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# Kentucky Ancestors

*genealogical quarterly of the* KentuckyHistoricalSociety



Sleettown: The Birth  
of a Community

Oral History and  
Genealogy: Yes, There  
is Something For You!

Revolutionary War  
Warrants Database

Rev. John "Raccoon"  
Smith Marriages

# Kentucky Ancestors

*genealogical quarterly of the* KentuckyHistoricalSociety

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**on the cover:** The Sleet Family, Perryville, Kentucky, circa 1890.

# Sleettown: The Birth of a Community

By Mary Quinn Ramer

*The sleepy hills northwest of Perryville, Kentucky, are often recognized as being the bloodiest in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, having been the site of Kentucky's largest Civil War battle, the Battle of Perryville, in October 1862. Though the Battle of Perryville was one of the most important factors in the outcome of the war, the very lands on which it was fought also served as a site of healing and recovery in the years immediately following America's great Civil War.*

*As early as 1865, the Sleet family, all of whom were recently freed slaves, began living on and farming the same grounds on which the battle was once fought. Like other African Americans throughout the South, the appeal of freedom drew the Sleet family to the rich farmlands outside of Perryville in pursuit of independence. Although Sleettown was not a Union-organized community, it nevertheless provided Perryville's African Americans with an opportunity to prove true self-determination.*

## Founding Family—The Slets

The story of the Sleet family began in Mercer County, Kentucky, at the beginning of the century. Dated 4 August 1836, the will of Reubin Sleet, a Mercer County slaveholder, makes the first reference of Warner, the patriarch of the African-American Sleet family. Upon Reubin's death, Warner was willed to Lucy Ann Peter, Reubin's daughter.

Also noted in this will was a slave described as "Old Simon," and his wife, Sally. In this document, Reubin Sleet willed Old Simon and Sally to his son and son-in-law.

I direct and devise that my two Negro slaves old Simon and his wife Sally be retained, kept by, and serve my son-in-law Jordan Peter and my son Henry M. Sleet for their entire use and benefit until the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 1844 on which day the said Negro man slave old Simon and his wife Sally are to and hereby made free and forever emancipated from slavery. . . I wish my executors hereinafter named to be the guardian and friend of my said Negro Simon and wife to protect and defend them and see that after my decease henceforward they are not made to suffer injury, injustice, or distress from any person or for any cause during their living.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, there is no information documented regarding the relationship, if any, between Old Simon and Warner, the two male slaves of Reubin Sleet.



The Sleet Family, Perryville, Kentucky, circa 1890.

The will of Reubin Sleet makes no mention of Warner's wife, and, thus, one may assume that he was yet unmarried at the time of Reubin's death in 1836. Census documents, however, note that Warner was married to Octavia, and that in 1870, they resided in Pottsville, Kentucky, a small community a few miles west of Perryville in Washington County. Although census information suggests that Octavia was negro, descendants claim that she was mostly, if not fully, of Native American blood.

Census data shows that each of Warner and Octavia's three sons—Henry (c. 1842), Preston (c. 1844), and George (c. 1850) were born in Boyle County, most likely near Perryville. Although available records do not mention any additional children,

## Sleettown: The Birth of a Community, *continued*

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some descendants suggest that Warner and Octavia had, perhaps, a fourth son, Simon, who left Boyle County at an early age. This theory, unfortunately, can neither be confirmed nor denied based on available information.

### **The Fight For Freedom—The Sleet Family in the Civil War**

Henry and Preston Sleet began crossing the bridge to freedom long before the Civil War was over. Both brothers enlisted in the Union arm in 1864. According to military records, Henry enlisted under the name Henry Brown (his middle name) in the 5<sup>th</sup> United States Colored Heavy Artillery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on 13 August 1864, at age eighteen. It is interesting to note that Henry was credited to Michigan's quota, suggesting that he was a resident of Michigan. Preston, meanwhile, enlisted in Company G, 123<sup>rd</sup> US Colored Troops on 29 September 1864, at Camp Nelson near Nicholasville, Kentucky. Like his brother, he enlisted using the surname Brown.<sup>2</sup>

That Henry was credited to Michigan's quota and that both brothers enlisted using the surname Brown raise important questions concerning the participation of Kentucky blacks in the American Civil War.

Prior to 1863, some Union camps provided refuge to fugitive slaves from Southern states. In these camps, some blacks served as laborers while others provided entertainment, boosting the waning morale of the federal troops. By 1863, however, Lincoln authorized the use of black troops.<sup>3</sup>

One must consider, however, that while the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 freed the slaves in the rebel states of the South, Kentucky remained in the Union. Thus, Kentucky slaves were unaffected by the proclamation. Fearful of offending Kentucky slave-owners, the Kentucky Union officials refused to allow Kentucky blacks to serve. As a result, many of Kentucky's African Americans either enlisted under false names--thus concealing their Kentucky residency--or they enlisted directly into Union regiments in Northern states.<sup>4</sup> This, perhaps, explains why Henry was credited to Michigan's quota, and why both Henry and Preston enlisted under the surname Brown.

### **Sleettown—1865 to 1931**

At the close of the Civil War, residents of Per-

ryville were working to overcome the losses incurred by the devastating Battle of Perryville. Farmers began re-tilling the land, and the commercial district began rebuilding its businesses. Meanwhile, less than two miles northwest of Perryville, the Sleet brothers began laying the foundation for Sleettown. Although each played an important role in the community's development, Henry and Preston were particularly committed to the success of Sleettown.

While the official purchase of the property recognized as Sleettown is not recorded until 1880 at the Boyle County Courthouse, deed records suggest that the Sleet family had resided and sharecropped this land as early as 1865. In a lawsuit filed in the Boyle Circuit Court on 3 January 1880, a parcel of land, apparently occupied by the Sleet family since 1865, was officially deeded to Henry and Preston. The Master Commissioner of Boyle County vested nearly 150 acres between the Dye and Bottoms farms to the brothers for the price of \$141.00.<sup>5</sup> This purchase, however, was just the beginning. Records from 1880 through the early 1890s show that Henry and Preston continued to purchase property around the initial parcel of land, ever increasing the size of Sleettown.

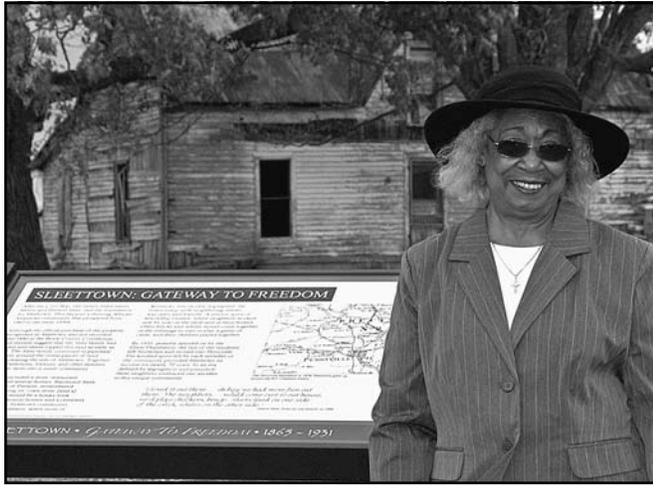
In 1924, Arthur Sleet, grandson of Preston Sleet, married Hattie Johnson, and, together, they settled in the house once owned by Preston. It was in this house that Preston raised Arthur along with his own children. According to Hattie, there were many homes in Sleettown.



Amelia Sleet Burton (Sleet descendant) and Ann Sleet at Sleettown, late 2007.

## Sleettown: The Birth of a Community, *continued*

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Mayor Ann Sleet by the only remaining structure in Sleettown. (Ann married into the Sleet family.) Property is now owned by the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site. Photo taken by Bruce Richardson in late 2007.

Our house, Aunt Katherines' house, Howard Clark's house, Swans—they lived with us. Pattersons had a house out here. Pattersons was closer to the main road than we was. All this was called Sleettown. There was a lot of families. John Henry [Peter]'s people lived out in here. Uncle Henry. There was a bunch of houses scattered all over these fields back out in here.<sup>6</sup>

What is interesting, however, is that not all of the families who lived in Sleettown were black, although the majority were. Hattie recalls that the Leonard and Brown families, both of whom were white, lived in Sleettown.

Life at Sleettown meant that men worked out in the fields as sharecroppers, while the women tended to household chores. Families raised chickens, turkeys, and geese. Men often hunted groundhogs, opossums, and even skunks for meat.

While Sleettown's residents certainly worked hard, they also found time to relax and play. Though Hattie Sleet lived in Sleettown only three years, she recalls many wonderful memories of the community. One memory, in particular, included the white families in the area.

Oh boy, we had more fun out there. The neighbors that lived over on the main road—you know going out to the battlefield—they would come over to our house. We'd play checkers, bingo. We'd play for smut, you know. If I beat you, I'd have to smut your face with soot or anything. Well, that made

you play hard to keep from getting smutted.<sup>7</sup>

Even though Sleettown remained a predominantly black community, the relationship with neighboring whites was open and friendly.

### A Family Makes its Mark on History

For nearly seventy years, Sleettown served as home to many of the African-American families in western Boyle County. For its residents, it was the gateway to freedom. From slaves to soldiers, sharecroppers to landowners, Henry, Preston, and George Sleet—and their families—pursued the American dream at Sleettown.

By 1931, the last of the Slets left Sleettown—many joining the community of Perryville. The legacy of Sleettown, however, lives on through the work of the Sleet family. From business owners to city councilmen, the Slets have been active in Perryville and beyond, dedicating their lives to their communities, to education, and to justice.

Raymond Sleet, son of Hattie and Arthur Sleet, dedicated his life to serving those in Perryville and all of Boyle County. He coached minor league baseball in Boyle County for twenty-seven years, and in 1983 won the Holman Cotton Leadership Award for his dedication to Boyle County's youth. Raymond spent the last eight years of his life serving as a city council representative. Following his death in 1998, the City of Perryville named a city street in honor of his dedication to the community. Today, Raymond's wife, Ann Sleet, is mayor of Perryville and the first African American female mayor in the history of the Commonwealth.

Raymond's first cousin, Amelia Burton, daughter of Lott and Cora Sleet, also dedicated her life to the youth of Boyle County. In 1982, Ms. Burton retired from education, after 47 years in the classroom. Her first job was in a one-room schoolhouse in Perryville, teaching first through eighth grades—a job she held for eighteen years. In 1953, she began teaching first and second grades at Bate, an all-black school in Danville. But in 1967, Burton made history, becoming the first black teacher at Jennie Rogers Elementary School in Danville.

Over the years, Burton changed many lives, both black and white, and for this she has received numerous awards. In 1983, Burton became Kentucky's first

## Sleettown: The Birth of a Community, *continued*

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recipient of the Distinguished Teacher Award, an honor given to her by the Kentucky Department of Education and the state Board of Education for her long-term commitment to education.

Perhaps the most renowned member of the Sleet family, Moneta Sleet, Jr., a photographer at *Ebony Magazine* for over thirty years, made an invaluable contribution to photojournalism through his documentation of the marches, protests, and rallies of the Civil Rights movement. In 1969, Sleet became the first black American to win a Pulitzer Prize in photography for his gripping photograph of Coretta Scott King at her husband's funeral. Sleet's dedication to justice and human rights is also apparent in the work of his son, Gregory Moneta Sleet, a federal judge appointed by the Clinton Administration.

The story of the Sleet family—and of Sleettown—is the story of America. From virtually nothing, a remarkable family emerged. The evolution from slave

to soldier, sharecropper to landowner, educator to advocator, provides a rare glimpse into the pure spirit of determination. It is in their story that one fully realizes the American dream—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Reubin Sleet. Personal will, 4 August 1836.

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, Soldiers and Sailors database, <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>.

<sup>3</sup> Marion B. Lucas, *A History of Blacks in Kentucky*, vol. 1 (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society, 1992): 151.

<sup>4</sup> Commonwealth of Kentucky, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, *Kentucky's Black Heritage* (Frankfort: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, 1971): 30.

<sup>5</sup> *Boyle County Deed Book*, No. 15: 398-99.

<sup>6</sup> Hattie Sleet. Personal interview conducted by Gina Webb, 26 April 1998.

<sup>7</sup> Hattie Sleet. Personal interview, 20 March 1998.

# Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree

## Generation No. 1

1. WARNER<sup>1</sup> SLEET married OCTAVIA?

### Notes for WARNER SLEET:

The name of his wife came from Mary Sleet, via the familyhistory.com message board. She advised she had read a reference to him in an 1841 Mercer County will.

Children of WARNER SLEET and OCTAVIA ? are:

2. i. PRESTON W.<sup>2</sup> SLEET, b. abt. 1844, Kentucky; d. 27 January 1912, Boyle County, Ky.
3. ii. HENRY BROWN SLEET, b. abt. 1842; d. 13 July 1923, Boyle County, Ky.
4. iii. GEORGE W. SLEET, b. abt. 1847, Kentucky; d. 9 April 1919, Boyle County, Ky.

## Generation No. 2

2. PRESTON W.<sup>2</sup> SLEET (*WARNER*<sup>1</sup>), born abt. 1844 in Kentucky, and died 27 January 1912 in Boyle County, Ky. He married EMMA WALKER, 8 December 1869, in Boyle County, Ky. She was born abt. 1850 in Kentucky, and died before 1910.

### Notes for PRESTON W. SLEET:

Preston W. Sleet is enumerated in the 1890 Kentucky Veteran's Schedule, Pct. 1. He enlisted in the Union army on 29 September 1864 at Camp Nelson, Ky., as a private. He was mustered into Co. G, 123rd U.S. Colored Troops. Date of discharge not currently known. [Research in progress].

He and his brother, Henry Brown Sleet, enlisted in the United States Army under the surname "Brown."

Their enlistment in the army under a surname different from their own surname is not unusual. Historically, neither race, creed, nor color governed enlistment surnames. Historically, there may have

## Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree, *continued*

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been many reasons. For the Sleet brothers who enlisted and fought, one may draw a conclusion. Only further research will answer the question.

Preston W. Sleet and his family are enumerated in the 1900 (ED 8) and 1910 (ED 15) U.S. Federal censuses. In the latter census, he is listed as a widower.

In 1900, he was sixty, and had been married thirty-one years; his wife was fifty. Also in the household were Lot, age eighteen, unmarried [read "single" per census]; Loula (whose name is variantly spelled); age thirteen; Noah (spelled Nora), age ten; and two grandsons (parents unknown at this time): Willie, age nine, and Arthur, age six. The family lived next door to Henry Sleet. All in the household were literate, with Noah and "Lula" having attended school in the preceding year. Their home was owned free of a mortgage.

Willie Sleet, who was enumerated as Preston's grandson in 1900, may be the William Sleet who lived in the household of David Pope in 1920; he was married to Rose Pope Sleet, age twenty-six, a daughter of David Pope, who owned his home free of mortgage. Sharing the household with sixty-six year old David Pope (along with his parents who were "Kentucky born") were:

Isaiah Pope, forty-nine, a son who was a farm laborer; Mariah Gray, a daughter, aged thirty, who was a laundress who worked from home; and William and Rose Sleet, the former being a laborer in a flour mill. William Sleet's parents have not yet been identified by this researcher.

### Notes for EMMA WALKER:

Her year of death is extrapolated from her presence in the 1900 U. S. Federal census, and her absence in the 1910 U. S. Federal census.

### Marriage Notes for PRESTON SLEET and EMMA WALKER:

Children of PRESTON SLEET and EMMA WALKER are:

i. OCTAVIA<sup>3</sup> SLEET, b. abt. 1874; d. 21 May 1959, Boyle County, Ky; m. ANDREW COPELAND.

### Notes for OCTAVIA SLEET:

An interesting confusion exists here. On 2 February, Arthur Sleet, born August 1899, reported in his

application for a Social Security account number, that his mother was Octavia Sleet, and that his father was Preston Sleet. At the time of his filing, he was employed at Danville Leaf Tobacco Co. in Danville, Ky. He was forty-two. He reported he was married to Hattie Johnson.

It appears he is the Arthur, age twenty-two, who was living in the Copeland home in the 1920 census and enumerated as a son of the family.

### Notes for ANDREW COPELAND:

In 1920, this family's household included Arthur Sleet, age twenty-two, and listed as a son as well as Preston Harris, age twelve, their nephew. Octavia's placement in this family is due to the presence of Preston Harris, whose mother was Lula Sleet Harris. Andrew Copeland was a barber who owned his own shop; he also owned his home free of mortgage. Arthur Sleet was a farm laborer. All family members were identified in this census as "Mulatto."

ii. GEORGE SLEET II, b. abt. 1880.

### Notes for GEORGE SLEET II:

It is possible he is the George Sleet enumerated in the 1910 Kentucky Miradex census living in Franklin County and employed as a laborer by George S. Green.

iii. SAMUEL SLEET, b. abt. 1881; d. 10 October 1960, Fayette County, Ky.

### Notes for SAMUEL SLEET:

His Kentucky death certificate lists his name as "Sam" Sleet.

5. iv. LOT SLEET, b. 14 March 1883, Boyle County, Ky; d. 26 September 1969, Boyle County, Ky.

6. v. LULA SLEET, b. August 1886, Boyle County, Ky; d. 24 July 1912, Boyle County, Ky.

vi. NOAH SLEET, b. September 1889; d. 13 December 1921, Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for NOAH SLEET:

There have been several misspellings of his name; in one census he was enumerated as Nora and in another as Norm. Noah is likely the proper name, as

## Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree, *continued*

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it appears on his death certificate.

3. HENRY BROWN<sup>2</sup> SLEET (WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born abt. 1842, and died 13 July 1923 in Boyle County, Ky. He married CATHERINE THOMPSON abt. 1862. She was born March 1844 in Kentucky, and died 1 July 1931 in Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for HENRY BROWN SLEET:

His year of birth may range from 1832 to 1842, depending on the source. The notoriously unreliable 1910 Kentucky Miradex census indicates 1841, but the Kentucky 1900 census shows his year and month of birth as having been as reported here. The Kentucky Death Index, 1911 to present, would indicate 1832.

He served in the 123rd U. S. Colored Troops, and he also is assigned (per his wife's pension application filed in 1923) to the 5th U.S. Cavalry, Heavy Artillery. He enlisted at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, under the name of Henry Brown.

In 1900, he and his wife were fifty-eight and fifty-six, respectively. They had been married for thirty-eight years, and seven of the ten children born to their union were alive. Living in the household were: John, their son, thirty-one, a farmer like his father; Preston II, age twenty-six; and Rachel, their daughter, nineteen. While neither Catherine nor George Sleet was literate, John and Rachel were. Their farm was owned free of mortgage. Both their parents had been born in Kentucky. They were living next door to Preston Sleet and his family.

### Marriage Notes for HENRY SLEET and CATHERINE THOMPSON:

Their likely year of marriage is based upon the 1900 U.S. Census for Boyle County, Ky., ED 8.

Children of HENRY SLEET and CATHERINE THOMPSON are:

- i. JOHN<sup>3</sup> SLEET, b. February 1869.
- ii. PRESTON SLEET II, b. May 1874; d. 4 February 1924, Boyle County, Ky.
7. iii. HENRY SLEET, JR., b. October 1870, Kentucky.
8. iv. RACHEL ELLEN SLEET, b. 12 February 1882, Boyle County, Ky.; d. 29 September 1974, Boyle County, Ky.

4. GEORGE W.<sup>2</sup> SLEET (WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born abt. 1847 in Kentucky, and died 9 April 1919 in Boyle County, Ky. He married ISABELLE HOPE BRISCOE 30 October 1872 in Boyle County, Ky. She was born abt. 1849 in Kentucky, and died 01 July 1944 in Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for GEORGE W. SLEET:

In the 1900 Boyle County, Ky., census, he and his family are enumerated at page thirteen. Seven of the twelve children born to him and his wife, "Belle", as her name was listed, were alive in that year. He was fifty, and had been married for twenty-seven years. He was a farmer, renting his farm. His wife was forty-nine, and sharing their home were: 1. Ira, a son, born in 1876, a farm laborer who had been married one year to: 2. Mary, born December, 1880, age nineteen and their son: 3. William W. Sleet, age four, born 1895; 4. Lena, age eighteen, single; 5. James, age twenty, single, a farm laborer; 6. Susie, age ten; and 7. Hester, age thirteen.

The Census in 1900 was conducted on 21 June. This family lived in ED 8. All were Kentuckians by birth, as were their fathers and mothers. All were identified as Black. All were literate, except for four year-old William. Lena, Susie, and Hester had attended school for five months that year.

In the 1910 Kentucky Miradex census, the following persons also were in George Sleet's home: Charlie Parks, eight, grandson; George Parks, ten, grandson; Lillie Parks, four, granddaughter; Mary Parks, thirteen, granddaughter.

### Notes for ISABELLE HOPE BRISCOE:

Her last name has been established by the recorded marriage. Her first name has various spelling permutations: "Bell," "Belle," or "Isabelle." The only permutation of the spelling of her surname is through variations in the spelling of the first name of male descendants, that being "Brisco."

Her year of birth as enumerated in the 1900 U. S. Census for Boyle County, Ky., is 1851.

On 30 March 1939, her daughter, Hester Sleet Davis, reported in her own application for a Social Security number that her mother's maiden name was Belle Hope.

Children of GEORGE SLEET and ISABELLE

## Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree, *continued*

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BRISCOE are:

- i. JOHN<sup>3</sup> SLEET.
- ii. MATTIE SLEET, b. November 1885, Kentucky.

### Notes for MATTIE SLEET:

In the 1900 U. S. census for Boyle County, Ky., she lived in HH 63 with her sister Lilly, who was married to John S. Parks; the two children of the Parks marriage, George W. and Mary F. were ten and one-half months and three years, respectively.

9. iii. IRA SLEET, b. March 1876; d. 23 May 1953, Washington County, Ky.
10. iv. JAMES SLEET, b. September 1881, Kentucky; d. 8 April 1963, Boyle County, Ky.
- v. LENA SLEET, b. abt. 1881.

### Notes for LENA SLEET:

Her year of birth is from the 1900 census; it was taken 21 June.

11. vi. HESTER SLEET, b. 1 July 1893, Kentucky; d. 6 October 1981, Fayette County, Ky.
- vii. SUSAN SLEET, b. March 1890.

### Notes for SUSAN SLEET:

Her month and year of birth are from the 1900 census. Her name has variant spellings: Susan is merely one; others are Susie (1900 census); Susan (1910 Miradex census, which is notoriously unreliable it appears), and Susi.

In the 1910 Miradex Boyle County census, it is possible she was enumerated both in her father's household as "Susie" and as "Susan" in the household of one Hubert McGoodwin as a servant. This may or may not be the same individual; all depends on actual enumeration dates of the two households.

12. viii. LILLY SLEET, b. April 1876, Kentucky; d. before 1910.

## Generation No. 3

5. LOT<sup>3</sup> SLEET (PRESTON W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born 14 March 1883 in Boyle County, Ky., and died 26 September 1969 in Boyle County, Ky. He married CORA LEE GOODLOE, daughter of GUS

GOODLOE and LESTIE GOLDEN. She was born 30 September 1885 in Boyle County, Ky., and died 18 January 1971 in Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for LOT SLEET:

His name also has been spelled "Lott". In 1910, he and his family lived in ED 15; he was listed as twenty-seven years of age and employed as a farm laborer.

By 1920, he and his family lived in their own home, free of mortgage. He was enumerated as a farmer, and all in the household, except the youngest daughter, Amelia, age two, were literate. Present in the household were: his wife, Cora, age thirty-four; William, eleven; Lestie, sixteen; and Amelia. Under the category of "color or race" he and their children were identified as "Mulatto," while Cora was enumerated as "Black."

The family lived next door to David Pope, whose household included his son-in-law William Sleet (married to Rose Pope Sleet). William Sleet was classified as "Mulatto."

On 13 July 1938, Lot (with no middle name presented) applied for a Social Security account number; he was fifty-five. He reported his father was Preston Sleet. He reported his mother was Emma Walker; he worked for Joe Norvell in Danville, Ky.

His signature is clear, but written large and slightly tentative.

### Notes for CORA LEE GOODLOE:

She applied for her Social Security account number on 23 May 1950, when she was sixty-four. She was unemployed at the time.

Children of LOT SLEET and CORA GOODLOE are:

- i. LESTIE<sup>4</sup> SLEET, b. abt. 1903.

### Notes for LESTIE SLEET:

She appears to have been named for her maternal grandmother, Lestie Golden.

- ii. WILLIAM SLEET, b. abt. 1908.
- iii. AMELIA E. SLEET, b. abt. 1918.

6. LULA<sup>3</sup> SLEET (PRESTON W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born August 1886 in Boyle County, Ky., and

## Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree, *continued*

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died 24 July 1912 in Boyle County, Ky. She married HERMAN HARRIS. He was born abt. 1886 in Kentucky.

### Notes for LULA SLEET:

Her name also has been spelled "Loula".

In 1910, she, her husband, and their son lived in her father's household.

Child of LULA SLEET and HERMAN HARRIS is:

- i. PRESTON<sup>4</sup> HARRIS, b. 1908.

7. HENRY<sup>3</sup> SLEET, JR. (HENRY BROWN<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born October 1870 in Kentucky. He married LOU WILLIE BURTON.

Children of HENRY SLEET and LOU BURTON are:

- i. OLLIE<sup>4</sup> SLEET, b. January 1894.
- ii. MARY SLEET, b. October 1895.

8. RACHEL ELLEN<sup>3</sup> SLEET (HENRY BROWN<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born 12 February 1882 in Boyle County, Ky, and died 29 September 1974 in Boyle County, Ky. She married HERBERT PETERS, son of MINGO PETERS. He died 13 April 1941 in Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for RACHEL ELLEN SLEET:

In 1920, she and her husband and children were living next door to the Loyd Davis family. Their household included Herbert, who owned his land free of mortgage, age forty, and a farmer who was literate; Rachel, age thirty-six, also literate; Debaiss [name is virtually indecipherable on census report), a son, age fourteen, literate and a student in the preceding year; Leo, eleven, literate and a student; John, nine, a student; and Mary K., five, a student.

Herbert was identified as Black in that census, while his wife and children were identified as "Mulatto."

Rachel was ninety-two when she died.

The source for her middle name is her Social Security application, which was filed 7 April 1965, when she was eighty-three. Her address was in Perryville, Ky.

Children of RACHEL SLEET and HERBERT PETERS are:

- i. DEBAISS<sup>4</sup> PETERS, b. abt. 1906.
- ii. LEO PETERS, b. abt. 1909.
- iii. JOHN PETERS, b. abt. 1911.
- iv. MARY K. PETERS, b. abt. 1915.

9. IRA<sup>3</sup> SLEET (GEORGE W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born March 1876, and died 23 May 1953, in Washington County, Ky. He married MARY?. She was born 18 December 1880 in Kentucky.

### Notes for IRA SLEET:

The 1900 census lists his month of birth as May.

In 1900, he and his wife and only child, William W. Sleet, were living with his father and mother. Ten years later, his family had expanded, and he was living in ED 15, next door to Henry Sleet, who likely was his uncle. His birth year was enumerated as 1874, but it must be noted the 1910 Kentucky Miradex census birth years appear to be questionable, if not unreliable.

### Notes for MARY ?:

Her birth year depends on whether one affords credibility to censuses before and after the 1910 KY Miradex, which shows 1885; others show 1880.

Children of IRA SLEET and MARY? are:

- i. WILLIAM W.<sup>4</sup> SLEET, b. 1895.

### Notes for WILLIAM W. SLEET:

His name is enumerated as William W. in the 1900 census; the Kentucky 1910 Miradex census names him "Willis." He should not be confused with the twenty-three year old William C. Sleet enumerated in 1920 in his own home, owned free of mortgage, with a wife named Bessie, aged twenty-one, both of whom were literate and lived next door to James Sleet and to the Phillip Cowan, who had in 1900 lodged in the home of John Sleet.

- ii. MARTHA SLEET, b. abt. 1900.

### Notes for MARTHA SLEET:

Her name has been enumerated in the 1910 Kentucky Miradex census as "Marthia."

## Descendants of Warner Sleet: A Family Tree, *continued*

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iii. LUCY SLEET, b. abt. 1903.

iv. WALTER SLEET, b. abt. 1907; d. 12 October 1955, Fayette County, Ky.

10. JAMES<sup>3</sup> SLEET (GEORGE W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born September 1881 in Kentucky, and died 8 April 1963 in Boyle County, Ky. He married ALMA BLACK. She was born abt. 1889 in Kentucky, and died 4 October 1958 in Boyle County, Ky.

### Notes for JAMES SLEET:

In 1920, he owned his home free of mortgage. He was a chauffeur for a taxi auto business. He was literate, as was his wife, Alma. He was thirty-nine; his wife was thirty-one; he and his wife and son were identified as Mulatto, although his brother in law, Silas Black, was identified as Black.

### Notes for ALMA BLACK:

The source of her maiden name is derived from the presence in her family household in 1920 of one Silas Black, a twenty-eight year old butler to a private family who is listed as James Sleet's brother in law.

She was literate and a Kentuckian as were her parents.

Child of JAMES SLEET and ALMA BLACK is:

i. BRISCOE<sup>4</sup> SLEET, b. abt. 1909; d. 15 October 1965, Fayette County, Ky.

### Notes for BRISCOE SLEET:

He appears to have been named for his grandmother's family, and his name has variously been spelled Brisco. At age eleven in 1920, he was both literate and a student.

11. HESTER<sup>3</sup> SLEET (GEORGE W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born 1 July 1893 in Kentucky, and died 6 October 1981 in Fayette County, Ky. She married LOYD DAVIS. He was born abt. 1878 in Kentucky.

### Notes for HESTER SLEET:

The initial month and year of her birth are from the 1900 census, but based upon her social security application form, filed 30 March 1939, she was born 1 July 1893, to George Sleet and Belle Hope; she was forty-five when she filed that application; she

reported she had been born in Boyle County, Ky. She reported she worked for Danville Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company. She signed her application firmly with a large cursive script.

Her home address was 220 West Walnut Street, Danville, Ky.

Although the Kentucky death register records she died in Fayette County, Ky., she was recorded as a Boyle County resident.

She was ninety-seven when she died.

### Notes for LOYD DAVIS:

In 1920, the family lived next door to the Rachel Sleet Peters's family. The household included Loyd, age forty-two, a salesman of horses who rented their home; Hester, age thirty-two; Loyd Jr., age ten; Clarence, nine; Andrew, eight; Elizabeth, seven; Theodore, four, William two+, and Augusta, a son, two months. Loyd Sr. was categorized as Black, and the remainder of the family were "Mulatto." Loyd, Hester, and Loyd Jr. were literate, and all children older than Theodore had attended school within the preceding year.

Children of HESTER SLEET and LOYD DAVIS are:

i. LOYD<sup>4</sup> DAVIS, JR., b. abt. 1907.

### Notes for LOYD DAVIS, JR.:

In the (now documented) infamous 1910 Kentucky Miradex census, he was enumerated as "Loyed" and enumerated as a female...

ii. CLARENCE DAVIS, b. abt. 1911.

iii. ANDREW DAVIS, b. abt. 1912.

iv. ELIZABETH DAVIS, b. abt. 1913.

v. THEODORE DAVIS, b. abt. 1916.

vi. WILLIAM DAVIS, b. abt. 1918.

vii. AUGUSTA DAVIS, b. abt. 1919.

12. LILLY<sup>3</sup> SLEET (GEORGE W.<sup>2</sup>, WARNER<sup>1</sup>) was born April 1876 in Kentucky, and died before 1910. She married JOHN S. PARKS, abt. 1887. He was born March 1852 in Kentucky.

*Continued on page 53*

# The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database

(The first in a series of articles regarding the Internet availability of Kentucky Land Office records)

By Kandie P. Adkinson  
Land Office Division

For over 200 years one of the “best kept secrets in Frankfort” was the existence of records pertaining to Kentucky land claims by Virginia’s Revolutionary War soldiers. Researchers who accessed the “Military Warrants” chapter in Willard Rouse Jillson’s *Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds* could find veterans’ names, warrant numbers, acreage allotments, summaries of military service, and warrant issuance dates, but more extensive research was needed to determine if the warrants were actually used in Kentucky (and by whom).

In October 1998, research became easier when the world gained access to a new online database that identified the veteran (and immediate assignee), his military warrant number, and the file number(s) for patents authorized by his military warrant. Even more exciting was the inclusion of a black & white

image of the warrant scanned from the *Military Warrants Register*. The “Revolutionary War Warrants Database” was officially launched in March 1999 by then-Secretary of State John Y. Brown III and State Historian Dr. Thomas D. Clark. By 2004, the black & white images from the *Military Warrants Register* had been replaced with color scans. Researchers could view documents in actual format!

The patent number identification enabled researchers to request patent files containing the veteran’s warrant (if available), the survey depicting the tract being patented, and the governor’s grant finalizing the patenting transaction. In June 2004, Secretary of State Trey Grayson announced color scanned images of all documents in patent files had been linked to the “Revolutionary War Warrants Database.” The official announcement of the enhanced website occurred 5 June 2004, at the Flag Day meeting of the John Marshall Chapter, NSDAR, in Louisville. In his announcement, Secretary Grayson said “We are uniquely celebrating Flag Day by providing additional information to researchers studying the Revolutionary War period of our nation’s history. It seems only fitting that this announcement be made with the Daughters of the American Revolution as they take such pride in our country and its history.”

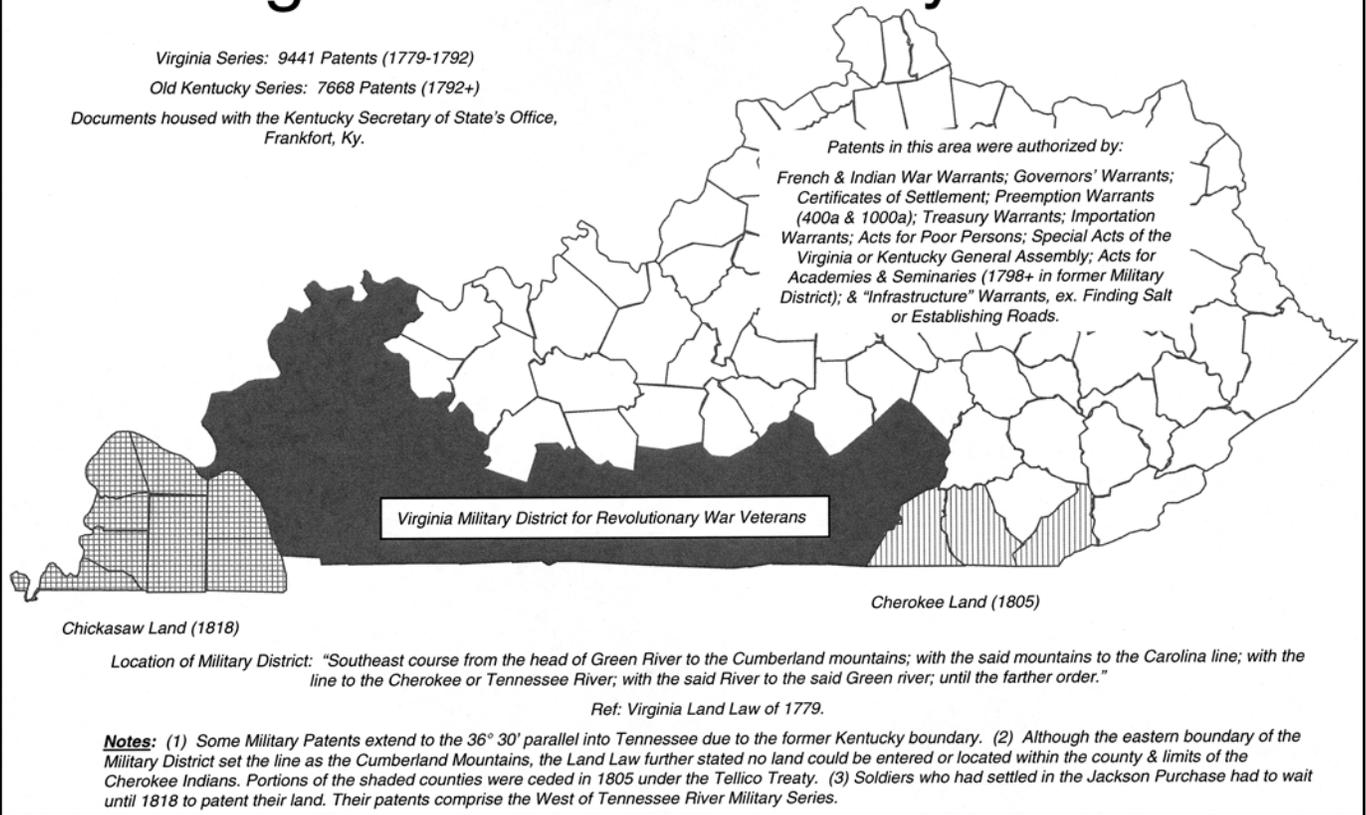
Although we cannot provide the exact number of “hits” on the “Revolutionary War Warrants Database” since the original launching, we are aware of numerous individuals who found their ancestors listed on the website then enrolled in heritage organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution. One visitor to our website notified us he had accessed the RW Database and found a possible ancestor. He



After the Revolutionary War each state paid veterans with land in their western frontier—if the state was not border-locked. Virginia veterans (heirs or assignees) used their military warrants in the Kentucky Military District and the Ohio Military District.

# KENTUCKY LAND PATENTS: Virginia & Old Kentucky Series

Virginia Series: 9441 Patents (1779-1792)  
Old Kentucky Series: 7668 Patents (1792+)  
Documents housed with the Kentucky Secretary of State's Office,  
Frankfort, Ky.



The Military District in Kentucky was reserved for Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War, their heirs, or assignees.

used DNA to connect to known descendants of the veteran. The internet certainly has introduced more individuals than ever to the fascinating—and challenging—world of historical research.

## Virginia's Revolutionary War Military District in Kentucky

Following the Revolutionary War, the newly formed republic needed a system to compensate soldiers for their military service. King George III of England had used a bounty land system to pay soldiers who had served in the French & Indian War and Lord Dunmore's War. As monies in national coffers could not meet the demand for cash payments to Revolutionary War veterans, the newly-formed states decided to use the same bounty land system for Revolutionary War veterans. Each state paid their respective veterans—usually with land in their western

territory. Soldiers who had represented border-locked states, such as New Jersey, had to wait for federal bounty land programs for land warrants or scrip. To research the location of military districts and the availability of records, we recommend *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State Governments*, by Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck (published by Genealogical Publishing Company).

## The Virginia Land Law & the Location of the Military District

Before 1 June 1792, Kentucky was a part of Virginia. A resolution approved by the Virginia General Assembly, dated 19 December 1778, proposed the location of the Virginia Military District (in Kentucky) as follows:

“That it is the opinion of this committee, that

## The Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database, *continued*

a certain tract of country to be bounded by the Green River and a southeast course from the head thereof to the Cumberland Mountains, with the said mountains to the Carolina line, with the Carolina line to the Cherokee or Tennessee River, with the said river to the Ohio River, and with the Ohio River to the said Green River, ought to be reserved for supplying the officers and soldiers in the Virginia Line with the respective proportions of land which have been or may be assigned to them by the General Assembly, saving and reserving the land granted to Richard Henderson and Company, and their legal rights to such persons as have heretofore actually located lands and settled thereon within the bounds aforesaid." The Virginia Land Law of May 1779 confirmed the location proposed in the resolution. (To read the complete text of Virginia Land Laws A & B, visit the "Legislation" page of the "Land Office Reference Library" website.)

After separating from Virginia in June 1792 and becoming the fifteenth state in the Union, the Kentucky General Assembly opened the Military District to settlers meeting age and residency requirements. A 1795 law stated lands not claimed by the military before January 1796 faced forfeiture to settlers filing under the South of Green River Series of patents. (The January 1796 date was later replaced by legislation involving Entry filings with the Surveyors' Office for the Military District.)

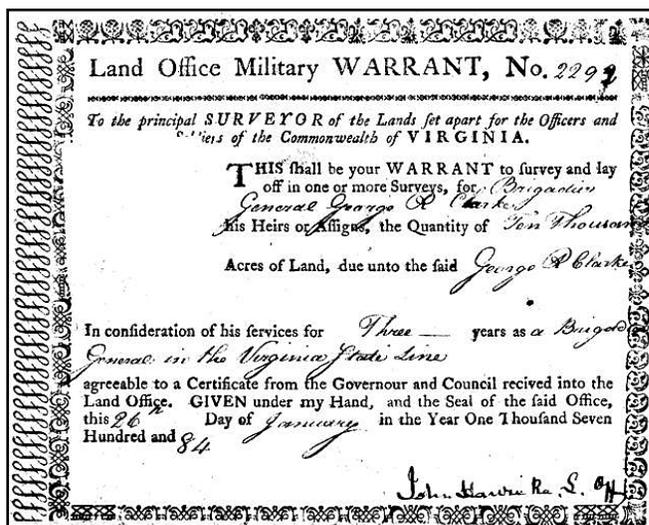
Virginia Revolutionary War veterans, their heirs or assignees, who had not used their military warrant (in whole or in part) in the Kentucky Military District prior to 1792 could "spend their warrant" in Virginia's Military District in Ohio. The Kentucky Secretary of State's "Revolutionary War Database" does not identify warrants used in the Ohio District. To research those warrants and subsequent patent files, contact the Ohio Historical Society, Velma Street, Columbus, Ohio. For additional information regarding Virginia Revolutionary War veterans, including those who received their bounty land warrants after 1792, we recommend *Revolutionary War Records: Virginia* by Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh.

In 1818, lands west of the Tennessee River were purchased from the Chickasaw Indians. A number of Virginia's Revolutionary War veterans had settled on the lands prior to the sale. On 20 December 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly approved an act for surveying the military claims west of the Tennessee River.

(For complete text, visit the "Legislation" page of the "Land Office Reference Library" website.) Records with the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office indicate 242 patents were issued to Virginia Revolutionary War veterans in the West of Tennessee River area (the Jackson Purchase). Complete files are color scanned and available on the Secretary of State's Land Office website under the heading "West of Tennessee River Military Patents." (Note: This series was omitted from Jillson's publications therefore public accessibility to the military patents in the Jackson Purchase had been limited prior to internet development.)

### Key Points: Revolutionary War Warrants Database

- The website address for the Kentucky Secretary of State's Revolutionary War Warrants Database is: <http://sos.ky.gov/land/military/revwar/>. No subscription or payment is required to access this website.



The Veterans Warrant was a printed form (with seal affixed) that was given to Revolutionary War veterans, heirs and assignees as payment for military service. The document was presented to the Principal Surveyor for the Military District when Entries were being filed reserving land for patenting. Notice the Warrant does not identify a specific tract location thus allowing the veteran, heir, or assignee to patent land in different areas and multiple parcels. Warrant #2292, issued to Brigadier General George Rogers Clark, authorized eleven patents in different areas of the Military District. To research the usage of this warrant, access the "Revolutionary War Warrants" page of the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Website. Search for Clark or 2292.

## The Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database, *continued* \_

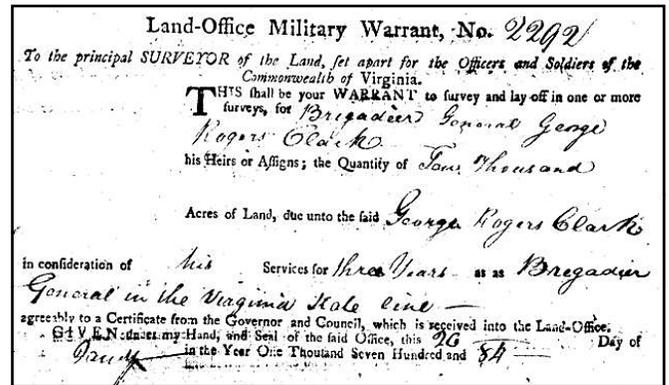
- The only military warrants that could be used in the Kentucky Military District were issued to Virginia Revolutionary War veterans, their heirs or assignees; the database does not include veterans from other states such as North Carolina. Although Revolutionary War veterans from all states could settle in Kentucky, they could not use their military bounty land warrants to acquire land within the Commonwealth. To research veterans receiving pension benefits, their types of Revolutionary War service, and their Kentucky county of residence, see *Revolutionary Soldiers in Kentucky* by Anderson Chenault Quisenberry (ISBN 0-8063-0283-6).

- The Revolutionary War Warrants Database includes warrants issued from 8 August 1782 (Warrant #1 issued to James Askew) to 29 October 1793 (Warrant #4627 issued to Henry Bedinger). During that time, 4,748 military warrants were issued by Virginia. Three numbers were skipped and there were 121 duplicate numbers issued. Brumbaugh's publication (previously mentioned) includes the 4,627 warrant numbers plus warrant numbers in the higher range.

- Warrants do not specify tract location. Notice the wording on the Warrant directs the Military District Surveyor to "survey and lay off in one or more surveys" the quantity of acres due the said veteran as payment for his military service. The Warrant does not specify where the land had to be located within the Military District.

- Warrants do not convey title. As with all Kentucky Land Patents, warrants are the first step in land ownership. Under the authorization of a warrant (or combination of warrants), an entry reserving land for patenting must be filed with the surveyor. For Revolutionary War Warrants, a survey depicting and describing the tract must be made by the Military District Surveyor or his deputy. The governor's grant finalizes the patenting transaction. Subsequent conveyances are recorded on the county level with deeds/wills/court judgments.

- Warrants were assignable in whole or in part. The lack of a designated tract location allowed warrants to be sold or assigned, particularly to land speculators. Researchers must access patent files to determine the individual(s) who used the military warrant issued to a Revolutionary War ancestor. Additionally, one warrant could authorize multiple



Military Warrant #2292 was issued to Brig. Gen. George Rogers Clark for his service in the Revolutionary War. Depicted is the entry in the "Military Warrants Register" documenting the issuance of the Veteran's Warrant. The reverse side of this document is the entry for Military Warrant #2289.

patents. Example: The 10,000 acre bounty land warrant issued to Brigadier General George Rogers Clark authorized eleven patents—not all of which were granted to General Clark. (See the "Revolutionary War Warrants Database" for images of patent files.)

- Military Warrants were not limited to commissioned officers. The Virginia General Assembly allotted 100 acres as the minimum acreage for soldiers and sailors who served a three-year enlistment "to the end of the war." A Major-General received a warrant (or warrants) allowing 15,000 to 17,500 acres in land patents. (See "RW Military District" on the Revolutionary War Warrants Database website for a complete listing of allotments by rank.)

- To search the Revolutionary War Warrants Database, enter surname OR warrant number (four digits: 38 would be keyed 0038), OR the surname of an assignee. Only one field needs to be entered. There are no numbers higher than 4627 on this database. Duplicate warrant numbers are identified as .1 and .2.

- If the search is productive, you will see information regarding the veteran's rank, acreage allotted, military service, and any patent number files associated with the warrant. An asterisk \* indicates the Veteran's Warrant (a printed document with seal affixed) is included in the patent file.

- An image from the Military Warrants Register is included on the search results page. This document was scanned from a book that is similar to a receipt book. The only information on the back of the

## The Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database, *continued* \_

document is a warrant recording for another veteran. To print the image, follow the instructions to enlarge the image. By clicking "Hide all options", printing instructions are removed. Many researchers save the image as a picture then print with photo software.

- If the "Authorized" field does not identify any patent files, we could not find any usage of the warrant in Kentucky by the veteran. Click "No (identified) Patents in Kentucky" for more information and research suggestions. The information on the database and the scanned image from the Warrants Register is the extent of our holdings for that particular warrant. Check other patent series to determine if an ancestor acquired land by authorizations other than his military warrant. Tax lists are another resource to identify how much land an ancestor owned (if any) and the names of persons involved in the original patent on the property.

- Land patents authorized by the military warrant are listed in the "Authorized" field. Patents may be recorded in the Virginia Series (VA), the Old Kentucky Series (OK), or the West of Tennessee River Military Series (WTRM). Click the patent designation(s) to link to scanned images of patent files. Original records are housed in the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Division, Capitol Annex, Frankfort, Kentucky.

- The patent file may include multiple Veterans' Warrants so the first page may not be the warrant you are researching. Follow the documents through the patent process until you find the particular warrant you want to access. You may find a signature on the back of the warrant that indicates the veteran sold or transferred his land right. Does the signature match other records in your file, such as a marriage bond? This could help confirm ancestral military service. The last few pages in the patent file should be the Survey depicting the tract and the grant finalizing the patent.

- With the exception of the Land Office copy of the Grant, documents are color scanned. For optimal printing results, we suggest copies be reproduced by color printers.

- There is no master map that depicts tract locations for Kentucky Land Patents. Tract location must be determined by the researcher. Contact local

historical societies to determine if local residents have constructed patent maps that might be applicable to your research. Military surveys were mapped by metes and bounds rather than the public land surveying system, therefore we cannot provide range and township coordinates for patent locations.

- Use the online Gazetteer to match many of the watercourses in survey descriptions to their county locations.

- If the watercourse is not included in the Gazetteer, access the County Court Orders Database, open Advanced Search, and search by "Watercourse". Researchers are reminded the same watercourse name may be used in different areas of Kentucky. When researching conveyances of military patents, be sure to limit the counties for deed/will/court judgment research to those counties that would have fallen within the Military District.

- Conveyances after Grants are issued are filed on the county level with the county clerk. There is no central deed registration in Kentucky. See the "County Formation Table" in the Reference Library of the Land Office website to determine the year a particular county was formed. County records, such as deeds/wills/court judgments are also available from the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives in Frankfort. Visit their website at <http://www.kdla.ky.gov/> for more information.

- Virginia Revolutionary War Warrants could not be used (in Kentucky) outside the Military District. If a patent is identified as a military claim outside the district, such as Fayette county, the authorizing warrant was issued for service in the French & Indian War, Lord Dunmore's War, or by a Governor's Warrant for military service.

- The "Revolutionary War Warrants Database" does not include bounty land claims for the War of 1812, Mexican War, or Civil War.

- To report problems with the "Revolutionary War Warrants" website or if you need additional assistance, please contact [Kandie.Adkinson@ky.gov](mailto:Kandie.Adkinson@ky.gov) or call 502-564-3490.

Next article in this series: "Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants Database"

# Oral History and Genealogy: Yes, There is Something for You!

By Sarah Milligan  
Kentucky Historical Society

When I conduct how-to oral history workshops in the state, I usually hear varied responses to the question, “What is oral history?” ranging from “orally taking down history” to “asking questions and getting answers.” In order to be able to explain how you can use oral history in genealogical research, I would ask you to think about the same question: “What is oral history?” Oral history, as defined by Don Ritchie in *Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide*, “collects memories and personal commentaries of historical significance through recorded interviews. An oral history interview generally consists of a well-prepared interviewer questioning an interviewee and recording their exchange in audio or video format.”<sup>1</sup> Notice there are key elements here that qualify an oral history interview from a memoir or a newspaper interview. First, the interviews are recorded—you, the researcher, can hear first hand accounts in the voice of the person relaying them. There is also an exchange between an interviewee and the interviewer—a dynamic of questions and answers that encourages detailed descriptions and a chance for follow up questions on these historical accounts. Once you understand oral history, you can begin to envision the potential for its use in family history research—a wealth of minute details about community life, family history, and lineage waiting to be accessed—mental pictures of a way of life, a community event, or a physical town setting—the fodder for details and dates is irresistible.

Where are all of these nuggets of memory held and how are they accessed? Oral history interviews are housed all over the state, primarily at universities and at some libraries and county historical societies. Because Kentucky is in the unique position to have a state commission for the documentation and preservation of oral histories (the only state in the country, I might add) there are thousands of interviews which have been conducted and archived over the last thirty plus years. Some of the more historically active oral

history archives in the state are Eastern Kentucky University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University, and some of the archives still actively pursuing new oral history collections are the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, and the Kentucky Historical Society through the Kentucky Oral History Commission (KOHHC) and the Kentucky Folklife Program.

With all of these repositories, not to mention libraries and county historical societies, which might have an oral history that would interest you, how do you search your family lineage without visiting all of these archives individually? A great place to start your research is with “The Guide to Kentucky Oral History Collections,” compiled by the KOHHC, which is a key word searchable database of most of the oral history collections in the state (<http://205.204.134.47/oh/introduction.aspx>). You can search by names, places, or topics, and come up with a collection name, repository location, and archive contact information. Another online resource for oral histories in the state is the Kentuckiana Digital Library (<http://kdl.kyvl.org/>), which contains a searchable database for images, oral histories, maps, newspapers, and collections from archives around the state. As always, a actual person who works with the collection can be your best resource. Contact a repository’s archivist directly and discuss the best way to search for a source and utilize their knowledge of the collection.

What might be found in an oral history collection? For example, a large project that contributes to the over 8,000 oral histories in the KOHHC’s archives is the County Collections. This was the first KOHHC project which began in 1976 and placed a professional-grade tape recorder with every county library in the state. As a result of this, the Kentucky Historical Society has oral history collections from 116 out of 120 counties in the Commonwealth; individual

## Oral History and Genealogy, *continued*

counties can have up to 250 interviews and are still growing in some cases. Some of these earliest interviews were done with the elders of the communities; just think an average of one hundred years of information that can be mined reaching as far back as the 1870s. Many of the interviews from the County Collections start with the question “Tell me a little bit about yourself and your family history.” There are often dates, names, stories about individuals, community celebrations, migration—details, details, details that might not be rendered from birth, death, and marriage records.

Use oral history research to flush out your family and community stories adding context to your ancestor’s lives. One example of the contextual information available from an oral history is taken from the KOHC collection on rural health care. In this 1982 interview you will learn names and places, but also details. You can bet if you had family living around Somerset during this period, this will be a familiar story.

Tom Gatewood:  
Did you, how did you get to know Dr. John Hill?

Virgil Bell: Well, he was a doctor around here when I was a little kid. I’m 69 years old, born in 1913. And my dad got some medicine for some of the family when I was about ten years old, I guess. From Doc Hill. . . he met him in Monticello and told him about some of the family being sick. And he gave him a little bottle of medicine

of some kind, and it straightened them up. And I heard Doc say in World War I, flu, you know, broke out and killed a lot of people. And he say he rode a horse up and down this little South Fork River and used Vicks salve and you know, laxative stuff, and cured a lot of people where a lot of people died with it, you see. In other words, he was doing a better job than the big doctors that people go to and let them die. . .

And he was very good on toothache, pulling teeth, and childbirth. He was our doctor, our family doctor here whenever me and my wife—we were married in 1939. And three kids were born to us. And he was the midwife on all three of them. Five



A check-up for a home birth. *Kentucky Historical Society Special Collections.*

## Oral History and Genealogy, *continued*

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dollars, he charged five dollars for birthing a kid, you know, on the two first ones. And after that time, by the time the third one come around, he'd gone up five. He charged ten. And what does it cost you now? A thousand dollars? Two thousand?<sup>2</sup>

Some unusual instances of this contextual information can be found in some of our early county collections at the KOHC. While we don't have any first generation interviews with former slaves, we do have interviews with the children and grandchildren of former slaves. An example of these narratives would be a 1976 interview with Tennie Gaines, born in 1878.

Richard Sims: Could you tell us something about your father?

Tennie Gaines: Well, I can tell you he was a slave man and his master was his daddy and he'd never known what it was to be a slave while his daddy was living. And when his daddy died, his daddy's brother stepped in and taked over. My daddy and his brother was sold to two plantation owners and he was sixteen and he run off from that master and enlisted in the army. And he fought and was on the battlefield and then he got his freedom. That freed him and all slaves, and I thank God for it. And my mother was a slave woman, she was a Kentucky woman. Born and raised in Lyon County, Kentucky. . .<sup>3</sup>

Another use of oral history for genealogical research is to find increased genealogical details like family lineage, birthplace, and family migrations. Don't feel limited by collection title or subject; there is a wealth of information in each interview that can be translated into genealogical data. Take, for example, this interview with Alvin Martin from the KOHC World War II collection.

Alvin Martin: I was born in the date you mentioned in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in 1928, four years of age I was, I moved to Glasgow. And that, Glasgow, Kentucky, has been my home ever since. I was one of eight children; I have five brothers and two sisters. . . And then my father's name was Benjamin Harrison Martin and everyone called him Benny. My mother's name was Hattie and they were both originally from Hardin County, Kentucky, Rineyville, and Eastview. My dad was a Stone Mason, by that I mean he lettered monuments. . .<sup>4</sup>



Dr. E. C. McDonald making his rounds on horseback, ca. 1910-1915. KHS *Ohio River Portrait Project*.

There are also interesting tidbits about family naming traditions. One example of this can be found in the C. Waitman Taylor Interviews:

C. Waitman Taylor: The name is Cloran Waitman Taylor, Jr. I was named after my dad, of course. I often asked Dad—of course, the Waitman is from the Waitman family—and my grandfather Taylor was a great admirer of the Waitman family and worked with them some, so—and the story is he [Grandfather Taylor] was riding down the road in a buggy and saw a letter and stopped to pick it up out of the mud and it was addressed to Cloran Somebody, so Dad and I both had that name. But when my first son was born, I got rid of that. I named him Waitman Brannon [for the boy's mother] Taylor.<sup>5</sup>

Specific dates for marriage, birth, and death records can be difficult to find for some periods in Kentucky history. Sometimes oral histories can shed light on these dates. Here is an example from the KOHC Black Patch of Western Kentucky and Tennessee Collection.

Bob Parker: I'm Robert Parker. I was born October the 5<sup>th</sup>, 1907, in Caldwell County, Kentucky, and have lived in Caldwell County all my life.

Suzanne Hall: OK, and your name?

Martyne Parker: I'm Martyne Sivilills Parker. I was born May the 11<sup>th</sup>, 1911, in Lyon County, but most of my life has been spent in Caldwell County...

Bob Parker: My ancestor was born in Lexington, Mass. And he was one of the trouble makers in Lexington and so he joined the army when he

## Oral History and Genealogy, *continued*

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was 16 and was discharged in North Carolina and stayed there and married and came to Kentucky when he was granted 400 acres of land and then he bought 5,000 acres of land and he had four sons and three daughters, I believe, and that was named Parkersville in honor of him and his family.

Suzann Hall: He came in the early 1800s?

Bob Hall: He came in 1798 . . .<sup>6</sup>

Not only do you gain independent birthdates, but also family migration and settlement patterns into Kentucky. Sometimes these bits of information can be the lead on the paper trail you might be waiting for.

The full story of a person's family lineage includes



Retired Kentucky Oral History Commission Director, Kim Lady Smith (seated at right), conducts an oral history interview.

so much more than dates and places. Every person who lived has a story waiting to be told, or maybe it has already been told but is undiscovered by the family historian. With every detail uncovered, every community context and layer of history added, that much more flesh is added to the family history skeleton. Why not investigate the research that has already been conducted all over the state, the 25,000+ interviews in Kentucky repositories. Discover the voices of our past, our heritage, and our communities.

To find out if your ancestor's story has been recorded and deposited in a Kentucky archive, contact the Kentucky Oral History Commission at [history.ky.gov](http://history.ky.gov) or 502-564-1792.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Donald A. Ritchie. *Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (New York: New York, 2003).

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Virgil Bell by Tom Gatewood, 18 September 1982, Kentucky Historical Society.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with Tennie Gaines by Richard Sims, 30 September 1976, Kentucky Historical Society.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Alvin Martin by Leanne Diakov, 15 November 2007, Kentucky Historical Society.

<sup>5</sup> Interview with C. Waitman Taylor by Earl Gregg Swem III, 7 November 2003, Kentucky Historical Society.

<sup>6</sup> Interview with Bob and Martyne Parker by Suzanne M. Hall, 15 July 1987, Kentucky Historical Society.

# Early Kentucky Genealogy Research

By Don Rightmyer  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

The Kentucky Historical Society's first quarterly publication was *The Register*, beginning in January 1903. From the first issue until 1965, *The Register* contained a large amount of Kentucky genealogy and family history material in every issue. For example, the first *Register* contained an article, "A New Light on Daniel Boone's Ancestry," by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton. Later in that issue was a "Department of Genealogy and History" which had items on the Averill, Bibb, Crockett, and Dudley families.<sup>1</sup> In every quarterly issue of the *Register* after that articles were published on various Kentucky families and a massive amount of original primary source genealogy materials were transcribed and printed to make them more widely accessible for research and reference uses.

Materials collected and printed over the next seven decades included the Department of Genealogy and History which contained short sketches of various Kentucky families, as well as a number of primary sources of family history information such as marriage bonds (Franklin, Lincoln and Woodford counties), letters and correspondence, diaries, lists of Kentuckians in major historical events (Texas Revolution, War of 1812, Kentucky troops in the Civil War), historic

homes, tax lists (Fayette and Madison counties), and biographical articles on many noted Kentuckians.

Because of the much increased interest in family genealogy research, the Kentucky Historical Society decided to discontinue publishing genealogical and biographical material in *The Register* in 1965. In the October 1965 *Register*, the editor, G. Glenn Clift, wrote,

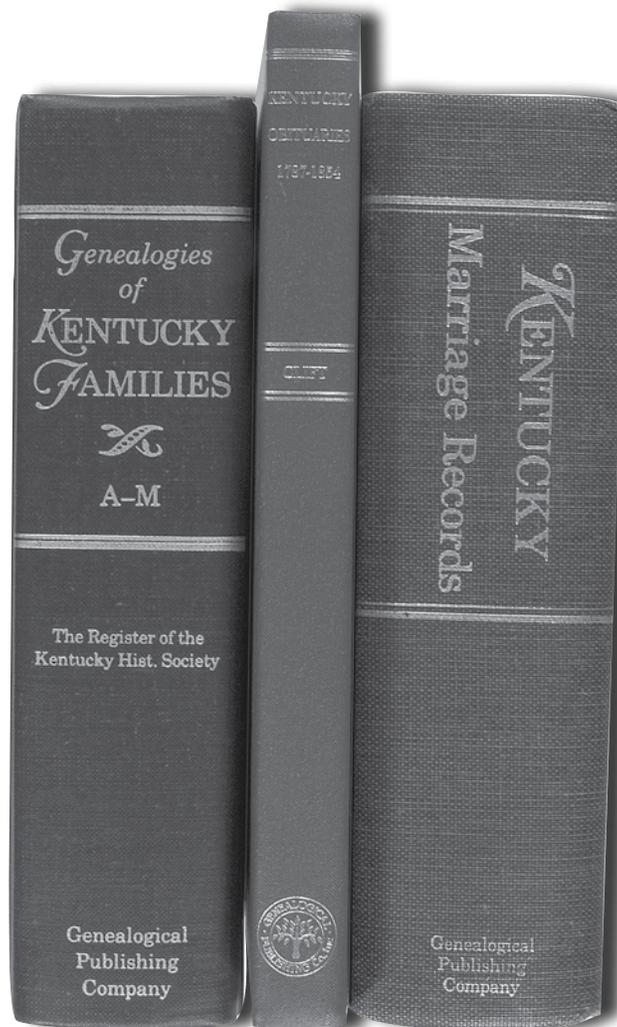
The installment of Mason County death records. . . concludes for the time being publication in *The Register* of these Kentucky vital statistics.

Henceforth they will appear in our new quarterly, *Kentucky Ancestors* . . .

The first issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* was published in July 1965 and its editor was Mrs. Anne Walker Fitzgerald (see new KHS annual award in her honor on p. 56).<sup>2</sup> Writing in the first issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*, Anne Fitzgerald wrote,

Recognizing the enormous growth in the field of genealogical research both as a hobby and as a profession, and the increased use of its library for this research, the Kentucky Historical Society has enlarged the scope of its Genealogical Committee to include the aspects of most duly organized genealogical societies.

Its aims are to pro-



## Early Kentucky Genealogy Research, *continued*

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mote genealogical research, to collect and preserve genealogical data; to foster the preservation of public and private records; to organize workshops; and to publish a genealogical quarterly, *KENTUCKY ANCESTORS*. This quarterly will publish family records and compilations, Bible and cemetery records, county and other public records, including the Kentucky Vital Statistics which are now being published by the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. After the completion of the Mason County deaths in the current volume of the *Register*, these valuable records will be continued in *KENTUCKY ANCESTORS* beginning with Meade County.

The genealogical and family history materials published in both *The Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors* are available for historical and genealogy research through a variety of means. Many public and university libraries have copies of the full run of *The Register* and many local historical and genealogical societies have a full series of *Kentucky Ancestors*. Researchers can, of course, use the complete set of both which are readily available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort. Copies of articles from both quarterlies can also be ordered by mail from the KHS Research Library or on the "Shop" page of the Kentucky Historical Society's website, <http://history.ky.gov>. To determine what material is available and the actual title and issue which you need, go to the "Learn" page of the KHS website and select either *The Register* or *Kentucky Ancestors*. On both pages there is a link to the Table of Contents for either publication (Adobe Acrobat PDF format). The table of contents can be downloaded onto your personal computer for ready reference and are searchable to find all of the articles that have been published on a particular topic, person, or location, or keyword phrase.

From 1977 to 1984, the Genealogical Publishing Company in Baltimore, Maryland, coordinated with the Kentucky Historical Society and the Filson Historical Society to get permission to gather all of the various articles published through the years in *The Register* and the *Filson Club History Quarterly* into a series of cloth-bound Kentucky genealogy reference volumes and on CD-ROM as well.<sup>3</sup> The list of publications is shown below.

*Kentucky Ancestors* has been published continually since its first issue (12 pages) in 1965 and it is now in the 44<sup>th</sup> year of publication. None of the material published in *Kentucky Ancestors* has been published in another format so that information can only be obtained in its pages. Copies of past articles published in *Kentucky Ancestors* may be purchased from the KHS Research Library. Beginning in February 2008, back issues (more than one year old) of *Kentucky Ancestors* have been archived on the Kentucky Historical Society's website (<http://history.ky.gov/sub.php?pageid=118&ionid=3>) and can be accessed free of charge online. The issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* currently available cover Volumes 39 through 41 (Autumn 2003 – Summer 2006).

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Jennie C. Morton, "A New Light on Daniel Boone's Ancestry," *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 1 (1903): 11-17; "Department of Genealogy and History," *The Register* 1 (1903): 42-53.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas E. Stephens, "First Editor of *Kentucky Ancestors* Lived, Loved History, Genealogy," *Kentucky Ancestors* 40 (2005): 205-7.

<sup>3</sup> Kentucky genealogical publications shown below may be ordered from the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953 or from the Internet at [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com).

### **KHS Register and Filson Club History Quarterly Reprints**

*Genealogies of Kentucky Families. A-M* (Allen – Moss). From *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1981).

*Genealogies of Kentucky Families. O-Y* (Owens – Young). From *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1981).

*Genealogies of Kentucky Families. From The Filson Club History Quarterly* (Baltimore, 1983).

*Kentucky Marriage Records. From The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1983).

*Continued on page 53*

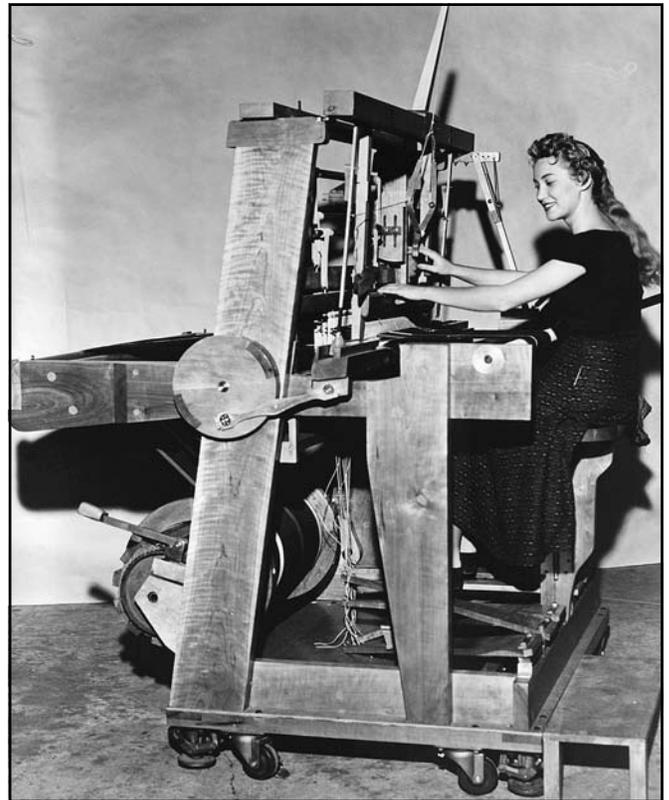
# Churchill Weavers Preservation Exhibition Opens May 10 at KHS

The Churchill Weavers collection, including products, patterns, and tools from the largest hand-weaving operation in the country, is the focus of a new preservation exhibition at the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS). *Magic in the Weaving: The Churchill Weavers Collection Revealed* opened on Saturday, May 10, and will remain on exhibit until September 6, 2008. This preservation exhibition shows how curators and archivists are saving the collection for future generations and is featured in several KHS programs in the coming months (see list below).

“There are multiple steps in the preservation process from careful cataloging to rehousing materials using archival products such as acid-free tissue paper and boxes,” says Julienne Foster, exhibition curator. “Once the collection is processed, multiple avenues of study and inquiry will be available to the public for further research.”

The exhibition introduces the history of the company, the story of its founders, D. Carroll and Eleanor Churchill, the Churchill Weavers employees, and the products created by the company. Some artifacts on display include a warp mill, creel, images, product advertisements, and product samples, including baby blankets and ready-to-wear clothing. An interesting piece is a dress designed and worn by Eleanor Churchill made from material fabric invented by D. Carroll Churchill. A cherry loom is featured; this loom was designed to be portable and taken across the country to promote and grow the business of Churchill Weavers. Pieces of D. Carroll Churchill’s workshop, including his parts cabinet and work table, are presented, along with Mr. Churchill’s story

Visitors to the exhibition will also be treated to an intimate, interactive view of KHS professionals at their daily work of processing and preserving the Churchill Weavers collection. Supplies used to process the artifacts collection include Mylar, folder(s), measuring tape, twill tape and pigma pens, powdered-coated shelving units, and cameras. Museum collections staff will use catalog worksheets to capture important information about artifacts and



Emily Rucker on the cherry loom, ca. 1955. Emily Rucker, Miss Kentucky, 1953 and a third-generation weaver, was sent on the road to various department stores with the loom to promote Churchill Weavers. *KHS Churchill Weavers Collection*

other three-dimensional objects. They will enter this information into specialized KHS databases so future researchers can know the contents of the collection.

“As archivists and curators delve into the materials KHS collected from Churchill Weavers, we gain insights into this signature Kentucky company and its far-reaching contributions with every box opened,” says Marilyn Zoidis, director of museum collections and exhibitions for KHS. “Churchill Weavers products were woven into the fabric of 20th-century American history. Only with time and growing expertise can we, along with the researchers who come to study this collection, understand the many ‘threads of history’ the collection holds. This company was an innovator in many ways, and through publications, Web sites, exhibitions, and public pre-

## Churchill Weavers Exhibition Opens May 10 at KHS, *continued*

sentations, KHS will continue to share those innovations with Kentuckians and the nation.”

KHS special collections staff will also be preserving, organizing, and cataloging documents, photographs, rare books and pamphlets, and audiovisual materials in the Churchill Weavers collection. Archivists physically organize archival materials and place them in acid-free and archivally sound boxes and folders. Photographs within the collection are itemized and described in detail. Audiovisual materials, such as films, audio reel-to-reel, VHS tapes, and cassette tapes, are digitized and put onto current, easily accessible formats such as DVDs and CDs. A finding aid, or detailed description of the collection, is created and includes an historical sketch of the institution, search terms, and an organized listing of the materials in the collection. Archivists create a brief record of the collection for the KHS online library catalog, where researchers can search for available archival collections. Selected items from the collection will be digitized, described, and put up on the KHS digital collections where researchers can search for and view individual items from the collection.

In addition to seeing KHS collections staff examine items piece-by-piece, visitors can learn how to care for their own textiles and documents by speaking with museum professionals working within the exhibition. Finally, an online Web blog will be available at the KHS Web site with updates on significant discoveries made by KHS collections staff.

“We are thrilled to play a part in preserving another Kentucky icon in the Churchill Weavers collection,” says KHS Executive Director Kent Whitworth. “The story of Churchill Weavers is a unique Kentucky story that makes connections to the past, provides perspective on the present, and inspiration for the future.”

KHS purchased the Churchill Weavers collection from Lila Bellando in May 2007. Shortly before the KHS acquisition, Walcot Weaver, a company based in Lafayette, Indiana, had purchased the Churchill Weavers name, intellectual property, domain name and Web site, yarn inventory, looms, and other weaving, sewing, and laundry equipment from Crown Crafts, the business’s previous owner. Bellando had managed Churchill Weavers for Crown Crafts and owned the business with her husband, Richard Bellando, from 1973 to 1996.

“We are especially indebted to two heroines who made this KHS acquisition a reality-- Mrs. Bellando, who chose the Society as the right place to cherish this collection for posterity, and Joan Cralle Day of Louisville, who provided a significant gift through the KHS Foundation to make the acquisition possible and to keep the collection in Kentucky.”

KHS presents this preservation exhibition in its Keeneland Changing Exhibits Gallery at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History located at 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY. Hours of admission are 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Admission is \$4 for adults and \$2 for children, ages 6-18. For more information, visit the KHS Web site ([history.ky.gov](http://history.ky.gov)).

Exhibition-related events and programs scheduled for the upcoming quarter include:

### June

History Zone: “Wonderful Weaving”  
Thursdays and Saturdays, 1-4 p.m.  
Try your hand at weaving on a table loom, and then use a homemade loom to weave a piece of your own to take home. For children ages 5 to 10 and their families. Free.

### July

Brown Bag History: “Magic in the Weaving”  
Wednesday, July 2, noon.  
Hear Julianne Foster, exhibition curator for the Kentucky Historical Society, speak on KHS’s current Churchill Weavers exhibition. For adults. Free.

History Zone: “Wonderful Weaving”  
Thursdays and Fridays, 1-4 p.m.  
Try your hand at weaving on a table loom, and then use a homemade loom to weave a piece of your own to take home. For children ages 5 to 10 and their families. Free.

### August

Tea Time Tours: “Magic in the Weaving”  
Wednesday, August 20, noon.  
Hear Julianne Foster, exhibition curator for the Kentucky Historical Society, speak on KHS’s current Churchill Weavers exhibition. Tickets must be purchased in advance by August 15. Cost is \$18 for KHS members/\$23 for nonmembers. For reservations, contact Julia Curry, 502-564-1792, ext. 4414.

# The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee and His Family and Connections

## Part 4

*Beginning in January 1927, the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society began publishing transcripts of the papers of Robert B. McAfee, which had been loaned by McAfee's great-granddaughter "Miss Georgie McAfee, of Lima, Ohio, but formerly of Danville..." Robert Breckinridge McAfee (b. 18 February 1784, Mercer County, d. 12 March 1849) was a soldier, farmer, attorney, and state legislator. After his father's 1795 murder, the young McAfee became the ward of his father's friend, John Breckinridge (U.S. senator 1801-05, U.S. attorney general, 1805-06) and his uncle, James McCoun. After attending Transylvania University, McAfee studied law under Breckinridge and was admitted to the bar in 1801. He served as a member of the state legislature until the War of 1812, when he volunteered for service, eventually being promoted to captain. After the war, McAfee resumed his legislative career. He later served as lieutenant governor (1824-28), U.S. charge d' affaires to the Republic of Colombia (1833-37), and president of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military Academy (West Point) (1842-45). Obvious errors in the text have been corrected and the punctuation changed to modern form. Notes appear within brackets, and 1927 notes within parentheses.*

### 1796

At school my classmate was a youth a few years older than myself Mr. William Wilkins of Pennsylvania who had an uncle living in Lexington. We commenced the Latin Grammar together and progressed rapidly as far as *selecta* ----- during the summer. During the April vacation I was taken into my Cousin McCouns store with Mr. John Castleman his partner, while he took a trip to Pennsylvania for more goods. The store house was a small frame building with the gable end to Main Street opposite the court house. The stock of Goods was not large. Mr. Castleman was not very attendtive & the main business fell to my share. I could often see people passing by & looking in when seeing no person but a small boy & few goods, they would not come in. I was satisfied that we did not sell enough to pay our board. This cured me of ever wishing to be a merchant, as I was convinced that I never was made for one, and no doubt saved me from ever having anything to do with a store. I slept in the back on a mattress against the door entering the store. Mr. McCoun had a black man and his wife who occupied the upper part of their house which was only one story and occasions they had negro

visitors. One night a negro woman came down the steps & took the key from under my head & entered the store while I was asleep. I awakened some after and turning over felt the door give way. Being alarmed I seized the door to close it and found some person pulling it open. I then seized a billet of wood in the fire place and was about to strike at the person when the woman spoke and made apologies that she had only done it to alarm me. She had taken some few articles which I made her lay down and in the morning I found that she had taken some money from the drawer. She lived in the country and I got a horse and pursued her and finally by making threats of prosecution got a small sum back. Visitors were debarred after that. While living in the store I witnessed so much licentiousness among the young men in the adjoining store, that I came to a solemn resolution never to permit myself to be drawn after them and it has no doubt saved me from many difficulties in my after life.

The Election for Governor came on this year and Col James Garrard being elected, Mr. Toulmin was appointed Secretary of State & gave up the school which during his administration was never very large. The Trustees not being able to supply his place

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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until the commencement of the October session, some time in the latter part of July I returned to my home residence to my Brother Sam'y McAfees who had in the meantime married Mary Cardwell the daughter of Mr. John Cardwell who had rented my place and soon after John R. Cardwell his son married my sister Anne. My brother occupied one room of the house and I stayed with him. Old Mr. Cardwell had a large family of boys & girls, who were careless and mischievous, windows and doors were shattered, and the mill was going to wreck. My brother not having the inclination or means to keep it in repair, the dam was finally washed away & the bolting cloths torn off. I felt these things sensibly but could say nothing.

Mr. Wilkins returned to Pennsylvania, his father living in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He was an amiable young man of fine Talents, and I never saw him again until March 1833, when he was preparing for his Russian Mission & I was on my way at the same time as Charg d Affairs to Bogota, South America. We met in Washington City & were introduced by Col. R. M. Johnson. We renewed our early friendship, and could not help noticing the coincidences of our fates, when in the same year he was going North & me South in the service of our common country which had never crossed our thoughts when we were boys at the same college. While I remained at my Brothers I occasionally worked in his corn field, which under a hot sun made me prefer school, but it being only the closing of the work it did not last long. I now determined to learn to swim as I had a good opportunity as the young Cardwells, Wiltshire, Thomas, &c were in the River two or three times every day. I never ceased to visit the River a short distance below my Bridge until I had learned to swim well, which when once learned never can be forgotten. To relate, I think it was during this time I went to school to Mr. Forsythe. I was crossing Salt River on my father's mill dam, the water was running over it in several places & I was running carelessly along and when about two thirds of the way over, my foot slipt & down I went on the lower side over a very deep hole. When I caught the Top of the dam with the fingers of one hand only and held on until I drew myself up, and passed on Trembling at the danger I had just escaped from. If I had gone down into the water I must have been lost, as it was very deep

& I could not swim, and no person saw me when I fell. My learning to swim saved my life. After this at a most interesting period of my life which I will relate in its proper place – Hence I seriously advise all parents to learn their boys to swim and girls too if they can, and If I had fifty sons I would never cease until they were all learned this most important art, as we know not what may Happen.

After the 1<sup>st</sup> of October I returned to school at Transylvania Seminary. Still boarding Mr. Saml Ayers who always received me with kindness and only charged me sixty dollars a year which was very moderate – The Trustees had been able to secure the services of the Revd. James Moore, an Episcopalian preacher, and one among the best men who ever lived. He had been superceded by Mr. Toulman under circumstances calculated to wound his feelings, yet upon earnest solicitation from his friends he again took charge of the school, which brought to it a considerable increase of students. Mr. Toulman was a fine scholar, and as to learning was amply qualified for a Teacher, yet he was deficient in the natural tact necessary to make a Successful Teacher. His school had dwindled down to not more than eighteen or twenty scholars.

On the 3d day of October 1796, I resumed my Latin & added the study of Geography, & Occasionally Arithmetic, in a class consisting of Nathaniel Hart and John Cape (?) whose Mother lived adjoining the Seminary lot on the S E side. The former was the brother-in-law of the Honbl. H. Clay & was killed at the River Raisin, the day after the Battle of the 22d Jany 1813.

We commenced in the Latin Grammar again & Nat Hart & myself progressed rapidly but were somewhat delayed by our friend Cape who could not keep up with us without great trouble and Labor. We had a pretty full school and among those since distinguished were William Logan, Martin D. Hardin and John Marshall. Mr. Logan & Hardin only continued the First Session as they had been to school longer and were just completing their Education as I was Beginning mine. There was one trait in M. D. Hardin, which I deem it my duty to relate. He was a youth of remarkable sober and regular habit, and with all very pleasant and agreeable, he was universally known & called by the boys "The Priest" and would always answer to the name without tak-

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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ing offense. Our amusements were playing marbles, and Ball against the North end of the lot, and of course we would have frequent disputes & wrangles about our play, where were uniformly referred to the "Priest". Hardin would hear the stories on both sides and then gravely decide it and such were the equity & Justice of his decisions that I never know an appeal taken from his opinion, but all instantly acquiesced, until he seemed at length really our rightful judge. This event I afterwards thought had an influence on Mr. Hardin when in 1819 he was Speaker of the H. R. of Kentucky. I was a member. It was thought that he was rather too arbitrary in his decisions on questions of order. But he was one of the most correct upright men I ever knew as well as conscientious in all his acts.

We spent half the day only at our Latin and Geography the other half, filling the intervals with writing. We had the use of Globes and a good Telescope among the Philosophical apparatus. The Revd. Mr. Moore our President was attentive (?) – was among the most pleasant men I ever knew.

Mr. Ayers lived a long distance from the college. I had no separate room to stay in and was obliged to take my chance with his apprentice boys, but slept in the upper room of the house (next the roof) one or two of his apprentices were very wicked boys, but Mr. Ayres being a religious man & keeping family prayer night and morning in his house, (he was a Baptist) he kept a strict reign over his boys however they contrived to get cards and I learned to play, and on my way to school having to pass near a Billiard room & frequently called in until I had learned to play with great facility. I had no money and of course did not play for money except once I played with one of Mr. Ayres apprentices by the name of (Ryland) on tick until I won six or seven dollars from him. He never paid and here ended my gambling for money. I also once bet a small sum on a Horse race. This was not paid and I never bet again. My Billiard playing was so amusing that I was in great danger from this. But I resolved that it should never interfere with my school hours, or cause me to neglect or lose a lesson and I faithfully kept it, on account of having no room to study in. When it was good weather I often went into the garden & sat in the shade until I learned my lesson in which was always punctual. Indeed, I have no recollection of ever

being called to account for any failure to say my lessons or for not saying them as well and many times better than my classmates. I was now weaned from home and did not care much about returning to see my friends. I dressed pretty fine and felt several degrees above any of my humble relations who often visited Lexington to purchase goods. I found this spirit take strong hold of me ever since I had been in my Uncle McCoun's store as I frequently kept store for him on Saturdays or on other days when we had no school. I must here relate another anecdote which took place about this time which had an influence on me ever afterwards (as to the fashions). The French Revolution had driven many Frenchmen to the U[nited] States and several came to Lexington, and as a Frenchman can live any where & support himself where an Englishman would starve they were greatly admired for their neatness of their dress, coats waistcoats and pantaloons fitting to the skin. This fashion soon took the town and all the young Merchant clerks followed suit. Seeing this I determined not to be behind, I procured some fine corded stuff to make me a pair of Pantaloons and took it to Mr. McCullocks who was then The fashionable Tailor, and gave him special instructions to make them to the height of the Fashion and as tight as the skin & for fear he would forget it I repeated my request several times. When the Pantaloons were ready, I had great difficulty in getting them on, and I could not bend my knees, not yet having learned to stand like a Frenchman and lean over or back as circumstances required. However, they were made according to order and I could say nothing; away I went to the College and at Play time I went to playing Marbles as usual, but I was greatly annoyed. I thought I would try Ball & in a little time running round I stumped my toes against a Brick bat and down I come with both my knees out of my Breaches. My folly now rose before me, and when I went to my Boarding house at Night, I had both knees tyed up in Handkerchiefs. I have never since given a Tailor orders to make my clothes after the full fashion. My instructions to follow common sense and comfort, and I never have been a Fashionable man since and hope I never will.

Being now located permanent at school I will take a short retrospect of the state of society, Politics, & religion. Of my family connections – My Ancestors

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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on my Father's side were cultivators of the soil as far back as I can trace them, and they were generally owners of the land they lived on. My great Grandfather owned a good stone house in the county of Armah in Ireland, and on which Grandfather lived with his mother previous to his removal from that country to the U[nited] States. None of my progenitors, followed any other profession or calling on that side of the house but farming. My Grandfather Mc Coun emigrated from the county of Antrim in Ireland and on his side of the house followed Trading and selling goods. In religion they were Covenantors and after the restoration of Charles the 2d and at the accession of James the 1<sup>st</sup> of England and the 6<sup>th</sup> of Scotland They had suffered severely the persecutions carried on against them and emigrated to the North of Ireland the precise year never have been able to ascertain, but they were in Ireland previous to the Revolution of 1688 & took sides with William & Mary. There residence previous to this emigration was in Scotland between Edinburgh & Glasgow, and in the vicinity of the latter, my father and uncles were staunch Whigs during the revolutionary war, my Uncles James was a Lieutenant on several campaigns previous to his emigration to Ky, and my uncle William commanded a company on Clark's campaign of 1780 when he was killed as already related and my uncle Saml McAfee was the A. Justice of the peace and the first or second Sheriff of Mercer county when the State was organized. He was a Justice of the peace when the county was organized in 1786 & voted for its first Clerk Thomas Allin. These were principal offices held by any members of the family in the early days of Kentucky. The family were noted for enterprise and a love of independence, opposed to tyranny or an invasion of their religious rights and like the Scotch strongly attached to their family clans. These considerations with the great distance to the Seat of Government in Virginia, induced them to espouse the side of an early separation from that State, as the wilderness was always dangerous from the attack of the Indians. My father & uncles attended the first convention called to consider this subject and voted for the separation & petition to the Virginia Legislature in 1785, but they had no idea of such a separation as would exclude them from the Confederation so as to unite with any Foreign State or Government either Spanish,

French, or English, as has been since charged, which induced the Spanish Government to pension Judge Sebastian. Such an opinion never was entrusted to any of the family although, John Brown, Isaac Shelby and Saml McDowell, then and until their deaths stood high with the family yet in after times George Nicholas and John Breckinridge were the Political friends of the family. As to Sebastian, he never had their confidence and my earliest prejudices were drawn from this source against him our family were devoted to the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson & against Hamilton yet Genl Washington had their warmest gratitude & admiration. My father's death happened previous to the full development of party principles and divisions. The family have ever since been consistent Democrats, and I hope ever will be which their distinctive principles are the Sovereignty of the people, equality of rights & no exclusive Privileges to any class or party, aiming at the greatest happiness of the greatest number at the same time obedience to all constitutional laws, together with a strict construction of the Federal constitution, possessing delegated power only.

The first settlers on Salt River were nearly all connected by family ties or became so in a few years, and of course the greatest friendship & equality subsisted between them, and being generally of the Presbyterian persuasion. They had a fixed regular state of Society at first, which has continued ever since, but still as their families grew up and increased, little difficulties would arise which were soon settled, one matter only led to a serious division which occurred between my Grandfather and uncles James McAfee on account of their land boundaries. There was a vacant space of forty poles between the original 400 acre Surveys of 1773 which was to be divided between them in laying their Settlements & preemptions, but a misunderstanding took place when it was surveyed & my Grandfather got the whole. This divided the family and became the cause of different burying ground, yet no other serious difference great out of it.

In the year 1783 In the fall the Revd David Rice came to Kentucky and settled near Danville then a small village & next spring collected a church called Concord, and next spring 1784 collected another

*Continued on page 30*

# Kentucky Historical Society

The Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1836, has long been the state's storehouse of history. Today it is the home of the 167,000-square-foot Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in downtown Frankfort. The state-of-the-art facility, which opened in April 1999, is the centerpiece of a campus that offers numerous learning opportunities to students, historians, genealogists, and anyone else interested in Kentucky history.

## Museums

The Kentucky Historical Society operates three unique sites in downtown Frankfort that tell the story of our state's history. At the Frankfort facilities and through the Society's outreach programs, the Kentucky story stirs the hearts of over a quarter-million people every year.

**Kentucky History Center**—Home to the Society, this building



contains the state history museum, changing exhibits gallery, research library, gift shop, rental facility, and the Society's educational and publications programs.

**Old State Capitol**—Completed in 1830, this site is a national historic landmark. Its House and Senate chambers, graced by Kentucky paintings and sculpture, tell the story of state government in the commonwealth.

**Kentucky Military History Museum**—Two centuries of Kentucky's military heritage are traced through an extraordinary collection of weapons, uniforms, flags, and photographs. Housed in the 1850 Old State Arsenal, the museum operates in conjunction with the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs. (Closed temporarily for upgrade).



*The Kentucky Military History Museum (left) houses a collection of artifacts from the state's military heritage. It was built in 1850 as the state arsenal. Union and Confederate troops fought to control it during the Civil War. The Old State Capitol (right), completed about 1830, is a gem of Greek-Revival architecture. Designed by Gideon Shryock, it was the first state capitol of its type west of the Appalachian Mountains. It is today operated as a museum and is open for tours.*

# Kentucky Historical Society

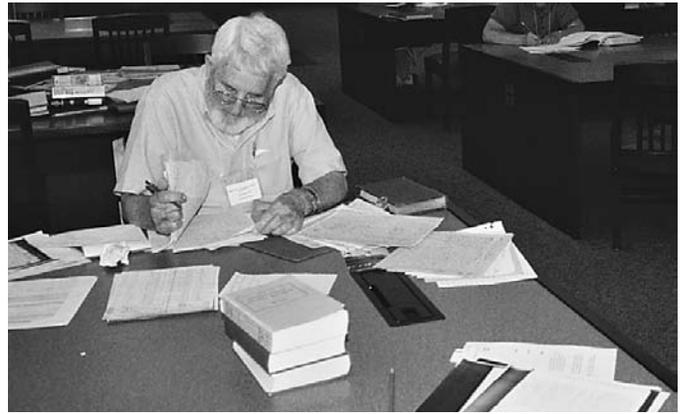
# Library & Special Collections

Thousands of researchers blaze their own trail through the historic landscape each year with the assistance of the Society's research facilities. Here genealogists can trace an ancestor's path aided by family histories, census, church, and cemetery records, family Bibles, and land ownership and military service records.

In addition, the Society's Special Collections house hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, photographs, maps, rare books, oral histories, pioneer accounts, diaries, albums, personal recollections, and more—all helping researchers come face-to-face with Kentucky's distinctive heritage.

## Publications

The Society publishes books and periodicals that meet the needs of genealogists, historians, and scholars alike. The publications program produces two quarterlies: *The Register*, a journal of scholarly research in Kentucky history, and *Kentucky Ancestors*, a genealogical magazine providing statewide coverage for family history researchers. The Society also publishes *The Chronicle*, a membership newsletter offering information on Society events, exhibitions, and programs.



*The Library and Special Collections facilities contain the stories of Kentuckians and their families, from the 1700s to the present. Researchers have access to hundreds of thousands of books, records, and photographs.*

## Education

Every year thousands of people travel to Frankfort from all across America for hands-on tours, interactive exhibits, touch carts, historic character reenactments, family workshops, theatrical presentations, symposia, and festivals that celebrate Kentucky's history. In addition, the education program offers Kentucky history curriculum materials to teachers for use in their classrooms. The Society's outreach programs help people from Ashland to Paducah discover Kentucky's unique past. These programs include the Kentucky Junior Historical Society, Museums To Go, and Historical Highway Markers. Grant and technical assistance activities sponsored by the Folklife, Local History, and Oral History programs give citizens the tools to document and present their own history.

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## Hours and Admission

<b>Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History</b>	
Museum	Tues-Sat (10 a.m.-5 p.m.)
Martin F. Schmidt Library	Tues.-Sat (8 a.m.-4 p.m.)
Special Collections	Tues-Wed by appt (8 a.m.-4 p.m.) Thurs-Fri (8 a.m.-4 p.m.)
<b>Old State Capitol</b>	Tues-Sat (10 a.m.-5 p.m.) <i>On-the-hour tours begin at the Center for Kentucky History; last tour starts at 4 p.m.</i>
<b>Kentucky Military History Museum</b>	Tues-Sat (10 a.m.-5 p.m.)

Tickets will be sold at both the History Center and the Kentucky Military History Museum and will include admission for all three museums. No ticket required for genealogical research library and 1792 Store. Parking is FREE.

Ticket prices:

- **Kentucky Historical Society & Kentucky Junior Historical Society members FREE (must present membership card)**
- Active military and veteran discounts (must present service ID)
- Adults \$4
- Youth (ages 6-18) \$2
- Children 5 and under FREE
- School groups (\$2 per person, students and adults; school group scholarships are available)

# The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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## *Continued from Page 27*

church on Salt River & Cane Run three miles S.E. of Harrodsburgh and built a log cabin on John Haggins land for a school house & meeting house & in March 1785, twelve of the Salt River people viz

James McAfee	John Armstrong
James Buchanan	George McAfee
John Magee	Joseph Lyon
George Buchanan	William Armstrong
Saml McAfee	Robt McAfee
James McCoun Sr	James McCoun Jr

Met near the present N. Providence church & agreed to build another house near that place to be used for the double purpose of a school & for Preaching. Both of these churches afterwards in the same year elected two Elders George Buchanan & James McCoun for N. Providence & afterwards George Buchanan was transferred to Cane Run, with James Curry and John Haggin who was afterwards for some cause deposed. When George Buchanan was Transferred to Cane Run William Armstrong was elected for N. Providence – George Buchanan, John & William Armstrong removed to Kentucky the fall 1784, N. Providence was called after a church of the same name in Virginia of which my uncle Geo. Buchanan was a member.

The Revd David Rice preached at Providence once a month until about 79 (?). In the fall 1789 the N. Providence people met & agreed to build a large house of Hewed logs & in the year 1790 a double hewed log house 50 feet by thirty was erected by subscription, each person furnishing a portion of the logs and other materials. This was again enlarged on the south side in 1805 and finally pulled down in 1821 and the Present Brick church erected in its place. I have thus hastily stated facts which may point out the gradual progress of things, and I have been more particular as to early years in order to show the various circumstances which (were) an influence on my future life, & finally fixed my character & prospects. I will not detain the reader with a minute detail of events & will only enter into detail of events when I may deem them important.

I remained at school at Transylvania Seminary in Lexington from the 3d of October 1796 to the 19<sup>th</sup>

November 1797, during which time with my two classmates Nat Hart and John Cape, made rapid progress in the Latin language, Geography, & other branches, devoting half our time only to the Latin, we had pretty well mastered Virgil. During the time I boarded with Mr. Saml Ayers from whom and his worthy lady I was treated with as much attention as if I had been their own son. It was about the time that I lived with Mr. Ayers, that an unfortunate occurrence took place with a Mr. ----- Barrett a celebrated Baptist Preacher, who had an amiable family especially a daughter whos was young and handsome as well as the Belle of Lexington. Mr. Barrett lived about two or three miles below the Town on a farm in the country but visited town almost every day and as Mr. Ayers was a leading Baptist Mr. Barrett was put up at his house and frequently preached there at night. He was a good speaker, very fluent with his tongue, and made himself very agreeable. Indeed, he became very popular and the Merchants and their clerks, so much so that he had access to their stores and houses at all times. Things went on swimmingly for eight or nine months, I was a particular favorite of his and sometimes visited his house where he lived in the first style. In this time he contrived to steal from all most every house or store to which he had access. Mr. Ayers could often open his desk where he kept his money and leave Barrett to write or pretend to write letters, and notwithstanding he frequently missed small sums of money he had no suspicion of his brother Barrett. He also began to miss watches from his silversmith shop, which gave him great uneasiness as he had to pay for some of them. Barrett generally wore a heavy surtoot coat with large pockets and would go into the stores on Main Street and whenever he found none but the clerk or store boy, he would make some few purchases and ask for some articles which they would not have & then ask the boy to step out to another store to get them for him & he would stay until they came back. He would then fill his pocketts with such articles as he wanted. He would also find articles outside of their doors and remove them to the next door, and request a place to put them until his return next day. I recollect one day while I was keeping store for Mr. McCoun he came in and gave me a four-pence asked me to run across the street and buy him some apples. I done so, but did not like the sign as he had his big

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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pockets on. I was very expeditious about it, yet I have no doubt that he helped himself to such things as he could lay his hands on. At length he stole a saddle from one of the stores, and made off down the street with it, and after crossing below Main Cross street to nearly opposite the old Baptist Church and burying ground he was pursued and overtaken, and the saddle taken from him he protesting his innocence declaring he had purchased it from a man in the street he was permitted to go home, but that evening several merchants who had lost articles in a mysterious manner issued a warrant against him and also a search warrant, when the constable approached his house early next morning Barrett made his escape and he proceeded to search his house, and to the astonishment of every person a considerable store was found of almost every kind of merchandise or articles kept in store for sale and among the rest, several of Mr. Ayers lost watches. This explained his rascality in full, in a day or two he was arrested in a Rye field in vicinity & brought to Lexington. The news flew in every direction and I witnessed his introduction into the court house. He had leather leggins on & was wet above his knees, he was tried and found guilty & I think he was punished by branding & whipping – he afterwards removed to Green county where some of his descendants became respectable citizens. I believe he finally removed to Cumberland county where he died.

My reason for leaving Lexington were that my finances were getting low and my brother having purchased a tract of Land (now including one half of Salvisa) was not able to provide the necessary funds. It was necessary for me to accommodate myself to my circumstances & a Presbyterian Preacher by the name of William Mahan having purchased a farm of 95 acres from My uncle George McAfee on Salt River now including McCoun & Kennady's Mill and also having taken charge of N. Providence Church he had opened a small school to aid in his support. Mr. Mahan was a fine scholar having graduated at Princeton (N. Jersey) under the celebrated Doctr Witherspoon was fully qualified to teach the Languages and every other science, he was a Virginian by birth and had married a Miss Venable a highly respectable Virginia family – Previous to my leaving Transylvania, President Moore took an opportunity to give me his advice. He urged me to perseverance &

assured me that I had talents which would some day give me distinction, and that by pursuing a correct course specifically looking to and relying on a kind Providence, I would be an honor to my friends. This friendly advice sunk deep into my heart, and when I left him I fully resolved to avoid all vice, and never to play cards or Billiards again, and I have kept my promise to this day. My recollection of this kindness from my Perceptor, deeply impressed me with the importance of Parents, guardians & friends to give advice to those under their care. It is like "Bread cast on the waters It will be found after many days." Children are never too young to receive good advice. Hence I have always paid particular attention to little boys and girls especially those who give promise of sprightliness, and I have had my reward in many of them in after years reminding me of the advice I gave them which I had forgotten. This has made me somewhat of an enthusiast in the cause of Education.

I was always fond of reading from my earliest recollection and while at school in Lexington I had collected a little Library of more than fifty volumes, mostly small histories & novels costing about twenty five cents each which was generally the extent of funds, which I generally applied in this way. Among my books as a matter of course I had "Robinson Crusoe, & Gullivers Travels." I have often sat up until past midnight reading my little books after I had got my school lessons. These books increased my appetite for reading and filled my head with Romantic notions which I afterwards corrected by more solid reading, but I would not advise young people to indulge too much in novel reading. It will give them a taste for reading but it must be checked, in order that we may form plain common sense opinions as to the affairs of this world. My list of novels were none of them immoral, but many of them inculcated extravagant notions of the heroes or heroines of the Book which do not exist in human nature.

I boxed my books & clothes together & meeting with a wagon under the care of Mr. Fielding Delany (a son of the old gentleman who formerly owned McCouns Ferry on the Kentucky river) I left Lexington on the 19<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1797, and we camped by the side of the road about two & a half miles on this side of town near a branch of fine water, and next evening I arrived safe at my Brothers on the Frankfort road (just above the present college of Salvisa), and on the

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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2d day of December I commenced going to school to Mr. Mahan on Salt River, who had but a few scholars. I had for my classmates, two young gentlemen who were preparing for the Ministry, Joshua L. Wilson & Joseph B. Lapsley; both of whom afterwards became Presbyterian Preachers. The Revd Mr. Lapsley settled in Bowlinggreen where he died about the year ---- and The Revd Mr. Wilson first settled in Bardstown and afterwards removed to Cincinnati where he had and now has charge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian church as is now the Revd Doctr Wilson both of these young men had talents and were numbered among my best friends. We were soon after joined by Mr. John Simpson of Shelby county a young man of six feet seven Inches high he was afterwards in the year 1810-11 Speaker of the H. R. of the Kentucky Legislature and commanded a company in Col. John Allens Regt in the Battle of the River Raisin where he was killed on the 22d January 1813 – Thus it has been my good fortune to have been the classmate of boys who afterwards became distinguished men.

My Brother Saml, Then lived in a plain log cabin 18 feet by twenty with only one room and I had occasionally to sleep in the loft if any company came which was pretty frequent as he lived on a main public road to Frankfort. But I was cheerful and felt happy as I was once more with my relations Mr. Wilson & Lapsley being advanced in their learning about as far as I was. We went on together and during the year 1798 we applied ourselves assiduously and I made some progress in the Greek but gave it up as I was firmly determined to study law & become a politician. I studied surveying, Euclids Elements natural Philosophy & having procured Morses large Edition of his universal Geography I reviewed that branch of my Studies – when I commenced Euclide I could not get along. I could not comprehend the use of Mathematics & once or twice concluded to give it up but upon reflection I determined that I would not be outdone as I had never yet failed to master any science that was deemed useful to me. I concluded to memorize the propositions & demonstrations whether I could understand them or not, and in this way I got along for several days but before I reached his fifth proposition I began to understand him and new light broke in upon my mind, that I was able to take the lead of my class & never ceased until I became what was then considered a good

Mathematician.

I was again without a room to study in and often had to get my lessons in the chimney corner or out in my Brothers guardian, my classmates lived at Capt John Armstrongs Senr near N. Providence & had a separate room to themselves. Mr. Wilson was twenty two years of age and Mr. Lapsley eighteen or nineteen while I was only fourteen, but regularly kept up with them in our class. This somewhat ruffled their pride & while reading the old (Ode) of Horace they concluded to give me a Specimen of their superiority. We had agreed upon our lesson and when on next morning we had finished it, I was asked if I could read another ode? I replied go on, and read my part well, I was again bantered for another? Go on was my reply, and when through and hearing no farther challenge, I said to them “Boys let us read another which was declined, & Mr. Wilson laughingly remarked “He has caught us in our own Trap” no more manouvers were ever made upon me and I was afterwards admitted to full equality. Mr. Mahan was delighted with the whole scene and ever after treated me with marked attention.

The truth is I had in some way suspected the whole affair from something that had dropped from them & instead of getting three odes (which were short) which was our Lesson, I got six that morning & they had only learned five, which gave me unexpectedly the victory. We made it our daily practice to speak the Latin tongue to each other and this way when I completed my studies, I was considered a first rate Latin scholar as I could converse in the language and write it correctly – As the Spring of 1798 advanced we made a stand and benches under some beach Trees at the foot of the hill now directly in front of McCoun & Kennedys mill house which we dignified with the name of “Beach College”. Here in the open air we studied our lessons & every Friday evening delivered our orations in the presence of such of the neighbors as choosed to attend & sometimes we had large and respectable audiences.

We also organized a debating Society at N. Providence which was dignified by the name of “Free Society” by Mr. Wilson, almost the whole neighborhood round Providence & for four or five miles round became members. We met every third Saturday & debated such questions as were selected by a committee & among them such political questions

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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as then agitated the country. Of course, the Alien & Sedition laws were debated & John Adams standing army as well as our relations with France then in a critical situation. Our Teacher Mr. Mahan was a Federalist, in favor of the Policy of President Adams & against Mr. Jefferson who he said was an Infidel. He however said but little on political subjects, but what he did say was to me and for a time I felt very much inclined to think with him, but all my relations & indeed every body else who I heard speak on the subject were Republicans and also understanding that Col. Nicholas & Breckinridge took the Republican side. This at once decided my mind & I became a staunch Jeffersonian in Politics altho I did not then fully comprehend the theory of our Government I had however learned to Hate the British for their outrages during the Revolutionary War & highly respect the French – In our debating society I did not make a speech for some time, until reflecting that I was preparing to study law, I must of course speak young as I was, with this view I memorized a speech on the French questions, and when I got up to speak I became blind but on I went pell mell until I was through, and was told I had made a pretty good speech altho I was so alarmed that I really hardly knew what I said, being encouraged for my first effort, I soon afterwards could make short speeches without being much embarrassed. The experience I derived from this society was useful to me in after life.

In September 1798, we had an exhibition and public speaking at our Beech College including several scenes of dialogues. This was a great day with us. We had a large Audience, and a pretty respectable show to the satisfaction of all present our school continued until the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1799. In the meantime on Saturdays during the winter I aided my Brother in making sugar at his sugar camp on Cheese Lick creek in the N. West corner of Mercer county, and our Teacher requiring us to write compositions, my first effort after much cogitation was to write upon the nature of the Sugar Tree and the mode of making sugar. It was a lame affair. It consisted of a detail of facts with but very little reasoning or argument in it. I was conscious of its defects, but I had not learned to analyze my Ideas or to draw conclusions, however, it cost me much pain and I had almost determined never to try to write again but

Mr. Mahan encouraged me to persevere, which I did and was soon able to write with tolerable facility and in after life to write with great fluency and ease to myself. The first great rule is to understand the subject on which you write, before you put your pen on paper -- I name this to encourage other young men to persevere and never to abandon anything because it is hard to accomplish, reflection, study, and a firm resolve will make many things easy, which at first appear impossible or hard to do.

The time I spent at this school was the happiest of my life. We were all in moderate circumstances, tis true I had a handsome land Estate (left) to me and my younger Brother by my fathers will, yet our unfortunate law suit with Williams including Lawyers and clerks fees took all the money we could raise by the rent of my fathers place and, I never had any surplus money beyond what the most pressing necessities demanded and another change was rapidly approaching. Our Preceptor, Mr. Mahan began to loose the confidence of his church at Providence, as he preached half his time there and the other half at the upper Benson church in Franklin county. He was unhappy in his domestic relations. He had a number of Black women and having no employment for all of them within doors, of course several of them had to work out in the corn field. Mrs. Mahan tho otherwise a pleasant good woman was Hypochondriacal and seldom left her room and when Mr. Mahan was absent, the servants were negligent and disobedient, of course numerous complaints were made on his return which compelled him to correct them, sometimes severely, and after night they would visit the neighbors houses and make desperate complaints of their hard usage, showing their backs and arms, and complaining that they neither had enough to eat or to wear – when the truth was they were the worst set of negroes I ever saw as well as too lazy to work even to feed or clothe themselves, scarcely ever trying to do right. I have known one of his women when laying off corn ground to make her rows like a half moon merely to show her contempt of her masters orders, and besides they were encouraged and told by some white families that they ought not to work out. It was no wonder then that Mr. Mahan was driven to drink to drown his difficulties which he indulged in secretly at home but never or seldom when abroad. He was however cited before his Pres-

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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bytery, and finally silenced a year or two afterwards. I was called as a Witness but declined to attend on account of my high respect for the old gentleman.

### 1799

In the Spring of this year, Mr. Mahan having procured a large school in the town of Danville he proposed to myself and Mr. Lapsley to go with him and act as ushers in his school; each of us one half the day and he would board us and give us all the instruction he could without any other charge. This we gladly agreed to. Previous to going to Danville, I went to Lexington to see Mr. Breckenridge who lived on North Elkhorn, eight miles beyond the town. This was the 8<sup>th</sup> of April 1799, to ask his advice what I was to do. He told me that he was involved in business so much that if he was divided into four parts each would have full employment. After asking my age, and the extent of my Education, he advised me to choose a Guardian near home and continue at school until I completed my Education and he would by that time see what he could do for me. I returned home and in the next month (May 22<sup>nd</sup>) I went to Danville and took up my Lodging with Mr. Mahan, who lived in a large frame house south of the old Public Square. Myself & Mr. Lapsley clubbed it; he furnished the bed & Bedstead and I, finding the quilts, Blanketts, sheets & pillows to go on it. Mr. John Simpson also came on to school, being furnished a bed by Mr. Mahan, but in a short time a sister of Mrs. Mahan came to say a few weeks with her, and Mr. Simpson had to take blankets & sleep on the floor in our room. This was rather a hard Berth for a six feet seven Inch frame; of course, Miss Venable got many a good Blessing. I name this to show the difficulties with which young men in the West had then to encounter to get an Education. Mr. Mahan had a number of boarders; Mrs. Mahan was not able to attend to her domestic concerns, and, of course, our fare was rough enough so that the boarders diminished greatly in a few months. In truth we never tasted any coffee until 6<sup>th</sup> of October which was such a novelty that I noted it in my Journal which I had kept for some time. During the summer Mr. Mahan removed to a new house on the same street at the corner of the next cross street west, and had a school room separate from his house on the opposite side of the street. Myself and Mr.

Lapsley had a room in the schoolhouse – during this summer I completed Moral & Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, & composition; also reviewed my Latin, Euclid's Elements, & Geography &c. Thus filling up every moment I had to spare, after hearing the Lessons of the scholars one half the day, we had a large school of forty or fifty scholars, male & female. At this school I had an opportunity of giving instruction to several boys (although only fifteen years of age) who afterwards made some figure in public life viz John Green, James G. Birney & Thos. B. Reed, the first of whom was for several years a member of the Kentucky Legislature and a Circuit Judge, the latter was a Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi & Mr. Birney who is the most celebrated Leader of the abolitionists; all these were boys of fine Talents, but like others each had their peculiar Foibles which I had reason to feel often in future life. The Parents of these young men were all rich & of course felt their superiority. I was driven by my peculiar situation to assume the Station of a poor usher, hence it was many years before they could possibly have any pretensions to any distinction in Society (as of course I must have been very poor or I would never have taught school). Such is the false estimate put upon others by the sons of the wealthy who look at outward appearances only, as in my dress I was plain and simple, endeavoring to live within my means, which was at that time restricted enough, although I was really worth more than either of them in landed property, which was unproductive on account of the causes before stated. These feelings rendered my situation unpleasant while I lived in the town of Danville. It (did) not however change my course or my fixed purpose to complete my Education. These opinions and feelings did not change until many years later after I had entered public, being looked upon by the Wealthy citizens of that place as a poor Plebian who had no right to look beyond my humble appearance. This treatment has had its influence on my future life and at once confirmed in consulting and relying upon the great body of the people whose prosperity and happiness is the main object of Government.

I anxiously looked forward to our October vacation as a release from all my troubles and I doubled my assiduity. My friend & Preceptor Mr. Mahan still continued to drink secretly every morning, fill-

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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ing his Tea Pot with Whiskey from a closet adjoining our room. He also continued to Preach at N[ew] Providence every two weeks & occasionally I would accompany him & instead of calling upon one of his Elders to get his dinner, we generally stopped at the house of an old Revolutionary soldier by the name of Mathew Cummins, who live about a mile S. E. of the church (where Peter R. Dunn Esqr. now lives) who generally gave us a good dinner and my Preceptor, plenty to drink. For me I drank none with them; several stimes he was in a condition not to be seen, when he was sure to try to disperse Groups of Negros who were assembled for amusement near the road to Danville on Sunday evenings. He would also attempt the same after his return, sometimes whipping some of them & In this getting into trouble with his neighbors. On the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October we had an exhibition & public speaking in the old Presbyterian church (a frame house) in which the convention sat who made the first constitution of Kentucky in 1791. The scholars acquitted themselves well and I obtained some credit for the speech I made, and for my appearance in the character of a Ghost in one of the acts of Hamlet.

On the next day the 12<sup>th</sup> I returned home having completed my collegiate course with the fixed determination to read law, from which I had never wavered except for about a half an hour. Previous to my leaving Danville Dock, Ephraim McDowell became pleased with me, and offered to take me into his shop & board me free from any charge. If I would study medicine he then had an Extensive Practice & the offer was so tempting in

my situation that for a short time one evening I seriously weighed all my prospects both pro & con, but soon came to the conclusion that the law was my destiny. I had no feeling in favor of the Practice of Physic, scenes of distress, misery & death, at once settled the question. I immediately wrote to Mr. Breckrenridge apprising him of my determination, who answered me that I should have the use of his books and all the Instruction he could give me without charge if I could get Boarding in his neighborhood. I accepted his offer without hesitation but had to continue at my Brother's until I could provide clothing for my Journey; my brother's wife made all she could, and I was fixed up with the best I had which was generally homemade. The winter was not

very cold but warm and open.

### 1800

On the 21<sup>st</sup> January I left home in company with my cousin Joseph McCoun who went with me to bring back my horse. We arrived at Mr. Breckenridge's after dark & was kindly received & next morning placed Blackstone in my hands and Vertot's history of the Roman Republic & we went to Major Robert Russell (afterwards Genl. Russell) who lived on the East side of North Elkhorn about two miles South of Mr. Breckenridge's. There was a Barbecue in the vicinity & great excitement against the Alien & Sedition law. I accompanied Majr. Russell & mixed with the people. When the toasts were drank, an old gentleman who had moved from Pennsylvania by the name of Thos. Stephenson who had suffered during the whiskey insurrection attempted to give a toast reflecting on Genl. Washington, the news of whose death had only reached the country a few days before, but it was promptly suppressed, although every man on the ground was a Jeffersonian Republican.

Wednesday, Jan[uar]y 23d, I commenced reading law and my cousin McCoun left me, Major Russell having a large distillery on his Spring branch, I determined that I would never drink any more whiskey or intoxicating liquors, not because I felt too fond of it or ever apprehended any danger of getting drunk, but merely to avoid temptation or being pressed to drink in public company. Thus I firmly established a Temperance Society of my own before I was Sixteen years of age. The Major always took his dram in the morning and gave one to his negroes and when company come, the bottle was always set out with the sugar bowl, such was the fashion of the day every where. Although Major Russell never drank to excess, he was a sober study man and a member of the Methodist Church with whom my brother had engaged my boarding at sixty dollars a year.

I now felt myself permanently Settled for at least two years. The family were friendly & I was soon at home and entirely happy. Mrs. Russell was well Educated and a considerable Poet, and her Brother David Allen, arriving not long after to read law also. She often challenged us to make Poetry with her. This was a new field to exercise my Brains for words to Rhyme with. I could first only produce a verse or

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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two, but persevering I began to think that I would become a considerable Poet, and produced several pieces which I afterwards published with some applause although my name was not disclosed. I occasionally made poetry for several years but happening to read one day the life of Doctor Franklin I gave up poetry for composition in prose.

Mr. Breckenridge had at this time some eight or ten students under him and among them Christopher Tompkins (afterwards Judge Tompkins of Barren County) who had lived in his office several years and occupied the place I had expected previous to my Father's death, his son Jos Cabell Breckenridge about my own age, a Mr. ---- Marshall from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a fine looking young man but extremely diffident, Mr. ---- Fowler from Pennsylvania, Mr. William Stephenson, David Allen from Virginia and myself, to whom was afterwards added John Bower of Tennessee a nephew of Major Russell's, and about the same number were reading law with the Honl James Brown in Lexington among whom was Rh. M. Johnson & William T. Barry & several others not now recollected. Mr. H[enry] Clay had been in Lexington several years before and was considered a young man of great promise although his practice was limited for two or three years. Major Robt S. Russell had the previous year erected a Saw mill on his land about one mile below the mill of an old gentleman by the name of Hamilton on North Elkhorn, which threw the back water on Hamilton's mills which greatly injured them in times of High Water, for which he brought suit against Majr. Russell who felt a deep interest in sustaining his Saw mill as he was building and stood in need of Lumber. The suit, of course, made a great deal of noise. I also felt some interest in the matter as in my leisure hours, I was enabled to catch a great many fish with a hook and line as well as with my hand as they collected in shoals in the eddies near the wheel. Mr. Russell employed Mr. H. Clay Esqr and Mr. Hamilton, Mr. James Hughes, then a Lawyer of some eminence. The suit came on and numerous witnesses were summoned. I was present at the Trial & Mr. Clay made one of his best speeches and the Jury found for the Defendant. This event at once established Mr. Clay's practice and in a little time he was at the head of the Bar and was employed on one side of almost every suit in the Fayette courts.

The students under Mr. Breckenridge were required to attend every other Saturday at his office for examination, and we established a debating Society the other two Saturdays in each month and soon after Mr. Breckenridge established a moot court on the days of our examination so that our whole time was fully employed, and we were assiduously devoted to our studies and great emulation existed. The year 1800 was a time of great Political excitement. The Public meetings called by Col. Nicholas and Breckenridge at Lexington in 1798-9 which were followed by others all over the state had Blown Kentucky into a Flame, but all on one side as at that (time) not a half dozen Federalists dared to avow their opinions, so that John Adams had scarcely a friend left in Kentucky, and few were more noisy than Mr. Clay against him, & Alien & Sedition Law, as well as his midnight Judges who were foolish enough to appear on the Bench of the Federal court at Frankfort with their Judicial gowns & cocked hats on, in imitation of the British Judges, which was evidence of a settled determination to enforce all their high handed Federal measures through the Judiciary. It was truly a fearful time; then called the reign of Terror. Mr. Jefferson had taken high ground against all these measures. Col Nicholas who was his great Political Leader in Kentucky had died the year before after he had held his great meetings & left the impress of his Principles on the public mind, was now succeeded by Mr. Breckenridge, who as the Bosom Friend of Mr. Jefferson was the acknowledged Leader of the Democratic Republicans in Kentucky. He did not fail to make deep impression on the minds of his students, and from him I acknowledge that I formed my Political opinion, as all the questions of that eventful Period were discussed in our Society and moot court.

We were required also (to) write a composition on each examination or moot court day. I was required to write one on "the right of Instruction." I knew Mr. Breckenridge's opinion, and concluded to write one against the Right in order to hear what he would say (I had got the idea from Moris Geography which although correct as a Geographer, yet ought never to be used as a school Book as all his opinions are Monarchal). When I produced my composition Mr. Breckenridge read it over and corrected the grammatical errors as well as some of the language, without Saying a word, he then looked at me with

## The Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, *continued*

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a Serious countenance, and observed, (I shall never forget the look he gave me) are these your real sentiments, sir? I answered that I could not say they were. He then remarked that my arguments were founded in error & anti-Republican. He then went into an examination of the Theory of our Government, as based upon the sovereignty of the people, and the obligations of a Representative to speak the sentiments of his constituents on all questions of policy, and was in truth the servant & not the Master of his constituents, and that any other Truth was destructive of the Fundamental principles of American Freedom. I then thanked him for his lecture & told him that I had written my piece for the Sole purpose of hearing his opinion. He smiled and observed that he hoped I would ever maintain some Republican principles.

I have this composition among my papers to this day, and I have often read it over, and although based on erroneous premises, it contains about the best arguments I have ever heard on this subject. The error consists in taking it for granted that the people are not qualified for self Government & of course ought never to exercise their Sovereign power to instruct or correct their public servants. This presumption at once destroys all the principles of the Revolution, Mr. Breckenridge so understood it, and such is my own opinion.

I had applied myself so close to my studies that I felt its effects on my health as well as a dull pain in my left Breast. My mind was kept on full stre[t]ch I concluded to take more time for exercise. Mr. Allin & myself had written rules for my future life which I will give in their proper place.

In September 1800 I rode over to my Brother's for some papers connected with our land suit for Mr. Breckenridge; got the papers & returned after remaining one day. I was unwell and in a fair way of becoming dyspeptic as I could scarcely eat any thing; I, however, did not permit myself to neglect my reading. I had my regular hours for reading, music &c.

I had attended to Music, having attended a Singing School when I lived in Lexington in 1797, kept by a Mr. Chapin; also attended two quarters in 1798 kept by Mr. Joshua L. Wilson, as a means of aiding his education and in 1799 to a Mr. Ewing while I lived in Danville which had given me a taste for vocal music, which I indulged in every evening from sunset until dark. I was unwell for several weeks; my stomach was finally restored by eating some common wild grapes and abstinence.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of October, My Grandfather James McCoun departed this life in the 83<sup>rd</sup> year of his age. To his grand children of my Father's family he gave nothing except fifty pounds in a bond he held on my father, when he gave to my Brother Samuel, which was paid by myself and younger Brother. He gave the greater part of his landed Estate to his Grandson James McCoun of Lexington and some other of his grandchildren & to my uncle John the greater part of his Black Servants – and not one of his descendants own a foot of his land, *Sic Transit Gloria mundi*. I never regretted that we had been passed over; I have no doubt the old gentleman was governed by the purest motives in the circumstances which surrounded him so utterly impossible is it to foresee coming events. An overruling Providence directs our destinies. My Father and Family connections explored the Wilderness of Kentucky and risked their lives for many years to procure land for themselves & their children. All had growing families and their highest hopes and exertions were to see them all settled round them in peace & happiness – vain hope! Some lost their lives, many of their descendants lived but a few years, and thus disappointment fell upon many of them so that at this day the second generation of many of the original Settlers on Salt River are exiles in Indiana, Illinois, & Missouri, while strangers are in possession of that inheritance for which their fathers toiled and suffered.

*To be continued.*

# Marriages Performed by Rev. John “Raccoon” Smith in Central Kentucky, 1819-1847

*Editor’s Note: These records document marriages performed in central Kentucky by Presbyterian minister, Rev. John “Raccoon” Smith, from 1819 through 1847. The marriages were performed in Montgomery, Bath, Clark, Bourbon, and Fayette counties. The originals of these marriage records are held in Special Collections of the Kentucky Historical Society. Photocopies of the marriage records can be located for research in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Kentucky Historical Society. The marriages are arranged alphabetically by file folders 1 through 12.*

<b>Groom’s Last Name</b>	<b>Groom’s First Name</b>	<b>Bride’s Last Name</b>	<b>Bride’s First Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Date of Marriage</b>	<b>File Folder</b>
Anderson	John	Darnal (Darnale)	Susannah	Montgomery	February 8, 1821	1
Arnold	Wesley	Wood	Nancy	Montgomery	March 30, 1820	1
Ayles (Ales)	Benjamin	Spiller	Jane	Montgomery	August 12, 1819	1
Badger	Robert N.	Wheeler	Eliza	Bath	August 20, 1822	1
Baker	Cuthbert B.	McCarty	Sally	Montgomery	April 13, 1820	1
Barclay	James	Muns	Polly	Bath	May 13, 1824	1
Barrow	William	Marshall	Goodwin	Montgomery	December 25, 1819	1
Beaty	Joseph	Conley	Nancy	Montgomery	May 30, 1820	1
Birch	Elijah	Griffin	Merreta	Montgomery	May 17, 1821	1
Boyd	Drury B.	Jones	Lydia S.	Bath	April 24, 1823	1
Bran	Rezin M.	McDaniel	Elizabeth	Montgomery	February 25, 1819	1
Breckinridge (Brackenridge)	John D.	Peebles	Jane	Bath	September 29, 1820	1
Butler	A.	Ringo	Sally	Montgomery	October 1, 1820	1
Cartwell (Cartwel)	John	Hendrix	Rebecca	Bath	February 21, 1822	1
Cassaday	Davis	Clements	Polly	Montgomery	May 18, 1820	1
Cave	John	Reely	Polly	Montgomery	October 11, 1820	1
Conly	Robert	Campbell	Maryann	Montgomery	December 27, 1821	1
Cox	Peter	Grinstead	Mary B.	Montgomery	August 4, 1819	1
Curl	William	Haddon	Dolly	Montgomery	November 23, 1820	1
Dabney	John H.	Anderson	Eliza	Bath	April 19, 1821	1
Dale	James	Wills	Ann	Montgomery	February 2, 1819	1
Dalton	Lewis	Rabourn	Maltilda	Montgomery	February 20, 1821	1
Daniel	Ellison A.	Ringo	Francis	Montgomery	December 21, 1820	1
Darnall	William	Darnall	Emilia	Montgomery	September 16, 1821	1
Davis	Andrew	Muns	Kesiah	Bath	June 21, 1821	1
Davis	William	Smith	Ann	Montgomery	November 2, 1820	1
Donahew	Joseph	McClain	Rachel	Bath	April 12, 1821	1
Dugan	Hugh	Williams	Mary	Bath	December 20, 1821	1
Durrett	Paul	Banks	Gabriella L.	Montgomery	June 1, 1820	1
Edmondson	Ren	English	Elizabeth	Bath	April 22, 1824	1

# Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Ewing	William	Ficklin	Susan	Bath	April 14, 1822	1
Fanning	John	Myers	Polly	Bath	July 8, 1823	1
Farthing	Gideon	Samson	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 16, 1820	1
Ficklin	John	Anderson	Polly	Bath	January 7, 1817	1
Fowl (Fowle)	Isaac	Green	Caroline	Montgomery	August 1, 1819	1
Garrett	William	Reid	Polly	Montgomery	October 6 (?), 1819	1
Garrison	William	Lingoir (Lingore)	Rhoda	Montgomery	November 12, 1820	1
Gateskill	William	Green	Polly	Montgomery	August 5, 1819	1
Ham	John	Jones	Polly	Bath	January 25, 1821	1
Hanline	Nathaniel	Whitset	Anny	Montgomery	April 22, 1821	1
Harper	Nicholas	Jameson	Lucy	Montgomery	March 30, 1819	1
Harrah	Charles	Harrah	Sarah	Montgomery	December 19, 1820	1
Helms	Andrew	Wyett	Melinda	Montgomery	May 3, 1821	1
Hemper	Jephthah	Pettit	Nancy	Montgomery	January 25, 1821	1
Henderson	Eleven	Fanning	Letty	Bath	October 9, 1821	1
Herndon	Samuel G.	Rankins	Louisa	Montgomery	October 12, 1820	1
Hughs	Marcus	Fortune	Permelia	Montgomery	July 24, 1821	1
Johnson	Benjamin	Shults	Polly	Montgomery	September 12, 1819	1
Johnson	Kinchen	Harris	Jane	Montgomery	April 29, 1821	1
Johnson	Moore	Ringo	Margaret	Montgomery	November 15, 1821	1
Jones	Thomas	Tally	Patsy	Bath	June 14, 1821	1
Kelly	Jesse	Stringer	Elizabeth	Montgomery	April 25, 1819	1
Kelly	John	Hays	Delila	Montgomery	May 6, 1820	1
Lane	William	Wade	Polly	Bath	June 23, 1822	1
Lewis	Isaac	Brooks	Nancy	Montgomery	June 10, 1821	1
Lockridge	Joseph H.	Cassity	Patsy	Bath	May 1, 1823	1
McDonnald	John E.	Iles	Elizabeth C.	Bath	October 8, 1822	1
McDonnold	John	Kemper	Elisabeth	Montgomery	January 20, 1820	1
McIlvain	William	Mockbee	Elizabeth	Bath	September 1, 1824	1
McMiller	James	Wayne	Polly	Montgomery	January 1, 1819	1
Mitchill (Mitchell)	John F.	Rolls	Enfield	Montgomery	September 21, 1820	1
Monroe	John	Shouse	Maltilda	Montgomery	April 22, 1820	1
Moore	Reuben	Thompson	Emily	Bath	October 3, 1822	1
Moore	Presly	English	Rhoda	Bath	December 12, 1822	1
Nelson	William	Smith	Sally	Montgomery	November 16, 1820	1
Nelson	Joseph	Thompson	Polly	Montgomery	September 20, 1820	1
Nichols	John	Moise	Fanny	Montgomery	September 21, 1820	1
Pasly	Anderson	Scott	Jane	Montgomery	July 3, 1821	1
Philips	Brannock	Wells	Eliza	Montgomery	September 30, 1819	1
Piercy	George	Case	Sally	Montgomery	March 22, 1821	1
Priest	Lewis	Badger	Fanny	Montgomery	March 8, 1821	1
Pritchett	John	Pritchett	Hannah	Montgomery	April 14, 1819	1
Pugh	David	Castledine	Sally	Montgomery	October 19, 1820	1
Raybourn	Henry	Garrett	Lucy	Montgomery	December 21, 1820	1
Redman	Reuben	Ringo	Margaret	Montgomery	June 1, 1820	1

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Reece	Rabourn	Riden	Nancy	Montgomery	January 6, 1820	1
Reids	Thomas	Moxley	Margaret	Montgomery	March 11, 1819	1
Rice	Absalom	Covington	Eleanor	Montgomery	February 15, 1821	1
Ringoe	Richard	Jones	Nancy	Bath	September 19, 1819	1
Rodgers	John W.	Howell (Howel)	Bethsheba	Montgomery	March 7, 1819	1
Rose	Israel	Dixon	Polly	Montgomery	October 4, 1821	1
Scarce (Scarce)	James	Clarke	Maria	Montgomery	December 22, 1819	1
Secrest	George	Sanders	Sophia	Bath	December 26, 1820	1
Shortridge	Samuel	Yeates	Sarah	Montgomery	November 5, 1820	1
Slavens	Thomas	Perks	Lucy	Montgomery	September 26, 1820	1
Smart	James	Hughs	Elizabeth	Bath	January 27, 1825	1
Smith	Isaac	White	Malinda	Montgomery	September 9, 1821	1
Stevens	Robert	Ellington	Sarah	Montgomery	February 25, 1821	1
Taul	Pentacost	Riggs	Sally	Montgomery	November 16, 1820	1
Taul	Samuel H.	Frankes	Phebe	Montgomery	August 23, 1821	1
Taylor	William	Nichols	Lucy	Montgomery	December 12, 1819	1
Tolin	Elias	Perks	Elizabeth	Montgomery	March 21, 1819	1
Trimble	John	Turley	Margaret	Montgomery	September 9, 1819	1
Varval	John	Philips	Margaret	Montgomery	November 22, 1821	1
Vestal	William	Moore	Easter	Montgomery	April 9, 1820	1
White	Thomas	Jones	Polly	Montgomery	January 4, 1821	1
Wiliams	William	Blackwell	Polly	Montgomery	October 31, 1820	1
Wilson	Harvy	Smith	Betsy	Montgomery	January 20, 1820	1
Woolf	Henry C.	Barnett	Susannah	Montgomery	August, 12, 1819	1
Wymore	George	Smith	Ann	Montgomery	March 22, 1821	1
Yeats	Jesse	Badger	Polly	Montgomery	September 14, 1820	1
Young	Samuel	Higgins	Marget	Bath	December 14, 1820	1
Adams	William M.	Brown	Mary J.	Bourbon	August 26, 1849	2
Adams	James C.	Shirley	Mary E.	Bourbon	January 1, 1852	2
Allen	Francis W.	Herndon	Maria	Bath	May 19, 1836	2
Allen	Churchihill	Anderson	Mary	Bath	August 10, 1838	2
Allen	Joseph	Skilman	Catherine	Bourbon	November 12, 1818	2
Beckner	Thomas A.	Smothers	Emaline N.	Bath	March 7, 1844	2
Becraft	John	Gore	Dulcinea	Bath	October 8, 1837	2
Bowen	Walker	Payne	Clarrissa M.	Bath	March 24, 1829	2
Campbell	William	Reed	Dolly	Bath	January 1, 1843	2
Camplin	Jonathan L.	Moore	Louisa	Bath	February 16, 1826	2
Carter	David B.	McKinney	Virginia	Bath	September 8, 1825	2
Carter	Anderson	Randolph	Nancy	Bath	November 24, 1825	2
Chastine	Levi	Martin	Louisa	Bath	February 3, 1831	2
Clayton	William	Smith	Virginia	Bath	June 6, 1843	2
Clements	James	Bramlett	Nancy	Bourbon	September 20, 1821	2
Clements	Gustavus	Bramlett	Milly	Bourbon	September 20, 1821	2
Costigan	William	Davis	Lydiann	Bath	October 24, 1839	2
Craine	William	Moffett	Rebecca	Bath	December 21, 1826	2
Craven	Jeremiah	Booth	Nancy	Bourbon	September 3, 1818	2

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Day	Sanders P.	Catlett	Leah Ann	Bath	August 11, 1825	2
Dewitt	Henry	Ferguson	Polly	Bath	August 4, 1840	2
Downing	James	McCormick	Cynthian	Bath	February 11, 1846	2
Fenwyck	William	Porter	Elizabeth	Bath	February 27, 1844	2
Ficklin	John	Goodlow	Judieth	Bath	July 13, 1826	2
Francesco	Andrew	Anderson	Leah	Bath	September 18, 1832	2
Freeman	William L.	Ralls	Susan R.	Bath	October 27, 1836	2
(Rolls)						
Gatewood	Robert H.	Stoner	Mary Ann	Bath	April 12, 1836	2
Goodman	Absalom	Young	Nancy	Bath	March 1, 1826	2
Goodwin	Aaron	Hendrix	Nancy F.	Bath	December 6, 1838	2
Hall	Barton W.	Ryan	Malinda Ann	Bath	October 12, 1837	2
Ham	Preston	Berry	Elizabeth	Bath	December 28, 1848	2
Hart	T. M.	Bogee	Mary M.	Bath	February 11, 1849	2
Hedges	John H.	Smothers	Sarah	Bath	January 18, 1848	2
Hewett	Josephus	Payne	Lusilla H.	Bath	May 5, 1831	2
Higgins	Charles V.	Stone	Judith	Bourbon	November 18, 1828	2
Hinson	Davis	Laughlin	Catharine	Bourbon	September 15, 1839	2
Hopkins	Frank	Roe	Frances	Bath	November 15, 1837	2
Hornback	James	Lee	Eliza	Bath	May 16, 1844	2
Howard	Henry C.	Lewis	Bettie P.	Bourbon	February 11, 1851	2
James	Sylvester L.	Tomlinson .	Mary L	Bath	December 19, 1847	2
Jamison	Benjamin W.	Adams	Matilda D.	Bourbon	April 22, 1846	2
Kindle	Jackson	Jackson	Elizabeth	Bath	November 20, 1837	2
Lacey	James H.	Wilson	Nancy	Bath	September 1, 1844	2
Lane	Hugh	Mountjoy	Sally	Bath	August 10, 1843	2
Lane	William A.	Lane	Elizabeth	Bath	August 19, 1846	2
Lockeridge	Elijah H.	Cassity	Levina	Bath	May 18, 1826	2
London	William	Whaley	Sally	Bourbon	November 19, 1818	2
Martin	Davis	Ragland	Polly	Bath	December 2, 1829	2
Moore	George	Arnold	Catherine	Bourbon	February 28, 1833	2
Oldham	Thompson B.	Phelps	Nancy B.	Bath	February 23, 1843	2
Owsley	Edward K.	Tribble	Frances	Bath	June 8, 1842	2
Paxton	Archer S.	Young	Eliza Ann	Bath	September 2, 1834	2
Payne	Edwin D.	Ryan	Maria C.	Bath	January 27, 1846	2
Phelps	William	Sanderson	L.A.	Bath	November 11, 1847	2
Priest	Clark	Edwards	Grizella	Bath	March 5, 1826	2
Pringle	Robert	Cheatham	Martha Ann	Bath	February 11, 1840	2
Randolph	Albert	Switzer	Eliza	Bath	October 1, 1829	2
Rice	Nelson T.	Richards	Frances A.	Bath	May 29, 1836	2
Richards	James H.	Shroutt	Eliza	Bath	February 28, 1838	2
Robinson	William	Glover	Mary W.	Bath	May 4, 1842	2
Safely	Andrew Jackson	Crooks	Elizabeth	Bath	August 14, 1838	2
Scott	Alexander	Roe	Ellen	Bath	October 11, 1838	2
Scroggs	Ebenezer	Owings	Rachel	Bath	November 5, 1826	2
Shouse	Hamilton	Smallwood	Sarah	Bath	September 19, 1833	2
Slavens	James	Davis	Polly	Bath	May 16, 1829	2
Slavin	Stewart	Elsbury	Betsy	Bourbon	August 25, 1818	2

# Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Smith	William	Goodlow	Sharlott	Bath	December 30, 1830	2
Smith	Creed	Barnes	Eliza	Bath	November 22, 1842	2
Smith	Benjamin F.	Wilson	Polly Ann	Bourbon	November 28, 1833	2
Snelling	Benjamin	Doggett	Polly	Bath	August 23, 1838	2
Stanfield	John	Read	Nancy	Bath	August 4, 1836	2
Stephens	Alvin	Hughes	Mildred	Bath	December 20, 1836	2
Stevenson	John T.	Coleman	Eliza B.	Bath	May 16, 1848	2
Stoner	Peter S.	Phelps	Mary F.	Bath	October 10, 1844	2
Stoner	George W. Jr.	Grimes	Ann	Bourbon	June 18, 1851	2
Tally	Samuel H.	Brothers	Susan M.	Bath	December 18, 1834	2
Thomas	William	Thomas	Elizabeth	Bourbon	August 18, 1819	2
Tollin	George W.	Gill	Harriet	Bath	January 14, 1836	2
Toy	George	Numan	Melvina	Bath	December 10, 1837	2
Turner	William	Hana	Lucy	Bath	June 21, 1842	2
Wells	John W.	Tindle	Caroline	Bath	May 17, 1838	2
Whittington	Charles	Tindell	Susan	Bath	April 21, 1836	2
Williams	John	Morrow	L.C.	Bath	August 30, 1831	2
Williams	Jonathan	Poor	Almira	Bath	May 24, 1838 (?)	2
Wilson	Thomas	Booth	Rhoda	Bourbon	August 6, 1818	2
Workman	James	Fitzpatrick	Christeena	Bourbon	September 3, 1818	2
Yarbrough	Randle	Griffin	Ann	Bath	March 16, 1837	2
Young	Reuben	Warren	Nancy	Bath	August 30, 1825	2
Young	Edwin	Bailey	Sarah	Bath	September 11, 1838	2
Allen	James	Bratton	Peggy	Clark	April 22, 1828	3
Bigger	Ely	Thomson	Kitty	Clark	January 15, 1824	3
Bridges	Franklin	Hill	Elizabeth	Clark	December 1, 1842	3
Combs	James P.	Howard	Polly Jane	Clark	September 6, 1846	3
Copher	Samuel	Thompson	Anna	Clark	February 12, 1818	3
Davis	Simon	Dooley	Polly	Clark	December 8, 1818	3
Fletcher	Garrett	Barrow	Caroline	Clark	October 16, 1833	3
		(Bearror)				
Gore	Benjamin	Wade	Evaline	Clark	October 20, 1847	3
Gosset	Jacob	Hill	Nelly	Clark	September 24, 1826	3
Groom	Benjamin B.	Thomson	Elizabeth C.	Clark	November 5, 1846	3
Judy	Martin	Burroughs	Nancy	Clark	November 27, 1817	3
Neely	William	Irwin	Ann B.	Clark	June 30, 1818	3
Otwell	Parker	Taul	Sarah H.	Clark	July 27, 1826	3
Pendleton	Preston	Hurt	Rebecca	Clark	July 23, 1827	3
Pettit	Asa T.	Johns	Sally Ann	Clark	June 24, 1830	3
Smith	William H.	Iverson .	Ann E.	Clark	September 6, 1849	3
Stewart	John	Gateskill	Sally	Clark	November 20, 1818	3
Wade	Edmond	Morris	Sally Ann	Clark	October 19, 1847	3
White	Frederick	Hensley	Louisana	Clark	December 20, 1827	3
Williams	Richard L.	Gay	Sally P.	Clark	April 6, 1843	3
Williby	James F.	Kemper	Amanda J.	Clark	August 31, 1843	3
Eastin	Augustine F.	Darnaby	Judith	Fayette	January 27, 1820	4
Hurt	Alfred C.	Grinstead	Harriet	Fayette	January 11, 1827	4
Hurt	Berryman	True	Sarah	Fayette	February 18, 1841	4

# Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Gault	Samuel L.	Taylor	Sarah A.	Fleming	January 27, 1847	5
Smith	Philip P.	Shockey	Eliza	Fleming	September 13, 1832	5
Vint	Andrew C.	Faris	Nancy	Fleming	April 18, 1836	5
Allen	Robert	Ellison	Polly	Montgomery	October 15, 1818	6
Bartlett	Hiram	Priest	Nancy	Montgomery	September 8, 1818	6
Bradshaw	William	Campbell	Elizabeth	Montgomery	October 25, 1818	6
Brothers	Henry	Sallee	Patsy	Montgomery	May 31, 1818	6
Nicholas	Charles	Dixon	Rutha	Montgomery	October 11, 1821	6
Clarke	Willis	Jones	Hannah	Montgomery	November 13, 1817	6
Clarke	James	Jones	Susannah	Montgomery	December 18, 1817	6
Coons (Coom)	Henry	Evans	Nancy	Montgomery	December 4, 1817	6
Cross	Andrew	Rodgers	Nancy	Montgomery	August 27, 1818	6
Davis	Nathan	Kidd	Nancy	Montgomery	March 19, 1818	6
Eubank	Stephen	Berkley	Nancy	Montgomery	November 4, 1818	6
Hampton	John	May	Sally	Montgomery	March 31, 1818	6
Higgins	Robert	Wise	Fannie	Montgomery	December 3, 1818	6
Kelly	Alexander	Rafferty	Nancy	Montgomery	February 12, 1818	6
Lucket	William F.	Simpson (Simson)	Harriett	Montgomery	October 29, 1818	6
McDaniel	Philip	Tapp	Polly	Montgomery	March 15, 1818	6
McDannold	Alexander	Carington	Priscilla	Montgomery	December 24, 1818	6
McFerrin	Jonathan	Harper	Rebecca	Montgomery	October 13, 1818	6
Moreland	James	Bramill	Ann	Montgomery	January 29, 1818	6
Moseley	John	Moseley	Judith	Montgomery	February 18, 1819	6
Rice	David	Cave	Polly	Montgomery	March 31, 1818	6
Richardson	Sandy	Williams	Nancy	Montgomery	July 28, 1818	6
Ringo	Robert	Hodge	Sarah	Montgomery	December 24, 1818	6
Roberts	John	Dobbins	Anne	Montgomery	February 26, 1818	6
Smart	Glover	Mosebey (?)	Lousiana	Montgomery	February 18, 1819	6
Smith	Joseph	Rice	Polly	Montgomery	February 19, 1818	6
Smith	Elkanan	Botts	Frances	Montgomery	December 24, 1819	6
Thompson	George	Crabtree	Rachel	Montgomery	October 17, 1818	6
Ward	Dillingham	McFerrin	Susan	Montgomery	November 26, 1818	6
Wills	Peter	Fowler	Rebeccah	Montgomery	November 26, 1818	6
Woodard	Henry	Heflin	Louisa	Montgomery	March 9, 1818	6
Aldridge	Francis	Harper	Polly	Montgomery	May 24, 1827	7
Atherton	Asahel	Rice	Rebecca	Montgomery	October 24, 1826	7
Ballard	James D.	Ringo	Lucinda	Montgomery	May 24, 1827	7
Barnard	Johnson	Colliver	Fanny	Montgomery	October 20, 1825	7
Bivins	Charles	Bittington	Sarah	Montgomery	February 3, 1825	7
Brown	John	Williams	Mary	Montgomery	December 11, 1823	7
Butt	James	Allison	Sally	Montgomery	February 16, 1826	7
Caldwell	Oliver	Smart	Ann	Montgomery	January 10, 1822	7
Caldwell	Robert P. B	Simpson	Eliza	Montgomery	April 14, 1825	7
Carter	John R.	Jeans	Nancy	Montgomery	June 13, 1822	7
Carter	William A.	Chisolm	Sidney	Montgomery	June 29, 1826	7
Cave	William	Martin	Martha	Montgomery	January 10, 1822	7

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Cheatham	David	Garrett	Polly	Montgomery	February 1, 1827	7
Chism	Samuel	Clark	Sally	Montgomery	May 13, 1824	7
Clarke	Richard	Colliver	Hannah	Montgomery	November 25, 1824	7
Colliver	Joseph	Brothers	Hannah	Montgomery	October 30, 1823	7
Colver	James	Yeates (Yates)	Nancy	Montgomery	March 24, 1822	7
Coons	William	Ragan	Polly	Montgomery	January 16, 1823	7
Cooper	John	Motley	Sarah	Montgomery	April 25, 1822	7
Cooper	Henry	Walker	Matilda	Montgomery	June 6, 1822	7
Crim	William	Duncan	Frances	Montgomery	November 13, 1827	7
Crooks	John	Hughort (?)	Peggy	Montgomery	January 1, 1822	7
Dale	Robert	Johnson	Polly	Montgomery	July 11, 1822	7
Darnale	Johnston	Yeates	Martha Ann	Montgomery	June 14, 1827	7
Darnall	Turpin	Yeates (Yates)	Louisa	Montgomery	March 14, 1822	7
Davis	Benjamin	Harper	Nancy	Montgomery	December 22, 1822	7
Davis	William M.	Howard	Sally	Montgomery	August 1, 1824	7
Davis	Zedekiah	Martin	Virginia	Montgomery	September 28, 1824	7
Davis	Benjamin	Martin	Polly	Montgomery	March 18, 1824	7
Davis	Morton	Smart	Patsy	Montgomery	January 22, 1824	7
Dooley	Linville	Biggers	Louisa	Montgomery	November 8, 1827	7
Downs	William	Ballard	Levina	Montgomery	January 9, 1823	7
Ellis	Walter	Wells	Cynthia	Montgomery	February 6, 1825	7
Ellis	Thomas Jefferson	Wells	Cassanara (?)	Montgomery	March 28, 1827	7
Ewing	James	McCrosky	Jane	Montgomery	December 16, 1824	7
Fisher	James D.	Radaken	Ann Eliza	Montgomery	December 7, 1826	7
Fletcher	Thomas J.	Thomas	Eliza Ann	Montgomery	January 29, 1824	7
Fletcher	Fielding	Sharp	Elizabeth	Montgomery	March 15, 1825	7
Fletcher	Jesse	Taylor	Nancy	Montgomery	December 15, 1825	7
Forde	John	McDanold	Maria	Montgomery	April 11, 1824	7
Fortune	John A.	Higgins	America	Montgomery	May 3, 1822	7
Fortune	William	Picklehimer	Sally	Montgomery	September 23, 1823	7
Fortune	Lewis	Nickels	Hannah	Montgomery	September 20, 1823	7
Francis	Lemuel (?)	Nickle	Elizabeth	Montgomery	April 24, 1824	7
Garrett	Elijah	Glover	Patsey Ann	Montgomery	November 22, 1827	7
Gilmore	Robert A.	Garrett	Nelly	Montgomery	March 1, 1826	7
Glover	William	Sanderson	Nancy	Montgomery	October 2, 1823	7
Hall	Payton	Orear	Betsy	Montgomery	February 28, 1822	7
Hampton	James	Clark	Sidney	Montgomery	January 21, 1824	7
Harris	Charles R.	Moore	Nancy	Montgomery	March 15, 1827	7
Hathaway	Philip	Williams	Sarah	Montgomery	January 1, 1822	7
Hedger	Benjamin	Loid	Matilda	Montgomery	September 5, 1827	7
Hughs	Marcus	Hathaway	Rebecca	Montgomery	April 3, 1825	7
Hurt	Joshua	Pebworth	Betsy	Montgomery	June 24, 1824	7
James	Tobias	Adams	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 28, 1822	7
Jenkins	Henry	Walker	Rachael	Montgomery	May 30, 1822	7
Johnson	Zachariah	Evans	Delilah	Montgomery	January 3, 1822	7
Johnson	James M.	Hathaway	Elizabeth	Montgomery	March 22, 1826	7
Johnson	Moore	Marshall	Eliza	Montgomery	September 28, 1826	7

# Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Jones	Matthew	McMillen	Issabella	Montgomery	July 21, 1825	7
Jones	James	McDaniel	Agnes	Montgomery	September 5, 1822	7
Juett	John J.	McDannold	Phebe	Montgomery	May 9, 1826	7
Kente	Henry	Bagby	Mahala	Montgomery	December 18, 1823	7
King	John	Tolin (?)	Malinda	Montgomery	October 19, 1825	7
Lane	Willoughby N.	Barker	Betsy	Montgomery	September 5, 1822	7
Lane	James H.	Jameson	Sally	Montgomery	June 3, 1827	7
Leach	John	Dale	Nancy	Montgomery	December 24, 1826	7
Long	James	Porter	Janella	Montgomery	October 25, 1827	7
Maher	Bryan	Thomas	Juliett	Montgomery	May 15, 1827	7
Masterson	Aaron	Higgins	Matilda	Montgomery	October 7, 1824	7
McClain	James	Oakley	Nancy	Montgomery	December 22, 1822	7
McClure	William B.	McClure	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 22, 1827	7
McDannold	John	Kemper	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 22, 1825	7
McDonnold	John	Barnard	Lydia	Montgomery	November 27, 1823	7
McIntire	John	Jones	Jane	Montgomery	March 8, 1825	7
McKee	James	Wilkerson	Sally	Montgomery	October 18, 1822	7
McKee	David	Thompson	Elizabeth	Montgomery	May 8, 1826	7
McMeniway	John C.	Phillips	Eliza	Montgomery	April 26, 1827	7
Means	John	Smth	Polly	Montgomery	April 20, 1824	7
Meritt	Jacob	Cooper	Barbary	Montgomery	December 28 1823	7
Miller	Brice	Glover	Betsy	Montgomery	February 11, 1823	7
Miller	Thomas W.	Brother	Frances N.	Montgomery	December 30, 1824	7
Miller	John	Hathaway	Delila	Montgomery	June 15, 1827	7
Millspaugh	Levi Y.	Crawford	Polly	Montgomery	October 19, 1826	7
Orear	Jesse	Orear	Fanny	Montgomery	December 21, 1823	7
Pagett	Timothy	Drummons	Mary	Montgomery	September 4, 1822	7
Payne	William	Wiley	Margaret	Montgomery	September 25, 1823	7
Perks	William	Perks	Betsy	Montgomery	March 27, 1822	7
Petitt	Samuel	Coons	Susan	Montgomery	October 31, 1826	7
Priest	Fielding	Badger	Nancy	Montgomery	October 23, 1823	7
Pritchett	John	Myres	Rebeckah	Montgomery	October 30, 1823	7
		(Meyers)				
Pritchett	John	Myres	Hannah	Montgomery	February 17, 1824	7
		(Meyers)				
Ragan	Thomas	Jones	Lucy	Montgomery	March 18, 1824	7
Rallston	William	Massee	Frances	Montgomery	September 13, 1825	7
Reed	Newton	Lane	Evaline	Montgomery	January 26, 1826	7
Reese	Samuel	Strange	Elizabeth	Montgomery	October 3, 1822	7
Riggs	David	Williams	Priscilla	Montgomery	January 13, 1825	7
Ringo	John	Rice	Elizabeth	Montgomery	October 30, 1823	7
Risk	Elswick	Kitchen	Polly	Montgomery	March 6, 1823	7
Runnels	Shadrach	Riden	Lucy	Montgomery	February 27, 1823	7
Sampson	Isaac	Howard	Polly	Montgomery	June 26, 1823	7
Sanders	Robert	Gilky	Elizabeth	Montgomery	December 22, 1822	7
Sandford	Richard H.	Oden	Maria	Montgomery	August 5, 1824	7
Scoby	John	Dawley	Nancy	Montgomery	October 14, 1823	7
Shannon	Jesse M.	Hays	Caroline	Montgomery	April 25, 1826	7

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Simpson	James	Hathaway	Emma	Montgomery	April 28, 1825	7
Smart	Thomas	Thompson	Harriett	Montgomery	November 22, 1827	7
Smith	James	Smith	Elizabeth	Montgomery	September 27, 1827	7
Smith	Henry	Hall	Eliza	Montgomery	March 1, 1827	7
Snedecor (?)	Isaac C.	Chambers	Sarah C.	Montgomery	March 14, 1822	7
Stuart	David	Jameson	Margarett	Montgomery	Jan;uary 20, 1825	7
Suell	Thomas	Yeates (Yeats)	Emily	Montgomery	September 30, 1824	7
Tatman	William	Hunt	Lucinda	Montgomery	November 10, 1825	7
Taul (?)	Micah	Oden	Mary	Montgomery	July 2, 1826	7
Thomas	Joseph	Oden	Sarah	Montgomery	December 1, 1825	7
Thompson	John	Warner	Mary	Montgomery	February 7, 1822	7
Thompson	Enoch	Gardener	Lucinda	Montgomery	August 29, 1822	7
Thompson	David	Creason	Lucinda M.	Montgomery	February 17, 1824	7
Thompson	Garrison	Dale	Sarah	Montgomery	October 18, 1827	7
Thompson	David A.	Taul (?)	Mary Ann	Montgomery	April 5, 1827	7
Utterback	Peyton	Caldwell	Rachel	Montgomery	February 26., 1824	7
Utterback	Lewis	Ramey	Amanda	Montgomery	November 8, 1827	7
Warner	James	Thompson	Mirum	Montgomery	March 25, 1824	7
Warren	John	Chisholm	Malinda	Montgomery	January 20, 1825	7
Wells	Dudley	Woodard	Ruth	Montgomery	January 4, 1824	7
West	Willis	Dixon	Nelly	Montgomery	February 26, 1824	7
White	Joel	Evans	Sally	Montgomery	June 19, 1823	7
White	John	Thompson	Asenith (?)	Montgomery	September 8, 1825	7
Whitman	Septimus T.	Warner	Lucinda	Montgomery	February 5, 1826	7
Whitsitt	Levi	Strange	Sally	Montgomery	December 5, 1822	7
Wilkerson	Hiram	Hawley	Elizabeth	Montgomery	March 9, 1823	7
Wilkerson	Hawley	McCluer (McClure)	Patsy	Montgomery	March 28, 1824	7
Wilkerson	Nimrod A.	Wells	Mariah	Montgomery	May 29, 1825	7
Williams	John	Jamison	Nancy	Montgomery	April 25, 1822	7
Williams	William N.	Jameson	Judith B.	Montgomery	August 10, 1826	7
Williams	Alexander	Fawkner	Mariah D.	Montgomery	July 22, 1827	7
Wills	Robert	Jones	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 4, 1823	7
Willson	John H.	Ringo	Nancy	Montgomery	June 30, 1825	7
Wilson	Tapley	Motly	Hannah	Montgomery	February 7, 1822	7
Wilson	Ptolemy	Roberts	Patsy	Montgomery	July 10, 1823	7
Wyatt	Hayden	Kirk	Polly	Montgomery	November 11, 1822	7
Wylie	William O.	Brother	Jane M.	Montgomery	November 20, 1823	7
Yeates (Yates)	Joshua	Jones	Nancy	Montgomery	August 22, 1822	7
Young	Hugh A.	Gillaspie	Rebecca W.	Montgomery	February 15, 1826	7
Young	John	Randolph	Amanda M.	Montgomery	March 14, 1826	7
Alexander	Andrew	Glover	Mary G.	Montgomery	February 28, 18;28	8
Alexander	Harrison	Moxley	Nancy	Montgomery	March 12, 1835	8
Allen	John	Taylor	Eliza	Montgomery	February 22, 1835	8
Anderson	Caleb W.	Hulse	Sarah	Montgomery	November 10, 1828	8
Boldridge	William	Rogers	Elizabeth R.	Montgomery	December 17, 1829	8

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Botts	Benjamin	Graves	Frances	Montgomery	August 17, 1828	8
Botts	Seth	Campbell	Emily	Montgomery	June 14, 1831	8
Bradshaw	William	Martin	Nancy	Montgomery	October 18, 1831	8
Bridges	Milton	Foster	Polly	Montgomery	February 3, 1831	8
Brown	Curtis S,	Foster	Mary	Montgomery	April 25, 1830	8
Brown	John	Williams	Judith	Montgomery	February 11, 1830	8
Carter	Walker	Combs	Lucinda	Montgomery	March 21, 1830	8
Cluke	Reuben	Crawford	Elizabeth Ann	Montgomery	February 14, 1833	8
Conner	Daniel C.	Thompson	Luranda	Montgomery	August 20, 1835	8
Coons	John	Wells	Elizabeth	Montgomery	August 19, 1830	8
Coons	James	Cheatham	Mary	Montgomery	June 22, 1831	8
Darnal	Zachariah	Jones	Patsy Ann	Montgomery	March 20, 1828	8
Davis	Jesse	Fletcher	Nancy	Montgomery	May 1, 1828	8
Davis	David B.	Howe	Rebecca C.	Montgomery	March 1, 1831	8
Dickey	Robert	Anderson	Paulina	Montgomery	February 3, 1828	8
Duncan	Hiram	Allen	Matilda	Montgomery	March 11, 1830	8
Edwards	James	Coons	Sally	Montgomery	June 24, 1834	8
Evans	Robert	Ringo	Susan	Montgomery	November 27, 1828	8
Foster	Thomas	Young	Rebecca	Montgomery	August 28, 1828	8
Gardner	James	Parks	Malinda	Montgomery	December 20, 1831	8
Gillespie	George W.	Allen	Malinda	Montgomery	March 5, 1829	8
Gilmore	James	Yeates	Adaline	Montgomery	March 17, 1831	8
Goodlow	George	Lane	Betsy	Montgomery	December 3, 1829	8
Grant	John	Williams	Maria Louisa	Montgomery	January 9, 1834	8
Hampton	Willis	Clarke	Winnifre	Montgomery	May 30, 1828	8
Hanly (Haney)	Elijah	Bryant	Rebecca	Montgomery	September 3, 1828	8
Harrow	Daniel	Moore	Polly	Montgomery	January 29, 1829	8
Hathaway	David	Williams	Elizabeth	Montgomery	August 11, 1829	8
Helms	Thomas	Hawley	Polly	Montgomery	November 6, 1828	8
Howard	Charles	Burke	Malinda	Montgomery	January 13, 1828	8
Howard	James, Sr.	Debourd	Rhoda	Montgomery	April 5, 1831	8
Howe	Joseph H.	Coons	Elizabeth	Montgomery	September 30, 1830	8
Huff	Christopher C.	Rogers	Mildred	Montgomery	March 18, 1830	8
Hurt	Berryman	Reid	Mary V.	Montgomery	January 8, 1835	8
James	Tobias	Adams	Polly	Montgomery	November 23, 1831	8
Jameson	Sandford	Sallee	Martha Ann	Montgomery	October 16, 1828	8
Jameson	Milton	Badger	Sarah	Montgomery	January 18, 1829	8
Kemper	Ambrose D.	Shaver	Louisa	Montgomery	March 19, 1834	8
Kemper	Jeremiah Vardeman	Ramey	Mary	Montgomery	June 11, 1835	8
Knox	Ambrose	Read	Polly	Montgomery	January 19, 1834	8
Lane	Henry S,	Jameson	Pamela	Montgomery	December 24, 1833	8
Leach	James	Montjoy	Mahala	Montgomery	June 12, 1828	8
Lockbridge	William	Ramey	Louisa Ann	Montgomery	January 29, 1829	8
Lockhart	Henry	Ricardson	Sarah	Montgomery	July 8, 1834	8
Mason	James F.	Smith	Lydia Ann	Montgomery	June 6, 1833	8
Masterson	Benjamin F,	Green	Lucilla	Montgomery	July 27, 1831	8
McBride	John	Debworth	Nancy	Montgomery	April 10, 1828	8

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

<b>Groom's Last Name</b>	<b>Groom's First Name</b>	<b>Bride's Last Name</b>	<b>Bride's First Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Date of Marriage</b>	<b>File Folder</b>
McClure	John	Stofer	Mahala	Montgomery	February 13, 1834	8
McDannold	George W.	Hays	Eliza	Montgomery	March 31, 1829	8
McFerrin	Aaron	Montgomery	Elizabeth	Montgomery	April 18, 1830	8
McGinnis	Achillis	Morgan	Olevia	Montgomery	October 16, 1832	8
Meloan	Obadiah A.	Scruggs	Emily	Montgomery	May 8, 1828	8
Moffett	William R.	Ringo	Eleanor	Montgomery	October 11, 1832	8
Moore	Rowland	Hammonds	Eliza Ann	Montgomery	September 19, 1833	8
Morris	Mason	Ringo	Acenith	Montgomery	January 31, 1828	8
Perdue	Riley	Garrett	Rebecca	Montgomery	August 31, 1831	8
Phelps	John	Wood	Amanda	Montgomery	December 10, 1829	8
Phips	James	Spiller	Mahala	Montgomery	October 1, 1833	8
Price	John Z.	Williams	Lucy S.	Montgomery	March 9, 1831	8
Ragan	William	Roberts	Elizabeth	Montgomery	October 28, 1830	8
Ragland	William M.	Cheatham	Gillian	Montgomery	July 26, 1832	8
Riggs	David	Reed	Olevia	Montgomery	September 25, 1828	8
Ringo	Coleman R.	Scruggs	Ann Harden	Montgomery	December 3, 1829	8
Ringo	Alvin	Masterson	Emily R.	Montgomery	April 10, 1833	8
Roberts	James	Foster	Sally	Montgomery	December 18, 1828	8
Robinson	Benjamin	Richardson	Emily	Montgomery	July 8, 1834	8
Rogers	George R.	Hathaway	Louisiana	Montgomery	October 1, 1828	8
Sallee	Thomas J.	Cooper	Ophelia	Montgomery	May 8, 1828	8
Scott	David	Rimus	Catharine	Montgomery	May 8, 1828	8
Scott	James	Jones	Susan	Montgomery	April 19, 1830	8
Sidener	Martin	Stofer	Nancy	Montgomery	October 31, 1833	8
Simpson	Thomas	Badger	Caroline	Montgomery	July 28, 1829	8
Smart	Edmund G.	Gore	Matilda	Montgomery	November 6, 1832	8
Smith	George A.	Scott	Polly Ann	Montgomery	November 13, 1828	8
Smith	Sanford	Campbell	Adeline	Montgomery	February 26, 1829	8
Smith	Samuel	Randall	Minerva	Montgomery	December 19, 1830	8
Smith	Joseph	Hunt	Eliza	Montgomery	October 7, 1830	8
Swearingen	Thomas	Mosely	Judith	Montgomery	August 26, 1830	8
Taylor	Augusta	Allen	Armilda	Montgomery	December 24, 1833	8
Taylor	Tarlton	Wood	Elizabeth	Montgomery	February 20, 1833	8
Taylor	Jones	Pew	Adeline	Montgomery	February 26, 1835	8
Tharp	Jesse	Waller	Sally	Montgomery	December 8, 1831	8
Thompson	John	Wood	Deborah T.	Montgomery	November 8, 1829	8
Thompson	Hugh	Martin	Sally	Montgomery	July 11, 1833	8
Thompson	James	Black	Dulcinea	Montgomery	August 22, 1833	8
Tomlinson	Lewis C.	Smith	Elizabeth	Montgomery	February 17, 1831	8
Trimble	John	Price	Rachel	Montgomery	September 9, 1830	8
Wade	Bedford	Mason	Elizabeth	Montgomery	March 5, 1835	8
Warder	Jackson	Roberts	Catharine	Montgomery	January 17, 1832	8
Wells	Absalom S.	Kemper	Polly	Montgomery	August 14, 1828	8
Westbrooks	Henry	McGhee	Elizabeth	Montgomery	May 13, 1834	8
Wheeler	Samuel	Mason	Caroline	Montgomery	October 1, 1829	8
White	Enoch	Jones	Winneyford	Montgomery	August 29, 1833	8
Wilson	Harvey	Hansborough	Narcissa	Montgomery	September 30, 1830	8
Woodward	Joseph	Tharp	Chastena	Montgomery	March 13, 1835	8

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Yeates	Wilson W.	Badger	Dulcinea	Montgomery	October 3, 1833	8
Yocum	Levi	Garden	Lucy	Montgomery	March 24, 1835	8
Allen	Chilton	Taylor	Mary Ann	Montgomery	January 17, 1841	9
Anderson	John	Mitchell	Margaret A.	Montgomery	August 5, 1842	9
Barnes	Alexander M.	Thomas	Elizabeth H.	Montgomery	August 19, 1845	9
Bean	James	Smith	Mary	Montgomery	October 25, 1838	9
Bramblet	Henry	Gillaspie	Ann Eliza	Montgomery	February 21, 1839	9
Bryan	William J.	Myres	Dulcinea	Montgomery	January 16, 1842	9
Butler	Levi	Ringo	Julia	Montgomery	November 7, 1839	9
Coons	Hezekiah	Wade	Pamelia	Montgomery	April 20, 1837	9
Ellis	Hezakiah C.	Smith	Elizabeth	Montgomery	January 19, 1842	9
Ellis	Thomas	White	Manerva	Montgomery	January 22, 1846	9
Fesler	Andrew	Grubbs	Mary	Montgomery	January 4, 1842	9
Foster	Sandford	Bruton	Mary Jane	Montgomery	September 2, 1840	9
Frakes	Joseph	Armstrong	Nancy	Montgomery	July 12, 1838	9
French	William F.	Thomas	Louisa C.	Montgomery	October 5, 1846	9
Gatewood	Achilles	Gatewood	Frances W.	Montgomery	November 15, 1838	9
Gatewood	Charles S.	Grant	Maria Louisa	Montgomery	January 9, 1845	9
Genesawley (?)	Areve	Wilson	Mary Ann	Montgomery	December 23, 1845	9
Gill	Marcus	Bruton	Sarah Ann	Montgomery	January 23, 1839	9
Grant	Jesse	Crawford	Amanda M.	Montgomery	May 18, 1838	9
Hanley	John	Hoffman	Margaret A.	Montgomery	November 15, 1836	9
Hannah	John A.	Simpson	Mary D.	Montgomery	October 3, 1839	9
Harris	James W.	Jones	Lucy Ann	Montgomery	August 13, 1839	9
Hathaway	Philip	Marsh	Martha	Montgomery	August 5, 1841	9
Hays	Benjamin F.	Hanley	Mary Ann	Montgomery	November 9, 1837	9
Irwin	Joseph W.	Johnson	Frances D.	Montgomery	January 16, 1845	9
Jackson	William	Jackson	Amanda	Montgomery	June 28, 1842	9
Jarman	James B.	Hays	Zelinda J.	Montgomery	August 7, 1845	9
Jones	Willis	Thompson	Emily	Montgomery	April 3, 1845	9
Judge	Michael	Ramey	Elizabeth	Montgomery	September 28, 1837	9
Lane	Higgins	Thompson	Angeline L.	Montgomery	August 17, 1837	9
Ludy (Judy)	Jeremiah V.	Allen	Lucela	Montgomery	August 16, 1838	9
McDonnold	Daniel	Northcut	Louisa	Montgomery	September 3, 1840	9
Means	James F.	McClure	Nancy	Montgomery	March 26, 1845	9
Morrison	Nathaniel	Cox	Elizabeth	Montgomery	November 3, 1836	9
Moseley	Martin B.	Bridges	Emily	Montgomery	December 8, 1836	9
Powell	James A.	Ferguson	Susan	Montgomery	December 30, 1845	9
Ragan	Alfred	Stevens	Lucinda	Montgomery	February 25, 1836	9
Ragan	William	Chism	Jane Elizabeth	Montgomery	August 20, 1846	9
Reed	Henry P.	Davis	Elizabeth	Montgomery	January 4, 1838	9
Reed	Henry P.	Davis	Mary	Montgomery	December 25, 1842	9
Reed	Paul W.	Wilson	Frances A.	Montgomery	January 16, 1845	9
Ringo	Alvin	Masterson	Mary Jane	Montgomery	August 26, 1845	9
Roberts	James S.	Stofen	Susan	Montgomery	August 27, 1846	9
Robinson	Abraham	Bruton	Sally Ann	Montgomery	July 28, 1844	9
Smith	Benjamin M.	Stoner	Frances M.	Montgomery	December 20, 1842	9

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued*

Groom's Last Name	Groom's First Name	Bride's Last Name	Bride's First Name	County	Date of Marriage	File Folder
Smith	Moses	Ferguson	Elizabeth	Montgomery	December 31, 1844	9
Smith	Algernon	Thomas	Amanda F.	Montgomery	October 1, 1846	9
Stevenson	John E.	Wallen	Mary Ann	Montgomery	February 27, 1845	9
Stith	Richard	Ferguson	Garriett A.	Montgomery	February 18, 1844	9
Stockton	George	Somersall	Gusta Ann	Montgomery	October 2, 1838	9
Sudduth	William L.	Howard	Ann M.	Montgomery	April 9, 1839	9
Thompson	Oliver H. P.	Glover	Matilda Virginia	Montgomery	May 12, 1836	9
Thornton	Charles T.	Hathaway	Catharine M.	Montgomery	August 4, 1841	9
Tipton	Samuel E.	Wilkerson	Louisa T.	Montgomery	February 25, 1844	9
Walden	Isaac	Jameson	America	Montgomery	May; 18, 1837	9
Wall	William K.	Machir	Clementina	Montgomery	March 8, 1836	9
White	Enoch	Willis	Dulcinea	Montgomery	June 23, 1844	9
Willis	Samuel	Thompson	Dulcinea	Montgomery	June 20, 1837	9
Woodford	Mark H.	Haden	Sarah A.	Montgomery	April 6, 1836	9
Wright	Meridith	Hopwood	Harriett	Montgomery	August 6, 1840	9
Allison	Milton	Ferguson	Mary Ann	Montgomery	March 2, 1851	10
Anderson	James H.	Young	Lucy A.	Montgomery	May 18, 1848	10
Anderson	James D.	Hanks	Emily J.	Montgomery	October 4, 1849	10
Atkinson	S. W.	Gatewood	Marie S.	Montgomery	October 27, 1847	10
Botts	George W.	Palmer	Juliet C.	Montgomery	October 4, 1849	10
Covington	Samuel	Lacy	Margaret	Montgomery	April 2, 1850	10
Cutright	James M.	Campbell	Louisa	Montgomery	February 24, 1848	10
Davis	James H.	White	Lucinda	Montgomery	August 13, 1850	10
Dooley	George I.	Scober (Scoban)	Mary	Montgomery	December , 27, 1;849	10
Dooley	Henry W.	Davis	Ann	Montgomery	October 10, 1850	10
Flood	Peter G.	Everett	Sarah B.	Montgomery	September 13, 1849	10
Freeland	William G.	Evans	Nancy S. I.	Montgomery	November 23, 1848	10
Glover	Lindorf A.	Young	Elizabeth	Montgomery	June 19, 1849	10
Grimes	Mitchell	Smith	Elizabeth F.	Montgomery	January 20, 1850	10
Grubbs	Joel H.	Green	Mary	Montgomery	October 21, 1847	10
Hart	James E.	Hazelrigg	Julia	Montgomery	December 4, 1850	10
Holliday	James H.	Winston	Mary R.	Montgomery	November 14, 1848	10
Hurst	Doct. G. N.	Green	Frances	Montgomery	January 10, 1850	10
Hurt	William P.	Bruton	Catherine	Montgomery	June 19, 1849	10
Johns	James R.	Donahew	Elizabeth	Montgomery	October 17, 1850	10
McMonigle	Aaron B.	Allison	Sarah Jane	Montgomery	January 23, 1851	10
Phipps	Abraham	Kemper	Nancy	Montgomery	February 28, 1847	10
Proctor	George W.	Haden	Nancy M.	Montgomery	August 1, 1849	10
Ramsey	David	Moxly	Rachel A.	Montgomery	December 10, 1848	10
Reed	William D.	Thompson	Catherine	Montgomery	October 5, 1847	10
Robinson	Radford M.	Barnes	Mary Jane	Montgomery	October 15, 1;850	10
Sharer	Simon	Woodward	Eliza H.	Montgomery	October 3, 1850	10
Stevenson	Samuel M.	Bruton	Edith A.	Montgomery	June 19, 1849	10
Stoner	Thomas C.	Hathaway	Nannie J.	Montgomery	September 3, 1851	10
Taylor	E. M.	Miles	Mary Jane	Montgomery	October 10, 1848	10
Wilgus	John B.	Cox	Lucy L.	Montgomery	November 23, 1847	10
Williams	John A.	Hathaway	Mary	Montgomery	February 15, 1848	10

## Marriages Performed by Rev. John "Raccoon" Smith, *continued* \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Groom's Last Name</b>	<b>Groom's First Name</b>	<b>Bride's Last Name</b>	<b>Bride's First Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Date of Marriage</b>	<b>File Folder</b>
Wilson	Joseph G.	Clarke	Eliza Ann	Montgomery	August 30, 1849	10
Winston	James M.	Harris	Avalena	Montgomery	April 3, 1849	10
Yates	Lafayette	Bruton	Susan G.	Montgomery	December 1847	10
Yates	Samuel N.	Bruton	Nancy W.	Montgomery	March 7, 1848	10
Young	Williams S.	Thompson	Elizabeth H.	Montgomery	October 5, 1847	10
Forman	Aaron	Walker	Polly H.	Scott	December 10, 1818	11
Ringo	A. B.	Smith	Emily F.	Scott	December 21, 1853	11
Smith	Harvey J.	Stedman	Mary	Scott	December 15, 1852	11
Theabald	A. B.	Pendleton	Elizabeth J.	Scott	August 24, 1852	11
West	Orville O.	Roy (Ray)	Mary Louisa	Scott	April 5, 1853	11
Bertram	James	Keaton	Gily	Wayne	December 28, 1815	12
Buster	Joshua	Hadon	Julia	Wayne	October 9, 1817	12
Chrisman	John	Stone	Sally	Wayne	February 27, 1816	12
Eades	Jacob	Norman	Adah	Wayne	March 27, 1817	12
Hurt	Joseph	Eades	Polly	Wayne	February 27, 1817	12
Overstreet	Charles	Miller	Fanny	Wayne	December 28, 1815	12
Shepherd	Silas	Stone	Polly	Wayne	October 1, 1818	12
Williams	John	Butram	Levina	Wayne	March 20, 1817	12
Young	Silas	Conatson (?)	Elizabeth	Wayne	April 1, 1817	12
Hull	Peter G.	Long	Eliza	Woodford	June 12, 1834	13

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

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## Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society Publications

In our Summer 2007 issue, we published a list of all the newsletters and publications of Kentucky county historical and genealogical societies that we have in our collection at the KHS Research Library. Very soon after that issue was sent out, we were contacted by Rev. Dave Rule who noticed that the Powell County Historical Society's newsletters were not included in the material we listed. Their newsletter is entitled the *Red River Historical Society & Museum*. Thanks to them we now have a complete series from Volume 1, Issue 1 (1993) through Volume 16, Number 1 (2008). Thanks to Powell County's local history and genealogy group for adding to the valuable resources available for research at the Center for Kentucky History.

## Special Collections – New Operating Hours

Effective March 3, 2008, Special Collections of the Kentucky Historical Society will have the following operating hours:

Monday – Closed  
Tuesday and Wednesday – Open by appointment only (8 – 4)  
Thursday and Friday – Open 8 - 4  
Saturday and Sunday – Closed

For further information, contact Special Collections at 502-564-1792, ext. 4470

## Echoes of the Shenandoah

Tenth Gathering of the Clan Ewing in America, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, September 18-21, 2008

For more information, visit [www.ClanEwing.com](http://www.ClanEwing.com) or contact James E. Ewing, Jr. [jimandevelyn@telpage.net](mailto:jimandevelyn@telpage.net)

**Midwestern Roots 2008: Family History & Genealogy Conference**, Indianapolis, Indiana, 15 & 16 August 2008. Sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society. For further information, write to: Family History and Genealogy Conference, Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, 450 West

Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202

## Kentucky Genealogical Society and Kentucky Historical Society Family-History Workshops 2008

All workshops at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort.

June 14

10:30 a.m. "Russellville's Black Bottom Project: Rebuilding the Historical Resources of an African American Community," Michael Morrow  
12:30 p.m. "Gateway to the Pot of Gold: Kentucky Family History and Genealogy Research in the Kentucky Historical Society Library," Don Rightmyer, KHS.

July 12

10:30 a.m. "Brick Walls and Roadblocks," Deborah Lord Campisano and Betty Rolwing Darnell  
12:30 p.m. "Finding Female Ancestors," Deborah Lord Campisano and Roger Futrell

August 2

Kentucky Genealogical Society Annual Seminar  
"War of 1812—Genealogy Resources,"  
Speakers: Tom Kanon and Brandon Slone

August 9

10:30 a.m. "*Smith vs. Jones, et al.*, A Closer Look at Court Records," J. Mark Lowe  
12:30 p.m. "Tic Tac Toe with Historic Legal Basics,  
Legal Terminology," J. Mark Lowe

September 13

10:30 a.m. "Kentucky Irish Pioneers," Doris Batliner  
12:30 p.m. "Early Kentucky Forts and Stations," Don Rightmyer, KHS

October 11

(rescheduled from March due to adverse weather)  
10:30 a.m. "Online Databases for Genealogy Research," Ivan Baugh, Louisville

## Announcements, *continued*

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12:30 p.m. "LDS Records for Genealogy Research," Valerie Edgeworth, KDLA

November 8

10:30 a.m. "Researching African American Business Records," Ann Butler

12:30 p.m. "Using Family Folklore to Bring Genealogy to Life," Bob Gates, KHS

December 13

10:30 a.m. "Genealogy Basics," Deborah Lord Campisano

12:30 p.m. "Genealogy Basics (cont.)," Deborah Lord Campisano

Lunch is available at 11:30 a.m. at each meeting

for all who register by noon on the Friday preceding the workshop. Cost for lunch is \$6.00 (payable at the door).

Kentucky Genealogical Society: For more information about the Kentucky Genealogical Society and its programs, go to [www.kygs.org](http://www.kygs.org)

### **Kentucky Genealogical Society's 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Seminar, 2 August 2008**

Theme: "Researching Your War of 1812 Ancestors: History and Genealogy" for the Bicentennial of the War of 1812. For further information, contact Doyle Mills 502-330-6156; [dmills@fewpb.net](mailto:dmills@fewpb.net); 1212 Hopi Trail, Frankfort, KY 40601-1696.

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## Early Kentucky Genealogy Research, *continued*

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### *Continued from page 21*

Clift, G. Glenn, *Kentucky Obituaries, 1787-1854* (Baltimore, 1977).

*Early Kentucky Settlers: The Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky. From The Filson Club History Quarterly* (Baltimore, 1988).

*Early Kentucky Tax Records. From The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1984).

Clift, G. Glenn. *Kentucky Marriages, 1797-1865. From The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1966).

### **In-Library Kentucky Historical Society Research Finding Aids**

*Kentucky Death Records Found in The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society and Kentucky Ancestors (1852-1861, Various Dates)*. 2 Vols. Microfilm Research Room, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society.

Cheryl Conover, *A Cumulative Index of Kentuckians, Kentucky Families, and Kentucky Records in the Quarterlies of the Kentucky Historical Society: Kentucky Ancestors* (Vols. 1-30, 1994) and the *Register* (Vols. 1-89, 1991). 1995. Reference Collection, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society.

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## Sleet family Tree, *continued*

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### *Continued from page 10*

More About JOHN S. PARKS:  
Census: 1900, Farm laborer.

Children of LILLY SLEET and JOHN PARKS are:

- i. MARY F.<sup>4</sup> PARKS, b. August 1897.
- ii. GEORGE W. PARKS, b. July 1899.

# Books Added to the KHS Library Collection

November 2007 – February 2008

The following books have been added to the collection of the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.

- Annala, Diane. *Graves County, Ky., Newspaper Genealogical Abstracts*. Vols. 65-66. 2000-2001.
- Blair, Judy. *Grayson County, Ky. Pictorial History*. 2000.
- Boice, Martha. *Maps of the Shaker West*. 1997.
- Bowen, Edward. *War Admiral*. 2007.
- Bridges, Gilbert. *History and Genealogy of James & Molly (Stanley) Thomas*. 1965.
- Caperton, Bernard. *The Caperton Family*. 1973.
- Dann, Anita P. *Cemeteries of Butler County, Ky*. 2002.
- Christophel, Roger. *Fourteenth census of the United States, 1920, Laurel County, Kentucky*. Vols. 1 & 2. 1996.
- DeWeese, Ray. *Brief History of the Green River Republican Newspaper and the Haiman Building of Butler County, Kentucky*. 1998.
- DeWeese, Ray. *Court House Yard and Its Buildings, 1810-1975: Morgan Town, Kentucky, Butler County*. 1999.
- . *Where Courts Were Held, 1810*. 1999.
- Dismukes, Philip. *The Boyd Family*. 1972.
- Dublin, Doris. *Graves County Funeral Home Records*. Vols. 1-5, 11. 1992-2000.
- Farr, Sidney S. *My Appalachia: A Memoir*. 2007.
- Farr, Sidney Saylor. *My Appalachia: A Memoir*. 2007.
- FCGS. *Fulton County, Ky. Wills*. Vols. I, II, III. 1996-1997.
- Foster, Luzia. *Lincoln County, Ky. History*. 2002.
- Fulton County Genealogical Society. *Kentucky Death Records for Fulton County*. 2005.
- Fulton County Historical Society. *Fulton County, Ky., Newspaper Abstracts*. 1996.
- . *Lucus, Lowe Undertaking Co*. 1995.
- . *The Family of William S. Johnson*. 1990.
- . *Whitnel-Hornbeak Funeral Home Records*. 5 Vols. 2005-2006.
- Gilpin, Deborah. *Pedigree Charts*. n.d. .
- Gilvin, Daniel. *My Gilvin Ancestors and Related Families*. 2007.
- Goddard, Ruth. *Menzies, Minzes, Mingues, Mings...* 2005.
- Guilliams, Cliff. *Final Calls to Absent Friends*. 2001.
- Harris, Charlotte. *Todd County Pictorial History Book*. 2003.
- Hensley, Fred. *Those Fabulous Fifties*. 2001.
- History and Biographies*. (For: Adair, Allen, Butler, Boone, Breckinridge, Campbell, Crittenden, Cumberland, Fulton, Garrard, Green, Hickman, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Barren, Kenton, Lincoln, Woodford counties) 2002-2005.
- Hocker, Alama. *1894 Butler County School Census*. 2003.
- Hollingsworth, C. D. *The Hollingsworth Family of Screven County*. 1952.
- Howard, Marlene. *Magoffin County, Ky. Cemeteries, Vol 1-2*. 1987.
- . *Magoffin County, Ky. Cemeteries*. Vol. I and II. 1987.
- Jones, Richard. *Dinwiddie County*. 1976.
- Kellam, Ida. *Brooks and Kindred Families*. 1950.
- Kendrick, Betty. *Appalachian Memories*. 2007.
- Laurel County Historical Society. *Fifteenth Census of the U.S.: Laurel County, Ky*. Vols. 1 & 2. 2003.
- . *Pictorial History of WW II Vets*. 1995.
- . *Southwest Laurel County, Ky., Cemeteries*. 2002.
- Lenox, John. *Declaration & Naturalization Records*. 2005..
- Lewis, Elvira. *Marshall County, Ky. Cemeteries*. 2004.
- Little, Harley. *1850 Census of Morgan County, Ky*. 1968.
- Marshall County Genealogical and Historical Society. *Marshall County, Ky. Court Order Book #2*. 1999.
- . *Marshall County, Ky. Marriage Consents*. 1993.
- Marshall County, Ky. Marriage Records – Vols. 5-10*. 1991-1998.

## Books Added to the KHS Library Collection, *continued*

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- Miller, Donald. *Master of the Air*. 2006.
- Nickell, Joe. *Morgan County, Ky. Cemetery Records*. 1981.
- Noble, Bertha. *Ancestors, Relatives, & Descendants of Walter James "Watt" Johnson*. 2002.
- Noble, Granville. *Ancestors, Relatives, & Descendants of Corporal John Noble*. Vols. 1 & 2. 2004.
- Page, Jesse. *Page Family in North Carolina*. 1997.
- Parker, Steve. *The Lady Marshalls*. 1991.
- Pell, Rosemarie. *Abstracts of Deed Books A & B: Bracken County, Ky.* 2005.
- . *Abstracts of Deed Books C & D: Bracken County, Ky.* 2005.
- Roberts, Robert. *916<sup>th</sup> Medical Ambulance Company, Kentucky National Guard*. 2007.
- Russell County Historical Society. *Russell County Cemeteries*. Vol. 2. 1999.
- Sadlon, Ramona. *The Descendants of Creed T. Miller* 2007.
- Schlissel, Lillian. *Women's Diaries of the Westward Journey*. 1982.
- Shelby, Charles. *Descendants of Captain Moses Shelby*. 1970.
- Simmons, Don. *Graves County Miscellaneous Court Records*. Vols. 1, 3, 4-6. 1991.
- . *Graves County Newspaper Genealogical Abstracts*. Multiple volumes. 1993.
- Special Presidential Pardons of Confederate Soldiers*. Vols. 1 & 2. 1999.
- Steele, Keith. *Breckinridge County, Ky. Pictorial History*. 1998.
- . *Johnson County, Ky. History & Families*. 2001.
- Steele, Keith. *Pictorial History of Edmonson County, Ky.* 1998.
- . *Russell Fork River Basin Area Pictorial History*. 2004.
- . *Breckinridge County, Ky. Pictorial History*. 1998.
- Sutton, Gerri. *Excerpts from The Mountain Echo Newspaper. Covering 1873-1907*. 1990-2007.
- Thompson, Bill. *History & Legend of Breckinridge County*. 1976.
- Trowbridge, John. *60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of the Kentucky National Guard's 202<sup>nd</sup> Army Band*. 2007.
- . *Major General Donald C. Storm*. 2007.
- Tucker, Kenneth. *A Kentucky Colonel in King Arthur's Court*. 2006.
- . *A Wilderness of Tigers*. 2005.
- Van West, Carroll. *Tennessee History: The Land, The People, and The Culture*. 1998.
- Vila, Bob. *Bob Vila's Guide to Historic Homes of the South*. 1993.
- Weiss, Kathryn. *Daniel Bryan: Nephew of Daniel Boone*. 2008.
- Willis, Laura. *Graves County, Ky., Deeds*. Vols. 1-7. 1997-2002.
- . *Graves County, Ky., Newspaper Abstracts*. Vols. 67-71. 2004.
- . *Hickman County, Ky., Deeds*. Vols. 2-6. 1995-2000

# Kentucky Ancestors Author Guidelines

## Manuscript Preparation

*Kentucky Ancestors* is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the Chicago Manual of Style, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to [don.rightmyer@ky.gov](mailto:don.rightmyer@ky.gov) or on CD to: Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Our publication schedule will be January, April, July, and October of each year. Authors should submit their prospective manuscript for review and consideration at least six weeks prior to the quarterly publication dates.

Five copies of the magazine in which an article is published will be provided to the author upon publication.

## Image Scanning Guidelines

Here are some guidelines for scanning your photographs. Scan photos as grayscale (black and white). If you will be sending them to us on a CD (preferred), save them as .tif files. If you will be sending them by email, save them as .jpg files. The following chart is suggested as **minimum** resolutions (DPI).

Email		CD	
Original	DPI	Original	DPI
8x10	150	8x10	300
5x7	200	5x7	400
4x6	300	4x6	600
3x5	350	3x5	600
2x3	500	2x3	800

Following these guidelines allows the production staff to resize the images as necessary to enhance their accompanying article.

Questions? Please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at (502) 564-1792, Ext. 4435, by mail at the Kentucky Historical Society, Attn: *Kentucky Ancestors*, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or by email at [Don.rightmyer@ky.gov](mailto:Don.rightmyer@ky.gov).

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## Kentucky Historical Society creates Anne Walker Fitzgerald Award for Kentucky Genealogy and Family History

The Anne Walker Fitzgerald Award for Kentucky Genealogy and Family History will be given annually to the person having the best Kentucky genealogy and family-history article published in *Kentucky Ancestors* during that year. The winner of the award will receive a \$1,000 award and be recognized at the annual fall meeting of the Kentucky Historical Society.

The articles eligible for consideration will be printed in the previous year's volume (Autumn through Summer issues). The award winner will be decided by an awards selection committee. Notification of the award winner will be publicized in the next issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* following the annual meeting date.

The award is named in memory of Mrs. Anne Walker Fitzgerald for the outstanding contribution she made to research and publication of Kentucky family history. She was the first editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, beginning in 1965, until she turned the editorship of the publication over to Cheryl Conover in April 1984.



Anne Walker Fitzgerald

# Join the Society!

## Membership Categories and Rates

Each Membership Category Includes:

Basic benefits:

- Free admission to the Kentucky Historical Society's three museums—The Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Kentucky Military History Museum and The Old State Capitol.
- Subscription to the quarterly newsletter—*The Chronicle*
- Invitations to members-only events, exhibition openings and programs
- Discounted fees on staff research in the KHS Library
- Two for the price of one admissions to Kentucky State Parks
- Ten percent discount in the 1792 Store
- Twenty percent discount on publications from the KHS and the University Press of Kentucky
- Discounts on admission to selected KHS sponsored events
- Participation in Time Travelers Network

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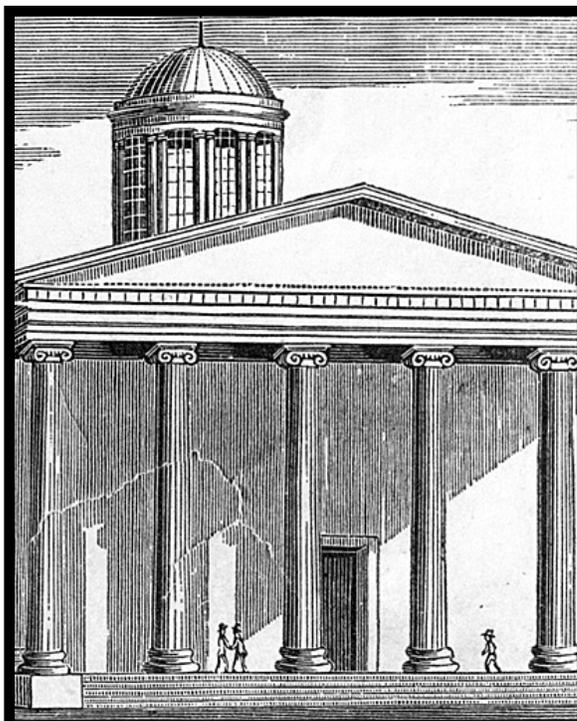
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Since 1965, *Kentucky Ancestors* has preserved the heritage of our forebears through the publication of records and research concerning early Kentucky families. Recognizing the importance of this area of our history, the Society has provided *Ancestors* to its thousands of members across the nation and beyond who unfailingly contribute to and support the genealogical quarterly.

You are cordially invited to join the Society and aid us in the continued pursuit of Kentucky ancestors. As a member, you can participate in the preservation of your own Kentucky family history by submitting information about and photographs of your ancestors. Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of Kentucky. To join, please contact:

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