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SPRING

# TRACES



*Photo Courtesy of SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY CULTURAL CENTER, Glasgow, Ky.*

## Daniel Curd Cemetery 100 Years Ago Quarterly Publication

THE SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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ON THE COVER

In the article “Discovering the Past”, you will read of how the photograph on the cover came to be. To date, we do not know the location of this cemetery. The photograph is 100 years old or older. I have asked Daniel Curd (dcurd@tds.net), direct descendant of Daniel Curd, our first county surveyor, to write an article which he graciously did. It is believed by many of the family members that Daniel Curd, the Surveyor, had the middle name of Boone although no local records show a middle name or initial.

**Daniel Boone Curd**

Daniel Boone Curd was born in Goochland County, Virginia on October 14, 1774. He was an early settler and surveyor in what became Barren County, Kentucky. The son of John Curd, Jr., he and his pioneer family moved from Virginia to Kentucky shortly after the Revolutionary War.

John was the grandson of Edward Curd who emigrated from England to Virginia sometime before 1704. Today, in front of John’s raised plantation-style home near High Bridge in Jessamine County is a Kentucky Historical Marker. It reads: “A Rev. War soldier, John Curd lived here. The Va. Gen. Assembly established tobacco inspection warehouse on Curd’s land, 1786, at mouth of Dix River, as well as a public ferry across Ky. River. Curd’s 1-1/2-story Federal house, with Flemish bond brickwork and original interior woodwork, is on National Reg. of Historic Places.” John and his wife Lucy Brent had 11 children. Since two of John’s brothers, James and Joseph, would also settle nearby, Daniel grew up surrounded not only by his large but Curd uncles, aunts and of buildings—a mill, post office, homes—near Curd’s Ferry in became known as the village of was the cemetery where John buried. Shown here is Dan Curd, John Curd Jr’s home.



immediate Curd family, cousins as well. A cluster blacksmith shop, and Mercer County soon Curdsville. Near there and Lucy Brent Curd were contributor, in front of

Daniel Boone Curd was named after the frontiersman and Kentucky explorer, Daniel Boone, a friend of his father who was paid to survey some of John’s Kentucky land grants. More than likely, Boone greatly influenced the decision of Daniel Curd’s father and uncles to abandon the comforts they were accustomed to in Virginia in favor of the Kentucky wilderness. In each of the following five generations descended from this Daniel Curd, at least one male bears the name “Daniel.”

Daniel Boone Curd and four of his six brothers would ultimately leave home and end up in other Kentucky counties: Daniel in Barren, John Brent in Logan, Price in Fayette, Woodford in Oldham, and Merryman in Trimble. Daniel’s first cousin, Jesse Curd, son of his father’s brother James, would also relocate to Barren County with his wife Jane Ellis.

Daniel’s brothers James and Newton would remain on the land inherited from their father upon his death in 1797. Much of John’s property would subsequently be sold, including in 1830, the ferry and landing to the Shaker community at nearby Pleasant Hill.

In 1798, Daniel traveled to Bowling Green where he worked for William Chapline, Clerk of the Warren County Circuit and County Courts. Along with his father-in-law-to-be Haiden Trigg and others, he visited an area selected to become a new Kentucky county. Named "Barren," it was established on December 20, 1798, carved from parts of Warren and Green Counties. Daniel was elected the new county's first surveyor, a post he would hold until his death.

He and William Logan were then selected to locate the Barren County seat. They picked what is now Glasgow because of its central location and fine spring. The more than 100-acre town was platted into 2-acre squares, each divided into half-acre lots. Daniel's first home was on the north side of Beaver Creek, but he would eventually relocate to Boyd's Creek. In his biography published by Battle, Perrin, Kniffin in 1886, "Notwithstanding he was born and lived on a farm nearly all his life, he was not a farmer."

He married Fannie Saunders Trigg on March 18, 1801 in Glasgow. She was the grandniece of Colonel Stephan Trigg who was killed in 1782 at the Battle of Blue Licks, one of the last skirmishes of the Revolutionary War, 10 months after Lord Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. The name "Trigg" subsequently appears frequently as a given name among the Curd clan. Daniel and Fannie would have nine children, all born in Barren County.

His oldest son, Haiden Trigg Curd moved to Louisville and became a prominent wholesale grocer. Curdsville, Kentucky in Daviess County is named after him (though no Curd family ever resided there). He married Martha Ann Edmunds of Glasgow and they had six sons and five daughters, many of whom led remarkable lives. He and his wife and many of their children and some grandchildren are buried together in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Son John Brent Curd moved to Somerset in Pulaski County and also became a merchant, and later, an hotelier. His wife, Helen Chapline was the daughter of Daniel's first employer, William Chapline. They had two sons and three daughters. He and his wife and many of their children are buried in Somerset City Cemetery. Son Captain Will Chapline Curd was part of the entourage who at the end of the Civil War helped Jefferson Davis and John Breckenridge escape to Washington, Georgia where they were eventually captured.

Oldest daughter Eliza Lurel Crump Curd married John James Snoddy and they had eight children. The "Crump" in her name honors that family that included Benedict, Benjamine, and Havilah, who were her father's good friends and sometimes neighbors and business associates. She is buried in an unmarked grave in the Smith-Snoddy Cemetery in Glasgow.

Daughter Patsy "Fannie" Curd married Schuyler Murrell and they had one daughter. She died at the age of 25.

Son Alanson Trigg Curd was a merchant in Glasgow and never married. He also died young at age 23 and his grave is in the Trigg Cemetery.

Daughter Lucy Brent Curd married Woodford Martin and they had no children.

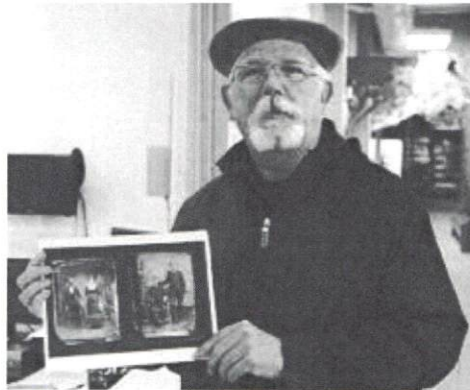
Sons Havilah "Price" Curd and Beverly Daniel "Brud" Curd (my great great grandfather) helped establish the new town of Cave City and in 1860 opened one of its first businesses, a dry goods store. Ultimately, three generations of Curd family would operate and expand the store.

Price married Letitia Young Mosby and they had 10 children, six boys and four girls. He, his wife, and their four children that died in infancy are buried in the family cemetery on his farm. Brud married Mariah Lucinda Stark. They had three sons and five daughters. Many of them and their relations are buried in Cave City Cemetery.

Daughter Mary Ann Willis Curd married Benjamin Franklin Dickey. They had 11 children. In 1886, she and her husband moved to Buena Vista, Mississippi where she died two years later. Both are buried in Glasgow Municipal Cemetery.

Daniel Boone Curd died on April 18, 1843. Fannie outlived him by many years—long enough to witness the birth of all but one of her 54 grandchildren! She died on January 30, 1873. Both were buried in the Curd family cemetery south of Glasgow.

### Discovering the Past



*Photograph courtesy Glasgow Daily Times*

The gentleman who is responsible for creating the prints of the two cemeteries shown in this issue, the Curd Cemetery and the Edmunds Cemetery, is William Renick, a member of our Society. The photographs are courtesy of the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center in Glasgow. The story behind the photographs is shown here courtesy of the *Glasgow Daily Times* and was carried on the Thursday, December 18, 2014 edition, pages 1 and 8 by Gina Kinslow, Reporter.

*“Cultural Center staff needs help from community to identify historic images*

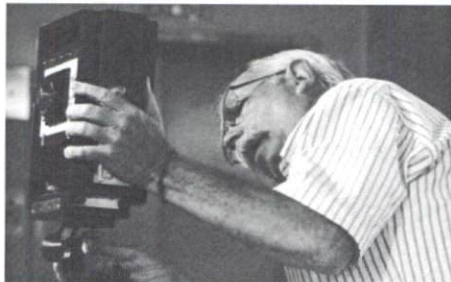
“The staff at the South Central Kentucky Cultural Center needs the help of community members in identifying people who appear in vintage photographs, as well as where the photos might have been taken based on what appears in the background.

“The photographs were made from glass negatives that were recently donated to the Cultural Center by Greg and Holly Hollender of Glasgow.

“Holly Hollander, who works for Fruit of the Loom in Bowling Green, acquired the negatives from a fellow co-worker, Ramzi Tiell, who purchased a historic home in Russellville.

“They were found in the basement and then he had some, as far as I knew the ability to develop this old type of negative and made some informal prints of them,” said Greg Hollander. “As he and his wife were going over them they found some indication that there may be some Glasgow connection.

“Tiell, who has since moved to South Carolina, did not want any compensation for the negatives, but merely recognition that he had found them in the basement of his historic home in Russellville, Greg Hollander said.



William Renick attaching his 100 year old camera on a modern tripod.  
Courtesy *Glasgow Daily Times*

“The quality of the images super imposed on the glass negatives is superior.

“The first time I saw them I could not believe their clarity,” Greg Hollander said. “They were amazingly clear. I just couldn’t believe the quality of the photographs.

“It was Holly Hollander who suggested to her husband that the glass negatives be donated to the Cultural Center, which was eager to receive them.

“William Renick, a volunteer for the Cultural Center, said the photos made from the negatives are stunning.

“Look at the quality of that image,” he said, holding one of the photographs made from the negatives. A majority of the images are portraits of people. At the present time we still don’t know who or where they were,” Renick said, adding the negatives are “in wonderful shape.” Aside from the portraits, there were two photographs of cemeteries. [shown this issue].

“This one here is of Daniel Curd,” Renick said, holding the photograph. “He was, as I understand, the first county surveyor and some others who were contracted to find a new county seat, if you will, and they came up with Glasgow.”

“He would like to locate the cemetery where Curd is buried. He died in 1863, I believe,” Renick said.

“Photographs were made from glass negatives after the Civil War. During the Civil War images were made on tin or metal,” Renick said. “Those had the limitation of one image. You couldn’t reproduce it. So, when they came up with putting it on glass and that makes a negative, then you can duplicate it ever how many times you need.

“Aside from finding the cemetery where Curd is buried and learning the names of those who appear in the photographs, as well as where the pictures were taken. Renick would also like to see an exhibit of the photographs done in the Christeen Snavely Art Gallery at the Cultural Center.

“My personal hope is that sometime in the spring we can get an exhibition of these images,” he said.

"Anyone who would like to view the photographs made from the negatives may visit the Cultural Center at 200 West Water St. The Cultural center is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m."

### *The Edmunds' Graveyard 100 Years Ago*



Photo courtesy of SOUTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY CULTURAL CENTER, Glasgow, Ky.

The second cemetery which had been photographed and in the collection of glass plates is the Edmunds Cemetery. Martha Powell Harrison ([martyp@scrctc.com](mailto:martyp@scrctc.com)) graciously consented to write about this cemetery, the Edmunds' family and the adventures in locating it again.

William Edmunds, son of James Edmunds and Sarah Lavender, was born in Amherst Co., Virginia October 16, 1776, and died in Barren Co., Kentucky June 21, 1863. On March 30, 1805, he was married to Mary Ann Penn, daughter of Joseph Penn and Frances Burras. Mary Ann was born February 11, 1790 and died March 3, 1846 in Barren Co.

While in Virginia, William was a successful merchant at New Glasgow, where he lived for several years. In 1808, he moved to a farm where he lived until 1810. On October 26, 1809, for "one thousand pounds of current money of Virginia" he bought 1,000 acres of land on Beaver Creek in Barren Co., Ky. He bought this land from William Radford and wife Elizabeth of Lynchburg, Amherst Co., Virginia. It was land willed to Radford by his father and was recorded in Land Office Military Warrant No. 505, issued May 1, 1783 and surveyed January 19, 1786 to William Radford.

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



At first, the Edmunds family lived in a small log cabin, but they soon built a two story log house, and in about 1823, William Edmunds built a brick "mansion" known as "Liberty Hall."

William Edmunds and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown. We're not certain who was the first person buried in the Edmunds graveyard. The earliest marked grave is that of William Lee who died Jan 17, 1823. It has been said by earlier researchers that he was an uncle of Robert E. Lee, but after carefully researching this, there's no way he could have been related to Robert E. Lee. He was the husband of Elizabeth Penn, the sister of William Edmunds' wife, Mary Ann. Six of the Edmunds children are buried in the cemetery, but the others are scattered all over the United States, as are many descendants.

William Edmunds died in 1863, and his home was willed to his youngest son, Edmund Alexander Edmunds who married first Henrietta Shepherd Lewis. Edmund became the owner of a "madstone" for which he traded a cow. At that time, the madstone was the only known antidote for the bite of a rabid animal. Supposedly, it was a stone found in the stomach of a deer, and was porous in texture. It was soaked in warm milk, and applied to the bite where it adhered. It would suck the poison out, and fall off. It was soaked and reapplied until it refused to stick to the wound. It is said the milk would turn green. Ed's wife, Henrietta, passed away in 1893, and in 1899 Edmund Alexander remarried to Miss Junie Bowles. He was 71, and she 16. In 1902, they became the parents of a daughter. Edmund died in 1905, and Junie remarried to Lucian Pierce. They still used the madstone, and my mother, who was born 1913, could remember people coming to their home, and asking the way to the madstone. An item in the Glasgow Times stated that over 525 people had visited the madstone, with only one fatality. One gentleman arrived too late, and died of hydrophobia in Liberty Hall.

Sometime probably during the 1920's a storm blew a wall off Liberty Hall, and Junie moved into the old log house. About 1930, the place was sold, and because of the condition of the house, the new owner tore it down. One hundred acres of the original tract of 1000 acres was later bought by B R Edmunds, and he owned it at his death in 1966, and he had it entailed so that it could never be sold. For several years it was tended by Edmunds relatives, but as time went on and they got older, they were not able to take care of it. As a result, it is now a wilderness.

Not one person had a picture of Liberty Hall, although a few of the older members (now passed on) could describe it. Then - someone in Russellville, Ky bought an old house, and in the basement found a collection of 43 glass negatives, which were eventually donated to the Cultural Center in Glasgow. Fortunately, our historical society had a member who is an avid collector of old photographs and cameras, Mr. William Renick. He was able to develop the negatives, and in the collection was a picture of the Edmunds graveyard. Also, there was a picture that just had to be Liberty Hall. We are 99% certain it is. And what cinched this, was the man sitting in the yard at Liberty Hall. By blowing the picture up (although it was blurred), we determined him to be Edmund Alexander Edmunds himself. There is also a picture of what may be the log house.

William Renick was excited also, since we knew the location of the graveyard. He owns a camera of the same era when the picture was taken, and wanted to visit the graveyard and use his camera to reproduce the scene made about 1900. I told him my husband Daine and I would take him there, but it wouldn't be easy. We were there about five years ago, and had a very difficult time getting to the cemetery. After plowing our way through briars higher than our truck, we finally found

a path clear enough to walk in, and even at that had to crawl through a tunnel of briars to get in the cemetery.

William wasn't phased at all - even when I told him he'd have to open the gates. So on the morning of December 17, 2014, we met at the first gate. William cheerfully opened it, then climbed in the back of the truck for the ride to the next one. We had to go through a barnyard with a big pond on one side, then veered off to the right and a short distance ahead was another gate. William climbed down and finally wrestled it open. He climbed back into the truck and had to dodge weeds and saplings high as the truck. Still not too bad. Then we came to a fork that neither Daine nor I remembered, decided on the right hand one and proceeded through a cedar thicket to, not a gate, but a "gap" as we say in Ky. William's a good sport, and managed to get it open. We were on a pretty good trail then, we just had to duck trees hanging over the road, until we came upon two cedar trees that had blown down and fallen across the road, some time ago, as they had vines growing through them. We had told William to bring a machete (I believe he thought we were kidding) and Daine had one, so they began chopping trees, and finally got it down enough that William could hold them up while we drove under.

About a quarter mile onward, we reached our landmark - an old tobacco barn. Last time we were there we could follow a path down the fence row to the cemetery. This time, no sign of it. We drove over downed trees and got as far as we could (Thank goodness for four-wheel drive). William jumped out and headed in the general direction we pointed out, and after waiting a while for him to return, and he didn't, Daine and I started toward the cemetery. We got separated, but both continued on. I wasn't worried, as I knew about where I was, then after a while, I saw a big hole in front of me. Cautiously, I crept up and looked in, only to discover that it was the cistern at Liberty Hall. I remembered it from several previous trips many years ago. Then I found the foundations of the old house, and wandered around there awhile.

In the meantime, we had been calling William, but no answer. I heard footsteps and Daine hollered that he was in the cemetery, so I left Liberty Hall and continued walking several hundred yards until I was at the gate. (There is an iron fence around the cemetery that cost \$1200 in 1865). Daine said he was going back to the truck and blow the horn, which he did. He left his cell phone for me to try to call William and I actually remembered his number.

After a couple of rings, he answered, and I said "Where are you?" He answered that he was out in the woods, but he run into a woman who knew the way to the cemetery. A WOMAN OUT IN THE WOODS! Then I remembered that there was a country subdivision several hundred yards away, and he must have wandered into it. I sat down by the graveyard fence and meditated in the silence about the grand affairs that had been held at Liberty Hall, and about all the joys and sorrows it had seen.

Soon I heard footsteps and eventually William came into view with a woman who lived not too far away. We talked a few minutes, and she left. Daine came in the truck, which he had managed to get through by cutting briars, and finding the road we had come in on in the past. William got his camera and proceeded into the graveyard, trying to determine just where to set up his camera. Trees and bushes blocked the view the previous photographer had, but he did his best.

While he was taking his pictures, I walked back to Liberty Hall and contemplated the past. I picked up a couple of bricks, as souvenirs. I don't expect to be back there again, and I wonder what will become of the place.

When I got back, William was ready to go, and Daine somehow managed to turn the truck around. Back to the downed saplings, and the three gates. We arrived safely back to William's car, but I noticed he did have a battle wound on his forehead, from the trees, briars, or something. And I was going to have the truck repainted anyway!

Note: In talking to William Renick, he said that he could not get a good photo of the Edmunds' Cemetery due to the briars, saplings, etc. We had hoped to show a before and after photograph of the cemetery.

### Selective Descendants of James and Elizabeth Wilson

Conclusion from article in Volume 42, Issue 4, Winter 2014) submitted by Margaret Wilson. (Beginning again children of Willis and Eveline)

Thomas Hobson Mosby was born 19 January 1864 in Barren County. In the 1900 and 1910 Barren County Censuses he is living with his brother Burwell. Burwell and Thomas are found in the Barren County records doing business as the Wilson Brothers in the early 1900's. On 5 June 1912 at the age of 48 years he married Margaret V. Mount in Lancaster, Kentucky. Margaret, who was 29 years old when they married, was the daughter of Joseph R. Mount, born in Oldham County Kentucky, and Annie McRoberts Mount, born in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Thomas and Margaret had no children.

Thomas and Margaret lived their married life in Bowling Green where Thomas had numerous business interests. He was the organizer and co-owner of the Bowling Green Livestock Company, one of the first in West Kentucky. He was one of the owners of the Porter Provision Company. He held an interest in Raymond Construction Company which built several buildings on what is now Western Kentucky University. Perhaps he is best known as an outstanding horseman. In April of 1948 he was elected president of the American Saddle Horse Association. He was a well-respected judge in horse show rings throughout the United States and Canada.

Tom Wilson died at the age of 92 on 27 November 1956 in Bowling Green. Margaret died at the age of 94 on 01 Jan 1977 in Lancaster, Kentucky. They are buried in Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green. Laura Alice was born 28 February 1866 in Barren County. Alice, as she was known, married her second cousin Charles Yancey White on 25 May 1887 at the home of her father. Charles White, son of Dr. William Smith Casey White and Elizabeth Wilson White, daughter of John B. Wilson, brother to Jeremiah Wilson. Charles was a merchant in Barren County in the 1900 and 1910 Censuses. In the 1920 and 1930 census he was a farmer in Hardin County, Kentucky. They had no children. Charles died 31 July 1935 in Hardin County. Alice moved to Cave City after Charles died, then to Bowling Green, where she died 2 February 1948. They are both buried in the Cave City Cemetery.

Florence Augusta was born 1 October 1868 in Barren County. She never married and lived with her sisters Alice and Eva. She died 13 December 1950 in a Bowling Green nursing home of cancer. She is buried with her sisters Annie, Alice and brother-in-law Charles in the Cave City Cemetery.

Elizabeth Lucinda, called Lizzie Lou, was born 26 November 1870 in Barren County. On 27 January 1891 in Jeffersonville, Indiana she married John Glysebrook Monroe, son of Nathaniel Perry and Aletha Hatcher. John was born 01 December 1867 in Barren County. According to various census records he was a farmer in Barren County, a lumber merchant in Smiths Groves, a real estate dealer in Glasgow and repaired cars for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Louisville. (I assume railroad cars.) After Lizzie died in Louisville on 12 April 1925 of tuberculosis, John remarried on 23 October 1926 to Jessie Vaugh Strattan, born 03 November 1870 and died 24 July 1937. John Monroe died 23 November 1930 in Louisville. Lizzie, John, Jessie and Jessie's first husband John Knight Strattan are buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville. Lizzie and John had 8 children, Earl, Mary Evelyn, Irene, John, Virginia, Eva, Paul and Clara.

Earl M. was born 31 July 1892 in Barren County and died 17 November 1898 in Barren County. He is buried with his grandparents in McDaniel Cemetery.

Mary Evelyn was born 26 February 1894 in Barren County and died 21 August 1981 in Louisville. According to census records she was a music teacher. She married George Earl Bovis in 1923. He was born in Wisconsin on 17 November 1888 and died 08 Jan 1947 in Louisville of cancer. They are both buried in Resthaven Memorial Park in Louisville. Mary and George had one daughter.

Irene Elizabeth was born 21 October 1896 in Barren County and died 31 March 1975 in Louisville. In the 1920 census she is listed as a commercial teacher. On 29 December 1920 she married Lloyd Chester Estep who was born 23 January 1895 in Kansas and died 14 December 1948 in Louisville. Both are buried in Resthaven Memorial Park in Louisville. Irene and Lloyd had two sons.

John Wilson was born 05 June 1899 in Barren County and died 21 November 1972 in Burkesville, Kentucky. Ruby Curtis and John eloped on 22 August 1922 to Lafayette, Tennessee. Ruby Curtis was born 05 December 1902 in Cumberland County Kentucky and died 23 April 1981 in Knoxville, Tennessee. They are both buried in the Burkesville Cemetery in Burkesville, Kentucky. John and Ruby had four children.

Virginia Ruth was born 19 November 1901 in Barren County and died 02 September 1995 in Louisville. She is buried in Resthaven Memorial Park in Louisville. She married James Campbell Tippet on 20 September 1927 who was born 17 April 1900 in West Virginia and died 01 September 1938 in New York. Virginia and James had three children.

Eva Letha was born 23 May 1904 in Barren County and died 05 Feb 1964 in Fayette County Kentucky. In 1941 she married Edwin Wilkinson, who was born in Spencer County Kentucky on 31 Jan 1892 and died in Spencer County on 05 June 1960. They are buried in Valley Cemetery in Taylorsville, Kentucky They had no children.

Paul Lee was born 26 June 1906 in Barren County and died 18 May 1993 in Louisville. He is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with his parents. He never married.

Clara Louise – Louise, as she was known, was born 15 November 1909 and died 26 December 1992 in Louisville. According to her obituary she was a musician. She never married. She is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery with her parents. There is no tombstone for her.

Eva, daughter of Willis and Eveline, was born 08 March 1872 in Barren County and died 09 July 1956 in Bowling Green. On 25 February 1895 she married John W. Lawson. John, son of Aaron A. Lawson and Ursula Walker, was born 09 December 1868 in Brownsville, Kentucky. According to the 1900 census, he was a farm manager in Jefferson County. In the 1910 census he was a lumber merchant in Smiths Groves. By the 1920 census the family had moved to the Glen Lily Pike Farm in Bowling Green, Kentucky where John died 15 October 1940. Eva and John are buried in Fairview Cemetery in Bowling Green. They had three sons.

Mayme C. was born 27 August 1877 in Barren County and died 30 December 1895 in Barren County. She is buried in McDaniel Cemetery in Barren County.

After Eveline died Willis married a second time to Elizabeth George Willis on 07 September 1881 in Barren County. Lizzie, as she was known, was born 26 September 1844 in Barren County and died 05 April 1903 in Barren County. She was the daughter of George B. and Elizabeth J. Thompson Willis. Although there is not a tombstone for her, her family believes she is buried in McDaniel Cemetery with Willis. Willis and Lizzie had a son, George W. Wilson.

George W. was born 17 September 1882 in Barren County and died in Hutchinson Kansas on 02 August 1963. He married Bessie G. Lane who was born in Barren County 08 February 1882 and died 18 May 1960 in Hutchinson Kansas. Bessie's parents were Alfred Lane and Ida Gertrude Closson. From some wonderful letters written by Bessie to her family in Barren County, shared with me by a family member, Bessie said George was a traveling shoe salesman and at one time she and George owned tourist cabins outside Hutchinson. George and Bessie had a daughter, Thelma, born 18 October 1903 in Horse Cave and died 06 March 1963 in Hutchinson Kansas. Thelma married Guy Wallace Coberly on 14 June 1924 in Hutchinson. They had no children.

(Back to the children of Jeremiah)

HANIBEL B. He was born on 29 October 1828 in Hart County. Following his father's death in 1859 he moved to Louisville and entered into the real estate business with John B. Whitman as Whitman and Wilson. On 6 June 1865 in Louisville he married Laura Alice Whitman, daughter of his business partner John B. Whitman and his wife Amelia Eldredge. They had one son John Lightfoot, born on 28 January 1869 in Louisville. Hanibel, his wife and son are found in the 1870 census living in Louisville. In the 1880 census Hanibel and his son John Lightfoot are living in Hart County. Hanibel was a farmer. As to what happened to his wife, I am not sure. There is a Laura Alice Whitman living with Scott Newman in Barren County in the 1880 census. Scott's wife is related to the Settle family, maiden name of Hanibel's mother. Laura Alice Whitman Wilson, daughter of John B. Whitman died 1 Feb 1919 in Louisville and is buried in a single grave in Cave Hill Cemetery, according to her death certificate.

In the 1883 Louisville City Directory, Hanibel is once again living in Louisville. From 1884 until his death, according to the Louisville City Directory, he was a clerk in the Bourbon House on East Main in Louisville. The Bourbon House was a hotel near the Bourbon Stock Yards. There is no mention of his wife in the city directory with Hanibel or is she listed separately in the city directory. Hanibel's death record said he was buried in Crescent Hill Cemetery. I can find no record of a Crescent Hill Cemetery in Louisville and Cave Hill Cemetery does not have a burial record for him. Barrett Funeral Home handled the funeral arrangements but their records were lost in the 1937 Louisville flood.

A colorful sidelight to this family concerns Hanibel's grandson and John Lightfoot's son Charles Norton. John Lightfoot married Mamie Malone in 1889. They had three children, Granville Earl, Charles Norton and Margaret Elizabeth.

Charles Norton Wilson, son of John Lightfoot Wilson, great-grandson of Jeremiah, made the front page of the Courier Journal. On 6 April 1929 the headlines read "Andy Ornes killed Foe in Gun Flight". The Courier Journal article continues, "Andy Ornes was given his choice of 'taking a ride,' Chicago style or 'shooting it out', with rival rum runners. He chose to shoot and amid a hail of bullets, killed C.N. Wilson and scared away his other opponents. The article said both Ornes and Wilson have long police records in Louisville.

**ANN ELIZABETH.** Ann Elizabeth was born 18 June 1830 and died 3 March 1833.

**LUCINDA.** Lucinda was born on 2 December 1832. Living in Thomas Whitman's household in the 1860 Hart County Census is a Lucinda B. Whitman with the correct age to be Lucinda Wilson. Thomas Whitman is the widower of Lucinda's sister, America. I have found no marriage record for a Lucinda Wilson and Thomas Whitman or is a marriage listed in Annie D. Wilson's Bible.

**JEREMIAH JR.** Jeremiah Jr. was born on 10 August 1836 and died 10 January 1854 of brain inflammation. Brain inflammation is another word for meningitis.

**MARJORY ANN.** Marjory Ann was born on 23 June 1840 and died on 20 August 1841.

**FAMOUS BARREN COUNTY FEMALE SPY UPDATE!**



*Courtesy Barbara "Bobby" Dobbins Title*

In the Fall Issue, Volume 40, Issue 3, 2012 we ran a story on Fanny McConnell, a female Civil War spy from Barren County. One of our members, Margaret Wilson, thought she recognized the name of Narcissa Frances "Bonnie" Wright, known in the article as Fanny McConnell, as a distant kin of her husband. After a search on Ancestry.com, she found her granddaughter, Barbara "Bobby" Dobbins Title in California. When Margaret shared the article, Bobby realized that she knew nothing about her grandmother's most interesting past!

At our request, Margaret wrote Bobby to see if she could give us some follow-up information on her grandmother and a photo. She has graciously replied and the following is courtesy of Bobby (Snibbod1@aol.com). We are most appreciative!

“Narcissa Frances Wright, who preferred to be called Frances, so I’ll call her that throughout this section, was born in Glasgow, Kentucky on 25 March 1845 to Uberto and Susannah Jane Smith Wright. She had three younger brothers, James L., John C., and Jacob H., and two younger sisters, Minerva and Lily Ida. However, her father had been married previously to Sarah Allen, who died, leaving two daughters, so Frances grew up with two older half sisters, Mary Ann, 6 years older, and America, 4 years older. John McConnell also lived in Glasgow, and four years after the death of his first wife, he and Frances married. He was 35; she was 20. The marriage date was 4 July 1865 and they were married in the Wright home.

“On the 1870 Barren County census, John is shown as 40 years old, a barkeeper and owned \$150 worth of personal property and \$700 in real property. Narcissa F is shown as 25 and keeping house. They had a daughter, Lilly J who is 4 and a 10-year old female servant named Dinish Right, shown mulatto. According to Bobby’s aunt Dorothy, after the slaves of Frances’ father (Uberto) were freed, they chose to remain with the family as servants; Dinish would have been Dinish Wright. (Note by your editor: In looking at the handwriting, I’m wondering if the girl’s name was Diniah/Dinah.)

“According to her aunt’s family history, the McConnell family went to Texas and they appeared in Limestone County, Texas on the 1880 census. The move would have taken place sometime between Maude’s birth and 1880. John is now shown as 50, a farmer; Fannie is 35 and housekeeper; Lilly is 14 and their next child, Maude is 6. Missing is their son Simeon who died at age 8. Later children included Lewis, born and died in January 20, 1870; twins Luther and Lucy, born and died January 20, 1871; Meake E, born and died August 20, 1872 and Mary Delila, born January 26, 1876 and died February 2<sup>nd</sup> of the same year.

“At some time John and Frances McConnell decided to move to Colorado from Texas. John bought a peach orchard near Palisade, Colorado, but he was not happy being away from “the South” so the family moved back to Texas where John died sometime around 1898. There is no record of where he is buried. A widowed Frances came to live with their daughter Lillie and her husband Charlie. Later Charlie bought a piece of property on a lot behind their house and built in mother-in-law a little house of her own. She travelled back and forth between Colorado City and Las Animas, visiting with all her grandchildren who called her “Bonnie.”

Bobby shared much more of the McConnell family and would be willing to share information. She can be reached at the e-mail shown or at 10451 North Lynn Circle, Apartment CD, Mira Loma, CA 91752. A brief family tree of Narcissa Frances Wright and her husband John Breckinridge Preston McConnell shows their surviving children as:

Lillian Jane McConnell, married 1) Benjamin F. McCammon who had Hazel, Flory and Robert, Marcia and Virginia. She married 2) Charles Wheeler and had Lucy and John Franklin “Dig” Wheeler.

Susan Maud McConnell who married Scott W Dobbins.  
Harrie Uberto (Bert) McConnell

The brave Civil War spy for General Bragg who had hidden messages in her skirts and traveled between Union and Rebel camps, died February 26, 1915 in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, CO and is buried at Evergreen Cemetery.



*Courtesy*

Colorado Springs Gazette. Scan provided by Colorado College Special Collections

### ***Floyd "Salty Dog" Holmes***

*Contributors: James Richey, Nancy Richey, Daine Harrison and Sandi Gorin.*



Floyd Holmes was born March 6, 1910 in Glasgow, KY, the son of John James Vanlandingham Holmes and A. Bell Johnson. He died January 1, 1970 in Elwood, IN and is buried in Sunset Memorial Park in Elmwood. To American country musicians and Western B-movie actors, he was known as "Salty" Holmes.

He claimed he had Cherokee lineage. According to family records, the Holmes family could be traced back many generations. His father, John James Vanlandingham Holmes was born 14 August 1863 in Falls of Rough, Grayson County, KY and died 6 May 1939 in Glasgow. J. J. Holmes was the son of Dr. Abraham George Holmes (21 Mar 1842 Knox Co. TN) and Josephine Bonaparte Tunstall (1845-



1865). Dr. Holmes was the son of James Holmes (1820 N.C. – after 1860 Warren Co KY) and Milly Lea (1824-1860). James Holmes was the son of John Holmes (5 Feb 1778 Orange Co NC – 30 Aug 1833 same) and Catherine Gibbs (1771-1857). John Holmes was the son of Robert John Holmes (1745 Orange Co NC – 1790 Alamance, NC) and Mary Paris (1755-1835). Many of Salty's family are buried at the Glasgow Municipal Cemetery.



Salty and his family are found on the 1910 Barren County, KY census with his father shown as a laborer. On the 1920 census, in Barren County, Salty's siblings are shown as Wendell and Josephine.

Floyd "Salty" Holmes became a virtuoso on the harmonica, specializing in the style known as "talking harp" which imitated the human voice. He could make his harmonica "talk", saying things like "I want my ma-ma" on his 1940's also played the jug and the Kentucky Ramblers" in 1930; the Ramblers" in 1933. He began with a new vocalist who later Montana. These two performed singing country, hillbilly, gospel backup on Montana's platinum Sweetheart." Along with the Ramblers (Jack Taylor on bass, Chick Hurt on mandolin, Alan Crocket (and later Tex Atchison) on fiddle. They released over 100 recordings between 1933 and 1940.



*The Pioneer Ramblers*

It is noted that while a member of the "Pioneer Ramblers", Salty became friends with a new western cowboy and singer, Gene Autry. Together they appeared in *Arizona Days* and *Saddle Leather Law*. In *Arizona Days*, Salty played two harmonicas using his mouth and nose. He was a member of the WLS Barn Dance in the 1940's.

Salty collaborated with Jean Chapel as Mattie & Salty, playing on *The Grand Old Opry*. Chapel was often called the "female Elvis Presley." The couple later married in 1947 and divorced in 1956. Their daughter, Lana often performed with them. In 1966 he was married to Marjorie Ebbert who died in 1991.

Floyd's photo with the Prairie Ramblers can be seen in the "Cowboy Music Exhibit" at the Country Music Hall of Fame in Nashville, TN; he is also listed in the harmonica Hall of Fame in Holland.

Salty's father and George H. "Dee" Holmes who operated the Holmes Restaurants in Glasgow were brothers. There were two Holmes Restaurants owned by Dee Holmes shown in the 1950 Glasgow, KY phone directory:

## A LETTER FROM THOMAS MOORE TO HIS DAUGHTER, JENNIE

The following was contributed by Della Nash, ([dfordnash@cox.net](mailto:dfordnash@cox.net)) who obtained permission to use in "Traces". It was originally posted in the "Dutch Letters", a free genealogy round robin published by Carolyn Leonard and posted on the Cozine Rootsweb board. It was also printed in "Heart of Texas", Volume 12, Spring. This letter was written by Thomas MOORE to his daughter, Jennie

MOORE, at Hamilton College, Lexington, Kentucky. It was found with some old books and reprinted here with the permission of Ruth's Book Mart, Waco, Texas. Since many Barren County names are found in this letter, it may be of interest to our readers.

"When Danl. BOON and his little Colony made the first settlement of white people in Kentucky, my great grand father, Simeon MOORE, and his three sons, Thomas, John and Samuel were of that little band of adventurers. The settlement was made at Ray Spring, the head of Shawneerun Creek, Mercer County, about 25 miles S. W. from Lexington and about four miles from Harrodsburg!

The history of Kentucky will give you some knowledge of the dangers, hardships and privations of this little band of bold and intrepid pioneers! Surrounded as they were by the heavy forests, dense canebrakes and hosts of hostile Indians; they had indeed a hard time to "hold the fort" and maintained a truly perilous life! But by their indomitable energy, their self denial and bold daring they subdued the forest, conquered the Indians and gallantly held their position, and formed the nucleus around which other bold pioneers rallied and before the year 1800, they had conquered, subdued, occupied and cultivated one of the very loveliest and best countries on the globe. But the struggle was long and hard!

Some of these gallant men fell by the hand of the savage Indian; amongst them, was Samuel MOORE, a gallant young man, the brother of my grand father Thomas MOORE. He was slain near Perryville, where a fort was formed in a large cave! That is about 40 miles S. W. of Lexington. It was at this cave (Perryville) fort that my grand father, Thomas MOORE, formed the acquaintance of a lovely young woman, Miss Elizabeth HARBISON, whom he wooed and won; and they were married on the very night that the terrible "BLUE LICK" defeat occurred, by which the brave colonists were almost destroyed! as there was not one of the company, who were defeated and slain there, left to tell the sad tale of their destruction, My grand father, who belonged to the company that was slain in the "Blue Lick" defeat, had obtained his Captain's permission to remain in the fort at Perryville (the cave) to get married. So he was married the very night the balance of his gallant comrades in arms were slain!

Simeon Moore, my great grand father, and his two surviving sons, Thomas and John, located their head rights of land on Shawneerun in Mercer County. Simeon died about the year 1810, Thomas and John inherited his rich, broad acres of land and upon this, they both lived and raised large families of sons and daughters.

Thomas MOORE was born in 1755 and died in 1834. His wife, my grandmother, died in 1836. My grand father Thomas, left three sons surviving him, to-wit, John, my father, Thomas and Samuel, to whom he bequeathed all his lands. Samuel sold his interest in 1835 to Thomas and moved to Clark Co. Indiana, where he raised a large family--and died.

John, your grand father, sold his interest also to Thomas, and moved to Missouri in 1834, and back to Ky. in 1835--from Ky. he removed to Alabama, where he died in 1864, in the 75th year of his age. My father had four sons and one daughter. I was his oldest, and am the only one living of his children. Bro. Hamilton died in the Army in 1863—leaving six children, two of whom live in Texas, two in Alabama and two in Smith County, Tennessee. His son, James, and daughter Phebe, live in Hill Co., Texas. His son Hamilton and daughter Bettie, live in Lawrence Co., Ala. His oldest son John and his oldest daughter, Ann Eliza, live in Smith Co., Tennessee.

My only sister, your Aunt Ann Eliza, married Jesse SANDERS in Barren Co., Ky. My sister died in Glasgow, Ky., in 1843--leaving two sons, John and Barton. They live in Graves Co., Ky., and Barton is a Christian preacher. Their father died some 10 years ago.

My brother Simeon died in Lawrence Co. , Ala. , in 1861, leaving no children. My other brother Lucas died in his infancy in 1832.

Your grand father, John MOORE, was a soldier in the Army under General Harrison in 1813. In Feb. 1814 he was married to Phebe W. WESTERFIELD in Mercer County, Ky., where they were both born and raised. There is a large number of MOORES and WESTERFIELDS living in Mercer and Boyle Counties, Ky., who are your relatives.

In Mercer County I was born, Aug. 6th, 1815. In my childhood I went to school on Old Shawneerun Creek. My school mates were the THOMPSONS HARRISES, DAVIESES, DODDS, HAYNESSES, DOWNINGS, HOVINES, GRIMESES, McRAYES, BURTONS, etc., etc.

My grand father James WESTERFIELD, was an early settler in the County of Mercer. His wife was a COZINE. They raised quite a large family of both sons and daughters, Their sons were John, Cozine, James, David and Isaac. Their daughters were Mary, who married Van DRIPE, Ann married CARTER, Phebe your grandmother MOORE, Betsy who married SCOTT. Some of their descendants are in Ky. , Ohio, Ind. , Mo., Tenn., 'Texas, Ala. , Iowa, Ill. , etc. , etc. Yea, and some in New York, and the Lord only knows where else!

I should have stated before that my grandfather MOORE raised several daughters - -towit- - Polly who married John HARROD, and settled in Viena, Indiana, where she raised a large family and died. Ann, who married George WORLEY, and moved to Scott Co., Ind., raised three sons, John, William and Simeon and died; Nancy married NEWLAND, moved to Ind., raised one son and one daughter and died. Isabella married BINGHAM by whom she had two daughters and one son. BINGHAM died and she moved to Illinois and died there. Betsy married Josiah BASS, by him she had several children. Bass died in Ky. and she married Van ARSDALE and moved to Pana, Ill., where she was still living, a widow a short time since--being the ONLY one of my ancestors living! She had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who married one RAYLRILL and they have a large family living at or near Pana, Ill. I have a cousin, the daughter of my Aunt Isabella BINGHAM by the name of RANKIN, who lives near Quincy, Ill. She is a very intelligent and estimable lady and has a large family of children.

Having given you a brief sketch of your PATERNAL relatives, it is but proper that I should say something in reference to your maternal. Your Ma was the daughter of James DODD, a farmer in Barren County, Ky., where she was born in 1818. Her father was the son of one of the first settlers in Barren County, Ky. Your grandfather DODD had several brothers, who raised large families, and he also had several sisters; one married DAVIDSON who had a large family--another married SETTLES, another CLAYTON, two others married CARTERS and they all had large families, and nearly all live in Barren and Warren Counties. Your Ma had three brothers, William married a EUBANK and lives in Arkansas, Thomas is a bachelor and lives in Glasgow, Robert married a BARLOW--she died leaving several children, who are now with their aunt at Smith Grove, Ky., and he is now living near Waco, Texas. She (your Ma) had five sisters; Sarah married DAVIDSON, who died, leaving 3 sons & 5 girls--all of whom live with their mother in Waco, Texas, except one son who is in Ky. Mary married EUBANK; they both died in Burnet Co. , Texas, leaving two sons who now live in Western Texas, After your Aunt Mary died EUBANK married Mrs. WATSON, a widow lady, by whom he had three children; his widow

and her children live in Burnet, Texas. Your Aunt Hellen married GORIN who died, leaving five children; she now lives in Waco, Texas. Your Aunt Bettie married James SCRIVNER and they have several children; they live on a fine farm near Smiths Grove, in Warren County, Ky.

Your Aunt Mattie married ARRINGTON; they also have children and live on a good farm near Lebanon, Ky. Your grand mother DODD was a Miss BELL, she was raised in Barren Co. Ky., and the BELLS were an old and very respectable family among the early settlers in Southern Ky. Most of your ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were members of the Christian Church! some of them becoming members as early as 1805.

I have now given you a brief statement of your "kin folks. " There are many incidents that I would like to give, but must stop for the present, One little incident I must relate: Shawneerun, Ky., is fed by numerous bold running springs of pure water and it has a deep channel passing through rocky falls and boulders and empties into Kentucky River about one mile above MUNDAYS old ferry, on the Lexington and Harrodsburg road. Before entering the river, the creek strikes the foot of a cliff of solid rock some 2 or 3 hundred feet high. The creek then turns northward and runs about a half mile rather up the river before it enters the river. The cliff is equally high on the river side, making a long narrow cliff with the creek on one side and the River on the other. Just below the mouth of the creek--for several hundred yards, this cliff, with perpendicular sides some 2 or 3 hundred feet high, is about 75 to 100 yards wide, terminating in a narrow point about 200 feet high! When my grand father MOORE was a young man, he went out deer and elk hunting, and when upon this high point he discovered a large Indian hastily approaching him, with bow and arrow and tomahawk in hand--this awful precipice was before him, and the Indian behind him. The Indian yelled and let fly his arrows at him; MOORE being excited, fired his rifle at the Indian! but missed his mark! MOORE then retreated to the very verge of the terrible precipice! fortunately the Indian's deadly arrows also missed their mark. When MOORE could retreat no farther he clubbed his rifle to defend himself from the Indian's deadly tomahawk! The Indian seized MOORE'S gun with his left hand while he held the tomahawk in his right hand, ready to cleave MOORE'S head! MOORE seized the tomahawk with his left hand--and thus it became a hand to hand, life and death struggle between these two powerful young men! They grappled each other and both struggled for dear life! At length they fell to the ground, on the verge of the cliff! The Indian fell on MOORE, but the latter still held his strong grip upon the Indians tomahawk--MOORE fortunately, had a large butcher knife in its scabbard, which was hung to his hunting belt. Whilst the Indian was yet upon him, MOORE succeeded in drawing his knife from its scabbard and plunged it into the left side of the Indian, who gave a quick yell, and rolled off of MOORE and instantly expired! MOORE immediately regained his feet, and quickly rolled the Indian over the precipice, who went crashing through the OH cedar tops, to the abyss below!! How vividly I recall the night when at my grand father's house, when the glowing log fire warmed us, when my old grand mother, comfortably seated in the chimney corner, knitting away, grand father lifted me upon his knee and detailed to me the foregoing incident! And NOW I am an OLD MAN! penning this down, to send to only youngest child--a thousand miles away, at a college, erected in that same "dark and bloody ground" where my forefathers toiled SO HARD, and suffered SO MUCH! Well! they did not labor in vain! !

My dear child, may you and I fill our destiny as faithfully and as well as they did. God bless you. YOUR Pa"

*Whoa Partner – Wrong Rocky!*



*Allan "Rocky Lane" – Western movie star*

The following article was written by the late Jimmy Simmons, publication date is unknown. Jimmy loved the old-time westerns and he wrote often of going to the Trigg Theatre and enjoying a day of westerns, serials and cartoons. But, somehow Jimmy was misled about one of his favorites, cowboy western star, Rocky Lane. This column, shown below, was provided to me by James Richey of Glasgow who did some checking as did I as the Editor. Here is the column that Jimmy wrote:

**W. D. Ferrell, alias Rocky Lane, returns to his Kentucky home**

"March 4 had dawned as a beautiful day, but by mid-morning the clouds had rolled in and it was drizzling rain. I put on a tie and coat (something I seldom do these days) and went to pick up Terry Davis. We headed out Highway 90 toward Summer Shade.

"We were on our way to say goodbye to an old friend that we actually hadn't known too well. Just the night before, I had read that William Donald Ferrell had passed away in Florida; at first it hadn't rung a bell, because the William Daniel Ferrell that I had known had been living on the West Coast. A quick phone call to Ed Albany confirmed that they were one and the same; the same William D. Ferrell who had left Glasgow in January, 1941 with the "Boys from Battery B," the third to answer the last roll call since 1979 when the commemorative plaque was placed on the courthouse in their honor. I called some of the Battery B'ers but several weren't home, I doubt if most of them know it yet.

"There was another reason for our pilgrimage. Most people don't know it, but after leaving the service, Donald Ferrell had enjoyed a certain amount of fame in moving pictures. As we drove toward Summer Shade, I wondered how many people who had spent their dimes to see him at the Old Trigg Theatre on Saturdays knew that he was being buried that day. Most of the people at McMurtrey's were family or friends that had known him in the old days around Slick Rock and Summer Shade before World War II.

"He was a small man, his once-coal black hair had turned iron gray, but with a little color would have looked as it did when he rode across the silver screen. The strong jaw and high cheekbones were the same. The preacher mentioned nothing about the Hollywood days, but they wouldn't leave my mind.

“The service was soon over and as we rode back to Glasgow in silence, a line from one of the Statler Brothers’ songs kept running through my mind: “Whatever happened to Randolph Scott and Alan Rocky Lane,” Now we knew about Alan Rocky Lane, real name William Donald Ferrell, he had come home to his beloved Kentucky where all that was mortal now sleeps in the peaceful rolling hills of Metcalfe County.

“So long, Rocky; it is our hope that you and Black Jack are riding stirrup-deep through green pastures.” James M. Simmons, Glasgow.”

I believe the reason that the preacher didn’t mention anything about the Hollywood days ... this was not the movie star and Jimmy had been misled.

First, let’s look at the real Allan “Rocky” Lane. He was born 22 September 1909 in Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, IN. He died 27 October 1973 in Woodland Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. Shown here is shown a photo of his stone at the Inglewood Park Cemetery, Inglewood, CA.

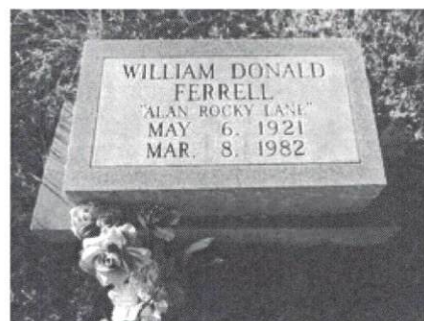


*Beloved Son – Harry L. Albershart, Allan Rocky Lane, 1909 - 1973*

In his official biography, Rocky Lane was born Harold Leonard Albershart; played varsity football at Notre Dame (some contest this), moved to Hollywood in 1929 and then over the years starred in many western movies. He was under contract with Republic Studios; replaced Wild Bill Elliot in the “Red Rider” series and rode a black stallion called “Black Jack.” Years later he became the uncredited voice of the horse on the television series “Mr. Ed.” He died of cancer in California.

Was he ever in Kentucky? Apparently not! He was the son of William Albershart (1877-1955) and Linnie Anne Dehuff (1887-1974). He was found on the 1910 census Penn, St. Joseph, IN. By 1944 he was living in California and married that year to Gladys Leslie. No military service has been found.

Then who was William Donald Ferrell whose stone, shown below, is buried in the Summer Shade Cemetery?



According to family records, William Donald Ferrell was born 8 May 1922 in Hoopeston, Vermilion County, IL; the son of William Carter Ferrell and Ruby Kessler. He died in Summer Shade on

8 March 1982. He had military service and has a stone so indicating at the Summer Shade Cemetery. Daine Harrison, James Richey and your Editor sought further information on William Donald Ferrell but with the many family sheets found, all that is given is his birth and death information and parents' names. No reference is made to him being the "real" Rocky Lane. If you will note on the stone above, the name Alan is spelled with one "l", whereas Rocky Lane, the western star, spelled his name "Allan" with two "l's."

Who can solve this mystery! Why was Lane's name included on the stone of William Donald Ferrell? Due to the age difference, could his parents have nicknamed him that? Did William look like Rocky Lane and went by that nickname? Any information appreciated! Please contact the Editor at [sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com) or write to Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Avenue, Glasgow, KY 42141-3409.



#### Legislation would provide headstones for veterans' unmarked graves

The following article appeared in August 2014 on many websites. I am showing the report from Cleveland.com by Brian Albrecht, *The Plain Dealer*. All sites show the same report. Although this deals with Ohio, it would apply to all states. Thanks to Della Nash, one of our members, for alerting us to this.

**"CLEVELAND, Ohio – The recent introduction of a bipartisan bill by U.S. Senators Rob Portman (R-Ohio) and Jon Tester (D-Montana) to provide headstones for historic unmarked veterans' graves came as welcome news to state and local historians. The "Honor Those Who Served Act of 2014" would enable veterans service agencies, military researchers, historians or genealogists to request a free headstone or marker from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for a veteran's grave.**

Until 2012 the VA provided headstones for unmarked veterans' graves based on documentation of that vet's identity and service provided by these groups or individuals. That policy was then changed, limiting headstone requests to a veteran's next-of-kin or authorized family representative – a difficult requirement when dealing with graves dating back 100 years or more, and unknown family descendants. (The policy does not apply to replacement of worn, illegible or damaged markers.)

The Portman-Tester bill matches a similar measure introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives last year by Rep. Steve Stivers, a Columbus Republican. Portman said in a news release, "This bipartisan legislation is a common-sense way to honor the men and women who have worn the uniform throughout our nation's history with the official recognition they have earned and deserve."

Todd Kleismit, director of community and government relations at the Ohio History Connection, also commented in the release, "Prior to the VA's policy change, organizations like ours had been working diligently to research and recognize military veterans buried in unmarked graves. We hope that this legislation can help us get back to that important work that has been postponed now for the past couple of years," he added.

Last year the VA said the policy is intended to discourage someone from marking a veteran's grave in a way that the descendants may not want or even know about. A spokesperson added that the VA was reviewing that policy.

But Bill Stark, a volunteer archivist with the Cleveland Grays and member of the Woodland Cemetery Foundation who has documented and obtained nearly 200 headstones for veterans' graves in area cemeteries, said the next-of-kin requirement still stands. "The VA hasn't moved on this at all," he said.

There are dozens of unmarked veterans graves in the area that he could request headstones for, but "I haven't tried because I know it (the request) would be rejected," he said. Stark noted that in a section of Cleveland's Woodland Cemetery containing the graves of black Civil War veterans, there are a number of unmarked graves.

"There's nothing we can do about it unless a descendant wants to sign a form, but we don't know who they are, if there are any at all," he added.

He was encouraged by introduction of the Portman-Tester bill. "It's an excellent sign. I'm glad now because it's covered in the Senate," Stark said. "Both of these legislators seem to be very interested in getting this done. At this point, I'm optimistic." However, being a self-described "pessimist by nature," Stark added, "If we're still talking about this next year, it wouldn't surprise me."

He told a story illustrating how seriously this matter can still be viewed by some veterans' families.

He was contacted last year by a man in South Dakota whose great-great grandfather had fought in the Civil War, then came to Cleveland where he died and was buried in the Monroe Street Cemetery. Stark said the man was a serious genealogist – "as tenacious as a pit bull" -- and was able to provide the VA with documentation showing his family relationship, and obtain a VA headstone for the grave. He drove to Cleveland to see the grave marker installed. Stark said the man stood there, then addressed his distant relative by his first name, saying, "John, you couldn't hide from me."

It's that important. "Oh, definitely," Stark said."



*Gorin Genealogical Publishing*

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<http://www.gensoup.org/gorin/index.html>; [sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com)

**Barren County KY Circuit Court Equity Cases Off-Docket Volume 2, 1932-1950.** An index of the cases heard and settled during this time frame; over 5,700 names cited as plaintiff or defendant. The reason for the case is not shown but normally dealt with indebtedness, minor law suits, division of land, adoptions and more. Some names found here are not listed on the census records of 1930-1940. Shown is the name of the plaintiff, defendant, the month and year that the case was settled and the bundle number assigned to the case. There are faded entries on the index but I have attempted to transcribe the majority. These cases are now in Frankfort, KY. 104 pages with extensive full-name index. \$28.00. E-book format is \$18.00.



Barren County, KY Index of Inventories, Sales & Settlements, Volumes 11 through 13. Covering 21 Aug 1865 through 30 Nov 1883, these are the estate settlements of those dying without a will. This is an index of the original volumes which have never been indexed and very old and faded. They contain many hundreds of settlements. Shown is the name of the deceased, the Administrator's name (if shown), the type (Inventory and Appraisal, Sale and Settlement), the date documents were recorded, volume and page number. There are some guardianship settlements. Spouse & children's name are shown when indicated. Family Bibles are mentioned, tombstones to be ordered and the widow's dower. If your ancestor died during this time frame and didn't leave a will, hopefully he will be cited here. 47 pages including full-name index and an explanation of how these records were made and definition of legal terms used. \$18.00 or \$12.00 as an e-book (PDF file).

Barren County KY Index of Inventories, Sales and Settlements from Volumes 14 through 16. Covers 13 Aug 1883 through 22 Dec 1896 for those dying intestate. In the same format as the previous volumes, this index includes extra information. This also covers a bankruptcy of a major store in Glasgow and two bankruptcies or mortgages of horse equipment providers. It also shows one husband who refused to let the county inventory his wife's estate! 40 pages including full-name index plus explanation of terms used, a brief explanation of the entire process. \$18.00 paper or \$12.00 e-book (PDF) version.

Barren County Kentucky As Reported in Newspapers From Around the United States, 1815-1923. Contains 188 articles from 76 different newspapers outside of Barren County - from Washington, D.C. to Honolulu, Hawaii and many other states and counties in KY. News items range from murders, suicides, lynching, fires, forgeries, "raised bills", two strange elopements, an unusual bondsman and a famous female Civil War spy born in Barren County - to turkeys, bantam roosters, copperhead snakes, foxes and wild dogs. Some reports will make the reader laugh, some cry and some will cause you to just shake your head! Contains some photos and graphics and full-name index. 92 pages. \$18.00 or \$15.00 as e-book (in color for many of the illustrations in e-book format).

Traces of the Past, Volume 4. 61 newspaper columns running from September 2012 through December 2013 by Sandra K. Gorin, guest columnist for the Glasgow Daily Times. There are many varied topics including but not limited to: The Big Blue Spring, History of the Temple Hill School, "Old Reb" Murray Picnics, A Lady Who Went from Bell's Tavern to California, Through the Eyes of a Child, Famous Woman Spy Was From Barren County, Frank James Rides Again, Iris Blossoms (Iris Bullock, blind from birth), A Stolen Tombstone and a Romance Halted By Death, Poplar Spring School (hundreds of students' names), WPA Sewing Center in Glasgow, KY and MO Fight Over Daniel Boone's Body, Was There a Witch Trial in Barren County?, Turkey Trot Was the Rockin' Thing To Do Back Then, A Barren County Lady's Adventures (from Barren Co to Utah), The Old Smokehouse and many more. Many photographs and illustrations. 131 pages including full name index. E-book edition (PDF file) has many photographs in color. \$25.00 printed version or \$15.00 as E-book.

#### RED HAired GIANTS OF GLASGOW, KY

Were you aware of this? Following is a letter written in 1815 – was it real? The cave referred to is most likely what is called locally the "Salt Peter Cave". Spelling is as shown.

Description is by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill.

Aug. 24th, 1815.



Courtesy <https://formerwhitehat.wordpress.com/tag/giants/>

“Dear Sir: I offer you some observations on a curious piece of American antiquity now in New York. It is a human body: found in one of the limestone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect desiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones, and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. I think it enough to have puzzled Bryant and all the archæologists. This was found in exploring a calcareous cave in the neighborhood of Glasgow for saltpetre.

“These recesses, though underground, are yet dry enough to attract and retain the nitrick acid. It combines with lime and potash; and probably the earthy matter of these excavations contains a good proportion of calcareous carbonate. Amidst them drying and antiseptick ingredients, it may be conceived that putrefaction would be stayed, and the solids preserved from decay. The outer envelope of the body is a deer-skin, probably dried in the usual way, and perhaps softened before its application by rubbing. The next covering is a deer’s skin, whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument resembling a batter’s knife. The remnant of the hair and the gashes in the skin nearly resemble a sheared pelt of beaver. The next wrapper is of cloth made of twine doubled and twisted. But the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabricks of the northwest coast, and of the Sandwich Islands. Such a botanist as the lamented Muhlenbergh could determine the plant which furnished the fibrous material.

“The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth, like the preceding, but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fashioned with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plumage is distinct and entire, and the whole bears a near similitude to the feathery cloaks now worn by the nations of the northwestern coast of America. A Wilson might tell from what bird they were derived.

“The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reclining forward, and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down, with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen at his death. There is near the occiput a deep and extensive fracture of the skull, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky colour, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness, from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or foxey hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet, in their shrivelled state, are slender and delicate. All this is worthy the investigation of our acute and perspicacious colleague, Dr. Holmes.

“There is nothing bituminous or aromatic in or about the body, like the Egyptian mummies, nor are there bandages around any part. Except the several wrappers, the body is totally naked. There is no sign of a suture or incision about the belly; whence it seems that the viscera were not removed.

“It may now be expected that I should offer some opinion as to the antiquity and race of this singular exsiccation.

“First, then, I am satisfied that it does not belong to that class of white men of which we are members.

“2dly. Nor do I believe that it ought to be referred to the bands of Spanish adventurers, who, between the years 1500 and 1600, rambled up the Mississippi, and along its tributary streams. But on this head I should like to know the opinion of my learned and sagacious friend, Noah Webster.

“3dly. I am equally obliged to reject the opinion that it belonged to any of the tribes of aborigines, now or lately inhabiting Kentucky.

“4thly. The mantle of the feathered work, and the mantle of twisted threads, so nearly resemble the fabricks of the indigines of Wakash and the Pacifick Islands, that I refer this individual to that era of time, and that generation of men, which preceded the Indians of the Green River, and of the place where these relics were found. This conclusion is strengthened by the consideration that such manufactures are not prepared by the actual and resident red men of the present day. If the Abbe Clavigero had had this case before him, he would have thought of the people who constructed those ancient forts and mounds, whose exact history no man living can give. But I forbear to enlarge; my intention being merely to manifest my respect to the society for having enrolled me among its members, and to invite the attention of its Antiquarians to further inquiry on a subject of such curiosity. With respect, I remain yours, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.”



**A ROBBER STRIKES IN GLASGOW!**

**LEWIS ROGERS' RUSTY GUN NO HELP.**

“In August 1872 an unknown robber was on the loose in Glasgow. The *Glasgow Weekly Times* reported the events as they knew them on Thursday, August 29, 1872. “The enterprising gentlemen obtain a livelihood by their raids upon the public at unseasonable hours were out in force last Wednesday night, as the extreme heat made the opportunity very happy for successful operations.

“They first entered the residence of Mr. Haiden Trigg, in the suburbs of town, and succeeded in lifting young Mr. Scrivener out of eight or ten dollars in money and about four hundred dollars in cash notes.

“Then they tried their hand on Mr. Geo. Cake, but were discovered by Mr. Cake who made an immediate attack upon them and they fled without accomplishing their purpose.

“We next hear of them at Mr. C. L. Hill’s where they enter the lower part of the house, leaving the doors open, but removing nothing so far as is known.

“They next visit Mrs. Frank Bybee’s and are alarmed at the noise made by the occupants of the house who discover them, and make their escape without any booty.

“They next visit Judge McFerran and are somewhat rewarded for their energy and perseverance, as they succeeded in getting about seventy-five dollars from the Judge’s pocket.

“They then visited Mrs. Kilgore’s and after prying in the pantry and helping themselves, they are next heard of at Lewis Rogers’ where they are alarmed at the screams of an old Negro woman, and jump out of the window just in time to be seen by Mr. Rogers who attempted to get his pistol into action, but failed on account of rust and want of use.

“It’s strange that the two fellows – as there seems to have been two – were so fortunate as to have visited seven or eight residences without having received a few loads of lead.

“No clue has been obtained as to the identity of the villains and probably none will be. Our citizens cannot be two [sic] careful about their dwellings at night, and especially should every one keep a good, effective weapon easily accessible, ready to give these sneak thieves a good healthy dose of lead. We have since learned that our friend Maj. Brents was paid a visit on the same night, and his pocket book with a small amount of change stolen.”

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO MR. WOODFORD GARDNER, JR.

At the February 10, 2015 Board Meeting of the South Central KY Historical & Genealogical Society, the board and officers voted unanimously to award Mr. Woodford L. Gardner, Jr. a life-time membership in the Society.

Mr. Gardner, a very respected local attorney, has been involved in legal matters of our Society since it’s incorporation having drawn the Articles of Incorporation. He was also co-editor of our book “Barren County Heritage” and has assisted us over the years with any legal questions we have encountered. He graciously has refused pay for anything and to show our deep appreciation for him, we voted to award him this life-time membership.

Thank you sir!

### *Recent Speakers*



*Allison Day, Librarian and Assistant Professor at Western KY University Libraries spoke on “Preserving Your Family’s Treasures”.*



*Circuit Judge Phillip R. Patton entertained us with songs from his latest CD, “Making Memories” with Civil War songs and others, which he accompanies on guitar and with an explanation to some songs.*

In Memory Of Joy Medley Lyons

April 11, 1958 – January 12, 2015



Joy was a longtime employee of Mammoth Cave National Park, active in her community of Park City, KY, a member of and speaker of our Society. Her accomplishments were multitude and her life was cut short by cancer which she had fought bravely for a long time.

Known as a very giving person, generous, Joy had a ready smile for everyone. She began at the Cave in 1979 as a seasonal park aid and rose through the ranks. In 2004, she was promoted to chief of program services for the park's division of interpretation; a position she held until she had to retire due to her health. She did everything there – helped search for lost tourists, treated injured visitors, worked in the campground, helped to park cars – anything she could do.

One of her passions was to document the history of the African American tour guides. Her book, "Making Their Mark," gained her recognition as the Southeast Regional Interpreter of the Year in 2007 from the National Association of Interpretation. She was also deeply involved in helping develop the Bell's Tavern Historical Park for Park City. The improvements there and the cleaning and restoration of the Bell Cemetery in addition to other improvements have made this a historical site for the visitor.

A Memorial Service was held for Joy Medley Lyons Thursday, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015 at the J. C. Kirby and Son Lovers Lane Chapel in Bowling Green, KY. She is survived by her husband David, three daughters; Carrie, Rebekah and Hayley Lyons and her mother, Elizabeth Isbell Medley. She will be dearly missed by so many.

### Marriage Age Differences Over the Years

Courtesy "GenealogyInTime Magazine" (GenealogyInTime.com)

Many studies have been done on determining the age differences in the past between husband and wife. It is assumed that couples married younger in the past, and many did. The peak of this was reached in 1950.

The *Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research* did a fascinating study on marriage, life expectancy and age differences in couples over the years. Their primary study was from 1890 to 2010. This graph also indicates a neat genealogy brick wall solution by providing a reference for genealogists wanting to estimate the birth date of one spouse knowing the birth date of the other spouse and the

year in which they were married. The typical age differences are summarized in the following handy table.

In the chart below, the study compares the year the couple was married and the typical age difference between them. This will often help when, in research, the age of one couple is known but not the other.

1890 to 1920	4.0 year difference	1970 to 1980	1.5 year difference
1920 to 1940	3.0 year difference	1980 to present	1.0 year difference
1940 to 1970	2.0 year difference		

An example: If you are trying to track the birthday of a wife when you know the husband was born in 1893 and the couple married in 1918; then a good estimate is that the wife was born four years after the husband, in 1897.

This however, as researchers know, doesn't always work out. In many marriages will be found an older man marrying a much younger woman to take care of the children when his first wife had died; or an older man marrying a younger woman (or girl) when he's just plain lonely! And, even today, there are often 5-15 year differences in ages found. However, this might help be a good starting place for the researcher.

### WASH AWAY YOUR TROUBLES



By Sandi

No! No! I'm not talking about washing clothes! I'm speaking of washing away the dirt and grime from old tombstones so one can read the inscription.

We know what not to do; many articles have been written on the subject. We know not to use shaving cream – eats into the stone. Some swear against using flour although we have never found that to hurt the stone. (One dear soul said that when it rains and wets the flour it forms a yeast which eats into the stone and the birds eat it causing more damage!) Some people like to take rubbings but we are warned that we might break the fragile old stone. Many us use a mirror and reflect the sunlight onto the stone and this does bring out the engraving better (even more so in a photograph of the stone than to the naked eye).

Another technique is used by some that again causes no damage to the stone – plain old water. Trying not to get too technical: The surface of a worn and faded tombstone presents what is known as *diffuse reflection*. In other words: Light reflecting off the tombstone tends to scatter and

move in different or diffuse directions. This boils down to making it difficult for the human eye or a camera to figure out the pattern of the faded letters.

But ... when water is added to the face of the stone, the water will fill in those letter crevices and make it more reflective. This is known as *specular reflection*. To explain in easier terms, applying water to the surface of a tombstone helps convert it from diffuse to specular. The lining up of the light rays in this reflection is much easier for our eyes to discern a pattern of letters.

I can't guarantee that it will always work but if you'd like to try, take a bucket of water with you the next time you are recording a cemetery or trying to read an ancestor's stone.

#### READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY? LET'S GO GOOGLING!

Whether you are a genealogist trying to find more about your ancestor or are researching a subject and would like to see some of those old out-of-print books. Here is a way to do it using Google.com, for free! There are a lot of steps to find them, but it's worth it. Go to Google.com. Then:

- 1) Look at the upper right and find that strange box next to Your Gmail Images ... Click on it.
- 2) A box will appear with 3 rows of icons. Go to the bottom and click on "More".
- 3) In the first row, click on "Books."
- 4) Enter the name or event or place in the box provided and click enter.
- 5) You will find pages of books that have that name/place/event – but you want the old ones that are out of print and on line as an e-book. Click on "Search Tools".
- 6) Another line pops up, click on "Any books."
- 7) An option here is "Free Google Ebooks". These books are out of copyright and digitized in whole. Continue your search!

If you want to print a page (or the entire book) you will note there is no print option. However, if you want to print from the book, on the right side near the top you will see something that looks like a gear. To its right is a tiny down arrow. Click on this. Select "Download PDF". This will temporarily put that book on your computer. If you save the book, it will remain; otherwise it will disappear when you're done.

Go to the page number that was shown in the book where the name was shown and locate it on the downloaded file. When you find it, just print it as usual.

"IT'S ALL IN THE TILT"

Printed by permission of The Hart County, KY Quarterly, Winter Edition 2015.

While organizing document files, a curiosity appeared in the C. A. Bridges and Company claim file. With the title "Language of Stamps," it drew attention. Now, the Language of Flowers and the Language of Fans from the Victorian and Edwardian eras were quite familiar, but Language of Stamps? Research revealed that Language of Stamps was simply a variation of the former, a way to communicate by coded language in plain sight.

During previous centuries, society placed stringent restrictions on girls' communication, especially with suitors. Of course, the young folk used their imagination, then as now, to create discreet secret codes. For example, to throw down a fan meant, "I hate you." To hold the fan on the right cheek meant, "Yes!" And what lady does not love receiving red roses?

When letter writing became popular, before the explosion of technology and texting, parents opened any letter received by their daughters. Therefore, Language of Stamps evolved. Would you believe that this communication is still used today by soldiers, prisoners, in war zones and underdeveloped countries world wide? The following decoding of the Language of Stamps was written by Owen Viers, Sonora, KY, for his brother, R. A. Veirs:

Stamp in right upper corner:

Upright – nothing meant.

Reversed: Write no more.

Diagonally – Do You Love Me?

Sidewise: Gentle sir my hear is frolicsome.

Stamp in upper left corner:

Upright: Good bye sweetheart, good bye.

Reversed: I love you.

Diagonally: My heart is anothers.

Sidewise: Have you ever a lover darling after?

Stamp in Left lower corner:

Upright: The coast is clear.

Diagonally: I fear to trust you.

Sidewise: You are too bold.

Stamp Center top:

Upright: Yes

Diagonally: Darling, have you money?

Sidewise: You talk too much & say too little.

Stamp in right lower corner:

Upright: I wish your friendship.

Diagonally: I might learn to.

Sidewise: I am sincere.

Stamp Center left side.

Upright: Perhaps.

Diagonally: I long to see you.

Sidewise: I entreat of you to be less cruel.

Stamp center at bottom:

Upright: No!

Diagonally: Go flatterer, go, I'll not trust thee.

Sidewise: You may write if you wish.

Stamp center at right side:

Upright: I'll tell you at some other time.

Diagonally: I can't trifle, show that you are in earnest

Sidewise: I may change my mind.



### Query

**WHITTLE:** We are trying to find Whittle families and people who are related to the Whittles. We are trying to connect the Whittle lines in other states to the SC lines. We would like to hear from all Whittles but we would like to have Whittle males that have done their U DNA and those who want to test. DNA has helped connect some of our lines worked on for years. Joe Claude Whittle has a great website, [www.southcarolinawhittlefamilies.com](http://www.southcarolinawhittlefamilies.com). Some of the other families that connect to Whittles are: Padgett, Prater, Etheredge, Matthews, McGee, Bodie, Warren and others. Thank you! Brenda Laney, 218 Colonial Heights Road, Apt. 1i6, Kingsport, TN 37663. [Bren1942@charter.net](mailto:Bren1942@charter.net). Phone: 321-961-3911.



Names Being Researched by Members

These members are willing to exchange data with others researching the same surnames! Are they in your family tree?

ABNER-BELCHER-RAMEY: William Lewis Ramey, 138 Village Circle, Glasgow, KY 42141-3400  
ALLEN-TURK: Patricia Hollingsworth, 180 Shadow Lane, Jeffersonville, KY 40337-8825  
ATKINSON -BYBEE-LAYNE: Glade I. Nelson, 137 Bamberger Road, N. Salt Lake, UT 84054  
BARLOW-KILLCREASE-SMITH: Betty R. Prescott, 7 LaSalle Drive, Bangor, ME 04401  
BIRGE-CRUMPTON-HAMLET: Norma J. Draper, 1734 Old Buck Creek Rd., Adolphus, KY 42120  
BRADLEY-McCARTNEY,McFADEN: Norma Houston, 10616 Meandering Way, Ft. Smith, AR72903  
BRIDGES-HERNDON- RICHMOND: Ruth Bridges Wood, 156 Lohden Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141  
BRITT-EDWARDS-SHARP: Darrell Rich, 674 Red Cross Rd., Park City, KY 42160-7527  
BROWN-JOHNSON-WILSON: Gary S. Pitcock, 87 Long Hill Rd. So. Windsor, CT 06074-4212  
BURKS-DALE-DEARING: Paul Garland, 4287 Reflections Pkwy, Sarasota, FL 34233-1454  
COOMER- PENDLETON-YATES: Dorothy J. Weidner, c/o Charlotte O'Dea, 320 S. Cain St.,  
Clinton, IL 61727-2304  
COPAS-MORRIS-REID: Lindell Morris, 2423 Fulton Ave., Davenport, IA 52803  
CRAWFORD-EMMERT-JOBE: James R. Jobe, 512 Amberwood Way, Euharlee, GA 30145-2736  
CRAWFORD-LYONS-STUART: Rebekah Lyons, 388 Riherd Est. Rd., Park City, KY 42160  
CURD-ELLIS-TRIGG: Dan Curd, 737 Jenifer St., Madison, WI 53703-3530  
CURD-GRAY-OVERSTREET: Rod Mackler, 944 N. Potomac St., Arlington, VA 22205-1650  
DAVIS-FRAZIER-WALLER: Martha J. Thomas, 1552 Oil City Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141-1181  
DAVIS-HOOTS-MAYBERRY: Naomi Edmunds, 7438 Old Bowling Green Rd., Glasgow, KY 42141  
DENNEY-ROSS-TURNER: Jane T. Hamm, 3507 Pinecone Circle, Louisville, KY 40241  
EATON-WEST: Eleanor Scheman, 860 W Keating, Mesa, AZ 85210  
EDWARDS-HARDY-OWEN: Dean H. Lewis, P.O. Box 409, Medanales, NM 87548-0409  
EDWARDS-RYAN-JONES: Patricia R. Edwards, 113 Adairland Court, Glasgow, KY 42141  
FARRIS-FISHBACK-WHITE : Nancy F. Wills, 20617 Parkside Cir, Potomac Falls, VA 20165-1712  
FISHER-LANDRUM-MARTIN: John Paul Grady, 4218 Oxhill Rd., Spring, TX 77388-5752  
GORDON-HYMAN-JACOBS: Judy D. Jones, P.O. Box 237, Tijeras, NM 87059  
GORIN-LAUGHERY-PYLE: Sandi Gorin, 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409  
HAZELIP-MADISON-RIGDON: Bonnie Dillon 2571 Edgehill Dr., Lexington, KY 40510-9710  
HESTAND-PENNINGTON-STEEN: Edwina Warner, 1203 So. Pope St., Benton, IL 62812  
MORAN-RITTER: Catherine M. Shaw, 875 Dry Run Road, Beech Creek, PA 16822-8022  
MOSBY-KING-WILSON: Leight & Margaret Wilson, 9114 Glover Lane, Louisville, KY 40242-3324  
NORRIS-SYKES/SIKES-WADE: Betty J. Christiansen, 3621 Georgia St, Albuquerque, NM 87110-1434  
RECTOR-RICHEY: Robert R. Rich, 3019 Franks Road, New Franklin, OH 44216



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**Books For Sale By the Society**

Barren County Cemeteries. Beard & Leech, Editors. Hardbound. \$30.00 plus \$4.00 S&H

Barren County Heritage. Goode & Gardner, Editors. Hardbound. \$30.00 plus \$4.00 S&H

Barrens: The Family Genealogy of the White, Jones, Maxey, Rennick, Pope and Kirkpatrick Families, Related Lines: Emery H. White, \$19.00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

Biography of Elder Jacob Locke by James P. Brooks. \$5.00 plus \$1.00 S&H.

Goodhope Baptist Church (now Metcalfe County), Peden. 1838-1872. \$8.00.

Historic Trip Through Barren County: C. Clayton Simmons. Hardbound. \$22.50 plus \$3.00 S&H.

Little Barren (Trammel's Creek) Baptist Church. (now Metcalfe County), Peden. \$8.00.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church. By Church committee. \$12.50 plus \$2.00 S&H.

Pleasant Run Church, McFarland's Creek: 1827-1844. Peden. \$8.00.

Stories of the Early Days: Cyrus Edwards by his daughter. Hardbound. \$22.50 plus \$3.00 S&H

Then and Now: Dr. R. H. Grinstead. \$2.00 plus \$1.00 S&H.

Times of Long Ago: Franklin Gorin. Hardbound. \$15.00 plus \$3.00 S&H.

1879 Beers & Lanagan Map of Barren County. 24x30 laminated cardstock, black & white. Landowners shown, community inserts. \$10.00 plus \$3.75 S&H.

I would like to order the following books:

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Cost: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

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 31<sup>st</sup> 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! Each issue returned with an incorrect address costs us \$4.50.

Regular Membership:	\$15.00
Life Membership, under age 70	\$150.00
Life Membership, over age 0	\$100.00

Thank you for your support!

Mail this application and dues to:

South Central Kentucky Historical & 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 November and December (unless otherwise advised), at the Mary Wood Weldon Library, 1530 S. Green Street, Glasgow, KY., on the 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month at 6 p.m. Some special program may be held at other locations and local newspaper 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 each. 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 or [sgorin@glasgow-ky.com](mailto:sgorin@glasgow-ky.com)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 1	On the Cover – The Daniel Curd Cemetery Daniel Boone Curd by Daniel Curd
Page 3	Discovering the Past – William Renick
Page 5	The Edmunds/ Graveyard 100Years Ago
Page 8	Selective Descendants of James and Elizabeth Wilson by Margaret Wilson
Page 11	Famous Barren County Female Spy Update!
Page 13	Floyd “Salty Dog” Holmes
Page 14	A Letter From Thomas Moore To His Daughter, Jennie
Page 18	Whoa Partner – Wrong Rocky!
Page 20	Legislature Would Provide Headstones For Veterans’ Unmarked Graves
Page 21	Gorin Genealogical Publication New Offerings
Page 22	Red Haired Giants of Glasgow, KY
Page 24	A Robber Strikes in Glasgow! Lewis Rogers’ Rusty Gun No Help
Page 25	Recent Speakers – Allison Day and Judge Phillip R. Patton
Page 26	In Memory of Joy Medley Lyons Marriage Age Differences Over the Years
Page 27	Wash Away Your Troubles
Page 28	Read Any Good Books Lately? Let’s Go Googling! It’s All In The Tilt
Page 29	Queries and Names Being Researched