Carrolls of Longfall

2004

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The Carrolls of Longfall
November 16, 2004

Dear Carroll and Allied Families,

This is a slightly revised printing of an earlier manuscript. I am still researching these family groups; still hoping to locate that one piece of paper which may lead to further discovery. This is a work in progress.

Undoubtedly, this manuscript contains many factual and typographical errors. Relying on secondary sources such as the census for dates and the correct spelling of names often leads to errors. I hope that those of you who read these pages can supply additional information. I have not included an index because I consider this an incomplete work.

Thanks to all of you who have assisted in this project.

Faye Carroll
1608 Hogle Drive
Bowling Green, Ky. 42101
(270) 843-1629
Most people who are named Carroll are really O’Carrols. Even in Ireland, British influence has caused most to drop the “O”. The Gaelic or old Irish spelling of the name is O’Cearbhall or Cearbhall. According to some sources, the name means “warlike champion”. Given the early history of the family, the name appears appropriate. Today, Carroll families live throughout Ireland, but are most numerous in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny.

The early history of the Irish Carrolls was one of military struggle. Supposedly, the first to take the name Carroll led a band of warriors of Ely at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014. The Elians defeated the Norsemen invaders and drove them back near Dublin. The Carroll family continued as leaders of the Elians, and by the end of the twelfth century, Fiam or Florence O’Carroll was known as King of Ely. By the time of Henry VIII (1509-1547), the Ely O’Carroll family had grown in power to the extent that they extracted tribute from the English held cities of Kilkenny and Tipperary in southern Ireland. They ruled most of the lands between these two cities and northward into what was then King’s County in central Ireland. Ultimately, the family lost power. The area of Offaly appears to have been their last stronghold.

There are several variations of the Carroll coat of arms. The crest features two lions often colored yellow, facing each other. Between them is an unsheathed sword topped by the stump of an oak tree which is sprouting new branches. Atop the stump is a hawk. In heraldry, lions represent courage and service to country; the oak represents knowledge and life; and the hawk symbolizes strength and distinction. The family motto is usually listed as “in Fide et in Bello Fortis”. Some controversy surrounds this slogan. In ancient times, it may have been "Strong in faith and war". Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to represent the role of the family in America, allegedly changed it to "in faith and good courage" or "strong in faith and peace".
JOHN WILSON CARROLL

Efforts to identify and to isolate the family of John Wilson Carroll from the many Carroll families who inhabited America prior to 1800 have been unsuccessful to date. By oral tradition, this Carroll family came from North Carolina, and for a time lived “where three states came together”. Circumstantial evidence indicates these three states likely were North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In 1800, the census of North Carolina listed forty eight households headed by people named Carroll. Of these, twenty eight had male children under ten, and therefore, could have been the family of John. Northern South Carolina also was inhabited by a large number of Carrolls.

John Carroll was born about 1793, probably in North Carolina. Most census records give that state as his place of birth, but at least one census lists South Carolina. Similar inconsistencies exist concerning place of birth of his eldest children which may have been either North Carolina or Georgia.

These oral traditions concerning place of residence are supported by some documented evidence. John served in the War of 1812, and filed a claim for bounty land in Larue County, Kentucky in 1853. His widow, Frances Franklin Carroll filed for a pension in Edmonson County in 1878.

On January 8, 1853, when he was about sixty years old, John made sworn statements in the presence of a Larue County attorney concerning his military service. He enlisted at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and served in a company commanded by Captain Twiggs in the Eighth North Carolina Regiment of Light Infantry commanded by Colonel Jack. He enlisted for a term of eighteen months, and was honorably discharged as a private at Savannah, Georgia in December of 1813, by Roberts of Captain Twiggs Company. He did not remember the exact date of discharge, but said he was kept past the time his term of service had expired. John stated that he no longer had his discharge papers. He did not state where he served. [The Colonel of the 8th Infantry was Patrick Jack, who with his father, James, had moved from North Carolina after the Revolution to the Elbert side of the Broad River in Georgia].

The pension record states that John enlisted on June 20, 1812 at Spartanburg. That was two days following the formal declaration of war against Great Britain. Spartanburg County joins the state of North Carolina, and is within reasonable access of persons residing in northern Georgia. The pension application states that the date of discharge was January 13, 1814, and lists the unit in which John served as the 8th U.S. Reg. Inf. At the time of enlistment, John Carroll was described as five feet, eleven and one half inches high [a tall man for that time frame], blue eyes, dark hair. His occupation was listed as mechanic [a person with several skills].

When Congress established a pension program for 1812 soldiers and their widows on March 9, 1878, it was stipulated that in order for a widow to qualify, she must provide proof of marriage to a veteran prior to the Battle of New Orleans and the end of the war, and she had to prove loyalty to the Union during the Civil War. Since Frances had no marriage license or a Bible with family records, she had to obtain sworn statements from two of her children and one other person who had known the family well.
Frances and her sons, Elijah (Ale) and John Miles, each related similar stories about the marriage. Frances said that she and John were residents of Georgia at the time of the marriage, but crossed to South Carolina and were married by Esquire Kidd on January 8, 1814. She said that her parents objected to the marriage because of her age (fourteen). The record indicated that neither she nor John had been married previously.

Whether John’s family were residents of Georgia at this date, or if he met Frances while in service is not known. Frances did not state the county in South Carolina to which they eloped. South Carolina did not record marriages until 1900, and the South Carolina Archives have no record of a Justice of the Peace named Kidd in 1814.

According to census records, Frances (who was called Fanny) was born in 1800, probably in Virginia. However, contradictions again exist. At least one census gives Georgia as her birth state. As part of the pension application, Frances gave the following information about places she and John had lived. They went from Georgia to Tennessee, to Kentucky, to Indiana, and back to Kentucky. Attempts to determine the family of Frances, or where she and John lived in Tennessee and Indiana have been unsuccessful. Part of the difficulty of tracing this family may result from the nature of John’s occupation, furniture maker, which required him to move frequently. Consequently, he may not have owned land, and therefore, left few documents by which he could be traced.

An oral tradition, which has been preserved by many branches of John’s family, is that the Carrolls lived on an Indian Reservation. Asa (Acie) Carroll of Bee Spring, Kentucky, in Edmonson County had a wealth of knowledge which had been passed down to him by his mother. He said that when Ale and some of the other older children were small, John and Frances went to Indian territory. While John was away at work, a group of mostly older Indians would come each day and walk around the house and peer in the windows. This activity terrified Frances. John told her not to be afraid. This was the Indian way of getting acquainted, and that one day, they would just come in the house. He also told Frances that when that happened, she should give them whatever they wanted. One day the Indians did come in and asked for “chunkum”. Frances finally realized that they were asking for coals from the fire. At some later time, the Indians asked for her little boy (Ale). According to the story, they often took Ale to their village, and he loved going with them.

Acie also said that while John lived in Indian territory, he had a son named Tommy by an Indian girl. Tommy did not stay with the Carroll family. Acie said that his mother helped care for Frances as she was dying, and that she said she wondered whatever happened to Tommy. These Indians were likely Cherokee who lived in Georgia or possibly in Tennessee.

Additional knowledge concerning the life of John, Frances, and their family was provided in an article written by Charles Whittle for the Edmonson News. This information was based on interviews with John’s grandsons, Elijah and Henry, in 1930. Whether the result of inaccurate memory or other factors, there are statements in this article which are not true or which are questionable. The article, which is reproduced below, contains comments within brackets to indicate that there is documented evidence to challenge a statement.

“John Carroll was born in North Carolina in the latter half of the 1700’s, married Fannie Franklin, also of North Carolina, served in the War of 1812, traveled by packhorse or wagon in half-a-dozen states and one of the Indian Territories, so-journer in Larue County, Kentucky and finally settled on Longfall in Edmonson County, Kentucky where Bennie Kidwell now lives. The date of his birth has not been preserved by tradition, but the year
of 1780 is probably not far wrong. [Records support 1792/1793 as correct].

When he enlisted with the American forces for the second war with Great Britain, he was five-feet, eleven and a half inches tall and was rather slenderly built. Whether he actually fought in the Battle of New Orleans is not definitely known; [he was discharged prior to that battle] but he is known to have been in that city for some time while he served with the American Army and it is presumed that he participated in that great victory with Old Hickory.

By occupation he was a carpenter, cabinet-maker and blacksmith. He drank heavily, and alternated his periods of careful industry with journeying and revelry. Wherever he went he found it easy to earn a livelihood in his trade. Among the places he traveled and labored were North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and one of the Indian Territories where he found it profitable to ply his trade as a cabinet maker for the Indians who were rapidly adopting the furniture of their civilized white neighbors.

His son Elijah Alewine Carroll (called Ale), who was born about 1815, used to relate how from the time he was a small boy until he was grown-up, he traveled with his father almost incessantly. At first they loaded their belongings on a packhorse and set forth, but later as roads began to be cut out between the remote settlements, they adopted the wagon as a more convenient mode of travel.

The old man so-journed for a time in Larue County, Kentucky near the iron furnace there, but some time prior to 1858, he removed to The Forks in Edmonson County, Kentucky where he bought a farm of about 100 acres from a Mr. Richardson and was buried during the Civil War, at the ripe old age of eighty-odd years. [He was approximately sixty nine].

His son, E.A. Carroll, already mentioned followed the trail from Larue County to The Forks and settled on Longfall in 1858, where he died in 1895 at the age of eighty-one years.

His other sons were Miles Carroll, William Carroll, Frank Carroll and Jack Carroll, all of whom followed him to Edmonson County. The last-mentioned son was drowned when he was about grown.

Two of the sons of E. A. Carroll followed the stars and stripes during the Civil War; but only one of them John Carroll lived to return home. The other one Louis Carroll, who enlisted at the beginning of the War, was taken prisoner either at Chicamauga or at Hog Jaw Valley--wherever that is--and was incarcerated at Andersonville. [ See the discussion of Lewis in the Ale Carroll section ].

From that notorious prison he wrote to his father begging for food to be sent him in care of General Winder. The food was duly dispatched but never received; and the same clamy hand of starvation and death which took so many brave boys incarcerated there claimed this brave boy in blue from Edmonson County.

His picture hangs upon the walls of the home of his younger brother, Henry Carroll, today, over on Longfall near his grandfather's old home.

Two of E. A. Carroll's other sons, Owen Carroll and George Riley Carroll, died young. The only two who survive are Henry Carroll, seventy-two years of age, and Elijah Carroll who is seventy-four, having been born April 11th, 1865 [1856]. These two brothers live near each other in the Longfall neighborhood and are well informed and proud of their family traditions.
The daughters of E. A. Carroll were Lourany Skaggs who lived in Larue County, Kentucky; Eliza Jane Molohan, who removed from The Forks to Illinois near Pawnee or Springfield, many years ago—Sarah Ann (Mrs. John M.) Sanders; and Belle (Mrs. Stroud) Meredith.

On September 26th, 1930 when the above information was gleaned from Uncle Henry Carroll and his brother, he presented to the writer an old powder gourd which was brought to this County many years ago by his grandfather, John Carroll; an old iron coffee mortar and pestle made at the iron works in Larue County and used by his mother, and also a cap horn which Uncle Henry Carroll himself made years ago.

Uncle Uije Carroll also has a number of heirlooms as well as a bit of fine furniture he made himself, exemplifying the same handicraft with which characterized his grandfather as an expert cabinet-maker.

Precisely where and when John Carroll first appeared in Kentucky is uncertain. The Hardin County tax list shows a John Carroll for the years 1825, 1827, 1829, 1830, 1833, and 1834. The 1830 Hardin County census lists a John Carroll with 2 males under 5 years; 1 male 30-40; 1 female under 5; 2 females 5-10; 1 female 10-15; and 1 female 20-30. The number and the ages of these persons could possibly match the family of John Carroll except for son Ale who who would have been 14 to 15 years of age at this date. As early as 1810, a Daniel Carroll lived in Hardin County. Associated with him in various documents were the names James, Lewis, Jane, and David Carroll. Some members of a Carroll clan who came to Mason and Bourbon Counties prior to statehood, had migrated to the areas of Hardin and Nelson by this period. There was also the family of a Patrick Carroll of Jefferson County who had children and grandchildren in the Hardin area. Several members of the latter two families were named John.

By a Nelson County document dated 1839, Owen Carroll of Hardin County mortgaged to a John Carroll of the same county for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars what must have been all his possessions. Among the items mentioned were many horses and mules, and what appeared to have been mining, quarry equipment. Also mortgaged were blacksmith tools, and all diverse goods and groceries in store. In 1852, Jefferson County Court, the estate of Owen Carroll, who died in Shelby County, Kentucky, was settled. Owen, which is a name common to the family of John Carroll, was approximately fourteen to fifteen years younger than John Wilson Carroll.

Without question, by 1835, John and his family were residents of Nelson County. In November of that year, John's daughter Evaline, married there. John was enumerated on the 1835 and 1837 tax lists. His son, Elijah paid taxes there, in 1837, 1838, and 1839. Elijah owned land on Wilson Creek which forms the boundary with Bullitt County. No deeds were found in Nelson County for John Carroll.

Sometime prior to 1850, John and his family moved to Larue County. In 1851, John bought land in Larue from Michael Hare of Nelson County. The land was described as lying on the head waters of Lynn Camp Creek and the Nolin. This location would appear to be near Mt. Sherman and the borders of both Hart and Green Counties. The Whittle article mentioned that John lived near an iron furnace in Larue. While not in Larue County, the above location if correct, is fewer than ten miles from Aetna Furnace in Hart County. John's son, William Albert and his wife Lucinda were for a time members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Hart County. Mt. Zion is located just across the Larue County border, within two to three miles of Aetna Furnace. Kentucky death records show that William and Lucinda lost
a baby daughter in 1853 while residing in Hart County. John and/or some of his family may have worked at this furnace or have engaged in occupations which benefitted from its existence.

Michael Hudson and Charles D. Howes, writing for the Kentucky Encyclopedia, state that many iron furnaces were "iron plantations". Owners constructed homes, boarding houses, stores, blacksmith shops, schools, and other facilities to attract workers. At Aetna Furnace, built in 1816, the plantation covered more than 10,000 acres and employed hundreds. This furnace produced kettles, andirons, castings, and bar iron for foundry work.

In addition to the land John purchased from Mr. Hare, he may have acquired other land in this same area of Larue as the result of his military service. From the deeds involved in the sale of his property, he owned at least 250 acres. In 1857, when residents of Edmonson County, he and Frances deeded 80 acres to John Vance and 120 acres to Jesse Bryant. In 1858, an additional 50 acres were sold to John T. Pryor for $400.00. Mr. Pryor was to pay for the land in two installments, the last due by 1861. In 1866, the heirs of John Carroll were sued by Mr. Pryor for failure to make him a deed to the property. Sheriffs delivered summons to the following family members: William Carroll of Larue County; and Eliza and Frederick Meredith of Hardin. A third summons was for residents of Edmonson County, but included Eliza Meredith and her husband as well as Elijah Carroll, Miles Carroll, Frank Carroll, Tyler Carroll, W. Brice Constant and Deliah, Amanda Gore and her husband, Elvira (Evaline) Potts, David Potts, and James, Elijah, Samuel, George, and Elizabeth Wilmoth (children of Mahala Wilmoth late Carroll). The Carroll family agreed that Mr. Pryor had paid all but $30.00 of what he owed. The court ruled in his favor and ordered that the $30.00 he still owed be applied to the court costs of $38.40. The remainder the Carroll family had to pay.

Sometime between 1857 and 1859, John and most of his extended family moved to Edmonson County. In Edmonson, they purchased from individuals or obtained county grants for land in the area of Dickey's Mill and Longfall Creek. For many years, land in Kentucky had been reserved to meet the requirements of land warrants granted to Virginia soldiers. A Kentucky law, passed in 1837, assigned all the vacant lands north and east of the Tennessee River to the counties in which they lie. The counties by court order could grant land warrants to those who applied. On May 31, 1859, John acquired a grant for 50 acres on the east side of Nolin River, near the Mammoth Cave Road leading to Dickey's Mill. On the same day, son, Tyler Wilson (called Saul or Sol) was granted 145 acres on the south side of Longfall. E. A. (Ale) Carroll, as an assignee of Amos Arnel (Arnold), got 26 acres on the north fork of Longfall adjoining land he already owned.

In Edmonson County, family members continued their various economic pursuits as farmers, furniture makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and gunsmiths. During the Civil War, the family also engaged in the legal manufacture of whiskey. One might wonder if they had prior experience when the activity was not legal! Carroll Cables published an Internal Revenue Tax Receipt which had been submitted to Ancestral Trails Historical Society in Vine Grove by Gene Carroll of Utah. The old receipt had been found in a trunk belonging to Maude Pierce (granddaughter of Tyler Wilson Carroll) of Annetta. John Carroll was deceased prior to 1863, but the license likely remained in force for a period of years. The receipt is reproduced below.
John Carroll died in 1862 when he was approximately sixty eight years old. One statement in the pension record gave his death date as August 28, 1866. Because the family was involved in a number of court cases related to the settlement of his estate, the date of 1866 could not possibly be correct. John was buried in the Cresswell (Davis) Cemetery on Longfall Creek. When the Corps of Engineers built Nolin Lake and relocated that cemetery, they listed a grave marked by a field stone with carved initials, J. C., and a date, 1862. John's reinterred remains at Hill Grove Church Cemetery were marked by a Corps of Engineers' stone #161.

In the May term of 1864, the Edmonson County Court appointed a commissioner to settle a suit brought by most of John's heirs against David and Phillip Potts (grandsons of John
The conflict involved eight and one half acres of land which Miles Carroll said he had bought from his father, but which the Potts boys claimed. The commissioner ruled in favor of Miles. This document was witnessed by David, Phillip, and Evaline Potts, Frances Carroll, Elijah A. Carroll, Delilah and William B. Constant, Louisa (Eliza) and Frederick Meredith, William Carroll, Elbert F. Carroll, Amanda and J. W. (I. W.) Gore, Tyler W. Carroll, James, Elijah, Samuel, William, and George Wilmoth.

In 1881, Frances Carroll sold 50 acres of land to G. W. Hogan. On August 22, 1884, the family was again in court. This action involved a lost deed which had never been recorded. John Carroll had purchased 164 acres of land on Longfall from James M. Jarboe, who in 1884 was a resident of Grayson County. Mr. Jarboe confirmed that John had purchased the land. With title established, E. A. (Ale) Carroll bought that land from the remaining heirs of John Carroll for $400.00.

The 1880 Edmonson County census showed that Frances Carroll, age 80, was living with her son, Tyler Wilson (Saul). As a result of John’s military service, she drew a pension of $8.00 a month. Corps of Engineers records reveal that Frances was buried beside John in the Cresswell Cemetery. Her grave was identified by a field stone with the initials, F. C. and the date 1887. Following relocation to Hill Grove, her plot was labeled #162. Descendant Faye Carroll had the Corps markers replaced by small stones inscribed with names and dates. John’s stone was capped with a bronze plaque supplied by the national government in recognition of his military service.

Tyler Wilson Carroll and his wife, Sally Stinnett, also were buried at Cresswell. Their graves were identified by a large monument which was moved to Hill Grove. Among the unmarked, and therefore, unidentifiable grave sites at Cresswell, likely were the burial plots of Ale and Sarah Carroll.

The Cresswell Cemetery may have been adjacent to Longfall Baptist Church. The religion of this Carroll family has not been determined. Some of the children of John and Frances were Catholic, and some were Baptist. When asked about the religion of the Carrolls, Acie Carroll gave a sheepish smile, and said that the Carrolls were good people who believed in paying their debts, but that they were not very religious. It appears that the religious affiliation of a number of this family was determined by the families into which they married.

Longfall Church, the predecessor of Hill Grove, was built on the creek. Frequent flooding damaged the church, and the members decided to build on a hill. Around 1905, the church was moved and named, Hill Grove. Among its charter members were Willie Carroll and his mother, Sally Carroll; Rose Carroll and her sister, Ann Carroll; Nan Carroll and her daughter, Mimie Carroll Williams; Mima Wilmoth and daughters, Janey and Daisy Wilmoth; John D. Sanders, and his wife Sarah Elizabeth; and George Stinnett and wife, Fanny. All these people were descendants of John and Frances Franklin Carroll and their spouses.
FAMILY OF JOHN WILSON & FRANCES FRANKLIN CARROLL
[Birth order may be incorrect as well as other information]

1. Elijah Alewine b. March 15, 1815 d. 1895
   {Family listed separately}

2. Evaline b. 1818? d. ? m. (1) David Potts, Nov. 1835 in Nelson Co. [David was older and could have had a previous marriage. The census data is so confused that it is impossible to know if all these children were Evaline's] m. (2) Luke Goodman of Hart Co. prior to 1862
   A. David
   B. Phillip
   C. Mary F. (Polly)
   D. Ellen E.
   E. Miles F.
   G. Missouri F.

3. Frances Mahala (Mahalie) b. 1822? d. ca. 1854 m. Benjamin Benedict Wilmoth (possible brother of Sarah, wife of Ale Carroll) Sept. 27, 1843, in Larue Co. He m. (2) Martha Gardner Jones Nov. 8, 1855
   A. James Lewis b. July 8, 1844. Baptism June 29, 1845 St. Catherine Church, New Haven, Nelson Co. d. June 26, 1905 in Kansas. m. Almira Stinnett, April 9, 1865 in Edmonson Co. Civil War soldier in Co. F, 4th Ky. Cavalry, the same unit in which Lewis Carroll served. James was wounded at Crawfish Springs, Ga.- Battle of Chicamauga. In 1870, he moved his family of three children by ox team to homestead public lands in Labette Co. (near Edna), Kansas. There six additional children were born.
         (a) Theodore
         (b) Orville
         (c) Lorraine
         (d) Claude
         (e) Rossilla
         (f) Nettie
         (g) Stella
         (h) James Leroy
         (i) Harry
         (j) Charles
         (k) Cyrus
         (l) Logan
         (m) Luther
         (n) William
         (a) Warren A. b. Sept. 10, 1892 m. Effie McElroy
         (b) Edith b. Oct. 5, 1896 m. Lossie Shannon
         (c) Evelyn m. Lucille Morris
         (d) Howard b. Aug. 31, 1908 d. Mar. 28, 1915
         (a) Walter b. Jan. 5, 1895
(b) Beulah m. Ralph Hooper
(c) Mae m. Ed Houston
(d) B. Velma m. Wayne Eneidigh
(e) Georgia Ann m. Lloyd Tunget
(f) R. Linford m. Ruby E. Cranor
(g) Kenneth L. m. Hazel Volskey

(5) Hattie V. b. May 17, 1872 m. Elmer S. Lombard
(6) James L. b. Oct. 14, 1874 m. Mable Potter, Dec. 12, 1897
(7) John S. b. Mar. 18, 1877 m. Ora Froman, Dec. 12, 1900
   (a) Thelma Y. m. Orville Carson
   (b) Alma m. Ira Cooper
   (c) Lawrence m. Wynona Cary
   (d) Lora m. William Wilson
(8) Charles E. b. July 19, 1879 m. May Campbell, July 15, 1905
(9) Jesse B. b. Jan 12, 1884

B. Elijah b. 1846 d. 1911, Jasper Co., Mo. m. (1) Mary J. Parsons in Mineral Township, Mo. (2) Anne Elizabeth Wallace of Iowa.
   (1) William- son of Mary
   (2) Arthur- son of Anne
   (3) James H. m. Georgia Herndon
   (4) Mary Malissa m. Charles Barkley
   (5) Isabelle
   (6) Emma Sue
   (7) Bertha
   (8) Pearl
   (9) Graydon m. Fay Braggs
(10) Earl
(11) Myrtle

C. Samuel b. 1848- no information
D. William R. b. April 18, 1850 in Larue Co. d. July 31, 1923 Buried Hill Grove, Edmonson Co. m. (1) Rebecca J. Neville, July 1, 1875 at Vernon's Mill, Ky. m. (2) Jemima Probic, ca. 1886 in Grayson Co. In 1899, William moved his family to Orango, Mo. William did not like the fast pace and activity of a mining town and during a visit to Kentucky around 1920, he stayed. Jemima remained in Orango with his two children from his first marriage and the seven by Jemima.
      (a) Benjamin b. Feb. 8, 1902, Webb City d. Oct. 1959, Los Angeles
      (b) Clitus b. May 1904 d. June 13, 1904, Webb City
      (c) John Hamilton m. Minnie Blagg
      (d) Janie m. Raymond Johnson
      (e) Stella m. Donald Long
      (f) Icey Dora b. Mar. 10, 1912 d. Nov. 4, 1918
      (g) Joseph C. b. Mar. 9, 1914 m. Margaret Eileen Cooper
      (h) Edward m. Shirley Olson
      (a) Delia Inez m. John Harvey Borthick
      (b) Floyd Alvin m. (1) Elsie Cooper (2) Irene Rasalie Zimmerman
      (c) Freda Fern m. Earl A. Burke
      (d) Ruth Frankie m. (1) Wesley Adkins (2) Fred M. Jackson
(e) Leona Fay m. Bernie Cecil Henson
(f) Albert Benjamin m. Fayette Kelso
(g) John H. m. (1) Ann Grissom (2) Olive Dipley Drake
(h) Kenneth Eugene m. Edith Rozena Raffety
(4) Benjamin Franklin b. 1891, Grayson Co. d. Oct. 12, 1926 m. (1) Vina Smith
(2) Opal Pittman
(1) Arthur Stringer (2) Charles A. Smith
(a) Royarna Stringer
(b) Wilma Avelon Stringer m. Ronald D. Campbell
(7) Maude b. Feb. 8, 1895 d. 1981 m. Lewis Peckham
E. George Washington b. 1852 in Larue Co. m. Mary Step, 1870
(1) Nellie b. 1879, Jasper Co., Mo.
(2) Ada b. Nov. 2, 1882, Webb City, Mo.
(3) Blanche b. July 10, 1883
(1) Mary Frances b. Nov. 11, 1872. d. Nov. 17, 1934 Buried Stinnett Cemetery. m. George Stinnett
(a) Emmet b. May 17, 1898
(b) Roy Delaware b. Sept. 20, 1899 d. Dec. 12, 1974 m. Lillie Ann Jaggers
(c) Courtland Selvester b. June 16, 1902 d. Oct 16, 1959 m. Dorothy Lee Jaggers
(f) Mary Jane "Effie Mae" m. James Lawrence Hicks
(h) Mable Irene
(i) Warner Ernest
(5) Katie Mae b. Nov. 13, 1881 d. July 2, 1944 Buried Hill Grove. m. Alfred Meredith
(9) Claude b. June 14, 1891 d. Oct. 27, 1970 m. Effie Mae Carroll (dau. of
   A. William A. b. 1844 m. Lottie Riley
   B. Mary Frances b. March 1846 in Larue Co. d. 1908 Buried Johnnie Sanders Cemetery m. Hardin Sanders, Jan. 1869
   (1) Nancy Ellen b. Jan. 1870 in Edmonson Co. d. 1905. m. George Thomas Carroll (son of John E. & Elizabeth Meredith Carroll) [See Ale, child # 2]
   (2) Samuel Thomas (Sam Tom) b. March 16, 1872 d. Jan. 2, 1937 Buried Hill Grove. m. Perlina Ann "Nude" Thompson (dau. of Elizabeth who was apprenticed to Ale Carroll) [See Ale]
   (c) Arthur b. Oct. 9, 1901 d. May 10, 1935 Buried Hill Grove m. Gracie Thompson, Jan. 12, 1926
   (e) Mary (twin) b. Dec. 28, 1905 m. Earl Van Meter, Sept. 22, 1923
   (g) Laura B. b. May 28, 1908 m. Johnny Rigdon, June 6, 1925
   (i) Willie Judson b. Jan. 20, 1914 m. (1) Gracie Decker (2) Lou Saltsman
   (j) Earl Trenton b. Jan. 13, 1917 m. Jessie Irene Sanders (dau. of Martha Belle Carroll & Lennie Sanders) [See Elijah, child # 8]
      1. Melda b. Sept. 9, 1934 m. Randell Wood, July 26, 1952
      2. Lennie Leon b. Apr. 30, 1937 m. (1) Phyllis Jean Minton m. (2) Mary Lou Russell
      b. Larry Carter b. Feb. 8, 1957
      c. Linda Valecia b. Mar. 18, 1960
   4. Agnes b. Sept. 18, 1941
   (4) Richard A. "Dick" b. 1876 d. April 15, 1931 Buried Good Springs m.
      (1) Mollie Templeman, Dec. 24, 1899 (2) Lizzie Meredith, Mar. 20, 1926
      (a) James Louis b. Sept. 30, 1900 m. Lavada Davis
      (b) Flossie b. Aug. 24, 1905 m. Ellis Barbee
      (c) Clara
      (d) Geneva
      (e) Melvin
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(2) Henry Priddy
   m. Mitchell L. Carroll (son of Henry & Nancy E. Brooks) Oct. 16 1908 [See
   Ale, child # 9]
C. John M. m. Melvina Tharp
D. Nancy J. b. 1850 d. ? m. James Kidwell
E. Thomas Franklin b. Aug. 8, 1853 d. Mar. 20, 1925 Buried Hill Grove. m.
   Margaret F. Decker
   (1) Eli Ervin b. 1880 d. 1972 m. Ida Mae Harp June 7, 1899
       Meredith
   (3) Cleveland b. 1885 m. Emma Caswell May 24, 1910
   (4) Harrison b. Dec. 23, 1887 Buried Carroll Cemetery m. Emma Carroll,
       dau. of John E. & Elizabeth Meredith Carroll [See Ale, child # 2]
       m. Vonnie Duncan 1909
       m. Matthew Newton
   (7) Mary b. ? m. Jim Hayes
   (8) Ada b. ? m. Leonard Snyder
F. Sarah Elizabeth b. 1857 m. George Richard Davis
G. James R. b. 1859 m. Elizabeth Kidwell
   (1) Archie b. Aug. 1898 m Lena Thompson
H. Isabell b. 1863 d. Oct. 1918 Buried Buffalo Cemetery near Good Springs
   Church. m. John Anderson Davis, Oct. 17, 1880
   (1) Newton Lively d. in infancy
   (2) Willie C. b. 1883
   (3) Elijah M. b. 1885
   (4) Emma b. 1887
   (5) Oscar b. 1891
   (6) Forest Ward b. 1893
   (7) Martha J. b. 1897
   (8) Clara A. b. 1900
   (9) Elbert b. 1902
   (10) Clara b. 1903
I. Elijah Wilson (Wilkes) b. 1867 d. 1943 Buried Good Springs Church
   m. Sally E. Caswell
   (1) Frank
   (2) James E. b. 1893 d. Aug. 7, 1957 m. (1) Clella Blair m. (2) Vera Cobb
   (3) Effie b. May 1894 m. Ralph Meredith
       Church. m. Ollie Clark
       a. Wayne m. Irene Martin
       b. Maxine m. Ralph Kessinger
       c. Grace Dean m Robert Evitte
       Lindsey
   (6) Everett b. 1906 m. Ola Jaggers
J. Alice Adaline b. 1867 (apparently a twin of Elijah) m. H. Robert Rigdon
K. Robert L. (Bob) b. 1871 m. Rose Carroll (dau. of John E. & Elizabeth
   Meredith Carroll) [See Ale, child # 2]
5. John Miles b. 1826? m. Unice (Unecy) Constant [sister of William Brice] December 11, 1848 in Larue Co. [Have data on only two children- probably were others].
   A. Malisa Jane b. 1853 d. ? Buried at Hubsfield Cemetery m. Rev. William Decker, Dec. 21, 1876
      (2) James R. b. May 1883
      (3) Bertha b. Sept. 8, 1884 d. Sept. 23, 1925 m. Henry Hardin Downs, July 31, 1902
   B. John Euron (Irvin) b. 1856/57 d. ca. 1900 Buried Hubsfield Cemetery m. Delphinia Decker Jan. 9, 1878
      (1) Jackson b. Nov. 29, 1877, John’s illegitimate child by “Sis” Meredith. [reared by John & Delphinia] d. July 5, 1952 m. (1) Nancy Ann Meredith Nov. 2, 1895 [d. 1921 of Typhoid fever] m. (2) Seattie Grisby
            1. Gene [moved to Utah]
            2. Clyde b. Apr. 23, 1923, Perry Co., Ky. m. Irene Brooks
            3. Louise
            4. Herbert
            5. America Jane
            6. Bonita
            7. Albert Burl
            8. Jesse- Killed W.W. 11
            9. Hannah Rose d. age 6
         10. Rena d. as an infant
         11. Millie d. as an infant
         12. Henry- illegitimate son
      (b) Pete b. Jan. 21, 1903 d. Perry Co. m. (1) Ellen Donnelly m. (2)
         Nora Hodge
         1. Mora Louise
         2. Helen Christine d. 1928-1 yr. old
         3. Winford Rogers b. 1929
      (c) Mona
      (d) Chester
      (e) Essie d. 1921 of typhoid fever
      (f) Lillie-child of Seattie
      (g) Jack Dempsy- child of Seattie b. ? d. Aug. 20, 1988 Buried Evergreen Cemetery, Park City m. ?
         1. Donald
         2. Brenda m. ? Gardner
         3. Bonita m. ? Martin
         4. Bonnie m. ? Petty
      (2) Patrick Green b. Jan. 1887 m. Emma Meredith, Dec. 16, 1899 d. 1937 Buried Hubsfield
      (4) Jim Henry b. Mar. 1883
(a) Pinie I. "Aline" m. Winfield Pate
(b) Charles O.
(c) Naomi m. ? Meredith
(a) Ma
(b) Sherman b. Mar. 4, 1915 d. Mar. 4, 1972 Buried Hubsfield Cemetery m. Lona Carroll June 10, 1933
(d) Trula b. July 4, 1921 d. Apr. 7, 1924 Buried Hubsfield Cemetery
(e) Effie b. 1918 d. 1938. Buried Hubsfield Cemetery m. Rosco Lashley
(f) Marlowe
(g) Texie (Colley)
(i) Randall b. m. Leola Wood Dec. 20, 1952
(8) Ella b. Nov. 1893 m. Ernest Ashley
(9) Charlie b. June, 1895

6. Eliza Jane b. 1830 d. March 1899 Buried Jacob Williams Cemetery [S/E of Clarkson in Rock Creek Community on Russell Hackley farm-field stone with what appears to be Eliza scratched on]. m. Frederick (Little Fed) Meredith, Jr. Sept. 7, 1856 in Edmonson Co. Moved to Clarkson. A house they built around 1871 on Grindstone Road [according to a letter written about ten years ago by a relative] is still standing.
A. Amanda Jane b. 1857 m. (1) J. D. Spincer m. (2) John H. Prunty
   (1) Robert L. b. July 7, 1880
   (2) Margaret b. Feb. 25, 1882
   (3) Lettie b. June 9, 1895
   (4) Otis Prunty b. 1899
   (5) Armeal Prunty b. 1900
B. Mary b. 1859
C. Cordelia b. 1860 d. 1943 Buried Reserve, Brown Co., Kansas- Cornelison Cemetery m. David Phillips, Dec. 21, 1878
   (1) William E.
   (2) Samuel H. m. Barbara Schooler
   (3) Gilbert
   (4) Ellie m. (1) ? Kennedy (2) Otto Rause
   (5) Callie m. John Kelly
   (6) Lou m. David Bierly
   (7) Lizzie m. Charlie Carver
D. Lurena b. 1863
E. Eliza Frances b. Aug. 16, 1866 d. 1938 m. William Curtis Beeler
   (1) Mitchell b. 1885 m. (1) Nannie Aubrey (2) Nicie Smith (3) Mae Powell
   (2) Frank Wilson b. Jan. 19, 1887 m. Mora Vanmeter
   (a) Dafney
(b) Dudley
(c) Doris
(d) Delora
(e) Dalton
(f) Doreatha
(g) Daymon
(3) Frederick b. 1890 m. (1) Stella Hornback (2) Gertrude Cain
(4) Alma b. 1892 m. John Sam Haycraft
(5) Alfred b. 1895 m. (1) Dean Kerr m. (2) Lillie Burns m. (3) Clara Blesset
(6) Mary J. b. 1899 m. Earl Lamb
(7) Jerry (Owen) b. 1900 m. (1) Laura Hodge (2) Delta Williams
(3) Pluma Noffsinger
G. William (Lee) b. Aug. 7, 1874 d. 1900 from injuries suffered from a kick by a horse m. Sarah Melvina Witten
(1) Mertie E. b. May, 1895 m. George W. Hornback, Feb. 2, 1910
(2) Ida b. June 1899 d. June 6, 1914

7. William Albert b. Oct. 31, 1831 d. ? Buried (According to Acie Carroll) Babylon Cemetery in Larue. He died while visiting his son, Benny in Larue Co. m. Lucinda Thompson, June 1, 1851 in Larue Co. Lucinda was buried in a field where she and William lived. They resided for a time in Hart Co.
A. Lutisha b. 1851? m. Cecil Davis (after the death of her sister Paradine who first m. Cecil Davis)
B. William Robert b. Mar. 2, 1858 d. Dec 4, 1925 Buried South Cemetery, m. Melvina Skaggs (granddaughter of Ale Carroll) Moved to Grayson Co. [See Ale, Child # 1]
C. Paradine b. 1854 ? m. Cecil Davis
D. James Wilson b. Mar. 5, 1859 or 1861 m. Mary A. Skaggs (granddaughter of Ale Carroll), Aug. 18, 1880. [See Ale, child # 1]
E. Thomas Wood b. 1866 d. Aug. 2, 1938 Buried at New Salem Church Cemetery m. Betty Van Meter, Feb. 21, 1889
(1) Ella b. Feb. 1890 m. Brad Minton, Sept. 14, 1910
(2) Maggie b. May 1892 m. Jack Meredith, Nov. 27, 1912
(a) Alta
(b) Wilmoth
(c) Nina
(d) Carlene
(e) Ileene
(f) Willard
(g) Laverta
(3) Eva b. Apr. 1893 m. Louis Meredith, Jan. 21, 1912
(a) Sherman b. 1912
(b) Maudie b. 1914
(c) Moman b. 1915
(d) Laymon b. 1919 d. 1972
(e) Jack A. b. 1923
(f) Nova b. 1926
(g) Delphia b. 1928
(h) Nelson b. 1938 d. 1957
17

(4) Elza b. ? m. Lulu Carroll (dau. of Thomas and Eve Scott Carroll) [See [See child 8] Feb. 5, 1913
F. David John b. Jan. 1865 m. Laura J. Davis, Nov. 10, 1892
G. Benjamin F. b. Nov. 6, 1870 d. Dec. 4, 1953 m. (1) Anna Brooks, May 23, 1893 (2) Litha Ann Milby, Sept. 21, 1902
(1) George b. 1895 m. Cella Sel Tharp
   (a) Tilford b. 1819
   m. Claude Sanders Apr. 23, 1912
(3) Earl b. Oct. 25, 1903 m. Vera Kinnamon
   (a) Barbara
   (b) Donna
   (c) Kenneth
(4) Ina b. May 14, 1905 d. Feb. 14, 1963 m. Luther Salsman
   (a) Lois
   (b) Jimmy
   (a) Donald Eugene
   (b) Linda Lou
(6) Luther Guy b. Nov. 21, 1908 Never married
(7) Claude Lee June 8, 1912 Never married
(8) Alma b. May 15, 1914 m. (1) Richard Sisson m. (2) Henry Lampkin
   (a) Bobby Sisson
   (b) Dick Sisson
   (c) Julie Sisson
   (d) Annie Lampkin
   (e) Earl Lampkin
(9) Riley b. May 16, 1918 Never married
(10) Edmund L. b. May 6, 1919 m. Codie Meredith
    (a) Joann
    (b) Barbara
    (c) Dennis
(11) Irene b. June 6, 1920 m. Ben Sterling
    (a) Larry
    (b) Beverly
(12) Howard b. Mar. 28, 1922 m. Margaret Tappen
(13) Max b. Apr. 16, 1924 m. Nettie Lampkin
    (a) Bonnie
    (b) Bobby
(14) Maxine b. Apr. 16, 1924 m. Laverne Anderson
    (a) Wayne
    (b) Linda
    (c) Terry
    (d) Andy
    (e) Robin
(15) Gilbert Wayne b. Jan. 1, 1926 m. Benadine Towne
    (a) Sharon
    (b) Diana
    (c) Timothy
H. Mary Jane b. 1852 in Hart Co. d. May 14, 1853 of flux
8. Elbert Franklin (Frank) b. 1838? m. Lucretia (Crissie) Miller
Buried Salem Cemetery, Edmonson Co. Grave unmarked.
A. Thomas J. b. Dec. 23, 1856 d. Dec. 8, 1918 m. Eve Scott, Feb. 1, 1877
Buried Salem Cemetery
(1) Elbert T. b. Apr 22, 1880 m. (1) Audie Bell White [She and two children, Ida and Charlie died] (2) Perlie Mingus, May 10, 1910
(a) Eddie b. Feb. 5, 1914 d. Dec. 9, 1934
(b) Gaudis b. Aug. 1916 d. Dec. 7, 1989 Buried New Salem m. ?
1 Maxine m. ? Newton
2 Brenda m. ? Westman
3 Sharon m. ? Fulton
4 Patty m. ? Stone
5 Olith Vincent
(c) Gladys b. June 12, 1919 d. Feb. 7, 1985 m. ? Coats
(d) Hannah m. ? Meredith
(f) Arthur b. June 26, 1929
(g) Bobby b. 1932 d. 1932
(h) Wilford b. Apr. 18, 1934 m. Mary Davis, Dec. 21, 1957
(i) Gracie b. 1936 d. June 17, 1992 Buried New Salem m. Wavy Meredith
1. Roy
2. Kenny Wayne
3. Patricia
4. Carolyn
(2) Noah b. Sept. 1883 d. Sept. 26, 1929 m. Lucy Meredith, Mar. 18, 1909
(a) Elva m. Babe Meredith
(b) Raymond b. 1915 d. Oct. 28, 1997 Buried Sweeden Church Cemetery m. Freda Goff
1. David R.
(c) Denton m. Hope Goff, May 10, 1941
(d) Charles b. Nov. 11, 1925 d. Nov. 28, 1984 m. (1) ? (2) Jewel Gipson
1. Gwen Anderson
2. Sandra K.
3. Dixie
(e) Helen m. ? Haines
(f) Lamon m. Maxine Prunty, Dec. 20, 1941
1. Danny
2. Larry (Butch)
3. Ricky
(a) Garland b. Mar. 26, 1908 d. July 10, 1912
(b) Irene b. June 12, 1911 d. Dec. 26, 1911
(c) Clorene b. Nov. 10, 1912 d. Sept. 11, 1943
(d) Earl b. 1905 m. Linnie Potter
(a) Elzie
(b) Alton m. Opal Vincent
(5) Willie b. May 14, 1890 m. Ethel Vincent, May 27, 1915
(a) Faith m. ? Brown
(b) Ruby m. Everett Ashley
(c) Geraldine m. Jack Wardlow
(d) Wilda m. ? Larson
(e) Dewey m. Irean Duvall
(f) James Elwood

   (a) Loyde Carroll
   (b) Hubert Carroll
   (c) Trulie Carroll m. Eddie Vincent
   (d) Eula Carroll m. Willie Vincent
   (e) Helen Farris m. Glen Russell

(7) Nannie b. Feb. 1896 m. (1) Barlow Duvall, Feb. 27, 1921 (2) Roy Meredith
   (a) Opal Duvall m. Gladys Whobrey
   (b) Wildean Duvall m. (1) Ambrene Whobrey (2) Trenton Decker
   (c) Pat m. Danzil Lindsey

   (a) Arline m. James Meredith

(9) Carlie b. Feb. 28, 1901 m. Oma Meredith, May 18, 1918
   (a) Coy
   (b) Ira Wayne

   (a) Agnes b. Nov. 21, 1931 d. Oct. 17, 1996 m. Eddie Wolfe
       1. Jim
       2. Johnny
       3. Kelly
       4. Cynthia m. ? Meredith
       5. Pat m. ? Sappenfield
       6. Nell m. ? Colvert
       7. Dorothy m. ? Fulkerson
   (b) Emmogene b. Dec. 17, 1932 m. Tommy Coulter
       1. Jeffrey
       2. Jean m. ? Moore
   (d) Denny b. 1935 m. Mary Lou Wolfe
   (e) Lanny
   (f) Franklin b. 1940 m. Joyce Williams
   (g) Billy m. Linda Meredith (dau. of Hannah Carroll Meredith)
   (h) Danny
   (i) Eva Ellen m. Ronnie Jaggers

B. William Robert b. 1857 m. Rhoda Meredith, Sept. 13, 1876
C. Elbert Johnie b. 1865 m. Nan Van Meter
   (1) Hollie b. 1888 m. Grover Jackson Carroll (son of Thomas J.) [See child # 8] Feb. 16, 1905
   (2) Arra C. b. 1888
   (3) Vannie m. Ernest Ashley
   (4) Notie m. Ernest Russell 1908
   (a) Glen
   (b) Donald
(c) Hollie
(d) Jewell
(e) Idie
(f) Helen
(g) Sima
(5) Harlon
(6) Clint m. Bertha Cook
(a) Ira
(b) James
(c) Robert
(d) Billy
(e) Homes
(f) Gustie
D. Green b. 1865 d. 1887 Buried Hubsfield Cemetery m. Laura Parrigan, Apr. 1891
(1) James Riley b. May 1, 1883 d. May 26, 1962 Buried McGrew Cemetery
m. (1) Elizabeth Salsman (2) Mona Tucker, June 1, 1957
(a) Terrill b. June 19, 1903 d. Aug. 20, 1911 Buried McGrew Cemetery
(c) Stella b. Apr. 22, 1909
(d) Owen b. Aug. 6, 1911
(f) Oliver b. Sept. 5, 1919 d. Mar. 20, 1939 Buried McGrew Cemetery
(g) Clarence Green b. Sept. 18, 1925 d. Oct. 16, 1994
(2) Mittie b. Dec. 2, 1884 d. Mar. 7, 1920 Buried Downs Cemetery, Grayson Co. m. (1) Arnett Decker (2) John Downs
E. Matilda Frances b. 1871 m. Christopher Decker, Apr. 9, 1891 Buried Salem Cemetery
(1) Dean
(2) Chet
(3) Arlene
(4) Frank
(5) Vester
(6) Nancy
F. Sarah Elizabeth b. Jan. 1877
G. Jane

m. Sidney Stinnett
(1) Mary Ellen b. Jan. 31, 1870 m. James Brooks
(2) Henry b. Jan. 22, 1873 m. Emma Brooks
(3) Amanda Frances b. Apr. 16, 1876 d. Sept. 13, 1956 m. William Grant Van Meter
(a) Lillie
(b) Hattie
(c) Mary
(d) Nathan
(e) Ollie
(f) Ada
(g) Cora
(h) Mora
(4) Alice b. Nov. 17, 1880 m. John Brooks
(5) Ida b. Feb. 2, 1881 m. Ralph Van Meter
B. Mary E. b. 1858 m. Stroud Alex Meredith
   (1) Eliza A. b. 1876
   (2) Isaac L. b. 1877
   (3) Alfred b. 1879
C. Andrew Jackson b. Aug. 14, 1859 d. June, 1944. Buried Walnut Hill Cemetery, Leitchfield. m. Adeline Ashley
D. Robert b. 1860
E. Beckie b. 1865
F. Elizabeth
G. Henry b. 1871 d. Apr. 22, 1949 Buried Clarkson Cemetery. m. (1) Rose Smith m. (2) Sallie Smith
   (1) William
   (2) Belle m. ? Johnson
H. Louis b. 1878

   A. Eliza b. 1863 m. Will Napper
   B. Mary Jane (Cricket) b. 1864 m. Thomas G. Van Meter, Dec. 22, 1887
   C. Lewellen (Babe) b. 1866 m. John Ashley, June 9, 1887
   D. Ida b. 1868 m. Thomas S. Van Meter, July 30, 1887
      m. James Timothy Sanders, 1889
   F. Hatta b. 1872 [apparently did not marry, or married after having this child]
      (1) Garland b. ? [Mormon Church record lists father as Jake Van Meter].
   G. Malissa (Lissie) b. 1874 m. LaFayette Jaggers, Jan. 6, 1897
   H. Alma b. 1877
   (1) Mary b. Aug. 31, 1900 d. Sept. 11, 1901 Buried Jock Cemetery
   (3) Guy b. 1906 d. Feb., 1983 m. Susie Childress, May 16, 1927
      (a) Willie
      (b) Carl
      (c) Walter
      (d) Jerry
      (e) Roger
      (f) Alice m. ? Bruce
      (g) Birdie m. ? Rigdon
      (h) Betty m. ? Denny
      (a) Mary m. ? Penner
      (b) Irene m. ? Kidwell
      (c) Shirley m. ? James
      (d) Trenton
(e) Albert
(f) Billy
   (a) Roger
   (b) Ralph
   (c) Corean m. ? Rigdon
   (d) Geraldine m. ? Miller
   (e) Nola May m. ? Bratcher
   (f) Sue m. ? Sanders
   (g) Helen m. ? Peppin
(6) Lloyd b. ? m. ? d. Feb. 18, 1988 Buried Nolin Baptist Cemetery
   (a) Shelby
   (b) Shirley m. ? Weedman
   (a) Lorine b. Jan. 11, 1931 d. July 1, 1936
   (b) Noel J. b. Nov. 12, 1932 m. Charlotte a. Brooks
   (c) Connie M. Jan, 26, 1935 m Joseph Monnin
   (d) Wilma Jean b. Mar. 16, 1937 m. (1) ? Jaggers (2) Roy E. Harned
   (e) Agnes b. July 15, 1940 m. Virgil Brooks
   (f) Catherine b. Nov. 17, 1944 m. William F. Avery
   (g) Ricky b. Apr. 28, 1951 m. Debra Dennis
(8) Hattie m. ? Leonard
(9) Chattie b. ? d. ? Buried Jock Cemetery. m. Elmer (Brad) Meredith
   (a) Donna m. ? Hudson
   (b) Bonnie m. ? Skaggs
   (c) Bobby
   (d) Louie
   11. Jack b. ? d. ? Drowned. The Whittle article states that Jack came to Edmonson County. Acie Carroll said both Jack and his horse drowned and Jack’s body was found in a tree top, presumably in Edmonson County. However, Nelson Co. inquests list ___ (name unreadable), Carroll: death by accidental drowning, 1843.
Sources and References


Kenyon Stevenson, Privately Published Manuscript, (Lancaster, Pa).

Census Records of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, & Indiana

Hardin, Nelson, Larue, Edmonson, County Census

Hardin Co., Ky. Poll Book Index

Nelson Co., Ky. Poll Book Index

Pension Record, No. WS 26519-BWT 23788-160-50, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Charles Whittle, The Edmonson News

Nelson Co. Mortgage Book, 22

Jefferson Co. Estates, Book 15

Nelson Co. Marriages

Nelson Co. Deed Books, 21 & 26

Larue Co. Marriages

Larue Co. Deed Books, 2, 3, 4, & 7

Larue Co. Court Records, Box 50

Edmonson Co. Marriages

Edmonson Co. Survey Book A

Edmonson Co., Deed Books, 8, I & L

Edmonson Co. Order Book 5


Carroll Cables (Kinseeker Publications, Grawn, Mi.)

Records of the Latter Day Saints

Obituaries from Courier Journal

Obituaries from Park City Daily News

Obituaries from Hart Co. News

Records of the Corps of Engineers, Nolin Project


Doris Beeler

Wilma Stringer Campbell

Asa (Ace) Carroll

Jackie Carroll

Ricky Carroll

Irene Constant

Claire Davenport

Judy DeWerth

Barry Downs

Sandy Jochum

Odessa Powell

Dolores Rutherford
ELIJAH ALEWINE CARROLL

Elijah Alewine Carroll, referred to as E.A. Carroll in various legal documents, was called Ale. Alewine was the surname of a family who lived in Newberry County, South Carolina. Some of that family moved to Putnam and Jasper Counties of Georgia, and later to Alabama. One of the Alewine sons, who was approximately the age of John Carroll, was named Elijah. Obviously, there was some special relationship between the Carroll or Franklin families and the Alewines, but whether it was one of kinship or friendship is not known.

Ale stated in his father's pension application that he was born March 15, 1815, and that he was the eldest child. Precisely where he was born has not been determined. Most census records list North Carolina as the state of his birth, but some list Georgia. Various factors indicate that John and Frances lived in the border area of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Several areas where these states joined had ill defined boundaries which remained in dispute for years.

Based on family tradition repeated by many individuals, and reaffirmed by statements of Ale's sons, Lije and Henry to Charles Whittle, Ale spent much of his youth traveling with his father. From his father, he acquired a number of skills. The 1850 Larue County census lists Ale's occupation as mechanic. A mechanic was a person who possessed many skills. From various sources, it appears that Ale was a carpenter, cabinet maker, gunsmith, blacksmith, and a farmer. In 1850 his property in Larue County was valued at $300.

On June 2, 1836 in Nelson County, Kentucky, Ale married Sarah Ann Perlina Wilmoth, the daughter of George and Sarah. Several Wilmoth families had resided in Kentucky for a number of years. They appear to have been part of the large Catholic settlement who came to Nelson County from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other states. Sarah Wilmoth's maiden name was likely Brown. A marriage bond from the records of Berkeley County, Virginia, dated June 28, 1803, shows intent of marriage between one George Wilmoth and Sarah Brown. The bond lists place of residence of George as Washington County, Maryland. The Nelson County census of 1850 lists Maryland as place of birth for Sarah, and shows that she was born circa 1777. Many legal documents pertaining to the Wilmoth family were witnessed by people named Brown. The names Marshall Brown and James Marshall Brown appear often on these documents. A John Marshall Brown was a highly regarded stone mason who built St. Joseph's Cathedral in Bardstown and other historically significant buildings in Kentucky. The Brown families of Nelson County were related to the Marshall family of Virginia. Whether Sarah Wilmoth was a member of these families has not been proven.

In Kentucky and in many other states, it was necessary in order to be married to post bond. The practice appears to date back to British common law and a time when marriages were arranged and often involved the transfer of property. The bond was intended to prevent breach of contract. In the case of Ale and Sarah, a bond for fifty pounds current money was posted by Ale and by Benjamin Wilmoth on May 26, 1836. The bond indicated that both sets of parents were present and consented to the marriage. A witness to the consent was Joseph Roberts. Benjamin Benedict Wilmoth, who later married Ale's sister, Mahala, was likely a brother or possibly a cousin of Sarah. The Nelson County Marriage Register shows that the marriage was performed by M. J. Spalding of the
Catholic Church.

For at least a portion of the time they were residents of Nelson County, Ale and Sarah apparently attended services at St. Catherine's Church in New Haven. *Historic Nelson County: Its' Towns & People* by Sarah B. Smith, states that the first church which was constructed of logs was built in 1844, but that there had been a congregation at New Haven for many years. Among the sponsors of the Carroll children were Mary Ann Luckett and Cordelia Ann Pottinger. Benjamin and Mahala Carroll Wilmoth also attended this church.

On March 6, 1838, Ale bought fifty three acres of land in Nelson County on Wilson Creek for seventy-five dollars from William Ashlock. On August 18, 1849, Elijah and Sarah sold this property to Elijah Brooks for one hundred and thirty-five. The latter deed listed Larue County as place of residence of Elijah and Sarah. Ale owned land in Larue near John and some other family members. This land he sold in 1866 while he was a resident of Edmonson County. Ale and most of his extended family moved to Edmonson County around 1858. Edmonson land records refer to a 160 acre survey of E.A. Carroll. As an assignee of Amos Arnold, he acquired 26 acres on the north fork of Longfall Creek which bordered this survey. He later purchased 164 acres from the heirs of his father, John. A survey map of 1874, showed that Ale lived near the Longfall School.

George Wilmoth, father of Sarah, died sometime in 1848. The Nelson County Court appointed L. W. Samuels, James Porter, and John Samuels to appraise the personal property. Historically, these inventories served several practical purposes. Sometimes in order to pay taxes or other debts, it was necessary for a family to sell personal property at public auction. In other instances, the unbiased appraisal provided a useful mechanism for dividing property among the heirs, or for insuring the honesty of the estate administrator. From a contemporary perspective, these lists provide a glimpse of family lifestyle and show the monetary value of certain possessions. Listed below is the property inventory of George Wilmoth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one cupboard and furniture</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one clock and small table</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one bureau and looking glass</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one skillet and tea kettle</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one coffee mill and skillet</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two broad hoes; one axe and piece of log chain</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one tub, two open barrels, two cans, one keg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one bedstead</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one old saddle, one drawing knife, and auger</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one pair traces, one barrel, some flax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed in chaff</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten head hogs</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about two hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn at 18 cents per bushel</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one reel, one set silver teaspoons</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one razor and strap</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal property which was set aside for Mrs. Wilmoth and her family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one sorrell horse</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one cow and calf</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
three head hogs 11.00
two beds, bedsteads and furniture 18.00
one spinning wheel 1.00
one stew pot and oven and one pair hooks 1.00
half dozen plates, and half dozen tea cups and saucers .75
one table knives and forks 2.00
one woman’s saddle and four chairs 1.00
some chickens and geese 2.00
some corn in the crib supposed to be about one hundred bushels 20.00
one stack fodder and some oats 6.00
one plow, one axe and hoe 4.00
one Testament .25

The 1850 Larue County census indicated that the family of Ale and Sarah consisted of E. Luranecy [the name was Elizabeth Lurenaj (11), John E. (10), Eliza (8), Lewis (6), Permillia (4), and Elizabeth Rhodes (1)]. The discovery of a Larue County Court document revealed that Elizabeth Rhodes was not the child of Ale and Sarah, but a child who had no home. In 1853, Elizabeth was apprenticed to Elijah Carroll. Kentucky’s apprenticeship system was established by the Poor Law of 1793, passed by the second session of the General Assembly. Kentucky’s Poor Law specified that the county judges at their monthly sessions were to inform the court of poor orphans and such other children within their knowledge, whose parents they should judge incapable of supporting and bringing them up in “honest courses”. The courts were authorized after summoning the next friend of, or person with whom the child was residing to make an order directing the clerk to bind out the child as an apprentice to such person as the court shall name until the age of 21 if a boy, or 18 if a girl.

While Kentucky and many other states had procedures for guardianship, they had no legal mechanism for adoption. Apprenticeship was commonly used to bind children and young people to a master craftsman to learn a trade, but it was also the legal means to provide a home. The document below is very similar to the one which bound Benjamin Franklin to his brother to learn the trade of printing. When however the legal language of such a document is viewed in contemporary terms, and knowing that it applied to a helpless little child, it indeed seems cruel.

Apprenticeship of Elizabeth Rhodes

“This indenture made this 24 day of January 1853 witnesseth that Stephen W.D. Stone clerk of one Larue County Court by and with the consent of Jonathan F. Cessria Presiding Judge of the County Court, in and for the County aforesaid, now sitting, and whose name is hereto subscribed, both put and placed, and by these presents doth put and place Elizabeth Rhodes a poor child of the county aforesaid to Elijah Carroll, and with him to dwell and serve from the day of these presents, until the said apprentice shall accomplish her full age of eighteen years. According to the laws in that case, made and provided during all which term, the said apprentice her said master faithfully shall serve in lawful business according to her power, wit and ability, honestly obediently in all things, and behave her self to her said master during the said term. And said Elijah both for himself and his heirs and assigns covenant and agree to with said Stephen W.D. Stone his successors in office, by these presents, that he the said Elijah Carroll will teach the said apprentice the art and mastery of house keeping, spinning, weaving, to which he pass worth and shall and will
teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed in the best way and means he can. And shall and will during the term aforesaid, find, provide, and allow unto the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, and apparel, lodging, washing, and other things necessary and fit for an apprentice. And shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice, reading, writing, and common arithmetic including the cube of three, and shall and will provide for the said apprentice, so that she be not a charge of the county during said term and shall treat said apprentice with humanity and also provide, make and allow unto the said apprentice a good new suit of clothes at the end of the term."

Attempts to learn who were the parents of Elizabeth Rhodes have been unsuccessful. The 1850 Larue County census showed that a number of people, young and old, named Rhodes were living with other families. In Edmonson County on December 19, 1872 Elizabeth married Charles S. Thompson. Barry Downs who is a great-great-grandson of Elizabeth, provided additional information. In October of 1879 a typhoid fever epidemic occurred in the Briar Creek area where Elizabeth and Charles lived. The fever claimed her son, Jimmy, and then Elizabeth. A baby daughter named Perlina A. Ewing Thompson (called Nude) survived. Charles also was ill with the fever, but eventually recovered and remarried. He allowed Ale and Sarah to continue to raise his daughter while contributing to her financial support. After Sarah's death, Nude lived with the families of Ale's sons, Lije and Henry, until her marriage to Sam Tom Sanders on December 25, 1894. Sam Tom was a brother of Maggie who married Henry's son, Mitchell.

Henry and Nancy Carroll also reared a child who needed a home. Nancy's sister died when her son Jesse Sims was an infant. Almand Carroll related the following story concerning Jesse. Just before she died, the sister asked Nancy to take the baby. She replied that she would, but that she wanted to talk to Henry first. Not until they were in bed that night did Nancy tell Henry of her promise. Based on the story told Almand, Henry's gave the following response. "Why did you wait until we were in bed to tell me? Let's get up and go get him."

Information gathered from various sources indicates that Ale and Sarah suffered a number of tragedies during their lives. Not only did they lose Elizabeth whom they must have loved as their own, but Ale outlived six and Sarah five of their eleven children. According to the Whittle article, two sons, Owen and George Riley died young. The 1852 death records of Larue County include the name William O. Carroll, age two, son of Elijah and Sarah. Another child, Melvina, died at age three or less. Lurena, Permellia, and Lewis also preceeded Ale in death.

Lewis Miles Carroll died during the Civil War. He enlisted for three years at Bowling Green on September 28, 1862 in Company F of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry (Union Army). His cousin James Wilmoth (son of Mahala and Benjamin) had enrolled in this same company on November 6, 1861. It is likely that a number of the young men in this unit were from Edmonson County and were friends. The company captain was Nelson B. Church. The Kentucky Fourth Cavalry was part of the Third Cavalry Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland under the command of Major General William S. Rosecrans. Rosecrans apparently was popular with his men, but the War Department was so indifferent to the Army of the Cumberland that it was known as the "stepchild army."

The sketchy muster rolls and reports of the Adjutant General make it very difficult to determine in which battles Lewis may have participated. The official reports confirm family lore that Lewis deserted. Almand Carroll, grandson of Henry (younger brother of Lewis) stated that Henry showed him the walnut tree behind which Lewis hid when the
authorities came to look for him. Lewis later returned to his unit voluntarily. Lewis also was reported sick in the hospital at Bowling Green for a period of time. It is impossible however, to place precise dates on these occurrences. The Muster Roll reports contain the following data:

February 28 to October 31, 1862- present
November and December 1862- sick in hospital at Bowling Green
January and February 1863- absent without leave
April 10, 1863- deserted from camp near Bowling Green, Ky. May 2, 1862
March and April 1863- absent
February 28 to June 30, 1863- Present, reported to regiment sick May 2, 1863
September and October 1863- absent
November and December 1863- absent, missing in Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 21, 1863
March and April 1864- absent, prisoner of war
May 1865 to June 1865- absent

From information gleaned from the War of Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies published by the Government Printing Office in 1889, it appears that the Army of the Cumberland and the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry participated in the following campaigns. December 1862 to early January 1863, the Fourth Cavalry was in the area of Murfreesboro, Tennessee and the Battle of Stone's River. In March of 1863, they were involved in light action in the vicinity of Franklin, Tennessee. By July, they had moved to Triune and Deckherd, and were involved in the battle at Tullahoma. The following six months, they remained in the area of Murfreesboro preparing for a campaign to drive the Confederates from Tennessee. In late July of 1863, General Rosecrans established a new depot of supply at Stevenson, Alabama, in preparation for an assault on Chattanooga. Confederate General Braxton Bragg abandoned Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, which had been regarded as a defensive citadel, and moved his troops a few miles south to northern Georgia. Rosecrans made preparations to give pursuit.

An undated letter from Lewis to his brother John was kept by some family members and is now in the possession of Erman Carroll. The letter is written on what must have been very expensive and very scarce letter head paper of the Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. This Michigan unit also was part of the Third Brigade. In the letter, Lewis stated that he had been back to his unit for some time, and he thought that he was getting better. He directed that mail be sent to Huntsville, Alabama. While it is impossible to date this letter, given troop location, it was likely written in July or August of 1863.

In mid-September, Rosecrans established his headquarters at Crawfish Spring, Georgia. The Third Cavalry Brigade (including the Kentucky Fourth) was stationed at Valley Head. The brigade commander said he had many ill troops, and his men were foraging off poor land. On September 19, the Battle of Chickamauga began. Civil War historian, Glenn Tucker, wrote that perhaps on no other field of battle in the war was the suffering as acute as on the night of September 19. The weather was unusually cold for late September and both armies suffered from lack of fires which they could not build lest they give the enemy their location, and from a shortage of overcoats and blankets. The moans of the wounded, who could be given little relief, could be heard across the field of battle.

On September 20, the fierce fighting continued. Because of poor intelligence reports or because of incompetence among the command, Rosecrans ordered troops to reinforce the center of the battle line. The relocation of these troops created a defensive gap through
which the Confederates poured and cut the Army of the Cumberland into two segments. Those who could fled back to Chattanooga.

The War of Rebellion series reproduced some of the actual communique related to the condition of the Third Cavalry Brigade. On September 21, 1863 at 3:30 in the afternoon, Robert B. Mitchell, Chief of Cavalry sent this report. "I have no knowledge of the whereabouts of Colonel Watkin's brigade, (included the Fourth Kentucky) nor have I since I ordered it up from Valley Head. There have been two companies with orders, besides one courier sent to him. I will send another company over the mountain to try and find him". On September 27, Colonel Louis B. Watkins reported from Bridgeport, Alabama, that his present command was in bad condition, having been "cut up" at Crawfish Spring on the twenty-first. He stated that he had lost half of his effective force in the engagement.

When the Battle of Chickamauga began, the Army of the Cumberland had a force of approximately 67,548 men. Because numerous units were guarding critical locations, probably no more than 55,000 engaged in the battle. General Bragg had an army of 70,000 in battle, including reinforcements of "fresh troops". When the battle ended, the North had lost approximately 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, and 5,255 missing. The Southern losses were estimated at 2,673 killed, 16,274 wounded, and 2,000 missing.

There is debate concerning the origin and meaning of the word, Chickamauga, but many scholars believe that it was taken from the ancient Cherokee language and means "river of death". Crawfish Spring, Valley Head, and other sites of this battle lie within the confines of the Ringgold, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga National Military Park in Catoosa County of extreme northwest Georgia, and the adjoining portion of Tennessee.

The reports of the Adjutant General stated that Lewis Carroll had been captured on September 21, 1863 at Crawfish Spring, and that James Wilmoth, now a sergeant, had been wounded. James recovered from his wounds and returned to battle. He was mustered out of service at Louisville on January 27, 1865. Lewis was not as fortunate. John E. Carroll, older brother of Lewis, also enlisted with the Union forces. More than one person of that name served with Kentucky forces, but it appears that this John joined Company G of the Seventeenth Cavalry on September 1, 1864; was mustered in at Russellville on December 3; deserted; and was mustered out December 20. There must have been some mitigating factor that permitted his release. This was not standard procedure.

Despite the existence of numerous military records, controversy surrounds the place of imprisonment and death of Lewis Carroll. The official records show that Lewis was a prisoner at Danville, Virginia and died there March 18, 1864. The records of the Cemetery Service, National Cemetery System of the Veterans Administration in Washington, show that Lewis died on the above date and was buried in Section D, Grave 452 at Danville, Virginia. During the war, agents of a group called the U. S. Christian Commission were allowed to visit some of the Confederate Prisons. Their mission was to ascertain the names of soldiers who had perished at those prisons and to aid families to retrieve the remains of their loved ones if they so chose. Part of the findings of this commission was published in Record of the Federal Dead, 1866. One of the prisons visited was Danville, and the report lists L. Carroll, F, 4th Ky. Cav., March 18, 1864 - cause of death, chronic diarrhoea (sic). The following is a quote from the report. "On the 15th day of May, 1864, two U.S.C.C. Agents--Messrs. Houghton and Williams--visited Danville, and obtained the following list, which dates from November 24, 1864, to April 28, 1865. { The first date should have been 1863, not 1864. The published list contains dates from November 24,
1863 through April 28, 1865). The prisoners had been confined in four large factories. The cemetery is about a mile and a half from the town, and is well arranged. The graves are marked by head-boards, with the names legibly painted, and more care is evident than in any other Confederate prison burial-place. The bodies of any of our soldiers can be obtained--through Mr. Hill, of that city, undertaker--by their friends, at any time during the Fall.

Among the dead were many Kentuckians including several from the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and three from Company F. A. P. Arnold of Company F died November 28, 1864. {The Muster Roll identifies Mr. Arnold as Amos and lists the same date of death. In 1858, Ale Carroll was either given or purchased a land grant document from someone named Amos Arnold}. P. McCarthy of Company F died the same day as Lewis.

Much family tradition accompanies the imprisonment and death of Lewis. Among the stories told and retold were that Lewis wrote home for food. He supposedly requested that large amounts of pepper be sent. Apparently pepper was used to disguise spoiled food. Even though food was sent, it was never received by Lewis, and he died of starvation. Everett Carroll told about the survivors of the prison who fell face down and lapped water like dogs when liberated. Some of these experiences were related without reference to a specific prison, but most family lore maintained that Lewis was imprisoned and died at Andersonville.

Andersonville was without question the worst of Confederate prisons. The first prisoners were brought there in February, 1864. During the next few months, prisoners were arriving at the rate of about four hundred a day. By the end of June, an area intended to house 10,000 men contained 26,000. The largest number held at any one time was 32,000 in August of 1864. During the fourteen months of its existence, more than 45,000 Union troops were confined there. Of these, almost 13,000 died of disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, and exposure to the weather. Some camp records were kept, but were by no means accurate or complete.

Several years ago, Sandy and Gordon Jochum visited Andersonville, and checked for records on Lewis Carroll. They found none. In an attempt to fill the void for lack of records at numerous Civil War battle sites, cemeteries, etc., the National Park System invited people to send such information. In 1996, another Carroll researcher found at Andersonville a Muster Roll of Lewis Carroll. Rather than March 18, 1864 being the date of his death, the compiler listed it as the date Lewis was transferred from Andersonville. Neither the name of the person who contributed the information nor its source were given. Most of the prisoners at Andersonville had been transferred there, and some were later sent to other prisons. In the early months, a large number were sent from Richmond, Virginia. The same Muster Roll of Company F which listed Lewis Carroll and Amos Arnold as deceased at Danville, listed three additional comrades who died at Andersonville. On-line records of Andersonville Prison included as prisoners the two men, Amos Arnold and P. McCarthy, who died at Danville. These records indicate at some unknown date prisoner transfers from Andersonville to Danville.

Pension applications filed by Sarah Carroll and later by Ale, provide some additional data concerning the military record of Lewis Carroll, and the circumstances of this family. (Mother's Pension File: Father's Pension File in the death of Private Lewis Carroll, Certificate 364,667, National Archives). In 1887-1888, Sarah A. P. Carroll, wife of E.A. Carroll and mother of Lewis filed papers requesting a mother's pension. The family had to demonstrate that they in part were dependent financially upon the son at the time of his enlistment and that the need for assistance continued.
In her sworn statement, March 16, 1888, before the Clerk of Edmonson Co., Sarah Carroll gave her age as 69. She said that she had no letters from the soldier showing anything of importance in support of her claim, but that she had received her son's monthly pay following his death. As far as she knew, he had never drawn his pay as a soldier.

Sarah also had to provide proof of her marriage, and proof of her son's birth. The file contains a certified marriage statement from the Clerk of Nelson Co. for which she was charged one dollar- fifty cents in state tax and fifty for the clerk's fee. A family record listed the date of birth of Lewis as Sept. 25, 1843.

On a separate form entitled Declaration for an Original Pension of a Mother, the date of Lewis' enlistment, and the date of capture at Crawfish Springs are stated. There is a statement by Sarah that she had not seen him since his capture, and was informed shortly after the capture that he had died at prison in State of Va. while prisoner of war. (A note in the margin reads: "and the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky- show him to have died 18 March 1864 and to have been buried at Danville, Va.") Sarah said that E.A. Carroll was 73, "and was unable to do manual labor at date of my son's enlistment on account of rheumatism, which has all the time and at present disables him from labor about 1/2". This document was witnessed by W.R. Wilmoto (son of Mahala and Benjamin Benedict Wilmoto) and by G.W. Hogan (father of Angeline and Sarah Elizabeth Hogan who married Sarah's son Elijah).

A printed form entitled WAR DEPARTMENT- Adjutant General's Office, Washington, dated Nov. 16, 1887, lists the same information concerning the enlistment, illness, desertion, capture, etc. of Lewis Carroll as provided by the previously cited Muster Rolls of Co. F, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. Under a title, Prisoner of War Records, additional information is given: "captured at Chicamauga, Ga. Sept. 21, 63, conf'd at Richmond, Va. Sept. 29, 63, sent to Danville, Va. Dec. 12, 63, where he was admitted to Hosp. Dec. 20, 63 with 'Diarr'. Ret'd to prison Feby 9, 64 (Rep'd conf'd at Andersonville, Ga., date not given). Removed to (looks like) Sub Div No 1, Danville, Va. March 4, 1864, where he died Mar. 18, 64 of 'Diarr' Chr". {if the above dates are correct, it would appear that Lewis may have been at Andersonville from approximately Feb. 9, 1864 until Mar. 4, 1864). Given the difficulty of communication, the family likely was unaware of the location of their son during much of this period.

Supporting testimony in the pension application of Sarah Carroll was given by William B. Constant (husband of Ale's sister Delilah), and by Isaac W. Gore (husband of Ale's sister Amanda).

In his sworn statement, dated March 16, 1888, William B. Constant listed his residence as near Dickey's Mill, and gave his age as 69. He stated that he had known E.A. Carroll and his wife for the last 48 years. He had known their son, Lewis, from the time he was born and knew at the time of his enlistment at about age 19 that the family was dependent upon him for financial help. The father of the soldier had for some years prior to his son's enlistment been disabled by rheumatism. In the absence of Lewis, the only boys left in the household were about four and six years of age. The soldier's mother had no income and the family had little property of any kind either real or personal. {Ale's Will mentioned 300 acres of land. However, it appears that a number of his children had made their homes on his land).

On February 29, 1888, Isaac Gore stated that he was a citizen of Grayson Springs in
Grayson Co. and that he was 57 years old. Isaac said that he had known the family forty years. Except for the past twelve, he had lived within one to three miles of their residence. He had known Lewis since he was a small child, and he had seen Lewis work for his parents and had worked with him in the harvest. From the time he first knew E.A. Carroll, he had been a victim of rheumatism. At or about the time of the soldier’s enlistment, E.A. had suffered an injury to his arm, and was considerably disabled. Isaac stated that the family had little of value.

Sarah was granted a pension. The amount was not stated.

On January 15, 1892, E.A. Carroll, age 74 (should be 76) filed for a father’s pension. On that date T.W. Carroll (brother of Ale) age 52, and John E. Carroll (son of Ale) age 53 provided supporting evidence. Both men attested that Sarah A.P. Carroll who was a pensioner had died on December 29, 1891. They were present and saw her while lying dead. Her husband is disabled and was dependent on the pension she was drawing. The last document in the file was a form from the U.S. Pension Agency in Louisville showing that Elijah A. Carroll who was last paid at $12.00 to May 4, 1895 was dropped from the rolls because of death 20 May 1895.

Following the Civil War, Ale apparently appeared as an expert witness in one of the most famous trials held in Edmonson County. Numerous accounts of this trial, including those of Charles Whittle and Ricky Carroll, have been published. The name in court documents looks like H.A. Carroll, rather than E. A. However, the Whittle article for the Edmonson News lists E. A. Carroll. Since no other records of an H.A. Carroll have been found, and since Ale was a gun smith, it most likely was he.

The trial was held in November of 1866 to determine if John Vanmeter had shot and killed from ambush Dr. John Baker. Because the evidence was inconclusive and indicated the possibility of involvement of unknown men outside the community, Mr. Vanmeter was acquitted. It was alleged that John Baker may have made enemies during his service in the Civil War, or as a result of various past economic activities.

Ale testified that he was familiar with the gun of John Vanmeter, having put a new breechpin in it, and having cherried some bullet molds for the gun. Other witnesses had testified that they had heard the fatal shot, and because of the nature of the sound, had identified it as coming from the Vanmeter gun. Ale said he thought it quite possible to recognize a particular gun by the report from it although one might be mistaken occasionally.

Other than the information provided by the pension records, little is known concerning the latter years of Ale and Sarah. Ale’s Will, reproduced below, was probated September 2, 1895.

Last Will and Testament of Elijah Alewine Carroll

"In the name of God Almighty Amen. I make this my last will and testament. Being sound in mind but feeble in body and knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life, I make the following bequests by which my earthly interests shall be governed after my decease, and to that end I appoint my esteemed friends Bennett Higdon and B. G. Pierce my executors with full power to carry into bequests hereinafter specified.

1st. I consign my body to the mother earth and my spirit to God who gave it."
2. Whereas I am possessed (sic) of about 300 acres of land more or less collected (?) by patents, and grants from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and 50 acres of which I hold a bond for deed of L. J. Proctor. Now I bequeath to my son Elijah Carroll all the land I own east of a line which runs due north from two chestnuts on J. W. Dickey's corner to the original line (north line) of a 160 grant to James Jarboe. Also I bequeath all the land I own on the west side of said line to my son Henry M. Carroll. However, my sons Elijah and Henry M. before they are to receive title to said lands shall each pay $125 a piece (sic) to the balance of the heirs, that is Elijah Carroll shall pay John E. Carroll $50. and to the heirs of Luranicy E. Skaggs, deceased, $50. and Eliza J. Molihon $25. and $50 to Arabella Meredith and $50 to Edward Sanders. That each of my said sons Elijah and Henry M. shall have ample time and opportunity to pay said sums and may pay or satisfy said either money or property at fair cash value, and that my said executors either or both of them shall have full power and authority to convey and make deeds of title to said lands to said Elijah and Henry M. Carroll, when they have paid the above named heirs the sums as specified or shall have promptly satisfied said sums of money, and further I bequeath not. Given under my hand this 20 day of November 1894.

The document is signed E. A. Carroll X(his mark)

Ale and Sarah likely were buried in the Cresswell (Davis) Cemetery on Longfall. If so, their graves were unmarked except by field stones without names or dates. In 1962, the Corps of Engineers relocated this cemetery to Hill Grove.
Dear Brother Miller,

I hope this letter finds you well. I have just returned from my duties with the company and I am looking forward to returning to our home soon. I miss you terribly and I am hoping that you and the family are well.

I have been thinking about the美人梅 and I am sending this letter to inform you of my intentions. I hope that you will accept my offer and that we can continue to work together.

Please let me know as soon as possible if you can help me with this matter.

Yours sincerely,
[Your Name]
FAMILY OF ELIJAH ALEWINE & SARAH ANN WILMOTH CARROLL

1. Elizabeth Lurena b. 1837 d. 1892 in Larue Co. m. Henry M. Skaggs, Oct. 24, 1854 in Larue Co.  
   (2) James Skaggs (brother of Henry) Aug. 21, 1882
   A. Lucretia b. Dec. 20, 1857 m. Samuel Davis. Moved to Pawnee, Ill. around 1880. Buried Horse Creek Cemetery, Pawnee
   B. Thomas Mitchell b. May 20, 1858 d. July 28, 1900 m. Mary Ford
   C. Melvina Jane b. 1862 m. William R. Carroll (son of William Albert) [See John, child # 7]
      (1) Gertrude b. ? m. (1) E.B. Collard, 1914 (2) John Kross
      (2) Nancy b. ? m. (1) Zelpha D. Hazel, 1906 (2) Dora Layman
          Grayson Co. m. (1) Sarah E. Bradley, 1900 (2) Philia Hayse, May 2, 1921
          (a) Walter
          (b) Wayne b. Aug. 25, 1908 m. Hollie Hockenberry, 1929
             1. Mollie m. ? Vicich
             2. Betty m. ? Hart
             3. Ward
             4. Wilda
             5. Warren
             6. Wid Arley
      Children of Phelia and William
      7. Wilbur Hall (Hob) B. Mar 16, 1923 d. Dec. 4, 1990 m. Margaret West
      8. Winnie Mae b. June 30, 1928
      9. Woodrow Wilson
      10. Wilma Joe m. James Woosley
      11. Ruth m. Eiza Lavoid Decker
      (4) Henry Thomas b. Oct. 12, 1877 d. June 16, 1922 m. Ina McGrew, Apr. 9, 1900
      (5) Mary J. b. ? m. Jacob Duvall, Apr. 26, 1901
      (6) Minnie b. ? m. Voley Miller
      (7) Nora b. ? m. Mark McStats
      (8) Laurie
      (9) Elizabeth
         (1) Trisha b. July 30, 1881 d. May 9, 1953 m. (1) Bennie Decker
            (2) Hartford Huffman
            (a) Maggie b. Apr. 26, 1913 d. June 7, 1928
            (b) Ruby b. Apr. 17, 1918 m. James E. Buckles
            (c) Everett b. Mar. 31, 1924 m. Jacquelyn Singletary Dec. 22, 1949
5. Tina Marie b. Jan. 11, 1965

(3) & (4) Stillborn
(5) Etta b. ? d. Feb. 2, 1979 m. (1) Hele Decker (2) Jacob Walborn
   (a) Odessa Walborn m. ? Powell
   (2) Jack Roth

E. Sarah Elizabeth (Betty) b. 1866 m. Riley Davis (had three children; left Davis
   and "ran off" with William Henderson)
F. Joseph Henry b. 1867 m. Diadima Ford, Jan. 27, 1890
G. Marion b. ? d. at age four
H. James Lewis b. ? d?
I. Chrisse C. b. ? d. age one

   Buried Carroll Cemetery
A. George Thomas b. Dec. 1861 d. ? m. (1) Nancy Sanders (sister of the wife
   of Mitchell Carroll & grand daughter of Delilah Carroll) [See John, child # 4]
   June 14, 1888 (2) Rachael Phillips, June 21, 1910
   (1) Amana or Mona b. Aug. 1889 m. Wash Decker, July 19, 1913 d. ?
   Harrison Constant, Jan. 5, 1910 (grandson of Delilah Carroll & Wm. B.
   Constant) [See John, child #4] (2) John Tom Blair
   (a) Vonnie b. Dec. 13, 1913 d. May 18, 1992 Buried Hill Grove
      m. Ordell Sanders
      1. Marvin
      2. Wanda m. ? Henderson
      3. Jean m. ? Vincent
      4. Dorothy m. ? Sanders
      Buried Hawkins Cemetery
       (d) Ernest Blair
   (3) Ernest b. ? d. 1980 m. Nancy Crain
      (a) Ernest Wayne b. ? d. 1980
      (b) Jerry
      (c) Rachael
   (4) Ida b. 1894 d. ? m. B. H. Phillips Oct. 15, 1908
   (5) Ada b. 1896 d.
   (6) Dewey

   Never married.
C. Rosanna (Rose) b. Jan. 1867 m. R. L. (Bob) Constant (son of Delilah Carroll &
   W. B. Constant) [See John, child #4] May 14, 1891. They did not live together
   long. Buried Carroll Cemetery. No marker.
D. Armita (female) b. Nov. 8, 1873 d. Sept. 12, 1874 Buried Carroll Cemetery
E. Ganith A. (?) male b. 1878
F. Smith O. b. 1879
   married.
   A. Sarah b. Aug. 26, 1865 d. 1930 m. ? Pierce
   B. Owen b. Oct. 18, 1869 d. June 7, 1938 m. Laura Greenwalt
   (1) Phinas
   D. David b. Aug. 29, 1875 d. Dec. 20 1948 m. Mary Morgan
      (1) Harley b. ? m. Agnes House
      (2) Beatrice b. ? m. Earl Lahr
   E. Noah b. May 23, 1878 d. Aug. 5, 1943
      (1) Cora b. ? m. Charles Hausner

5. Permellia/Perlina/Pauline b. 1846 d. before 1880 census m. John M. Sanders (2nd. wife) Mar. 26, 1873, He had children from the first marriage. She was the mother of:
   A. Edward b. 1874 d. 1897 while rafting logs
   B. William Owen b. 1850 d. Sept. 8, 1852 of flux
   C. Melvina b. 1853 d. July 25, 1856
      (1) Ethel b. 1905
      (2) Clara b. 1908
      (3) Clossie? b. 1910
   B. Victor b. April, 1884 d. ? Buried Pine Grove Cemetery in Ky. Lived Springfield, Ill. m. Rosie Haggard
      (1) Harry b. ?
8. Lewis Miles Lee b. May 28, 1886 d. July 16, 1965 Buried Union Light m. Maggie Sanders (grand daughter of Delilah Carroll) [See John, child #4], Oct. 16, 1908
      (a) Wayne m. Bonnie Jo Gipson
      (b) Chester m. Charlotte Pruitt
      (c) Truman m. Teresa Vincent
         1. Christina (Haynes)
         (e) Dantia m. Bill Huff
         (f) Patricia m. Jim Pruitt
         (g) Norma m. James A. Wesley
   (2) Leslie b. July, 1911 d. 1981 m. Russie Meredith June 20, 1937
      (a) Marlene
      (b) Gene
      (c) Madeline
      (d) Sue
(e) Leslie, Jr. Buried Jock Cemetery
(f) John David
(3) Almond b. Nov. 19, 1912 d. Aug, 11, 1989 Buried at Union Light
m. Glayds Huff
(a) Randall
(b) Austin (Bud)
m. Norma Vincent
(a) James
(b) Danny
(c) Sandra
(a) Phyllis (Post)
(b) Ora (Wright)
(7) Annie b. 1920 d. as an infant
(8) Harley b. 1922 m. Ora Jones
(a) Nathan
(b) Jeffrey
(9) Delmar b. 1924 m. Louise Hardy
(10) Erman b. 1926 m. Shirley Raymer
(11) Otis b. 1931 m. Bernice Jaggers
(a) Lanny
(b) Keith
(c) Marsha
D. Minnie b. Dec. 1887 d. ? m. Bernie Williams
E. Laura Ellen b. July 1, 1890 d. Dec. 10, 1972 m. Frank Howard Waddle
(1) Susan Ollie b. Feb 8, 1909 d. Nov. 18, 1983 m. Arnold R. Smith
(2) Elva Mae b. Sept. 24 1910 m. Wade Smith
(3) Bernie b. Oct. 3, 1912 d. Nov. 21, 1915
(4) Vernon A. b. Sept. 25, 1918 d. Oct. 17, 1918
11 in Luxembourg
10. Arabella (Belle) b. 1863 d. ? m. Stroud Meredith (second wife). Stroud had
several children from his first marriage. Belle apparently was the mother of:
A. Martin
B. Cora Estelle m. James Wilson Carroll [See John, child #7] who was m. (1) to
his cousin Mary A. Skaggs (dau. of Lurena) [See Ale, child # 1]
11. George Riley b. ? d. young
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Erman Carroll
Jackie Carroll
Ricky Carroll
Wade Carroll
Claire Davenport
Barry W. Downs
Odessa Powell
E. ELIJAH CARROLL

Lije was born April 11, 1856 in Larue County on his father's farm located near the headwaters of Lynn Camp Creek and Nolin River. This site is near Mt. Sherman adjacent to the Green and Hart County lines. As a baby of one to two years, he came with his extended family to the Forks section of Edmonson County. Little information is known concerning his formative years, but he acquired a variety of occupational skills from his ancestors.

In Edmonson County, on November 18, 1875, Lije married Mary Angeline Hogan at the home of her parents, G.W. (George Washington) and Louisa Hogan. The Hogan family who are of Irish descent, came to Edmonson County from Davidson County, Tennessee. George's parents were Robert Hogan (who came from Virginia) and Jane Edge. Louisa Hogan was the daughter of George and Frances (Dulin) Binkley. The Binkley family, of German ancestry, had lived in Pennsylvania and Surrey County, North Carolina prior to coming to Tennessee. They were ministers and prominent leaders of the Moravian Church. In Edmonson County, records of the Good Spring Baptist Church list G.W., Louisa, and some of their children as members.

The marriage bond of Elijah and Angeline includes a hand written note by Mr. Hogan which is too dim to read in its entirety. In part it states: "Mr. Noah Morris, clerk of the Edmonson County Court____? this is to authorize you to issue a marriage liscence (sic) to Elijah Carroll to marry my daughter Mary A. Hogan given under my hand this 15th day of November 1875". Both Lije and Angeline were nineteen when married.

The relationship between the Carroll and Hogan families apparently remained cordial. George, some of his children, and his brother, Robert were near neighbors. Several legal documents of the Carrolls were witnessed by G.W. Hogan, and he bought land from Frances following the death of John Carroll. One of Lije's granddaughters, Sandy Jochum, related the following account concerning Lije and his brother-in-law, George. "George was apparently a good person who was deeply religious, but very slow and mechanical in his movements. Lije, who was quite a go getter in his prime said, 'I'll tell you George is so afraid of doing something wrong that he doesn't do much'." G.W. Hogan died on December 15, 1893. His wife, Louisa, died one day later.

Elijah and Angeline moved to their house which he had built on land owned by his father. Lije also had made the furniture. Their son Lewis (undoubtedly named for Lije's deceased brother) was born in 1878. A second son, James McClellan arrived in 1880. Sometime the following year (date unknown), Angeline and a third baby died during child birth. She was approximately twenty five years old. The 1880 census lists Ellen Hogan as a servant in the household, and several family members state that Sarah Elizabeth Hogan also lived with Lije and Angeline to help care for the children.

Angeline was buried in the Carroll Cemetery on land later referred to as the Joe Carroll farm. Her grave originally was marked by a field stone. Years later, a monument with the name Riley Carroll was placed at the head of her grave. Riley was the son of James and Wardie Carroll and the grandson of Angeline. When Riley died at age twenty one, he was buried at Union Light Church Cemetery. Because money was scarce, the family erected a
monument which they later felt should be replaced with one of better quality. Wardie thought it a shame that Jim's mother's grave had no marker, so they placed Riley's first stone there. Recently, great-grandson, Paul Glenn Carroll erected a monument for Angeline.

On October 27, 1881, Elijah and Sarah Elizabeth Hogan, younger sister of Angeline were married. Many family members referred to this marriage as one of convenience. One can hope the relationship became more. Sandy Jochum recalled asking her grandmother about her courtship with Lije. She just said, "Granddad needed someone to care for Lewis and James and we were married". Others recall Lije saying, "I married her because she was good to my kids". To this union, nine children were born.

Most of the following description of Lije and Lizzy, and how they lived was provided by granddaughters, Sandy Jochum and Clella Crump, children of Eliza Carroll Sanders Williams. Lije was a hard worker and a good provider for his family. He was a skilled carpenter, a maker of furniture, a blacksmith, a casket maker, a self-taught veterinarian for horses, and a farmer. Clella described Lije as a well-built man of medium height with a Roman nose. He was a quiet, stern looking man who did not often laugh. Not unlike other members of the Carroll clan, he had a "short fuse" on displays of temper.

Lije was a politically active and politically partisan man. Year after year, he served on juries of the circuit court. He would tell his family about the cases and the lawyers he thought were best. He was on a first name basis with the lawyers of Brownsville and some from Bowling Green as well as B.M. Vincent and M.M. Logan who were politically prominent. Lije was a "died in the wool" Democrat in a county which was predominately Republican. He referred to members of the other party as "those stinking Republicans". As a small child, Sandy was assured by her grandfather that they really did stink. When she would see a man coming down the creek who was a Republican, she would get near him while he and her grandad talked and sniff and sniff to determine what a Republican smelled like. Lije was especially a fan of Vice President Barkley of Kentucky. Elizabeth also was interested in politics. Clella commented, "There was only one place that my grandma was never too poorly to go, and that was to vote".

Not only was Elijah a member of the minority political party in his county, he was a member of a minority religion in his community. While apparently not an avid church attender, Lije was reared in the Catholic faith. His wife was a religious woman who was Baptist in affiliation, and most of his children joined Baptist churches. Clella stated that Lije and some of the older girls attended the Catholic Chapel at Wax, and that Lije would take them and their friends in his "surrey with the fringe on the top", pulled by beautiful horses, to Catholic picnics in adjoining communities. Elizabeth would stay home with the younger children. On occasion, some men would be sitting around talking, and someone who did not know Lije well would tell a Catholic joke. Everyone would get awfully quiet, and Lije would say, "Just what's wrong with the Catholics? There would be nothing wrong with the Catholics"! Apparently, Elijah endured numerous challenges to his religious views. Some family members stated that Lije would say, "I'm nothing. I'm Catholic. I'm going to Hell". Perhaps he was just outnumbered, but Lije eventually attended Union Light Baptist Church and is buried there beside Elizabeth.

Lije and his brother Henry quarreled on occasion and once went several months without speaking. Almond Carroll, grandson of Henry, said that Henry and Lije were constantly fussing, but that they liked each other more than most people thought. They would talk about each other, but did not want anyone else to criticize. Nova Carroll commented that
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Lije took the county paper which was delivered to a mail box near Henry's house. Henry would take the paper before Lije could pick it up. Almond said a lot of the quarrels started because Lije could not read and write. Elizabeth would read to Lije, but if he got something wrong, Henry would tell him.

Elizabeth, Clella described as a petite, fully developed, blond, roundfaced, lady with gold rimmed spectacles who at all times wore a white dust cap and an apron. In terms of personality, she was "a truly living doll", and "a wonderful person". Among family members who remember her, Elizabeth's love of children was legendary. Granddaughter, Nathel Carroll Wilson recalled that when her sister Flossie was born, Elizabeth walked from the adjoining farm to see the new baby. Elizabeth spent the night, sitting in a chair, holding Flossie in her arms.

Clella wrote that the first movie she ever saw was during a visit of her grandmother to their home. Her stepfather, who was very fond of Elizabeth, took all the family to see a still movie. They went in a wagon which served as their movie seats. The screen was the side of a large barn. This likely was the only movie Elizabeth ever saw.

Elizabeth and Lije were very hospitable people. Everyone knew, or knew of, Aunt Lizzy and Uncle Lije. Their house was located on a three points cross road, and they heard everyone who went by. People who were walking would come through the yard and rattle the gate. If the passers-by were not "caught" in the front yard, they would be stopped in the back and invited to sit, to eat, or to spend the night. Elizabeth never knew for whom she was cooking. Clella Crump recalls being awakened at night by strange voices coming from the kitchen. Thinking it was time for breakfast, she would arise to find a complete stranger being fed or preparing to spend the night.

At large family gatherings, the men would be fed at the first table. They would sit and talk, forgetting that others were hungry. The children who played on the moss covered rocks and creek banks building play houses would often not be fed before two or three o'clock. Periodically, they would send someone to report back on "how things were moving along".

Many churches in the community held their baptismal services in front of the house where the forked creek formed a large pool. Elizabeth would feed the crowd chicken and dumplings or other fare which she cooked in a large cast iron washdrum which would fit over two caps on the wood stove or over an open fire. Elizabeth always grew lots of flowers and probably had the best garden in the area. Sandy Jochum recalled that she and her cousin, Claud, would gather sap from the sugar maples and store it until a washdrum was filled. Elizabeth would then spend a day boiling the sap into syrup and candy.

Elijah was a good carpenter who built many houses in the community as well as the two houses in which he reared his family. His first house consisted of two large log rooms with an upstairs and the area between enclosed. He later tore this house down and used the material to build two dwellings, one of which was occupied by his son, Floyd. His own new house, which was built around 1904-06, was weatherboard painted white with blue trim. There was a porch across the entire front with solid chizzled stone blocks uniquely stacked providing the steps. The house was built high off the ground because the creek which ran in front became quite swollen at times. The yard was small with a privet hedge and a picket fence. For the gate, Lije made wrought iron hinges which produced enough noise when opened to announce the presence of a visitor. Rather than having a lawn, Lije kept the yard covered with gravel from the creek. One of the favorite games of the grandchildren was chasing each other across the large porch and around the house which scattered the gravel
in every direction.

The interior of the house was sealed with poplar wood which Lije would never allow his daughters to paper. All the furnishings were built by Elijah, using a hand-turned lathe. He constructed huge chests of drawers bureaus, Jenny Lynn beds, lamp tables, and a sugar chest. The dining table and accompanying Deacon’s benches were about eight feet long. Lije would sit at one end of the table and Elizabeth at the other.

As a young, homesick child, Clella described her difficulties in sleeping at her grandparent’s home. She usually slept with her grandma (and often with a casket) in the back bedroom. “I would lie there listening to the creek gurgling by. The katydids in the high elm trees in front of the house kept up a constant chatter and the guinea hens in the tall black walnut trees behind the barn had their own orchestra going. Then there was the sand weight clock in the front room, that struck on the hour, and that ticked so loud that I had a very difficult time sleeping”.

Sandy recalled an incident which occurred while Lije was building a house or an office for a doctor. The doctor was critical of some aspect of the construction, saying, “I guess you will cover that with putty and paint”. Lije replied, “That wouldn’t be as bad as covering your mistakes with a shovel.”!

Lije was a blacksmith and a veterinarian for horses. Sandy fondly related her childhood experiences in the blacksmith shop. “Granddad would let me pump the bellows that made the coals burn faster. He would have to tell me two or three times to let up on the pumping. I loved it when he plunged the red hot metal into the water vat, and when he put it on the anvil to shape it into a horse shoe, fire place tongs, or other items. People would bring their horses from far and wide for Grandad to shoe as well as to diagnose and treat. I think it was springtime, that occasionally he would bleed the horse by a small slit on the neck to a large vein and drain off some blood”.

Clella also wrote of fond memories of Elijah and his “sweeter” nature. She said that on occasion when Lije would lean his chair back against the wall by the cast iron heater to take a nap, she and other cousins would plait his beard and tie red bows on it. When he decided to awaken, he would say, “Drat take it! Who did that?” Lije would sit by the fire and pick black walnut kernels to fill a 5 cent match box. Clella would pretend not to know they were for her until he finished and presented her with the box. Lije would allow his grandchildren to do most anything except play on the hay, which they always did anyway. His approach to the barn was usually revealed by his habit of clearing his throat or by the clang of the gate latch.

Lije was the community’s maker of caskets. When someone expired, he would go to measure the body and make the casket to size. As long as daughter Eliza lived in the area, she lined the caskets and made fluted decorations around the cover. Eliza and her daughter, Sandy also made shrouds. They would gather lace and make little rose buds from ribbon to go across a collar or down the front of the garment. Many times people did not have the money to pay for the casket. This service was then a contribution to the community. Elijah also made his own casket. By the time he died of a heart condition, his body was so swollen that the casket was too small. According to grandson, James Ewell Carroll, Orville Logsdon was buried in the casket which Lije made for himself.

Lije’s land contained many acres of virgin timber. He not only used this timber for his own buildings and the making of caskets, but also cut and rafted logs to Evansville, Indiana when
the weather was not suitable for farming or building homes.

A humorous series of events accompanied the elopement and marriage of Lije’s daughter Eliza to James A. Sanders. Lije objected to the marriage. Sandy Sanders Jochum said Lije thought her father was a Republican! The night they were to elope, James cut the phone line near Lije’s house so no one would be able to inform if the couple were spotted. Eliza, Wardie Carroll, and another woman were talking when the phone went dead. Not until they were safely on the train to New Albany, Indiana, where they were married, did James tell Eliza that he had cut the line.

The eloping couple were spotted somewhere between Cub Run and Munfordville. A doctor who saw them tried to call Lije, and then offered a neighbor who lived four or five miles from Lije, five dollars if he would go tell Lije. Because the daughter and son of the neighbor were friends of Eliza, the man refused to go. The couple were married December 14, 1912. In 1918, James was helping to build the military base at Ft. Knox when he contracted influenza and died in the epidemic which took an estimated 548,000 lives in the U.S. and U.S. armed forces.

Lije’s and Elizabeth’s oldest child, Melvina, suffered from seizures and died in 1924. According to Clella, Melvina fell while skating on ice at age nine, and injured her spine. Afterward, she suffered seizures and remained childlike the duration of her life. She was a very stately person who had a no-nonsense attitude and a violent temper. She had a little room to herself during the day, and she never ventured far from home. In her room, she had many “small treasures”, given her by family and friends. She would sometimes share these “treasures”, but no one was allowed to bother her possessions because of her temper. Nova Carroll recalled Lije saying that he was glad Melvina did not live longer than they because he did not know who would take care of her.

A second family tragedy occurred in 1924 when son Forest (Toad) was killed by a law enforcement official, named Noah Reed, at the site of a moonshine still. Forest’s son Earl, who was about seventeen or eighteen at the time, was working on a farm for a young man named Ray Priddy. Because economic times were so bad, Mr. Priddy, who was a novice in such things, decided to make enough moonshine to buy fertilizer for the spring crops. Forest told Ray that he did not want Earl involved, but Ray assured him that they would make only enough to pay for the fertilizer and would then return the still to the owner.

The night they were to draw off the “first shots”, they asked Forest to bring their supper. They also asked him to bring a little bottle to catch some of the first whiskey drawn. They intended to play a joke on Forest’s nephew, Everett Carroll, who was to come by the house later that week. As Forest was filling the bottle from the still, a sheriff and deputy moved in. Earl got behind a barrel to hide. Ray ran and was shot in the chest. Forest stood up with the bottle in his hand, and was shot. Mr. Reed claimed that he thought the bottle was a gun. A Glasgow newspaper referred to the incident as a shootout, but no mention was made of anyone at the still having a bottle, much less a gun! Lije went to Brownsville to see if some action could not be taken for the senseless killing, but was unsuccessful. After two or three days, Ray was taken to a hospital in Louisville. Sandy Jochum related a story concerning an article in the Courier Journal which stated that a bullet had penetrated Ray’s lung. One of the “nail keg” sitters at a neighborhood store, said, “Well if I only knew what penetrated meant, I’d know how bad Ray is hurt”.

Lije and Lizzie had always been good providers and managers, but when Lije could no longer farm, do shop and carpentry work, he had to rely on sharecroppers for his income.
His share was small and nothing was being put back into the soil. He gave Eliza the deed to the farm, and she and her husband paid the property taxes as long as her parents lived. When the property was sold, each child received a share and Eliza was compensated for the taxes. Sandy said her mother asked her parents to live with them, but they wanted to remain in their own home.

Late in her life, Elizabeth had some condition, perhaps progressive muscular atrophy or Parkinson's disease, which caused her hands and arms to shake badly. She was quite amused when the doctors told her to stop drinking coffee which she never drank. Sarah Elizabeth, who born September 11, 1858, died May 9, 1936, more than a year before Elijah's death.

When Lije died, he had all his teeth, but one. As a young man, he had a toothache. The only thing the dentist knew to do was to pull the tooth. Sandy described his dental hygiene habits. After each meal, Lije would pick his teeth with a quill pick, and would stand at the kitchen door rinsing and rinsing his mouth and sending streams of water out on the gravel. Almand Carroll said that he visited Lije a short time before his death, and that Lije indicated that he was ready for his life to end. Elijah Carroll died July 16, 1937.
FAMILY OF ELIJAH & MARY ANGELINE HOGAN CARROLL

1. Lewis b. March 28, 1878 m. (1) Sarah Priddy, Sept. 15, 1899 (2) Rose Keith
   A. Elmer b. 1900 m. Mae Stephens?
      (1) Overt Lewis b. ? m. Sandra Schlinker
      (2) Kathleen Vivian b. ? m. Charles Sallee
      (3) James Elliott (Jim) b. ? m. Sini Johns
   C. Sarah b. ? m.


FAMILY OF ELIJAH & SARAH ELIZABETH HOGAN CARROLL

4. Silas b. Feb. 20, 1884 d. April 8, 1913 m. Daisy Belle (Icky) Stinson
   A. Claude b. ? m. Elsie Wood, Mar. 15, 1932
      (2) Haskell
      (3) Eddie
      (4) Claude, Jr.
      (5) Nathel (Harp)
      (6) Terri (Brown)

      Cemetery, Hardin Co. m. Alma Dorothy Guest
      (1) Gertrude b. June 12, 1932 m. (1) Normal Lee Waters, Feb 4, 1947 m.
         (2) Norman Herbert Worsham
            (a) Justin Wayne Waters b. Sept. 7, 1948 m. (1) Peggy Trent Aug. 6, 1986
                (2) Rose Argabright
                    (1) Mary Denise Waters b. Mar. 10, 1987 m. Robert Payton Durbin
                        (a) Cody Payton b. May 27, 1994
                        (b) Joshua Dwayne b. Oct. 15, 1997
                    (b) Julie Michelle Waters b. Dec. 22, 1969
                    (c) Jamie Wayne Waters b. Aug. 23, 1971 m. Debra L. Thompson
                        (1) Tiffany Nichole b. Nov. 25, 1992
   B. Olive b. 1909 m. John Guest
   C. Mona b. ? m. Dewey Clark Oct. 30, 1925
   D. Orville b. ? m. ?
   E. Granville b. 1917 d. Mar. 14, 1991 m. ?
   F. Ruby b. m. ?

   A. Lee b. 1904 d. 1960 Buried Layman Cemetery, Grayson Co.
   C. Sarah Belle b. ? m. Bill Minton
   D. Lloyd b. 1911 d. Aug. 5, 2003 Buried Munfordville Cemetery m. Lillian Newton, Aug. 3, 1928
      (not birth order)
(1) Katherine m. ? Saunders
(2) Zelma m. ? Self
(3) Magaline m. ? Puckett
(4) Geraldine m. ? Puckett
(5) Evelyn m. Michael Miller
   (a) Sandy- deceased
   (b) Melissa
   (c) Cheryl
   (a) Thomas
   (b) Ronnie L. b. 1957 d. Aug. 11, 1999 Auto accident m. Kim ?
      1 Amanda
      2. Ron Lee Harl
      3. Travis Lee
   (c) Peggy Sue
   (d) Linda L. m. ? Devore
   (e) Kathy m. ? Bradley
(7) Odie
(8) Georgie
(9) Overt m. (1) Etta Logsdon
(10) Charles m. Kathleen (Kathy) Vincent
    (a) Cassandra m. Kevin Scott Thompson, Nov. 10, 1990
    (b) Charles Patrick
    (c) Christopher Scott
(11) James m. (2) Sharon Allen, Nov. 24, 1990
(12) Wayne m. Patricia ?
    (a) Desmond Dewayne
    (b) Brian Howard
    (c) Matthew
   m. Thomas Constant Jan. 20, 1932 in Edmonson Co. Lived Warren Co.
   (1) Randall Thomas
   (2) Mearl
   (3) Charlene m. ? Norris
   (4) Nadine m. ? Hughes
   (5) James
   (6) Donald
F. Mary b. 1917 d. Mar. 21, 2002 Buried Union Light Cemetery m. Gilbert
   Hodges Nov. 7, 1936
   (1) Gilbert "Mack"
   (2) Jimmy
   (3) Jean m. ? Wagner
   (4) Janice m. ? Meredith
G. Rosy b. 1922 d. Feb. 3, 1997 Buried Union Light Cemetery m. Ernest
   Duvall
H. Forrest b. ?
   (1) Forrest, Jr. b. m. Bonnie Childers
      (a) Stephen Ray
      (b) Barry Ross
   Co., Ill. m. Richard Brown, Dec. 4, 1907
A. John Carl b. Dec. 10, 1908 d. May 24, 1935 Buried Louisville. m., ?
B. Effie Jane b. Oct. 9, 1910 m. ? Priddy
C. James Arthur b. Sept. 18, 1912 d. Oct. 21, 1980 Buried Grove City Cemetery Christian Co., Ill. m. ?
D. Ernst Clifford b. Oct. 15, 1914 m. ?
E. Charles Hilbert b. July 13, 1916 m. ?
F. Percy Thomas b. Apr. 21, 1918 m. ?
G. Elsie Pearl b. Feb. 4, 1920 m. ? Biler
H. Edna Pearl b. Nov. 13, 1921 m. ? Dawson
I. Robert Elijah b. Sept. 14, 1925 m. ?
J. Ruby Irene b. Sept. 18, 1927 m. ? Bell
K. Mary Rose b. Jan. 11, 1932 m. ? Capua

A. Tilda b. Nov. 16, 1910 m. Tommie Jack Meredith Feb. 12, 1927
B. L. Tommy b. 1911 d. 1911 Buried Union Light
   (1) Wilburn
   (2) Willie
D. Jessie Irene b. Feb. 9, 1917 d. Oct. 6, 1975 m. Earl Trenton Sanders, Oct. 7, 1933. [He was the grandson of Elizabeth Rhodes Thompson]. See John Carroll: Child #4 Dellah
   (1) Billie Gene
   (2) Patricia Lyn m. John Seabolt
F. Georgie Forest b. Mar. 9, 1923 m. Maggie Smith Aug. 22, 1950
   (1) Martha Jane b. Jan. 29, 1951 m. Bobby Roberson
   (2) William Allen b. July 13, 1952 m. Debbie Davis
G. Archie L. b. 1925 d. 1925 Buried Union Light
J. Mildred b. July 29, 1933 m. Ellis Duvall Apr. 22, 1950
   (1) James Gordon b. May 11, 1943 m. Mahala Lynn Johnson
   B. Clether Sanders b. Mar. 12, 1917 d. June 1, 1918
         (a) Byran Lawrence b. July 2, 1969
         (b) Alexis Franchisca b. Apr. 7, 1972
         (a) Adam David b. Aug. 25, 1969
         (b) Suzanne Elizabeth b. Mar. 6, 1974
D. Clova Jo Williams b. Mar. 23, 1922 m. Oris H. Crain, Dec. 28, 1940
E. Cova Williams b. Aug. 25, 1925 m. Norman Crenshaw Apr. 17, 1944
F. Laura Hall (June) Williams b. Aug. 1, 1928 d. Dec. 6, 1963 (auto accident)
   m. Cleve James, Mar. 2, 1946
G. Lama D. Williams b. Sept. 23, 1931 m. Margaret Wilkerson, Oct. 7, 1950
A. Nora Edna b. Jan. 27, 1916 m. Willie Taylor, Apr. 8, 1934 [moved to Bloomington, Ind.]
   (1) Mary Louise b. Feb. 25, 1936 m. Otto Kelley, 1956
      (a) William Standley b. Aug. 29, 1957
      (b) Johny Leon b. Feb. 1, 1961
      (c) James Irvin b. Sept. 4, 1965
   (2) Ruth Marie b. Dec. 24, 1937 m. Robert Leon Harden, Aug. 17, 1956
      (a) Virgil Lee b. June 14, 1957 m. Tina Feltner
      (b) Rose Marie b. June 11, 1958
      (c) Carolyn Sue b. Nov. 23, 1961 m. Robert Houshour
      (d) Goldie Ann b. June 11, 1963
      (a) Tresia Kaye b. June 7, 1962
      (b) Danny Russell b. Oct. 2, 1964
      (b) Larry Ray b. Oct. 12, 1963
      (c) Gary Wayne b. Nov. 30, 1964
      (d) Judy Lyn b. Dec. 16, 1964
   (5) Sara Katherine b. Aug. 25, 1942 m. Richard Houshor, July 11, 1959
      (a) Christopher b. Feb. 13, 1961
      (b) Sandra Lyn b. Oct. 19, 1962
      (a) Dwight Eugene b. Mar. 15, 1965
      (b) Sherry Lyn b. Apr. 10, 1969
      (a) Wayne Russell b. June 13, 1972
      (b) Tammy Marie b. Mar. 23, 1973
      (c) Steven Adam b. Jan. 16, 1977
   (10) Juanita Ann b. Oct. 8, 1951 m. Herschel Sparks, June 12, 1971
      (a) Laura Jane b. Jan. 9, 1972
      (b) Herschel Lee b. Feb. 4, 1977
B. Ova Thomas b. June 19, 1918 m. ?
C. Oral Milby b. Sept. 28, 1920 d. ? Buried Cherry Springs m. ?
   (1) Regina m. ? Stovall
   (2) Gary S.
   (3) Danny
   (4) Paul R.
D. Ora Estell b. Oct. 22, 1922 m. ? Meredith
E. Mabel Beatrice b. Dec. 4, 1924 d. ? 1943 Buried Cherry Springs. m. Fid
Meredith Apr. 13, 1943
(1) Mary J. m. ? Thomas
(2) Paula R. m. ? Rice
(3) Carolyn N. m. ? Stiner
(4) Chandra m. Wright
(5) Rose Anna m. ? Skees
(6) Charles L.
(1) Jimmie L.
(2) Ronnie G.
(3) Marvin R.
(4) Shirley A. m. ? Trulock
(5) Judy F. m. ? Opper
(6) Rita C. m. Watkins
(7) Helen S. m. ? Proffitt
(8) Tracy J. Meredith
H. Adeline Elizabeth b. Feb. 23, 1931 d. ? Cox
I. Annie Hartzell b. Feb. 25, 1932 m. ? Sedlar
J. Edgar Eugene b. May 24, 1934
K. Barbara Janis b. Dec. 24, 1934 m. Lotz

(1) Brenda Sue b. Apr. 4, 1946 m. Winston Paul DeWeese, June 10, 1967
D. Wardie Ellen b. Mar. 6, 1926 m. (1) Willard Sanders, Nov. 3, 1946
(2) Ernest Turley, Oct. 25, 1953
(1) Norman Sanders
(1) Jeffrey H.
(2) Linda Yocum, Aug. 28, 1976
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Obituaries from Park City Daily News
Obituaries from Hart County News
Sandy Sanders Jochum
Clella Sanders Crump
Nora McDowell Taylor
Wanda Brooks Cain
Nova Wilson Carroll
James Ewell Carroll
Barry Downs
James McClellan, called Jim, was born January 11, 1880. He was the second child of Elijah and Mary Angeline Hogan Carroll. When he was approximately one year of age, his mother died. The mother he knew and loved was his Aunt Lizzie who married Ije after the death of her sister.

On July 14, 1899, Jim married sixteen year old Wardie Thomas Dunn. The couple were married at the bride's home by Luke Goodman. The license was witnessed by Jim's brother, Lewis, and by Emma Hogan. Wardie was the daughter of Kitty Ellen Skaggs and Thomas Dunn.

Kitty Ellen was born November 15, 1853. She was the youngest child of Abraham D. Skaggs and Mary Graham. Her siblings were Thomas J., James M., Mary, Laura, Lucretia J., and Kessiah E. The first three children of Kitty Ellen and Thomas Dunn, Lucretia V., Wilbur D., and M. Erma, died in infancy. From their marriage only Wardie and Daniel Dunn survived. Thomas Dunn who was born December 29, 1852, died March 22, 1885. Tom, Kitty Ellen, and their three infants were buried at Mt. Moriah (Presbyterian Church) Cemetery in Grayson County.

Kitty outlived four husbands. Following Tom’s death, she married John Cain, and had a son, John M. After his death, she married a man named Woodhall, and later, Dr. Magific. Kitty Ellen had a hard time financially, but was physically very strong and performed hard labor. She cut timber and made railroad ties as did many men in the community. When Kitty died on January 6, 1940, the weather and the roads were so bad, that son John M. Cain took her body by wagon from Edmonson County to Grayson County so she could be buried by Thomas Dunn. She never concealed the fact that Tom had been the one great love of her life.

Jim and Wardie were dissimilar people in many ways, but their differences appeared to compliment and compensate in special ways. Jim was quiet and soft spoken. Wardie was talkative. He was a small (5' 7", 130 pounds), frail man who did not enjoy good health most of his life. He lost vision in one eye when it was pierced by a thorn as his frightened horse ran under a thorn tree. Jim tended to get discouraged at times, but Wardie was a woman of exceptional strength and endurance, both physically and emotionally. She was a robust woman of 5' 8" who toiled without complaint in the home, in the garden, and in the fields. Perhaps she was exuberant and energetic by nature, or perhaps given the circumstances of a large family and Jim's health, she felt that she had no option to hard work.

For a short period of time following their marriage, Jim and Wardie lived with her mother. They soon moved into a home built by Jim and his father on land owned by Ije and previously owned by Ale. At least a portion of the land on Longfall Creek remained in the Carroll family for over a hundred years. Jim lived in this one house the remainder of his life. Over a period of years the original house underwent numerous renovations. One modification was the enlargement of the kitchen. During this period of construction, the family cooked and ate in the smokehouse. They also stored there a number of household items, including a barrel filled with quilts. After the night meal, the family would often remain in the smokehouse until bedtime. One night, cries from the smokehouse woke the family sleeping in the mainhouse. Daughter Audie had fallen asleep in the barrel of quilts, and no one had missed her! At a much later date, the wood exterior of the house was covered with an asphalt siding material which resembled red brick. The house was never wired for
electricity.

By 1904, Jim and Wardie had saved enough money to buy land from his parents. The deed for this land is reproduced below.

"This deed between Elijah and Sarah E. Carroll his wife of Edmonson County and State of Kentucky of the first part and James M. Carroll of the same county and state of the second part witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby sell grant and convey to the party of the second part his heirs and assigns the following described property. A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Edmonson County and State of Kentucky on the waters of Longfall Creek being a portion of the tract of land allotted to said E. Carroll by will of his father E. A. Carroll aligned and bounded as follows to wit.

Beginning at a stake in a small drain in the north line of the original E.A. Carroll survey to a point agreed on by said E. Carroll and H.M. Carroll thence southward with said agreed line to a white oak in south line of said E. A. Carroll original survey thence eastward with said line to 2 chestnuts corner to J. W. Dickey's corner patented (sic) thence a straight line to a stake in the north line of the original E. A. Carroll survey parallel with the first line thence with said original line westward to the beginning containing about 50 acres more or less. To have and to hold the same with all appurtenances thereon to the second party his heirs and assigns forever with covenant of general warranty. In testimony whereof witness our signatures this 7 day of March 1904." The deed was witnessed by Elijah and Sarah Carroll, and by J. M. Sanders. In 1920, Jim purchased an additional two acres from his Uncle Henry. This land contained a spring used by the family for cooling milk and other produce. The topography of the area along Longfall Creek is comprised of small, fertile creek bottoms, and rather steep hillside covered with large timber.

Because their land holdings were small and only the bottoms were suitable for tillage, the Carrolls and many of their neighbors had to supplement farm income in a variety of ways. Jim continued the family tradition of cutting timber to make railroad ties. In the winter months, he and many in the community would run rafts of logs down Nolin River to Evansville, Indiana. From these trips, Jim often came home with the legs of his pants frozen stiff.

These trips down the river provided instances of hardship, tragedy, and humor. On March 3, 1909, Mitchell Bill Meredith, who was a member of Jim's rafting group, was drowned. After Wardie's death, daughter Marie found a clipping from the Edmonson County paper in her mother's Bible which described the event. "A group of men from Dickey's Mill on the Nolin River were running logs to Evansville when one of their rafts broke up. Some of the men then got into rowboats to patch the raft. A large wave struck one of the boats and took it under. All of the men in the boat got out except Bill Meredith, even though he was an excellent swimmer. He was sucked under the raft and his body was not recovered until five days later. The rest of the crew became so frightened that they abandoned the logs and went home".

One of the more undesirable jobs on a logging crew was serving as cook. Someone in Jim's party agreed to cook with the understanding that the first to complain would have to take the job. One man tempted fate when he observed that the bread was burned on the top and burned on the bottom. After a look from the cook, he quickly added, "but it's just like I like it".

At first with his father, and later alone, Jim ran a blacksmith shop. He would leave his own
work to sharpen tools or to shoe horses for people in the community. As did his father, he made caskets. Often he received no pay for these services. Jim constantly hurt himself as he worked with tools. Perhaps he was not a skilled craftsman, or perhaps he was tired and did not feel like doing all the work he performed. On these occasions, Jim often displayed a short temper. This behavior seemed totally incompatible with the mild, sweet demeanor he usually exhibited. The stories about Jim throwing small tools in frustration abound. Son Willburn would smile, shake his head, and say, "Poor old Dad. He would throw something as far as he could send it, and then have to spend half an hour looking for it." His expletives, on these occasions, were limited to such phrases as dad blame, gall durn, heck, and shucks.

Jim also served as the neighborhood barber. After working all week, the local men would come to get a haircut. Usually, they stayed to dine with the family. Jim and Wardie always asked everyone who came to their home to stay to eat. For a portion of the depression years, Jim worked with the Works Progress Administration building roads and other facilities to benefit the community. During World War II, the family grew industrial hemp which was used in making rope and other products whose usual source of supply had been interrupted by the war. While this hemp likely was not the marijuana plant in such demand today, son James E. joked that none of us knew what it was!

In his striving for economic survival, Jim was not alone. Wardie was a good financial manager, and the children contributed to family income in a variety of ways. Wardie always raised a large garden, and canned and preserved food for the winter. She was a great cook. Farm families of this era were largely self sufficient. They raised the vegetables, meat, and fruit they consumed. Many household items were made either by the family or by neighbors. The beds in the Carroll home had feather mattresses and coverlets. They were stuffed with down, plucked from the geese which roamed the yard and the fields. Quilts, table covers, soap, and dozens of other everyday items were home made. Wardie was a good seamstress who made clothes not only for her children, but for many people in the area. Neighbors would often send their children with clothing material to ask that she make a dress for one family member, a shirt for another and a bonnet for a third. This she did with no patterns, and often without pay. At night when everyone was in bed, she often would sew, knit socks, or mend clothes.

The Carroll sons worked for other farmers, and took a variety of odd jobs to supplement income. They also hunted and trapped and sold fur pelts. Riley had two hunting dogs named Tip and Logan, which were among the finest hunters in the area. The daughters also worked for other people. Daughter Willie recalled an amusing incident while preparing to wash clothes for her grandmother Kitty Ellen. Several family members commented on Kitty's habit of "talking to herself." This talking was not just a movement of the lips or a mumble. It was apparently loud conversational tone. In order to wash for her grandma, Willie had to carry buckets of water from a spring located under a steep hill behind the house. The water was then heated in a large tub over an open fire. While at the spring, Willie heard Kitty Ellen say: "I ought to go down there and help her do that, but that's what I'm paying her for!"

Son Jim gave an interesting account of life and work during his youth in rural Kentucky. As a youngster, one of his chores was to pick up the family's mail which was left in a box at the Joe Carroll place about half a mile from his house. The mail was carried by Henry Hodge who rode a mule from Dog Creek to Dickey's Mill and back up the hill to Hill Grove Church. While waiting for the mail to arrive, Jim would visit with Joe and his sister Rose (children of John E. and Elizabeth Meredith Carroll). Jim gave this description of their home. They
lived on top of the hill in a one room log house with a little room attached to serve as the kitchen. The cracks between the logs were wide enough to allow one to see out and to watch the mailman arrive. Because they had no clock, they kept time by the following means. A nail, which had to be moved several times during the year, was driven in the floor. On a sunny day, they would open the door, and determine time by the shadows cast toward the nail. When the shadow hit the nail, it would be noon. Joe could neither read nor write, but he could count the number of boards in a load of lumber and determine the square footage. Jim described Joe and Rose as very sweet people. Rose always gave him a baked sweet potato to eat on his way home. After the death of Rose, Joe lived alone in the house. When Jim left home, Joe took over the responsibility of getting the mail to Jim and Wardie and of checking on their welfare. On one visit, Joe rose to leave, and suffered an apparent stroke which was fatal.

When Jim was about sixteen years old, Henry Hodge became too ill to carry the mail, and Jim took the job. He gave the following description of the duties of a rural mail carrier. At that time, it cost three cents to mail a letter. Since few people had stamps, they would put three pennies in the box with their letter. Sometimes, people would leave a nickel, which meant that two cents had to be returned. When Jim would arrive at the post office, he had to count the letters and the money to be sure he had the correct amount. He would then put the stamps on the letters. The post office maintained a "kitty" from which carriers could take pennies if their count were short, or place the surplus if they had too much money. Around Christmas, people received a lot of packages they had ordered from catalogs or from other sources. Jim observed that the old mule looked funny coming down the road with all the boxes tied on him.

Many people in the area turned to Wardie in time of illness. She treated the sick with drugs and teas made from herbs. She would measure the proper doses, and wrap each in paper. She also practiced scarification which was common in her era. This process consisted of cutting three small incisions on the back of the neck with a straight razor to draw blood. People would come for her at all hours to deliver babies or to help with those who were ill.

Wardie had a number of illnesses and medical emergencies among her own children. When Wilburn and Riley were small, they made sport of forcing the hogs into the creek to watch them swim. As a result, Wilburn had the end of his little finger bitten through. The two parts remained connected only by the skin on the underside. Wardie treated and wrapped the finger. Though somewhat deformed, the finger somehow healed. When he was an infant, Wardie also cured Wilburn of flux (a bloody dysentery) which killed many babies.

When she was quite small, Nathel stepped on a bee. She must have been very allergic, for she was about to go into convulsions. Even though a doctor was on his way, Wardie lanced the sting with a razor. The doctor said otherwise she likely would have died before he arrived. Despite their efforts, Jim and Wardie lost three of their children. Two of the daughters, M. Vera, and Emma D. were never strong babies, and did not survive long. Second child, Riley Edward, died at age twenty-one of diabetes. The family secured medical help, but at this date, there was no effective treatment for this malady.

Wardie bore twelve children. On the day of each birth, she worked in the garden, in the fields, or in the house as usual. Most of her life, she had unusually good health. The one exception was after the birth of her last child. When James Ewell was nine days old, she was stricken with a form of arthritis. She suffered terrible pain and was unable to walk for a year. With great determination she walked with crutches, and later, she called all the family
to rejoice as she took unassisted steps from one bed to another. She told the family that she had to get well, and asked the prayers of family and friends. In time, she was as strong as before.

Although Jim was not well and had to work, he nevertheless, made time for his family. Daughter Marie said that when the children were too young to go alone, her dad would carry a lantern and take them to community events such as bean hullings, apple cuttings, and shoe tangs. Shoe tang was dancing to music which was sung rather than played instrumentally. No matter how many people came to their house, or how noisy they were, he never complained. Son James remembered occasions when the beds in the house were taken down to create a dance floor. Jim was not the family disciplinarian. He supposedly once gave his two eldest sons three licks each with a weed for wading in the creek during cold weather. Daughter Flossie wrote, "Daddy seldom told us he loved us, but he never had to". Nathel commented that she never had to beg her husband to take her home. "He loved my parents".

Son Jim, who was more than twenty seven years younger than his oldest sibling, recalled fun times of his youth. On weekends, especially on Sunday, a group of young people, many of whom were friends of his sisters Flossie and Willie, would gather at the Carroll home. Among the girl friends were Donna Brooks, Mary Tom Carroll, and Rosie Carroll. Usually the number of boys who showed up was twice the number of girls. They always had enough people to play baseball. Wardie often cooked Sunday dinner for eight to ten young people. Jim observed that once his sisters left home, most of the group stopped coming.

Son Wilburn once took his four or five year old daughter, Faye, to the wooded hillside above his father's house. He said, I'm going to make you something my dad made for me". He took his pocket knife and cut a small bamboo branch. From the branch which was hollow, he fashioned a whistle which he showed her how to play. The moment was somehow special. Tradition had been passed, and a small child realized that her father once must have been a little boy and her grandfather had once been young.

Jim and Wardie were good neighbors. They were generous with whatever material goods they had and with their time. Jim signed bank notes for many people and would loan whatever he had. Wardie would give or loan food and household supplies when she knew they would never be repaid. At Christmas, she shared with those who had less. She had an unshakeable faith in God that somehow her family would get by. The Carroll family attended several churches in the area including Hill Grove, but were members at Union Light Baptist Church.

In an era when few welfare programs existed, people who had no homes or no one to care for them had to rely on the charity of neighbors. People would migrate from one home to another seeking a good meal and a place to sleep. Because there were few restaurants or hotels in rural areas, people traveling through were dependent upon acquaintances or strangers to provide room and board. James Carroll shared his remembrances of some of the people who stayed at their home. One frequent visitor to the Carroll home was Marion McCubbins. He had no relatives, at least none in the area. His visits usually lasted three or four days. He always carried with him a rifle and a pocket watch. One day when he came to the house, he was sick. After a couple of days of caring for him, he died. In the time before funeral homes, people were "laid out" in homes until burial. Mr. McCubbins was "laid out" on a bed, and nickels were placed over his eyes to keep them closed. Jim recalled how as a small boy, he was "torn up" emotionally by the death of the man in his home, and by the
image of the man lying on the bed. His sister, Flossie, also was upset by the ordeal. Jim said that for a number of years, every time the lights were turned out, he could see the old man lying on the bed with the nickels on his eyes. When the old fellow died, his only known possessions were the clothes on his back, the rifle, and the watch which was probably worth a dollar.

Rob Prewitt of Brownsville was another frequent guest of the Carrolls. Mr. Prewitt was mentally unbalanced, but apparently, a danger to no one. However, people often teased him. During one of his visits, Wardie's brother, John M. Cain, who was "trading work" with the family also was staying there. John M. decided to play a prank on Rob. The prank involved an eel which Wilburn had caught from the river years before, and had stuffed. The stuffed eel resembled a snake. The eel was placed in Rob's bed, and the pranksters awaited the anticipated yells and screams. When Mr. Prewitt arose and dressed the next morning without mentioning the "snake" in his bed, the perpetrators knew their joke had backfired. Eventually, Mr. Prewitt lived at the poor house in Brownsville.

Jim said that when he was about six years old, an old peddler, perhaps of German origin, came through the neighborhood every other month or so, driving a horse and buggy which contained his wares. Because his mother would cook dinner for the man and his dad would take care of his horse, the peddler established a pattern of spending the night with them. Each night, he would bring into the house three large packs of goods which no one was allowed to touch. Next morning after breakfast, the peddler would invite everyone to examine his extensive collection of wares. Before leaving, he always gave Jim and Wardie some small gifts. For some reason unknown, the peddler stopped traveling by horse and buggy. He instead carried on his back a pack which must have weighed fifty to a hundred pounds. Eventually, the man stopped coming, and the family assumed that he must have passed away.

As was the case with many rural people of his generation, Jim was illiterate. Wardie taught him to sign his name, and she read the county paper to him each week. After he acquired a battery operated radio, he listened to the news. His memory was good and he could intelligently discuss events. He was politically active in the community.

Jim's hobbies included pitching horse shoes and playing the banjo. Several people commented that "he could make a banjo talk". Granddaughter Betty Seemel recalled that his favorite banjo tune was "The Wabash Cannon Ball". He also loved the hymn, "Farther Along". The song which states that "farther along, we'll know all about it; farther along, we'll understand why", apparently had special meaning to Jim.

In July of 1949, Jim and Wardie celebrated their golden anniversary at their home on Longfall. All nine children, their spouses, all grandchildren and all great grandchildren attended. Other family in attendance included Wardie's brothers, Daniel Dunn and John M. Cain, and Jim's sister's Frances Brown, Eliza Williams, and Ida Cain. Five of the Carroll children, Wilburn, Everett, Angie, Willie, and James Ewell also celebrated golden anniversaries.

James McClellan Carroll died in a Louisville hospital on March 28, 1950, of cancer, at the age of seventy. He is remembered as a quiet, gentle, private, yet a very social and personable man, who was loved and respected by his family and friends.

Following Jim's death, Wardie moved to Louisville to stay with some of her children. Away from the hardship of her earlier life, she loved to wear nice clothes, to shop, and to watch
soap operas. Most summers, daughter Audie or other family members would spend a week or so with her at the home on Longfall.

When Nolin Lake was created, the government purchased the low-lying areas of the Carroll farm. The remaining land was sold privately. The house and all other buildings were torn down. Water apparently has never reached any of this property. It was cheaper for the Corps of Engineers to buy the land than to build new roads to provide access. In a letter written to Wilburn and Nova Carroll in August of 1961, Wardie made the following statements concerning the disposal of possessions accumulated during her life. "The old house is a bout riddled. It looks sad to see things strown a round. I have sold most of the things & will leave what I don't sell..."

Wardie Dunn Carroll, who was born in Daviess County, Kentucky on April 4, 1883, died December 28, 1962, of a heart attack. She was buried beside Jim at Union Light Church Cemetery. She was a woman of exceptional faith, determination, and courage.

Even though educational opportunities were limited, all the children attended Longfall School, and all were literate. All except Riley, who died young, married and reared families. At least for a time, all the children worked in the industries of Louisville. None remained in Edmonson County. While members of this family experienced economic hardship for at least a portion of their lives, their legacy was rich indeed. Throughout their lives, the Carroll sons and daughters, and their respective spouses, have maintained love, generosity, and respect for one another.
FAMILY OF JAMES & WARDIE THOMAS DUNN CARROLL


As a boy, Wilburn worked on his father's farm, and for his grandfather who paid him a quarter a day. Usually he attended school only half a day prior to returning to work. Later he contributed to family income by carrying mail on horseback from Dickey's Mill to Cub Run, and by working in the asphalt deposits at Kyrock. He often complained that when he would open the lunch container prepared by his mother, he would find the piece of chicken "that went through the fence last".

Because economic opportunities were limited at home, he and Mitchell Page went to Kewanee, Illinois to pick corn. When they arrived by train, and saw the ice and snow, they instead took night jobs in a factory. When Wilburn returned to Clarkson by train, he had to walk about thirty miles to his home. His money, which he had put in his shoe for safekeeping, was so worn that he had to get new bills from the bank. In 1921, Wilburn worked as a cook for a lumber crew in Decatur, Alabama. From Decatur, he wrote rather formal, polite letters to one of the Wilson girls of Dog Creek. Of their courtship, Nova said, "We were just always looking at one another". When she died almost sixty-seven years after having received these letters, they were among her possessions.

A few months after his return from Decatur, Wilburn and Nova were married at the home of her parents by William Butram, pastor of Stockholm Baptist Church. Witnesses were Dewey Childress and John M. Cain. To take his bride back to his father's house, Wilburn brought an extra horse with a sidesaddle. Because Nova was not used to riding sidesaddle, the marriage got off on a rather unsteady start. The first year of marriage, they lived with Jim and Wardie.

For a time, Wilburn continued to work at Kyrock. He had to rise at 3:30 a.m. to ride a horse fifteen to twenty miles to Kyrock. Eventually, Nova took a job at a boarding house run by Noah Hodge where many of the workers lived or ate. Her wages were room and board for herself and Wilburn.

Wilburn next rented a farm from Dick Brown. Because by 1925-1926, economic times were difficult, he and Nova decided to seek employment in Louisville. Since they could sell almost nothing, they gave away most of the livestock and other possessions which they had been able to accumulate.

In Louisville, they lived for a time with Nova's sister, Hazel, and her husband, Eddie Thompson. Wilburn got a job for $13.00 a week in the varnish department of a furniture company. Nova took seasonal employment with the American Tobacco Company for $11.00 a week.

Eventually, Wilburn secured a better paying job at Schmutz Manufacturing Company. This employment was terminated when all employees were fired because the majority voted to unionize. He then worked for Reynolds Metal as a machinist. This job he kept for more
than twenty years. This tenure included the years of W.W. II, when he often finished his shift only to be called back to repair broken equipment. Nova also worked with Hershey Canning Company and for Reynold's. During the early 1940s, the couple ran a new and used furniture which Nova managed while Wilburn was at work. For a time, there was a moving business associated with the store.

Tired of life in the city, Wilburn and Nova, along with their daughter, returned to rural Kentucky. They moved to Munfordville and then to a farm near Canmer in Hart County. Without a fixed income, life was hard. Had their daughter not loved that farm as she had previously loved visiting along Longfall Creek, they might have returned to Louisville.

Nova and Wilburn were generous people and good neighbors. They loved for friends and family to visit. Wilburn would visit others, but always wanted to be home before dark.

In 1974, Wilburn and Nova moved to Bowling Green, where in 1980 Wilburn died of pulmonary edema. Wilburn, who was often called Bill, liked to tease those whom he loved and liked. He had a special affinity for children with whom he had enormous patience. His approach to discipline was a reasoned discussion. He had a bit of Irish temper which was mollified by good sense of humor. Often when he and Nova were near anger, a little smile would begin to appear at the corner of his mouth and his eyes would dance with humor. What had seemed annoying, somehow turned out to be funny. The exception to this behavior was when he drank, which for a portion of his life he occasionally did. His drinking was the one divisive element in the relationship with his family. This he knew and came to regret. As he aged he became even more compassionate and willing to reveal his feelings. He shed tears of joy and sorrow with no concern about his masculinity.

Nova, born Jan. 16, 1903, died March 30, 1988 at her home in Bowling Green. She was buried beside her husband of fifty eight years. Of her fine qualities much could be said. Perhaps her roles as worker, wife, and mother can best be characterized as strong, and dependable. Her steady hand held all together.

1. A. Faye b. Mar. 1, 1937

Everett and Ollie were married by Johnny A. Hester at the home of her parents. The witnesses were John M. Cain and Lawrence Hicks. To this union ten children were born.

Before his marriage, Everett worked briefly in Indiana and in Louisville. Most of his life, he farmed. One year during the depression, he raised a fine crop of tobacco which he shipped to Louisville for sale. For the shipping and sales costs to the warehouse, he owed one hundred dollars more than the crop brought. He had to borrow money just to pay these costs. Needless to say, the family had a hard year. Ollie said that she did not even have soap to wash their clothes. With hard work and careful management, the family somehow recovered.

In 1947, Everett, and his oldest son, James, were both bedridden with tuberculosis. At this time, they lived on a large river bend farm in Hart County. Ollie and the other family members had to care for two ill people and do all the farm work. James recovered in about a year and joined the Army where he remained for twenty years. Everett spent some time
in the tuberculosis hospital at Glasgow. While the disease became inactive, he never regained good health. The youngest child, Ruth, developed tuberculosis of the spine. After a period of hospitalization at the Kosair Children’s Hospital in Louisville, she fully recovered.

Most of the sons and daughters lived and worked, at least for a period of time, in Louisville. In addition to James who had a military career, Charles served in the Army, and Winfred in the Marine Corps. Except for James, who lives in Florida, all the children reside in Kentucky. Ollie died June 9, 2001 at her home in Munfordville. She was ninety five.

A. James W. b. Feb. 20, 1928 m. Helen Panagopoulos of Boston, Sept. 28, 1951
   (1) David William b. Aug. 27, 1952 m. ?
      (a) Christopher William b. Nov. 10, 1978
      (b) Jennifer Marie b. Sept. 28, 1982
      (c) Jason Daniel b. Feb. 6, 1984
C. Melba Pauline b. Aug. 16, 1931 m. Richard (Tubby) Tabb, June 18, 1949
D. Charles Edward b. May 29, 1933 m. Imogene Smith, June 11, 1955
   (1) Deborah Jane b. Mar. 15, 1956 m. (1) John Mark Crutcher (2) ?
      (a) Farrah Carroll b. July 11, 1976
      (b) Shane J. b. Aug. 17, 1978
   (2) Phyllis Daine b. Mar. 15, 1958
      (a) Brian Edward b. Jan. 7, 1980
E. Winford Leon b. June 11, 1935 m. Freda Smith, Nov. 28, 1959 (2)
   Mary Kathy Riggs, Mar. 13, 1978
   (1) Gary Leon b. Sept. 7, 1960 m. Melinda Childress
   (2) Cheri Lynn b. June 26, 1962 m. Jason Dennis
      (a) Shannon Lynn b. Apr. 22, 1980
   (5) Hannah Rose b. ?
   (6) Mary Kay b. Nov. 29, 1991
   m. (1) Flora M. Quesenberry, Sept. 14, 1957 d. (car accident) Nov. 18, 1957 (2) Karen Miles July 15, 1961
   (2) Stuart Glenn b. Jan. 12, 1969 m. (1) ? (2) Laura Stanton, Feb. 12, 1994
      (a) Carleigh Glynn b. Sept. 8, 1999
      (a) George b. May 11, 1993
      (b) Jesse David b. Mar. 23, 1997
  (1) Monica Gail b. May 10, 1965 m. Roger ?
  (a) Kelsey Elizabeth b.
  (2) Artie Ann b. Jan. 3, 1969 m. ?
  (a) Brian James b. Jan. 29, 1996
  (b) Sarah Janell b. Oct. 23, 2000

   Feb. 24, 1925 Hollis was a farmer and a retired employee of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was a minister and a singer of gospel music. Hollis died October 3, 1986. Both are buried at Munfordville Municipal Cemetery
A. Riley Edward b. Mar. 4, 1927 m. (1) Doris Sanders, Aug. 2, 1947 (2)
   Margie Dennison Jan 7, 1978
   (1) Pamela Kay b. Nov. 3, 1948 m. (1) Michael Arms (2) Jerry Pickett
      (a) Tina Marie Arms b. Apr. 4, 1966
      (b) David Wayne Arms b. Dec. 17, 1967
   (2) Deborah Lynn b. Oct. 17, 1955 m. (1) Michael VanMeter (2) Anthony Brueederle
      (a) Michael Allen VanMeter b. Jan. 16, 1973
      (b) Jennifer Lynn Brueederle b. Oct. 25, 1979
B. Mary Agnes b. Oct. 31, 1930 d. Aug. 21, 1996 Buried Horse Cave Cemetery m. William Jennings Irvin, Jan. 6, 1947
      (a) Gary Thomas b. Oct. 7, 1973
      (b) William Nicholas b. Jan. 31, 1979
   (2) Beverly b. Oct. 5, 1949 m. Paul Reynolds
      (a) Vicky Michelle b. June 23, 1966
      (a) Cheridan Ann (Jones), adopted b. Nov. 12, 1972
      (b) Tiffany Lynnette b. Apr. 25, 1980
   (2) Shelia Dawn b. July 28, 1960 m. Marc Kundler
   (3) Stewart Scott b. Aug. 19, 1965
   Marie and Guy lived on a farm near Bowling Green for five years before moving to Louisville. Marie was employed for twenty five years by American Air Filter- Famco Branch. Guy worked for the same company for eighteen years. Guy, who was born Aug. 30, 1910, died May 8, 1974. Both buried at Memorial Garden West, Louisville.
      (1) Valeri V. b. Jan. 15, 1956 m. (1) Sam Francisco (2) Tom Clarke
      (2) Shaun Marie b. Feb. 13, 1958 m. Jack McFarlane
      (3) Debra b. Oct. 22, 1960
Nathel worked as a practical nurse at Masonic Infirmary Hospital, and at Sunset Nursing Home before becoming a private duty nurse in people’s homes. During W.W. II, Herb worked at the Joseph W. Greathouse Company-Shipbuilding Division. He retired after twenty years of employment at Southern Star. He built Dover Chapel Church and pastored there five years. Herbert was born May 27, 1914. He died Dec. 6, 1975, and was buried at Memorial Garden West. Nathel was interred beside him.
A. Jerry  b. Jan 17, 1937   m. Marlene Scherer
(1) Steven Allen  b. Apr. 11, 1959
(3) Tamara Kay  b. Nov. 13, 1962
Odie retired from Votator, a division of Chemetron Corporation. He died Feb. 6, 1987. Buried Memorial Gardens, West
(2) Alicia Rae  b. Dec. 8, 1968
Earl was the only member of this family on active duty during W.W. II. Prior to 1943, he had a Civil Service appointment at Fort Knox. On August 5, 1943, he reported for active duty in the U. S. Air Corps at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. He was then sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri for basic training and to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Illinois for cryptography school. Until he was discharged March 4, 1946, as a Sergeant, he was assigned to the 411th P O A S C Headquarters at Oakland, California. He was later employed at Brown Forman Distillers and at Glenmore Distillers.
A. Saundra Lee  b. Aug. 13, 1945   m. Joseph Emmanuel Clark
(2) Todd Emmanuel  b. March 18, 1967
Flossie worked for the American Tobacco Company and later for Armor Elevator. Ernest was employed by Henry Vogts Machine Company, Curtiss Wrights, International Harvest, and P. Lorillard. Ernest, born November 18, 1918, died July 5, 1962. He was buried at Memorial Garden West.
A. David Keith (adopted)  b. Mar. 15, 1953
11. Emma D.  b. & d. July 11, 1924   Buried Union Light
As his brothers and sisters before him, Ewell attended Longfall School. Until 1947, he farmed with his parents. He then moved to Louisville where he was employed by the
American Tobacco Company. In January, 1952, he was drafted into the Army. He took basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. In July, 1952, he was sent to Wurzburg, Germany, where he served until December, 1953. He was discharged in January, 1954.

Upon his return to civilian life, he worked for the American Tobacco Company which transferred him to Reidsville, North Carolina in January of 1970. In Reidsville, Mary worked for Brookside Industries. After retirement, Mary and Jim moved to Dover, Delaware to be near their son who is career Air Force. Mary d. Apr. 15, 2001. Both are buried in Barratt’s Chapel Cemetery (Frederica) Delaware.

(1) Andrew Edward b. Apr. 13, 1985
(2) Adam Richard
In 1887-1888, Sarah A.P. Carroll, wife of E.A. Carroll and mother of Lewis Carroll, filed papers requesting a mother’s pension. The family had to demonstrate that they in part were financially dependent upon the son at the time of his enlistment and that need for assistance continued.

In her sworn statement, March 16, 1888, before the Clerk of Edmonson Co., Sarah Carroll gave her age as 69. She said that she had no letters from the soldier showing anything of importance in support of her claim, but that she had received her son’s monthly pay following his death. As far as she knew, he had never drawn his pay as a soldier.

Sarah also had to provide proof of her marriage, and proof of her son’s birth. The file contains a certified statement from the clerk of Nelson Co. for which she was charged one dollar-fifty cents in state tax and fifty for the clerk’s fee. A family record listed the date of birth of Lewis Carroll as Sept. 25, 1843. {This date conflicts with the date of Nov. 14, 1843 found in the baptismal records of St. Catherine Church}.

On a separate form entitled Declaration for an Original Pension of a Mother, the date of Lewis’ enlistment, and date of capture at Crawfish Springs are stated. There is a statement by Sarah that she had not seen him since his capture, and was informed shortly after the capture that he had died at prison in State of Va. while prisoner of war. (A note in the margin reads: “and the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky- show him to have died 18 March 1864 and to have been buried at Danville, Va.”). She said E.A. Carroll is 73, “and was unable to do manual labor at date of my son’s enlistment on account of rheumatism, which has all the time and at present disables him from labor about 1/2”.

This document was witnessed by W.R. Wilmoth (son of Mahala Carroll and Benjamin Benedict Wilmoth) and by G.W. Hogan(father of Angeline and Sarah Elizabeth Hogan who married Sarah’s son Elijah).

A printed form entitled WAR DEPARTMENT-Adjutant General’s Office, Washington, dated Nov. 16, 1887, lists the same information concerning the enlistment, illness, desertion, capture, etc. of Lewis Carroll as provided by the previously cited Muster Rolls of Co. F, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. In writing by a different person, additional information concerning the fate of Lewis Carroll is revealed. “Prisoner of War Records show him captured at Chicamauga. Ga. Sept. 21, 63, conf’d at Richmond, Va. Sept. 29, 63, sent to Danville, Va. Dec. 12, 63 where he was admitted to Hosp. Dec 20, 63 with ‘Diarr.’ Ret’d to prison Feby 9, 64 (Rep’d conf’d at Andersonville, Ga., date not given). Removed to {looks like} Sub Div No 1, Danville, Va. March 4, 64, where he died Mar 18, 64 of Diarr Chr’. {If the above dates are correct, it would appear that Lewis may have been at Andersonville from approximately Feb. 9, 1864 until March 4, 1864. On-line records of Andersonville Prison include as prisoners two men from Co. F, Fourth Cavalry who also died at Danville Prison. A. P. Arnold captured at Crawfish Springs, died at Danville Prison, Nov. 28,1864. P. McCarthy died March 18, 1864(same day as Lewis). This information would certainly indicate transfers from Andersonville to Danville at some unknown date}. 
Supporting testimony in the pension application of Sarah Carroll was given by William B. Constant (husband of Ale's sister Delilah), and by Isaac W. Gore (husband of Ale's sister Amanda).

In his sworn statement, dated March 16, 1888, William B. Constant listed his residence as near Dickey's Mill, and gave his age as 69. He stated that he had known E.A. Carroll and his wife for the last 48 years. He had known their son, Lewis, from the time he was born and knew at the time of his enlistment at about age 19 that the family was dependent upon him for financial help. The father of the soldier had for some years prior to his son's enlistment been disabled by rheumatism. In the absence of Lewis, the only boys left in the household were about four and six years of age. The soldier's mother had no income and the family had little property of any kind either real or personal. (Ale's will mentioned 300 acres of land).

On February 29, 1888, Isaac Gore stated that he was a citizen of Grayson Springs in Grayson Co. and that he was 57 years old. Isaac said that he had known the family forty years. Except for the past twelve, he had lived within one to three miles of their residence. He had known Lewis since he was a small child, and he had seen Lewis work for his parents and had worked with him in the harvest.

From the time he first knew E.A. Carroll, he had been a victim of rheumatism. At or about the time of the soldier's enlistment, E. A. had suffered an injury to his arm, and was considerably disabled. Isaac stated that the family had little property of value.

Sarah was granted a pension. The amount not stated.

On January 15, 1892, E.A. Carroll, age 74 (should read 76) filed for a father's pension. On that date T.W. Carroll (brother of Ale) age 52, and John E. Carroll (son of Ale) age 53 provided supporting evidence. Both men attested that Sarah A. P. Carroll who was a pensioner had died on December 29, 1891. They were present and saw her while lying dead. Her husband is disabled and was dependent on the pension she was drawing.

The last document in the file is a form from the U.S. Pension Agency in Louisville showing that Elijah A. Carroll who was last paid at $12.00 to May 4, 1895 was dropped from the rolls because of death 20 May 1895.
History of Carroll Cemetery land

In 1858, John Carroll (1793-1862) his wife, Frances Franklin Carroll (1800-1887), and most of their large extended family moved from areas of Nelson and Larue counties to Edmonson. There John and several of his sons acquired land grants and or purchased land mostly described as lying near or on Longfall Creek.

The eldest child, Elijah Alewife Carroll (1815-1895) who married Sarah Ann Wilmoth in Nelson County was apparently the first Carroll owner of the land where the cemetery is located. While there seems to be no deed to confirm the transfer, this portion of Ale’s land devolved to his oldest son, John E. (1838-1900) and his wife, Elizabeth Meredith. In turn his eldest son, George Thomas (b. 1861) acquired the land. George married (1) Nancy Sanders (2) Rachael Phillips. Two of George’s sons, Dewey and Ernest were the last Carroll owners. In 1961, they sold to Harvey and Ada Pierce. The deed reserved the grave yard and access to it.

Marked Carroll graves:

John E. Carroll (son of Elijah Alewife and Sarah Wilmoth Carroll)
Nov. 14, 1838, Apr 5, 1900
perhaps his wife, Elizabeth Meredith also buried there?

Armita (daughter of John E. and Elizabeth)
Nov. 8, 1873, Sept 12, 1874

Catherine (daughter of George Thomas and Nancy Sanders Carroll)
Nov. 17, 1890, May 20, 1892

Mary Angeline Hogan Carroll (wife of Elijah Carroll)
daughter of George Washington Hogan and Louisa Binkley Hogan
1856-1881

Unmarked Carroll graves
Sources family and death certificates

Rosanna (Rose) Carroll (daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Carroll)
Jan. 1867-1942
The large stone may mark her grave

Joe Henry Carroll (son of John E. and Elizabeth Carroll)
March 12, 1882, Feb. 4, 1950
death certificate

Elizabeth Ann Carroll daughter of John E. & Elizabeth Carroll)
Dec. 1863 died?? (May be buried there)
1

THE CARROLLS OF LONGFALL

Addendum Pages 31-35

Mother's Pension File: Father's Pension File in the death of Private Lewis Carroll
Certificate 364,667, National Archives

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