 1843 he was married to Malinda Overton and moved to this county in 1854, settling on a farm across the Nemaha, the one now occupied by John Leeper, the right of which was purchased in early days by Samuel Leeper. After the sale of the right the deceased located on the farm on which he died. He moved with his wife to this city about twelve years ago.
Besides his wife, nine children, all living, forty five grandchildren survive him. The children are Ms. Mary Reimers, Perry Whitlow, Mrs. Louise Bymm, Charles Whitlow, all of this city; Amos Whitlow of Yam Hill, Oregon; Theodore Whitlow of Angel’s Camp, al., Emma Durrell of Arcadia, Nev., Alice McLaughlin of Angel’s Camp, Cal., and Dan Whitlow of this city, Mrs. Lillian Lockwood, another daughter died 21 years ago.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o’clock at the Lutheran church in this city and was very largely attended. Rev. Dieffenbach preached a very eloquent and touching sermon. The interment was at Sheridan cemetery.

Peter Whitlow came of pioneer stock. His ancestors were among the first colonists of Virginia and when the nineteenth century was young, they crossed the Allegheny mountains and helped to wrest Kentucky, “the dark and bloody ground” from the blood thirsty Indians. They fought side by side with Indian Bill Hardin, followed the fortunes of the new republic in the war of 1812, helped to put down Proctors redskins in the battle of the River Rasin, assisted in stamping out the Aaron Burr conspiracy and then gave to their native land in the war of Mexico. They were of sturdy blood and when Kentucky became a little crowded they blazed the trail that led to Illinois, cross the Ohio into Illinois and finally on to Nebraska, when the Indian and the buffalo were almost the undisputed monarchs of all they surveyed.

Generations of pioneer blood flowed in Peter Whitlow’s veins and he was the last of his line. Rough in his ways, given to the unconventionalities that characterized his boisterous, courageous sires, he possessed all their homely virtues. All the old settlers can remember his rough greeting, when he was in his prime, “My name is Peter Whitlow! I live across the Nehama! My fighting weight is 145 pounds,” a relic of the days when on Kentucky’s old training grounds on general muster days a man had to show his physical worth by daring all comers to a rough and tumble fight for friendship’s sake.

Peter Whitlow had no fine theories of religion. All who knew him said he was a fine neighbor and an honest man. He, when questioned during declining days, on matters of religion would declare: “I believe in the Saviour and I believe that all men will be saved.” To the last he was the same old, vital, unconquerable spirit that all his earlier friends knew. He was conscious up to the moment that the messenger of peace came and passed away as calmly as a child going to sleep.

Peter Whitlow saw service in the Union army when the war broke out. He enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry serving in the army of the west and the campaign against the Sioux. He had his faults as all men have but they hurt no one as much as himself. Above all things else he was an honest man and this alone is a priceless heritage to leave his children.”

Peter Whitlow is shown as the son of Daniel Whitlow (1797-1878) and Julia Runyon (1793-1827). His date of birth is normally shown as 1 Nov 1824.
The Other Killer of World War I

In an earlier article we listed the deaths of Barren County boys in World War I. The following is a story told by Jimmy Simmons in one of his newspaper columns which deals with "the other killer" - both of our military and those living in the county during 1918.

"All the news last week wasn't so happy, Bob Ike Campbell, quietly slipped away to his reward, he was the type of person that you think of as going on forever. I well recall my days as a paper boy on South Green Street; almost every morning the one person I was sure to meet would be Bob Ike Campbell, and his little dog. He was a disabled veteran of World War I, having been gassed in the trenches of France."
His passing has set me to thinking. How small that gallant little band of World War Veterans has now become. I wonder how many people today remember what they did? My memories as a small boy will always be clear in my mind; then they were still young and vigorous. The war had been over less than twenty years. People still remembered the horrors of gas and the trenches. How are your memories? Do you know what a “doughboy” was? No Man’s Land? Can you sing the verse of “Over There”? Or, remember the words of “Flanders Fields”?

Then there was the flu. The horrors of the World War weren’t enough; an epidemic swept the land. One of the first things that I can recall from childhood is stories about the flu epidemic. The flu was so bad because it struck without rhyme or reason; spared no one rich or poor; young or old, civilian or soldier. The thing that was so horrible was that our troops packed together in the flimsy barracks of our training camps caught it in wholesale lots. In many camps every man in some barracks had it. I used to sit for hours and listen to Wilson Everett spin tales about Camp Taylor; the one that stands out in my mind is of the flu. Every man in his barracks came down with it, but being the Sergeant in charge, he managed to get his men in the hospital early, and not a man from his barrack died, but of the 200 men in the battery, 60 died of the flu. Our causalities from battle were small compared to the flu.

Some people never had a sniffle. My mother’s family lived on Boyd’s Creek and were spared. Most of my mother’s brothers and sisters were still at home and then never had even a cold. My Aunt Virginia was the only one of the girls that was named, and she and her family all had it. My grandmother was a woman who never seemed to fear anything, and would hear of nothing but to go and tend to my aunt’s family herself. Every few days she would come back home to see about the family. She would come to the old picket fence, not daring to come closer for fear of giving germs to her family, and my mother and the rest would stand on the porch and talk to her. My Aunt’s family was lucky, they all got well and my grandmother never caught it at all.

This was not the case with many families. In many cases, families of ten or twelve would be down at once with no one to help. Often two or three would be dead and no one to lay them out. Mrs. Willie Wilson was the heroine of the Body’s Creek neighborhood. She would make huge kettles of soup, and down the road she would go from house to house dishing out hot soup to the sick. The doctors did what they could, but this was before the antibiotics and no doctor had ever faced the particular virus before. The young doctors, like Dr. Weldon, Richards and Howard were in the Army, and only a few old timers like Dr. Froedge were left to tend the sick. They went for days without even taking off their clothes, dropping the reins and sleeping in their buggies as they rode from house returning home only to replenish the medicine in their bags.

My Uncle Robert had had gone to Canton, Ohio to work but had registered for the draft in Glasgow. Thinking that it was time to be called he quit his job and came home. However, his name wasn’t called, but a friend of his in the neighborhood did get his induction notice, and as his friend was married, and my uncle was ready to go, he went to
the draft board and offered to swap places. The board said no, the friend went to Camp Taylor and died of the flu. A month later my Uncle entered the Army and in five weeks was in France. A machine gunner, he went through the last great offensive of the war, and the only injury he received was a bad burn when a kettle of boiling clothes was tipped over.

A salute to Veterans of World War I, as on they go; preparing to go “over the top” for the last time. As they close ranks, may we never forget the sacrifices that they made to make the world safe for democracy, and may we ever be worthy of the example of unselfish patriotism set by them.”

**What Was the 1918 Flu Pandemic and How Did It Effect Barren County?**

The 1918 flu pandemic (the "Spanish flu") was an influenza pandemic. It was an unusually deadly and severe pandemic that spread across the world. Historical and epidemiological data are inadequate to identify the geographic origin. Most victims were healthy young adults, in contrast to most influenza outbreaks, which predominantly affect juvenile, elderly, or weakened patients. The flu pandemic was implicated in the outbreak of encephalitis lethargica in the 1920s.

The pandemic lasted from January 1918 to December 1920 spreading even to the Arctic and remote Pacific islands. Between 50 and 130 million died, making it one of the deadliest natural disasters in human history. Even using the lower estimate of 50 million people, 3% of the world's population (which was 1.86 billion at the time) died of the disease. Some 500 million, or 27%, were infected.


Barren County felt the Spanish flu also. Schools were closed, church services cancelled and even funerals were delayed. According to Barren County Death Certificates, many of those who died developed lobar or bronchial pneumonia with the flu causing death. The names listed below are those who died in 1918 alone of the Spanish Flu or had that as a contributing factor. The ages of the young are shown.

Mattie Albany
Liza Harrison Berry
Homer Bradshaw
Murrell Roberson Britt (3)
Mattie Carpenter (14)
Margaret Catherine Carver
Willie Edison Carver (16)
May Madline Curry (4)
Clarence Derman (?) (B)
Naomi Driver (B)
Jim Marion Dugard
Elsie Eldridge (17)

Jessie May Albany
Mayle Berry
Morgan Bradshaw
Gene Bush (B)
Alta Carver (1)
Murl Arther Carver (3)
Katherine Cash (16)
Bessie Denham
Welton Dickey (B)
Charlie Duff (B)
Baker Dulin
Mary Eldridge (18 mos)

Henry Benardi
Gertrude Bethel
Perry Bridges
Harry B. Byrd
Earl Carver
William Y. Carver (7)
Will Thomas Chism (17)
Corazinida (?) Depp
Pauline Downing
Mollie Dugard
Gilbert Gobel Duncan (18)
Laura A. Elmore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorena Emberton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ola Foster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tommie L. Gatewood (9B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Goodman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettie Hale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Preston Haney (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(10 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillie May Harrison (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grover C. Hicks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Holder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willie Howard (16-B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Emory Hurt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Kinslow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernie Likens (9 mos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie Martin (B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adna (?) Moore (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lola Oakes (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Roger Ray (B-17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie Lee Sanders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lela Spann (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ora Vance (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effie May Warren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilburn Williams (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Frances Wilson (B16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathline Wood (B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Eubank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane Franklin (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opal Joyce Gerals (20 mos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melvin Graven (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha Hampton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoma Florence Harlow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. G. Harrison (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauline Harrison (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Bowling Hodges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie Bell Holder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beulah Hurt (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettie Jamerson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Kinslow (19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Jewel Kirk (B-5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnie O. Lockhart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl V. Mathews (4 mos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora Re Morgan (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi B. Oakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil Read (female)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sherfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Terry (B-2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Vinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrietta Webb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie C. Wilkerson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben William's Child (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lallie Maymie Wood (B-19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flossie Flipping (B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleas Froedge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallie Goodman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. V. D. Grayham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Robert Harrison (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby Harrison (15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Alma Hogue (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston Howard (B)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hurt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louie Jones (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva Kinslow (18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henry Lawson (13)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnie Lyons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectie Meek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Morgan (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucile Regan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Rush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertie Lee Shirley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Thomerson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maude Wade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettie West (7mos)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ephram Williams (19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Wilson (B-19)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beramin Witt (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wood (B-18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of about 115 deaths. There were many others who died of pneumonia in the families shown above. The number one cause of death was tuberculosis. And yet, the flu raged on for another two years ...

**The Permission Slip**

By Sandi

There are up to four documents that can be involved with the Kentucky marriages of the past. Most of you will already know this, but let's do a quick review, starting with the permission slip.

John and Elizabeth want to tie the knot in the 1800's in some Kentucky county. A lot depended on age, consent and money! If they were not of legal age there were two avenues. The age of consent then was 21. If the parents objected, about the only thing the couple could do was elope. Of course, some couples did this just for the adventure and excitement.
of it; they could have been married right back where they lived. But, many times, an elopement meant that they were under age and the parents just thought them too young! If you have looked and looked for a marriage license and can't find a document in their home county consider that they might have dashed off to an adjoining county or state. I found, a few years back, a marriage license and certificate in Green Co KY for a couple who lived in Hart County. Well, it wasn't all that far away and all and I thought it was perhaps a matter of convenience. But, written across the documents were the words "DO NOT PUBLISH!" And, it wasn't; it was just in the files safely resting some 100 plus years later.

If the couple were under age and had parental permission, a parent, usually the father, had to write a note to the County Clerk granting permission for John and Elizabeth to be wed. These little notes when found are just precious. Scribbled on whatever paper they happened to have, and written by someone who oft times could barely write himself, John or Elizabeth's parent gave his consent for them to be married. This little paper many times gives the son or daughter's full name and their date of birth and sometimes the place of birth.

If the permission slips are still to be found, they were to be filed with the other marriage documents. If a mother signed or another relative, one can surmise that possibly the father was deceased or gone from the family home, and possibly the mother too if someone else signed. Sometimes an older brother of legal age signed and sometimes the father of the groom signed. Why? This is found when the girl is orphaned and living with another family and just happens to fall in love with a son of her guardian. I have found this in more than one instance.

And, once in a rare while, you will find a permission slip signed by the groom-to-be about his bride-to-be. If she had no one to vouch for her age; had no living parents or relatives who could attest to her age, sometimes the County Clerk allowed the groom to write a note explaining this in which the young man stated that he knew the young woman to be of legal age but having no kin, he was the only one who could attest to the fact. He could list her date of birth, perhaps her parents' names or other details that the Clerk would believe. I think that in this instance, it is possible that the Clerk already knew the couple.

Sometimes the girl wrote her own permission slip. Like the occasion above, she likely had no one who could vouch for her and stated that she was a poor orphan girl, that she had been on her own for so many years and begged the County Clerk to have mercy and allow her to marry. I have found also that there was a permission slip when one was not necessary. People just knew that you had to have a permission slip to marry if under age, and some did not know their actual age. Some of these permissions will state that they were about so many years old, the son or daughter of their parents and "I give permission for me to marry". You will find this more on the girl's side than the young man's.

Thus, when you start searching for, or having a researcher search for, documents, be sure to have them see if there was a permission slip.


# Books For Sale By the Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRICES INCLUDE SHIPPING &amp; HANDLING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren County Cemeteries. Beard &amp; Leech, Editors. Hardbound.</td>
<td>$29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren County Heritage. Goode &amp; Gardner, Editors. Hardbound.</td>
<td>$29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrens: The Family Genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick Families, Related lines. Emery H. White.</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biography of Elder Jacob Locke By James P. Brooks</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe County), Peden 1838-1872</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Trip Through Barren County. C. Clayton Simmons. Hardbound</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Barren (Trammel's Creek)Baptist Church, Metcalfe Co, Peden.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Tabor Baptist Church. By church committee.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Run Church, McFarland’s Creek 1827-1844. Peden</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stories of the Early Days. Cyrus Edwards by his daughter. Hardbound.</td>
<td>$21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then and Now. Dr. R. H. Grinstead.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times of Long Ago. Franklin Gorin. Hardbound</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 Beers &amp; Lanagan Map of Barren Co. 24x30 laminated cardstock,  Black &amp; white. Landowners shown, community inserts.</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I would like to order the following books:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Cost:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Cost:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Cost:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mail to: South Central Kentucky and Historical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157.
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NOTICE: Membership dues for 2013 will be $15.00 for a Regular Membership; $18.00 for a Family Membership (one copy of Traces); Life, under age 70, $150.00; Life, over age 70, $100.00.

The prices shown below are effective only through the Winter Issue 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Member (Y)</th>
<th>(N)</th>
<th>Renewal</th>
<th>(Y)</th>
<th>(N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name
Address
City:________________________ State:________________________ Zip Code:________
E-mail address:________________________

Names being researched: (Please limit to three):
1. __________
2. __________
3. __________

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of $________ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31st of each year will insure that your name is on our 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!

Prices through the end of 2012. Renewals or new membership applications after the Winter Issue will be at the higher prices.

Regular Membership $15.00
Family Membership $18.00 (one copy of "Traces")
Life Membership, under age 70 $150.00
Life Membership, over age 70 $100.00

Thank you for your support!

Mail this application and dues to:

South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157
GENERAL INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP is open to anyone interested in the history of the South Central Kentucky area, especially Barren County. Annual dues are $15.00.

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 records, wills and probate, cemetery, court and other records are all acceptable. You will be listed as the contributor.

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 the 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 (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 S. Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00. Some special programs may be held at other locations and local newspapers and media will be informed. 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 mailings.

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 Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 61    ON THE COVER – Haiden C. Trigg
Page 64    Are We There Yet?
           What's the Rest of the Story?
Page 67    The Duval(l) Family
Page 69    Past Presidents of the Society Honored
Page 70    Recent Speakers
Page 71    New Offerings – Gorin Genealogical Publishing
Page 72    New Benefit of Membership Offered!
           Establishment of the Peck Family in Barren County
Page 74    Barren County Soldiers Who Died in World War I
           A Note From Your New President
Page 76    Ira F. M. Butler's Story
Page 77    An 1809 Letter to Richard Waggener
Page 78    Richard & Caty Waggener Write
Page 79    Making Sense of Those Early Land Terms – Headrights
Page 80    The Passing of James Grinstead
Page 81    General William T. Martin
Page 83    Famous Woman Spy From Barren County
Page 84    Peter Whitlow Passes Away
Page 86    Glasgow City Officials of 1897
           The Other Killer of World War I
Page 88    What Was the 1918 Flu Pandemic and How Did It Effect Barren Co?
           List of Barren County Citizens Dying in 1918 From The Flu
Page 89    The Permission Slip