

# KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Old State House, Frankfort, Kentucky

Phone 4-6082

## OFFICERS

Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby.....	President ex officio
George L. Fowler.....	First Vice President
Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson.....	Second Vice President
Cassius M. Clay.....	Third Vice President
Bayless E. Hardin.....	Secretary-Treasurer
G. Glenn Clift.....	Assistant Secretary
Mrs. Horace Davis .....	Indexer

---

## HONORARY MEMBERS

Mrs. Wm. B. Ardery	Mrs. W. T. Fowler	Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson,
Mrs. Ray Brown	Miss Elizabeth Johnson	Mrs. Augustus Thomas
Mrs. W. H. Coffman	Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Sr.	Miss Alice E. Trabue
Mrs. M. C. Darnell	Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow	

---

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Wm. B. Ardery	Henry H. Harned
Lucien Beckner	Mrs. Charles N. Hobson
Stephens L. Blakely	Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson
Cassius M. Clay	Mrs. W. T. Lafferty
George L. Fowler	Mrs. Eleanor Hume Offutt
Mrs. W. F. Sutterlin	

---

## SUBSCRIPTION TO THE REGISTER

Subscription, yearly \$3.00

Current Number, \$2.00 per copy

Back numbers, \$2.00 per copy except those prior to 1922, prices on which will be given on application.

Subscriptions should be accompanied by check or money order. All communications should be addressed to Bayless E. Hardin, Editor.

Membership in the Historical Society includes the subscription to The Register.

If your copy of The Register is not received promptly please advise us. The magazine is issued in January, April, July and October.

BAYLESS E. HARDIN, Editor

---

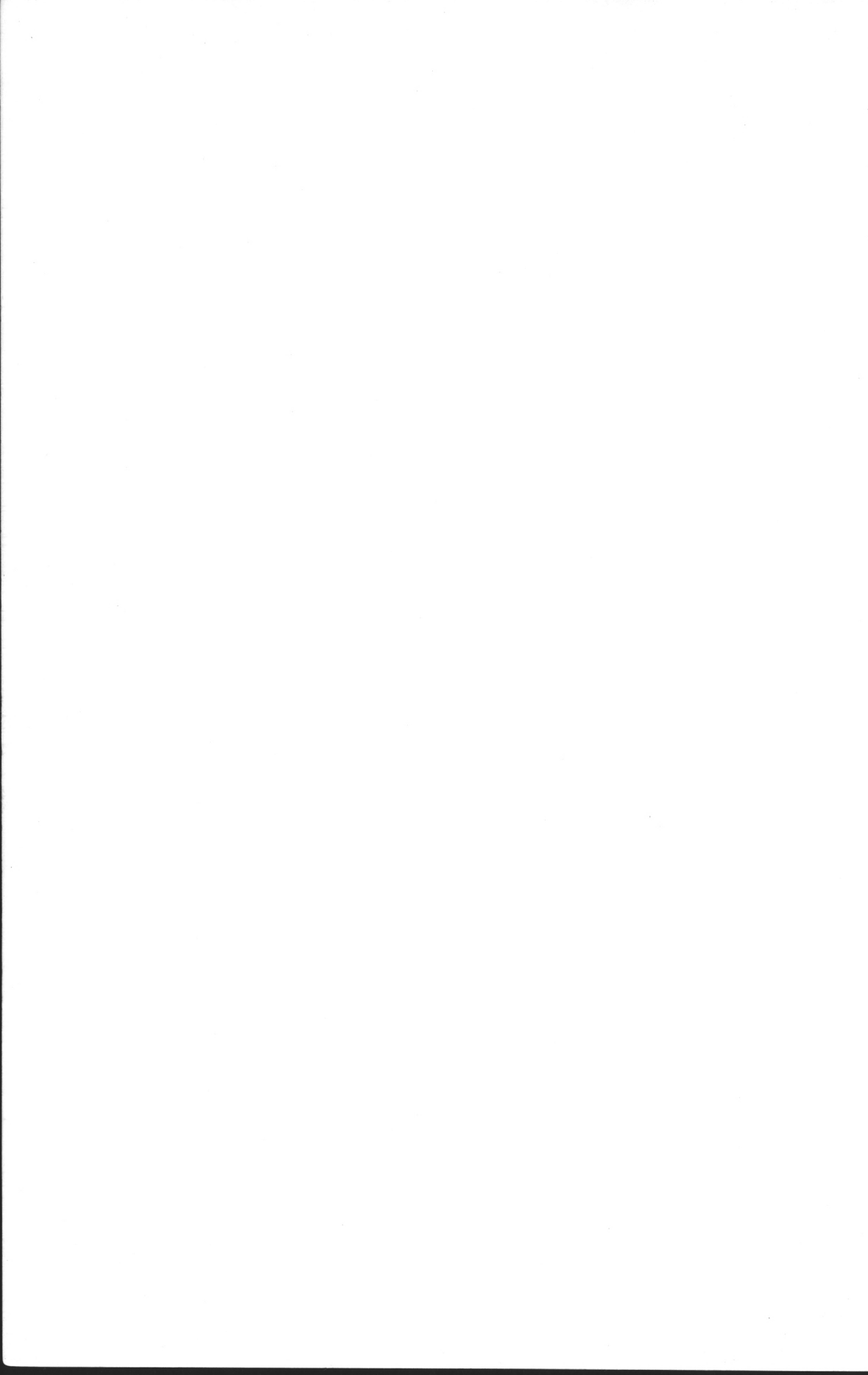
Entered as second class matter September 17, 1919, at the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

DUNNE PRESS  
PRINTERS TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reminiscences of James Bledsoe Tandy .....	101
An Emissary from Cousin Henry	
Cassius M. Clay and Henry Clay in the Election of 1844.....	115
The Doughertys of Kentucky .....	124
The Grass Roots of Kenton County .....	138
State Archives, Hopkins County Deaths .....	150
News and Notes	
Poem, The Banks of Kentucke .....	178
Owen County, Kentucky, Tombstone Inscriptions.....	179
Book Reviews	
American Heritage .....	185
Stoneholt .....	186
Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade.....	186
Matthew Hale Carpenter, Webster of the West.....	187
Trails West and Men Who Made Them.....	187
The Museum	
Simon Kenton's Ride .....	189
Queries .....	190
Contributors .....	191









James Bledsoe Tandy

# THE REGISTER

## OF THE

# Kentucky Historical Society

Copyright 1955 by Kentucky Historical Society

---

**VOL. 53**

**APRIL, 1955**

**NO. 183**

---

### REMINISCENCES OF JAMES BLEDSOE TANDY\*

I, James B. Tandy, have this day undertaken to write a short Biographical sketch of my family so far as my memory will serve me and, what I have retained in mind that I learned from my Father and Mother and the rest of the older relations, thinking that in after years it may be of some interest to some of our decedents to trace our decent. I was born on the Ohio River about one mile below the town of Ghent, [Carroll Co.] Kentucky, the 10th day of April, 1812. Consequently, at this writing, November, 1886, I am past 74 years old. I shall commence the sketch I propose writing on the following pages, which will be done at my leisure if I am spared long enough.

The Tandys came to Kentucky from Fluvannah County, Virginia. My Grandfather, John Tandy, was born December 9th, 1751. My Great Grandfather, William Tandy, settled near Lexington on the Mason County road, coming to the territory from Old Virginia in the year 1784 with his entire family which (besides 40 blacks) [consisted of] 3 sons and 4 daughters. The oldest son was name Akillis, the second John (my Father's Father). The daughters I have not at this time a clear remembrance of there given names, but remember three of them perfectly well. They intermarried with: one a Mr. or Judge Chinn; the second married Huse; the third married Judge Allen; fourth married Moses Bledsoe who become a famous Baptist Preacher in his day. Jessie Bledsoe, son of Moses Bledsoe, [was] Secretary of State of Ky. [1808-1812] Aunt Ellen, Aunt Huse, and Chinn visited at my fathers in my boy days often, tho living some distense away. My recollection does not serve me so well in regard to the sons, but I know, and remember well, Gabriel married a Miss Castleman, by whom he had one son

\*James Bledsoe Tandy, 1812-1895, was the maternal grandfather of the late James Tandy Ellis, of Ghent, Kentucky, Adjutant General of Kentucky, 1915-1919, and the author of a number of books of fiction and poetry. The diary is owned by Mrs. Justine Tandy Campbell, of Ghent, granddaughter of the writer, and was lent to Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, Vice President of the Society, for publication in The Register. It is reproduced here as written, with editing only in some instances where it seemed necessary to make the meaning clear.

name David. He studied Medicin and went to Italy, and graduated there, and settled in Lebanon, Ky. Aunt Allen had a son named Tandy Allen who started south with a flat boat with many Negros on [it] and stuck on Holts Barr. The negros raised and murdered him, and Brackenridge County had to stand the entire expense of the prosecution and price of the slaves executed which bankrupted the County. This has gone into Ky. history. My Grandfather, John Tandy, second son of William Tandy, moved to this State at the time his Father come in 1784 and settled near Lexington. He had 5 children at the time he left Virginia, William, Jane, and my Father John Tandy. My Grandfather married in Fluvannah County, Virginia, a Miss Judith Martion, [Martin] in 1770, the daughter of Henry Martion. His wifes maden name was Judith Guelph, Sister of George the Third King of England (and sister of the duke of Glouster). They also moved to Ky. and settled in Jefferson County near Louisville, having first settled in Fluvannah County, Virginia when they emigrated to the United States before the Revolutionary War. I am not cleare in my mind that my Great Grand Mothers Name was Judith, yeas I am, but of that, should anyone be inquisit enough to desire to kno, they may satisfy themselves by consulting the History of England. My father was born in Virginia, September 21st, 1777, and was 7 years old when his Father moved to Ky. As I have stated, my Grandfather had 5 children when he come, and three others by his said wife after he moved to Ky., Moses Tandy, born in Virginia, Henry born 1778, Died December 25, 1811, age 33, Roger born in 1788 in Fayette County surely. Henry who was thrown from a horse and killed. My Grandfather came to this county in 1802 and settled in what is called Whites Run neighborhood, and Died there about the year 1815 leaving a Second Wife by whom he had 8 children, as near as I recollect. The Children of my Father's Mother, and Heirs of her Mother, Judith Martin, having been notified that there was a large (Henry Tandy died December 25th, 1811, thrown from a horse and killed, he was thirty-three years old) legacy awaiting there identifying themselves in England, met at My Fathers about the year 1821, and made and executed a power of Attorney to Wesley Martin, the youngest son of my Great Grand Mother; and he started to England to collect the said legacy. Nothing was ever heard of him afterward and as there was but little Communication between the Countrys at that time, the Heirs concluded that he had drawn the Money and Settled there, and the matter passes quietly from there minds. But, since then, about the year 1850, I met with a Claim Agent, who was engaged largely in collecting such Claims for Citizens of this Country, [who] told me that he had seen the bequest on the Books of the Lord of the Manor often and that no application had ever been mad for it; so I am constrained to believe that Wesley Martin was lost on the Ocean, and that he and the Papers of Identity all wer sunk in Oblivion.

The genealogy of My Grand Fathers Children I will give here before trasing

my Fathers, which would naturally come in Second. The oldest son, William, married a Miss Nancy Parlou; they settled in Whites Run, and lived and died there. They had seven sons, John, William, Paschal, David, Henry, Jephtha and Sprat, and two daughters Jennie and Elizabeth. Moses married a Miss Farley by whom he had 3 children, Permelia, Daniel, and Nancy. His wife dieing, he afterwards married a Mrs. Catharin Duncan she was formerly a Miss C. Pryor, by whom he had 2 sons, Granville, and Milton. Jennie married Reubin Scantlin, a Methodist Preacher, by whom she had 2 sons, Moses and Reubin and 2 daughters, Elizabeth and Polly. They kept the Methodist Church at ther house during her widowed life, which was a long while.

Roger married a Miss Sally Wayland, whose farm joined his Fathers, and opened himself a farm in the same Neighborhood. By this same Marriage he had six children, 3 boys and 3 girls: Scott, Russel, and Samuel, Katharine, Nancy and Marthy. His said wife dieing, he contracted a Marriage again with his first wife's sister, Catharine Wayland, by whome he had 5 children, Boon, Wayland, Robert, and Mary, and Senit.

I now come to My Father, John Tandy's genealogy, which I feel I can give with precision. My Father, John Tandy, and Mother, Sally Bledsoe, wer married at the fork of Elcorn, [Elkhorn] Creeks in Franklin County, Ky., the fourth day of June, 1801, he being 22 years, eight mo. and 13 days old, and she 15 years and 4 days old. They moved to what is now Carroll County; they lived together 48 years; had, and raised, 13 children, 5 boys and eight daughters. My Father died November 1st, 1848, being seventy years, one month and ten days old.

My Mother, Sally Bledsoe, came to this Country when but a little Girl when the Indians infested this State. Her parents settled in Franklin County. She was born in Culpeper County, Virginia. Her Mothers Maiden Name was Judith Ward. She and my Grandfather, James Bledsoe, was raised in the same County. My Grandfather died before my remembrance leaving but one child, my Mother. My Grandmother married a second husband, William Forsee, who had a large Family of Children and many Blacks. My Grandmother had no children by this second marriage. She lived at the forks of Elkhorn, Franklin County, until her last husband died. After that I moved her down to my Fathers where she lived until she died (My Grandmother Judith Bledsoe, nie Ward, and afterwards Forsee, was born March 20th, 1764) which ocured August the 4th, 1847, being 83 years, 4 months and 14 days old. She was stricken with paulsey many years before her death while on a visit to my mothers and, after some time, recovered sufficient to return home, but never fully recovered from the effect. My Mother was one of the most thorour business women I ever saw.

My Great Grandfather Bledsoe settled in Mason County, Ky.; they wer from

Virginia, but the Bledsoes wer originally from Holland. He had a numerous family.

I knew many of my Mothers uncles who settled in this County. William settled back of Warsaw; Joseph settled above Ghent; Abraham settled also above Ghent, the places now owned by Froman; Isaac below Ghent, the place now owned by Walton Craig; Jacob settled the place now owned by Scott Tandy, and James, whom I never knew.

My Grandfather settled, as heretofore stated, on North Elkhorn. John, the oldest uncle, remained in Mason County. My Grandfather Bledsoe left to My Mother by Will, 1,000 acres of Land in Mason County, and, as land at that time was not considered worth looking after, it was settled by Squatters and through the lapse of years they held it by possession. My eldest Brother, after he became grown up, went there to look after it; but there possession had run 30 years, and the impression was that My Mothers' title was effectually bared. The land, when My Brother went to see it, was worth \$30.00 per acre. It would now, perhaps, bring \$100.000.

The Tandy Family was originally from Ireland. Knapert Tand[y?] came to this country long years before the Revolutionary War from which we all sprang, he being the parent stock, and of historic fame and settl[ed] in Va.

I now return to My Father's family. I have already told you that there was thirteen of us. Willis, the first, born April 23, 1803. He was married on the 26th day of August, 1826, to Miss Elizabeth Blanton, whose mother owned and lived on the farm now owned by D. P. Craig. He died there the 25th day of August, 1827, in his 25th year of his life, leaving one child, James W. Tandy, who is now living. His widow never married again. His son has a numerous Family and, as I do not propose to follow the branches further in ther descent, I return to the next. The second child, Lucinda, was born the 29th day of May, 1805; and was married the 30th day of August, 1821 to Hardin Davis. They raised a numerous family. She departed this life about the year 1884 full of years and good works.

The 3rd child, Eliza Ann, was born August 28th, 1807; and was married December the 15th, 1824, to A. R. Forsee, by whom she has 6 children, John William, Mary, James Nichlaus, Emily, Granville and Sallie. She departed this life 6th of July, 1870. She was full of Good Works, having taken Several Orphan Boys and raised them to be usefull Citizens. She died suddenly in Ghent, Ky. of apoplexy, haveing come to town trading, and was stricken as soon as she got off her horse, and expired that eavening at the house of James Sarlls died August 12th, 1888. [?]

The 4th, Judith, was born February the 10th, 1810; and was married to William P. Dean, the 14th February, 1839. They had six children, five of whome



is now living. My sister is still living at this writing, her husband having died some 4 or 5 years ago. They settled on Eagle Creek, this County.

J. B. Tandy, the 5th child, will reserve for the Conclusion of this Biography.

Sary Jane, the 6th child, was born February 8th, 1814; and was married to William Vinson the 4th day of October, 1830. They had 5 Children, Elijah, Sally, Georg, John, and William. They settled first on a Farm given him near the Kentucky River on what is called the Muddy fork of White's Runn. They Sold that and there slaves, and mooved out on the State road 9 miles back of Madison, Indiana, where they lived until there children wer pretty well raised. They then sold out and mooved near Carrollton, Missouri where my Sister Died. After her death Vinson contracted a secon Mariag by whom he had Several Children, tho I never met with any of them. Georg and William are still living near Carrollton, Mo. John mooved to Oragon shortly after the close of the rebellion, he having been a union soldier during the war, and was with Sherman on his March through the South, and was disbanded at Richmond, Virginia. His brother George was in the same service to the close.

Emily, the 7th child, was Born on the 14th day of October, 1816, and was married on the 6th of October, 1836 to Joseph Craig, by whom She had two Children, Edward and Lewis. The oldest now lives in Carrollton, Ky., and Lewis in Maryville, Missouri. There mother died September the 5th, 1846. They wer left orphants. There father Married a Second time, a Mrs. Southers, by whome he had a numerous family. Not having the date of My Sister Emily's death at hand, I here leave this Space in Case I come across it, but memory is that it occured about 1846. (She died September 5th, 1846.)

Drusilla, the 8th child, was born the 25th of June, 1819. She was married to Granvill Tandy, her Cousin, Son of Moses Tandy, the 12th day of October, 1837. They had five children that I now remember. The oldest, Emer, married Martin Smith. She has been dead several years. Catharine married Jas. Diuguid, James and Sally Mote. These three are still living, one dieing before she was grown.

Lutitia, the 9th child, was born the 1st day of November, 1821; was married to Lewis Craig (who was born July 26th, 1819) September the 17th, 1840. They had eight children, seven of whome are now living, Sally, John S., Lutitia, Perlinia, Dr. James T., Lewis, and William. They are all residing in Missouri. Ther Father died in the State of Arkansas, January 25th, 1867, leaving My Sister without any Means to return back to Mo. to there Farm. Her Brothers, learning of her destitution, sent her \$500.00 by brother William who met her at St. Louis, and accompanied them to her farm, and saw them comfortable domiciled. One year thereafter she notified her brother there was a mortgagge upon her said Farm of 400 acres that had ben executed by her said husband, and that the entire premitice

had been Sold to satisfy it, amounting to \$3851.80, which took her said brothers with Surprize. Nevertheless they raised Said amount, the writer furnishing \$2000.00 and the other 3 living Brothers the remainder. And the writer of this went out to Missouri and redeemed the said farm and quieted the title.

Sometime thereafter our Sister Married again, a Mr. Richard Popplewill. Some [time] thereafter She and her Children proposed for us to take 240 acres of Said farm and deed the remainder, 160 acres, to her and her Children (she having no children by her last Marriag), which we did in order to secure her a permanent Home. We never having recieved anything in the way of Interest or rents, we then left our part in there hands to Manage the product there off, which a little over paid the taxes. We have since sold our part, after holding for 16 or 17 years, for about \$4180. Nearly half is still unpaid. We feel we don a good deed not looking to our own agrandisement. Our said brother-in-law, like many in life, involved himself going to Arkansas to Make a Fortune raising Cotton after the War, lost his life with Typhoid fever and bankrupted his family, his Children, all being Small, Neading his protection more than at any time. Ambitious to be rich pearses many throug with Sorrow, a lesson but few learn untill it is too late. Our sister Lutitia (since writing this) departed this life April 3rd, 1887.

Edward J., the 10th child, was born the 3rd day of January, 1824. He was married to Mrs. Martha Forsee (widdow of John Forsee Dec. She was Daughter of Roger M. Tandy, consequently his cousin) September the 27th, 1859. They had two children, Charles and Scott. His said wife died last August, three years ago, and he has contracted a Secon Marriage with a Miss Annie Klasettler, by whome he has one son name John, his first wife dieing suddenly with apoplexy.

Nancy C., the 11th child, was born the 8th of February, 1826, and was married to Scott Tandy, oldest Child of R. M. Tandy, her Cousin; they having 5 living Children, Willis, Sally, Nancy, Junius C., and Catharine. None Married except Willis who is now located at Lynvill, Tennasee, professor of a colledge. His wife was a Miss Lew Hawkins.

John Q. A., the 12th child, was born the 28th, October, 1828; and was in business with the writer in Ghent, engaged in the mercantile business at the time he was Married. He Married a Miss Emer Mcluer. Some time after he sold out and returned to his farm, and remained there untill some time after the War of the Rebellion. He returned back to Ghent and entered into the same buisness with Bro. William, and is still engaged in that buisness, making it a Complete Success. They have three living Children, Mary T., Magga, and Jessie Emer. None of them are Married. They had one son they called Edward; it died befor it was a year old.



William H. Tandy, the 13th and last child, was born July the 25th, 1831. I took him in to my Store at the age of fourteen years. He was a bright boy and learned the buisness very rapidly, and become a Successful Merchant. He was in partnership with the writer after the withdrawal of J. Q. Tandy, and remained So untill I sold out my interest in the Store about the year 1853 to Scott Tandy, they continueing in buisness until 1860. On the breaking out of the war they Closed there buisness, and he returned to his farm. Some time after the Close of Hostilities between the States, on an invitation from the writer, he come back to Ghent and again entered into buisness in partnership with me, [under] the firm name J.B. and W.H. Tandy, which was conducted verry Successfully for several years. My brother J. Q. Tandy, desireing again to engage in buisness, William and L desolver partnership, and he and J.Q. formed a copartnership under the firm name of J.Q. and W.H. Tandy which continued up to his death. He was Married the day of to a Mrs. Magga B. Teats, widdow of John P. Teats Dec., and departed this life on the at Cincinnati while he and his wife wer there buying goods; dieing verry Suddenly, falling dead without a moments warning while buying goods; was brought home and burried in Odd Fellows Cemetery with the honors of the Order.

I now return to my personal history. As I have already told you, I was the 5 in decent of My Father's family, was born the 10th of April, 1812. I was here when this section was regarded as the frontear, and when My Father mooved from the River to Whites Runn Section it was a Wilderness of timber. I was 5, going on 6; he moved in the fall. I well remember seeing deer and turkeys runn across the trace as we wer going along. There was no rode at that time, wer following the old Indian trace across and along the ridge from the now Wise place to where we stoped. My Father, before mooving, had put up a round log cabin with a partition in one end for meat and other supplies, one room for all, whites and black. The next day after we arrived, they cut down trees and built a negro cabin close by in which the cooking was done that winter. My Father then went to felling white ash trees, and put up the house that now remains on the place. This was in the winter 1817 and 18. It was one and one half stories high, with three rooms below, and three above. After it was raised he hired a black man, uncle Hut, that belonged to my Grand Father's estate, to hew it down inside and outside. He done it of nights by the lights made from the scoring chips, and completed it [in a] much shorter time than one would think.

I well remember that it took two hold days to raise the House. The People came from fare and near, some to cut the logs, and the teams hauled those that wer too fare to pack. After it was ready for the roof it was covered with Board Ridge polls and wait polls.. The floors wer laid in part of it loos, so that it

could be occupied, the cracks chinked and daubed. During all this time clearing was going on to provid land to make our bread.

The next summer he employed two young Carpenters from where New Liberty now stands. One of them was named Tune, the Father of the late Dr. Tune, who done all the Carpenter work on the first Story. It remained that way untill the next Season when he had shingles made, and Hired Old John Husten, a sorter of Carpenter, who put up rafters, and shingled the house, and laid all of the upper floors, runn up Stars and etc.

We wer, all who wer old enough, going to School. My Father made that a special point; we wer either at work hunting, or going to school. He would alwas have the Teacher to Board with him, and all he ever charged was the tuition of his Children, deeming it of great benefit to have the Teacher with us. I well remember that our advantages over other patrons of the School wer regarded as superiour to theres, and our family usially stood head in there classes in there Studdes. At least it give to My Self a great degree of Self Confidence and Self Sufficiency.

I well remember the first time I ever saw dates written. My Teacher, Wm. B. Forsee, wrote 1821 on My Copy Book. I thought it was wonderful without understanding what it indicated; nor did I comprehend its meaning for several years thereafter, being then nine years old. But our Father kept us at School during the winter months at lest. As the dripping of water gradually makes impression on rock, so my Mind gradually expanded, and I received a Smattering Knowledge of the branches of an English education. In Arithmetic we, or I, myself, was taught and drilled in the English system, Pound, Shilling and Pence, old Arithmetic. But in after years I procured an Arithmetic of federal system, Professor Walshes, the first that made its appearance in the U.S., which I geathered much usefull and Practical information which, in after life, I persued Mathematics with as a science with much interest.

I worked on the Farm through the Sumer, fall and Spring months clearing land, splitting rails, and plowing, going to School during the Winter months, untill the fall after I was seventeen years old. My father then Permitted me to accept a position in a Dry Goods Store in Ghent with Samuel Sanders and Jonathan Ramey who had Commenced buisness then. I regarded this Change wonderfull for Me, and tho I found, to My Surprise My great ineficiency, I said nothing, but set myself dillagently to work, learning many things I did not know and correcting many that I had learned amiss, and realized then and now that year in ther store was worth more to me than all the years I had gone to school. It would be a great mistake at this time for Parents to send there Children to Such Schools when there is institutions where the foundation can be properly laid to build upon, but

that was the best to be done in Our Pionier days. I have seen the necessity and have practised in the educating of those left to my care, of laying the foundation and bases correct, and the super structure will stand sure, and there will be progression, no going back to dig up the foundation to be laid by a Master workman.

After this I took a position in Fisher's store one winter, as a salesman which improved my ability to attend to business very much; and in the interim between this time and my becoming of age, I staid in his Store while he went to New York and Philadelphia to buy Goods which useally [took] six weeks; much of the trip was then made by Steamboat, Canal, and Stage.

When I arrived at the age of twenty-one years I felt completely at a loss to know what to do with myself and under this dilemma I called to mind what I had heard old men say "if a man had nothing to do let him marry a wife." So my mind was fixed on not being idle and as it was considered in those days a great disgrace for a young man to marry and have no place or home to take a wife too, I set to work to build me a house on a piece of Land My Father had given and deeded to me. Tho used to handling an axe, but for the past three years not useing one much, my hands wer all blistered and in a strutt. But, nothing daunted, I stuck to the work through the Spring and Summer untill I had my house completed. The hardest work that I ever remember of doing was whip-sawing, cutting out the joist. I hired William Spicir, an experienced Sawyer, and I, who had never sawed any in that line, cut out over 400 feet of Joist in one day.

When all was ready I went for my bird. I and Susanna A. Vinson wer married December the 11th, 1834. She was raised on the Kentucky River, her parents wer named Eli and Cumfort Vinson, they wer originally from Maryland. My said wife give birth to a daughter on the 22nd day, August, 1836, and departed this life fifteen days thereafter. I succeeded in getting a home for my infant child with my sister Eliza Ann Forsee who give birth to a daughter on the same day. I called my daughter Drusilla T. My Sister kep her one year, and after that her Grand Mother Took her and kep her untill she was large enough to go to School.

During the interval from the time I lost My Wife untill my said daughter was five years old I spent rather as a wanderer. The year 1837 I spent in Carrollton selling goods for a Mr. Philip Senour. He borded me and give me \$25.00 per month. From there I returned to My Fathers, assisted them on the Farm during the Spring and Summer, and the fall and winter went South with produce on flat boats. I made two trips to Natcheze and while there in the winter of 1838, loaded a part of my Cargo on a Steam Boat and went up the Red River as fare as Natchatosches. Not likeing the prospects of trade there, I dropped back to Alexandre. The night after I arrived there I was taken very sick, and had quite a

long spell, and was removed from my boarding place to a hotell where I was well cared for. The Land Lord was an Irishman; his wife took as good Care of me as it was possible for any one to do. When I recovered sufficiently to get out I opened out my produc[e] for sale (which was stored in a warehouse) and the Citizens partly I took it seamed to Vie with each other which would exceed each other in giv[ing] me the biggest price for what I had so that I done well.

I then took the Boat for Natcheze and when I arrived there my partner, Scott Tandy, did not recognize me untill I spoke to him, I was so emaciated. We finished closeing out our load and was ready to start for home having as we Suposed made some money. Much of the money in Circulation was what we now call Wild Cat money. I well remember a little circumstance that ocured soon after we landed at Natcheze which serves to show how demoralized the banking institutions wer in the Southern Country at that time. A French man came to me with a ten dollar bill of the Cotten Press Co., an institution of the City of Natcheze, and pointed out to me the Vignet on the bill, a Cotten plant, and said, "You see that Cotten plant?" I said, "yes." He said, "He no picked!" I said, "yes." He said, "By gar, you no pick him either!"—Which served as a warning to me, tho at par then, before we left it was down to ten cents to the dollar. But we had taken considerable money of the real est Bank of Arkansas wihch we discounted before we left which afterwards come down to nothing. But we held and brought home \$200.00 of the Union Bank of Tennessee which had runn down to eighty cents to the dollar. Everybody, Bankers, and those we had confidence in, advised us to hold it, that it was bound to be good—which we did. And the next Season, when we went back, we wer glad to get it off at eight cents to the dollar. But, full of energy and ambition, we made up a load of pork, apples, potatoes, etc. and fifty barrels of Whiskey. And when we reached Memphis we learned that pork was flat on the lower Missipia and at New Orleans not selling for more than what we paid at home for it. We determined to leave the Missipia River below Helena and go into the Yazoo pass, and traverse that Country. This was in the fall of 1839, the year after General Jackson had issued his famous Order moving the Talehasee, Yellow, Bushey, Yazoo, and Pearl River Indians North of the Missippia River. A great many of the straglers of the different tribes remained in the country with whome we had a good trade.

We reached Yazoo Citty early in the winter, remained and traded there untill Spring, selling out our entire load at remunerative prices except the whiskey, which did not bring us but 25 cents per gallon by the barrell, the price we had paid for it the Spring before loosing freight, Schrinkage, leadadge, etc., which I regarded then, and ever since, as one of the very best investments I ever made for I never delt in it again and have adopted the Motto, Tutch not, hande not, the accursed thing which has made Countless Thousand Morne.

We, from Yazoo City, took our emty Boat and drifted down to Vixburg where we sold it and returned home, my Partner and I having about \$1,000. a pease. We, in the Spring of 1841, engaged in the Goods buisness in the town of Ghent, Ky.; he investing \$800. in the buisness and I borrowing \$600. I investing \$1,600, making a capitol of \$2,500. We continued the buisness for eighteen months or a little over under the firm name of J. B. and S. Tandy, he being entitled to one third of the profits, and I two thirds, according to the capitol put in. At the end of said time, during the fall of 1842, we found our buisness very much hampered and involved in debt having sold principally on a Credit of twelve months and in order to pay our debts, we were under the necessity, during the winter of 1843, of closing our store and Boxing up our Goods, and turning our debts into produce, and going South on flat Boats to make the money to meet our debts, which our Creditors willingly conceded too. Early in the fall we loaded one boat with apples, potatoes, oats, and dried fruits; paying for apples 37½ cents per barrel delivered to our Boat, 10 cts. per bushel for potatoes, and 12 cents for oats. We started this boat South with my partner, it costing us \$300.00 at the landing, all paid for with the accounts and notes. I then went to work and secured another Boat and loaded it with pork, apples, potatoes and flour, costing \$1,800, the pork costing us \$2.00 per hundred, and started out and fell in with my partner at Rodney Mississippi where I had directed him to wait for me, he having been to New Orleans and come up that fare to wait my coming, he having realized net \$300.00 for the load—just what it cost at home. We went from there to Natcheze and remained during the winter selling all the pork we could at \$2.50 per hundred, hams, after smoaking at 5 cents, and lard at 5 cts. per pound. With the remainder of our load we started on the Coast the 1st of April and Coasted all the way to New Orleans, having filled up our Boat with Flour before starting at \$3.00 per barrel which as luck would have it advanced shortly after our purchase \$1.00 per barrel.

We were one month on the Coast tradeing for Shugar and Molasses, paying for Molasses 10 cents per gallon we furnishing our own barrel which we provided before starting from Natcheze. When we landed at New Orleans we closed out what pork we had at \$2.25 per hundred and our potatoes at fifty cents per barrel, sold our Boat and shiped for home, shiping our Shugar and Molasses home (having about \$1,000. worth), clearing about \$400. on this load. On reaching home our first act was, after hauling up our groceries which consisted of sugar, molasses and Coffee bought at New Orleans at 6%, we went to Cincinnati and paid off every debt that we owed. They, our creditors, complimented us and said, Well done, now we want to sell you all the goods you want on such terms as you may desire. We said no, we had graduated, that we felt under many obligations to them for there kind forbearance, but would never buy another piece of Goods or article on a credit to sell. And as for the futur, our minds wer made up and



wherever we could buy for cash on the best terms we intended to buy—not confining ourselves to any special house.

On our return home my partner was inclined to go out of the business and I bought him out in the fall, giving him \$1,200. for his interest, and continued the business continuing until the fall of 1845 when I invoiced and sold out to John C. Lindsay. My brother William having been taken into the store at the age of 14, I transferred him over with my store to J. C. Lindsay. I bought me a boat and loaded it with bulk pork, apples, etc., paying \$3.50 per hundred, and went South. Was gone about four months on which I cleared \$1,000. which set me on my feet and then I felt I could stand alone fully. I remained out of business until the fall of 1846 when I again formed a partnership with J. A. Gex which continued about one year. We cleared about \$2,500. that year on Goods and trading South. My said partner, having a chance to buy the Leroy Yager Farm the same he now resides upon for \$30 per acre, sold his interest in the Store to Walton Craig, making our firm Tandy and Craig. We continued the business for 3 years, he paying me, or the firm, \$300. per annum to attend to the business. I made one trip South with a produce boat during our copartnership. At the end of our partnership we divided our stock, I taking my Brother, W. H. Tandy, in with me. After running the business a short time, sold out to him and Scott Tandy determining never again to engage in the Mercantile business unless I married a second time, which seemed hardly probable at that time.

I was engaged in trading in mules and other stock up to the Spring of 1855 when I from association and much attention on both sides become greatly enamored with Miss Harriet A. Schenck of Vevay, Ind., she being 18 years my Junior. It was mutual attachment and devotion that brought us together. We were married on the 6th day of June, 1855 by the Rev. Stewart, Minister of the Baptist Church. We come Home on the next day and, after the usual dinners and Congratulations of friends, having a respect given us at my Mothers, we assumed housekeeping in a much more congenial form than I had conducted it previously; making me feel that the 18 years I had lived a widower and had kept house and Boarded, etc., had been spent to but little purpose and, it seemed to me, had been thrown away. We lived happily together and felt that we were in a little world of our own. In the latter part of August of the following fall we went to Niagara and New York on a bridal tour, reaching N. York about the 1st of September. We spent some time there and, as I now began to realize that it was important that I should now have some settled business, while there I purchased a Stock of Goods and, When we returned to Ghent, I opened out my stock of goods in one of the rooms of the Odd Fellows building, continuing the business from that on until 1884. Of this union there was born unto us three Children. Carroll S. Tandy was born May 30th, 1856, John J. Tandy, June 13th, 1858, and

Justine A. Tandy, the 23rd March, 1860. My buisness prospering, I took into partnership my brother J. Q. Tandy, and we succeeded beyond our expectations which we continued verry pleasantly together untill he married on the 15th of March, 1860. My Brother W. H. Tandy and Scott Tandy being in buisness in Ghent at the same time I having sold out to them some years previous, My Brother being desireous to return to his farm, and the buisness outlook being rather gloomy, I bought his Interest in the Goods. Having built the New Store House on the Oposit side of the Aley the fall before, we had them moved into it. I continued the buisness right along alone throug[h] all the national troubles while all the other Merchants closed up there affairs and went out of buisness. While altho I settled down a Stanch Union Man and realized in my heart without a Stanch Government we could have nothing. And tho one might accumulate property without a Government that was competant to protect him, his transmissions to his posterity would amount to but little.

\* \* \* \*

After the lapse of many years, this 28th day of February, 1891, I take up my Pen to continue a Pen picture of the vicitude that one passes through if he lives long in this life.

In August 4th, 1864, my wife, Harriet A. Tandy, departed life leaving me broken hearted, sad, disconsolate and loan—yet not aloan with three healpless Children to care for which were doubly endeared to me by there motherless condition, which I endeavored with all my energy, determined to fill the place of Father and Mother in there little hearts. But who can fill the place of a Mother? Now I am fully assured but feel assured a devoted Father, in a great measure, may heal and, by little kindnesses, asuage there little hearts as well as it is posible for a man to do in this life—but who can supply the aching void that is felt by one who has once known a Mother in this life? But my Children aloan know how neare I have come to supply in the place of Mother and Father and, if entitle[d] to any credit, will fully award it.

Feeling my insufficiency to raise them without the refining influence of one to stand in the place of Mother to them, to assist me in bringing them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord, I contracted a third marriage, after waiting four years, with Mrs. Caroline Teats, which marriage took place February 11th, 1869, a sister of there Grandfathers and, to my mind, come as neare filling the place of Mother to them as it was possible for any mortal to do, they being the judges thereof.

My said Children growing up and becoming of age to go from home to school, I sent Carroll to the State University of Indiana to study Law. At the commencement, or neare the close of the second year, returning home for Christmas vacation on a visit, his brother John was taken sick on the night he arrived

and after suffering three days died. My son, John J. Tandy, departed this life December 21st, 1871, leaving me heart broken, dispondent, from which I have never recovered; but, feeling my mission in this world was not with the dead but with the living, I there for, have endeavored to fill that mission as well as I could mechanically tho I confess without heart in it.

I then divided my Property between my three children, Drucilla, Carroll, and Justine Stating to my friends and relations that I wanted to see what they would do with it, giving each over \$15,000. a piece. My daughter Drucilla died the 16th of June, 1884, leaving three boys and a husband incompetant, and children raised to do nothing; he dieing February 14th, 1891. I have lived to see what has become of the part given to my daughter Drusilla T. Ellis or in other words to see it or the greater part thereof to melt away as a May snow. My son Carroll is a good Financier and up to this time has managed his part well. Justine married a Mr. Charles C. Cook of Canton, Ohio, October 19th, 1882, having three children. The oldest was (George Tandy Cook) was seven years 19th January, 1891. Justine S. Cook was born January 9 . . . . Merriam L. Cook was born . . . .

\* \* \* \*

April the 10th, 1893, I spent this day, my anniversary 81st, with my son Carroll S. Tandy and his wife and his 3 children. The day was plesent and we had a royall day, and one of the long remembered days of my long life. I have not written in this diary for many years and thought within myself I would not write more but the vividness of the enjoyment of this day made such an impression could not refrain from speaking of it here. J. B. Tandy.

\* \* \* \*

December 14th, we spent the day in Vevay at Carrolls, went over in company with Hon. W. B. Lindsay to attend the Farmers institute in which Carroll was asked to deliver a paper or speach on free roads. He being confined to his bed with lagripe, Hon. Marian Griffith volunteered to present it to the institute which he did in an effective manner which carried conviction to evry interested listener of the important commercial value and feasibility of free Roads to Citizens. And I trust we may soon be in the enjoment of them in evry State; and that toll roads may be a thing of the past.

(End of Diary.)

Note: James Bledsoe Tandy died January 15, 1895.



**"AN EMISSARY FROM COUSIN HENRY":  
CASSIUS M. CLAY AND HENRY CLAY IN THE ELECTION OF 1844**

DAVID L. SMILEY

In 1844, after years of political effort, Kentucky's Henry Clay received the Whig nomination for the presidency. Equally famed as the creator of the American System as for his proverbial skill at cards, the keen-eyed, sharp-tongued Henry was a widely-admired American. His chief opponent, the Democratic choice, was the comparatively unknown Tennessean, James K. Polk. Although for years Polk had been active in state politics and had served in Congress, Whigs saw fit to allege that he was a newcomer to national affairs. Derisively they chanted, "Who is James K. Polk?" Under Polk's leadership, the party of Andrew Jackson replied with vociferous demands for westward expansion and the annexation of the struggling Republic of Texas. On the ground that annexation was unconstitutional, antislavery Whigs readily took up the challenge.

To complicate the party division over Texas further, however, a third party entered the field. The infant Liberty party, headed by ex-Kentuckian James G. Birney, was a reform party which emphasized a single objective: immediate emancipation of slaves. Although the Liberty men had polled only 7,000 votes in 1840, northern Whigs—and in particular New Yorkers Millard Fillmore, Washington Hunt, and Thurlow Weed—feared that Birney might encroach still further upon the vote in their state. To weaken the Liberty movement, they worked to make the Whig Party more acceptable to abolitionists. They needed a person who subscribed to the economic principles of the Whig Party, and who would at the same time influence antislavery voters. To fill that requirement, northern Whigs invited Cassius M. Clay to tour their section on behalf of his honored kinsman. The failure of Henry Clay to win the election was in part the result of Cassius Clay's inability to fulfill his political mission.

To all appearances, Cassius was the ideal choice. Born in 1810, the son of a pioneer who had won success in the Dark and Bloody Ground, he boasted an admirable physique, a powerful voice, and all the advantages of inherited wealth and family status. Since the beginning of his political career, in 1835, he had supported the economic principles of the American System, and since 1840 he had earned a wide antislavery reputation. In numerous articles for the northern press he had advocated emancipation of the slaves, and had thereby attracted a national audience. "Your writings and corresponding deeds on behalf of the down-trodden have endeared you to the humane and liberty-loving everywhere," abolitionist Lewis Tappan, secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in New York, assured Clay. Cassius had also won the confidence of other Liberty Party organizers, such men as Henry B. Stanton of Boston and Salmon P. Chase of Cincinnati, by his strong stand against Texas annexation. Moreover,

in January, 1844, he had emancipated his own slaves; an act which made him more acceptable to Yankee abolitionists. His courage in facing threats and drawn pistols, as he had the year before at Russell's Cave Springs, as well as his southern background, made him an attraction to curiosity seekers. That he was a relative and a neighbor of the candidate, Henry Clay, was also an asset to him. Colorful and dramatic, Cassius Clay participated in the campaign as a missionary from the Whig Party to northern abolitionists<sup>1</sup>.

The reaction which his decision aroused among the abolitionists indicated that his task would not be a simple one. As soon as Cassius announced his intention to support Henry Clay and the Whig Party, they declared political war upon him. How, they wanted to know, would Cassius justify endorsing a slave-owner? Cassius answered that he would support Henry despite his slave property. "Mr. Clay is indeed a slaveholder—I wish he were not," he admitted. "Yet it does not become *me*, who have so lately ceased to be a slave-holder myself, to condemn him." Just this once, he promised, he would vote for a slave-owner; it would be the last time he would do so, for soon public opinion would reject such a candidate. After 1844, he predicted, "no man . . . should be deemed fit to rule over a Republican, Christian people," who violated, by holding slaves, the only principles "upon which either Christianity or Republicanism" would meet the test of "philosophical scrutiny." Despite Clay's excuses, his answer brought jibes from Liberty men. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, New York, a spokesman for the Birney party, ridiculed the explanation. "We have a class of Abolitionists who are called the 'just-this-once-men'," Smith announced, with tongue in cheek. "Next Autumn," he told Clay, "will witness your last sin against your enslaved brethren;" then he would join the fight for freedom. Smith's sarcasm emphasized the difficulty which lay ahead for Clay's mission in reconciling antislavery northerners to the candidacy of Henry Clay of Kentucky.<sup>2</sup>

Having decided for his cousin, Cassius Clay took an active part in the campaign. He began his speechmaking at home. On May 13, 1844, at a Lexington public debate on the Texas treaty, he answered Thomas F. Marshall, Lexington lawyer and Democrat. Tall and slim, with twinkling eyes and a heavy black beard, Marshall advocated "re-annexation" of the Lone Star Republic. After hearing Marshall for three hours, Cassius arose in rebuttal. Massive and clean-shaven, his appearance as well as his argument differed from Marshall's. The core of his argument was one which Whigs would make a campaign dirge, aimed at effacing the third party's strength. The annexation issue, he said, would swallow up all party lines. "This shall yet swallow up the murmurings of party—no more the name of Democrat and Whig" would be heard. "Federalists, Jeffersonians, Abolitionists, Nullifiers, and all other designations"—even the Liberty Party—"shall be merged. On one side 'Slavery, Texas, and disunion,' on the other,

'Liberty and Union.' " A division along that line might convert Birney supporters into Whig voters.<sup>3</sup>

His efforts were not lost on northern Whig leaders. "We have . . . to fear . . . the Abolition vote," New Yorker Millard Fillmore told party manipulator Thurlow Weed. "Cassius M. Clay can do much to aid us." From Niagara, Whig Congressman Washington Hunt praised Clay's effectiveness as a party spokesman. "He has a way of presenting the Texas question in clear and striking points of light," Hunt said, "and he can do much good in some of the Abolition counties." Fillmore was jubilant when Cassius Clay consented to make a campaign journey in the North. Clay would speak in Rochester and in Boston, he said, "and then devote the rest of his time till election in attending meetings as we shall think best. No time is to be lost."<sup>4</sup>

Before starting out on his journey, Cassius secured the support of the candidate. He called upon Henry Clay to receive blessings and instructions. The great Whig received his young cousin at Ashland, his mansion on the edge of Lexington, and they reviewed campaign strategy. Henry had straddled the Texas issue so satisfactorily that he appeased many southern expansionists and would even take Tennessee from Polk. He was ambitious, and would take whatever steps were necessary to win the election; if Cassius could convert antislavery northerners without unduly upsetting southern sentiment, Henry would take the risk. He gave his consent to Cassius' mission. It would not be long, however, before Henry would disown his outspoken cousin.<sup>5</sup>

Having performed that necessary duty, Cassius Clay, accompanied by his wife, headed northward for the hustings. In 1844, political campaigning presented unusual physical hardships and made extraordinary requirements of traveling speakers. He needed a powerful voice, a tough body, an iron-clad stomach, and the ability to sleep anywhere. In all those categories Cassius Clay was an admirable campaigner. He had some experience as a traveller, but the trip was a revelation to Mrs. Clay. Throughout half the year she suffered from travel weariness and physical illness, as well as from the lack of comfort and of privacy. So difficult was the journey to her that never again would she accompany her husband upon so extended a journey.

For a part of their journey into Ohio the Clays went by rail, which presented its own torments. Across country, however, they resorted to a horse-drawn buggy and bumped over the Ohio pikes, escorted from town to town by enthusiastic Whigs. In late August they reached Jefferson, Ohio, where Cassius had a speaking engagement. There the procession received a royal welcome of "several Buggies and a Wagon with flags and a band of Music," Mrs. Clay reported. Joshua Giddings, an Ohio abolitionist congressman whose home was in Jefferson, met

the Clays and accompanied them into the town. Mrs. Clay, worn out by the rough travel, asked to be taken to a hotel room. "I asked for a private room, they carried me to one," she complained, "but I might as well have been carried into the Public Dining Room . . ." The wife of a dignitary, Mrs. Clay was learning, often had to forego the luxuries of rest and of privacy.

After Cassius spoke in Jefferson, the party headed for Paynesville and arrived there at four P. M. after a hard, all-day jaunt. At that hour the Clays ordered a full dinner, "which we all did justice to," Mrs. Clay remembered, for they had eaten nothing since an early breakfast. After caring for his voracious appetite, Cassius again met the crowds of inquisitive Ohioans. Wherever they went, people pushed to see and to touch them. "You see them in flocks peeping in and whispering," Mrs. Clay marvelled. She even heard one hostess admonish her son, "Now Johnny, don't get to fighting, remember we've got President Clay in the house." With more than one Clay involved in the campaign, the confusion multiplied.<sup>6</sup>

The fact that both candidate and campaigner bore the same family name, and that Cassius presented himself as the personal messenger from Henry Clay, caused the man of Ashland many worries. Before Cassius had left Lexington, he had written a letter about Henry Clay's position on slavery, which, when published, embarrassed the candidate. In the statement Cassius urged that the party take a strong antislavery stand. By doing so, he admitted that it might lose several slave states which were considered certain, but he anticipated winning enough northern states to compensate for them. "Slavery or liberty is to be determined in some sort this coming election," he said, and he even hinted that Henry Clay approved political use of emancipation. "I believe his feelings are with the cause," Cassius said. Moreover, he added that "the great mass of Whigs are, or ought to be, anti-slavery." When that statement appeared in the *New York Tribune*, Henry Clay repudiated his emissary. "Mr. C. M. Clay's letter," Henry explained, "was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me . . . he has entirely misconceived my feelings." Confidentially, Henry Clay reported to Joshua Giddings that he regretting the necessity of disowning his kinsman, but he feared the loss of four slave states if he did not. His advisers had warned that he might not even carry Kentucky.<sup>7</sup>

After public repudiation of Cassius, Henry Clay cautioned his cousin to restrain his antislavery ebullience. "As we have the same surname, and are, moreover, related, great use is made at the South against me, of whatever falls from you.—There, you are even represented as being my son: hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection." Henry Clay's efforts to quiet Cassius illustrated the Whig dilemma, which Cassius wanted to overcome by expelling the pro-slavery mem-

bers. "At the North," Henry said, "I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, whilst at the South I am described as an Abolitionist; when I am neither the one nor the other." Cassius had said that the sectional split could no longer be ignored, but Henry, the master compromiser, hoped for victory through avoiding a showdown statement. Cassius, impetuous and forthright, would never comprehend the agility of his cousin's political activity.

Henry now began to express doubts that Cassius would succeed in his mission. "After all," he counselled his emissary, "I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me."<sup>8</sup> After the candidate's repudiation of Cassius' description of him as an emancipationist, the campaigner's usefulness was indeed limited. He justified his remarks by telling Henry that the "clamor of an unthinking canvass" had put him in a false position, but that he had merely based his statement upon the candidate's own "oft-repeated ideas on the subject of slavery." If he had lost the confidence of the party leader, he would return to Kentucky and withdraw from the campaign. Henry told Cassius to go on with the campaign and to maintain his "own sense of action." Cassius was optimistic and exuberant; he decided to continue the schedule. With Mrs. Clay at his side he energetically spoke his way through Ohio and Michigan.<sup>9</sup>

For a month the Clays campaigned in the Buckeye State with its Governor Tom Corwin and staged rousing rallies reminiscent of 1840. Corwin, a master of the comic political monologue, delighted audiences with his wit. "And *who* have they nominated?" he would demand, in his drawling voice. "James K. Polk, of Tennessee?" Then, wagging his head slowly from side to side in mock amazement, he would ask, "After that, who is safe?" But while the governor sought to create the illusion that Polk was an unknown, Clay chafed at another of his campaign methods: his religious fervor. "What struck me as most remarkable in the 'inimitable Tom' was his indulgence in 'whining, canting, and praying' in his speeches," Cassius recalled a few years later. "I have been in the furor of revivals, and the wild enthusiasm of the bivouaced camp-meeting, and never did unctious Methodist parson move me to tears like the 'inimitable Tom!'" Corwin quoted Scripture to the Ohio audiences until Cassius squirmed at what he called blasphemy. But when he complained about it, the governor responded that "no people were so conscientious and devout as these . . . Abolitionists." Before the campaign was over, Cassius Clay would learn that Tom Corwin was right.<sup>10</sup>

While the Whig spell-binder, Corwin, combined humor with liberal dashes of antislavery homiletics, Cassius Clay offered straight campaign fare in his speeches. He dwelt upon the Texas issue, opposing it for every reason he could muster; he argued that Henry Clay in effect opposed the annexation because the conditions he imposed upon it were practically impossible; he pounded home solid



economic fare from the candidate's American System. To all that, Henry could offer no objection. But when Cassius appealed for the Birney vote, then the candidate worried. Ignoring Henry's directions, Cassius sought abolition support by reiterating his contention that Henry approved emancipation. "I am a practical abolitionist," he told an audience in Cleveland. "The destruction of the whole system of slavery is what I seek above everything else. With this object before me," he went on, "I earnestly advocate the election of Mr. Clay as an instrument for the accomplishment of that great purpose." Cassius added that the candidate agreed with him "in substance." He warned the Ohioans, moreover, that the slave-holders expected to win the election by the indirect aid they would get from northern antislavery votes which went to Birney. It was a "most unholy alliance," he concluded.<sup>11</sup>

With an exposition of the Texas issue and with his personal appeal for the antislavery vote, the Clays travelled through the mid-west and then entered New England. To Mrs. Clay the trip had become an exhausting series of similar scenes. Always there were escorts to meet them on the highways, torches to parade at night, banquets to endure, and interminable speeches to sit through, each an echo of the other. Cassius, looking handsome and earnest in his dark blue suit, with its polished buttons gleaming in the lamplight, drew applause from partisan gatherings when he endorsed Henry Clay. He was a natural stump speaker and enjoyed the give-and-take of a political rally. Again and again he drew laughter as he matched sallies with his hearers. Far from the raised eyebrow of an incredulous skeptic, he evoked horrified shudders when he dramatically described hairbreadth escapes from the many ruffians sent to assassinate him. With humor, suspense and a thumping prose, Cassius Clay put on a good show. Some hearers declared that he made a "decided impression"; others, including the Birney men, derided him for the "*matter* of his discourse", as well as for his "miserable pettifogging *manner*."<sup>12</sup>

Such partisan comment, however, was but the common fruit of a campaign journey, and Clay learned to overlook it. His major effort still lay ahead, first in the heart of New England, where he defended the American System in Boston, and then to pivotal New York State. So, after filling his schedule in New England, where he addressed crowds of "true hearted Whigs" in enthusiastic rallies, he moved down into the Empire State, "where *the* battle of the canvass was to be fought." In that hotly-contested state the Thurlow Weed group, concerned over the abolition vote, eagerly anticipated his arrival among them. The state Whig leaders carefully planned his itinerary so as to put him before the most doubtful antislavery voters. "I hope you will . . . give him such advice as you think useful touching his future movements," Congressman Washington Hunt told Weed, as they planned Clay's campaign in New York.<sup>13</sup>

Despite their careful planning, however, Cassius Clay's mission in New York was a failure. The group he had gone north to convert was not impressed by his arguments, and whenever he addressed them he aroused violent and scathing opposition. To antislavery men in the North, as well as to pro-slavery Kentuckians, Clay refused to advocate the "higher-law" doctrine. Consistently he maintained the premise, "That is property which the law makes property." He told northern abolitionists that slavery existed by local law, and that as long as the law existed, so did the condition. He rejected the religious moralizing which governed many of them, and called for constitutional victory over slaveholders at the polls. But, he declared, he recognized the legality of slavery until slave state constitutions could be amended. That position was too radical for slaveholders, he would learn in less than a year; but uttered among Liberty Party sympathizers he made enemies of those who denied that human law could sanction the evil.<sup>14</sup>

As they comprehended his disavowal of their tenets, northern abolitionists became even more dissatisfied with the Whig Party. Cassius had come into New York as an emissary from Henry Clay, but as he protested that he was not concerned with religious abolition, Liberty Party leaders began to criticize him and his candidate. Although Lewis Tappan of New York City had been an admirer of Cassius, he now began to ridicule Clay for endorsing the Whig. "Henry Clay is a slaveholder—a duellist—a gambler—a profane swearer," Tappan righteously declared. "How can a Christian justify himself in voting for such a man?" Another Birney supporter rejected Clay's efforts to win over the abolitionists. "He was brought into the State doubtless for the express purpose of bringing us all over to the Whigs; but I presume he has done us but very little, if any damage. . . I find that some of the Liberty men already consider him as a mere emissary of Henry." And after a year of observation, another abolition spokesman gave his reason for rejecting Cassius. "C. M. Clay regards law as paramount to the rights of man," said the editor of the religious reform journal, the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*. "C. M. Clay said 'That is property which the law makes property.' A more pro-slavery doctrine than this never fell from the lips of man. It virtually exalts legislative enactment above the government of God." Cassius Clay should have learned, as old Tom Corwin had, that there was a strong undercurrent of religion in the abolition movement. Because he would not temper his remarks to fit the prejudices of northern abolitionists, Cassius was of little service as a missionary from his cousin Henry.<sup>15</sup>

Despite his failure among the very people he had gone to influence, Cassius Clay continued his speechmaking among the New Yorkers. As election day neared, he and Mrs. Clay turned homeward. Along the way he spoke in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. The Clays crossed the mountains to Wheeling while

the election was in progress. They did not learn the final result until they reached the foot of the mountains. There they saw a newly-erected hickory pole with a skinned 'coon. By that mute symbol they knew that the Whigs, nicknamed "Coons", had lost the election. New York, where Cassius had worked so hard, gave its vote, by a narrow margin, to Polk, and that proved to be the deciding factor. Henry Clay lost the state by 5,106 votes, largely because 15,000 voters in New York cast their ballots for the Liberty Party's James G. Birney. As it turned out, Henry Clay lost the election because he failed to carry New York State.<sup>16</sup>

Cassius Clay had to bear the onus of at least a part of Henry Clay's defeat, for he failed to carry out his assigned mission. The very features which made him a likely choice as missionary to northern antislavery voters proved unacceptable to them, and had he been successful with them it may have cost vital ground in the South. The election thus revealed the glaring gulf which divided the nation on an important issue, and made more difficult further compromise. To many voters, the slavery question was the one issue which did not permit of bargaining. But Cassius Clay had been appointed to do a job, which he did not do. He would not tailor his philosophy to meet the needs of political reality. In his own conduct he illustrated the waning popularity of compromise on the slave issue; the method for which Henry Clay was famous, and which was the price of union, was becoming less acceptable. Even before the campaign was over, it had become evident that the choice of Cassius M. Clay as representative of the Whig candidate among northern abolitionists was a mistake. In his refusal to trim his argument to fit political winds he was as fanatical as they; he did not possess the happy amorality of a Corwin or the tactful finesse of a Henry Clay. He would, indeed, rather be "right" in his own eyes, than have Henry president. In his own way he had contributed to the defeat of Henry Clay and the Whig Party in a crucial election.

## NOTES

1. Cassius M. Clay, *The Life of Cassius Marcellus Clay: Memoirs, Writings, and Speeches* (Cincinnati, 1886), *passim*. Although listed as two volumes, volume two never appeared. Millard Fillmore to Thurlow Weed, and Washington Hunt to Weed, in *Thurlow Weed Memoirs* (2 Vols., Boston, 1884), II, 122-3; Lewis Tappan to Clay, July 6, 1844, Tappan Letter Book No. 4, p. 59, Tappan Papers, Library of Congress; Henry B. Stanton to Chase, February 6, 1844, in Salmon P. Chase, *Diary and Correspondence* (Washington, 1903), 462-5; Cassius M. Clay to Brutus J. Clay (his brother), January 6, 1844, in Brutus J. Clay Papers, in private collection of Cassius M. Clay, Paris, Ky. Original copies of the "free papers" which Cassius Clay obtained for his emancipated slaves are in the collection of J. Winston Coleman, Jr., Lexington, Ky.
2. Clay to W. I. McKinney, Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, March 20, 1844, in *Daily Cincinnati Gazette*, April 4, 1844. *Cassius M. Clay and Gerrit Smith. A Letter of Cassius M. Clay to the Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, with a review of it by Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, N. Y.* (1844.)
3. "Speech against the annexation of Texas to the United States, delivered in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 13th day of May, 1844, in reply to Thomas F. Marshall." in Cassius



- M. Clay, *The Writings of Cassius M. Clay* (New York, 1848), edited by Horace Greeley, 97-116. The speech was also printed in Lexington, Ky., *Observer and Reporter*, June 1, 1844. Quoted passage is from page 116 of *Clay, Writings*.
4. Millard Fillmore to Weed, and Washington Hunt to Weed, in *Thurlow Weed Memoirs*, II, 122-3.
  5. Clay, *Memoirs*, I, 92-3.
  6. Mrs. Mary Jane Clay to Mrs. Llewellyn P. Tarleton, August 28, 1844, from Cleveland, in Cassius M. Clay Collection, The Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.
  7. Clay to Col. J. J. Speed, of Ithaca, New York, July 10, 1844, in *Clay, Writings*, 158-9; Henry Clay to Editor, *Observer and Reporter*, September 2, 1844, in the issue dated September 4; Henry Clay to Joshua R. Giddings, September 21, 1844, in Giddings-Julian Papers, Library of Congress.
  8. Henry Clay to Cassius M. Clay, September 18, 1844, in *Clay, Memoirs*, I, 101-2.
  9. Clay, *Memoirs*, I, 100-1.
  10. E. D. Mansfield, *Personal Memories* (Cincinnati, 1879), 223; Clay to Cincinnati *Daily Enquirer*, April 8, 1853, in the issue dated April 9.
  11. Speech of Cassius M. Clay in Cleveland, in Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, September 7, 1844.
  12. Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, September 7, 1844; Theodore Foster to Birney, September 12, 1844, in D. L. Dumond, ed., *Letters of James G. Birney* (2 Vols., New York, 1938), II, 842.
  13. *Observer and Reporter* (Lexington), October 5, 1844; Clay, *Memoirs*, I, 99-100; Washington Hunt to Weed, in *Thurlow Weed Memoirs*, II, 123.
  14. C. M. Clay, "Address to the People of Kentucky," in *Clay, Writings*, 173; "Appeal to Kentucky and to the World," in *The True American*, October 7, 1845, and copied into *Clay, Writings*, 312.
  15. Lewis Tappan to James G. Chester, October 1, 1844, Tappan Letter Book No. 4, p. 155, Tappan Papers, Library of Congress; Theodore Foster to Birney, September 12, 1844, in Dumond, ed., *Birney Letters*, II, 842; Salem, Ohio, *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, October 31, 1845.
  16. Clay, *Memoirs*, 101-3; Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, October 31, 1844. Clay later suggested that Henry Clay held him responsible for the defeat. He said that Henry took the result with "ill grace," and at a dinner in Lexington Henry severely criticized ex-Governor (then Senator) James T. Morehead, and the abolitionists of New York, for his failure. "I could but feel that part of his censure was against myself," Cassius Clay reported. See *Clay, Memoirs*, I, 103-4.

## THE DOUGHERTYS OF KENTUCKY

WILLIAM C. STEWART

The first important step in the march of the settler to the Pacific was the thrust of emigration into Kentucky dating from 1775. Among the small company of frontiersmen always in the van of this movement were the Doughertys;<sup>1</sup> five generations in little more than seventy years spanned the continent from the Atlantic to the West Coast. The family appeared in Kentucky in the first year of permanent settlement, helped to evolve the new culture of the spreading frontier, as it had in the Valley of Virginia, and then many of its members moved on: Into Indiana, into Missouri Territory and so, ever westward, up the Missouri across the Rockies, and down the Columbia, all before the nineteenth century was well begun. Some remained in Kentucky, and are represented by descendants today; most followed the moving frontier, down the Mississippi, across the prairies to Texas, over the deserts to California. Among them were hunters and trappers, traders, soldiers, lawyers, legislators, but most were farmers and Indian fighters. In the fifth generation from Atlantic tidewater was the nation's first notable Indian agent.

The date of John Dougherty's first trip to Kentucky is not known, but he was exercising his talent for locating land in 1775,<sup>2</sup> and after a trip back to the settlements beyond Clinch Mountain with John Wilson of Harrod's company that winter, was entering land along the waters of Dix River and near the Falls of the Ohio in early January of 1776.<sup>3</sup> It is not likely that John Dougherty was himself among Harrod's company returning down the Ohio in March, 1775, to what was to be Harrodsburg, for he had land and a family on Laurel Creek of North Holston, on the road from Virginia to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. John's brother Henry was the first known settler so far into the wilderness on the waters of North Holston,<sup>4</sup> and John may have made an unrecorded visit through the Gap before 1775; if not, he heard of the wonderfully fertile soil and abundant game of the Kentucky country from neighboring Long Hunters, and from Daniel Boone. Boone is seen in Virginia in the fall of 1774, carrying a letter concerning John's brother Michael, and a late newspaper, from Major Arthur Campbell to Colonel William Preston.<sup>5</sup>

The Dougherty family had started westward shortly after January 25, 1737/8, when Michael Dougherty (I), storekeeper of "Newlondon Derry", Chester County, Pennsylvania, established himself in Borden's Great Grant in what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia, at the headwaters of Cedar and Mill and Broad Creeks of the James River.<sup>6</sup> This Michael, progenitor of the Dougherty family branch that first reached Kentucky, may have been related to the Thomas Dougherty who arrived at New Castle, Delaware, December 10, 1727, with John Caldwell, and lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before going to Virginia,

eventually to help establish the Presbyterian Cub Creek settlement, "key that unlocked the floodgates to unlimited emigration from Pennsylvania and Ireland."<sup>7</sup> Thomas Dougherty's descendants reached Kentucky, too, but by other roads.

Mill creek is a branch of Poague's Run, and Michael's neighbors included Robert Poague, Erwin Patterson, John Maxwell, George Wilson, James McGavock, James Gilmore, James Crow, James Spratt, Robert McAfee, the Thompsons, Sallings, Walkers, McDowells and others who were to be represented in the migrations up the Valley and into Kentucky. Michael was in Capt. John Buchanan's militia company, listed for the first and last time as O'Doeherty, in 1742.<sup>8</sup> He was appointed constable in 1747<sup>9</sup> and through the 1740s and 1750s he and his sons continued accumulating land in the Forks of the James. Incursions by the Indians were not uncommon. Three of the Dougherty boys are listed in the militia in 1756 and Michael was paid for furnishing provisions.<sup>10</sup> One of the boys, Charles, was killed in the 1763 raid by Cornstalk's braves; and that year Michael (I) also died, aged more than 61. His estate was appraised November 16, 1763 by Joseph Culton, John McKee, John Gilmore and William Edmonston.<sup>11</sup>

The family began to break up after that, some remaining for a time on the James River farms, others moving South and West into the wilderness. Michael's son Michael (II) was at the Reed Creek settlement in what is now Wythe County, Virginia, in 1763, with the Bedford County militia to help James Davies and two or three other families menaced by the Indian raids of that terrible year.<sup>12</sup> Some time between then and 1768, Michael acquired a considerable acreage at Boiling Springs, adjacent to Fort Chiswell and the Great Road and Graham's Forge. His old neighbor on the James, James McGavock, purchased Fort Chiswell property in 1768 and Robert Graham eventually acquired the Boiling Springs property.

The family of Michael (II) included the eldest son, Henry and his wife, Jane; William, who was involved in a debt with Arthur Campbell and Colonel Henry Pauling<sup>13</sup> and who died in the summer of 1773;<sup>14</sup> John and his wife Isabelle (possibly Allen or Patton); Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Drake, widow of William Sayers; Michael (III), who was wounded at the Battle of Whitsell's Mills March 6, 1781, and died at the Reed Creek farm in 1787; Robert; George; a daughter who married Robert Dennison; and perhaps a son, James; and a daughter who married an Allen. Mary Dougherty, wife of Capt. James Patton, one of the founders of Louisville, appears to have been a daughter or a niece of Michael (II). Of the latter's sons, John, Henry, Robert, George and Joseph all in time migrated to Kentucky.

Emigrants who crossed Ingles Ferry over New River reached the edge of the wilderness at Fort Chiswell, but the country began to fill up rapidly in the late 1760s and explorations were pushed into the country farther South and West.

The Long Hunters, men from the New River Valley, from the Rockbridge County area and from North Carolina, left "Reedy Creek of New River" in June, 1769 to explore the Kentucky Country. Among them were Abraham Bledsoe, Joseph Drake and Robert Crockett,<sup>15</sup> of families neighbors to the Doughertys on Reed Creek; Anthony Bledsoe counted the tithables along Laurel Creek of North Holston and Maiden Springs, in the area of what is now Tazewell County, Virginia, where Henry and John Dougherty began farming at this period. They were in Arthur Campbell's militia company in 1772. George Dougherty was between the headwaters of Reed Creek and Stalnaker's; Michael (II) paid five tithes on Reed Creek in 1772.<sup>16</sup>

Michal's son Henry, who was born prior to 1742, was in the New River country as early as 1766,<sup>17</sup> and probably in 1770 acquired land on Laurel Creek of North Holston. His brother John, who was born in 1743, either went with him or had joined him by 1773.<sup>18</sup>

Fincastle County court May 3, 1774, was a busy day for the Doughertys. Michael (II) who had been appointed Constable for the Reed Creek vicinity the previous year, marketed some 1500 pounds of hemp, and his son John went into court to prove that part of his left ear had been bitten off in an affray. The grand jury, numbering among its members Benjamin Logan, soon to be a neighbor of John Dougherty in Lincoln County, Kentucky, indicted Isaac Spratt for this act, but also presented John Dougherty for unlawfully quarreling.<sup>19</sup> The Spratts and Doughertys had been neighbors on the James River and were again in Southwest Virginia. Perhaps the quarrel concerned the purchase of some land by George Dougherty from the Spratts, which had taken place about this time. Judge Lewis Preston Summers, writing of the incident in his history of Southwest Virginia, was puzzled why John wanted a court record of his loss of part of the ear. Such procedure, not unknown in Virginia and in Pennsylvania, was so that one might have proof that the ear had not been cropped as punishment by a court order.

As the summer of 1774 came on, Indian threats multiplied. On July 4, 1774, Colonel William Christian wrote Colonel Preston that "people on New River up to the mouth of Reed Creek . . . are gone and going today to Fort at Bells' Meadows".<sup>20</sup> The threats were not idle, for on August 11, James Robertson wrote Colonel Preston that the Indians were harassing the frontier. Difficulty was experienced in raising men for outpost duty. George Dougherty and Isaac Spratt were at Upper Station, (with no further record of personal difficulty).<sup>21</sup> Michael Dougherty (III) was appointed ensign to raise a party from Captain Walter Crockett's militia company but he could obtain the services of only six or seven men. A large number could not be raised, John Montgomery on October 2 wrote to Colonel Preston, "unless men were to Leave their wives and children exposed

to the Mercy of the Enemy, which we in reason cannot Expect—Mr. Dougherty is still willing to serve.” Montgomery hinted that greater authority than he or Michael possessed would be necessary to recruit men “Most part of which” already had been out on the campaign.<sup>22</sup> Eleven days later, Major Arthur Campbell wrote Colonel Preston that some of the men drafted by Michael had gone to a safer fort at Herbert’s, rather than the front duty, “as an excuse. It seems Micl is in the right, certainly there is no need yet for Men at that place, his party is only seven and himself which I have sent to Reedy Creek to assist as Guards in carrying out flour to Clinch.” This note is the one carried to Preston by Daniel Boone, with Campbell’s recommendation that Boone be given a commission in the militia.<sup>23</sup>

A few days earlier, on October 6, Campbell wrote Preston that Henry and John Dougherty had moved their families “this side of the mountain” from Laurel Creek of North Holston, “disagreeing with ye Majority of ye Inhabitants, as to the place to build a Fort”. Andrew Lamme had been captured by the Indians; and his family and the wives of Vance and Fowler, neighbors of the Doughertys, had come to Rich Valley, on the East side of the mountains. Other settlers were pouring in from the little cabins in the wilderness. Major Campbell had his hands full and his temper was growing a little short. He had turned down the plea of “Paddy Brown, an old Weaver Body, that lives with one of the Doughertys” who wanted to be sent out as a spy, and who had annoyed Campbell by delaying the delivery of a letter. “Most of the people in this country seem to have a private plan of their own, for their own particular defense,” Campbell concluded.<sup>24</sup>

Shortly after February 7, 1775,<sup>25</sup> John Dougherty appears to have left Virginia for the Kentucky country, and Henry followed him permanently within three years, returning to Virginia only to settle the estate of his father, Michael (II) who died in 1782.<sup>26</sup> Robert Preston, surveyor of Washington County, Virginia, acquired Henry’s land on Laurel Creek. Henry lived in Mercer County, Kentucky, and Jane having died, he was married to Katherine French, perhaps the widow of John French, May 21, 1792. By 1797, Henry lived in Shelby County and when the Gallatin County line was drawn the following year, it ran two miles north of his farm on the road from Shelbyville to the mouth of the Kentucky River.<sup>27</sup> He is last found in the records, in Henry County, Kentucky, in 1800.

John Dougherty, son of Michael (II), emerges as the leader of the family in this period. He had served during 1774 in the Fincastle County militia, including a chore of delivering horses prior to the Battle of Point Pleasant,<sup>28</sup> and he took a leading part in the affairs of Kentucky County and when it was formed, Lincoln County. He is mentioned in a number of depositions concerning the period from 1775 to 1795.<sup>29</sup> He and John Wilson settled at the “Locust Thicket” near Dan-

ville in January, 1776, and in March they made a journey to the Falls of the Ohio, in company with Joseph Frazer and others "to see the country and make improvements and Entrys." John Dougherty entered land on Goose Creek, near the future site of Louisville, for his brother Joseph. Wilson, who testified years later in a land dispute between John Dougherty and Isaac Hite concerning the Goose Creek land's boundary line and indicated John had raised a crop of corn at "Locust Thicket" in 1775. It is unlikely, however, that John brought his family from Laurel Creek until about 1778, perhaps at the time Henry, his brother, moved to Kentucky. In the meantime, John was acquiring large tracts of land South of Danville.

Dougherty Station was one and one-half miles below Danville on a branch of Clark's Run then known as Dougherty's Creek but now as Balls Branch, and near the Wilderness Trace. John Dougherty owned several thousand acres and he and William Crow were engaged for more than twenty years in a lawsuit involving overlapping claims to a small portion of the tract. Other close neighbors were George Clark, Stephen Fisher, William Logan, Archibald McNeil, James Gilmore and Michael Horine. John built his house upon a slight eminence about two hundred yards from the confluence of Dougherty's Creek and Clark's Run, and it was visible from the Trace.<sup>30</sup> Although John's brother Robert lived in this vicinity for several years, Thomas Speed was in error when he wrote in "The Political Club, Danville Kentucky, 1786-1790" that Robert founded Dougherty's Station. Numerous land suits and other records show clearly that John Dougherty was the first of his family to settle in Kentucky. The ledgers of Henderson's Transylvania Company show that John Dougherty opened an account on April 20, 1776. Captain Nathaniel Hart, Jr., was equally in error when, in his interview with the Rev. John Shane, he said that John Dougherty lived and died near Danville.<sup>31</sup> As will appear, John moved to Jefferson County, Ky., in the early 1790s, and in time, to Indiana, where he died. John Wilson, William Frazer, William Whitley and Nathaniel Randolph opened accounts the same day, probably shortly after Dougherty and Wilson returned from their March journey to the Falls of the Ohio.

Because the records of Kentucky County are missing, little is known of Dougherty's activities until 1780, but William Crow, in a deposition, said he left in 1776 to live in a fort, and that Dougherty remained on the disputed land. Many besides Crow remained away during this period of Indian attacks. Dougherty's near neighbor Archibald McNeil was killed by the Indians in 1777, and Crow helped appraise his estate the following year.<sup>32</sup> The Givens family came in 1778 and at least one of the boys was in Captain John Dougherty's militia company.<sup>33</sup> John appeared in the Virginia Commissioners' land court at Harrodsburg on October 27, 1779, again in November, and again on February 15 and 16,



1780. It has been impossible to determine conclusively whether John was the John Dougherty who helped Captain John Patton built Fort Nelson at the Falls of the Ohio, and whether Dougherty's wife Isabelle was James Patton's sister Isabelle.<sup>34</sup> James Allen, father of Colonel John Allen, emigrated from the James River in the fall of 1780 and settled at Dougherty's Station, with Joseph Davies, father of Colonel Joseph Hamilton Davies, until, "becoming impatient of the confinement of the station, moved further down the creek and built a small station".<sup>35</sup> Since only one house is known to have been on Dougherty's land, it may be supposed they were living with him, thus the "confinement". James Allen had a daughter Isabelle, born April 20, 1746, and baptised May 20, 1746;<sup>36</sup> perhaps she was the wife of John Dougherty. A Doherty Allen is found at that period in the area of Virginia from which the Doughertys came.

In the latter part of April, 1779, Colonel John Bowman, county lieutenant of Kentucky County, determined upon an expedition against the Shawnees and the Chillicothe town on the Little Miami River for the following month. The list of those taking part has not been found, but there is some reason to believe both John and his brother Robert Dougherty participated as members of Captain Benjamin Logan's company. Captain John Dougherty did serve under Logan, second in command to General George Rogers Clark in the July, 1780 expedition across the Ohio.<sup>37</sup> With the organization of Lincoln County militia Captain Dougherty of Kentucky County was reappointed Captain with John Miller as his constable.<sup>38</sup> George Givens was in Dougherty's company guarding Fort McAfee before George's discharge in July, 1781 following two months service. <sup>39</sup> At least two John Doughertys served under Clark and it is difficult at times to be certain which individual is meant in some of the Clark records. However, a rations receipt for August 25, 1781, and Captain John Dougherty's payroll for Lincoln County militia "on actual service in repelling an Invasion of the Enemy Indians on an Expedition Against the Enemy under Genl. Geo. R. Clark" have survived.<sup>40</sup> The payroll covered the period October 24 to November 24, 1782 and was for service on Clark's expedition following the Blue Licks disaster. With Captain John were his brothers Robert and George, James Brown as lieutenant, and both George and Robert Givens—in all forty-two men in the company. The Indians never gave Kentucky any trouble of consequence after this expedition, and the number of settlers increased rapidly. Most of the land around Dougherty's Station was being farmed and in 1783, a grist mill was built nearby on Dougherty's Creek by William Thompson.

Captain Dougherty continued purchasing land in the Hanging Fork of Dix River area, but evidently as early as the winter of 1784/5, he determined to move to Jefferson County. On March 2, 1785, he surveyed 1000 acres on Goose Creek, adjoining the land he had marked and improved for his brother Joseph in 1776.<sup>41</sup>

Money was "scace", Caleb Wallace wrote Mr. Madison in June, and "Disputes for Land numerous". The inclement spring had been "succeeded by a long Drought," but the rye, wheat and corn crops were promising.<sup>42</sup> The scarcity of money doubtless explains why Robert Dougherty and James Brown had not paid for their purchase of Indian plunder sold following one of the expeditions across the Ohio, and had to be reminded by the county court, in July. Captain John was acting as a land locator and was involved in several land deals with Jacob Myers, the "industrious Dutchman" in whose name was entered such vast quantities of land in Kentucky. The sons of Captain John and Isabelle were growing up and perhaps the family felt the Danville area was becoming too crowded. In 1786, Captain John began selling his land at an average of more than a pound an acre.<sup>43</sup> On the tax list of 1787 John paid two tithables, had two slaves, twenty-five horses and twenty-three cattle. Robert moved to what is now Jessamine county, and in 1788 entered, with Myers, a huge tract on the Cumberland River.<sup>44</sup> Robert sold his Lincoln County land in 1789. Captain John acquired 1600 acres on Mill Creek in what is now Trimble County and surveyed it on January 17, 1789. He now had 4000 acres in the Jefferson County area.

On June 19, 1790, the records show 1500 acres were surveyed for him on the middle fork of Pitman Creek of Green River, then in Nelson but now in Green County,<sup>45</sup> the land adjoining that of James Dozier and John Boss. Captain John sent his son, Michael, about 20, and son George, who was 17, with James McCullough and Burrell Jackson to make the survey. In a deposition on February 22, 1805, in a suit by Captain John against McCullough and others, Michael said that after the survey was completed, he "gave up the bond as I was not very well acquainted with the nature of the business [-a long dispute dating from 1781-] and found when I returned home that I had very much displeased my father in so doing."<sup>46</sup> Perhaps the unpleasantness of this incident was responsible for Michael's returning to Nelson County to live and marry later in the summer of 1790.

Captain John is variously referred to as of Lincoln and of Jefferson County in deeds of the succeeding two or three years, but he and Isabelle and the younger children were living on Goose Creek near Louisville by the end of 1793, and Michael moved up from Nelson County and acquired land in Henry County, now Trimble County, on Dougherty's Creek of the Little Kentucky River, where he was to remain until his death in 1830. On March 12, 1795, Naomi, probably Captain John's daughter, was married to Thomas Motley, with Michael Dougherty on the marriage bond. John's daughter Eleanor was married to Charles Beasley on July 19, 1798. By 1800, most of the family was concentrated in Jefferson or Henry Counties, including Captain John's brothers, Henry, Joseph and George,



and their families. John's son Will was married to Betsy, daughter of John Tanner, on May 6, 1802.

Captain John's land was good, but the fever of frontier movement was in his blood, and he was restless. In 1806, he appointed his son George as his agent to sell his Mill Creek land and possibly in that year made his first trip into Indiana Territory, where settlement had begun the previous year. John's daughter Sarah was married to Michael Miller, son of J. Miller on April 2, 1807, and some of the Millers made a scouting trip into Indiana at about this period. The sale of Captain John's land went on through 1807 and 1808 and he returned from a trip to Indiana in August or September, 1809.<sup>47</sup> His son John evidently had been with him, because on February 11, 1810, young John was married to Mary, daughter of John Hollowell, one of the Quaker settlers from North Carolina, in Harrison County, Indiana Territory.<sup>48</sup> His son, George, was there, too, delivering two strayed horses to Justice of the Peace Dennis Pennington on March 30, 1810. Captain John's nephew, Robert Dougherty of Barren County, Ky., was seriously considering moving to Indiana. At his desk in the Kentucky Senate, Robert received a letter from his old school mate, General William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, dated January 10, 1810, stating that Harrison couldn't "recommend my own brother" due to complaints of people about appointments going to those from a distance, and suggesting Robert apply directly to United States Surveyor General Jared Mansfield, then at Cincinnati, for the post as surveyor of Indiana Territory. However, General Harrison on May 2 wrote Mansfield, ingeniously, that he would willingly add his own to other testimonials for Robert from "the most respectable sources", were it not for the principle he had mentioned.<sup>49</sup>

Captain John and most of his family still were living in Jefferson County in 1810, but on March 7, 1811, he and Zachariah Lindley were appointed justices of the peace of Harrison County, Indiana Territory.<sup>50</sup> Only Michael of his sons remained in Kentucky. On October 19, 1811, bond was issued for the marriage of Captain John's daughter Mary to William Charles, who was to be killed by Indians in Orange County, Indiana, in 1813, one of the last incursions by the redmen in the area.<sup>51</sup> The Dougherty family began entering land in various parts of Orange County in 1812; most of them eventually came to live in Stampers Creek Township. All of the boys had farms, two taught school in log cabins with greased-paper windows, several operated grist mills; they served in the militia and a few in small civil posts. It was the familiar story of the Kentucky and before that, the Virginia frontier, repeated again.

Captain John died on February 14, 1828, in his 85th year and was buried in a field in Section 26, Township 2 North, Range 1 East, Orange County. By his side is buried his wife, Isabelle, who died on February 14, perhaps the same year;

his son George, who died March 14, 1842 and his wife, Hannah Boyd Dougherty, who died July 11, 1846.<sup>52</sup> The field has long since been plowed over, and the gravestones were found against the fence near the family graveyard in the course of the search for Captain John's history. As had been the case in Virginia and in Kentucky, some of the Doughertys remained in Indiana, others pushed on westward.

Captain John's son Michael, meantime, had preferred to remain in Kentucky, as had his uncle, Joseph, who is shown in the Shelby County census of 1820, aged 80 to 90. Michael, born about 1769 in Southwest Virginia, moved from Daugherty's Station to Cox's Creek, a few miles north of Bardstown in Nelson County, between June and early August, 1790. On August 17, a bond was issued for the marriage of Michael Dougherty and Jane Stephenson, daughter of Charles Stephenson, who recently had come out to Cox's Station from the previous Cox stronghold north of Wheeling (West Virginia). Charles had married a sister of Robert Lemon, and Robert's son John had married Polly Cox. John and Polly Lemon had joined the Cox settlement in Nelson County in 1787.<sup>53</sup> Charles Stephenson had been on Buffalo Creek in old Ohio County, Virginia, now Brooke County, West Virginia, as early as 1773, about the time the Coxes settled there. Stephenson's note of permission for Jane to marry Michael Dougherty was witnessed by John Lemon and by Phillips Caldwell. The latter was a descendant of John Caldwell, founder of the Cub Creek settlement in now Charlotte County, Virginia, and his wife Margaret Phillips, who had arrived in this country in 1727 with Thomas Dougherty and his wife, a sister of Margaret Phillips. Phillips Caldwell had been living with his father near Danville, a neighbor of Captain John and Michael Dougherty, until recently. The marriage of Michael Dougherty and Jane Stephenson was performed on August 18, 1790, by the Rev. William Taylor.<sup>54</sup> The newly-married couple perhaps stayed with the Lemons until a cabin was built on land Michael purchased from Lemon the following month.<sup>55</sup>

Sales of land by Michael indicate he and Jane and their two children moved from Nelson County in the late fall of 1793 to Shelby County, perhaps that part eventually set off as Henry County and still later as Trimble County. Because Michael owned land in several parts of Shelby County, it is not known on which tract he lived when first he left Nelson County. However, he was permanently settled on Dougherty Creek of the Little Kentucky River by 1800. His eldest son, John, had gone West in 1808 at the age of 17, and the 1810 census showed Michael and Jane with five sons, a daughter and three slaves. All of the children except Robert S., and William, who died in Indiana before 1831, were to go West in time. Michael died in 1830, and seven years later, the widow, Jane, sold the homestead in Trimble County and went to live with the children in Missouri. Robert S. was a sergeant at the Battle of Thames in 1813,<sup>56</sup> and according to family tradition, fought at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 and walked home

all the way from Louisiana to Trimble County. He was married to Elizabeth Pierce and served Gallatin County in the Kentucky House of Representatives and in the state Senate between 1827 and 1836. He died by 1845.

The first son of Michael Dougherty (IV) of Nelson and Trimble Counties, Ky., was Major John Dougherty, who was born in Nelson County on April 12, 1791. After learning woodcraft in the Trimble County area, at the age of 17 he journeyed to St. Louis in 1808, and from 1809 to 1815, traveled in the Rocky Mountains and beyond, spending six winters on the Columbia River of Oregon Territory in the service of Manuel Lisa's fur company.<sup>57</sup> Lisa was a Spanish trader of St. Louis whose imagination had been fired by the Lewis and Clark expedition ending in 1806. Thomas James, who tells<sup>58</sup> of a trip up the Missouri in 1809 with a group of Lisa's trappers, gives us a glimpse of Major John Dougherty in 1810. They passed "mountains, high and desolate . . . tops covered with snow all the year . . . into a scene of magnificence and beauty. . . . The mountain side was dark with deer and buffalo . . . Dougherty, as if inspired by the scene with the spirit of poetry and song, broke forth in one of Burns' noblest lyrics, which found a deep echo in our hearts." James makes it clear that Dougherty, at the age of 19, was the recognized leader of the group.

By 1819, young John Dougherty was a deputy Indian agent and was selected as guide and interpreter for Major Stephen H. Long's "Yellowstone Expedition" to establish military posts on the upper Missouri River and to explore the little-known country. He served through 1820, and his brother Henry was engaged as a hunter for the expedition.<sup>59</sup> John was married to Mary Hertzog, daughter of a well-to-do Philadelphia merchant, at St. Louis November 23, 1823. John succeeded Benjamin O'Fallon as Indian agent on the Upper Missouri when his nomination by President John Quincy Adams was confirmed January 19, 1827. Numerous glimpses of Dougherty are contained in the account of the travels of Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied, in 1832, when Dougherty's headquarters was at Bellevue, just below Omaha, on the Missouri River.<sup>60</sup> Plate 26 in Volume 25 of *Early Western Travels*, a painting by Charles Bodmer, who accompanied Prince Maximilian, shows (behind Indian with upraised arm) Joseph, brother of Major John. This is the only known portrait of any of the Doughertys made prior to several of Major John now in Missouri and Kansas historical collections. Major John's brothers Hannibal and Jabez E. both were employed for a time with William Sublette's Rocky Mountain trading caravans in the 1830s. Major John served as Indian agent until 1837 and thereafter engaged in the business of sutler and freighter of supplies to the Army in the Far West. He died on December 28, 1860 at his home near Liberty, Missouri, called Multnomah from the Indian tribe of that name in Oregon. He was known as a firm friend of the Indians.

\* \* \*

The following genealogical outline of the sons of Michael Dougherty (II)

of Fincastle (now Wythe) County, Virginia, rests upon an unusually large number of records; without ever becoming famous themselves, the Doughertys were sufficiently in the stream of history and associated with well-known personages, that a considerable amount of data survives:

1. Henry Dougherty, born near Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Va., 1740/1. Married (1) Jane ———, and (2) Catherine French, perhaps the widow of John French, Lincoln County, Ky., bond May 21, 1792. Henry was in Kentucky by 1778. His daughter Jane married Burton Mullikin, Shelby County, bond May 28, 1799, who, after her death, married Margaret, daughter of Henry's brother, Joseph Dougherty, by 1807. Henry was dead by 1821. Believed to be his son, was William Dougherty, who married Eliza French in Henry County, Ky., January 20, 1800, and died by March 14, 1814. William and Eliza had children: Elizabeth, married William Perkins in Indiana, 1825; Patsy, who married William Crow, 1816; Zeniah, who married Joseph McClain, 1827; Cassandra, who married Morgan Hall, 1832; Harriet, who married Shadrack Hosea, 1832; Maria, who married William Vansant, 1835, all in Jefferson County, Ky.; and William, who married Catherine ——— by 1824.

2. John Dougherty, born 1743 in now Rockbridge County, Va., Married Isabella Anna? (perhaps Allen or Patton) by 1769. John was in Kentucky as early as 1775, lived in now Boyle County and Jefferson County and moved to Harrison/Orange County, Ind., about 1810/1 and died there February 22, 1828. John and Isabelle had children: Michael, born 1769/70 in now Wythe or Tazewell County, Va., married Jane Stephenson in Nelson County, Ky., August 18, 1790; died in now Trimble County, Ky., 1830; George D., born 1773 in now Tazewell County, Va., married Hannah, daughter of John Boyd of Barren County, Ky., and died in Orange County, Ind., March 14, 1842; John, born 1775/80, married Mary, daughter of John Hollowell in Harrison County, Ind., February 11, 1810, moved to Illinois and died there January 2, 1856; Henry, born 1784 in Kentucky, married Cynthia ——— from South (North?) Carolina in Indiana about 1810, and died in Orange County, Ind., by Nov. 14, 1846; Sarah, born 1786 in Kentucky, married Michael Miller April 2, 1807, in Jefferson County, Ky., and died in Orange County, Ind., August 10, 1826; Mary, married William Charles in Harrison County, Ind., October 19, 1811, and died 1816 in Orange County, Ind.; William, born 1775/1784, married Betsy, daughter of John Tanner, May 6, 1802, in Jefferson County, Ky., moved to Lawrence County, Ind., and died in Green County, Ind., November, 1852; Robert S., born 1790 in Kentucky, married Sarah Tanner, died in Orange County, Ind., after 1850; Samuel, born 1775/1794, married Mary Bland in Orange County, Ind., November 5, 1819; Ellender, married Charles Beasley in Jefferson County, Ky., July 19, 1798; and probably Naomi, married Thomas Motley in Jefferson County, Ky., March 12, 1795.

3. Joseph Dougherty, was born in now Rockbridge County, Va., in early 1740s, married Elizabeth Drake, widow of William Sayers in now Wythe County, Va., November 15, 1781. Was in Kentucky by 1787. He lived in Fayette and Shelby Counties, Ky., and was alive in 1830. Joseph and Elizabeth had children: Margaret, married Burton Mullikin before May 14, 1807; Eleanor, married William Dougherty in Jessamine County, Ky., August 31, 1805; Martha, married Jacob Sodowsky, probably in Jessamine County, before May 14, 1807; Ann, married Shepherd Gum before 1801; Joseph, married Martha White in Shelby County, Ky., December 27, 1817; perhaps Robert, married Sallie Butler in Jessamine County, September 10, 1805; and possibly John and Arthur.

4. William, died in Virginia before July 6, 1773.

5. Michael, married Sarah ———, died in Virginia before November 6, 1787; had son Michael who died in Barren County, 1856, and probably son Robert who died there by 1822 and son William, who died in Fayette County, Ky., in 1833.

6. George, was in Kentucky 1782, served in Lincoln County militia lived in Jefferson County during the 1790s and was in Henry County in 1800.

7. Robert, served in Lincoln County militia in 1782, and probably was there at least two years earlier, moved to Barren County, Ky., and was dead by 1822.

8. ———, who married Robert Dennison and lived in Southwest Virginia.

9. Perhaps daughter who married ——— Allen of Rockbridge County, Va.

10. Perhaps Mary, who married Capt. James Patton of now Rockbridge County, Va., by 1769, and died in Louisville in 1787.

11. Perhaps James.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The name Dougherty also is spelled Daugherty, Doherty, Daughetee, Docherty, Doghity, Daughity, Dohity, Dogherty, O'Docharty and in various other ways, but all trace back to Dochartach of the Province of Ulster, Ireland. The name was occasionally spelled Doughty or Dowty in Kentucky but usually this spelling indicates English rather than Irish derivation. It is not unusual to find the name spelled as many as three ways in one Kentucky document.

<sup>2</sup> Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky*, vol. 2, pg. 519.

<sup>3</sup> John Wilson, deposition, Nelson County, Ky., Circuit Court, October 7, 1794.

<sup>4</sup> Lyman Chalkley, *Gates of the Wilderness Road*, *Virginia Magazine of History*, vol. 30, pg. 201.

<sup>5</sup> Draper Mss., Wisconsin State Historical Society, 3 QQ 123.

<sup>6</sup> Court Judgments, File 393, Augusta County, Va.; and Surveyor's Book 1, pg. 5; and Deed Book 4, pg. 104 et sec.



7 Dr. Howard McKnight Wilson, *The Tinkling Spring, Headwater of Freedom*, pg. 42, referring to the permission for settlement in the back parts of Virginia, given by Governor Gooch in response to request by the Donegal Presbytery of Pennsylvania, instigated by John Caldwell April 11, 1738. The Cub Creek settlement was later than estimated by its historian, not until 1740 at the earliest and probably not until 1742, a conclusion separately arrived at by Dr. Wilson and the author.

8 F. B. Kegley, *Virginia Frontier*, pg. 141.

9 Order Book 1, pg. 251, Augusta County, Va.

10 Court Martial Book 2, August 1756, Augusta County, Va., and Hening, *Virginia Statutes*, vol. 7, pg. 190.

11 Will Book 3, pg. 304, Augusta County, Va.

12 Thomas L. Preston, *Historical Sketches*, pg. 119.

13 Order Book 1770/1, Part 1, pgs. 383, 415, 319, Botetourt County, Va.

14 Lewis Preston Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia*, pg. 617.

15 Collins, vol. 2, pg. 417.

16 Tithable Book 1, Botetourt County, Va.

17 Court Judgments March 1768, Augusta County, Va.

18 Robert Dennison, deposition, Circuit Court File 93, Augusta County, Va.

19 Summers, pg. 624.

20 Draper Mss. 3 QQ 54.

21 Summers, pg. 1425.

22 Draper Mss. 3 QQ 110.

23 Draper Mss. 3 QQ 123.

24 Draper Mss. 3 QQ 115/1151. In *The Preston and Virginia Papers, Calendar Series*, vol. 1, John Dougherty is indexed as Joseph, but a study of the original letter shows the spelling is "Jno" for John, not "Jos" for Joseph. Joseph Dougherty at this period was living on Reed Creek, not on Laurel Creek of the North Holston. In every instance possible, I have used original sources but in these footnotes frequently give printed sources as being more easily obtained by researchers than original records, some of which can be come upon only by accident, having been stolen from courthouses and sold or given to libraries and collectors.

25 Summers, pg. 637.

26 Order Book 2, pg. 341, Montgomery County, Va.

27 Collins, vol. 2, pg. 286.

28 "Records" of the militia, pgs. 185, 196, 260, Virginia State Library.

29 Collins, vol. 2, pg. 519, and deposition of John Wilson, et al. Nelson County Circuit Court, October 7, 1794.

30 Case of John Dopgherty vs. William Crow, *Kentucky Reports*, Hughes 1, 1785/1801, pg. 42, Supreme Court of Kentucky, October term, 1791, in Chancery; and Calvin Morgan Facklen, *Early Days in Danville*.

31 *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, vol. 21, No. 11, pg. 37.

32 *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, vol. 22, No. 64, pg. 89.

33 Robert Givens, *Virginia*; Pension S-13168.

34 *Register*, vol. 42, No. 140, pg. 229.

35 Collins, vol. 2, pg. 35. Unfortunately, Judge Collins does not give the source of his data on the Allen family, perhaps a deposition.

36 Mss., Rev. John Craig's diary, now available in Wilson, *The Tinkling Spring*, pg. 470, a recent and excellent, painstaking work of research.

37 *Register*, vol. 52, No. 181, pg. 295.

38 *Register*, vol. 20, No. 59, pg. 170.

39 Robert Givens, *Virginia*; Pension S-13168.



40 Clark Papers, Series E, vol. 2, Thruston Collection, Virginia State Library, pg. 506; and Illinois Document 127. For entire payroll, see Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, vol. 49, No. 169, pg. 396.

41 Virginia Land Grants, Book 11, pg. 88.

42 Draper Mss. 5 ZZ 80.

43 Kentucky Supreme Court Deed Book A, pg. 294.

44 Entry Book 2, pg. 296, Lincoln County, Ky.

45 Virginia Land Grants, Book 14, pg. 442 and Grant Book 23, pg. 671.

46 Michael Dougherty, deposition, Shelby County Circuit Court, photograph in possession of author.

47 The Western Sun, Vincennes, Ind., October 1, 1809, from C. E. Carter, Territorial Papers of the United States—The Territory of Indiana, vol. 7, pg. 673.

48 Marriage Records February 1809/October 1817, Harrison County, Ind.

49 Carter, Territorial Papers, vol. 7, pg. 708, and vol. 8, pg. 15.

50 Executive Journal of Indiana Territory 1800/1816, pg. 171.

51 History of Orange County, Ind., Goodspeed, pg. 22.

52 From photographs of gravestones in possession of author.

53 Filson Club History Quarterly, vol. 22, No. 2, pg. 75; and will of Robert Lemon, probated in Jefferson County, Ky., February 7, 1792; and numerous records of Ohio County, West Virginia, and vicinity.

54 Marriage Register, Nelson County, Ky.

55 Deed Book 4, pg. 199, Nelson County, Ky.

56 Bennett H. Young, The Battle of the Thames.

57 The Missouri Historical Review, vol. 24, No. 3, pg. 359.

58 Thomas James, Three Years Among the Indians and Mexicans, pg. 46, 66, et sec.

59 Reuben G. Thwaites, ed., Early Western Travels, vols. 14-17 and 37.

60 Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied in North America, Early Western Travels, vol. 2.

Many authentic and interesting details in the Dougherty research have come from the printed Kentucky Reports of Supreme Court and Appeals Court cases. The early Kentucky Reports are rather unique in that they generally contain a great deal more information about the parties involved than the reports of other States; this was due, no doubt, in part to the fact that the famous and interminable land suits of Kentucky presented new problems to the legal fraternity. The character of the Reports changed in time, became drier, their tempo speeded up with changing times. These early Reports are, I believe, largely overlooked by historians and genealogists. They should be available in the libraries of larger cities, and in the libraries of at least one attorney in every town.

## THE GRASS ROOTS OF KENTON COUNTY\*

ROBERT S. TATE

The good thinkers of the country are not all in the great centers of population or places of learning. Back where the grass grows green and there are no city noises to disturb them, men can take time to sit and think things through. Therefore, when opinions are sought on various public questions, those interested go back in the smaller communities, where common sense usually dominates, to seek answers. Thus originated the expression "Grass Roots of the Country", as humans living close to the soil, without any cement between them and the roots of the grass, can better reach the root of the matter under discussion. In other words, for the good, plain, honest thinking which made this country great in the beginning, one must go back to the country-side, or the "grass roots".

Kentucky's chief title to distinction in our nation's history was won during the period before the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Her people have taken notable parts in the later history of the United States but none comparable in national significance to the one played during and for a score of years after the American Revolution. One of the most impressive events in our history was the planting of American civilization in the Great West in the second part of the Eighteenth Century, and the people of Kentucky played pre-eminently the leading part. And let it not be said that the present site of Kenton County, long before it was known as such, did not share in this heroic work of winning the West against the hardships of the wilderness and in conflict with the savage Indian warriors. It was distinctly a "Grass Roots" campaign.

Kenton County is rich in history and tradition, as men and women with adventurous souls burned with a passion to carve out homes for themselves in the great wilderness, a part of which is now our own beloved county. These hearty pioneers were brave men and women of a broad vision for the future. We only wish that Simon Kenton, who lies buried in Urbana, Ohio, could know what the intervening years since 1771, when he first gazed on our county, has brought us in material wealth and a knowledge that our county has played a big part in the development of our state and nation.

Our county, named in honor of Simon Kenton, was the 90th of our 120 counties in formation, and was not organized until 1840 out of the west half of Campbell County. Prior to 1794, when Campbell County was formed, Kenton, Campbell and Boone Counties were all a part of Fayette, which, with Jefferson and Lincoln, were the three original Kentucky counties. Amongst all the Kentucky counties, Kenton stands second in population and material resources. It

\*Delivered before the Christopher Gist Historical Society, December 8th, 1953.

is 25 miles long, and varies in width from six miles in the South to twelve miles in the North.

Mere physical statistics and even a modest recital of the abundance of our material resources and wealth, as Kenton County can speak of today in all justice, are relatively unimportant. What really matters is an honest effort to find out the basic, fundamental and primal qualities of character which enabled our heroic forefathers to carry forward the vitally important work of scouting, foraging and overcoming the difficulties of transportation in the rough country of that day. And during all that, while in actual battle, they had to call into play their training, courage and accurate marksmanship if they were to survive. Nearly everywhere it was totally rural. The settlements were small and widely scattered, both in distance and in time. The following is a simple narrative of a magnificent incident, part of which pertains to Kenton County, which illustrates what we have in mind:

The mouth of the Licking River was one of the prominent points in the navigation of the Ohio and in the Indian raids into Kentucky. It was also the point of rendezvous of Kentucky troops on several expeditions against the Indians on the Miami River in Ohio. The terrain on the Kenton County side, at the confluence of the Ohio and Licking Rivers, was known as "The Point", and it looms large in the development of our Western civilization. It was here that Christopher Gist and his band of sturdy followers on the Ohio Company landed in March, 1751. He was the first white visitor to set foot on Kenton County soil. It is also believed it was from "The Point" that Mary Inglis and her sister-in-law departed on their hazardous journey across the Ohio on a log, and continued up the Ohio until they reached the Kanawha. She was the first white woman ever upon the soil of Kenton County. Two years after the heroism of George Rogers Clark had saved the old Northwest, the Indians of Ohio, taking the warpath, devastated the two and settlements of that state. Clark, hastening from Vincennes, gathered together a force of some eleven hundred men who met at "The Point," the site of future Covington, their camp extending from "The Point" of the Licking to what is now Fifth Street in Covington and, extending West as far as the present Madison Avenue. From that point Clark led his men into Ohio and dealt a blow to the savages from which they did not recover for years. In that expedition, Simon Kenton commanded a company, as he did in a later expedition, to avenge the disastrous battle of the "Blue Licks".

It was on the return from the expedition into Ohio on November 4, 1782, that the pioneers composing it entered into a romantic agreement that 50 years thereafter, the survivors would meet on the same ground to talk over and reminisce on the happenings of the campaigns and the dangers and hardships of the past. This suggestion first came from Capt. V. McCracken who was dying from a wound

suffered in an attack at Piqua, Ohio. To carry out the request of the dying hero, a resolution was brought forward and the meeting, fifty years hence, was decided on. The interesting and eventful day that was to witness the reunion of surviving heroes of 1782 fell on the 4th of November, 1832. Shortly before the day set for the reunion, Simon Kenton, then living at Urbana, Ohio, issued a call to his old comrades. In it he said "being one of the first, after Daniel Boone, to aid in the conquest of Kentucky and the West, I am called upon to address you. My heart melts on such an occasion. I look forward to the meeting with melancholy pleasure. I wish to see once more, before I die, my few surviving friends. My solemn promise, made fifty years ago, binds me to meet them." The day at last came so long looked for by our pioneer heroes. However, the terrible cholera, more barbarous than the savage of yore, spread death far and wide over the West. Covington was wrapped in gloom. Yet many of the patriots assembled and they were given a dinner by the city of Cincinnati. But to Simon Kenton, after waiting months for the beginning of the journey, the "melancholy pleasure" was denied him by advancing years and severe illness. The program arranged for the veterans provided for the reunion at Covington November 3, 1832. On the next day, Sunday, they were to attend Church in Covington and then on Monday they were to meet at Ft. Washington and there be entertained by the citizens of Cincinnati. But Simon Kenton met his beloved companions no more until he met them in the spirit land. Four years later he died, in April, 1836.

Many other instances could be given of meetings of the heroic pioneers of that day who used the present site of Kenton County as a base of operations and made sallies in many directions in search of the enemy. Some of those were Col. John Bowman, Wm. Harrod, Capt. Benjamin Logan, Capt. Joshanna Harlan, Capt. Levi Todd and Capt. John Holder. It is putting it very mildly to say that these men, and many others, in the coming years have reflected tremendous credit to our County. But heroic exploits are not confined to "The Point", the site of future Covington, but they occurred throughout the width and length of our entire County. In many places on sites of towns not yet named there lived men who provided the rudimentary and fundamental qualities, the very foundation stones, the "grass roots" of Kenton County. We of the present day generation owe many of the great things which we are enjoying to the men from these "grass roots" communities. Let us now make a tour of some of these "Grass Roots" which extend more than a century and a half ago and have provided the very nutriment of our life.

The first settlers of the city of Covington certainly were not inclined to be prophetic about the future real estate values of our fair city. On St. Valentine's Day, 1780, George Muse, a soldier of Virginia in the French and Indian War, swapped for a keg of whiskey his scrip for 200 acres of land allotted to him for

military service. The new owner of the land traded it for a quarter of buffalo that Gen. James Taylor offered him. Taylor dickered it too to Col. Stephen Trigg, who got rid of it to John Todd, Jr., who unloaded it on James Welch. Welch held it long enough to get it surveyed and in 1801 he sold it to Thomas Kennedy for \$750.00. Kennedy erected a high stone house overlooking the Licking River near the present Suspension Bridge, living in it as a tavern keeper and a ferry boat operator until 1814 when he sold 150 acres to Gen. John S. Gano, Richard M. Gano and Thos. D. Carneal. The town was established by an act of the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. It was named after a Maryland hero of the war of 1812, Gen. Leonard Covington, who died in battle more than a year before the incorporation of the town. In 1834 an act of Legislature passed made Covington a city.

Dan Beard's boyhood home was at 322 East 3rd St. and dates back to the mid-nineteenth century. It bears a plaque that "here lived in his boyhood the founder of the Boy Scouts of America."

The Carneal house (now the Rothier home) was built in 1818 by Thomas Carneal and is still standing at 405 East 2nd St., Covington.

So far as space permitted it would be interesting to trace the beginning of the component parts of present day Covington—Austinburg, Lewisburg, Latonia, named from the Lettonian Springs situated 4 miles from Covington on the Banklick Road; West Covington, formerly known as Economy—with its two original mansions, the large brick house built in 1837 by Jefferson Phelps and later bought by Geo. M. Clark, and on the opposite hill, the old Henry Hathaway place, colonial style mansion, built 120 years ago and still standing, later owned by Bernard Wisenall, the well known Covington architect; back of that location was Forrest Hills, at one time the residence of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian.

None can say but what Covington, although now a city of considerable properties, did not provide a goodly share of "Grass Roots" for Kenton County.

The present day petite city of Ludlow was once one of the foundation stones, a basic rock bottom—truly some of the "Grass Roots" of Kenton County. What is now the corporate area of the city of Ludlow, prior to about 1792, was uninhabited by white men. It was a wooded wilderness, traversed, perhaps, by the Cherokees, the Creeks and the Catawbias of the South, and the Shawnees, Delewares and Wyandots of the North. However it had been visited by Simon Kenton in his search for the "Cane Land", accompanied by George Yeager and John Strader as early as 1771. Ludlow was founded as a result of a spirit of restlessness prevalent in the more adventurous settlers from Cincinnati and who, because of the rapidly increasing population of that city, were ill at ease without virgin wilderness and raw nature all about them. Shortly after the establishment of Ft. Washington,

the eventual site of Cincinnati, three men named Beal, Mayo and Oldham soon thereafter staked out small claims on the land that is now Ludlow and the Federal Government granted the remainder of the tract to Gen. Thomas Sanford, the distinguished Kentucky Indian fighter, for his valiant deed of fighting the red man. The grant comprised about 1200 acres and extended south from the Ohio River to where the Southern Railway trestle spans the entrance to Devou Park and west to Lagoon Ave. At this time the city had spread far enough west for the housetops of Cincinnati to be visible from the log cabin on Gen. Sanford's tract. The General, even though in retirement, cast resentful eyes toward the rapidly rising city across the stream. Again, the spirit of restlessness and the love for solitude and raw nature overcame the pioneer. The unexploited lands a few miles southward attracted him. Eventually, when one Thomas D. Carneal, member of the Kentucky Legislature, aristocratic gentleman of great wealth and owner of a large tract of land situated about where Highland Cemetery now stands, offered an even trade in lands to General Sanford, he enthusiastically accepted. Each obtained what he most desired; Sanford—wild life, solitude, contentment; Carneal—a quite rural home near enough to the conveniences just across the river.

In the year 1818 Sanford and Carneal started the construction of homes on the respective sites of their new acquisition. The simple frame dwelling erected by Gen. Sanford for his abode stood in the vicinity of Highland Cemetery. It has passed into oblivion, having been destroyed by fire in comparatively recent years. The aristocratic Carneal chose the spot where the log cabin stood upon which to build his home. The result was a pretentious mansion, considered then as the finest home in the west and one of the finest in all the states. It reflected the aristocracy of its builder and the beauty of his soul. The house was named "Elmwood Hall", suggested perhaps by the many lordly elm trees on the grounds. It was in this house in 1825 that the Carneals entertained General LaFayette, the great French benefactor to the Revolutionary cause. The home still stands today on Forrest Ave., a magnificent landmark, bearing testimonial to the fortitude of its builder and well illustrating the resolute strength and grass root fibres of our illustrious forebears.

Mr. Carneal lived in the house for six years and sold it and the entire estate to William Bullock, a wealthy Englishman. The enterprising man conceived the idea of building a model town on the site. Immediately after its purchase he returned to England and engaged the services of an architect to the King of Wurtemberg to draft plans for his model city. But the new west was not ready for such a place and he was forced to abandon the idea. He sold Elmwood Hall and 710 acres of land to Israel Ludlow, son of the distinguished Israel Ludlow who plotted out Cincinnati. Five years later, the remainder of the tract to the



same purchaser. It was in 1836 that Israel Ludlow came into possession of all the land that forms the present city of Ludlow. It was for him the city was named. A man of keen business acumen, he started selling his large acreage in small parcels and as a result the little community started to grow. The Ludlow family continued their residence in the locality and retained much land. Some of the early settlers who took their residence after Ludlow began the reduction of the once single estate were the Goodloes, Ryans, Venns, Hamiltons, Winters, Clossons, Ritchies, Dillons and the Bentleys.

Finally in 1864, fourteen months before the close of the civil war, when Thomas E. Bramlette was Governor and E. L. Van Winkle was Secretary of State, a charter was granted. From a rural community at that time, it has increased in population to about 7000, a modern community of fine homes, improved streets and a number of industries.

The town of *Bromley* was named for Bromley, Kent, England and was said to have been settled by a brother of the Earl of Bromley of that English city. The Richmans, the Rotherts and Traylors were some of the early families who constituted the "Grass Roots" there.

In 1802 Bartlett Graves of Virginia planted some "Grass Roots" of Kenton County in *Erlanger*. Landing in Newport from his Ohio River journey from Virginia, he bought a hatchet there and blazed the trail to Erlanger. He was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1805 and Sheriff of Campbell County 1814 and 1815. He purchased from Thomas Carneal a large tract of land along the north side of what is now known as Dixie Highway at a price of \$2.50 per acre and in 1807 on Commonwealth Avenue built a log house of eight rooms, each room being 18 ft. square and with walls 18 inches thick. Other purchasers of land in this vicinity were Major Thornton Timberlake, Colonel Thomas Buckner, William Longmoor, Thomas Tupman, David Riggs and Dr. B. F. Bedinger and General Leonard Stephens. In 1819 Mr. Graves built a large brick house on the lot now designated as 125 Commonwealth, where Mr. Carver Kuch now lives. He called it "Walnut Grove" until he sold it to Dr. B. F. Bedinger in 1866 and it was then called "The Elms". Geo. M. Bedinger, son of Dr. Bedinger, a man of sterling qualities, reared a large family in "The Elms", all of whom were held in high esteem.

There was no special growth or development of this section, now known as Erlanger, until the building of the Covington and Lexington turnpike. This road was chartered in 1829, being one of the first roads to be granted a charter by the Legislature. This historic highway was traversed by Henry Clay and other notable men of that day. It is now, of course, a part of the great Dixie Highway. It immediately became the outlet for Central Kentucky and thousands of hogs,

sheep, and cattle were driven over it every year to the Cincinnati market, stage-coach lines were established, taverns were built all along the route for the convenience of the public.

A post office is said to have been established here and called Timberlake in honor of Major Thornton Timberlake. The Major was one of the pioneer settlers of this section and was the owner of thousands of acres of land on the south side of what is now the Dixie Highway. Major Timberlake was the father of Miss Alice E. Timberlake, who was the wife of Dr. John H. Stevenson; the grandfather of Mr. Thomas J. Stevenson, Miss Mary A. Stevenson and Mrs. Theodore F. Hallam and great-grandfather of Miss Mary Alice Stevenson and Miss Alice Hallam. Dr. John H. Stevenson, son-in-law of Major Timberlake was one of the leading physicians of Kenton and Boone Counties.

Col. Thomas Buckner, another one of the early settlers of this section came here in 1812 and was the owner of thousands of acres of land.

The Southern Railway was completed in 1877 and the first time card shows the station as Greenwood Lake in honor of Miles Greenwood, the first president of the road. Later it was found that there were five other stations on the road which began with "Green" and in order to avoid confusion the name was changed to Silver Lake. This name was not acceptable to the Post Office Department. It was then that Mrs. Hannah Bedinger selected the name of Erlanger, in honor of Baron Frederick Emile D. Erlanger, who was head of the Erlanger syndicate which leased the Southern Railway October 11, 1881. On May 11, 1896 the Town of *Elsmere* up to that time known as South Erlanger was incorporated. The name means "By a lake".

The town of Erlanger was incorporated on January 25, 1897. It was said that the incorporation came when it did due to the fact that it was rumored that *Elsmere* contemplated annexing Erlanger.

No account of the basic background of Kenton County would be complete without General Leonard Stephens and *Locust Grove*. General Stephens, who came to Kentucky from Virginia with his father, Benjamin Stephens, the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, when he was a young boy, erected in the early part of the Nineteenth Century the first brick house in Kenton County, to which he took his bride, Miss Katherine Sandford. The bricks for the house were burned in a kiln on the plantation. The house originally had a large veranda across the front and south side. It was situated on a large tract of land known as a plantation about 12 miles from Covington, on what is now Richardson Pike and one mile from the Old State Road, the Lexington Pike and now known as the Dixie Highway. It was in this house, called "Locust Grove" that General Stephens entertained General Lafayette in 1825. The illustrious French General was met by

General Stephens when he was en-route from Lexington to Cincinnati and taken to this home and was extended lavish hospitality. On the way they stopped at a little log school house where General Stephens' children, Napoleon, Lucy, Statira and Lucien Stephens attended a private school on the Stephens plantation.

General Stephens was a man of genial social nature and he loved to gather about him his friends and kinspeople. Among them were the Sandfords, Bristows, Clevelands, Perrys and Herndons. The Highland Stock Farm on the Dixie Highway, formerly owned by Jerome Bristow Respass, a great-grandson of General Stephens, includes the site of the old homestead. General Stephens owned the first carriage in Northern Kentucky and drove through to Frankfort when he represented the county as State Senator. Undoubtedly some more of the "Grass Roots" of Kenton County.

*Fiskburg* in the southern half of our county was named for Dr. Fisk. The toll gate and post office were in the same building and one man was both post master and toll gate keeper.

*Atwood* was named in honor of Atwood Bird, President of the Independence Bank. Bird's maternal grandfather, Robert Stephens, came from Virginia in 1813 and settled at the place now known as Atwood.

On or about 1820, a man named Nathaniel Vise settled on the west bank of the Licking River. Soon after some four or five others moved in and built their log cabins near the river and near each other. In honor of the original settler, Mr. Vise, they named their little settlement *Visalia*. Of course, at this time, the territory now Kenton County was a part of Campbell County. And it is very interesting to note that *Visalia* later was the county seat of Campbell County for a short time.

*Morning View* was formerly known as Mullins Station. But one morning many years ago some railroad officials were riding through on a hand car with some of the crew when the sun was rising. They exclaimed on the wonderful "morning view" and later when designating the place officially they would add "where they have the wonderful morning view." This gradually became general and was condensed to *Morning View* and has carried the name ever since.

*Nicholson* was named for Dr. H. C. Nicholson, father of Mr. Geo. Nicholson, the well known contractor who is now living in Walton, Kentucky.

*Independence*, the official county seat of Kenton County was incorporated in 1842. It is the exact center of Kenton County and it is most interesting to read of the great pains taken in 1840 to see that it was the exact center.

*Whites Tower* was named in honor of George White. George Stephens was the first settler. He acquired 300 acres of land and erected large barns to house

his herd of cattle which he drove through to Covington and Cincinnati over the old Taylor Mill Road. A sturdy "Grass Root" of our county.

*Bracht Station* was named by the Southern Railway after the Bracht family and the post office accepted the name. For many years it was the principal cattle, hog and sheep shipping point between Williamstown and Covington.

The first mail carrier at *Piner* was Jack Edmonds who walked to the post office at Fiskburg (2 miles) and returned with the mail, also selling Kentucky Posts on the return trip. Mrs. Lewis Gabriel of Piner has a letter addressed to her great-greatgrandmother, Mrs. Sarah Rich from her son. The letter was addressed to "Piner's Cross Roads, Kenton County, Kentucky". The date of the letter is 1854. At that time someone walked to the railroad and brought the mail back. This procedure was called a Star Route.

The early settlers of Kenton were a truly God-fearing group and gathered whenever possible for religious services. However, there was no concerted program nor were there church buildings. Time passed, the communities grew larger, and efforts were made to make religion a part of the daily life. The *first church* on record to be organized was the Wilmington Baptist Church, located on Bryant's Ford in Wilmington Bottom. The date was June 3, 1804, and was comprised of six members. Despite the salary of \$3.00 per month paid the pastors the church continued to grow. In 1840, when Kenton County was cut from Campbell, it became very active, with the church near Fiskburg.

The first Catholic Church in Kenton County was located on Fifth Street in Covington, and called St. Mary's. It was a mission church under the control of the Diocese established at Bardstown, near Louisville. This was in 1833, and Mass was celebrated whenever the mission priest from Bardstown could make the journey by horse through the Indian infested country and over the almost impassable road. In 1837 the church was declared a pastorate, with a resident pastor, and services were conducted regularly.

On April 12, 1849, deed was made to the Goshen Christian Church erected at Piner. At that time the community asked for the name of "Goshen" for the town, but it was already being used elsewhere, so they changed it to "Piner" for Brack Piner, the storekeeper. Ezra Fish, who deeded the land, was an ancestor of Hamilton Fish, of our day, a New York millionaire and politician. Here, too, the preacher was paid \$3.00 to \$5.00 per month.

*Crescent Springs* was so-called because of the many springs in the neighborhood and because of the shaped crescent formed by a bend of the old "Queen and Crescent" Railroad which passed through this community.

In the Fall of 1862, during the war between the States, General Lew Wallace

was placed in command of the Union forces assigned to the defense of Cincinnati. The day that he arrived in the Queen City he summoned Prof. Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel to his headquarters. The Professor, recently appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, had for ten years been Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Philosophy at Cincinnati College, where he had achieved international fame for his lectures and writings in Astronomy. He inspired the building of the Cincinnati Observatory. General Wallace told Brig. Gen. Mitchel that Kirby Smith and his rebels had taken Lexington, Frankfort and Maysville and that Morgan's cavalry was joining up with Smith. They could attack Cincinnati in a very short time. General Mitchel was instructed to build the first line of defense—a series of earth works on the Kentucky Hills across the river. Making a quick survey on horseback, General Mitchel decided to dig approximately ten miles of intrenchment, making a semi-circle from the Ohio River at Bromley in the West to a point on the river near Fort Thomas.

At sunrise September 10, 1862, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river. Wagon loads of munitions and steady streams of sturdy men from the rural districts of Ohio and Indiana poured across the river and on their way to a line of defense. One would have thought that the spirit of Daniel Boone was standing in the hills and was beckoning them into Kentucky. General Ormsby Mitchel rode tirelessly back and forth, inspiring the motley crew to greater effort, tirelessly building the outer defense for a threatened city. After a weary march in the boiling September sun the bedraggled civilian army from Cincinnati reached the summit of the Kentucky hills. After three days of feverish work the earth works and firing pits were constructed. But alas! All in vain, as the Confederate forces fell back, with the only action being small skirmishes between outposts. On the fourth day, the civilian army was ordered to return to Cincinnati.

The present site of *Fort Mitchell* was one of the great defensive earth works on the Kentucky Hills in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties and his success in inspiring the men with courage and determination, undoubtedly, had much to do with persuading Kirby Smith not to attack the Queen City. It is fitting that the beautiful community of Fort Mitchell, Kentucky should perpetuate the name and deeds of this brave scholarly man.

At this same time, a series of fortifications on the hill-tops surrounding Covington were built and named Ft. Kyle, Ft. Henry, Ft. Wright, Ft. Rich and Fort Perry.

Chartered as a sixth class city on St. Valentine's Day in 1910, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, today is a beautiful residential community.

About 110 years ago, Coran, Spencer and Corry owned a considerable tract of land which is now embraced in the city of *Park Hills* and undertook to develop

it. They subdivided the tract of land and laid off many streets which were never graded. Along the Old State Road a number of their lots were sold and built upon but their remaining lots, which were later acquired by Simmons and Renz, have since been incorporated in a re-subdivision of lots which are much larger than originally planned by Coran, Spencer and Corry. A tract of land containing about 60 acres, on the north side of what is now Park Hills, was known as the Light property. The Light property was at one time the land of the Montague family. The Montague home was located where the Club House of the Devou Park Golf and Tennis Club now stands. The old Montague Cemetery lies west of the tennis courts, a section of which was devoted to the burial of slaves. Rufus Light and his sisters mortgaged their interest in this property to a Covington bank. There was a prolonged litigation between the Trust Company and the Light family. Throughout this litigation, Rufus Light operated a refreshment stand located at the junction of Montague Road with the Park Road. At one time he was evicted but he moved across the road and set up a tent on park property. Rufus claimed that he owned some property on the north side of Montague Road occupied by the park, contending that there was an old property line dispute and that his mother had told him at one time that the Devou family had wrongfully taken possession of a part of her land.

This was the basis of a long family feud between the Lights and Devous, with Rufus the loser.

For many years the Light family had sold moulding sand on their property on Breckenridge Road and in the construction of Emerson Road the steam shovels uncovered a number of tunnels which had formerly been used in quarrying the moulding sand and whose existence had been forgotten. Rufus Light sold some of the most valuable clay to the Rookwood Pottery and he always thought that the mineral rights to this property were worth a large fortune.

Later, through the close friendship between Mr. E. S. Lee of the First National Bank and Wm. Devou, Mr. Devou was persuaded to give the entire 515 acres now known as Devou Park to the city of Covington.

Mr. Lee's son, D. Collins Lee and Mr. Robert Simmons later teamed up in purchasing the various parcels of land and developed Park Hills. It is now a Fifth Class city with a population of 3500.

Thus we complete the "Grass Roots" tour of our county. Of course, there are several more thriving suburban municipalities and communities of a more recent vintage which are doing their part in the upbuilding and developing of Kenton County. As the years relentlessly mark the milestones on the pathway of time, the older generation slowly gives way to the new and gradually there passes from our midst the men and women who made our county what it is and



who built up this part of our empire for the men of today. In every generation and in every community some few men leave an indelible imprint upon the history of that community and upon the memory of those who have known them by their ability to fight and win even against great odds.

We, of this present generation, should never read of the exploits of our ancestors without feeling a burning desire to emulate their noble achievements. It can scarcely be conceived that the youthful Kenton Countian could read the history of our county without having his valor kindled and his patriotism confirmed. They could scarcely create characters more daring and intrepid than the adventurous men who first penetrated our forests and traversed the wilderness of Kenton County; who with invincible spirit sustained every privation and withstood the savage attacks of the Indian foe. We are very proud to herein chronicle the exploits of these men of our county who planted their "Grass Roots" in so many places. May we profit therefrom and in some way attempt to raise the level of our lives to theirs.

## STATE ARCHIVES

### Kentucky Vital Statistics 1852-1862, 1893, 1894, 1904

#### Hopkins County—Deaths of Persons over Fifteen

- ADAMS SAMUEL—age 16; b. Tennessee, d. Mar., 1853 of over heat; parents William and Susan Adams.
- ADAMS, WILLIAM—age 43; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1854 cause not given; parent Thomas Adams.
- ALLEN, HANNAH—age 86; b. North Carolina d. Sept., 1855 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- ALLEN, HANNAH E.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 18, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent William Allen.
- ALLEN, JESSE F.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 30, 1855 of cholera; parent John Allen.
- ALLEN, JOHN—age 40; b. not given, d. Sept. 6, 1904 cause not given; parents Joseph and Roda Allen.
- ALLEN, MILDRED—age 50; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 25, 1854 of flux; parent Coleman Kimbrough.
- ALLEN, RICHARD H.—age 24; b. Alabama, d. Oct. 15, 1854 of flux; parent James Allen.
- ALLEN, SARAH—age 48; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 18, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent Peter Goad.
- ALLEN THOMAS—age 65; b. Virginia, d. June 20, 1856 of cause unknown; parent James Allen.
- ALLEN, W. J. S.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co. d. June 3, 1855 cause unknown; parent Thomas J. Allen.
- ALLMAN, MARY—age 25; b. Tennessee, d. May 28, 1856 of cause unknown; parents John and Jane Sneed.
- ARMSTRONG, JACOB—age 46; b. unknown, d. Aug. 30, 1859 of fever; parents Robert and Mary Armstrong.
- ARNOLD, W. K.—age 66; b. North Carolina, d. Sept., 1855 of convulsions; parent Richard Arnold.
- ASHBY, ANNIE—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 2, 1894 of consumption; parents D. L. and E. Richard.
- ASHBY, ARABELLA—age 68; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 17, 1861 of cause unknown; parents Robert and Sarah Ashby.
- ASHBY, ELDRED G.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec., 1861 of pleurisy; parents William and Ann Ashby.
- ASHBY, MALINDA—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 2, 1856 of consumption; parents J. and J. Crabtree.

- ASHBY, MARY H.—age 23; b. Ralls Co., Missouri, d. Dec. 4, 1852 of flux; parents Pleasant and Charlotte Cox.
- ASHBY, REBECCA—age 60; b. Carolina, d. Sept., 1861 of fever; parents Clarence and Rebecca Ashby.
- ASHBY, STEPHEN P.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 18, 1854 of consumption; parents not given.
- ASHBY, SUSAN C.—age 20; b. Christian Co., d. Aug. 14, 1852 of flux and typhoid; parents Lewis and Sarah Hancock.
- ASHBY, WILLIAM W.—age 45; b. unknown, d. Sept. 17, 1859 of consumption; parent Abraham and Jane Ashby.
- ASHBY, WILSON B.—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 1, 1855 of consumption; parent Robery Ashby.
- ASHLY, CHARLOTTE—age 33; b. Fayette Co., d. May 14, 1855 of consumption; parent Felix McEuen.
- BABBS, A. W.—age 82; b. South Carolina, d. 1854 cause not given; parent A. W. Babbs, Sr.
- BAKER, FRAMAN A.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 29, 1856 cause unknown; parents J. and S. Baker.
- BAKER, FREEMAN—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. June, 1854 cause not given; parent Miles Baker.
- BAKER, MATTIE—age 17; b. not given, d. Apr. 1, 1904 of fever; parents J. B. and Mary Baker.
- BAKER, SARAH E.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 2, 1852 of dropsy; parents Richard and Lucinda Long.
- BAKER, SARAH M.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. May, 1858 of whooping cough; parents James and Sarah Baker.
- BALDWIN, LEA—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 25, 1861 of consumption; parents James and Priscilla Graham.
- BALDWIN, SARAH D.—age 32; b. Hopkins Co., d. Mar. 19, 1856 of consumption; parents Hiram and Hannah Baldwin.
- BALL, ELIZABETH—age 73; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 9, 1858 cause unknown; parents Walter and Judia Wire.
- BARNHILL, DICIE—age 67; b. Martin Co., North Carolina, d. Feb. 4, 1852 of typhoid pneumonia; parents Edward and Elizabeth Bird.
- BARREN, WILLIAM—age 42; b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, d. Mar. 12, 1854 (accidentally killed); parents Barren (no other name given.)
- BENTON, JOHN H.—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov., 1861 of measles; parents W. H. and Elizabeth Benton.
- BENTON, NANCY—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1855 cause unknown; parent William Benton.

- BERRY, NARCISSA—age 47; b. Fayette Co., d. 1854 of diarrhea; parent Thomas Woolfork.
- BERRY, THOMAS—age 56; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1854 of diarrhea; parents not given.
- BESHEARS, S. S.—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. May, 1855 cause unknown; parent L. Beshears.
- BONE, ABNER W.—age 51; b. Wilson Co., Tennessee, d. Oct. 4, 1856 cause unknown; parents Hugh and Mary Bone.
- BONE, A. M.—age 65; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 4, 1857 of pneumonia; parents Henry and Mary Bone.
- BONE, MARK H.—age 54; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Apr. 22, 1855 of cholera; parent John Bone.
- BONE, POLLY—age 56; b. Logan Co., d. Jan. 25, 1854 of inflammation of brain; parent Ebenezer R. Alexander.
- BRADLEY, ABRAHAM—age 43; b. unknown, d. Sept. 29, 1858 of congestive chills; parents Charles and Elizabeth Bradley.
- BRADLEY, J.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1861 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- BRADLEY, JAY W.—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 15, 1861 of typhoid fever; parents William and Catherine Bradley.
- BRADLEY, MARY J.—age 21; b. Montgomery Co., Tennessee, d. Jan. 23, 1853 of consumption; parents Jacob and Martha Rust.
- BRADLEY, MIKE—age 24; b. Hopikns Co., d. Mar. 12, 1861 (stabbed); parent William Bradley.
- BRIMM, DAVID—age 70; b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, d. July 30, 1852 of an old sore; parents not given.
- BROWDER, ANN E.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. July, 1856 cause unknown; parents Ambrose G. and A. W. Gordon.
- BROWDER, ISHAM—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. April 14, 1854 of typhoid fever; parent Isham Browder, Sr.
- BROWDER, JAMES R.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 9, 1854 of congestion; parents Thomas and Parnetta Browder.
- BROWDER, P.—age 32; b. unknown, d. June 11, 1857 of inflammation; parents B. D. and S. Winstead.
- BROWDER, PARTHENA—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 11, 1854 of flux; parent J. L. McIntire.
- BROWDER, WILLIAM F.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 27, 1854 of pneumonia; parent Isham Browder.
- BROWN, CHARITY—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 27, 1857 of diarrhea; parents Micaja? B. and Sarah Brown.
- BROWN, EASTER A.—age 37; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 22, 1855 cause unknown; Parent Bound? Ashly.

- BROWN, JAMES—age 36; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 27, 1855 of congestive chills; parent Tutt? Brown.
- BROWN, JOHN M.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr., 1858 (killed), parents Yatt and Treecy Brown.
- BROWN, M. C.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. July, 1856 of fever; parent Mary Sims.
- BROWN, RACHEL P.—age 22; b. Henderson Co., d. Aug. 20, 1853 of childbirth; parents Benjamin and Elizabeth Armstrong.
- BROWN, SAMUEL—age 63; b. South Carolina, d. Aug. 6, 1853 of flux; parents unknown.
- BRUCE, ABNER—age 71; b. North Carolina, d. Dec. 7, 1855 cause unknown; parent Jeremiah Bruce.
- BRUCE, ALLEN—age 43; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 30, 1858 of consumption; parents Cader and Sarah Bruce.
- BUCHANAN, ANDREW—age 80; b. North Carolina, d. June, 1854 of flux; parents not given.
- BUCHANAN, ARTHUR—age 87; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 3, 1858 of old age; parents Clifford and Mary Buchanan.
- BUCHANAN, JAMES A.—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 20, 1858 of flux; parents A. C. and Elizabeth Buchanan.
- BUCHANAN, WILLIAM—age 78; b. Person Co., North Carolina, d. June 8, 1853 of dropsy; parents Crawford and Mary Buchanan.
- BUMPAS, BENTON—age 60; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 15, 1854 cause not given; parent John Bumpas.
- BURLAND, MARTHA J.—age 30; b. unknown, d. Feb. 8, 1857 of measles; parents John and Jane Wilson.
- BUTLER, FIELDEN S.—age 28; b. Lincoln Co., d. Jan. 8, 1857 cause unknown; parents Joel and Catherine Butler.
- BYRAN, B. C.—age 38; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 16, 1893 of gun shot; parents J. H. and S. Byran.
- CAMPBELL, MARGARET—age 45; b. Christian Co., d. Sept. 4, 1856 of dysentery; parents M. and M. Campbell.
- CAMPBLE, D.—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 6, 1855 cause unknown; parent C. West.
- CARAULE?, MARY—age 60; b. Mercer Co., d. May 29, 1855 of fever; parent Stephen Ashby.
- CARDWELL, CATHARINE—age 68; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct., 1854 of cause unknown; parent Hugh McGary.
- CARDWELL, MARGARET L.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 25, 1854 of consumption; parent John Cardwell.
- CARDWELL, SARAH C.—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 18, 1854 of flux; parent Benjamin Parker.

- CARMEAL, M. A.—age 18; b. Union Co., d. Oct. 7, 1855 of fever; parent R. Woodson.
- CARTER, JESSE—age 37; b. Green Co., Tennessee, d. Oct. 5, 1854 of cholera; parents Jesse and Susannah Carter.
- CASELBERY, NATHAN—age 64; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 9, 1858 cause unknown; parents William and Elizabeth Caselbery.
- CAVANAHA, GEORGE—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 7, 1854 of typhoid fever; parent Charles Cavanah.
- CAVANAHA, REUBEN H.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 29, 1859 of congestive fever; parents William and Rachel Cavanah.
- CAVANAHA, WILLIAM J.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 21, 1856 of typhoid fever; parents William and R. Cavanah.
- CAVANAUGH, DAVID J.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 3, 1853 of bilious fever; parents William and Rachel Cavanaugh.
- CAVANAUGH, N. B.—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 6, 1855 of dropsy; parent Charles Cavanaugh.
- CHANDLER, LEWIS A.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 5, 1853 of typhoid fever; parents David and Druscilla Chandler.
- CHAPEL, NANCY—age 30; b. Caldwell Co., d. July 5, 1855 cause unknown; parent Henry Young.
- CHAPEL, THOMAS—age 40; b. Alabama, d. Aug. 17, 1856 of consumption; parents Jerry and R. Chapel.
- CHAPPEL, CALEB B.—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb., 1854 of winter fever; parents Jeremiah and Sally Chappel.
- CLARK, M. G.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept., 1855 cause not given; parent J. G. Clark.
- CLATON, RICHARD—age 73; b. North Carolina, d. May 4, 1854 cause not given; parent T. Claton.
- CLIFT, SUSAN M.—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 26, 1854 of fever; parent Eli M. Landson.
- COAL, JOHN—age 60; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 6, 1854 cause not given; parents not given.
- COBB, CATHERINE—age 44; b. Not given, d. Dec. 18, 1853 of child bed fever; parents Joseph and Catherine Carey.
- COFFMAN, EVALINE N.—age 33; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 25, 1858 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- COFFMAN, SALLY—age 77; b. Pennsylvania, d. Nov. 1, 1854 cause not given; parent Daniel Ashby.
- COGER, ELIZA—age 24; b. Tennessee, d. Aug., 1855 of fever; parent W. R. Coger.



- COKER, DISA—age 22; b. Hopkins Co. d. July, 1855 cause not given; parent William R. Coker.
- COKER, JANE—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Mar., 1855 cause unknown; parent William R. Coker.
- COLLINS, AGNES—age 39; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Aug. 11, 1853 of pneumonia; parents John and Catherine Bone.
- COLLINS, ELIZABETH—age 27; b. not given, d. Mar. 19, 1904 of rheumatism; parents Jas. and Susan Smith.
- COMBS, ACHILES—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 12, 1861 of measles; parents William and Mary Combs.
- COMBS, MARY A.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 4, 1854 of flux; parent Ally Majors.
- COMPTON, MARTHA—age 79; b. Ireland, d. Nov. 13, 1853 of old age; parents William and Martha McCorcle.
- COPE, M. C.—age 29; b. not given, d. June 15, 1904 of consumption; parents Cabel and Deby Cope.
- COTTRIEL, SOPHA—age 16; b. not given; d. Aug. 21, 1904 of consumption; parents George and Mary Cottriel.
- COUCH, CATHERINA E.—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 13, 1854 cause not given; parents not given.
- COX, CHAMPION S.—age 55; b. Person Co., North Carolina, d. Aug. 2, 1853 of consumption; parents Samuel and Temperance? Cox.
- COX, ELIZA E.—age 41; b. Tennessee, d. Dec. 3, 1853 of consumption; parents J. B. and Nancy Ruby.
- COX, LAURA—age 16; b. Ashbysburg, Kentucky, d. July 16, 1853 of flux; parents Samuel and Sarah Cox.
- CRABTREE, A. L.—age 43; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 30, 1893 of consumption; parents William and Mary Clements.
- CRABTREE, ISIAH—age 77; b. North Carolina, d. June 25, 1859 of dropsy; parents unknown.
- CRABTREE, LUCINDA—age 46; b. Tennessee d. Oct. 8 1853 of consumption; parents John and Mary Ashby.
- CRABTREE, PHILIP P.—age 29; b. not given, d. Aug. 13, 1852 of flux; parents Joseph and Ellinore Crabtree.
- CRANER, MARY—age 60; b. Carolina, d. Nov. 22, 1859 of bronchitis; parents Joel and Elizabeth Sullivan.
- CROFT, WILLIAM L.—age 52; b. South Carolina, d. Aug. 11, 1854 cause not given; parent John Croft.
- CROUCH, THOMAS—age 59; b. Buckingham Co., Virginia, d. July 27, 1856; parents D. and J. Crouch.

- CROW, AAPHA?—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 30, 1854 cause not given; parent John Crow.
- CRUMBAKER FINIS—age 38; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 21, 1893 of paralysis; parents C. C. and L. Crumbaker.
- CURNEAL, FRANCIS—age 69; b. North Carolina Person Co., d. Sept. 10, 1852 of fever; parents Goodlaw and Elizabeth Warren.
- CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH—age 69; b. not given, d. Aug. 18, 1854 cause not given; parent John Clark.
- DANIEL, GREEN—age 38; b. North Carolina, d. Sept., 1855 of cholera; parent John Daniel.
- DAVIS, ELIZABETH J.—age 26; b. unknown, d. Feb. 22, 1859 of jaundice; parents Elisha and Anna Herron.
- DAVIS, ISAREL—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 22, 1858 of flux; parents William M. and Elizabeth Davis.
- DAY, AMBROSE—age 60; b. Person Co., North Carolina, d. July 14, 1853 cause unknown; parent John Day.
- DAY, JOSEPH—age 44; b. Virginia, d. Aug. 16, 1856 cause unknown; parents E. and A. Day.
- DEMPSEY, LUCY—age 16; b. Marion Co., d. July 3, 1858 cause unknown; parents D. F. and Susan W. Dempsey.
- DENHAM, ANGELINE—age 29; b. not given, d. Sept. 29, 1904 of stomach trouble; parents J. C. and Margaret Riley.
- DENHAM, HENRY—age 52; b. not given, d. July 26, 1904 of consumption; parent John Farmer C. Denham.
- DEVERS, ROSANNAH—age 43; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 6, 1854 of dropsy; parents Moses and Sarah Clark.
- DEZARN, RUTHA—age 61; b. not given, d. June 28, 1904 of consumption; parents William and Winnie Bowling.
- DICKERSON, JAMES—age 21; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 12, 1862 of measles; parents Ishman? and Betsy Dickerson.
- DICKERSON, RANSON—age 43; b. unknown, d. Feb. 20, 1857 cause unknown; parents B. and Rody Dickerson.
- DILLENDER, ELIZA—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 1, 1855 of fever; parent James Stanley.
- DILLENDER HANNAH—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 19, 1854 of confinement; parents John and Elizabeth Allen.
- DILLINGHAM, L. H.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 5, 1855 of dropsical brain; parent David Oates.
- DILLINGHAM, LUSA H.—age 32; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Dec. 5, 1854 cause not given; parent David Oates.

- DIXON, NANCY—age 23; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 23, 1853 of consumption; parents Jeremiah and Margaret Overby.
- DIXON, WILLIAM J.—age 23; b. Virginia, d. Oct. 12, 1855 of fever; parent C. W. Dixon.
- DOBBINS, THOMAS E.—age 40; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Aug. 15, 1854 of typhoid fever; parent Lew Dobbins.
- DOWTHET, ROBERT N.—age 21; b. Kentucky, d. Dec. 23, 1854 of consumption; parent Elizabeth Dowthet.
- DUNKERSON, ELIZABETH—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1858 cause unknown; parents Marcus and Temperance? Dunkerson.
- DUNKERSON, GABRIEL—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 8, 1857 cause unknown; parents W. and Jane Dunkerson.
- EASLEY, ELIZABETH—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1852 of child bed fever; parents John and Mary Johnson.
- EASLEY, PARTHENA—age 65; b. North Carolina, d. Apr., 1856 of apoplexy; parents unknown.
- EDMONSON, DOROTHY—age 55; b. North Carolina, d. May 24, 1857 of diarrhea; Parents James and Nancy Meredith.
- EZELL, JOHN—age 24; b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, d. Oct., 1853 of consumption; parents Balam and Sally Ezell.
- FAGAN, JAMES—age 43; b. Meath Co., Ireland, d. Nov. 10, 1854 accidentally; parents James and Margaret Fagan.
- FARMER, STEPHEN—age 31; b. not given; d. Mar. 5, 1904 of catarrh of head; parents Graham and Mary Farmer.
- FINNY, M.—age 65; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 6, 1855 of pneumonia; parents unknown.
- FLANNERY, ENOCH—age 29; b. not given, d. Mar. 9, 1904 of pain; parents Tho. and Nancy Flannery.
- FLANNERY, MINNIE—age 28; b. not given, d. Mar. 12, 1904 of dropsy; parents Kirk and Lizzie Smith.
- FOLY, SUSAN—age 87; b. Virginia, d. Oct. 7, 1854 cause not given; parents Campbell (no other name given.)
- FORD, CORDELIA—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 3, 1854 of child bed fever; parent George W. Noel.
- FOWLER, MARTHA—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 17, 1857 cause unknown; parents F. and Nancy Fugate.
- FOWLER, MARY A.—age 34; b. Hopkins Co., d. April 24, 1857 cause unknown; parent A. Catherine Station.
- FOWLER, MOODY—age 22; b. Granville Co., North Carolina, d. Nov. 18, 1852 of flux; parents John and Bethrah? Fowler.

- FOX, ALEXANDER—age 17; b. Franklin Co., Illinois, d. Jan. 28, 1853 of pneumonia; parents J. and Sarah Fox.
- FOX, ELIZABETH M.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct., 1856 of consumption; parents D. H. and E. Sisk.
- FOX, J. M.—age 75; b. Kentucky, d. May, 1894 of fever; parents A. and L. Coleman.
- FOX, MARY A.—age 51; b. unknown, d. July 13, 1857 of typhoid fever; parents George and Delia Wyatt.
- FRANKLIN, CALEB D.—age 58; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 3, 1856 of consumption; parents J. and R. Franklin.
- FRANKLIN, CYTHA ANN—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 5, 1854 cause not given; parent George W. Clark.
- FRANKLIN, J. L.—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov., 1855 of fever; parent William Franklin.
- FRANKLIN, MARY C.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 29, 1855 of child-birth; parent Winston Fox.
- FRAZIER, ALEXANDER—age 64; b. Warren Co., d. Aug. 24, 1858 of congestive chills; parent George Frazier.
- FRIDAY, S. A.—age 26; b. New Jersey, d. Nov. 5, 1855 cause unknown; parent R. Friday.
- FUGATE, LOUIS—age 57; b. Bourbon Co., d. Nov. 8, 1853 of chronic diarrhea; parents George and Martha Fugate.
- FUGATE, MARTIN—age 50; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Jan. 31, 1854 of fever; parents George and M. Fugate.
- FUGATE, NANCY—age 53; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 16, 1853 of consumption; parents Stephen and Elizabeth Ashby.
- FYKE, WILLIAM W.—age 37; b. Chatham Co., North Carolina, d. Aug. 25, 1854 of cholera; parents Aaron and Jane Fyke.
- GAINES, BENJAMIN—age 83; b. Culpeper Co., Virginia, d. July 29, 1854 of old age; parent Philip Gaines.
- GANDELL, THOMAS W.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1855 cause not given; parent J. W. Gandell.
- GARDNER, JAMES I.—age 18; b. not given, d. July 9, 1852 of flux; parents James P. and Catharine Gardner.
- GARDNER, MARTHA—age 20; b. not given, d. July 10, 1852 of flux; parents James P. and Catharine Gardner.
- GATLIN, JESSE S.—age 50; b. Tennessee, d. Mar. 22, 1855 of dysentery; parent Jesse Gatlin.
- GATLIN, SUSAN—age 50; b. not given, d. Nov. 16, 1854 of flux; parent Austin Moore.

- GIBSON, ANDREW—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 3, 1854 cause unknown; parents John and Martha Gibson.
- GILLMORE, WILLIAM—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 6, 1861 of consumption; parents Benjamin and Harriet Gillmore.
- GIST, HELEN H.—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 12, 1854 of congestion of the brain; parents Thomas and Ann R. Gist.
- GIST, MARY M.—age 55; b. Georgia, d. May 17, 1852 of affected brain; parents John and Rebecca Clark.
- GIST, THOMAS N.—age 68; b. Virginia, d. Sept., 1856 cause unknown; parent Nathe Gist.
- GIVENS, ELEAZER—age 39; b. unknown, d. Aug. 17, 1857 of consumption; parents John and Martha Givens.
- GIVENS, ELIZABETH—age 24; b. Kentucky, d. July 27, 1855 cause unknown; parents Philips (no other name given).
- GIVENS, EVALINE—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 1854 of flux; parent Eleazer Givens.
- GIVENS, JAMES K.—age 62; b. Virginia, d. Apr. 1, 1855 of consumption; parent Thomas Givens.
- GIVENS, JANE—age 49; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 3, 1858 of consumption; parents Elazer and Jane Givens.
- GIVENS, SARAH—age 28; b. Butler Co., d. May 2, 1856 cause unknown; parents J. and E. Givens.
- GOAD, DOROTHY—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 15, 1854 of flux; parent Peter Goad.
- GOOCH, THOMAS—age 75; b. North Carolina, d. 1859 of old age; parent Robert Gooch.
- GOODLOE, DOROTHY—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 28, 1854 of flux; parent John Goodloe.
- GOODLOE, ELIZABETH—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 18, 1858 of inflammation of the brain; parents J. E. and Elizabeth Goodloe.
- GOODLOE, SUSANNA—age 50; b. Virginia, d. July 12, 1858 cause unknown; parents Thomas and Lucretia Dunkerson.
- GOODLOE, WEALTHY—age 65; b. Virginia d. Apr. 14, 1854 of fever; parent James Pritchett.
- GRACE, SAMUEL B.—age 19; b. unknown, d. Nov., 1857 of congestion of the brain; parents William and Nancy Grace.
- GRADDY, SARAH E.—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 23, 1854 of consumption; parent John Robertson.
- GRAHAM, NANCY A.—age 36; b. unknown, d. May 26, 1857 of typhoid fever; parents Starling and Mary Simms.
- GRANT, G. A.—age 45; b. Louisiana, d. Mar. 15, 1894 of fever; parents unknown.

- GRAY, LEON—age 85; b. Not given, d. July 3, 1855 cause not given; parents not given.
- GREEN, MARY J.—age 19; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Nov. 11, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent James L. Green.
- GRIFFIN, WILLIAM M.—age 22; b. Smith Co., Tennessee, d. Feb. 4, 1854 of typhoid fever; parents John and Frances Griffin.
- GROVES, HENRY—age 32; b. not given, d. Dec. 17, 1854 of liver disease; parents Elijah and Polly Groves.
- GUTHRIE, NANCY—age 78; b. Virginia, d. July 31, 1857 of disease of the heart; parents Shackelford (no other name given).
- HAINES, BEN F.—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 16, 1853 of flux; parents John and M. J. Haines.
- HAINES, MARY P.—age 40; b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, d. Aug. 12, 1853 of flux; parents Petty? and Jane Brown.
- HALL, MARTHA—age 74; b. Virginia, d. 1854 of liver disease; parents Thomas Ligon (or Ligion).
- HAMPTON, SARAH—age 24; b. Hopkins Co. d. Oct. 21, 1861 of childbirth; parents Walker and Hariet Webb.
- HANKINS, HOUSTON—age 51; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 16, 1861 of diphtheria; parents Barney and Sarah Hankins.
- HANKS, MARTHA ANN—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. July, 1855 of consumption; parent Easter Hanks.
- HANKS, M. C.—age 77; b. Hopkins Co., d. July, 1855 of consumption; parent S. E. Allman.
- HARDWICK, CATHERINE E.—age 28; b. Logan Co., d. Sept. 18, 1857 of flux; parents W. and Martha Rutherford.
- HARMON, MARY ANN—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 26, 1858 of flux; parents George and Harriet N. Rudy.
- HARMON, MICHAEL—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 9, 1855 of dysentery; parent Michael Harmon.
- HARRIN, JACKSON—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec., 1856 of intemperance; parents A. and S. Harrin.
- HARRIS, JANE—age 31; b. unknown, b. Hopkins, d. Dec. 28, 1859 cause unknown; parents Abija? and Polly Grevy?
- HARRISON, JAMES M.—age 21; b. not given, d. Mar. 27, 1904 of consumption; parents William and Mary Harrison.
- HASE, MARY A.—age 17; b. Caldwell Co., d. July 13, 1857 of consumption; parents Jacob R. and Sarah Eison.
- HAWKINS, MARTHA R.—age 28; b. Caswell, North Carolina, d. Apr. 14, 1852 of fever; parents not given.



- HAWKINS, REUBEN R.—age 74; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept., 1858 of gravel; parents Robert and Patsy Hawkins.
- HAWKINS, REUBEN T.—age 55; b. Virginia, d. Dec., 1858 cause unknown; parents Lewis and Martha Hawkins.
- HEAD, EUBISSA? A.—age 44; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 19, 1855 of erysipelas; parents John Davis and wife.
- HEADLEY, NEWTON—age 55; b. Frederick Co., Virginia, d. Apr. 30, 1853 of ulcer on the bowels; parent William Headley.
- HENDERSON, MARGARET ANN—age 17; b. not given, d. Dec. 20, 1852 of pneumonia; parents John H. and Mary Henderson.
- HENDERSON, SAMUEL—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 3, 1853 of consumption; parents Joseph and Mary Henderson.
- HENDERSON, WILLIAM D.—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 8, 1855 of fever; parent John Henderson.
- HENRY, MARTHA A.—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 6, 1854 cause not given; parent Jonathan Forewell.
- HERRIN, DAVID C.—age 15 b. Hopkins Co., d. May 16, 1853 of congestive chills; parents William and Lucinda Herrin.
- HERRIN, ELISHA—age 43; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 11, 1855 of intemperance; parent D. Herrin.
- HERRIN, WILLIAM—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 18, 1854 of erysipelas; parents James and Elizabeth Herrin.
- HERRIN, SARAH—age 59; b. Duplin Co., North Carolina, d. Aug. 4, 1854 of consumption; parents James and Parthena Bailey.
- HIBBS, J. W.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept., 1894 of fever; parents J. and M. E. Hibbs.
- HICKLIN, JAMES—age 69; b. Kentucky, d. Oct. 12, 1854 of flux; parents Thomas and Rebecca Hicklin.
- HICKLIN, MYRTLE—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 6, 1894 of consumption; parents W. and M. Hicklin.
- HILL, ANN C.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 28, 1856 of dyspepsia; parents John L. and Paulina Payton.
- HILL, ELMIRA—age 52; b. Lincoln Co., Tennessee, d. July 4, 1854 of fever; parent Arthur Smith.
- HILL, ISAAC—age 38; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. July 18, 1854 of typhoid fever; parent John Hill.
- HILL, JOHN D.—age 34; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov., 1859 of head disease; parents James L. and Elnore Hill.
- HOBGOOD, SALLY A.—age 24; b. North Carolina, d. Mar. 5, 1855 of cold; parent Washington Mangnon.?

- HOBGOOD, SARAH—age 54; b. North Carolina, d. May 8, 1858 of pneumonia; parents P. and Nancy Parker.
- HOLLEMON, MIKE H.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 26, 1858 cause unknown; parents James and Altha A. Hollemon.
- HOWARD, A.—age 74; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 14, 1894 of dropsy; parents George and Bettie Howard.
- HOWARD, JOSEPH P.—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Mar. 4, 1853 (killed); parents Joseph and Susan Howard.
- HOWELL, JANE—age 43; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 6, 1859 of fever; parents Henry and Sarah Howell.
- HOWTON, M. A.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 7, 1855 cause unknown; parent Henry Howton.
- HUBBARD, ASBERRY—age 17 b. unknown, (no other information).
- HUBBARD, JOHN W.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov 3, 1854 of flux; parents John and Parneca Hubbard.
- HUFF, SARAH—age 35; b. not given, d. Dec. 28, 1904 of lung trouble; parent Charles Palmia Judd.
- HUFFMAN, NANCY E.—age 20; b. Barren Co., d. Nov. 1857 cause unknown; parent Allen Huffman.
- HUNTER, CAROLINE A.—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 24, 1856 cause unknown; parents J. and B. Hunter.
- HUNTER, JOSEPH—age 43; b. Caldwell Co., d. Sept. 15, 1855 of fever; parent John Hunter.
- JACKSON, ADISON L.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 1855 cause not given; parent Barrel Jackson.
- JACKSON, A. V.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 4, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent T. Fryate.
- JACKSON, JOSEPHINE—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 1856 of dropsy; parent Thomas E. Menser.
- JACKSON, L. B.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 18, 1855 cause unknown; parent W. Jackson.
- JACKSON, MANERVA L. G.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 7, 1855 cause not given; parent Berrel Jackson.
- JACKSON, MARTHA—age 34; b. Virginia, d. Aug. 10, 1854 cause not given; parent Norman Kersey.
- JACKSON, TABITHA—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 17, 1853 of congestive chills; parent Jene? and Nancy Dunn.
- JACOBS, SAMUEL S.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1853 cause unknown; parents Elijah and Jane Jacobs.
- JAMES, JAMES D.—age 20; b. Tennessee, d. Sept. 3, 1855 of fever; parent William James.

- JINKINS, ELIZABETH—age 51; b. Caldwell Co., d. Nov., 1854 of flux; parents not given.
- JINKINS, WILLIFORD—age 64; b. Bertie Co., North Carolina, d. Dec. 1854 of dissipation; parents not given.
- JOHNSON, JOHN—age 61; b. North Carolina, d. Sept. 30, 1853 of flux; parent James Johnson.
- JOHNSON, LAVINA—age 49; b. Caldwell Co., d. Sept. 8, 1858 cause unknown; parents William and Lavina Williams.
- JOHNSON, MARY A.—age 32; b. North Carolina, d. Mar. 1857 cause unknown; parents B. and Mary Hawkins.
- JOHNSON, THOMAS—age 45; b. Ireland, d. Sept. 16, 1858 cause unknown; parents Patrick and Mary Johnson.
- JONES, E.—age 30; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Feb. 8, 1856 cause unknown; parent Jesse Gray.
- KELLY, QUINTON—age 40; b. Nelson Co., d. Dec. 24, 1855 of consumption; parent Frederick Kelly.
- KENDRICH, REBECCA—age 57; b. Virginia, d. Dec. 17, 1854 of consumption; parent William Headley.
- KEITH, ELLEN—age 82; b. Tennessee, d. Apr. 6, 1894 of fever; parents W. A. and M. A. Keith.
- KINGSTON, SARAH—age 49; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 28, 1855 of consumption; parent Edmond Staton.
- KIRKWOOD, GEORGE W.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co. d. Oct. 16, 1855 cause unknown; parent John L. Kirkwood.
- KIRKWOOD, HUGH—age 88; b. Ireland, d. Nov. 21, 1855 of old age; parent Hugh Kirkwood, Sr.
- KIRKWOOD, JAMES—age 56; d. May 23, 1858 (killed); parents Hugh and Catherine Kirkwood.
- KIRKWOOD, MARY—age 94; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 16, 1893 of old age; parents not given.
- KIRKWOOD, RICHARD—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 1855 of flux; parent Hiram Kirkwood.
- KIRKWOOD, SARAH H.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 5, 1857 of consumption; parents John and Sarah Metcalf.
- LACY, E. H.—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 7, 1894 of consumption; parents F. M. and M. Sisk.
- LAFFOON, THOMAS—age 16; b. Kentucky, d. June 16, 1894 of accident; parents A. B. and M. A. Laffoon.
- LAIRD, JANE R.—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 19, 1853 of consumption; parents James and Louisa L. Laird.

- LAIRD, ROBERT—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 28, 1853 of consumption; parents James and Louisa L. Laird.
- LAMB MARY E.—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 15, 1854 of typhoid fever; parents William H. and Mary Lamb.
- LANGSTON, J. W.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1854 of flux; parent Ahab Langston.
- LANGSTON, MARY—age 54; b. Mississippi, d. Aug. 24, 1853 of dropsy; parents Joseph and Susan Corodeam?
- LATHAM, MARY J.—age 51; b. Todd Co., d. Dec. 7, 1857 cause unknown; parent George Simmons.
- LAWSON, JOHN—age 58; b. Massachusetts, d. Feb. 30, 1856 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- LEWIS, ALEXANDER—age 76; b. England, d. Jan. 7, 1853 of effects of opium; parent Jonathan Lewis.
- LEWIS, ALLY—age 54; b. Fayette Co., d. May 6, 1855 cause unknown; parent Alfred Lewis.
- LEWIS, SILVESTOR—age 46; b. Virginia, d. May 25, 1857 (killed) parents Robert and Elizabeth Lewis.
- LINALLEN, MARY—age 18; b. Union Co., d. Feb. 16, 1855 of fever; parent Leroy Linallen.
- LISMAN, MARTHA S.—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 14, 1856 of typhoid fever; parent J. Lisman.
- LITTLEPAGE, LUCINDA—age 51; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Jan. 6, 1855 of paralysis; parent R. Harris.
- LLEWELLYN, REBECCA—age 63; b. Franklin Co., Georgia, d. Apr. 12, 1852 of palpitation Heart; parents not given.
- LOVING, BAILES B.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 11, 1854 of flux; parents William and Lucinda Loving.
- LOVING, MARY A.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 16, 1854 of flux; parents Andrew and Mary Sisk.
- LOVING, REUBEN J.—age 52; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 27, 1858 cause unknown; parents John and Faney Loving.
- LUCKETT, CHARLES W.—age 64; b. Virginia, d. Mar. 12, 1858 of consumption; parents unknown.
- LYNCH, LEWIS—age 88; b. not given, d. Apr. 29, 1904 of kidney trouble; parents Jesse and Judah Lynch.
- MABERRY, A. L.—age 35; b. Kentucky, d. Sept. 23, 1894 of fever; parents W. and E. Maberry.
- MAGINES E. A.—age 21; b. New York, d. Sept. 8, 1854 of flux; parent T. Adams.
- MAJORS, ALEXANDER—age 56; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 16, 1854 of flux; parents Majors (no other name given.)

- MASON, ACY—age 33; b. Tennessee, d. Apr. 14, 1855 of cholera; parent Foster Mason.
- MASON, S. A. G.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 11, 1855 cause unknown; parent Acy Mason.
- MASSEY SARAH—age 37; b. North Carolina, d. May 16, 1861 of brain fever; parents Samuel and Susan B. Mitchell.
- MASSEY, S. E.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 3, 1855 cause unknown; parent N. B. Massey.
- MARRET, RICHARD H.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 6, 1854 of fever; parent Allen Merit?
- MARTIN, WILLIAM—age 58; b. Nelson Co., Virginia, d. Jan. 23, 1857 cause not given; parents H. and Elizabeth Martin.
- MEDLOCK, WILLIAM—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 25, 1854 of dropsy; parent John Medlock.
- MELTON, EMILY—age 23; b. not given, d. Apr. 11, 1904 of consumption; parents Wash and Sarah Hicks.
- MELTON, WILLIAM—age 60; b. not given, d. Mar. 24, 1904 of dropsy; parents William and Vina Melton.
- MENCER, FRANCIS M.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 17, 1853 cause not given; parents Thomas and Elizabeth Mencer.
- MENSER, CHRISTANNA C.—age 33; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 15, 1855 of chills; parent Thomas Menser.
- MESSICK, ELIZABETH J.—age 27; b. unknown, d. Dec. 30, 1857 of consumption; parents John and Elizabeth Witherspoon.
- MILAND, M. C.—age 33; b. Tennessee, d. June 16, 1855 of consumption; parent J. M. Rice.
- MILLER, THOMAS—age 53; b. Virginia, d. June 26, 1852 of flux; parents Thomas and Cloe Miller.
- MINETREE, ELIZABETH—age 35; b. Virginia, d. Mar. 11, 1855 cause unknown; parent James Wilburn.
- MINTER, R. J.—age 79; b. not given, d. Sept. 24, 1904 of old age; parents Masses and Polly Scott.
- MIRES, NANCY—age 55; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 13, 1855 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- MONNEY, JOHN—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 31, 1857 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- MONTGOMERY, EMILY—age 33; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 7, 1854 of flux; parents Hugh and Martha Kirkwood.
- MOONEY, JOHN—age 60; b. Virginia, d. Mar. 17, 1859 of pneumonia; parents Edward A. and Mary Mooney.

- MOORE, H. K.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 11, 1855 of pneumonia; parent Bryant Moore.
- MOORE, JOHN—age 37; b. not given, d. July 2, 1904 cause (killed); parents Bill and Nancy Moore.
- MORROW, HARRIET—age 56; b. unknown, d. July 4, 1854 of flux; parents not given.
- MORROW, LEATHER—age 48; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 4, 1854 of flux; parent William Morrow.
- MORROW, WILLIAM—age 33; b. Tennessee, d. Mar. 11, 1857 (killed); parents unknown.
- MORTON, JOSEPHINE—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 24, 1857 cause unknown; parents Thomas and Elizabeth Morton.
- MORTON, RICHARD D.—age 60; b. Jessamine Co., d. Oct. 15, 1856 cause unknown; parent Thomas E. Morton.
- MYERS, ABRAHAM—age 37; b. Daviess Co., d. Aug. 24, 1852 of flux; parents Levi and Elizabeth Myers.
- McCORD, ARTUNEY?—age 37; b. South Carolina, d. Jan. 7, 1852 of flux; parents John and Mary Skinner.
- McCULLY, MARY M.—age 16; b. not given, d. Nov., 1852 of consumption; parent John McCully.
- McGARY, E. D.—age 42; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 6, 1854 of flux; parent Thomas Young.
- McINTOSH, JOHN—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 24, 1857 of pneumonia; parents John and Fannie McIntosh.
- McINTOSH, MARY—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 2, 1861 cause unknown; parents Mary and Jacob Blanset.
- McKENSY, KENNETH—age 67; b. North Carolina, d. Nov., 1857 of pneumonia; parents Murdock and Christy McIntosh?
- McMAHAN, MARY W.—age 42; b. Shelby Co., d. Aug. 10, 1854 of consumption; parents John W. and Margaret Young.
- NESBIT, CATHERINE J.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 26, 1857 cause unknown; parents B. and Catherine Pumberton.
- NESBIT, EMELINE P.—age 26; b. not given, d. Nov. 13, 1854 of consumption; parent Joseph B. Prunty.
- NESBIT, M. A.—age 51; b. Virginia, d. Aug. 23, 1856 of consumption; parents J. and E. Pritchett.
- NESBIT, SARAH H.—age 24; b. Clark Co., d. June 12, 1854 of liver disease; parent Orville Collins.
- NICHOLS, CHARLOTTE—age 30; b. Christian Co., d. Aug., 1857 of diarrhea; parents Thompson and Elizabeth Harnly.



- NICHOLS, ELVIRA—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 24, 1858 of consumption; parents Eli and Mary Bishop.
- NICKS, NANCY—age 52; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 15, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent Johnson Cook.
- NIXON, SARAH—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. 1854 cause not given; parent Araham Farmer.
- NIXON, TRESIA ANN—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 17, 1854 of consumption; parent Bryant Whitfield.
- NOEL, JEFFERSON—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 12, 1854 (killed) parent William Noel.
- NORTHEN, REBECCA—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 11, 1855 of fever; parent David Gandey.
- NOURSE JAMES—age 60; b. Kentucky, d. Jan. 16, 1853 of pneumonia; parent Robert Nourse.
- OAKLEY ELIZABETH—age 22; b. not given, d. July 12, 1852 of flux; parent Alexander Ramsey.
- OAKLEY, SALLY—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 18, 1855 of fever; parent Kennel Cobb.
- OATES, CHARLES E.—age 43; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. July 15, 1854 of appoplexy; parent William Oates.
- OATES, SARAH—age 51; b. St. Louis, Missouri, d. Sept. 18, 1852 of flux; parents Caleb and Sarah Todd.
- OATES, MARY—age 60; b. North Carolina d. Apr. 10, 1854 infirm; parents Matthew and Charlotte Maron.
- O'BRYAN, MARGARET—age 60; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 5, 1854 cause not given; parent E. H. Monneys.
- OGLESBY, CONSTANT V.—age 18; b. Christian Co., d. Mar. 25, 1857 cause unknown; parent Thomas K. and Dorothy J. Oglesby.
- OGLESBY, WILLIAM—age 76; b. Virginia, d. Jan., 1859 of old age; parents Constant and Nancy Oglesby.
- OLDHAM, WILLIAM—age 76; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1858 of pneumonia fever; parents Meredith and Sarah Sisk.
- OLDHAM, SARAH—age 56; b. Madison Co., d. Aug. 11, 1857 of dyspepsia; parents Joshua and Elizabeth Todd.
- OLDHAM, R. A.—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 31, 1855 of consumption; parent Elias Oldham.
- OLDHAM, R. L.—age 50; b. Madison Co., d. Oct. 16, 1855 of fever; parent J. D. Oldham.
- OLIVER, JAMES B.—age 18; b. Kentucky, d. Nov. 19, 1861 of measles; parents James B. and Mary Oliver.

- OSBORN, NANCY—age 26; b. unknown, d. May 5, 1859 cause unknown; parents Reddich and Betsy O'Bryan.
- OUTLAW, D. LOUIS—age 75; b. North Carolina, d. July 18, 1859 of old age; parents James and Mary Outlaw.
- OWEN, JOHN G.—age 21; b. North Carolina, d. Apr. 22, 1853 of pneumonia; parents Joshua and Henrietta Owen.
- PAINE, D.—age 80; b. South Carolina, d. May 30, 1855 cause unknown; parent Adam Paine.
- PARKER, JANE—age 62; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 6, 1857 of typhoid fever; parents unknown.
- PARKER, PETER—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 7, 1853 of apoplexy; parents Benjamin and Mary Parker.
- PARKER, ROSANNAH M.—age 15; b. unknown d. July 28, 1857 of erysipelas; parents Benjamin and Mary Parker.
- PARKER, S. E.—age 54; b. Kentucky, d. Sept. 26, 1893 of fever; parents J. and S. Poage.
- PARKER, WILLIAM H.—age 34; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 10, 1852 of pneumonia; parents Richard and Mary Parker.
- PEMBERTON, IRENE—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 3, 1858 of fever; parents David and S. Chandler.
- PENDLEY, NANCY—age 63; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 13, 1861 of old age; parents unknown.
- PETERS, C. P.—age 25; b. Hopkins Co. d. Jan. 25, 1894 of fever; parents T. C. and R. B. Peters.
- PEYTON, GEORGE Y.—age 74; b. Prince William Co., Virginia, d. Sept. 11, 1854 cause not given; parents Burr and Sibelia Peyton.
- PEYTON, WILLIAM H.—age 33; b. unknown, d. Jan. 23, 1859 of consumption; parents John L. and Pauline Peyton.
- PIERSON, ELIZABETH—age 73; b. Person Co., North Carolina, d. Aug. 12, 1852 of flux; parents Goodlow and Elizabeth Warren.
- PORTER, M.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 19, 1857 of typhoid fever; parents A. and Nancy Porter.
- PORTER, NANCY G.—age 47; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 19, 1857 of consumption; parents P. and Nancy Porter.
- PRATHER, JAMES—age 64; b. Mercer Co., d. Oct. 23, 1853 of fever; parents Thomas and Ann Prather.
- PRATHER, KITTORY—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 28, 1857 of consumption; parents W. H. and Elizabeth Medlock.
- PRATHER, SARAH FRANCES—age 21; b. not given, d. July 23, 1854 cause unknown; parents Philip and Sarah Prather.

- PRATHER, STEPHEN—age 65; b. Mercer Co., d. June 23, 1856 of gravel; parents L. and A. Prather.
- PREYEAR, WILLIAM M.—age 75; b. Virginia, d. Sept., 1861 of dropsy; parents John and Joannah Preyear.
- PRICE, MATILDA—age 36; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 17, 1854 of fever; parent Irvin Price.
- PRICE, WILLIAM—age 27; b. Kentucky, d. Aug. 6, 1854 cause not given; parents William and Catherine Price.
- PRITCHETT C. B.—age 70; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1894 of asthma; parent Addison Pritchett.
- PRITCHETT, HORACE—age 91; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 12, 1894 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- PRITCHETT, M. G.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 13, 1855 cause unknown; parent J. W. Rust.
- PUTNAM, NOAH—age 46; b. North Carolina, d. June 28, 1855 of pneumonia; parent Jabel Putnam.
- QUALLS, FRANCES—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 16, 1854 cause unknown; parents not given.
- QUALLS, JOHN—age 45; b. North Carolina, d. May 5, 1859 of dyspepsia; parents William and Nancy Qualls.
- RAMSEY, T. T.—age 39; b. North Carolina, d. Apr. 24, 1856 of accident; parents S. and A. Ramsey.
- RASH, MARY A.—age 38; b. unknown, d. Feb. 14, 1857 cause unknown; parent J. Chelly Station.
- RAY, DRUCILLA—age 30; b. South Carolina, d. June, 1853 of consumption; parents William and Elizabeth Medlock.
- RAY, ELIZABETH—age 77; b. Virginia, d. Mar. 13, 1854 of infirm; parents James and Stagal (no other name given).
- RAY, ELIZABETH—age 67; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 25, 1854 of consumption; parents Stephen and Dolly Carney.
- RAY, JAMES H.—age 31; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov., 1861 of pneumonia; parents William and Nannie Ray.
- RAY, TABITHA L.—age 18; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Dec. 1854 of flux; parent Samuel Ray.
- REA, ELIZABETH—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 13, 1857 of consumption; parents Starling H. and Martha Rea.
- REDICK, GRANVILLE N. B.—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 20, 1854 of flux; parent N. B. Redrick.
- REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN F.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 22, 1854 of consumption; parent W. Reynolds.

- REYNOLDS, WILLIAM—age 45; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 15, 1853 of consumption; parent Berry Junior Reynolds.
- RHEA, ROSEY—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1858 of intermitten fever; parents B. and C. Branson.
- RICE, JAMES R.—age 59; b. Bartle, North Carolina, d. Sept. 7, 1852 of flux-fever; parents James and Rachel Rice.
- RICE, MARY REBECCA—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 16, 1852 of child bed fever; parents John and Martha Givens.
- RICE, NOAH F.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 10, 1858 of whooping cough; parents R. G. and Ann A. Rice.
- RICE, NORWOOD, age 49; b. North Carolina, d. Dec. 31, 1856 cause unknown; parents J. and E. Rice.
- RICE, SARAH M.—age 21; b. North Carolina, d. Mar. 14, 1854 of fever; parents J. B. and E. Barnhill.
- RICE, YARBROUGH L.<sup>p</sup>—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 11, 1854 cause not given; parent Norwood Rice.
- ROBERTS, JANE—age 21; b. North Carolina, d. June 26, 1858 of old age; parents T. and W. Ashby.
- ROBERTSON, THOMAS—age 58; b. Montgomery Co., Tennessee, d. Aug. 18, 1856 of typhoid fever; parents A. and S. Robertson.
- ROBINSON, LUCY—age 21; b. not given, d. Sept. 25, 1904; parent George P. Robinson.
- RUARK, MARY—age 23; b. unknown, d. Aug. 25, 1859 of consumption; parents Nelly<sup>p</sup> and Catherina Armstrong.
- RUDELLE, WILLIAM H.—age 53; b. Tennessee, d. Sept., 1859 of consumption; parents Stephen and Sarah Ruddell.
- RUSH, SARAH—age 25; b. Henderson Co., d. Dec. 29, 1859 of liver disease; parent Robert Hooker.
- RUSSELL, JOHN W.—age 15; b. Bedford Co., Virginia, d. May 20, 1857 of congestive chills; parents William C. and Hannah Russell.
- RUSSELL, NANCY—age 51; b. Caldwell Co., d. Nov. 3, 1857 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- RUST, ELIZABETH—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 11, 1859 of pneumonia; parents Eli and Sally Tapp.
- RYE, AMAND—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 3, 1854 of flux; parents Eli and Sarah Nock.
- RYE, HARRISON—age 33; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 9, 1861 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- SANDEN, HUGH B.—age 35; b. Wilson Co., Tennessee, d. July 8, 1854 of inflammation; parents Eli and Elizabeth Sanden.

- SCOTT, WILLIAM—age 70; b. Carolina, d. Aug. 13, 1858 of congestive chills; parents John and Elizabeth Scott.
- SEYMORE, MARY J.—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 25, 1856 cause not given; parents, Ambrose G. and S. A. W. Gordon.
- SHACKELFORD, EDMOND—age 68; b. Lincoln Co., d. Aug. 9, 1854 cause not given; parent Samuel Shackelford.
- SHACKELFORD, F. G.—age 21; b. Lincoln Co., d. Sept. 29, 1854 of typhoid fever; parent E. Shackelford.
- SIMMS, SARAH A.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 10, 1853 of fever; parents George and Sarah Oldham.
- SIMON, AMY—age 48; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov., 1857 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- SISK, CHARLES W.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 2, 1854 of consumption; parent S. H. Sisk.
- SISK, E. B.—age 52; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug. 26, 1854 of flux; parent Robert Sisk.
- SISK, GABRIEL—age 38; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 30, 1853 of consumption; parents Robert? and Moaring? Sisk.
- SISK, MARY—age 59; b. Virginia, d. Sept. 30, 1854 cause not given; parent John Littlepage.
- SISK, NANCY—age 42; b. Tennessee, d. Sept. 23, 1855 of dropsy; parent L. Dillender.
- SISK, SARAH—age 65; b. Kentucky, d. Apr., 1859 of typhoid fever; parent Morris Span.
- SISK, SARAH E.—age 19; b. Caldwell Co., d. Mar. 1, 1856 cause unknown; parents L. and N. Roberston.
- SISK, WILLIAM—age 42; b. unknown, d. July 16, 1859 of consumption; parents Meredith and Sally Sisk.
- SLATON, ARCHIBALD—age 87; b. Virginia, d. Dec., 1854 cause not given; parents not given.
- SMITH, AUSTIN—age 38; b. Daviess Co., d. Aug. 9, 1852 of flux; parents William and Nancy Smith.
- SMITH, E. W.—age 19; by Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 30, 1855 of consumption; parent Austin Smith.
- SMITH, JOHN—age 44; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 16, 1859 of consumption; parents Nathaniel and Catherine Smith.
- SMITH, JOHN—age 63; b. Muhlenburg Co., d. Mar. 6, 1858 of consumption; parents John and Tabitha Smith.
- SMITH, JULIA ANN—age 28; b. Alabama, d. Nov. 22, 1854 of flux; parent James L. Allen.
- SMITH, LARKIN—age 68; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 19, 1859 of gravel; parents Joseph and Mary Smith.

- SMITH, LUCY—age 27; b. not given, d. Feb. 8, 1904 of consumption; parents M. F. and Lizzie Goodman.
- SMITH, MARY L.—age 52; b. Tennessee, d. Apr. 8, 1853 of fever; parents Thomas and Mary Carlisle.
- SNEED, SAMUEL—age 25; b. North Carolina, d. Aug. 6, 1854 of flux; parents not given.
- SOFTESS, ANN—age 18; b. Christian Co., d. Feb. 21, 1852 of pneumonia; parents William and Susan Softess.
- SOUTHARD, GEORGE W.—age 49; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 9, 1858 of consumption; parents Fielden and Elizabeth Southard.
- SOUTHARD, MORRIS W.—age 35; b. Hopkins Co., d. Mar. 28, 1859 of fever; parent Philard A. Southard.
- SOUTHARD, TABITHA—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 17, 1857 of head pleurisy; parents Fielding and Elizabeth Southard.
- SPRINGFIELD, GEORGE Q.—age 48; b. North Carolina, d. Feb. 14, 1856 of dropsy; parents M. and E. Springfield.
- SPRINGFIELD, MARY L.—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 7, 1859 of consumption; parents Isaac and Mary Coffman.
- STANLEY, ALFRED—age 48; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 1, 1855 of typhoid fever; parent James Stanley.
- STANLEY, MARTHA—age 36; b. unknown, d. Mar. 30, 1857 of consumption; parents Cader and Sarah Bruce.
- STANLEY, MARTHA—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. Mar. 22, 1861 of consumption; parents Leonard and Sarah Branson.
- STANLEY, S.—age 25; b. not given, d. Sept. 29, 1855 of fever; parent W. Sullivan.
- STANLEY, SALLY—age 75; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 1, 1854 cause not given; parent John West.
- STATON, JAMES—age 56; b. Nelson Co., d. Oct. 30, 1857 cause unknown; parents John and Elizabeth Staton.
- STATON, NANCY B.—age 76; b. Virginia, d. Oct. 27, 1857 of consumption; parents unknown.
- STEPHENS, JAMES B.—age 15; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 24, 1861 cause unknown; parents Silas O. and L. Stephens.
- STODGHILL, THOMAS—age 49; b. Mercer Co., d. Feb. 15, 1854 of consumption; parents John and Mary Stodghill.
- STODGHITE, MARY E.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 11, 1855 of consumption; parent John Stodghite.
- STRUM, RUTHY S.—age 41; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 11, 1858 of typhoid fever; parents Jerry and Elizabeth Lunsford.
- STULL, E. J.—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. April 4, 1855 cause unknown; parent J. W. Stull.



- STUMB, MARGARET—age 94; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 27, 1893 of epilepsy; parents W. and M. Curtley.
- SWOPE, JOSEPH—age 70; b. Baltimore, Maryland, d. Apr. 30, 1854 of cholera; parents George and Margaret Swope.
- SWOPE, MARTIN—age 45; b. Union Co., d. Mar., 1855 of consumption; parent David Swope.
- SWOPE, NANCY—age 32; b. Spencer Co., d. July 7, 1854 of consumption; parents John and Nancy Phillips.
- TALLY, LOUISA—age 24; b. Person Co., d. North Carolina, d. Mar. 31, 1852 of pneumonia; parents Jepe and Parthena Fredrick.
- TAPP, ELI—age 56; b. not given, d. May 9, 1854 of dropsy; parents William and Rebecca Tapp.
- TAPP, JOHN S.—age 32; b. Person Co., North Carolina, d. Nov. 14, 1854 cause unknown; parents Eli and Sarah Tapp.
- TAPP, SUSAN—age 20; b. not given; d. 1854 of fever; parents George W. and Rebecca Springfield.
- TAPP, WILLIAM J.—age 33; b. North Carolina, d. Nov. 16, 1853 cause unknown; parents Eli and Sarah Tapp.
- TEAGUE, S. E.—age 24; b. Kentucky, d. May 23, 1894 of consumption; parents S. J. and S. Oates.
- TERRY, ELBERT H.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 2, 1858 of consumption; parents Dabney P. and Nancy J. Terry.
- THOMAS, D. M.—age 46; b. Virginia, d. Sept. 7, 1855 of fever; parent Dania Thomas.
- THOMAS, JOHN B.—age 62; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 24, 1894 of consumption; parents James and M. Thomas.
- THOMASSON, MARY ANN—age 17; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1858 of bilious fever; parents Samuel and Martha Thomasson.
- THOMPSON A. E.—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. Apr. 6, 1894 of indigestion; parents H. A. and A. E. Thompson.
- THOMPSON, MARNING—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec., 1861 of consumption; parents A. P. and Mariah Smith.
- TINUT? ELIZA—age 77; b. Virginia, d. Feb., 1855 of dysentary; parent Edmond Cody.
- TODD, EZEKIEL—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 20, 1854 of fever; parent Thomas Todd.
- TOWNSEND, MARY A.—age 39; b. North Carolina, d. Dec. 8, 1859 cause unknown; parents John and Sarah Clark.
- TRIGG, JACYNTHIA A.—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 26, 1858 cause unknown; parents B. H. and Martha Peyton.

- TROVER, WILLIAM—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 1854 cause not given; parent William Trover, Sr.
- TUCKER, ROBERT—age 52; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb., 1854 of whooping cough; parent Benjamin Tucker.
- UTLEY, JANE—age 60; b. Virginia, d. Aug., 1855 of fever; parent W. McLendon.
- UTTERBACK, SUSAN—age not given; b. Hopkins Co., d. Feb. 10, 1855 cause not given; parent T. S. Utterback.
- UZZELL ROSANNAH—age 18; b. Missouri, d. Dec. 18, 1853 of child bed fever; parents Elisha B. and Susan Uzzell.
- VANNEY, HANNA—age 80; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 14, 1894 of cancer; parents J. and Sarah Curtis.
- VEAREY, DOCTOR N.—age 19; b. Carolina, d. July 18, 1859 of cholera morbis; parents John C. and Jane Vearey.
- VICKES, AMERICA—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 28, 1857 of flux; parents W. and America Vikes.
- VICKER, MIRA—age 25; b. South Carolina, d. Apr., 1855 cause unknown; parent Vincent Davis.
- VICKERS, LYSA—age 52; b. Madison Co., d. Dec. 26, 1856 cause unknown; parents J. and S. Vickers.
- WADDELL, SARAH E.—age 19; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 9, 1854 of consumption; parents John and Sarah Ray.
- WADLINGTON, ELIZABETH—age 55; b. North Carolina, d. July 18, 1857 of inflammation of bowels; parents James and Elizabeth Terry.
- WADLINGTON, JOHN W.—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 15, 1854 cause not given; parent James Wadlington.
- WADLINGTON, MARY C.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 24, 1855 of fever; parent Preston Fox.
- WADLINGTON, M. J.—age 30; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 2, 1855 of dropsy; parent John McGregor.
- WADLINGTON, SARAH A.—age 30; b. unknown, d. Sept., 1859 of fever; parents John and Sarah Davis.
- WASHINGTON, ELIZABETH—age 40; b. Hopkins Co., d. May, 1854 cause unknown; parents not given.
- WATSON, MARY ANN—age 28; b. Henderson Co., d. May 27, 1853 of typhoid fever; parents Joel and Sarah McLendon.
- WETHERBY, MARY E.—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 21, 1855 of consumption; parent David Lyons.
- WETHERLY, LUCINDA—age 29; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 2, 1857 cause unknown; parents Andrew M. and Jane Bone.
- WHANGER, JOSEPH H.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 28, 1858 cause unknown; parents Henry and Phebe Whanger.

- WHITEL, SUSAN—age 25; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct. 8, 1855 of fever; parent Henry Crosby.
- WHITERGER, JOHN—age 67; b. not given, d. Jan. 31, 1904 of stomach trouble; parents Squire and Harriet Whiterger.
- WHITFIELD, L. A.—age 63; b. Kentucky, d. Dec. 26, 1893 of fever; parents L. and A. Robertson.
- WHITFIELD, M. A.—age 27; b. Kentucky, d. Mar. 26, 1894 of fever; parents E. W. and A. Sisk.
- WHITFIELD, MARTHA A.—age 23; b. unknown, d. Jan. 26, 1857 cause unknown; parents Royal and Mary Utley.
- WHITFIELD, N.—age 69; b. Kentucky, d. Jan. 5, 1894 of fever; parents B. and S. Whitfield.
- WIATT, A.—age 80; b. South Carolina, d. Oct. 26, 1855 cause unknown; parents unknown.
- WIATT CHARLES—age 84; b. North Carolina, d. Dec. 23, 1857 of pneumonia; parents William and Mary Wyatt?
- WIATT, PHEBE—age 60; b. Barren Co., d. Dec. 13, 1857 of pneumonia; parents James and Wenny Piccock.
- WIER, NANCY E.—age 26; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 8, 1856 of consumption; parents C. C. and Sally Cox.
- WILCOCK, SUSAN—age 65; b. unknown, d. Nov. 5, 1854 of salivation of lungs; parents not given.
- WILKERSON, MARTHA—age 67; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 31, 1858 of fever; parents William and S. Winters.
- WILKINS, RICHARD R.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 1, 1854 of cholera; parents James W. and Elizabeth Wilkins.
- WILKS, SAMUEL A.—age 20; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 8, 1861 of measles; parents John and Mahala Wilks.
- WILLIAMS, ALLEN—age 18; b. Stoddard Co., Missouri, d. Aug. 15, 1856 of congestive chills; parents F. and M. Williams.
- WILLIAMS, BARREL—age 80; b. Georgia, d. Oct. 10, 1854 of flux; parents not given.
- WILLIAMS, G. H.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. June 28, 1855 of pneumonia; parent Samuel Williams.
- WILLIAMS, REUBEN—age 26; b. not given, d. Dec. 28, 1852 of pneumonia; parent Thomas Williams.
- WILLIAMS, SARAH—age 70; b. Tennessee, d. Aug. 13, 1858 of congestive chills; parents Thomas and Nancy Offett?
- WILLIAMS, SARAH B.—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 19, 1853 cause (illegible); parents Richard and Mary Parker.

- WILLIAMS, SUSAN—age 40; b. North Carolina, d. Jan. 8, 1854 of child bed fever; parent Barrell Bell.
- WILLIAMS, SUSANNAH—age 68; b. Granville, North Carolina, d. Oct. 10, 1852 of flux; parents not given.
- WILLIS, JOHN—age 53; b. not given, d. Aug. 26, 1904 cause (paralyzed); parents Jas. and Mollie Willis.
- WILSON, J. L.—age 18; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 28, 1855 of pneumonia; parent James Wilson.
- WILSON, JUDITH N.—age 55; b. Virginia, d. Sept. 18, 1856 cause unknown; parents G. and S. G———on (last name illegible).
- WINSTEAD, ANNEY—age 87; b. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, d. July 28, 1857 cause unknown; parents F. and Mary Brown.
- WINSTEAD, LEE—age 22; b. not given, d. Oct. 23, 1904 of mad dog bite; parents David and Lizzie Winstead.
- WITHERSPOON, MARTHA—age 22; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 15, 1855 of consumption; parent John Witherspoon.
- WITHERSPOON, SUSAN—age 51; b. Tennessee, d. Apr., 1855 of fever; parent James Weill.
- WOOD, ELIZABETH—age 23; b. Hopkins Co., d. May 10, 1857 of consumption; parent S. Sellers.
- WOODRUFF, DAVID—age 27; b. unknown, d. Sept. 3, 1857 of flux; parents John and Francis Woodruff.
- WOODRUFF, L.—age 21; b. Hopkins Co., d. Nov. 11, 1855 cause unknown; parent Isaac Crabtree.
- WOODRUFF, PINKNEY—age 37; b. Hopkins Co., d. July 3, 1855 of cholera; parent Jasper Woodruff.
- WOODRUFF, RICHARD B.—age 18; b. unknown, d. June 8, 1855 of cholera; parents Benjamin and Mary A. Woodruff.
- WOODSON, MARTHA—age not given; b. Virginia, d. Dec. 1, 1861 of dropsy; parents Thomas and Sarah Woodson.
- WOOLFOLK, ISHAM—age 28; b. Hopkins Co., d. Aug., 1861 of consumption; parent John Woolfolk.
- WOOLFOLK, SARAH A.—age 27; b. Hopkins Co., d. Sept. 29, 1855 of cholera; parent John Bronder.
- WORD, MARY M.—age 39; b. Hopkins Co., d. Oct., 1856 cause unknown; parents William and Lucy Jones.
- WRIGHT, JAMES L.—age 55; b. Hopkins Co., d. Dec. 1, 1855 of pleurisy; parent Augustine Wright.
- WYNNS, JOHN D.—age 34; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 30, 1857 of bilious colic; parents William and Mary Wynns.

- YARBROUGH ANNA—age 65; b. North Carolina, d. Oct. 1, 1854 of flux; parent William Clement.
- YARBROUGH, ELIZABETH—age 40; b. unknown, d. April, 1859 of fever; parents Richard and Rosannah Tapp.
- YATES, LOUISE—age 32; b. White Co., Tennessee, d. Sept. 20, 1858 of typhoid fever; parent George D. Howard.
- YOUNG, EVALINE B.—age 52; b. Jan. 1, 1858 of inflammation of brain; parents Calope? and Martha Nall.
- YOUNG, JAMES C.—age 24; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 25, 1857 of consumption; parents W. M. and J. Young.
- YOUNG, MARTHA W.—age 16; b. Hopkins Co., d. Jan. 19, 1857 cause unknown; parents W. M. and Judith Young.
- YOUNG, THOMAS—age 89; b. Virginia, d. Aug. 7, 1854 of fall; parents not given.
- YOUNG, THOMAS R.—age 22; b. unknown, d. Mar. 12, 1859 of consumption; parents William and Judith Young.

## NEWS AND NOTES

The following poem was printed on a newspaper clipping in the Thomas H. Hines collection. Advertisements on the clipping are dated in February, 1786. Towns Middletown and Branford (probably Connecticut) appear in the ads. On the clipping is written "Presented to Thomas H. Hines by May A. Thomas May 15, 1876, South Boston, Mass." If the date is correct, it may be the first poem on the Kentucky river. (Contributed by Ed Coffman, University of Kentucky)

Sacred to the Muses

### THE BANKS OF KENTUCKE

By a Gentleman residing in that Country  
Tune, The Banks of the Dee

#### I

The spring was advancing, and birds were beginning  
To sing on the boughs o'er each purling brook;  
On the early green herbage at leisure reclining,  
I was carelessly viewing the banks of Kentucke.  
Hail stranger to song hail deep-channell'd river!  
Thy prominent cliffs shall be famous for-ever;  
Thy high-swelling floods hence-forward shall never  
Obscurely roll down thro' the banks of Kentucke.

#### II

Disgusted with idle, romantic pretentions,  
The populous city I lonely forsook;  
Delighting in nature with fond apprehensions,  
I eagerly came to the banks of Kentucke.  
O, never did art so much beauty discover,  
To reward the long search of its most raptur'd lover,  
As nature's luxurient fancy spreads over  
The gay fertile soil on the banks of Kentucke.

#### III

Here genius shall rove with an endless desire,  
Improvements to make without learning or book;  
While virtue and truth shall forever conspire,  
To bless those that dwell on the banks of Kentucke.  
Here, far from tyrannical power removed,  
The spirit of freedom shall haply be proved;  
The patriot shall by his country be loved,  
And live without guile on the banks of Kentucke.

#### IV

Here bigotry never shall raise its foul banner,  
The basis of joy thro' all ages it shook;  
The young and the aged in more happy manner,  
Than those shall improve on the banks of Kentucke.  
In honest industry their time still employing,  
With heart-cheering mirth all their meeting enjoying,  
With the blessings of friendship, and love never cloying,  
All ranks unite on the banks of Kentucke.



## V

Rich plenty and health with his visage all glowing,  
 Invite and allure us with promising look;  
 Never more to regret other rivers long flowing,  
 Nor such as slide down thro' the banks of Kentucke.  
 Pale sicknes doth pass thro' the land as a stranger,  
 No dreadful distemper here frightens the ranger,  
 As he passes thro' Canebrakes and waters no danger.  
 Expecting to meet at the banks of Kentucke.

The following Owen County, Kentucky, tombstone inscriptions were contributed by Charles Johnson.

### THE SANDERS FAMILY CEMETERY. OWEN COUNTY

(May Soon Go Under Cultivation)

Located one mile South of Monterey on, Highway 35, in the bottom between the road and Cedar Creek. This graveyard has only two head stones undamaged, the rest are broken or missing. (Nov. 9, 1954.) The Sanders family were probably the first settlers, with extensive land holdings on Cedar Creek. The I.O.O.F. established a cemetery at the Sanders graveyard site, and fenced it with an iron fence, but moved to the Masonic Cemetery at Monterey, all bodies were also moved except those of the Sanders family. Capt. John Sanders of this family was a Ky. river boat captain. Descendants of Peter Sanders once operated a ferry on the Ky. river between Monterey and Gest. The Sanders graveyard is not fenced, the land around it is under cultivation, its size is about 20 feet long, 10 feet wide.

Peter Sanders. Died July 3, 1813. Aged 65 years.

Sally. Wife of Peter Sanders. (The bottom half of this headstone is missing.)

W. W. Sanders. Born April 14, 1818. Died Dec. 27, 1852.

Only the base left of several other head-stones.

### THE WILLIAMS GRAVEYARD

Located one half mile South of the mouth of Pond Branch, Owen County. On the Sparks Mill road.

The Williams family history as related by Mr. Walter Williams, of Monterey, Owen County, Great-grandson of Alexander Williams:

Alexander Williams and his brother came to Kentucky from Maryland, Alex. taking a large tract of land on Pond Creek, his brother established a trading post at Williamsburg, now Monterey. Alexander Williams left two infant daughters in Maryland with relatives, his first wife having recently died there. His second wife was born on Pond Branch, in 1797, her name, Tamar Jones, the daughter of one of Owen County's earliest settlers, and he married her soon after coming to Kentucky. Of this union the following children were born, believed to be in

order of age. James, Alexander, born in 1821, Robert, Elizabeth, Joseph, named after his maternal grand-father, Joseph Jones, John, and Richard. The only girl, Elizabeth, married John Wallace. One of Alexander Williams daughters by his first wife married a Bruce, in Maryland.

Alexander Williams. Died Oct. 17, 1870. Aged 89 years.

Tamer, wife of Alex. Williams, Died Jan. 16, 1889. Aged 92 yrs. 4 ms., 12 ds.

Richard E. Williams. Dec. 15, 1837. Died Apr. 27, 1877.

Joseph F. Williams. Born Dec. 25, 1827. Died Apr. 3, 1887. (Joseph never married, and at his death left a substantial sum to Baptist organizations. The following is the inscription on his granite tomb-stone: Erected by Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and Baptists Orphan Home of Lou. Ky.)

James Williams. Died in the 25th year of his age.

John Williams. Born Nov. 13, 1832. Died May 13, 1862.

Asher Williams. Born June 26, 1811. Died Aug. 1, 1846.

Sarah, wife of Asher Williams. Born Oct. 29, 1808. Died Feb. 5, 1890.

Joseph, son of B. and J. L. Williams. Born Nov. 8, 1852. Died Oct. 12, 1854.

Elizabeth Williams. Born Oct. 29, 1808. Died Mar. 7, 1851.

Louisa Callaghan. Born Jan. 2, 1842. Died June 28, 1878.

Martha, wife of Robt. Jones. Born Mar. 1, 1770. Died Feb. 12, 1848.

Joseph Jones. Born Feb. 12, 1802. Died Feb. 8, 1882.

In remember of (several stones so inscribed) Mayth D. Thompson. Born and Died the 26th of May, 1839.

My wife, Ella O. Kibbs, daughter of Joseph & Serelda Jones. Born June 12, 1848. Died Jan. 20, 1878.

In remember of William Clements. Born Sept. 21 1795. Died on July 21, 1839. Husband of Mary Jones.

In remember of Joseph Clements. Born April 23, — D. 6th of July, 1834. Son of Wililam and Mary Clements.

This cemetery is surrounded by an exceptionally well laid stone wall, breast high, and is on the hill facing the bend in the Ky. river at the mouth of Pond Branch. (Oct. 7, 1954.)

#### THE GILES FAMILY GRAVEYARD

Highway 355 two miles north from Gratz, Owen Co., turn right, (the Pleasant Home road) about two miles, the cemetery about one-half mile to the left, behind the present (Oct. 8, 1954) home of Mr. Joseph Kemper.

H. Giles. Son of Aquilei & E. S. Giles. Born at No. 54 Broadway, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1795. Died Mar. 27, 1877.

Maria V., wife of Henry Giles. Sept. 9, 1807. Apr. 25, 1865.

Lucy C., wife of Spencer Claxon, and daughter of H. & M. Giles. Jan. 2, 1830. Feb. 12, 1856.

Catharine Giles. Sept. 8, 1825. Jan. 28, 1866.

Catherine E., wife of Leonard W. Giles.  
 G. W. Giles. Oct. 3, 1837. Feb. 6, 1922. (These four on same headstone).  
 N. J. Giles. May 12, 1844. Dec. 29, 1900.  
 G. Otho, son of George & Nannie Giles. June 9, 1875. Oct. 24, 1877.  
 Olio M., son of G. W. & N. J. Giles. Oct. 6, 1877. Dec. 1, 1883.  
 James P. Giles. July 31, 1845. Mar. 20, 1881. (these three together).  
 Belle Giles. Sept. 3, 1872. June 28, 1884.  
 Bowen Giles. Aug. 3, 1879. Mar. 18, 1882.  
 L. W. Giles. May 25, 1825. Oct. 19, 1897.  
 Mary F., wife of L. W. Giles. July 18, 1844. Jan. 11, 1884.  
 J. W., son of Bowen & Catharine L. Giles. Aug. 6, 1861. Feb. 8, 1883.  
 Henry C., son of J. F. & M. A. Carter. Oct. 22, 1869. Feb. 16, 1891.  
 George T., son of H. T. & W. Giles. Apr. 18, 1863. July 31, 1863.  
 Arthur R., son of H. T. & W. Giles. Feb. 14, 1866. Aug. 29, 1871.  
 Maria J., daughter of J. W. & E. S. Thomas. Nov. 18, 1861. June 6, 1863.

#### THE CARTER FAMILY GRAVEYARD

Three miles north of Gratz, Owen Co., on Highway 355, then one-fourth mile east, on the R. Fitzgerald farm. (Oct. 8, 1954.)

Thomas Carter. Oct. 8, 1786. June 18, 1865.  
 Catharine, wife of Thomas Carter. Jan. 3, 1792. Aug. 1, 1849.  
 W. R. Carter. Mar. 16, 1837. July 28, 1872.  
 Jordon Carter. Sept. 27, 1824. Nov. 26, 1880.  
 Amanda, wife of Jordon Carter. Sept. 20, 1829. Dec. 9, 1897.  
 Emma J. wife of Jordon R. Carter. Sept. 23, 1857. July 20, 1903.  
 Catharine Carter. May 7, 1816. May 10, 1885.  
 Ned Carter. Aug. 9, 1859. Mar. 16, 1908.  
 G. T. Carter. Oct. 24, 1893. June 8, 1916.  
 Grove C., son of Edward & Pauline Carter. Jan. 13, 1884. Aug. 29, 1894.  
 Raymond, son of J. M. & Mattie Carter. Nov. 21, 1893. Feb. 13, 1897.  
 Vaghel Dillman. Dec. 13, 1806. Mar. 15, 1867.  
 Malvina Dillman. Died Aug. 5, 1897. Aged 70 years.  
 Mary F., wife of F. Thomas. Dec. 19, 1834. Aug. 28, 1876.  
 Lizzie V. Thomas. Died Aug. 3, 1891. Aged 40 years.  
 Joseph Thomas. Nov. 27, 1802. Died 1866.  
 Winifried, wife of Joseph Thomas. Feb. 23, 1809. Jan. 17, 1849.  
 Cynthia, wife of J. R. Thomas. July 20, 1869. May 4, 1899.  
 Francis V. Thomas. Feb. 14, 1811. Oct. 16, 1893.  
 Parthenia C. Thomas. Oct. 3, 1814. Oct. 18, 1854. (Partheney, on separate stone. Birth and death dates same as above.)  
 J. O. Thomas. Oct. 15, 1817. Oct. 29, 1890.

- F. A. Thomas, May 1, 1832. Nov. 24, 1907. (On same headstone.)  
 Nancy F. Thomas. Sept. 9, 1855. May 30, 1911.  
 Robert W. Thomas. Apr. 25, 1837. Dec. 30, 1915.  
 Eliz. M. Thomas. Nov. 26, 1840. (No date.) (On same stone.)  
 Cordie, Dau. of Wm. & F. Stackhouse. Dec. 20, 1874. Jan. 20, 1875.  
 R. P. Taylor. Sept. 18, 1861. Jan. 17, 1884.  
 Anna, wife of J. M. Taylor. Dec. 23, 1860. July 31, 1887.  
 M. E. Vaughn. Nov. 29, 1840. Oct. 12, 1923.  
 B. F. Vaughn. Mar. 13, 1848. June 18, 1911.  
 Franklin Purvis. Jan. 22, 1830. June 1, 1895.  
 George M. Smither. 1829-1886.  
 Susan, his wife. 1826-1919.  
 Thomas I. Smithers. Jan. 20, 1851.  
 Zelma Long, his wife. Dec. 5, 1853. Jan. 29, 1905.  
 W. H. Smither. 1859-1930.  
 Mellie Smither. 1868-1919.  
 Henderson C. Meek, son of John & Elizabeth Meek. Mar. 15, 1843. Mar. 22,  
 1880.  
 Sarah, wife of C. Claxon. Died Feb. 2, 1842. Aged 23 years.  
 James Claxon. Aug. 5, 1805. Aug. 11, 1844.  
 Ellen, his wife. Apr. 16, 1805. Sept. 25, 1858.  
 William Claxon. Oct. 21, 1823. May 7, 1896.  
 Lucy Jane, his wife. Sept. 8, 1829. July 13, 1896.  
 David Criswell. Born in 1808. Jan. 6, 1878.  
 Daniel Criswell. Nov. 14, 1813. July 21, 1894.  
 In memory of Lydia, wife of Daniel Criswell, Aug. 4, 1835. Mar. 6, 1885.  
 Mary Witt. Nov. 16, 1793. Dec. 12, 1881.  
 Wm. E. Witt. May 5, 1822. Mar. 4, 1890.  
 Mary A., his wife. Mar. 5, 1835. Mar. 30, 1919.  
 Andrew J. Witt. July 28, 1835. July 24, 1918.  
 Elizabeth, his wife. Mar. 24, 1846. Nov. 4, 1913.  
 Infant Dau. of Andrew & Elizabeth Witt. Born & Died Jan. 13, 1872.  
 Jennie Belle, Dau. Andrew & Elizabeth Witt. June 12, 1878. Sept. 9, 1878.  
 Edward McCardwell. Jan. 10, 1832. Aug. 28, 1890.  
 Artimecia McCardwell. July 20, 1841. June 17, 1883.  
 T. S. McCardwell. Jan. 30, 1862. Jan. 4, 1884.  
 Mary E. Thomas. Oct. 8, 1868. Oct. 3, 1891.  
 (The above four on same headstone.)  
 Cyrus Winters. Aug. 27, 1841. Mar. 21, 1911.  
 Mary L. Winters. Feb. 9, 1844. July 24, 1922.  
 Julia E. Winters. Jan. 18, 1885. May 31, 1915.

(These on same headstone.)

Vessa, daughter of J. W. & E. F. Mathews. July 23, 1877. Nov. 5, 1881.

Calvin, son of J. W. & E. F. Mathews. May 4, 1882. Oct. 4, 1893.

Wesley, son of J. W. & E. F. Mathews. Jan. 19, 1884. Jan. 30, 1884.

Leonard, son of J. W. & E. F. Mathews. Jan. 19, 1884. Jan. 30, 1884.

Jane wife of W. H. Hawkins. Born 1837. July 9, 1881.

Joseph Hawkins. Oct. 13, 1860. No date.

Catherine Hawkins. Jan. 28, 1864. May 2, 1896.

Robbie Hawkins. June 16, 1884. ----

Margaret Hawkins. Jan. 29, 1885. ----

Austin Hawkins. Nov. 15, 1885. ----

Addie Hawkins. Oct. 6, 1887. Sept.—1888.

Lucy Hawkins. Aug. 2, 1889. ----

Jim Hawkins. June 8, 1894. ----

Gordie Hawkins. Aug. 19, 1903. ----

Lillie Pearl. Dec. 24, 1904. Feb. 13, 1905.

Merrit Hawkins. Mar. 19, 1906. ----

Catharine Long. Jan. 5, 1841. Aug. 23, 1914.

Howard. son of Talmage & Effie Long. Nov. 16, 1908. Dec. 18, 1908.

Elizabeth, wife of F. T. Long. Died Mar. 25, 1891. Aged 27 years, and also an infant child.

Joseph H., son of R. & Cynthia Long. Mar. 2, 1850. Jan. 18, 1854.

Eliza J., wife of James Long. May 26, 1817. July 20, 1855.

George, son of Wm. & P. Long. Nov. 15, 1862. Jan. 15, 1863.

Amanda G., Dau. of J. & Lucy C. Long. Jan. 1, 1875. Jan. 5, 1875.

Joseph Long. July 21, 1838. Feb. 11, 1905.

Lucy J. Long. May 7, 1849. No date.

Robert Long. July 20, 1819. July 14, 1889.

Cynthia, his wife, Jan. 4, 1823. Jan. 30, 1888.

B. F. Long. Aug. 8, 1840. Mar. 1, 1899.

Jane, his wife. Jan. 8, 1844. Sept. 16, 1898.

David Grable. (On some headstones, Grabble.) Nov. 11, 1785. Feb. 28, 1875.

Mary, his wife. (Unable to read dates.)

Mary J., Dau. of F. & Lucretia Grabble. Aug. 1, 1856. Mar. 22, 1864.

Betty, Dau. of J. & L. T. Grabble. July 10, 1864. Feb. 9, 1865.

Fred Grable. June 19, 1835. Nov. 28, 1893.

Jas. F. Quisenberry. Mar. 23, 1838. Nov. 17, 1861.

Levi Jones. July 4, 1820. Apr. 17, 1900.

Jane, his wife. Aug. 4, 1818. May 13, 1904.

S. W. Jones. Jan. 13, 1853. June 27, 1920.

Arvena, his wife. Dec. 7, 1855. Mar. 4, 1913.

Anna Caldwell. 1900-1924.

Mattie, wife of John Nevill. Died Oct. 17, 1883. Aged 23 years.

Nancy Smith. Jan. 18, 1819. Mar. 19, 1882.

Nannie, wife of David Kelly. Died Dec. 5, 1883. Age 31 yrs. 8 mo.

Mary, Dau. of D. & C. Kelly. Mar. 29, 1889. July 31, 1890.

Daniel A. Rowlett. Aug. 5, 1845. Aug. 6, 1888.

J. H. Bibb. Dec. 30, 1857. ----

Amanda C., wife of. Born 1855. Died 1928.

Lora B., Dau. of C. T. & Kate Bibb. June 11, 1882. Aug. 6, 1884.

W. T. Harlow. May 10, 1838. June 11, 1884.

John, son of R. & M. A. Wancott. 1855-1864.

Parsillia A., wife of W. A. Leitch. Jan. 28, 1846. June 8, 1882.

Vina Blackburn. 1835-1900.

Celinda Davis. Sept. 16, 1820. June 25, 1899.



## BOOK REVIEWS

*American Heritage*, The Magazine of History, edited by Bruce Catton, sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History, and the Society of American Historians, Issued in hard-cover book format. (New York, 551 Fifth Avenue. \$2.95 (bookstore), \$12.00 per year (subscription—six issues))

This series promises lively entertainment in helping Americans gain a better knowledge of their wonderful heritage. The publication is as fascinating an assignment as any journalist ever had, and articles by leading historians and experts appear in each issue. The first edition in bookform appeared under the date of December 1, 1954. Contents included: "The Old Fall River Line," by Oliver Jensen; when everyone from presidents to swindlers sailed the Sound on "Marmoth Palace Steamers." "Investigation: 1862", by T. Harry Williams: The imprisonment of Gen. Chas. P. Stone. "Holiday Time at the Old Country Store," by Gerald Carson. "The Great Club Revolution," by Cleveland Amory. "Painters of the Plains," by Eugene Kingman: short sketches of painters and illustrations of their works. "A Kings Funeral," as reported by Theodore Roosevelt: the funeral of King Edward VII. "The Day They Burned the Capitol," by Willis Thornton: The burning of the Capitol during the War of 1812. "Henry Ford—A Complex Man," by Allan Nevins: The story of the great industrialist. "Arcadia Country," by Bradley Smith: Story and pictures of the bayou country. "Panamint: Suburb of Hell," by Lucius Beebe: The story of the ghost town, Panamint City, California. "The Writing of History," by D. W. Brogan: Comparison of British and American Viewpoints. The Personal Reminiscences of Albert Lasker: From the Oral History Project of Columbia University. "Great River," from *The Rio Grande in North American History*, by Paul Horgan. Plus book reviews, list of new books and news of history. 80,000 copies of this issue were printed. For the second issue, Feb. 7, it was necessary to print 92,500 copies. The following articles are included in the volume: "An Eye-Witness Describes the Hanging of John Brown," by Boyd Stutler: a lost article written in 1859 by "Port Crayon" for "Harper's Weekly." "To the Farthest Point of the Rich East," by Charles H. P. Copeland: a lively account of the India-China trade from Salem in the early 19th century. "Chateau Builder to Fifth Avenue," by Russell Lynes: a chapter from "The Tastemakers." "People of the Long House," by Paul W. W. Wallace: a study of the social and political lives of the Iroquois Indians. "James Gordon Bennett: Beneficent Rascal," by Louis M. Starr: a pen portrait of the founder of the New York "Herald." "The Cult of the Primitives," by James Thomas Flexner: an eminent art historian discusses the current craze for primitive American paintings. "Riding the Circuit with Lincoln," by Willard King: previously unpublished letters of David Davis. "Yankee Gunners at Louisbourg," by Fairfax Downey: describes the capture of a French fortress in 1745. "How New York Greeted King Ludwig's Girl Friend," by M. M. Marberry: the sparkling story of Lola Montez. "A Nose-

gay of Valentines:" Four pages of old-fashioned valentines in full color. "Aide to Four Presidents," by Vice Admiral Wilson Brown, USN, Ret. "Ancient Game of Tongue-Twisters," by Duncan Emrich. . . . plus book reviews by Bruce Catton and the regular editorial departments, "Seeing and Hearing History," and "History News."

*Stoneholt*. By Sally Bullock Cave. (Boston, The Christopher Publishing House, 1954. 372 p. \$3.75.)

Mrs. Cave has presented the public with a most entertaining novel of Kentucky during her period of slave holding. Action centers in the very heart of the Bluegrass in the vicinity of what apparently is Lexington, although not so named in the book.

Her characters are vibrantly alive from the first page on through the entire book. This is true most particularly of Millie, an elderly serving woman whose opinions of "the peculiar institution" are nearly as dogmatic as those of her mistress. In view of the fact that Millie is herself a slave this must be difficult to portray, yet the illusion is believably made.

The dialogue is well handled throughout the story, moving effortlessly along to carry the thread of the plot.

Although it is obvious that Mrs. Cave must have done a painstaking amount of research on *Stoneholt*, some of the scenes such as the auction of a slave girl being based on existing records, the overall tone of the period remains her own. Whether you, as the reader, will agree with her must depend upon your individual reaction as well as your present opinion of the subject.

Laura S. Kennedy

*Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade*. By John Esten Cooke. Edited by Richard Barksdale Harwell. (Charlottesville, University of Virginia Press for the Tracy W. McGregor Library. Pp. 76, illustrated, indexed, \$3.50)

This is the first separate printing of John Esten Cooke's *Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade*. The original text has been followed except for the correction of a few typographical errors.

During the winter of 1862-63 Captain Esten Cooke was ordnance officer and aide-de-camp at Camp No-Camp in Northern Virginia. One of the most promising younger literary men during the years immediately before the War, he could not refrain from putting his observations of army life on paper. Becoming a correspondent of *The Southern Illustrated News*, of Richmond, in 1863, he began publication of his "Outlines from the Outpost," which included the installments on "Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade." Later in the year it was

published as a book, which brought forth a Federal Army order . . . "Any one found with copies of such books in his possession . . . his right to the book is declared forfeited, and the same is ordered to be seized and destroyed."

"Greatest of Generals is General Stonewall Jackson," wrote Cooke, and he maintains that theme as he gives a vivid portrayal of the quiet man in the sun-scorched uniform and the faded cap, who looked like anything but a General, but who could awaken such enthusiasm in his hungry, weary troops that soldiers who heard a sound of distant cheering were apt to remark, "There goes Jackson or a rabbit!"

The editor, Assistant Librarian of the Emory University Library has included Cooke's Lives of Jackson, A Note on the Illustrations and The Chief Early Biographies of Jackson.

*Matthew Hale Carpenter, Webster of the West.* By E. Bruce Thompson. (Madison, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Pp. 335, Illustrated. Notes to the text. Essay on the Authorities. Index. \$4.50)

This is another of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's Biographical Series. It depicts the career of one of the most enigmatic figures of reconstruction days. Matthew Hale Carpenter, christened Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter and called Merritt throughout his youth, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824.

With training at the United States Military Academy at West Point and in the legal profession, he went to Wisconsin in 1848. Here he began a career which was to become one seldom equaled in American jurisprudence. In 1850 he became "Matthew Hale", but under what circumstances it is not clear. After proving himself a first-rate lawyer, he became engaged in important railroad litigation which brought him national prominence. Entering politics, he held several minor posts, campaigned for Lincoln, and in 1869 was sent to the United States Senate. He failed to be elected in 1875, but in 1879 he was elected for another term, which he did not live to complete, for death claimed him on February 24, 1881. According to some, he had "no prototype in history or in life."

The author is Professor of History in Baylor University. He had to rely largely on contemporary sources, for Carpenter left no manuscript collection—"he had no sense of mission, but lived in and for the present."

*Trails West and Men Who Made Them.* By Edith Dorian and W. N. Wilson. (New York, Whittlesey House, 1954; Pp. 92, illustrated, index. \$2.50.)

This is a junior book. It tells of the great trails which made America. The Golden Trail, the quest of the Spaniards for gold. The Water Trail the quest of

the French for fur. The Wilderness Road, blazed by Daniel Boone for the Transylvania Company in quest of Western lands. The Natchez Trace, the overland pass from Natchez to the settlements on the Cumberland river. The National Road, from Maryland to Vandalia. The Santa Fe Trail, now a trail of steel rails running out of Kansas City. The Oregon Trail, to Oregon, California and Great Salt Lake. The Chisholm Trail, route of the vast Longhorn herds from Texas to a frontier town in Kansas.

Most all of these land trails were laid along Buffalo traces or Indian paths. Interwoven are tales of the men and women who played a great part in moving the nation westward. It is a story told with warmth and enthusiasm.





Simon Kenton's Ride



## IN THE MUSEUM

### Simon Kenton's Ride

In 1778 Simon Kenton (1755-1836) crossed the Ohio river on a spying expedition against the Indians at Chillicothe. Finding horses which had been stolen from the settlements in Kentucky, he turned the venture into a "horse-stealing" raid of his own. Impeded by the horses, which would not swim the Ohio river, he was captured by the pursuing Indians. When ready to start back to Chillicothe, the Indians brought up from among their recovered horses a wild, unbroken, three-year-old colt, to which with laughter and difficulty they bound their prisoner. They fastened his hands behind him and his feet under the colt's belly. A halter was passed about his neck and its ends fastened to the colt's neck and rump. Then, all made ready, with Kenton powerless to ward off branches and underbrush from his face and body, they gave the colt a smart blow as they released it, and as it dashed off they roared with mirth at the spectacle. This was Kenton's "Mazeppa ride,"<sup>1</sup> famous through all border history. The colt pitched, reared, and rolled to rid itself of its burden; the ragged bushes tore its rider's legs and feet; the tree limbs raked and scourged his face and body. If he dropped forward on the colt's neck to avoid being blinded by branches, his back was lashed by them. Every leap of this ride was a hairbreadth escape, for if he once lost his balance he was finished—the halter would hang him. But Kenton knew horses and he bore a charmed life; gradually the animal grew weary and eventually fell in with the party of its own accord and went on quietly enough.<sup>2</sup>

Simon Kenton ran the gauntlet, suffered much at the hands of the Indians, and was not able to escape until 1779.

The painting is by William Walcutt, and was purchased by the Society from the Walcutt family in 1910.

1 Mazeppa americain. Lithographed by Jean Francois Millet and Karl Bodmer.

2 *Simon Kenton, His Life and Period*, by Edna Kenton.

## QUERIES

ESTES—SAUNDERS. Wanted parentage of Joel Estes, m. Lucy Saunders, 1807 in Franklin Co. Va. Living in Shelby Co., Ky. 1837. Want parentage, names of children of Phelemon Saunders and wife Jemima. In Shelby Co., Ky. 1837—Barren Co., Ky. 1840.

ASHER. HARVILLE—Wanted parentage of Lucinda Harville b. Ky. 1838—m. James Robinson Asher. A son b. 1859 in Ark. named J. R. Asher Jr. Lucinda m. 2. Erastus Smith—a dau. b. 1864, Denver City, Colo. named Alice Amelia Smith. Lucinda and Erastus killed by Indians in a wagon train just out of Denver City, Colo. 1864.

Martha V. Harris  
1217 E. McDowell  
Phoenix, Ariz.

WIGGINTON-BARBEE. Seth Wigginton to Nelson Co. Ky., in 1807. With him Elijah Wigginton, probably bro., Jane Wigginton, probably sister, and Smith Grigsby, a near relative. Seth d. Bullitt Co. Ky., 1850. His dau. Clarkee m. Lameth Barbee in Bullitt Co., Ky., Dec. 31, 1811. Lameth served in War of 1812 and was described as of Stafford, Va. Wanted ancestry of Seth Wigginton and Lameth Barbee.

Rula E. Barbee  
Route 2  
Terre Haute, Ind.

MITCHELL. Wanted parents of Calvin Thomas Mitchell, b. 1815 in Tenn. m. Mary E. Nanney, b. 1835 Muhlenberg Co., Ky. Their children were Nancy E., b. 1856 Muhlenberg Co., Ky. Elias Matthew b. 1857, and Missouri Ellen, b. 1864. C. T. Mitchell is referred to as "Pete" in some records. Have data to exchange.

Mrs. E. E. Davidson  
287 Madison  
Twin Falls, Idaho

## CONTRIBUTORS

William C. Stewart is a Los Angeles, California, public relation man, former magazine editor and newspaper publisher. He has written many historical articles and is an experienced researcher in American history.

Robert S. Tate is an officer of the Christopher Gist Historical Society and Covington-Kenton County Chamber of Commerce. He is a Director of the Booth Memorial Hospital Advisory Committee of Covington and Trustee of Center College, Danville.

David L. Smiley holds A. B. and M. A. degrees from Baylor University Waco, Texas. He is at present Assistant Professor of the Department of Social Sciences, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, North Carolina.