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EXPRESS Logistico
Logan, Stephen Trigg (Feb. 24, 1800 - July 17, 1880), jurist and law partner of Lincoln, son of David and Mary (Trigg) Logan, was born in Franklin County, Ky., of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. Much of the history of pioneer Kentucky may be read in the chronicles of his family. His grandfather, Col. John Logan, represented a Kentucky county in the legislature of Virginia and served in the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1799; his great-uncle, Gen. Benjamin Logan [q.v.], established a fort in Lincoln County in 1776 and took prominent part in the Indian wars of the Boone period. Stephen Trigg, his maternal grandfather, moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1779 and was killed in 1782 in the battle of Blue Licks. The first thirty-two years of Logan's life were spent in Kentucky. He was educated at Frankfort, admitted to the bar before attaining his majority, served as deputy in the circuit clerk's office of Barren County, held the office of commonwealth's attorney of the Glasgow circuit, and practiced law in Barren and adjoining counties until 1832. He then moved to Illinois, lived for a time on a farm in Sangamon County, gave up agriculture for the law, and made his home in Springfield. He soon became one of the foremost lawyers of the state. Elected in 1835 by the legislature as judge of the first judicial circuit of Illinois, he held this office until 1837, when he resigned to resume his law practice. He served in the state legislature for four terms (1842-48, 1854-56), and he was a prominent member of the Illinois constitutional convention of 1847, where he urged strict economy and opposed debt repudiation. Indorsing the obligations of a friend, he had become insolvent; but through personal thrift he paid all of his vicarious debt.

In 1841 he formed a partnership with Abraham Lincoln and for a time these two men, together with E. D. Baker, formed a group known as the "Springfield junto," their word being locally decisive as to the nomination of candidates in Whig conventions (A. J. Beveridge, Abraham Lincoln, 1928, I, p. 302). Lincoln owed much to his senior partner, for it was during the period of this partnership that Lincoln's serious practice of the law began. After the dissolution of the partnership late in 1844--a dissolution which has sometimes been attributed to political rivalry between the partners, though the evidence on this matter is insufficient--the two men remained warm friends. In 1848 Logan was the Whig candidate to succeed Lincoln in Congress; but, suffering from the unpopularity of Lincoln's attitude toward the Mexican War, he was defeated. In 1860 he served as a member of the Republican convention which nominated Lincoln, and in February 1861 he was one of the representatives of Illinois in the Peace Convention which assembled in Washington at the call of Virginia to avert the Civil War. In this convention he delivered a notable speech, striving hard to effect a compromise which might reunite the North and South. From this time, having acquired considerable means, he lived in comfortable retirement.

He died in his Springfield home, July 17, 1880.

On June 25, 1823, Logan was married to America T. Bush of Glasgow, Ky. There were four sons and four daughters, of whom David (1824-1874) became prominent in Oregon politics, Mary (1831-1874) married Milton Hay of Springfield, and Sally (1834-1892) became the second wife of Ward Hill Lamon [q.v.]. Logan was small, thin and wiry, with
an intellectual face surmounted by thick, reddish curling hair. "Though of ample means," says a contemporary (Memoirs of Gustave Koerner, 1909, I, pp. 478-79), "occupying a very fine residence surrounded by a large and beautiful park, his clothes were shabby... I never saw him wear a necktie. He wore an old fur cap in winter and a fifty-cent straw hat in summer, baggy trousers, and a coat to match. Thick, coarse, brogan shoes covered his feet." It has been said that Lincoln once sought Logan's appointment as federal judge, at that time regarding him "as the most thorough and accomplished lawyer he had ever known" (Memorials, post, p. 61).

EARLY 1800's MAPS OF GLASGOW
On March 24, 2017 the Barren County Historical Society and the Mary Wood Weldon Library presented a joint program with the speaker being the noted Eddie Price. He told of the Battle of Blue Licks on the “western front” on August 19, 1792 when Kentucky was still a part of Virginia. This was one of the last battles of the American Revolutionary War. The battle occurred ten months after Lord Cornwallis’s famous surrender at Yorktown, which had effectively ended the war in the east. On a hill next to the Licking River in what is now Robertson County, Kentucky (but was then in Kentucky County, Virginia), a force of about 50 American and Canadian Loyalists along with 300 American Indians ambushed and routed 182 Kentucky militiamen. It was the last victory for the Loyalists and Natives during the frontier war. Price’s presentation included information on the war and the leaders involved accompanied with beautiful portraits. He was attired in clothing of the era and held the audience totally engrossed. You may find more information on Eddie at http://www.eddiepricekentuckyauthor.com/

There were connections to Barren County in this battle including the following contributed by Frenchie Belcher, Glasgow, KY.

Hugh McGary, born in Virginia, was one of the first settlers of Mercer County and an Indian fighter. Hugh served under the command of General George Rogers Clark and was a Major in the Battle of Blue Licks. Hugh and Mary Bunton McGary had a daughter, Mary.

Mary McGary became the bride of Robert Pendleton Steenbergen on 1 December, 1796, who was born Romney, Hardy County, VA, the son of Captain Peter Steenbergen. Robert moved to Mercer County KY in the early 1780’s. They moved to Barren County in 1801.

Their issue was Hugh who married Elizabeth B. James, Robert Pendleton, Jr. married Sarah Curd, Peter Higgins married Sarah Gillock, Charles W. married Nancey Tracey, William married Mary Branden, John L. married Rachel Pinkley, Andrew Jackson “Jack” married Cassandra Rice, Nancy Gaines married Alfred Shouse, Catherine married Allen Shouse and Melinda married a Wilkinson and the then married John W. Jones.

1795 found Robert Pendleton Steenbergen guarding criminals in a jail in Mercer County. He was appointed to adjutant in the KY Cornstalk Militia. During his life, he was a Major in the Army, school teacher, the first clerk of Fountain Run Baptist Church in Monroe County, then moved his membership to Concord Baptist Church in Barren County, where he was a clerk for fifteen years. Robert is buried in the Concord Church Cemetery. According to the Barren County Cemetery records, Robert was also a language interpreter for George Washington.

References: Barren County Kentucky History and Families, p. 362; Barren County Cemetery Records, p. 97.
JENNINGS McDaniel

Contributed by Mike McDaniel, mcd202@bellsouth.net

Jennings McDaniel came to Barren Co. in 1803. He first appears on the tax list then, claiming 100 acres in the name of Henry Brenton, plus 128 acres on Beach Fork in Nelson Co., and one slave and nine horses.

He indentured himself to Brenton until July 1815 when he bought 200 acres from him for $1,000. In December 1815 he sold a large portion of this land to Henry Miller for $650, and in March 1816 sold another tract to Henry Crutcher for $600. On July 3, 1817 he bought 400 acres from Crutcher ("next to the 'Great Sink'") for $800. Jennings died in 1818 intestate at age 46, leaving five daughters and two sons.

He and his brother John were both mentioned as “pioneers” and “carpenters” in Times of Long Ago, the early history of Barren Co. by Franklin Gorin. Gorin’s aunt, Margaret (Peggy) Franklin Waggener, married John in 1813.

Perrin’s History describes Jennings as “one of the pioneers of Barren County...one of its extensive land owners and farmers.” The Barren Co. Order Book 1-2 (1799-1805) “ordered that Jennings McDaniel (sic) be appointed surveyor of the road from the Courthouse to Beaver Creek near John Hall’s.”

Jennings’s ancestry remain a mystery, but there are clues. In 1781, for instance, a William McDaniel about 400 acres of land (Treasury Warrant) on Beech Fork in Jefferson Co. Nineteen years later Jennings claimed 120 ½ acres on Beech Fork in Nelson Co., possibly part of the same tract. In 1801 a William McDaniel, living in Jessamine Co., claimed 100 acres in Barren Co. in Brenton’s name. In 1802 Jennings too, also living in Jessamine, claimed 100 acres in Barren Co. in Brenton’s name. In 1803 William’s name disappears from Jessamine’s tax list, but he does not move to Barren Co. More than likely he is either Jennings’ father or brother.

Jennings migrated to Kentucky from Virginia somewhere between 1772 and 1791. (On the 1850 census John is listed as having been born in Virginia.) Jennings’s name first appears in Kentucky on the Mercer Co. court order books December 28, 1790. He also appears on the Fayette tax lists in 1794 where he was assessed for two colts and two mules. An item in The Kentucky Gazette on Nov. 1, 1794 reports he lived “at the Seventeen Mile Tree on Hickman Road [and] found a mare.” He served as bondsman August 1, 1796 in Mercer Co. in the marriage of William Reynals (sic) and Elizabeth Fugit. (The bride’s father was listed as “Tom Fugitt”). John was a witness.

Jennings was buried in Barren Co. at the foot of a post oak in his family cemetery on the old Glasgow to Munfordville Road, once known as the “Salt Works Road.” The cemetery is across the road from a huge sink hole (the same mentioned above) adjacent to Salem Baptist Church which was founded by his widow, sister-in-law and daughters in 1820, two years after his death.

His tombstone reads “Ginnings (sic) McDaniel 1772-1818. Glasgow’s Mt. Tabor Baptist Church records report his death as having occurred in August. On the other side of the tree lies Mary (Poll)y
Singleton McDaniel, his wife. According to her marker she was born March 13, 1771 and died August 11, 1846. A marriage bond from Garrard County shows they married in October, 1798. Also in this graveyard stands an old tombstone the same size and shape of Jennings' with the simple inscription "Elizabeth McDaniel." This is thought to be his mother.

Jennings' oldest son at the time of his death was Floyd Walker McDaniel, who was not yet 12 years old. Samuel Perrin Bowdry, Jennings' son-in-law, and husband to Sally, his first-born, became administrator of the estate. It was appraised and recorded in the Barren Co. Court House on December 16, 1818. His property was divided into eight lots. His widow, Mary, received two lots and each child one apiece. The property included six slaves: "one woman and a young child," and four girls named Mariah, Silvia, Rebecca and Naomi. The girls were dowered to daughters Elizabeth Douglass, Mary (later Kirtley), Ruth Terry and Melissa (later Wines) respectively.

It is believed that the family split over issues leading to the Civil War. John Singleton McDaniel, Jennings' youngest son, moved to Missouri along with his wife, Sallie Floyd. Four of Jennings' daughters married into the Terry, Douglass, and Floyd families who were respectively, from Botetourt, Bedford and Amherst Counties in Virginia. In addition, the father of Peggy Waggner McDaniel was also from Amherst Co. It appears the families were not total strangers when they came to Kentucky.

**JENNINGS Mc DANIEL CHRONOLOGY**

1772 – Jennings McDaniel is born somewhere in Virginia (Tombstone, 1850 census).
1791 – He is appointed surveyor in Mercer Co. Kentucky.
1794 – On tax list for Fayette Co., Kentucky (two colts and mules, but no land).
   Mentioned in *The Kentucky Gazette* (found a mare at the 17 mile maker on Hickman Road).
1795 – On tax list for Fayette Co. (two colts and mules and 8 cattle, but no land)
1796 – On tax list for Fayette Co. (two horses but no land)
1797 – On tax list for Fayette Co. (three horses but no land)
1798 – Tax lists unavailable for Kentucky
   Jennings married Mary (Polly) Singleton in Garrard County, Kentucky
1799 – On tax list for Jessamine Co., Kentucky. He claims:
   120 ½ acres on Beech Fork in Nelson Co., Kentucky
   128 acres on Sugar Creek in Garrard Co.
   Two blacks, two mares, and one field horse.
1800 – On tax list for Jessamine Co., claims 108 acres in Jessamine Co. on Hickman Creek
1802 – On tax list for Jessamine Co., he claims:
   100 acres in Barren Co., Kentucky
   128 acres on Beech Fork in Nelson Co.
   Three mares and one black above 16.
1803 – on tax list for Barren Co., KY. He claims:
   100 acres in Barren Co., Beaver Creek, in the name of Henry Brinton
   128 acres on Beech Fork in Nelson Co.
   One slave and nine horses
1804 – on tax list for Barren Co., claims 100 acres in Barren Co., 128 in Nelson Co.
1805-1814 – no changes from above
1815 – July – Henry Brinton attains power of attorney from father, Robert Brinton, a Re. War Veteran
1815 – October – Jennings buys 200 acres from Henry Britton for $1,000.
1815 – December – Jennings sells a parcel of his land to Henry Miller for $650 (part of Brinton’s headright.)
1816 – March – Jennings sells another parcel to Henry Crutcher for $600.
1817 – July – Jennings buys 400 acres from Henry Crutcher for $800 (next to the Big Sink).
1818 – August – Jennings McDaniel dies intestate.
1825 – Jennings’ land holdings are divided into eight lots and given to heirs.

The Estate of Jennings McDaniel

Appraised and recorded in the Barren County, KY, court house 16 December 1818

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item:</th>
<th>Appraisal:</th>
<th>Sale Price:</th>
<th>Buyer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Negro woman and young child</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$325</td>
<td>Dowered to Elizabeth Douglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Negro girl named Mariah</td>
<td>$325</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Negro girl named Silva</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dowered to Mary McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Negro girl named Rebecca</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dowered to Ruth M. Terry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Negro girl named Naomi</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dowered to Melissa McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One wagon (sic.) and gear</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$132</td>
<td>Mary McDaniel/Sam Bowdry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three horses</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colt to Ruth, Bay to Mary, the other to Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five fat hogs</td>
<td>$18.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One sow and six pigs</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three shoats</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-one head hogs</td>
<td>$35.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cows &amp; three calves</td>
<td>$29</td>
<td>$21 (both heifers)</td>
<td>Mary McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One cow and young calf</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$25.75</td>
<td>Mary McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One sow and seven pigs</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One barrow</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One barrow</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two fat hogs</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen head hogs</td>
<td>$24.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One fat hog</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One yoke oxen</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four head cattle</td>
<td>$36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six head sheep</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12 Mary McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One sorrel mare and coult (sic.)</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two bells, a flat iron and one spike</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One chest</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One kettle</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A loam and two slags</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One little wheel</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One man’s saddle</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Barsheer plow, one coulter, one shovel plow</td>
<td>$10.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10 Mary McDaniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel flax</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two_____ &amp; a plow blade</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One coulter &amp; one bar of iron</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One logchain</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$7.75 Mary McD &amp; Sam Bowdry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two ovens &amp; one pot</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four pails and one churn</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of old</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of old pewter &amp; a coffee pot</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two old spinning wheels</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two pair cotton cords</td>
<td>$1.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two axes and two bells</td>
<td>$2.65</td>
<td>Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One ax &amp; half the price of a broad ax</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$2.25 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One hand saw and square</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One fore plain &amp; one iron</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two bits iron &amp; one inch augur (sic.)</td>
<td>$.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One sythe (sic.) blade</td>
<td>$.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pair stelgards (?)</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One mallach (?) &amp; two hoes</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two grindstones</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$2.35 (one) Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One doz. Winsor (sic.) chairs</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$18 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two chairs</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$1.12 John F. Mallory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One cupboard cups, saucers, wares, etc.</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$32 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bureau &amp; book case</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$25 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of books</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One dressing glass</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One chick reel and old gun</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$1.12 (gun) to John Samples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One feather bed furniture and bedstead</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$38 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One feather bed furniture</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$23 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One side saddle &amp; bridle</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25 Elizabeth McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One side saddle &amp; bridle</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$25 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two feather beads (sic.) furniture &amp; two bedsteads</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$76 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One small bead (sic.) furniture &amp; bedstead</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$17 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One waiter &amp; old looking glass</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two sle________?</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case (?) and bottles</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$4.37 ½ John F. Mallory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One pair sheep shears &amp; candlesticks</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$.50 Mary McDaniel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcel of wheat</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One plow hoe</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six shoats</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Division of Jennings McDaniel's Land

Lot #1 to John McDaniel (son)
Lot #2 to Mary McDaniel (widow)
Lot #3 to Floyd W. McDaniel (son)
Lot #4 to Ruth McDaniel Terry (daughter)
Lot #5 to Mary McDaniel (daughter)
Lot #6 to Elizabeth Douglass (daughter)
Lot #7 to Melissa McDaniel (daughter)
Lot #8 to Mary McDaniel (widow)
Tracing an African-American Button Family from Barren County, Kentucky

Contributed by Jim L. Wilson, 3313 Victoria Court, Johnson City, TN 37604 (jim.wilson1@comcast.net)

Several early members of the Barren County, Kentucky, Button family can trace their lineage back to Harmon Button and his wife, Sarah Fishback, in Culpeper County, Virginia. Harmon Button, a private in the 6th and 10th Virginia regiments during the Revolutionary War, served with General Washington at Valley Forge. Sarah Fishback was the daughter of John Frederick Fishback and his wife Ann Elizabeth Holtzclau, both descendants of original settlers of the Germanna Colony in northern Virginia. Several sons of Harmon and Sarah Button, including Elias, Martin, James and William all moved to Kentucky and settled in the Barren County area in the early decades of 1800.

Martin Button was born about 1790 in Virginia, and probably got his name from his mother's brother, Martin Fishback, who was the son of John Frederick Fishback and his second wife, Eve Martin. Martin Button married Elizabeth Tongue on November 28, 1816, in Fauquier County, Virginia. Census records show that Martin and his family migrated from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Barren County, Kentucky, sometime between 1820 and 1830. Martin died around the first day of January, 1854, the date of his will, which was probated in the January 1854 term of court in Barren County. He appointed two of his sons, Thomas W. Button and Martin Button, as his executors, and he left money and property, including a number of Negro slaves, to the nine children named in the will.

Genealogical research on former slaves and their families is often very difficult to carry out successfully. This is due partly to the lack of names to be found in records prior to emancipation, which would allow identification of individuals in subsequent records, and the transfer of slaves from one owner to another often broke family bonds making tracing of individuals difficult. But, sometimes there is enough information available that tracing former slaves can be done. Since Martin Button's will was very specific in providing the names of the Negroes that he bequeathed to his children, this researcher undertook the task of trying to trace some of those individuals named in that will. One particular bequest stated in the will was this:

1 Harmon Button Revolutionary War Service Records (private, 6th & 10th Virginia regiments), Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, NARA record group 93, publication # M881, roll 1063.


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“Sthly I have given to my son Thomas W. Button one horse saddle & bridle valued at seventy five dollars one negro boy Daniel valued at eight hundred dollars I give to my son Thomas four other Negros to wit Rice a man & Harriet with two childrens a boy Huston and a girl a sucklin child the four valued at twelve hundred dollars to him his heirs & assigns forever”.

In the 1860 Slave Schedule of the Federal Census, Thomas W. Button of Barren County, Kentucky, was registered as the owner of eight slaves; males, ages 45 (shown as mulatto), 26, 12 and 5; and females, ages 35, 10, 8 and 2. The names of slaves were not provided in the slave census records, but it was assumed that some of these individuals were likely some of those mentioned in Martin Button’s will. Since several of them were mentioned by name in the will, and as it appeared that Rice and Harriet were a family unit, this researcher set out to try to identify this family in subsequent census and other records.

Kentucky birth records revealed the names of two children who belong to this family: Sophronia and Coridon. Sophronia was a black female, born August 15, 1854, in Barren County, to a mother named Harriet, and Thomas W. Button’s name was recorded under the column “Name of Father or Owner of Child”. Likewise, Corodon (sic) was a black male, born July 29, 1856, in Barren County, also with Thomas Button’s name recorded in the column “Name of Father or Owner of Child”.

A 45 year-old male, such as that shown in the slave schedule, would have been born about 1815. It was assumed that this individual might have been the slave named Rice, who was mentioned in the will, and it was also assumed that he might have taken Button as his surname. A search of the 1870 census, the first census after emancipation, for a Rice Button or Harriet Button yielded no positive results. However, in the 1880 census, Rice Button, a 70 year-old mulatto male, laborer, born in Tennessee, and his wife, Harriet Button, a 61 year-old black female, born in Virginia were found living in Wilson County, Tennessee. (Wilson County is only a few miles below the Kentucky-Tennessee state line, almost directly south of Barren County.) Both Rice and Harriet reported Virginia as the birthplace of their parents. Also in the household were Coridon Button, a 20 year-old black male, and Henry Button, an 18 year-old black male, both born in Kentucky, and Bettie Button, a 3 year-old black female, also born in Kentucky. The relationship of the three younger household members to Rice and Harriett was not shown. Coridon and Henry could have been sons or grandsons, and the three year-old Bettie was most likely their granddaughter.

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After the 1880 census no further records were found for Rice, Harriet or Henry Button; however, a Tennessee death certificate was found for a Corydon Button, age 64, who died in Nashville, Tennessee, on July 18, 1931. The death certificate described him as widowed, “col”, male, born in Tennessee, and whose occupation was shown as “houseman”. Unfortunately, the names of his parents were not shown on the death certificate, so it can not be stated for certain that this is the same Coridon Button found in the other records cited in this paper.

The 1870 census registering Thomas W. Button’s household showed the names of Thomas and his wife, Sallie, and their seven children. Also included in the household were three black children, all born in Kentucky and all with the Button surname: Aryalin, a 16 year-old female; Frona, a 14 year-old female; and Carden, a 10 year-old male. These names and ages, although not exactly the same as those recorded in the 1860 slave schedule, are similar enough to be matches with some of the same children. Also, the names Frona and Carden are almost certainly the children registered in the birth records cited above. Aryalin may very well be the “female suckling children” referred to in Martin Button’s will, since the age 16 would have given her a birthdate about 1853.

Further searching in the 1870 census turned-up a Houston Button, a Kentucky born, 17 year-old black male, living in Rocky Hill, Barren County, Kentucky, with the Thomas Page family and working as a farm-hand. Since Rocky Hill was the place where the Button family originally settled when they came to Kentucky, this researcher assumed that this Houston Button was the same person named in Martin Button’s will. His age of 17 years gave him a birthdate in 1853; however, as subsequent records will show, this age is probably incorrect. In the 1880 census Houston Button, a 29 year-old black male, born in Kentucky, was living with the Richard and Elizabeth Bush family in Glasgow Junction, Barren County, Kentucky, where he was listed as a cousin to the head-of-household. This record would have given him a birthdate in 1851. The record also indicated that both of his parents were born in Virginia. Richard Bush was a 55 year-old black male, a farmer, and his wife, Elizabeth, a 52 year-old black female. Also in the household was Mary Button, a 71 year-old black female, shown as the head-of-household’s mother-in-law. She could have been Mary, the Negro woman, who with her youngest child, was willed to Martin Button’s son, Boanerges. If it is the same

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Mary, born about 1809, she might have been about 45 years of age when Martin’s will was written in 1854. Martin Button also mentioned two daughters in his will, Jane and Sarah, whose married surname was Bush. Although exact relationships can not be established from the information in this census record, a Bush-Button connection between the members of Richard Bush’s household and the people mentioned in Martin Button’s will seems very likely.

The connection between members of these families begins to come together more clearly with the 1900 census record showing Houston Button, a 51 year-old black male, born in Kentucky, living in the household of Lincoln and Bettie Lewis in Jackson County, Missouri. Houston Button, a day laborer, was shown as the head-of-household’s uncle, and his birth date was given as July 1849. This age is compatible with him being the 12 year-old black male in the 1860 slave census, but this date is not the same as that shown on his death certificate (see below). Bettie Lewis was born in December 1876 in Tennessee. This birthdate is consistent with her being the Bettie Button, age 3 in the 1880 census noted above. It seems more likely that Houston Button was her uncle rather than Lincoln Lewis’s, the head-of-household. One could speculate that Bettie’s mother was one of females shown in the 1860 Slave Schedule; her mother might have been the “suckling child” mentioned in Martin Button’s will and also recorded as Aryalin in the 1870 census. If this were the case, the idea that Bettie Lewis was Rice and Harriett Button’s granddaughter seems reasonable. This 1900 census record shows Lincoln and Bettie Lewis as the parents of two children; a daughter, Melonee, born September 1897 in Tennessee, and a son, Joseph, born August 1899 in Tennessee. Abraham Lewis’s birthdate was recorded as February 1865, and his birthplace was Tennessee. He and Bettie had been married three years (1897). Bettie’s father’s birthplace was recorded as Tennessee, and her mother’s was Kentucky.

Houston Button married Frances Green December 8, 1900, in Henry County, Missouri. According to his death certificate Houston Button died on March 30, 1910, in Tebo Township, Henry County, Missouri. This man was a married Negro male, whose birthdate was recorded as June 19, 1855. He was born in Kentucky, and his father’s name was recorded as Rice Button; his mother’s name was not known. He was a farmer. As he died unattended by a physician, the cause of death was unknown. The informant was Gilbert White of Windsor, Missouri. Burial was in Sardis Cemetery in Henry County, Missouri, on March 31, 1910. Francis (sic) Button, a 31 year-old widowed, black female, was registered

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in the household of Robert and Ann Sipes, as the step-daughter of the head-of-household, in the 1910 census of Henry County, Missouri. She, undoubtedly, was Houston Button’s widow.

When all the above evidence pertaining to Houston Button is gathered together, he seems most likely to be the same Houston Button mentioned in Martin Button’s will. His father’s name, Rice Button, on the death certificate provides compelling evidence. Even though the information about his age as reported in census records and on his death certificate is inconsistent, having been named in Martin Button’s will dated January 1, 1854, obviously means that he was born prior to that date. His birthdate in the 1900 census may be the most accurate.

Following-up on the name Gilbert White, the informant on Houston Button’s death certificate, brought to light additional relevant information. Registered in the 1900 census record for Henry County, Missouri, were Gilbert White, born about 1851 in Tennessee, his wife, Frona, born in August 1857 in Kentucky, and their two sons, James, born in January 1883 in Tennessee, and John, born in November 1884, also in Tennessee. The record indicated that Frona was the mother of four children, two living. Both her father’s and her mother’s birthplaces were recorded as Kentucky, and she and Gilbert had been married for 19 years. They were married February 26, 1881 in Wilson County, Tennessee.

Gilbert White and his wife, Safronia, and sons James and John, were again enumerated in Henry County, Missouri, in the 1910 census. The demographics were similar to the previous census. A search of the Missouri death certificate database turned-up Sophronia White’s death certificate. She died in Chilhowee township, Johnson County, Missouri, on May 29, 1917. Her birthdate was “not known”, “1854 ?”; age “about 63. Not sure”. She was a “married, Negro, female”. Her birthplace was shown as Byron (sic) County, Kentucky. Gilbert White per Harry E. Kilmer was informant. Rice Button was recorded as her father’s name, and her mother was identified as Harriett Button. She was buried in Sardis Cemetery, Henry County; the same cemetery as Houston Button. Considering all of the


sources cited, it seems certain that Sophronia White was the child whose birth was recorded as August 15, 1854, in Barren County, Kentucky, the child of Harriett. Gilbert White died in Johnson County, Missouri, on April 13, 1940.\(^{20}\) James Lemuel (Lee) White was born January 4, 1883,\(^{21}\) and died May 18, 1962, in Johnson County, Missouri.\(^{22}\) He was a retired railroad porter. John Henry White was born November 9, 1885,\(^{23}\) (or 1884, records are inconsistent), and died August 15, 1973, in Kansas City, Missouri.\(^{24}\)

In 1910 Lincoln Lewis, his wife, Elizabeth, and their children, Melonee, 12; Joseph, 10; Safronia, 8; and Mary J., 6 lived in Kansas City, Kansas.\(^{25}\) In 1920 Abraham L Lewis and Bettie E. Lewis, their children, Joseph H. and M. J., were still living in Kansas City, Kansas.\(^{26}\) In 1930 Betty Lewis lived with her daughter Safronia Jackson in Kansas City, Kansas.\(^{27}\) Safronia Jackson was a divorced mother of three children, and Betty Lewis was shown as widowed. Living in the dwelling immediately next to them was Melonee Jordan, a divorced black female, age 32; most likely, Betty’s oldest daughter found in the earlier census records.

In the 1940 census Bettie Lewis, a widowed black female, age 63, born in Tennessee, and her son Joseph, a 40 year-old black male, born in Missouri, lived together in Kansas City, Kansas.\(^{28}\) Joseph was

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\(^{20}\) Gilbert White death certificate no. 15261 (1940), Missouri State Board of Health, Jefferson City.


\(^{22}\) James Lee White death certificate no. 18399 (1962), Missouri State Board of Health, Jefferson City.


\(^{25}\) Lincoln Lewis household, 1910 U. S. census, Wyandotte County, Kansas, population schedule, ward 1, Kansas City, enumeration district [146], supervisor’s district [SD] 2, sheet 3A, dwelling 44, family 45; NARA micropublication roll T624_460. Ancestry.com [database on-line].


shown as a dentist in private practice, and the record indicated that he was married, but there was no wife registered for him in the household. Melonee Jordan and her family and Safronia Jackson and her family lived in the adjacent dwelling (household 46). All of these households were located on Cambridge Street. The names of the Jordan and Jackson children have been omitted from this report, since it has not been determined whether they are still living.

A World War I draft registration card was found for Joseph Huston (sic) Lewis, born August 26, 1899. He was a 19 year-old Negro attending school at Sumner High School in Kansas City, Kansas. The form showed his nearest relative as Bettie Lewis (mother), 128 Bellview, Kansas City, Kansas. The date of registration was September 12, 1918. Joseph Houston Lewis’s death certificate was also discovered, showing his birthdate as August 26, 1904 (undoubtedly the year is incorrect) in Missouri, and the death date of May 2, 1962, in Wheatley Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. The immediate cause of death was subarachnoid hemorrhage due to hypertension of 12 hours duration. His occupation was recorded as dentist. His father’s name was recorded as Abraham Lincoln Lewis, consistent with the census records, and his mother’s maiden name was recorded as Elizabeth Barker. The informant was Mattie Lewis, his wife, and their residence was 2644 Park Street, Kansas City, Missouri. The mother’s maiden name does not match with that found in other records, i.e., Betty Button, possibly indicating a mistaken response by Mattie Lewis, the informant; however, Barker may have been her correct surname. Unfortunately, no marriage records, which might confirm the surnames of Bettie or her mother, have been found at this writing.

Joseph Lewis’s obituary from a Kansas City, Missouri newspaper sums up and confirms much of what was learned from the above documented records. It reads as follows: “Dr. Joseph Houston Lewis, 62, of 2644 Park, died Wednesday at the Wheatley-Provident hospital. He was a lifelong resident of this area. Dr. Lewis was a dentist here 35 years. He was graduated from Sumner high school, Howard University, Washington, and Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Lewis was a member of the Paseo Baptist church, the Heart of America Dental society, Kappa Alpha Psi, a social fraternity, and the Beau Brummel club. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Mattie Ann Lewis of the home; his mother, Mrs. Bettie Lewis, 1154 Cambridge, Kansas City, Kansas, and two sisters, Mrs. M. J. Blankenbaker, 1911 East Twenty-fourth, and Mrs. Melonee Jordan, 1104 Eaton, Kansas City, Kansas. Services will be held at 1 o’clock Saturday at the church; burial in Blue Ridge Lawn Cemetery. Friends may call from 5 to 10 o’clock tonight at the Watkins chapel. The family requests and suggests memorial contributions to the Kappa Alpha Psi scholarship fund”. A memorial in the Blue Ridge Lawn.

29 Joseph Huston Lewis registration card, World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.
Cemetery has been created for him showing a picture of his tombstone, inscribed "Husband Dr. Joseph H Lewis, DDS, 1899-1962".\textsuperscript{32}

According to her Social Security file Bettie Lewis died March 1968, and her birthdate was December 25, 1877.\textsuperscript{33} A brief obituary for her was published on Tuesday, April 2, 1968, in a Kansas City newspaper\textsuperscript{34} reading as follows: "Mrs. Betty E. Lewis, 91, of 818 Greeley, Kansas City, Kansas, died Sunday at a nursing home at 2905 Campbell. She was born in Nashville, Tenn., and lived here 69 years. She was a Baptist. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Melonee Jordan of the home, and Mrs. Mary Blankenbaker, 1911 East Twenty-fourth, two grandchildren and 32 great-grandchildren". Based on the above information her death occurred on March 31, 1968. This researcher was unable to obtain Bettie Lewis’s death certificate from the State of Kansas, because he is not a direct relative and the date of death was after 1940. At this time no other source has been discovered which might provide the names of her parents.

Melonee Jordan was born September 8, 1897, and died August, 1983,\textsuperscript{35} and has a memorial on Findagrave showing inscribed on her stone the dates September 8, 1897 - August 25, 1983.\textsuperscript{36} Mary Jane Lewis married Clarence Blankenbaker. In 1930 J. Houston Lewis was living with them in Kansas City, Missouri.\textsuperscript{37}

In 1940 Clarence and Mary Jane were still living in Kansas City, Missouri, with their 19 year-old son, John.\textsuperscript{38} Clarence was a fireman with the Kansas City Fire Department, and John was a laundry deliveryman. Mary Blankenbaker was born February 5, 1904, and died March 1970.\textsuperscript{39} Mary J. and

\textsuperscript{32} Dr Joseph H Lewis memorial #90859349, Blue Ridge Lawn Memorial Gardens, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri; www.findagrave.com.


\textsuperscript{34} Mrs. Betty E. Lewis obituary, The Kansas City Times, Kansas City, Missouri, April 2, 1968, p. 18, col. 2.


\textsuperscript{36} Melonee Jordan memorial #90236649, Longview Memorial Gardens, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri; www.findagrave.com.


\textsuperscript{38} Clarence Blankenbaker household, 1940 U. S. census, Jackson County, Missouri, population schedule, ward 4, Kansas City, enumeration district [ED] 116-81, supervisor's district [SD] 5, sheet 62A, house number 1815; NARA micropublication roll T627_2168. Ancestry.com [database on-line].

Clarence Blankenbaker share a gravestone inscribed Mary J. Blankenbaker, February 5, 1904 - June 2, 1970, and Clarence Blankenbaker, May 25, 1896 - February 3, 1965. Their son, John H. Blankenbaker, Sr., enlisted as a private in the U. S. Army on November 3, 1943, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His enlistment record showed that he was single, without dependants, and had a high school education. A military tombstone for him inscribed with the dates March 22, 1921 - April 26, 2009 indicates that he served as a corporal in the USAAF in World War II. He married Earline Meyers on November 5, 1947.

In summary, an effort to trace Rice and Harriett Button, a slave family mentioned in an 1854 Barren County, Kentucky, will was successful. The descendants of this couple were traced into the fifth generation. They were parents of Houston, born about 1850; an unnamed daughter, possibly Aryalin, born about 1853; Sophronia, born August 15, 1854; Coridon, born July 29, 1856; Henry, born about 1862; and possibly an unnamed daughter born about 1858. Houston Button, the key person in the records who links together all the others into one family, was traced through the 1870, 1880, and 1900 census records. He died in Henry County, Missouri, on March 30, 1910, with his death certificate proving him to be the son of Rice Button. The 1900 census showing Houston Button as the uncle in the household of Bettie and Abraham Lincoln Lewis established a connection with the three-year-old Bettie Button enumerated in the 1880 census in the household of Rice and Harriett Button. Although it is not possible to prove, the available evidence strongly suggests that Bettie was Rice and Harriett’s granddaughter, possibly the child of their unnamed daughter, the “suckling child”, in Martin Button’s will, who could have been the 16-year-old female named Aryalin in the 1870 census. Bettie’s surname, according to available evidence, was Button or Barker. The social security death index record showing Bettie’s birthdate as December 25, 1877, supports the assumption that she was the three-year-old child in the 1880 census record. Sophronia White’s death certificate also proves her parents were Rice and Harriett Button, and that she was Harriett’s child recorded in the Kentucky birth records.

This investigation could have been improved if the names of Bettie Lewis’s parents could have been discovered. An attempt to acquire her death certificate was not successful due to the state criteria for releasing this information, and a marriage record for Bettie and Abraham Lincoln Lewis, which might have provided Bettie’s surname, has not been found. Perhaps this information will be uncovered in the future as more documents become available.

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40 Mary J. Blankenbaker and Clarence Blankenbaker, memorials ## 51456310 and 51456320, Maple Hill Cemetery, Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas; www.findagrave.com.


42 John H. Blankenbaker, Sr memorial # 51604220, Leavenworth National Cemetery, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Plot: Section 46, row 1C, site 4.

The story of Rice and Harriet Button, founders of a family rooted in slavery traced through five generations, exemplifies the story of many African-American families. Perhaps the research documented in this paper will be useful to others who might want to study this same family in the future, or who wish to pursue similar research on other families from similar circumstances.

Note from the editor. I would like to thank Mr. Wilson for his contribution which honors one African-American story. I decided to print it in full as he submitted it in honor of the recently past Black History Month rather than to divide into two issues. The story below will also give the reader insight into Black History.

Slave Narrative of John Eubanks & Family

The following is an oral interview by Archie Koritz of Gary, IN, when John Eubanks of Barren County KY as age 98 (born June 6, 1836). It is one of the Federal Writers' Project 1936-1938.

John Eubanks, Gary's only negro Civil War survivor has lived to see the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birth and despite his advanced age, recalls with surprising clarity many interesting and sad events of his boyhood days when a slave on the Everett plantation.

He was born in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, June 6, 1839, one of seven children of a chattel of the Everett family.

The old man retains most of his faculties, but bears the mark of his extreme age in an obvious feebleness and failing sight and memory. He is physically large, says he once was a husky, weighing over two hundred pounds, bears no scars or deformities and despite the hardships and deprivations of his youth, presents a kindly and tolerant attitude.

"I remembah well, us young uns on the Everett plantation," he relates, "I worked since I can remembah, hoein', pickin' cotton and othah chohs 'round the fahm. We didden have much clothes, nevah no undahweah, no shoes, old ovahalls and a tattahed shirt, wintah and summah. Come de wintah, it be so cold mah feet weah plumb numb mos' o' de time and manya time—when we git a chanct—we druve the hogs from outin the bogs an' put ouah feet in the wahmed wet mud. They was
cracked and the skin on the bottoms and in de toes weah cracked and bleedin' mos' o' time, wit bloody scabs but de summah healed them agin."

"Does yohall remembah, Granpap," his daughter prompted, "Yoh mahstah—did he treat you mean?"
"No," his tolerant acceptance apparent in his answer, "it weah done thataway. Slaves weah whipt and punished and the youngguns belonged to the mahstah to work foah him oh to sell. When I weah 'bout six yeahs old, Mahstah Everett give me to Tony Eubanks as a weddin' present when he married mahstah's daughtah Becky. Becky would'n let Tony whip her slaves who came from her fathah's plantation. 'They ah my prophy,' she say, 'an' you caint whip dem.' Tony whipt his othah slaves but not Becky's."

"I remembah" he continued, "how they tied de slave 'round a post, wit hands tied togedder 'round the post, then a husky lash his back wid a snakeskin lash 'til hisn back were cut and bloodened, the blood spattered" gesticulating with his unusually large hands, "an' hisn back all cut up. Den they'd pouh salt watah on hem. Dat dry and hahden and stick to hem. He nevah take it off 'till it heal. Sometimes I see marhstah Everett hang a slave tip-toe. He tie him up so he stan' tip-toe an' leave him thataway.

"I be twenty-one wehn wah broke out. Mahstah Eubanks say to me, 'Yohall don' need to run 'way ifn yohall want to jine up wid de ahmy.' He say, 'Deh would be a fine effin slaves run off. Yohall don' haf to run off, go right on and I do not pay dat fine.' He say, 'nlist in de ahmy but don' run off.' Now I walk thirty-five mile from Glasgow to Bowling Green to dis place—to da 'nlistin' place—from home fouh mile—to Glasgow—to Bowling Green, thirty-five-mile. On de road I meet up with two boys, so we go on. Dey run 'way from Kentucky, and we go together. Then some Bushwackers come down de road. We's scared and run to the woods and hid. As we run tru de woods, pretty soon we heerd chickens crowing. We fill ouah pockets wit stones. We goin' to kill chickens to eat. Pretty soon we heerd a man holler, 'You come 'round outta der'—and I see a white man and come out. He say, 'What yoh all doin' heah?' I turn 'round and say, 'well boys, come on boys,' an' the boys come out. The man say, 'I'm Union Soldier. What yoh all doin' heah?' I say, 'We goin' to 'nlist in de ahmy.' He say, 'Dat's fine' and he say, 'come 'long' He say, 'git right on white man's side'—we go to station. Den he say, 'You go right down to de station and give yoh inforhmation. We keep on walkin'. Den we come to a white house wit stone steps in front so we go in. An' we got to 'nlistin' place and jine up wit de ahmy.

"Den we go trainin' in d' camp and we move on. Come to a little town ... a little town. We come to Bollling Green ... den to Louisville. We come to a rivah ... a rivah (painfully recalling) d' Mississippi. We weah 'nfantry and petty soon we gits in plenty fights, but not a scratch hit me. We chase dem cavalry. We run dem all night and next mohnin' d' Captain he say, 'Dey done broke down.' When we rest, he say 'See dey don' trick you.' I say, 'We got all d' ahmy men togedder. We hold dem back 'til help come.'

"We don' have no tents. Sleep on naked groun' in wet and cold and rain. Mos' d' time we's hungry but we win d' war and Mahstah Eubanks tell us we no moah hisn property, we's free now."

The old man can talk only in short sentences and his voice dies to a whisper and soon the strain became evident. He was tired. What he does remember is with surprising clearness especially small details, but with a helpless gesture, he dismisses names and locations. He remembers the exact date of his discharge, March 20, 1866, which his daughter verified by producing his discharge papers. He remembers the place, Vicksburg, the Company—K, and the Regiment, 180th. Dropping back once
more to his childhood he spoke of an incident which his daughter says makes them all cry when he relates it, although they have heard it many times.

"Mahstah Everett whipt me onct and mothah she cried. Then Mahstah Everett say, 'Why yoh all cry?—Yoh cry I whip anothah of these young uns. She try to stop. He whipt 'nother. He say, 'Ifn yoh all don' stop, yoh be whipt too!' and mothah she trien to stop but teahs roll out, so Mahstah Everett whip her too.

"I wanted to visit mothah when I belong to Mahst' Eubanks, but Becky say, 'Yoh all best not see youh mothah, or yoh wan' to go all de time' then explaining, 'she wan' me to fohgit mothah, but I nevah could. When I cm back from d' ahmy, I go home to mothah and say 'don' y'know me?' She say, 'No, I don' know you.' I say, 'Yoh don' know me?' She say, 'No, ah don' know yoh.' I say, 'I'se John.' Den she cry and say how ahd growd and she thought I'se daid dis long time. I done 'splain how the many fights I'se in wit no scratch and she bein' happy."

Speaking of Abraham Lincoln's death, he remarked, "Sho now, ah remembah dat well. We all feelin' sad and all d'soldiers had wreaths on der guns."

Upon his return from the army he married a young negress he had seen some time previous at which time he had vowed some day to make her his wife. He was married Christmas day, 1866. For a number of years he lived on a farm of his own near Glasgow. Later he moved with his family to Louisville where he worked in a lumber yard. In 1923, two years after the death of his wife, he came to Gary, when he retired. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Sloss, 2713 Harrison Boulevard, Gary.

**Did a Married Woman Have Any Rights in the 1870's?**

Yes, in certain circumstances: The law said:

"KENTUCKY. — a married woman may act as if she were single where the husband abandons her and lives separately and apart from her, or abandons her and leaves the State without making sufficient provision for her maintenance, or where he is confined to the penitentiary for an unexpired term of more than one year. She may also be empowered to act in this capacity by a decree granted by a court having chancery jurisdiction within the county of their residence in this State on the joint petition of husband and wife, and on satisfactory evidence.

"Property of any kind may be settled upon a married woman as her own separate estate free from the control and management of her husband, and from his debts and liabilities. And if the same be settled by deed or devise, she can hold it, either with or without the intervention of a trustee. She can dispose of her separate estate only in the manner directed in the instrument conveying it to her. Her separate estate is liable for hr own debts and responsibilities contracted or incurred before marriage, and for such as are contracted after marriage for necessaries for herself or any member of her family (her husband included) as shall be evidenced by writing signed by herself and husband. After the death of her husband, the wife is entitled to dower of one-third of his real estate, unless such dower right..."
has been relinquished, forfeited, or barred; and if such husband dies intestate, and leaves issue, she is entitled to one-third of his personal estate, and if no issue, then to one-half."

Mabel Shelby Wells Essay Winners

Presentation of Certificates to the Winners. Left to right: Sutton Doyle, Raina Rodriguez, Sarah Davis and H. Daine Harrison, Co-Chair. Students will be awarded their scholarship upon acceptance at the college of their choice. All are students at Barren County High School, Todd Steenbergen, instructor

TERENCE COONEY

Contributed by Nancy Richey.

Terence Cooney was the son of John and Mildred Edmunds Cooney. His father, John was born in the city of Cork, Ireland on March 9, 1762, while his mother was born in Virginia on July 5, 1765. They were married in Amherst County, VA where their son Terrence was born on January 18, 1791. The Cooney and Edmunds families moved to Barren County, KY in 1820 and there John Cooney died on September 11, 1841. His wife died on March 8, 1835 and they are buried in the Edmunds family cemetery on the old Glasgow-Bowling Green road across from Zion Church, some ten miles west of Glasgow. Terence Cooney married a widow, Mrs. Eliza Jane Foster on April 1, 1824 in Warren County, KY. He was editor of a newspaper in Bowling Green (1824-1825), the Green River Correspondent. He was also an editor of the Louisville Gazette. (Information from Robert Cooney, Jr., 1958)

Mildred “Milley” (Edmunds) Cooney, (daughter of James Edmunds, granddaughter of John Edmunds), and husband, John Cooney, also had the following children:
James Cooney married Nancy Johnson

Mary Ann Cooney married Russell Barrick; their son Judge James Russell Barrick was an early postmaster in Glasgow, and was also editor of the Atlanta Constitution, until his death, April 30, 1869.
Sophia Cooney married William Cosby
Pamelia Cooney married Lavender London Edmunds
John Cooney married Mary Cooper

For further information on the Cooney, Foster, Beauchamp, Cosby and Barrick/Barracks of Barren/Allen County, Kentucky see TopScholar at http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ and the Cooney Family files.

Terence and Eliza Jane (Foster) Cooney

Babies are Cute in Blue or Pink!

Courtesy Genealogy Gems, News From the Fort Wayne Library. Authored by Allison DePrey Singleton.

In light of Valentine’s Day, what better way to celebrate February than an article about babies? Cupid is often shown as a baby dressed in his nappy and no other clothing. Speaking of baby clothing, how were our ancestors dressed as babies? Have you ever wondered why there are so many photographs of your female ancestors as children and not of the male ancestors? Do we have a treat for you!

The history of baby clothes in America is fascinating. Many reasons exist as to why not much is written about baby clothes the further back in history you go. One reason is that baby clothes were
just a natural part of life and not something that was documented thoroughly. Another is that baby
clothes were not colorful or eye-catching. Traditionally, baby clothes were white so they could be
easily bleached.

In the 1600s, babies were “swaddled” and not in the current sense of the word. They were wrapped
tightly in cloth so their legs and arms would stay straight. It was thought that if the baby’s limbs were
bent, they could become physically deformed. The swaddling went from the head down their entire
body to keep it still and straight. You can see a depiction of a swaddled baby in Jan Steen’s painting,
Celebrating the Birth: http://bit.ly/2kJFoW2. The child is being held at an awkward angle, and since
the child is swaddled so firmly, the head does not need to be physically supported.

Another fascinating seventeenth century practice is the use of “stays” on babies. Once a baby left the
swaddling period, he or she was put into a tiny corset, or stays, to keep straight and stiff. The era
placed a great deal of emphasis on the positivity of an erect and straight posture. Parents dressed
their children in long skirts, regardless of sex, to prevent crawling, which was consider barbaric and
unnatural. The long skirts were significant indicators of age and not sex. A depiction of a child in stays
and long skirts can be seen in the painting, Mrs. Freake and Baby Mary: http://bit.ly/2kuuBFl.

The 1700s brought new ideas about allowing physical freedom for babies. Firm swaddling went out of
vogue and so did the infant stays. Parents still dressed their babies in little dresses, but they were now
ankle length after about six months. As the centuries went by, baby clothes became more ornate and
frilly. Social norms considered babies to be beautiful, no matter the sex, and no concerns existed
about differentiating the gender at a glance. Boys and girls alike could have long ringlets and dresses.
This makes identifying boys and girls in photographs more difficult. There were small nuances that
separated the boys from the girls. Boys would have one style of dress while girls could possibly have a
more ornate dress. Clothes were not distinct to gender until children reached a certain age. Boys
would then be “breeched,” or allowed to wear breeches, sometime between four and seven years of
age. As the decades passed, the age to be “breeched” became younger and younger. This painting of
Two Boys in a Garden shows a boy who had been “breeched” and a younger boy who had not:
http://bit.ly/2kCb4WM.

With the advent of washing machines in the mid-1800s and the expanded availability of store-bought
fabrics, baby clothes began having a bit of hue to them. Initially, there were no colors assigned to
either sex, but this changed in the mid-1800s. Originally, boys were assigned the color pink and girls
the color blue. Check out this adorable pink and red shirt for a baby boy in The Autry’s Collections
Online: http://bit.ly/2jydN1R. This vintage baby announcement is also a great example of the use of
pink for boys: http://bit.ly/2jinpdIl. Various articles, books, and newspaper articles show this opposite
color assignment for babies, including this article from 1897:

“On Friday, when she had read the papers and learned of the event at Princeton, Mrs. McKinley
smiled, but her smile had a trace of discomfiture. The booties which she had sent to Mrs. Cleveland
were blue, and as all the world which has had experience in such things well knows, blue booties are
for girls and pink for boys.” - The Wilkes-Barre Telephone (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), Saturday,
November 6, 1897. To read the full article this quote came from and other pieces following this topic,

The mixed beliefs about the correct color for each gender continued well into the 1900s. In the 1925,
the Betty Bob’s Family paper doll book came out with a Baby Bobby in it, featuring some feminine
looking clothing: http://bit.ly/2ieCD8i. The Times Magazine featured a chart on which ten popular department stores labeled the gender of clothes for which sex. Six stores listed pink for boys and only five stores showed pink for girls (one store even had pink for both sexes). You can view this article through the same access link as for the other articles. Not until after World War II did the custom of assigning pink for girls and blue for boys become set. One thing to note is that even in today’s society, baby girls can wear blue or pink, but baby boys generally are not dressed in pink. Since the color assignments became set, it has become an insult to many mothers to call a child by the wrong gender. You will see most babies with some kind of indicator on them, such as a bow headband or a little blue blanket or toy, even if their clothes are not a female shade or male shade of color. It is a relatively new phenomenon to have gender-assigned clothing instead of just age-assigned clothing. Take another look at your family photos and those vintage baby clothes. You might see something new from a different perspective.

Sources:


OLD OWENS CEMETERY BEING RESTORED

In the Barren County Cemetery book, p. 390 is shown the Owens Cemetery. It could not be re-located when cemeteries were being re-catalogued and updated in 1992. The information came from Eva Coe Peden’s earlier publication. According to the entry shown, “Located about 3 or 4 miles from Cave City toward Park City on the right of the highway. On a hill behind a barn. Most of these stones were on the ground and several other unmarked graves.”

Buried there are seven known individuals:

James B. Brown – Aug 31, 1840 – Apr 14, 1884
John B. Brown – June 1, 1851 – Oct 25, 1883
Robert A. Brown – Feb 2, 1870 – Mar 15, 1893
David Owens – Dec 6, 1797 – Apr 3, 1876
Margaret Owens – July 11, 1845–May 25, 1876
Sallie A. Owens – Nov 25, 1815–23 May 1898*
Mary F. Redford – Apr 13, 1835- Dec 22, 187_ **

*Wife of David Owens
**Wife of W.P. Redford

The cemetery has been located off the Louisville Road and the owners of the surrounding property, the Lowry’s, are going to clean off the entire area and fence it. They will be installing a 6-strand wire cattle proof fence with a gate. Cattle had previously been allowed to graze there. Some stones were flat on the ground and literally tripped over in the tall grasses. Not all the stones are found but there were some native stones that possibly mark the other graves referred to. Our thanks to the Lowry’s for caring to preserve this cemetery!

Shown here are three of the more readable stones and a view of the cemetery.
Memories of the Fishback Family

Contributed by Jeanetta Pitchford, 979 Stovall Rd., Scottsville, KY & 42164

"I wanted to tell you about an article you wrote in the Spring Issue 2016 about the photo of the Fishback family and the farm. I appreciated seeing this as I know quite a lot about this place. I knew the last Mr. Fishback that lived here and at several times in my life when I was a young girl. I
have spent night and days on that farm and in the big old house. I have pictures of Mr. Fishback with members of my family. This is the reason I knew the place and why I was privileged to spend time there.

“My mother’s sister lived there. She was left a widow in 1928; her husband died and left her with three children (all girls). She was living close to my mother and father (in fact my father had planned to build her a house to live in on our farm.) But in that time her husband’s brother had found them a place to live. The Fishback Farm needed someone to take care of the farming and someone to do the care of Mr. Fishback and the household.

“They moved to the farm and the brother was the manager of the farm and my aunt and the girls did the necessary things to do. The older girls were old enough to help with the farming. They were quite good at harnessing the mules and working the fields. The younger girl helped take care of the house and Mr. Fishback. They lived on the farm with Mr. Fishback until he passed away. They moved back to the Cedar Springs Community and bought a home there.

“My Aunt was Kitty Berry Marr. She was married to Ben Marr, the brother who lived at the Fishback farm was Will Marr. He never married and my Aunt was considered his sister. Kitty lived to be 94 and is buried at the Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church Cemetery in Allen County.

“I am told that the land is still all together and it is still like it was left and timber is still the way it was in the days I remember it. Some very happy times were spent there with cousins.”

BARREN CO. AND WARREN CO. KYGENWEB SITES RETURN!

Some months ago, the individual responsible for maintaining and updating both the Barren County and Warren County KYGENWEB sites just closed up shop, shut down the pages and with it all the information on the pages – and there was a lot.

Thanks to the very hard work of two ladies, both sites are up and running again and the Barren County site needs help. Sherri Bradley, the person who restored Barren County site stated that one thing that was lost was many of the photographs. She wrote:

“I’ve now uploaded all of the photos that I could recover from the old Barren Co. website. They’re located at http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kybarre2/photos/photo.html. I know there are dozens missing that I couldn’t recover and I beg of you, if you submitted photos that you don’t see online now or know of others that submitted any of the AWOL photos, please consider resubmitting them. You can send them to me at kvvitals@windstream.net and put “Barren Co. submission” in the subject line so I’ll know what site they go on. (I’ve got multiple sites in multiple states so I don’t have a clue where to start looking if it’s not clearly indicated.)”

And I (Sandi) would like to add - if you have some old family photographs of people, places and things in Barren County, would you consider scanning them and sending them to Sherri? This preserves our history and I know many others would enjoy seeing them too. Here is the link to the home page:
http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kybarre2/
Wyatt Earp family ties to South Central, Kentucky

Contributed by Nancy Richey, Associate Professor / Visual Resources Librarian, Kentucky Library Research Collections, Western Kentucky University. © Roger Givens, rggivens@att.net, 2017. By permission.

(We’re stepping out of Barren County for this article which I think the readers will find interesting!)

Walter Earp, the grandfather of Wyatt Earp, and his wife Martha Ann Early Earp, left Lincoln County, North Carolina, coming to Kentucky in about 1813. Walter was about 26 years old, having been born in Montgomery County, Maryland, in about 1787. Martha Ann Early, 23, was born in Avery County, North Carolina, in August 1790. Her parents died when she was very young. Following the death of her parents, she went to Virginia to live with an uncle, James Gomer, who raised her to adulthood. She and Walter were married in 1809 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, according to family documents. By the time they left for Kentucky they already had three children: Lorenzo Dow, b. 1809; Elizabeth Ann, b. 1811; and Nicholas Porter, b. 1813. They stayed in Tennessee for a short time before moving to Logan County, Kentucky, in about 1815. Walter taught school and was also a licensed Methodist minister.

It is not clear when they left Logan County to come to Butler County. Their first child in Kentucky was Josiah Jackson who was born October 16, 1816, in Ohio County as listed on the website Find-a-Grave. Their next child, James O’Kelly, is listed on Find-a-Grave as being born on November 27, 1818, in Morgantown, Butler County, Kentucky. Walter Earp is listed in the 1820 Federal census for Butler County, Kentucky, but not in the inhabitants of Morgantown. Also shown by age and gender but not by name are his wife and five children. It is not known if there is an error showing that Josiah was born in Ohio County or if Walter, being a minister, moved there as a pastor then moved back to Butler
County shortly afterward. An article in the May 2015 issue of The Kentucky Explorer, by Carolyn Bost Crabtree, does not indicate that they went to Ohio County until about 1827, stating that they left Ohio County in about 1847, for Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, after improving a farm and living in Ohio County for about 20 years. Their next child, Francis Asbury, b. 1821, is listed on Find-a-Grave as being born in Ohio County, Kentucky. James O'Kelly Earp listed earlier as born in Morgantown married Parthena Clark, born in Kentucky March 31, 1824. The county in which she was born is not known. James and Parthena’s first child, Sarah Ann, was born in Owen County, Kentucky, in October 1841. Their second child, Lorenzo Dow Earp, was born in Butler County on February 29, 1844. Their third child, Dillos Dire, was born in Kentucky on June 1, 1846, the county is not known. All total James O'Kelly and Parthena had eight children. The rest of their children were born in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois.

Walter and Martha’s sixth child, Francis Asbury, was born 11 June, 1821, in Ohio County. He married Mary Adeline Romans, born October 1, 1819, in Butler County, the daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Daugherty Romans. Francis and Mary’s first child, Martha Antha, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, on March 9, 1847.

Walter and Martha’s next children are twins, Jonathon Douglas and Walter Cooksey, born on April 28, 1824, in Kentucky, the county is not known. Their ninth and last child, Sarah Ann Earp, according to information of Find-a-Grave, was born in Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky, on March 2, 1827. Jonathon Douglas married Dorcas Ann Cox, born on February 15, 1821, in Warren County, Kentucky. Their first child, Jonathon Morgan, was born March 13, 1856 in Bowling Green, Warren County.

Walter Cooksey married Sarah Ann Romans born in 1821, in Butler County, also the daughter of Phillip and Elizabeth Daugherty Romans. Their first child, Silas W, was born in 1846, and it is also unknown where.

Possibly a clue to where the Earp families may have lived in Butler County other than having their fifth child, James O’Kelly, born in Morgantown the two Romans sisters that Francis Asbury and Walter Cooksey married, Mary Adeline and Sarah Ann probably lived in the Berry’s Lick community evidenced by the Romans’ Cemetery started by their brother William Green Romans is located near Big Muddy Creek on the Sandy Creek Road. Today on the farm of Maurice and Sue Henderson. Judging by the fact that two brothers married sisters in that area it would seem that they may have lived near each other.

It is confusing as to where they lived, either in Butler or Ohio counties between 1816 and 1827. It must be noted that this information is from the website Find-a-Grave which is not always a reliable source because information on death certificates and gravestones usually are from the memory of a person or persons supplying it to the funeral director and can be in error.

Nicholas Porter Earp and his brother Francis Asbury had moved to Monmouth in Warren County, Illinois, by 1845. Nicholas had married Abigail Storm, born on September 1913 in Ohio County. They had two children: Newton Jasper, born October 7, 1837, in Ohio County; and Martha Ann, born in February 1839. Abigail may have died from complications from childbirth in October 1839, and her daughter, Martha Ann, died in December 1839.

Nicholas married Virginia Ann Cooksey, born in 1821 in Ohio County, on June 30, 1840. Their first two children, James Cooksey, born June 28, 1841, and Virgil Walter, born July 18, 1843, were both born in
Hartford, Kentucky. He and Virginia's next child, Martha Elizabeth, was born in September 1845 in Illinois.

Nicholas served in the Black Hawk Wars and Mexican War in the Illinois Mounted Volunteers under the command of Wyatt Berry Stapp. The unit was organized at Monmouth in June 1847 and mustered out in Alton, Illinois, in July 1848. Nicholas and Virginia's fourth child was Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp, born March 19, 1848, in Monmouth was named in honor of Nicholas' commanding officer. All total Nicholas and Virginia Ann had eight children with the rest born in Pella, Marion County, Iowa.

Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp is most famous for the gunfight at OK Corral. Besides being a lawman he was also a buffalo hunter, gambler, and saloon keeper. He died in Los Angeles, California, on June 13, 1929.

**Thomas Mills Shader Homeplace in Barren County**

Can anyone identify the owner of this photo and the two ladies standing by the front door? Found on Google Images. We will give full credit!

Gorin Genealogical Publishing – 205 Clements Ave., Glasgow, KY 42141-3409
sgorin@glasgow-ky.com http://www.gensoup.org/gorin/index.html

New Publications

Barren County KY U.S. Army Enlistees, World War II. Approximately 1,514 young men and two women from Barren County enlisted for service in the U.S. Army during World War II. Sadly,
Kentucky did not have a master list of these enlistments and this book shows all whose names were found. The official records show that some might have not been included due to the fact that they were all entered on punched cards and then converted to digital form. This book shows the following: Name, where enlisted, when enlisted, year and state location of birth, rank, branch assigned to, race, civilian occupation and marital status. Supplementary information includes a description of how the records were recorded, an extensive list of civilian occupations maintained by the Army, why some unusual entries and a list of those killed in action or dying of wounds. 34 pages of names plus many pages supplemental. Not indexed as shown in alphabetical order. $15.00 printed or $10 as e-book.

Kentucky Civil War Slave Compensation Claims. The Union needed more soldiers during the Civil War. They offered slave owners the opportunity to free their male slaves and let them enlist in the Union cause. If the slave qualified, the former slave owner would be compensated for the slaves he so freed. This book lists the slave owners who filed claims for compensation throughout the state. It shows the name of the former owner, the name of the slave, his age, birth county and the unit in which he served. It is not a list of all the slaves who served but those whose owners were paid. There are approximately 725 slaves listed and often with multiple spellings on their names. I have included all spellings as shown on the official records. This will assist the white researcher as well as the African-American researcher. Also included is a county breakdown of how many claims were filed, explanation of how this program worked, a full-name index of both the slave owners and the slaves. 40 pages. $15.00 printed for $10.00 as an e-book.

"Traces" - Barren Co KY Historical Society Quarterlies, Table of Contents and Indexes 1973-1982. Volume 1. First in a series which covers the table of contents for each four issues per year, followed by a surname index of the names cited in that year's issues. Formed in 1973, the earliest issues covered many counties in South Central KY. 147 pages. $18.00 printed or $12.00 as e-book (PDF file).

Warren Co KY Mortality Schedules 1850 through 1880. These were special reports taken at census time for the years shown. These reported the deaths that occurred May 31st of the previous year to June 1st of the current year. Shown was the deceased's name, age, gender, where born, occupation, month of death and cause of death on the 1850 and 1860 reports. In 1870, the place of birth of the father & mother, if parents were foreign born and town or precinct where lived were added. In 1880 two more columns were added: how long the deceased had lived in the county and the attending physician. Some murders included and black as well as white deaths shown. Over 1,030 deaths which pre-dated when vital statistics were kept. 40 pages including full-name index plus definitions on some of the old diseases and a history of how these reports were taken $15.00 printed or $10.00 as e-book.

Warren Co KY Marriages 1852-1866. 1,888 marriages and one divorce citation are recorded during these 15 years. It also includes Black marriages. This book contains much more than the average marriage book as from 4-8 documents were checked on each marriage. These include marriage registers, bonds, bond application, license, certificate, ministers returns & permission slips (transcribed in total). This time frame covers before, during and after the Civil War and one will find soldiers marrying before going off into battle, girls as young as 13 often marrying widowers in their 70's. Included is an explanation of the forms maintained, a full-name groom index, female index and a general index listing the names of parents, witnesses, securities & ministers/JP's. 232 pages. $32 in printed version or $20 as an e-book.
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

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.

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.

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Title: _____________________________ Cost: $ ______

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Mail to: Barren County Historical Society, P. O. Box 157, Glasgow, KY 42142-0157
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Name ________________________________

Address ____________________________________________

City: ____________________________________________

State: ___________________________ Zip Code: _____________

E-Mail Address: _______________________________________

Names being researched: (Please limit to three)

1.

2.

3.

Enclosed is my check/money order in the amount of $_______ for membership in the Society. Dues received before January 31st of each year will insure that your name is on our mailing list of “Traces” for the first issue of the year. If received after that date, you will be mailed your current issue and all back issues due you at that time. PLEASE NOTIFY US OF ADDRESS CHANGES! Each issue returned with an incorrect address costs us $4.50.

Regular Membership $15.00
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Thank you for your support!

Mail this application and dues to:

Barren County Historical Society
Post Office Box 157
Glasgow, KY 42142-0157
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 4th 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: Barren County Historical 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.
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