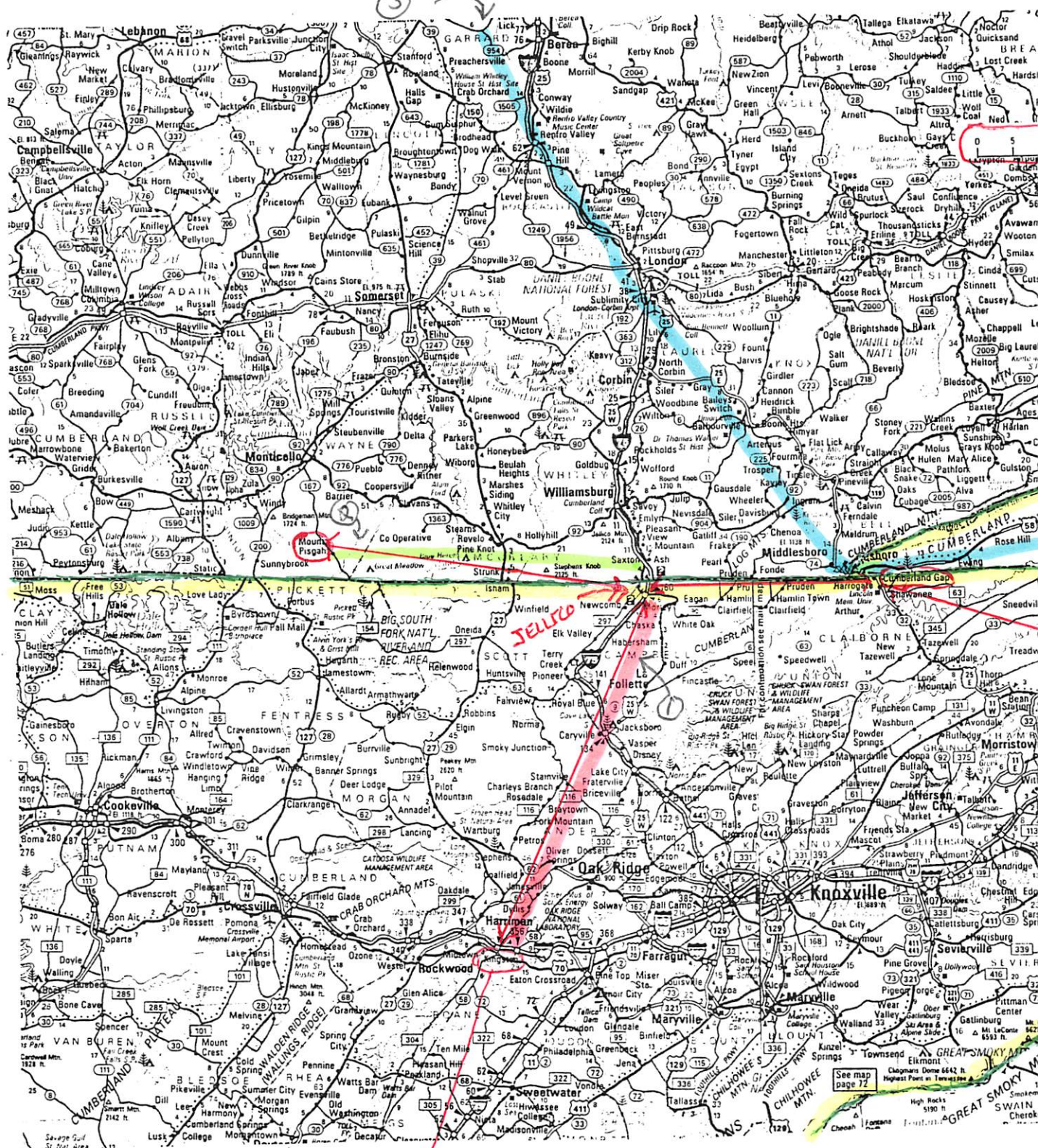


KY PROJECT

HOW DID GEORGE U TRAVEL FROM
IAEDEL CO, NC TO MT PISGAH, KY
CIRCA 1810

QUESTION: IN THE 1810 ERA WHAT ROUTE DID GEORGE WPCURCH TAKE IN HIS MOVE FROM IRON CO, NC TO THE AREA OF MT. PISGAH, KY



KINGSTON

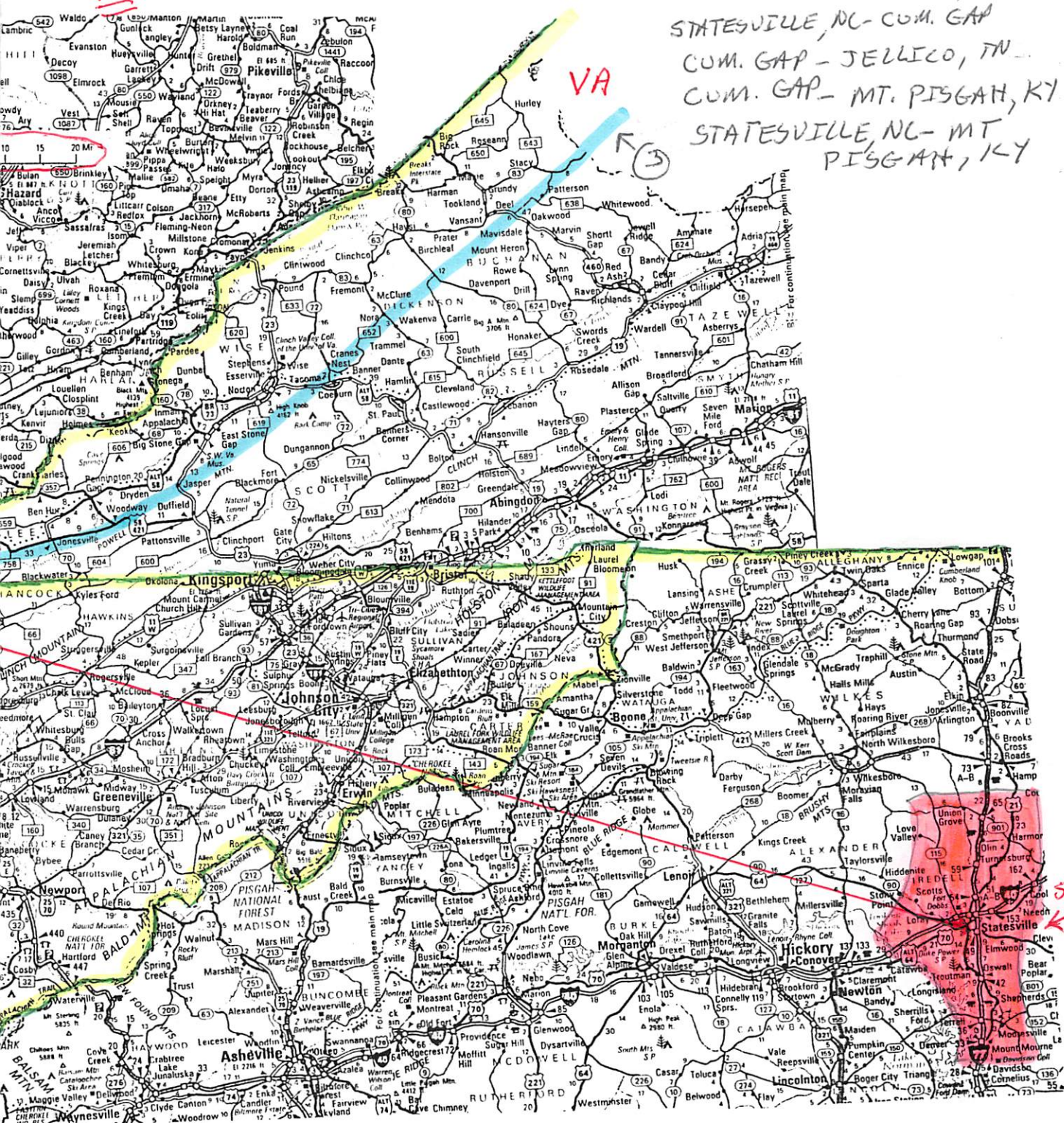
TN

- ① TELlico TRAIL
- ② SOUTHERN R...
- ③ WILDERNESS

DISTANCES "AS THE CROW FLIES"

MILES

- JELICO, TN - MT PISGAH, KY 50
- KINGSTON, TN - JELICO, TN 55
- STATESVILLE, NC - CUM. GAP 175
- CUM. GAP - JELICO, TN 30
- CUM. GAP - MT. PISGAH, KY 80
- STATESVILLE, NC - MT PISGAH, KY 255



STATESVILLE

GE TRAIL
ROAD

Robert Phyllis Upchurch
25 JUL 1999

KY

○ Item in file 22 JUL 1999 Melva Henner u DPKM

July 15, 1999

COPY FOR:

SAMUEL D. PERRY

GEOGRAPHICAL FILE - KY

Melva Henninger
4023 S. US Highway 231
Greencastle, IN 46135-8707

Dear Ms. Henninger:

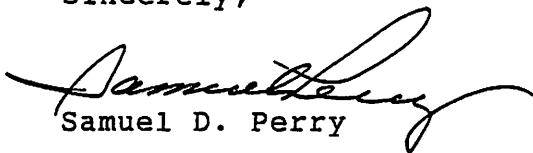
Thank you for your inquiry regarding SOUTH FORK COUNTRY. Unfortunately, the book is presently out of print. However, the National Park Service is seeking to have it reprinted for sale in their visitor centers, so perhaps in a year or so it will be available again.

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Thank you again for your interest and for writing.

Sincerely,


Samuel D. Perry

○ From ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH (SUN) 25 JUL 1999 ST LOUIS, MO

Travel Q&A

BY CAROL SOTTILI

The Washington Post

I would like to retrace my great-great-grandfather's route when he emigrated to the United States from Ulster in the mid-1880s. He settled in Cynthiana, Ky., after going through the Cumberland Gap. Any information on interesting sights, including bed-and-breakfasts, would be appreciated. I am particularly interested in the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.

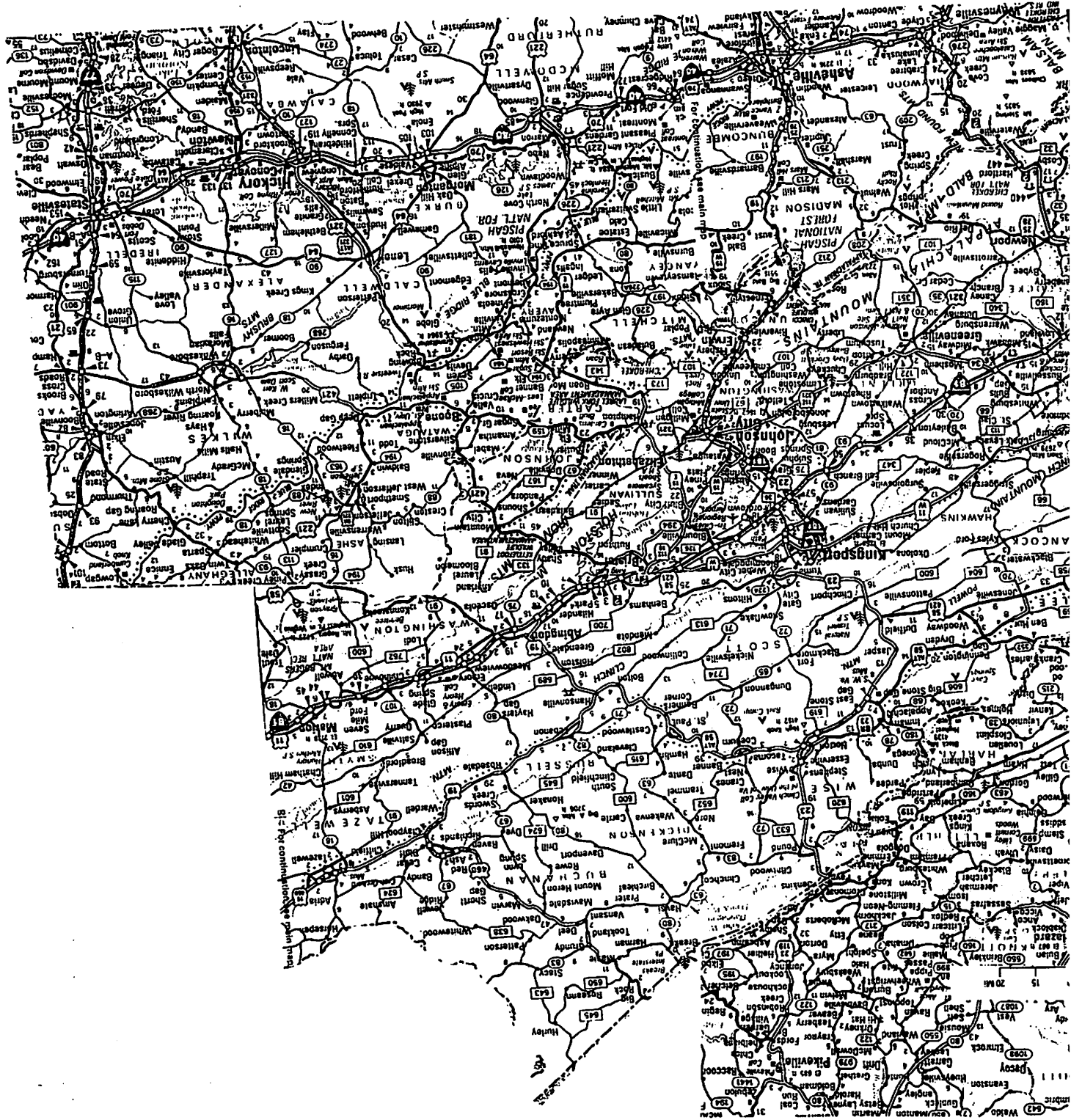
The Wilderness Road was the route once followed as pioneers made their way from Virginia through Kentucky. Daniel Boone and a group of 30 men, armed with axes, marked part of the trail through the Cumberland Gap in 1775. Most of these trails have long been covered with modern highways, but by following Interstate 81 south to Abingdon, in Virginia's southwest corner and then cutting across U.S. Route 58 through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky, you'll get an idea of the route that was taken. Order a copy of the two-part PBS video "The Philadelphia Wagon Road," and "The Wilderness Road — Shenandoah Valley Through the Cumberland Gap" (1-800-866-7425, www.travelsmallworld.com) and its companion book for an in-depth look at the sites along the trail and its history.

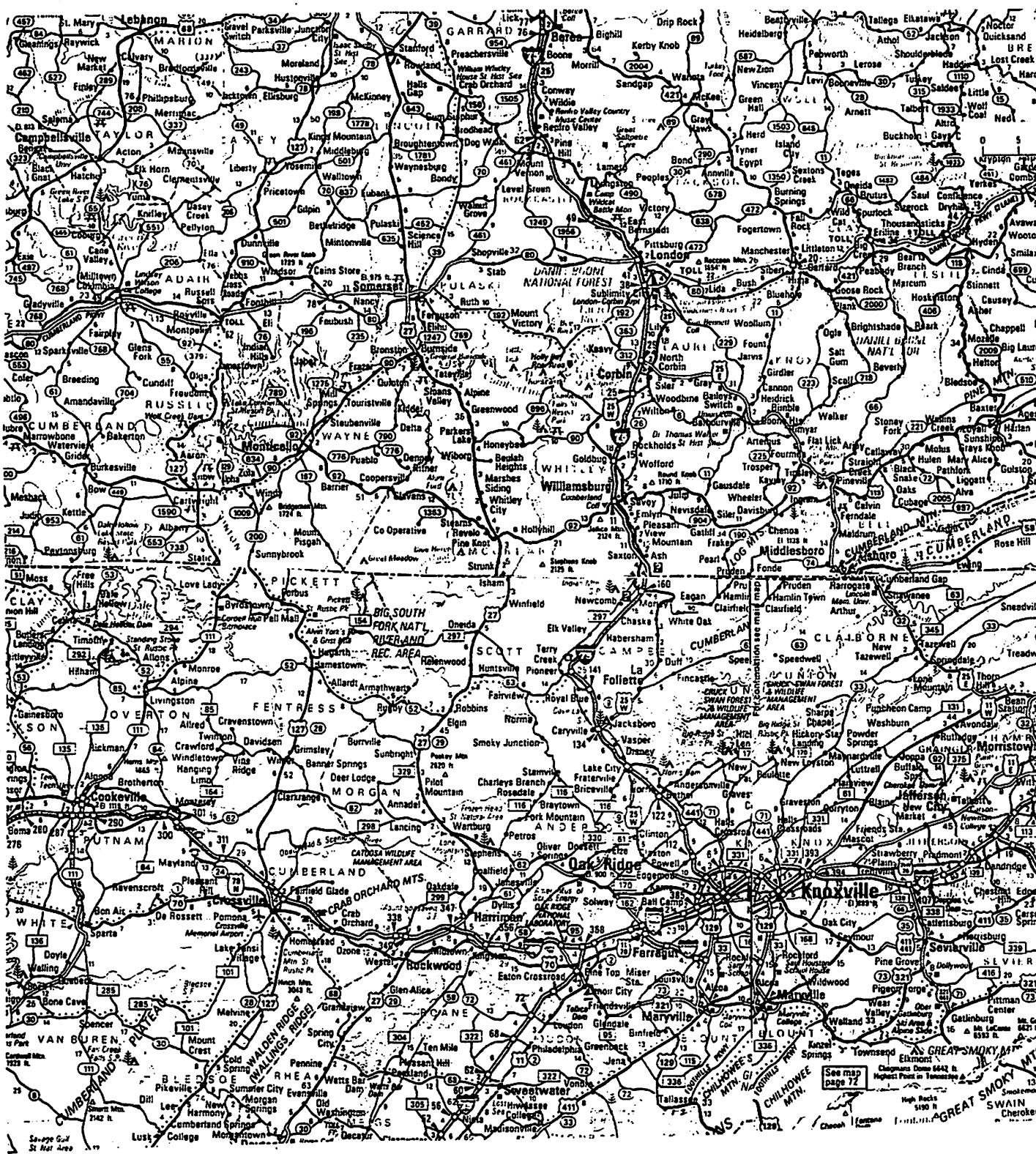
The Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (606-248-2817, www.nps.gov/cuga) near Middleboro, Ky., once considered the doorway to the West, is situated at the borders of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. From 1775 to 1810, between 200,000 and 300,000 people crossed the gap to get to points west, according to the National Park Service. The park includes the Hensley Settlement, a restored mountain community atop Brush Mountain.

Other nearby points of interest include the Abraham Lincoln Museum at Lincoln Memorial University, two miles from Cumberland Gap; the Southwest Virginia Museum in Big Stone Gap, Va.; and, in Cynthiana, Ky., the Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum.

Many B&Bs are along the I-81 corridor and in Abingdon. The Monte Vista Bed and Breakfast (540-445-4141) in Ewing, Va., is outside Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. For a list of B&Bs in Virginia, contact the Virginia Tourism Corp., (800) 759-0886, www.virginia.org.

For Kentucky, contact the Kentucky Department of Travel, (800) 225-8747, www.kentucky-tourism.com.

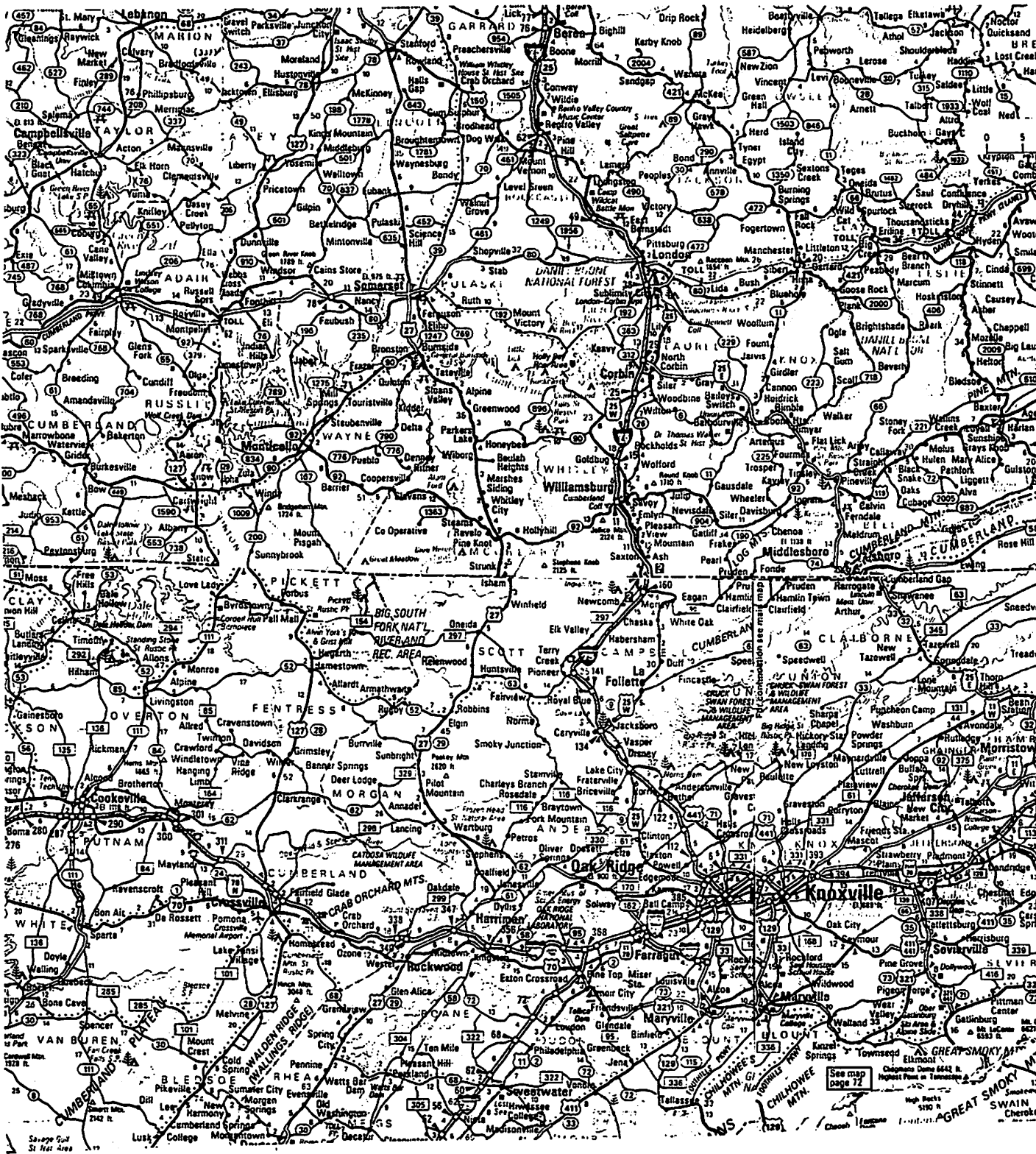


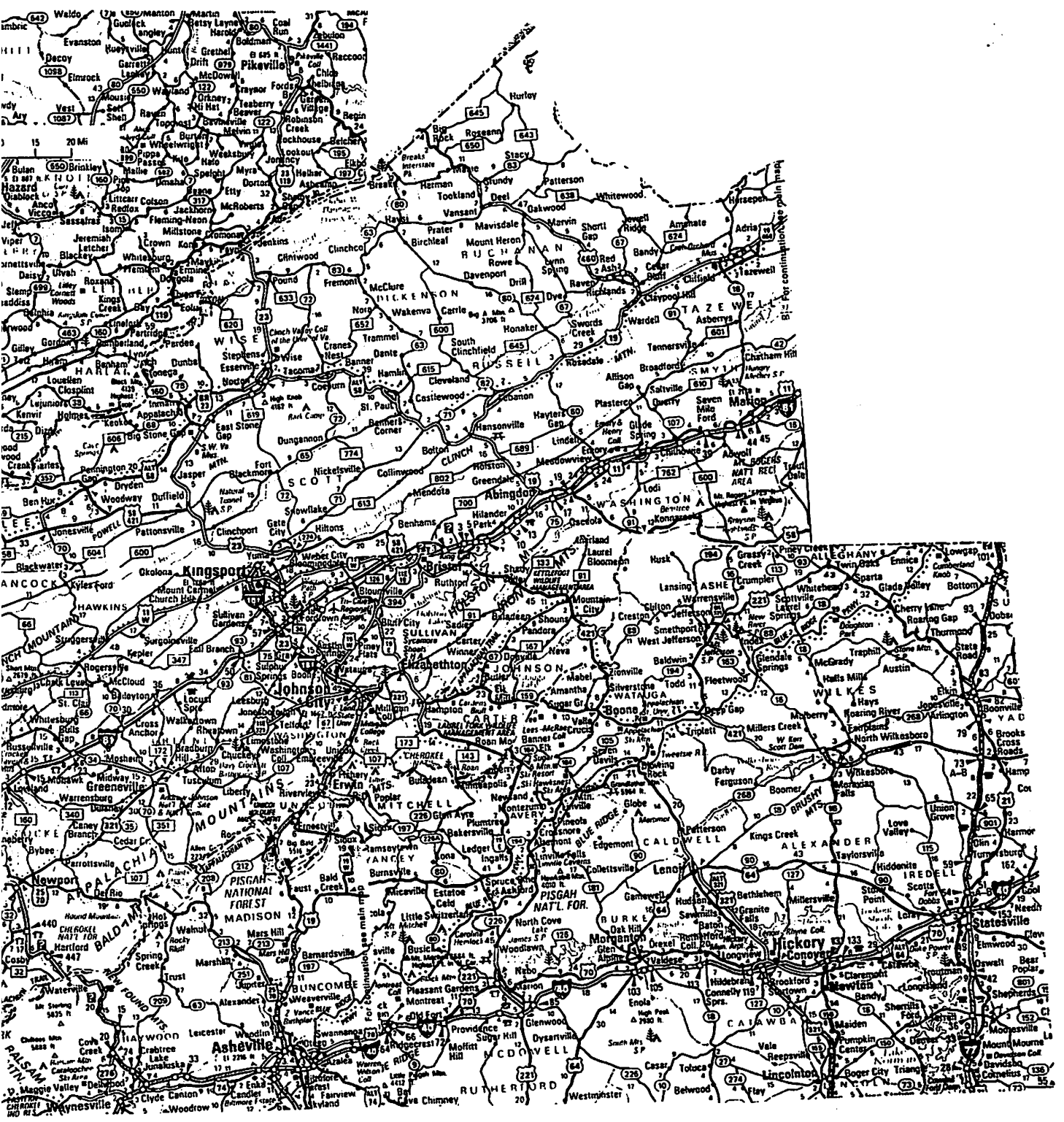


See map page 77

High peaks 5900 ft.
Highest Point in Tennessee
See map page 77

Scale 1:500,000
1 inch = 40 miles





5. THE WILDERNESS ROAD

In a few years more, those of us who are alive will move off to Kaintuck or the Mississippi, where corn can be had for six pence a bushel and pork for a penny a pound. I do not wonder at the rage for emigration. What do the bulk of the people get here that they cannot have there for one-fifth the labor in the western country.

John Randolph (1813)

In between Indian-held lands in long stretches of the southern forests and the vast territory along the Ohio River was "no man's land," called by the Iroquois Ken-ta-kee, "among the meadows." It was a beautiful country where thousands of buffalo, deer, and other game roamed. But there were rivals for this rich land, and so many battles had been fought for it, so many Indians had died trying to gain it, that it had another name: "The dark and bloody ground."

This was Kentucky. No roads led into it—there was only a mountain slash called Cumberland Gap, and through it ran the Warrior's Path, vanishing into the wilderness. Few white hunters and traders had ventured in, and of those who did many never saw a white man's face again. In New England, coaches

• 43 •

FROM: THE STORY OF AMERICAN ROADS
BY VAL HART 1950

were rolling along the post roads, and Conestoga wagons were rumbling their way over the mountains in Pennsylvania; but little was known of the wilderness country that is now Kentucky.

In 1769, with two companions, Daniel Boone left his frontier home in western North Carolina and traveled into Kentucky. A trader had told him of the wonderful game there, and of the rich soil. He and his companions were captured by the Shawnees, but escaped; the Indians later recaptured one of his friends and killed him, and the other returned to civilization with his hard-won furs and other bounty. But Boone stayed on alone in Kentucky for two years, exploring, living by his rifle, hunting and being hunted. He knew the country then as well as the Indians had ever known it, and he wanted to bring his family and make his home in this land of rich earth and roaming game.

For two more years Boone worked to gather colonists for his promised land. Finally the party was ready: forty men, women, and children, driving before them grunting swine and herds of cattle into the wilderness over the Warrior's Path. At Cumberland Gap Boone sent his seventeen-year-old son James with a small group to bring up a family waiting to join the settlers. Indians attacked the little group, killing all but two of them. The settlers turned back, guessing rightly that an Indian war was

beginning. Daniel Boone's dream would have to wait.

Meanwhile, the Transylvania Company had been formed. Its aim was to develop Kentucky—twenty million acres of it. The Cherokees owned the land, since the Iroquois had given up their claim under the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, and the company wanted Daniel Boone to buy the land from them and open up a road into the wilderness for settlers. It was the Company's plan then to sell parcels of the land to the settlers.

With ten wagons loaded with red shirts, old muskets, mirrors, and trinkets—ten thousand pounds of goods in all—Daniel Boone bought the rights of the Cherokees to Kentucky for the Transylvania Company. Twelve thousand Cherokee warriors, their squaws and paposes, and twelve painted chiefs attended the pow-wow. Feasting, speech-making, and arguing finally ended, and Kentucky passed into the white man's hands. It was then that one of the chiefs turned to Boone and said: "Brother, it is good land we have sold you but you will find it hard to hold."

The Indian chief was right. It was hard land to hold, and it was hard land to get into, for first a road had to be hacked through the wilderness. This, too, was Daniel Boone's job.

In the spring of 1775, with thirty men or so, carrying rifles to shoot game and axes to chop trees

and underbrush, Daniel Boone set out to open a way into the new land for the settlers who would follow. From Watauga, the site of the pow-wow, the road led straight to the Cumberland Gap, where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia come together. From the Gap they followed the Warrior's Path for fifty miles northward, clearing underbrush, cutting down trees, blazing the way for others to come. Leaving the Warrior's Path, they veered to the west and followed a buffalo trace from Hazel Patch. The road was pushed on to the Rockcastle River.

The forest growth became more and more difficult for the road builders after leaving the buffalo trace. For twenty miles they cut their way through dead brush and then through thick cane and weed in what is now Madison County, Kentucky. Finally they pushed through the canebrake and saw the beautiful plains of the country, Daniel Boone's promised land. A member of the party, Felix Walker, spoke of it as "a new sky and a strange earth."

When they were within fifteen miles of the site that had been chosen for the settlement, Indians attacked. They tore into the sleeping camp, shooting from the woods, swinging tomahawks. The road builders grabbed their rifles and rushed into the dark forest to fight from cover. Captain William Twitty, shot through both knees, could not move. His bulldog leaped at the Indian attacking his mas-

ter and knocked him down. Another red man rushed in and killed the dog, then both Indians vanished. Both Twitty and his Negro slave died in the attack, two men were badly wounded, and all were terrified. They wanted to turn back, and would have but for Daniel Boone, who would not give up.

After the Wilderness Road was cut through the forest Boonesborough was built, and pioneer settlers used the road to enter Kentucky. Two of them, Boone's wife Rebecca and daughter Jemima, were the first white women in Kentucky. In the years that followed the war a constant stream of pioneers traveled over the Wilderness Road into Kentucky, driving their tired cattle before them, urging along the pack horses which carried their household goods.

The Wilderness Road was perhaps the most desperately gained and hard-fought-for road in the history of our country—and one of the most important. Only fifteen years after its completion there were seventy thousand people in Kentucky! By 1800 more than 220,000 people lived in the land that so recently had been a wilderness.

Daniel Boone, hunter, woodsman, Indian-fighter, had made the settlement of the new land possible; but he didn't like so many people around him. "Old woman," he said to his wife, "we must move. They are crowding us." And so, in 1798, the Boones left for Spanish lands in Missouri.

RE: THE WILDERNESS ROAD - FROM HAMMOND FAMILY WORD ATLAS - VOL. I.



KY

From Pg 1312 - FUNK & WAGNALLS ENCYCLOPEDIA - Vol 4
1962

COPY PLACED IN:
BIOFILE OF
DANIEL BOONE
&
IN KY↑ GEOGRAPHICAL
FILE



Daniel Boone

BOONE, DANIEL (1734-1820), American pioneer, born near the site of present-day Reading, Pa. In 1753 his family settled at Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin River, N.C., and in this primitive settlement Boone received some schooling and became a skillful hunter and trapper. He served with the forces led by the British general Edward Braddock in the campaign (1755) against Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. Subsequently Boone developed an ambition to explore and settle the wilderness around the Kentucky River, and in 1767 he made the first of many trips into the region. On his most important expedition (1769-1771) he explored eastern Kentucky. He began the trip with five companions. The entire party was captured by Indians in December, 1769, but Boone escaped. Joined by his brother, who had set out to find him, he built a cabin near the site on which Boonesboro (Ky.) was later established, and the two men lived in the wilderness during part of the winter of 1769-70. Boone attempted to lead settlers into the region in 1773, but was forced to turn back by persistent Indian attacks. In 1775, having been engaged as the agent of a Carolina trading company to purchase land in Kentucky, he built a stockade and fort on the site of Boonesboro. During the American Revolution the community suffered repeated Indian attacks instigated by the British, and in 1778 Boone was again held captive for a time by Indian raiders, but the settlement was eventually established as a permanent village.

During the early 1780's, Boone was forced to abandon his claims to the land around Boonesboro because of invalid titles. He left the region, and from 1788 to 1798 lived near Point Pleasant, Va. (now W.Va.). About 1799 he settled on land near St. Louis, in present-day Missouri, and remained there until his death. The region was then under the authority of Spain; in 1803 it became United States territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase, and in 1814 Boone's claim to the land he occupied was confirmed by the U.S. Congress in recognition of his services as explorer and settler. After his death Boone came to be regarded by the American people as a model of the typical pioneer, characterized by such traits as personal courage, an urge to extend the limits of the frontier, and skill in woodcraft and marksmanship. He was elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in 1915.

July 15, 1999

COPY FOR:

SAMUEL D. PERRY

GEOGRAPHICAL FILE - 127 ↑

Melva Henninger
4023 S. US Highway 231
Greencastle, IN 46135-8707

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Thank you again for your interest and for writing.

Sincerely,


Samuel D. Perry

Chapter 12

"A very great error", the Battle of Mill Springs

The state of Kentucky remained faithful to the union of states in that it did not officially withdraw from the Union. As a state, it did have supporters of both the North and the South. It was also one of the states that permitted the practice of slavery. With the two opposing forces—slavery and loyalty—there was an attempt to adopt a policy of neutrality.

There was enough support for the South that 116 delegates, mostly from the eastern and central parts of the state, met in a convention on November 18-20, 1861, in Russellville and establish a provisional Confederate government of Kentucky.

Both North and South had a presence in the state in the early months of the war. Camp Clay in Ohio just opposite Newport, Kentucky, and Camp Jo Holt in Indiana just opposite Louisville were built by the North. The South had troops stationed within 50 yards of the Cumberland Gap. Both sides gained volunteers from the state. In the fall of 1861, the Confederates took Columbus which led to the Union taking Paducah and things were peaceful for a while... "not invading was the order of the day" even though there were some small skirmishes in November and December.

The following year, 1862, was not to be as peaceful!

There were two main reasons Kentucky was desirable to the opposing troops—the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland River.

Both were important means of transportation for troops and supplies. When it seemed that one side or the other was gaining the advantage, neutrality was shattered!

The war for Kentucky was on. General Felix Kirk Zollicoffer played a pivotal role in the battle for Kentucky.

Zollicoffer was a man of distinguished character from Columbia, Tennessee. He had served as a newspaper editor and was active in the Whig political party. He had fought in the Seminole War as a first lieutenant and was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1853 till 1859.

On July 9, 1861, he entered the Confederate Army as a brigadier

general and was given command of the District of East Tennessee, Department Number 2 with the order to "preserve peace, protect the railroad, and repel invasion".

"Although his main responsibility seemed to be the protection of the Cumberland Gap, he moved his force of 4,000 troops into the Mill Springs area in late 1861. Mill Springs at that time has been described as "an area of family farms, churches, schools, general stores, various service facilities, and of course the mill."

"The area had an abundance of crops and forage and offered a strong defensive position, on the bluffs high above the Cumberland."

As soon as Zollicoffer arrived in Wayne County, he was invited by Captain Russell West to occupy his brick home (The West-Metcalf House) to be used as his official headquarters. Zollicoffer could not have been more pleased because the position was just perfect for his use. It would become base that he could use to plan and implement attacks on the Union army in central Kentucky.

Zollicoffer had not been in the area for more than two weeks when he divided his troops by sending some of them to the northern side of the Cumberland River near Beech Grove. That would prove to be "a very great error."

He admitted in a dispatch to General A.S. Johnston dated December 10, 1861: "I infer from yours that I should not have crossed the river, but it is now too late. My means of recrossing is so limited, I could hardly accomplish it in the face of the enemy." Zollicoffer's superior, Maj. Gen. George Crittenden, arrived at Beech Grove on January 3, 1862 and assumed command of the troops. In the meantime, Union troops under the command of Brig. Gen. George Thomas saw an opportunity to strike the divided Confederate forces and he marched his 4,000 Union soldiers to Logan's Cross Roads, ten miles north of Beech Grove.

On January 18, 1862, General Crittenden advised Gen. A.S. Johnston from his camp at Beech Grove that he was threatened "by a superior force of the enemy in front, and finding it impossible to cross the river, I will have to make the fight

on the ground I now occupy." Historians describe the early hours of January 19, 1862, as a "rain-soaked, dreary, January day." A Union soldier described the weather in the immediate area as being "our coldest weather, freezing the ground two inches deep

"Despite the weather, the stage was now set for a battle. In the early morning hours of January 19, 1862, the battle began.

General Crittenden knew Thomas' troops were in the area and decided that his best defense was to attack the Yankees. He gave the command to attack not knowing the Union General A. Schoepf, had arrived to reinforce the Union forces. This lack of information was another "very great error" on the part of the Confederate leaders. The battle began soon after daylight on the 19 of January led by General Zollicoffer as he led the Nineteenth Tennessee into the battle. Initially it appeared that the Confederate troops were going to prevail.

The first unit it hit began to retreat. Excitement ran high and with the smoke of the battle and the limited visibility of the early morning fog Zollicoffer mistakenly rode into the enemy lines. It appears that he mistook the Union forces as his own and commanded Colonel Cummings to cease firing because he thought Cummings was firing on the Southern troops. In reality, Zollicoffer found himself to be in the midst of Union troops! Colonel Speed S. Fry of the Union army is credited with firing the fatal shot into the body of Zollicoffer causing his death.

The situation was immediately realized and General Crittenden later wrote the following report to describe what happened after Zollicoffer was shot: "Very soon the enemy began to gain ground on our left," when General Carroll, who was at that point, ordered "the Nineteenth Tennessee, now commanded by Lieut. Col. Frank Walker, to meet this movement of the enemy, and moved the Seventeenth Tennessee to its support. The Twenty-eighth, Twenty-fifth and Nineteenth Tennessee were driven back by the enemy, and while reforming in the rear of the Seventeenth Tennessee, that well-disciplined regiment met and held in

check the entire right wing of the Northern army. For an hour now the Fifteenth Mississippi and Twentieth Tennessee had been struggling with the superior forces of the enemy." The battle was lost after three hours of fighting. The Confederate soldiers were unable to use their artillery because of the muddy condition of the battlefield and their flintlock muskets were rendered useless in the rain.

Those conditions along with the death of Zollicoffer completely demoralized the troops. General Thomas ordered a bayonet charge and the Confederates retreated in confusion and panic to their camp at Beech Grove. Sgt. Samuel McIlvaine, a Union infantryman who fought in the battle wrote to his family: "As we followed them up to their camp, we had hardly started when it became evident they had made a perfect stampede, wagon loads of blankets, haversacks filled with provisions, were left strewn along the road for miles. As we had started without breakfast, we made a hearty meal from theirs."

Night was upon the troops and General Thomas felt the Rebels were trapped by the river and decided to wait till daylight to press the fight. Sgt. McIlvaine continues: "We approached their camp near sundown; our [artillerymen] fired their guns and threw a few shells into their camp.

They replied by two or three shot; as dark came on we ceased firing [and] lay on our arms until morning." He continues: "It was suspicioned during the night that they were retreating across the river, as soon as it became light this was confirmed.

We could see them crossing with a small steamboat, some swimming their horses. The guns were fixed on the boat and soon it was in flames. We started for their camp about a mile [away], found but one living man in it.

All of their cannon, fourteen in number, about 30 wagons and over 1,000 horses and mules fell into our hands. In their shanties (evidently prepared for wintering) we are now snugly ensconced, where we found everything ready to our hands for living."

The fighting would be some of

the fiercest of the war. Union casualties were: 39 killed and 207 wounded. The Southern forces suffered 125 killed, 309 wounded, and 99 missing.

The route of retreat for the Confederates would lead them past the mill at Mill Springs, down the pike to the old Isaac and Russell West house and through Monticello. Mary Metcalf would write that many of the Confederate soldiers

would be treated at the West house and some would die and be buried in the family cemetery.

The Battle Mill Springs was the first in a series that destroyed the Confederate line of defense across southern Kentucky and would allow the Union troops to carry the war into Middle Tennessee in February. It is a battle that has forever left its mark in Monticello and Wayne County.

○ The Wayne County Outlook 7 JUN 2000 Monticello, KY

Chapter 7

The creation of Wayne County

By HARLAN OGLE

Kentucky became the fifteenth state in the union of states in 1792 after much deliberation and effort by representatives meeting in Danville. With the official designation as a commonwealth, it was a natural political process for the creation of counties and cities.

The following act was passed by the state legislature on December 13, 1800: "All that part of Pulaski and Cumberland included within following bounds: Beginning at mouth of Indian Creek on Cumberland River and running by James Sanduskie's cabin to the road that leads from Captain Thomas Johnston's to Major Alexander McFarland's on Indian Creek; thence to top of Popular Mountain; thence with same until it intersects State line; thence east with said line so far that a north line will strike Rock Creek on main South Fork of Cumberland River; thence down the same to the beginning shall be one district and called and known by the name of Wayne."

With that act, Wayne County came into existence.

The boundaries did not remain exactly as dictated by the act since some of the originally designated land was given to some other counties and some other county lands

were given to Wayne County. But a new county had been created and now it was up to the citizens to help it grow and develop into a proud part of the great commonwealth Kentucky was becoming.

The new county's namesake was none other than "Mad Anthony" Wayne, a well-known Revolutionary War hero who had just died in 1796.

General Wayne was chosen by President George Washington to avenge one of the worst defeats that the United States has ever suffered at the hands of the Indians.

Six hundred soldiers had been killed in that battle and Indians continued to do serious harm to the people in Kentucky. General Wayne and approximately 1,000 soldiers faced about thirteen hundred Indians and some Canadians near Fort Miami on the Maumee River, near present-day Toledo, Ohio.

Many of the soldiers fighting with Wayne were from Kentucky and had considerable experience in Indian warfare. The Wayne forces defeated the opposing enemy in less than an hour.

This defeat of the Indians in the battle of Fallen Timbers ended most of the Indian danger in Kentucky. Only isolated incidents occurred following the successful battle waged by "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his

Kentucky troops.

With the state legislature's act establishing Wayne County, it was now up to the citizens to form a county government. It would become evident in the early stages of this process that there were hardy souls who would be qualified to fill those positions.

Many of the soldiers fighting with Wayne were from Kentucky and had considerable experience in Indian warfare. The Wayne forces defeated the opposing enemy in less than an hour.

One of the first decisions to be made was the location of the seat of government for the new county. Since there was already a sizable population in both the Mill Springs and the Parmleysville area, each thought they were the natural choice.

A compromise was worked out and the decision was made to locate the government in a central location near Elk Creek and the clear springs that surrounded it. In 1801, "a track of public land was set aside for a town site and on February 13, 1802,

William and James Beard, Hugh McDermott, and Henry Beason made title to 13 acres of land adjoining the public ground upon which the court established a town."

Upon the completion of the survey of those 13 acres by Joshua Jones, Monticello, Kentucky was officially "born" on January 19, 1802.

It is believed that there were only four families (27 people) living in Monticello at the time of its establishment. (Only 37 families would call Monticello "home" as late as 1810.) Micah Taul, appointed the first clerk of the county courts before he reached the age of sixteen, named the new county seat "Monticello" after the name of Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia.

A Quarter Sessions court composed of Samuel Newell, Hugh McDermott, and Isaac Chrisman were the first county leaders. This Quarter Sessions court was later changed to a Circuit Court composed of Judge Edward N. Cullom, Charles Dibrell, Martin Simms, James Jones, James Montgomery, Raleigh Clark, James Evans, and Samuel Hinds.

These men met in their first meeting at the home of Henry Garner in March, 1801. The first courthouse was built soon after the

county was created. "Our 1st courthouse was conceived in June of 1801.

"Prior to this the county court had been meeting in the home of Henry Garner. It was decided that William Beard, a local citizen, would be the contractor of this 30 by 20 foot, two story long house to be built in the center of public square.

"With minor repairs, this building housed the court members for some 10 years." It was to be built: "Of hewn logs, 30 x 20 feet, two stories high, two floors, two doors, in workmanlike manner."

With all these preparations, the new city and county was ready to govern over its citizens. "In 1801 there were 401 white males living in Wayne County. There were also 121 slaves and 749 horses, with a total of not more than 1,500, 'including infants in arms.'"

As clerk of the court, Micah Taul was present on those special occasions when the settlers would "go to town" for court days. He has left us with this description of the residents of Monticello and Wayne County: They were "principally of emigrants, from Western Virginia and East Tennessee; they were a rough hardy race of men, very large and stout, and altogether an excellent population for a new country.

"We had monthly meetings of the people. Everybody came to court, and the day was spent in drinking, fighting and jollifying just for fun. There were a few horse thieves, but the great mass of the people were honest and every way to be depended upon."

The fact that these early citizens were people that could in "every way to be depended upon" is evident in the growth of the tiny community of Monticello and Wayne County. Robert Oatts soon opened the first tavern in Monticello.

Rhodes Garth, the first lawyer in Monticello, opened up the first school in 1807 and was the first school teacher.

William Simpson, an outstanding citizen and first minister of the First Christian Church, taught the first school for black children at the Little Flock Church near Shearer Valley.

Joseph Beard became the first merchant. Joshua Jones opened an iron shelter in the county and became the first industrialist.

In 1817, a well was drilled by Martin Beatty which resulted in Wayne County being the site of the first oil well in the nation.

It is back to this "rough hardy race of men" that many of the citizens of Monticello and Wayne County proudly trace their ancestry.

Monticello—The county seat of Wayne

By HARLAN OGLE

Chapter 8

A chapter of honorable and justifiable pride in a small south-central Kentucky town began when William and James Beard, Hugh McDermott, and Henry Beason "made title to 13 acres of land" and Monticello, Kentucky, was established. Any attempt to condense that "chapter" of history into a few brief words borders on the impossible. It is evident, however, that any consideration of that "chapter" must be done by a study of the "human element."

With that in mind we will consider two of the personalities involved in the early history of "Monticello-County Seat of Wayne." Joshua Jones' influence must be considered in the history of Monticello.

After all, it was this noble gentleman that, as a surveyor, "laid out the town of Monticello, in 1801." Jones was born into a Quaker family in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. His Quaker upbringing that included a "non-combativeness" spirit was abandoned by him so he could protect himself from the dangers he faced on the frontier when he engaged in his work as a skilled surveyor of wilderness lands.

Joshua Jones was one of the Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Wayne County as a result of the land grants made to the soldiers in payment and appreciation for their efforts in the war. Jones had enlisted in the militia in Virginia and had battled "British, Tories and Savages." "After the Revolution, Isaac Shelby was sent by the governor of North Carolina to assist soldiers in locating bounty lands. Joshua Jones came with him as surveyor.

He surveyed and entered 400 acres of Elk Creek in what later became Wayne County and began operation of an iron furnace at what is still known as Furnace Mountain. He returned to Virginia in 1794, sold

his interest in the ironworks there and returned bringing his wife."

A lasting tribute is paid to Joshua Jones by E. Polk Johnson when he wrote: "Joshua Jones came as a very early pioneer to Kentucky, being a member of that plucky little band which first subdued the virgin acres of the new state, and paved the way for present day advancement. He laid out the town of Monticello in 1801, and made the first surveys of Wayne County. He was a prominent man in his day and generation, an influence for good in the many sided life of his time."

Augusta Phillips Johnson pays tribute to Jones by saying: "Joshua Jones left an honored name, one his numerous descendants are proud to claim his remarkable physical endurance, his study honesty and tenacity of purpose, and a canny thrift enabled him to wrestle from the wilderness a sizable fortune for his day. His descendants will be found in every state in the Union today."

Monticello and Wayne County continue to be blessed today by the descendants of Joshua Jones. The name of Micah Taul is introduced early in the history of Monticello for it was Micah Taul that named the town. Micah Taul was born in Maryland on May 14, 1785, the youngest of six sons.

His father, Arthur, gathered his family together and moved into Kentucky when Micah was only two years old. Their journey into the "wilderness" met with the usual dangers of frontier travel. Micah fell into the Ohio River during the journey and was barely saved by his father who jumped into the river and rescued him. In addition, two family slaves met their death when they were drowned.

The Taul family settled in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky on a farm just south of Lexington. Micah grew up in a religious home and was fortunate to receive a quality education mostly from his oldest brother,

Benjamin, who at 17 was already a schoolteacher. Micah stated at one time: "I cannot recollect when I could not read." The Taul's became a part of the aristocracy in the Lexington area and Micah was around people of means and reputation. He admitted of being "fond of going to school, fond of learning."

Having decided to not follow in the steps of his farmer father, and in 1798 Micah found a job in the Clark County court "serving and writing legal documents in the office." The work fascinated him! He made decisions at this time that would follow him throughout the remainder of his life. He wrote: "Young as I was then, I paid particular attention to the speeches made at that court, the first I ever heard, and I determined then to be a Lawyer if I could."

When Wayne County was formed in December of 1800, there was a need for a clerk to keep records for the new court. Micah applied for the job along with 15 or 16 other candidates! The amazing thing is that Micah was only 15 years old at the time! With a great deal of confidence in himself and with letters of recommendation from Robert Clark, the father of General George Rogers Clark; the young man made his way to Wayne County.

He had to compete with well-known candidates from the area but when the final vote was taken, Micah "received five votes of six—a remarkable result considering that an hour before only one of the six justices was in my favor." Thus, was Taul selected to be the first clerk of the new county. About his age, he said: "No question was made in those days relative to the eligibility of an infant to an office of any kind. It is probably that others might have been appointed when under age; but I doubt if there is another instance either in Kentucky or elsewhere of one so young as I was being appointed." The reader has to sense that there was, indeed, some pride in the

appointment. It was in his position as clerk that Micah was able to make the suggestion that "Monticello" be the name of the new county seat. In 1800, Thomas Jefferson was the very popular President of the United States and everyone would be acquainted with his home in Virginia. "Monticello" was not the only name being considered for the new town. There was a debate among the members of the court and some wanted to name the town "Jonesboro" after the Joshua Jones family.

Taul, being an "outsider", was called on to settle the debate. Needless to say, his suggestion did not please the Joneses but they remained friends with Taul. After much effort, Taul did receive a license to practice law. In 1802, he married Dorothy Gholson and they bought two lots in Monticello. "They were the first persons to move into Monticello; Joseph and William Beard, and Roger Oatts,

were already there when it was created."

The Henry Garner family could have been residents also when Taul moved into Monticello and built a cabin and started a family of his own. Monticello would be good for Taul because soon he became a wealthy man by pioneer standards. He also served in the militia and formed a group of soldiers to help the U.S. government take possession of the Louisiana Purchase. He was instrumental in forming another group of soldiers from Wayne County to fight in the War of 1812.

In 1814, he was elected as a member of Congress and resigned his clerk's job in Wayne County and moved to Washington. It is interesting that Taul later wrote: "The first great error I committed was in voting for the Compensation Bill, the second was in removing from Wayne County, and the third was in selecting Winchester (Tennessee) as my place of residence." Micah Taul

will forever be remembered as one of the great pioneers of Monticello and Wayne County.

After leaving Wayne County, he faced the early death of his wife, the murder of a son, and the loss of much of his wealth due to his love of gambling. He said: "I was too fond of play not that I wanted to win, but it was an excitement that was pleasant to me, and I paid for it dearly."

Taul remarried and moved to Alabama near the end of his life. His misfortunes in life "left him embittered for the rest of his life and he died and was buried on his farm in Mardisville, Alabama on May 27, 1850, at the age of 65.

In looking at the "human element" involved in the history of Monticello, we have only considered two of its courageous pioneers. There are many more waiting for their stories to be told. These three serve only as representative of those who have contributed so very much

○ The Wayne County Outlook 31 MAY 2000 Mantrallo, KY

Soldiers of the American Revolution move to Wayne Co.

By HARLAN OGLE

The time is 1620 and the place will come to be known as Plymouth Rock. A small ship is approaching the shore with about 100 people on board.

The ship is the Mayflower and most of the passengers call themselves "Pilgrims" because they are

looking for a place to build a new life. They find that place but it's not easy to live in the freedom they were hoping to find because the mighty British government wants to keep them in subjection.

They, and others who followed them, suffered that subjection for 156 years when on July 4, 1776, men like John Hancock, Benjamin

Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson signed their names to a document declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; (and) that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." That Declaration of Independence led to the Revolutionary War that produced some of the greatest freedom fighters this world has ever known.

One of the battles of the American Revolution was a battle called the Battle of King's Mountain fought in the Carolinas in 1780. A group of "backwater men" as they were called got tired of hearing the threats of King George and one day quietly unhooked their horses from the plows, provided their own provisions, crossed the Appalachian mountains and annihilated some of the best trained fighting men the British had at their command.

After the battle these "embattled farmers" re-crossed the mountains and resumed their plowing. Their service had been entirely voluntary. They received no pay, were furnished no rations, transportation, arms, or equipment. They went at their own expense and from a sense of duty fought to purchase freedom for America.

After many years many of these same brave men left their homes in the Carolinas and settled in Kentucky.

At about the same time some Virginians went into the Northwest Territory with George Rogers Clark and made that wilderness a part of the new country that was forming in the midst of a war being fought to

give freedom to men and women in a way no people had ever experienced before.

Many of those brave men returned to settle in Kentucky.

When the first soldiers of the revolution entered our area, it was still a part of Virginia. They came to Kentucky County. A statehood movement soon started and in 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth state in the Union.

The ship is the Mayflower and most of the passengers call themselves "Pilgrims" because they are looking for a place to build a new life. They find that place but it's not easy to live in the freedom they were hoping to find because the mighty British government wants to keep them in subjection.

In the "east" the colonies had become the thirteen states. In the mind of many of the citizens of these states, they had run out of land and it was becoming impossible to have a quality life in the midst of such crowded conditions.

A spirit of independence was possessed by almost every American and they had declared that independence from the rule of the British Empire. Not only had they declared their independence, they fought for and secured that independence in the war of revolution.

The United States finally came into existence and those states were entitled to enjoy all the benefits that come from such a struggle. The government sought to reward those who participated in the war by granting the soldiers large pieces of land in the new "west" that included what would become Kentucky. When these soldiers came to Kentucky, they brought with them laws, courts, and "civilization".

They also brought with them a pride and a strong determination to make the most of their new-found freedoms. The significant difference in these revolutionary soldiers and the earlier long hunters was that the soldiers came to be settlers. They were not coming to hunt for a few months or years. They were coming to carve a home out of the wilderness. There were three major land grants made in the Wayne County area: (1) 900 acres to General George Rogers Clark, (2) 200 acres to Andrew Tribbles, and (3) 1800 acres to Col. Thomas Young.

Other smaller grants were made to other soldiers. It is said that "broadly speaking, every man

woman, and child who settled in Kentucky prior to the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783 was a soldier of the Revolution."

Anderson Quisenberry wrote, "In no state in the Union, perhaps, are there so many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, in proportion to population, as in Kentucky. Quisenberry goes on to say that there could have been as many as 15,000 veterans of the Revolu-

tionary War who eventually settled in Kentucky.

We know that at least 46 of those veterans settled right here in Wayne County. These honored heroes practically controlled affairs in the state as long as they lived and were called upon to fill not only the highest but essentially all the public offices of the state.

The list of soldiers moving to Wayne County and receiving land grants include: William Bertram, Joseph Brown, Fred Cooper, William Carpenter, Reuben Coffey, Pat Coyle, Peter Catron, Fred Miller, George Decker, Martin Durham, George Dabney, Roddy Daffron, Abraham Hurt, Conrad Henninger, James Jones, Thomas Merritt, Charles Worsham, Jesse Powers, George Rogers, Isaac Stephens, James Turner, Caleb Cooper, Stephen Pratt, Isaac West.

We honor those men and women who fought bravely for our independence. And, be assured there were those women who made their contribution.

At Bryan's Station the women of the soldiers went out in a body, in the face of an enemy numbering more than 500 and filled their buckets with water at a spring to supply water for their fighting men. They marched bravely back and forth with songs upon their lips, knowing all the time that they were within a hair's breadth of instant and violent death.

Our knowledge of these 46 Revolutionary soldiers is limited but what we know of them is testimony to their courage and dedication to the country they fought to bring into existence. Powersburg was named

for Jesse Powers.

Charles Worsham states that he volunteered in the summer of 1777, the particular month not recollected, shortly after the commencement of the War, when he was 23 years of age, that he volunteered during the War as a private. Isaac West distinguished himself by serving in the state Legislature. Ruben Coffey became a respected citizen and successful farmer, and who knows of the great influence Frederick Cooper, George Dabney, Peter Catron, George Decker, Roddy Daffron, James Jones, Mastin Durham, and the scores of others made in Monticello and Wayne County.

It can be truthfully said that all of these men and their families lived lives of sacrifice and took a great deal of pride in the contributions they made to purchase American independence and liberty. Some of their stories have been told and are the basis of our rich heritage. Some still need to have their stories researched and told.

At least one of these soldiers has left us a record of his life and accomplishments and we might use him as a representative of the others to illustrate their influence in our lives.

Isaac West had come to Wayne County around 1798 and received a land grant in 1780. That grant was for land in the Mill Springs area. He was content with living in temporary shelter for a time but he was a man who could dream and a man of vision.

That dream caused him to "roll up his sleeves" and clear land for a new house. He would not settle for just any house. His would be a brick house. The brick would come from his own land and would be fashioned by his own hands. Those same brick would be placed into strong walls and those walls would become the first brick home in Wayne County and the surrounding area.

Today the remains of that house still stand in Wayne County as a testimony to the breed of men produced in the fierce war to build an independent nation that would be the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The bodies of these courageous pioneers lie buried now in the hallowed soil of Monticello and Wayne County. They may be gone but their legacy of freedom lives on in the lives of the thousands of descendants they have left behind.

The first permanent settlements in Wayne County

By HARLAN OGLE

Chapter Five

Attempts to make lists of "firsts" are many times met with difficulty and controversy. The person who puts forth an effort to prove the place of the first permanent settlement in Monticello and Wayne County is met with that difficulty and controversy.

There are two possibilities and we will endeavor to present the account of both and allow the reader to reach his/her own conclusion.

It is the year 1775 and on a cold February day Benjamin Price, Nathaniel Buckhannon, and Jerry Pearce cross the Cumberland mountains and follow the north side Cumberland River to a site opposite the springs bubbling up out of the ground. They build a canoe, cross the river, and plant their feet solidly on ground they name Price's Landing.

The brave souls feel their labors of travel and travail have been rewarded when they see the great meadowland that surrounds them. But it's still winter and they must find shelter.

Reason almost dictates that they go to the cave that would be known by every frontiersman—Hines Cave. There they would spend the

remaining winter months waiting for the spring thaw.

Spring came and, in no time at all, they make their way to the meadow and clear land for their cabin that would become (in the mind of some) the beginning of the first permanent settlement in Wayne County.

Benjamin Price and his group found their efforts to be very rewarding because of the lush vegetation and the abundant game to be used for their benefit and profit. While other Kentucky settlements like Boonesborough and Fort Harrod were experiencing occasional Indian attacks, Price's Landing was relatively a peaceful place to live.

Mr. Garnet Walker, preeminent historian of Wayne County, says Price's Station "was known to trappers, surveyors, hunters, adventurers and to settlers traveling up and down the Cumberland River.

Here they came to secure supplies, to seek information, and to rest before continuing their journeys. Best of all, this fort offered protection against Indian attacks. By 1779, Mr. Price had a corn crop planted here and the county's agricultural economy had begun.

By 1800, the need for a fort had disappeared and Price's Station was

abandoned. It faded from the landscape, but the land along Meadow Creek retained the name, Price's Meadow for a long time."

The site of the settlement and fort is believed to be directly behind the present day site of Tuttle's Chapel United Methodist Church north of the Mill Springs area of the county.

The fort has been described as follows: "It originally was a large rectangle surrounded by a waist-high stone wall and, supposedly, a palisade of wood had been above this."

Price remained in the settlement until 1779 but by that time it was evident that the white man was in

Wayne County to stay.

This footnote concerning the site of Price's settlement exists: "The stones were removed in the 1920's and used in the construction of a road. Only the foundation stones remain."

As has been stated, there are some who believe Price's Landing was our first permanent settlement. Another position maintains that the first permanent settlement in Wayne County was in the Parmleystown section of the county.

Some time around 1775, Robert Parmley arrived on the south banks of the Little South Fork and built a blockhouse on a high point over looking an old Indian road. The traf-

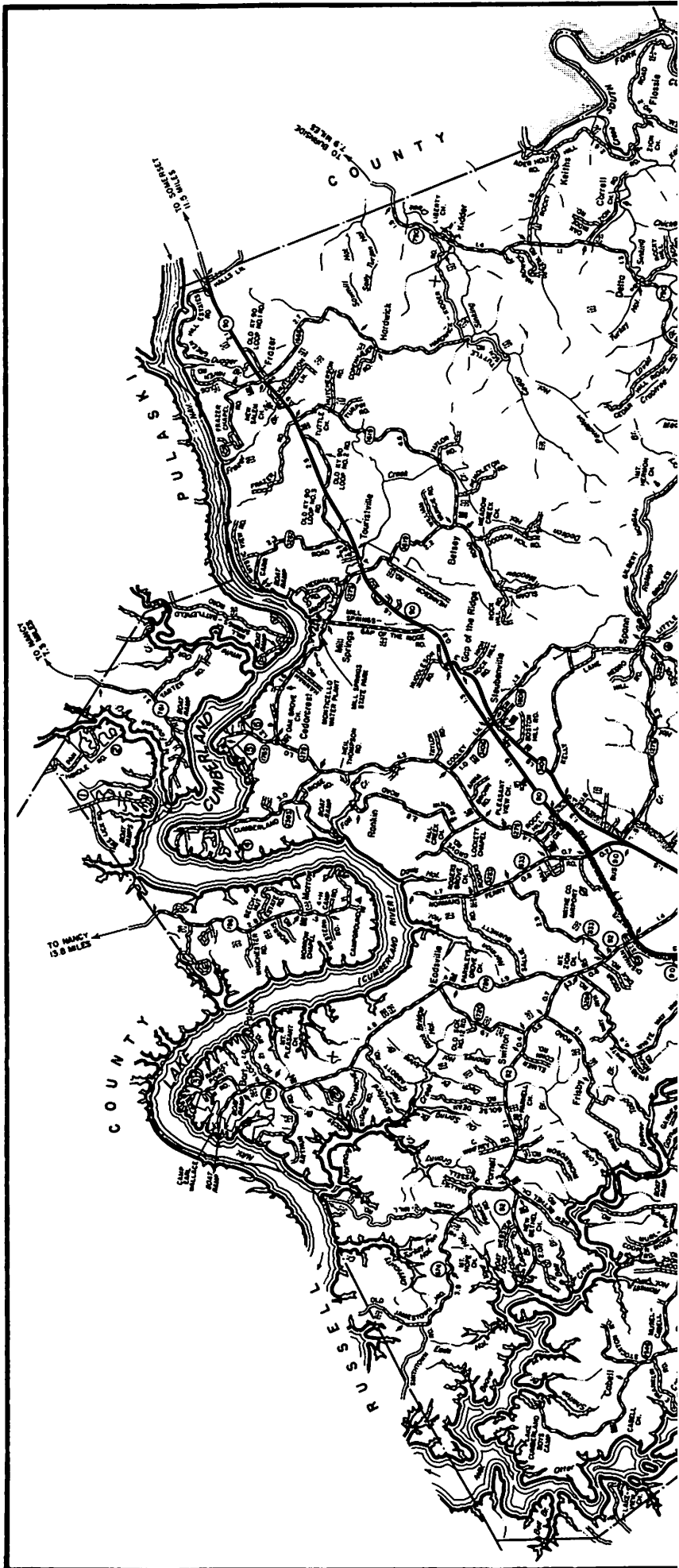
fic on that much traveled trail almost insured the growth of the settlement. Early settlers included: Jeremiah Burnett, John Dobbs, Smith Barrier, Edward Dolen, Joseph Bell, William Koger, Alvin Koger, and Ewell Sharp.

Other families including the Gregorays, Dennys, Burks, Parkers, Youngs, Ryans, and Keetons would soon join the settlers at Parmleystown. Together they would clear the land, plant the crops, and raise the cattle, and provide protection from roving bands of Cherokees.

The settlement of Parmleystown was fast becoming the most important settlement in the Wayne County

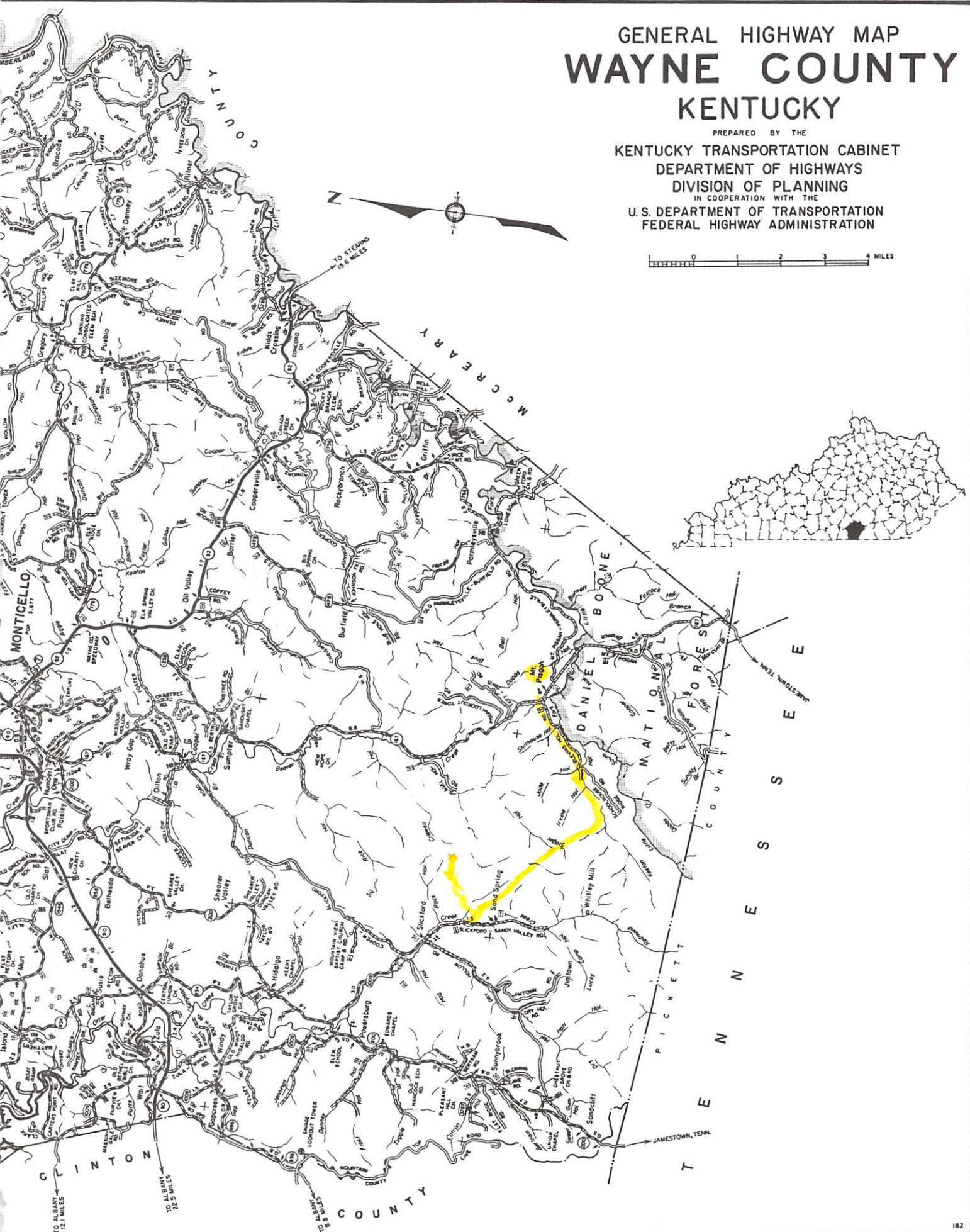
area. Probably the best testimony of that fact is that in 1800 when Wayne County was created, there was a "heated debate" between the community of Parmleystown and Monticello as to which of the two communities should be named the county seat.

The debate surrounding the question as to which of the two settlements, Price's Landing or Parmleystown, was the first in Wayne County will continue. The courage and sacrificial spirit of these settlers will forever live in their descendants who number in the thousands in Monticello and Wayne County.



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP WAYNE COUNTY KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF PLANNING
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



KY- CLINTON CO

RENNICK, ROBERT M. Kentucky Place Names. The University Press of Kentucky. 1984.

Upchurch (Clinton County): uhp/cherch (Savage quadrangle, U.S. topographic map). This settlement with extinct post office is on Kentucky 2063, (old Kentucky 90) 3 mi north of Albany. The post office was established on August 8, 1908, with Perry L. Brown, postmaster. It was probably named for the area's first settler, Ahile Upchurch, whose son Abe co-owned the local store with Brown. The post office closed in 1940.

Reference: personal interview by author with Eva Conner, Albany, Kentucky, March 22, 1979.

Rec'd in file 13 OCT 1988 from Trux Newman
U to RPU

I. George U (Head of clan)

A. Shadrach U

1. Moses U

Δ a. Hiram H. U = Ahile U referred to above
→ b. 16 MAR 1844 & 16 AUG 1922

Δ i. Abraham U = Ahile U referred to above
↳ b. 6 FEB 1867 & 6 AUG 1966

KY - WAYNE CO STOP & SLOT

○ From Rtr 2 AUG 1990 Eleanor Louise Baker D Roll

Stop - Slot - have heard many of the older folks refer to these names. (most now deceased) They said they were (dis-mantled?) to make way for the new highway: 90? or 127? Cumberland Highway too for north - not in Wayne Co. you might write to Corp. of Engineers, Monticell
Wayne Co. Ky.

Ky and ask for an older map giving those towns. Some one told me you could do that, or Barbara York at Monticell Public Library - excellent for helping me in past.

Ahh! Looking for something else I found 2 things - General Highway map. Wayne Co. Ky. - no date - I will try to enlarge it - I can't read it - found Slot with magnifying glass on Rt 90. The whole country is filled with names now familiar to me. Bennie Coffey's Wayne Co Cemetery

Stop Cem - Barnell Quadrangle latitude $36^{\circ} 48' 4'' N$ long. $84^{\circ} 58' 53'' N$
219 graves - 121 identified. The more I look - the more I find and get so be fuddled - I forget what I started to look for!

WAYNE CO, KY

- ① see photo File 92-30 for picture of
the HART/AOKINS mill on the Little
South Fork River in Wayne Co, KY
- adjoining the George U farm
in 1814

CLINTON CO, KY

MELVA DORIS U

KY FILE ↑ (CLINTON CO)

Henningers, R. 2, Box 162

Dec 7, 1993

REC'D
7 DEC 93

Melva (U.) Henniger
R2. Box 162
Greencastle IN. 46135

Dear Cousin Phillip

Thank you for the bulletins.

A note with reference to ^{Vol. 14} page 93 ^{X10} map.
¹³⁷
of Upchurch Village in Clinton Co., KY.

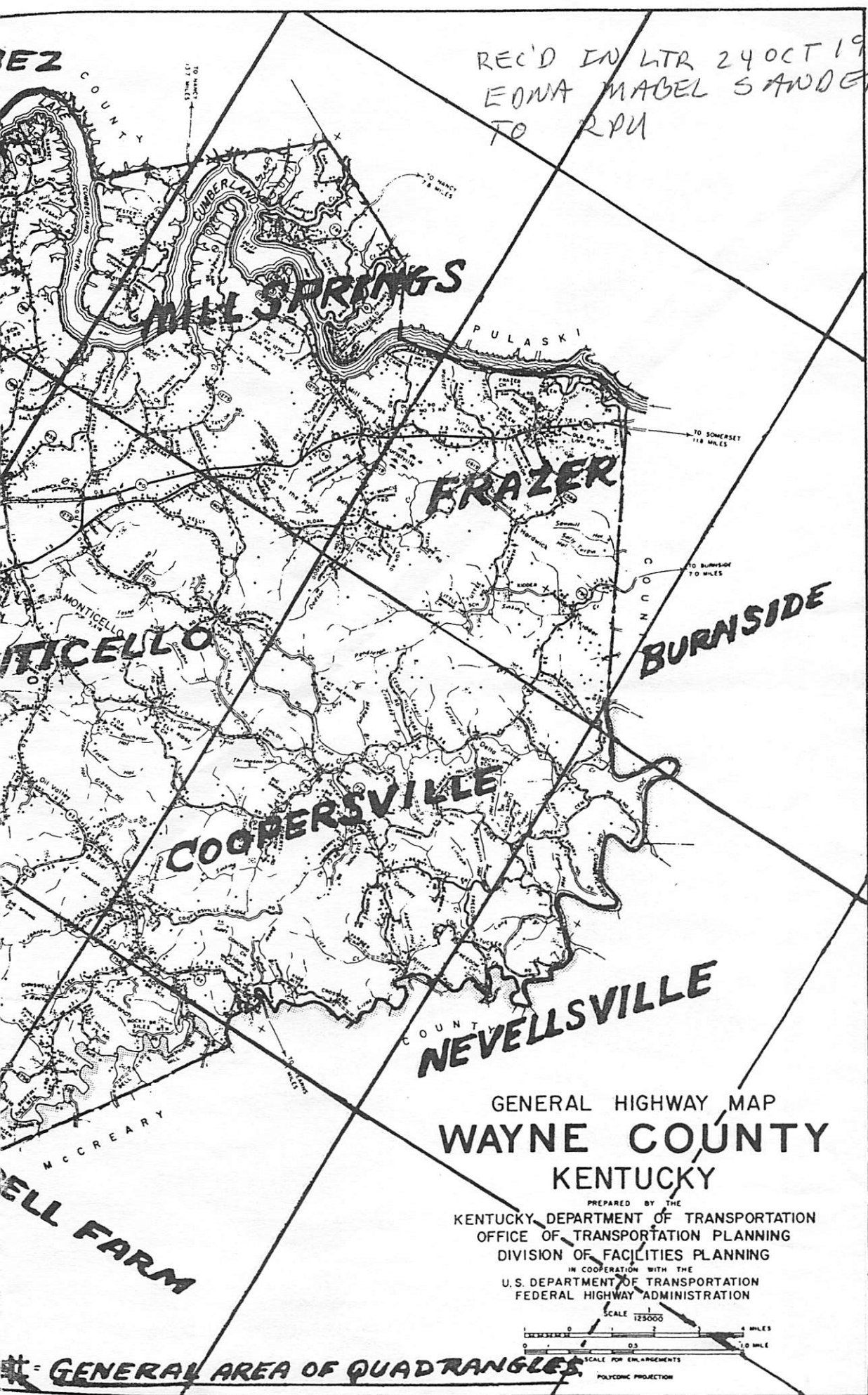
I remember seeing the road sign
off Highway 90 about 40 years ago.
It just said UPCHURCH with an Arrow.
My dad, Hugh S. Upchurch talked about
his cousins (I think Joe + Ben U.)
living there. He called them his rich cousins.
I have a brother, ^{DAVID HUGH UPCHURCH} living near Albany
and I will write him asking for your
information. I'll send a copy of page 93 and
ask him to send you the information.

Best wishes Cousin Melva
I will order by ^{next year} Vol 15 bulletin after the holidays

Merry Christmas
Happy New Year

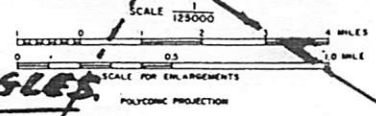
Cousin, Melva (Upchurch) Henniger
Family

REC'D IN LTR 24 OCT 1989
EONA MABEL SANDERS
TO RPU



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
WAYNE COUNTY
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING
DIVISION OF FACILITIES PLANNING
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



GENERAL AREA OF QUADRANGLES

CLINTON CO, KY - UPCHURCH

○ From It 22 NOV 1993 Truex Newman U & RPA

Lake Co., Ind
917
.69003
RENN

Rennick, Robert M.
Kentucky Place Names
The University Press of Kentucky. 1984.

Upchurch (Clinton): uhp/cherch (Savage). This settlement with extinct po is on KY 2063, (old KY90) 3 mi n of Albany. The po was est on Aug 8, 1908, with Perry L. Brown, pm. It was probably named for the area's first settler, Ahile Upchurch, whose son Abe co-owned the local store with Brown. The po closed in 1940. 1263.

Letters to the Author
1263. Conner, Eva. Albany, Ky. Mar. 22, 1979.

[NOTE: This concerns a query placed in U B Vol
14 NO 3 (JUL 1993) under George U (clan pg 93)
PERRY L. BROWN, AHILE U (HIRAM H. U), ABE U
(ABRAHAM L. U), GEOGRAPHICAL FILE↑]

I. George U - Head of clan
A. Shadrach U
1. Mover U
a. Hiram H. U
i. Abraham U

OTTER CREEK, WAYNE CO, KY

○ The Wayne County Outlook 1 MAR 2000 Mantiello, KY

Growing up on Otter Creek

Editor's Note—The following was written by Oscar Franklin, about his days of growing up on Otter Creek.

I was born in LaSalle, Ill. in 1921, and we lived both in Illinois and Indiana. The Depression came in the late 1920's and times were hard and it was hard to make a living in town with electric, water, rent and food.

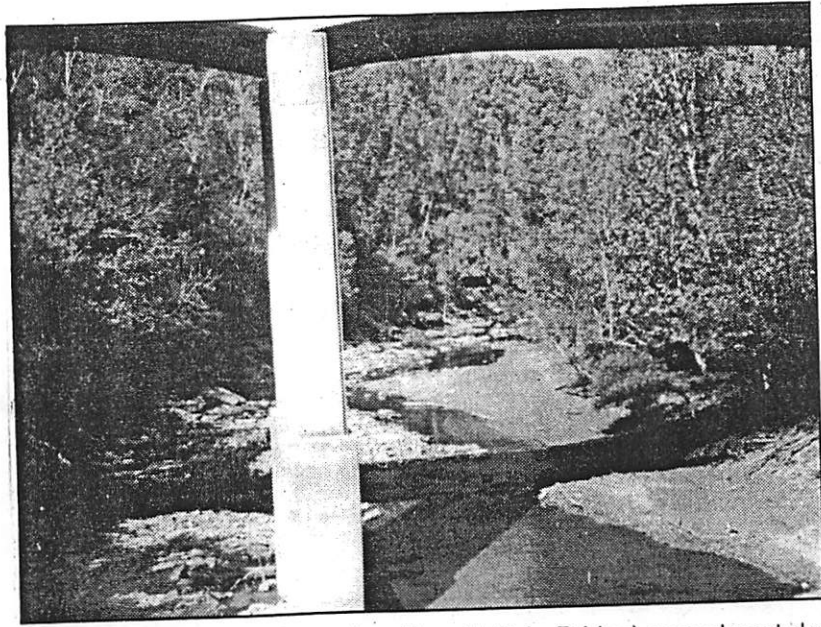
So, after the death of my grandfather down on Otter Creek in 1932, my mother inherited the old home place and my parents decided we might make it better in Kentucky on the farm. We moved back to Kentucky in 1933. It was quite a change from electric lights and running water to lamps and carrying drinking water for about half a mile, but we made it.

Our wash water we got from the creek and in 1934, we had a drought and water became so scarce our spring went dry and we had to go farther to a spring that was just dripping. So, we would leave a bucket under the drip and go back later to get our water and leave another bucket.

Otter Creek was about 30 feet wide normally, but it dried up to only one foot coming through this crevice. We could dip what we could with the bucket and finish filling it with a dipper. I wished I would have had a camera at that time to take a picture of the creek, but I didn't. But it's just like it was yesterday in my memory.

I enjoyed living down on Otter Creek even though it was hard times. We were called "creek folks," and we were close to each other, just like one big family.

The creek bottoms were rich soil and would grow good corn, no fertilize needed. About everything ate corn; we had it ground into corn meal for our cornbread, we fed our horses, cattle, pig, and chickens with corn. Even the crows and ground-hogs loved it.



Otter Creek at Zula, Kentucky (the old Zula Bridge) was almost dry on October 13, 1988.

To prepare our ground for planting we had to do it the hard way, with mules or horses. First, we used the "turning plow" and then we leveled it with a "harrow" and then used the "bull tongue plow" to lay off our rows and then we dropped the corn by hand in the rows and used a hoe to cover it.

When the corn was ready to gather, we hitched the team to a

wagon and "slip shucked" the corn. We left part of the inside shuck on the ear and when we got the wagon full we took it to the crib. When we needed a "turn" of corn we would go to the corn crib and shuck and shell the corn by hand and take it to the mill and have it ground. Now, the miller had to have pay for grinding it so he had a wooden box that he would take out a portion of your corn for his "toll."

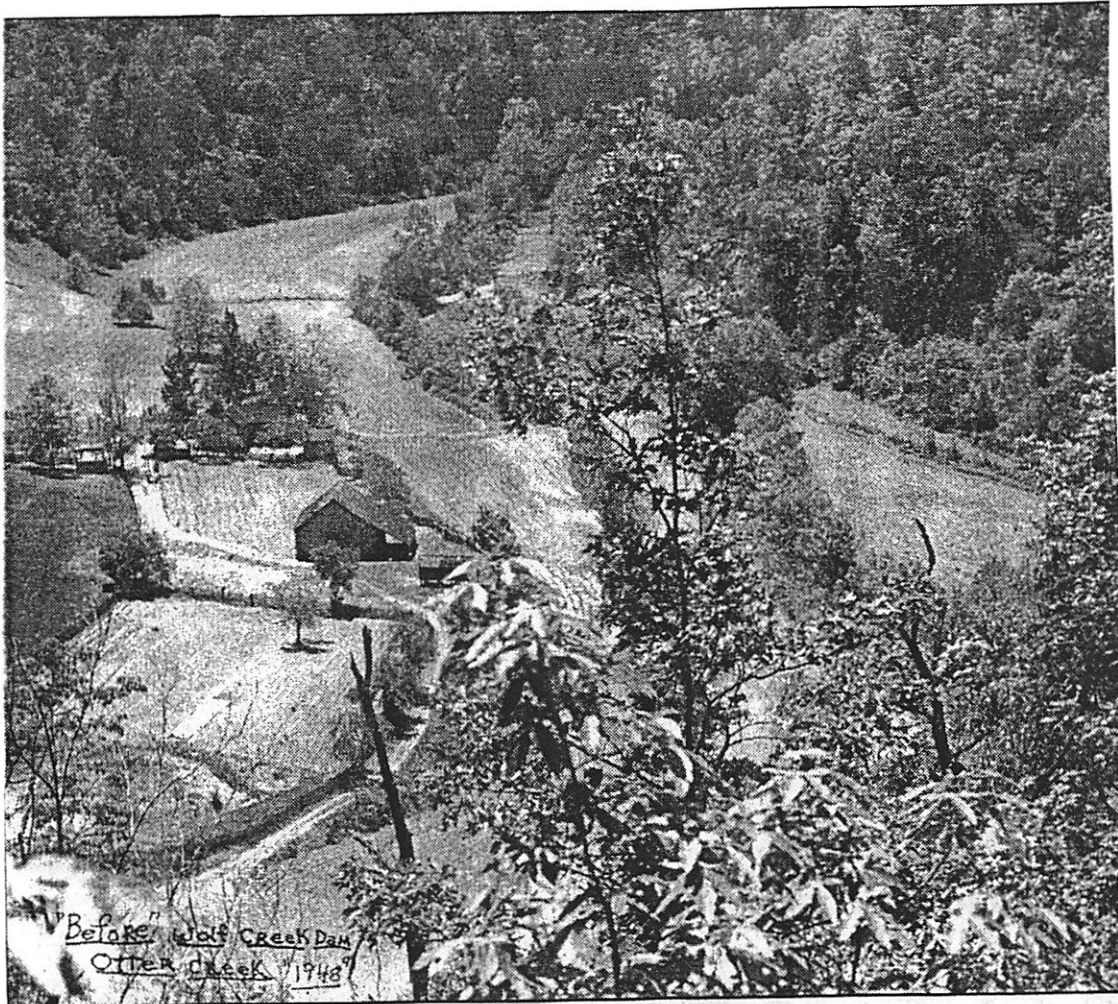
OTTER CREEK - WAYNE CO, KY

OSCAR FRANKLIN

SAM BELL



Oscar Franklin's family, The Bell family which was taken on Otter Creek in 1945. It was a family gathering on Sunday afternoon at Uncle Sam Bell's home. Bell is in the front with the fiddle.



This picture was taken on Otter Creek in 1948 before Wolf Creek Dam was formed.

And then in 1937, I saw the biggest tide while we lived on Otter Creek. It rained for three days and nights and the water came to about 30 feet of our house. It came up two panels of fence in our garden below

our house. The third night about 2 a.m. we heard a loud noise of timber cracking. When it became daylight, we saw what it was; the hill across from our house was pretty steep, but it had good timber on it and what happened was a tree at the top of the

hill, a good-sized tree, broke loose from all the rain and cleared everything in its path all the way into the creek. This was certainly something to see.

Our cook stove was a cast iron step stove and was over in one corner of the kitchen. Over on the other side, we had a sheet iron heating stove. We never had a stove board under it to protect the floor. We went over to Mom's cousin and stayed all night and when we came home the next day about noon and the fire in the stove had caught up and with no protection under the stove it burned a hole in the floor six inches across and went out. How fortunate.

The latch on our kitchen door worked with a string pulled through a small hole in the door. To lock the door we pushed the string back inside. When we came home, we would take our knife and raise the latch through a crack in the door "really secure."

My older brother, Everette, worked for George Shelton who lived about five miles down creek from us for 50 cents a day and his room and board, which was not bad for those times.

The hill across the creek from our house was fairly steep, but timber grew on it and from home we could see squirrels all over that hill. The reason they multiplied so much was because every family was like us, no shells or guns to shoot them with. Some good squirrel dumplings would have tasted mighty good.

So my Uncle Bob Bell that lived up on top of the hill above us came up with an idea how to get him a squirrel. He had a good squirrel dog he called "Old Bounce" so he took him to the woods and he treed a squirrel in a hole in a hollow tree, so Bob climbed the tree and he put one

end of this small rubber hose. Then he got his pipe and filled it with burley from his coat pocket and lit up his pipe and blew smoke through the rubber hose into the squirrel's den. When the squirrel started to come down to the hole Uncle Bob got his saw briar and twisted his tail so he pulled him toward the hole very slowly and when he got him down far enough he got a hold of his tail and very quickly pulled him out and hit his head against the side of the tree. So uncle got him a squirrel.

My Great-Uncle Sam Bell was an old time fiddler and many times, especially on Sunday afternoons we would gather at his house to visit and play music. My Uncle Sam's fiddle was a lion's head, the head of the fiddle was carved into a lion's head. They were special and worth more money than the standard fiddle. He paid 75 cents for it back years ago, his son still has it and it is

probably worth some money now.

Another musician who lived down the creek from us, Murl Thurston, played the guitar and he would pat one foot single time and the other foot double time. He also played the harmonica and sang tenor mostly.

My Uncle Bob, who got the squirrel, was also a musician. He played several instruments; the guitar, banjo, mandolin and the auto harp. He made him a little wooden man with the hinged arms and legs and put it on his auto harp and when he played it and patted his foot the little wooden man would dance.

My dad was also a musician and played what they called a potato bug mandolin. The body of it was shaped like a potato bug and also has stripes on it. My father died in 1984, but I still have his mandolin.

he got to the top, there was a bush that was forked and that's where he put his sticks. They stayed there for a long time after he died in 1932 and us kids didn't bother them. But they finally rotted away. He passed away at his brother Sam's place and is buried in the Stop Cemetery next to where I live now.

I used to write him letters when we lived in Indiana and he used a leaf off the calendar for his writing paper. He wrote with a pencil and he also chewed tobacco, so ever so often he would wet his pencil in his mouth to make it write plainer, and where he did this there would be a little brown spot of tobacco juice. But I enjoyed his letters very much.

Now, it was not all work for us. We took time to enjoy ourselves. We played music a lot. About every Sunday afternoon we would all meet



Above—Zenas Denney, Franklin brothers Hershel, Raymond, and Oscar are pictured in 1945 at the WSFC in Somerset, Ky.

Something else about my Uncle Bob. When he was a young man, about 1918, he was around this hill they called "Indian Cave Hill" and "The Buzzard's Den," a place back about 12 feet in the bluff where the buzzards raised their young. So, uncle was scratching around with his finger near the Buzzard's Den looking for Indian relics no doubt, and the dirt fell in so he enlarged the hole where he could get his hand down in it and he felt something. It was an Indian skull and they had a flat rock over the grave.

My grandpa Jim Curt Bell used to go over to his brother Sam's and visit quite often. It was about two miles and he had to go up and over the Indian Cave Hill and when he got older he would get him two sticks to help him up the hill. When

at my Uncle Sam Bell's and play music. He was an old time "fiddler."

We would also go fishing, squirrel hunting and swimming. I remember as a boy we just wore overalls and a straw hat and when we were plowing "over" corn and got hot we would hitch the mule to a tree or bush and off we'd go into the water without overalls on and we'd go and plow until we got dry and we'd take another plunge in the creek. Kept cool that way.

But now the rich soil of the bottom land is covered with water and our homes are all gone. We realize the benefits that the lake has brought. The boating, fishing, swimming, skiing, and the money that is brought in by tourists. But our memories of living on Otter Creek will ever be with us as long as we live.

REC'D IN LTR 22 JUN 1992
MELVA DORTS U TO RPU

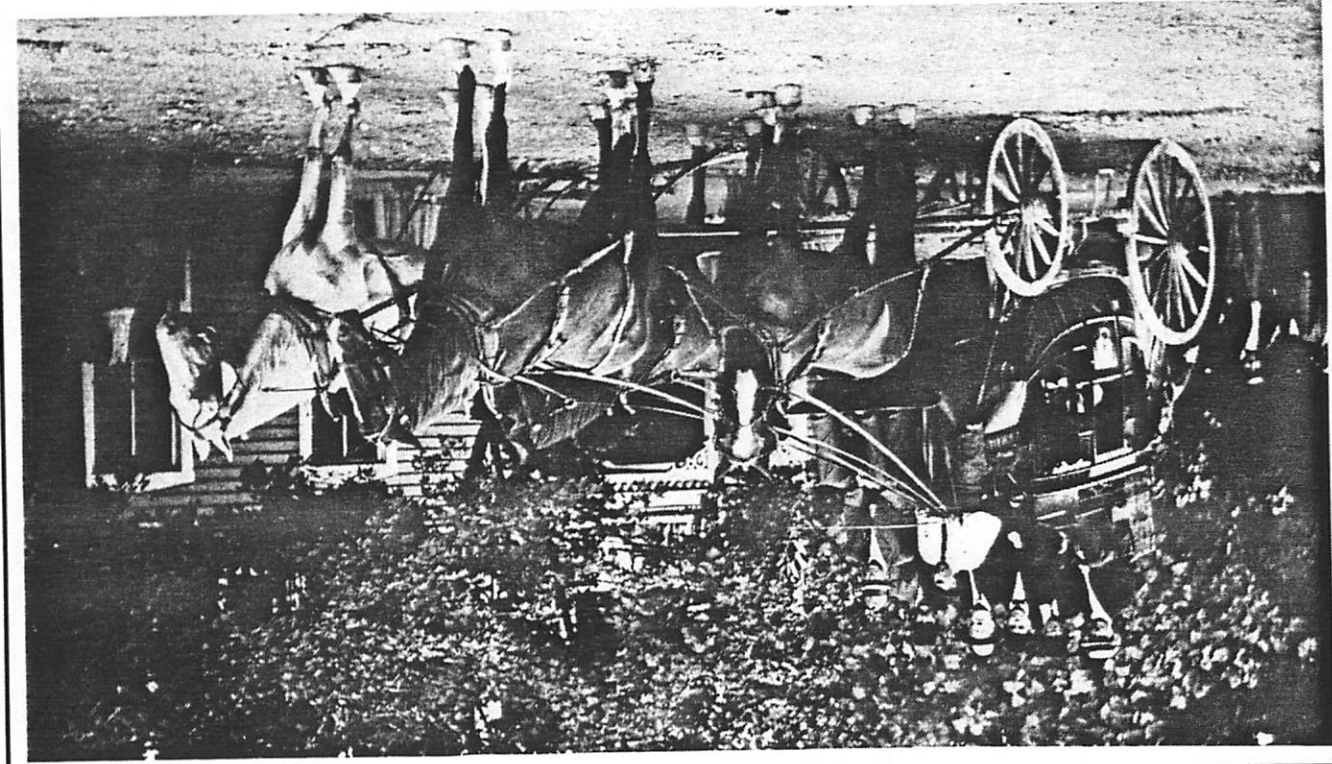
ALL ON BOARD A Bicentennial Tour Of Historic Wayne County KENTUCKY!



This Collective Pictorial History By The Wayne County Historical Society
Is Being Printed In Connection With
Kentucky's Bicentennial Celebration

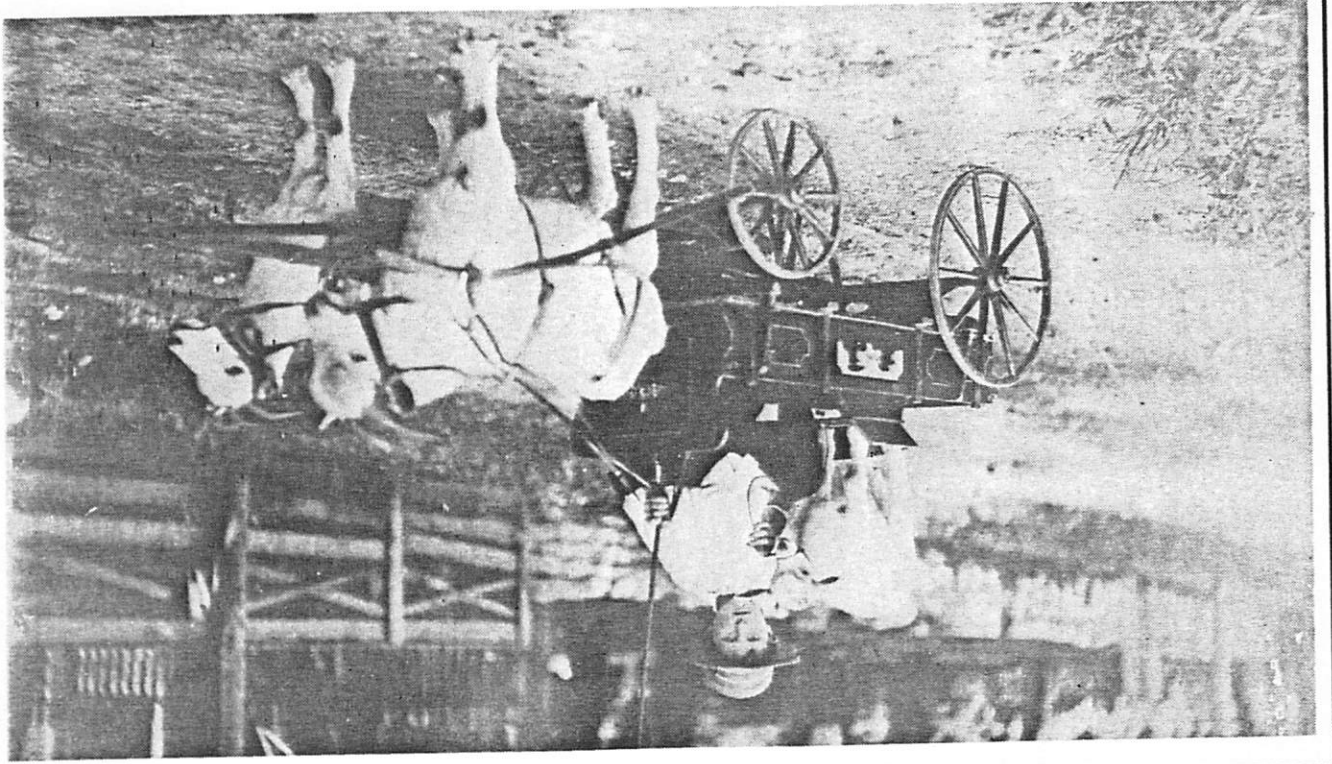
Melva

TRANSPORTATION



MONTICELLO - BURNSIDE STAGECOACH
In Operation From 1898 Until 1915 ~ Shown Here In Front Of The Ramsey Hotel, circa 1910.

-Bob Gibson



GOBEL DUNCAN 1912 - CORNER OF JOHN WILHITE YARD

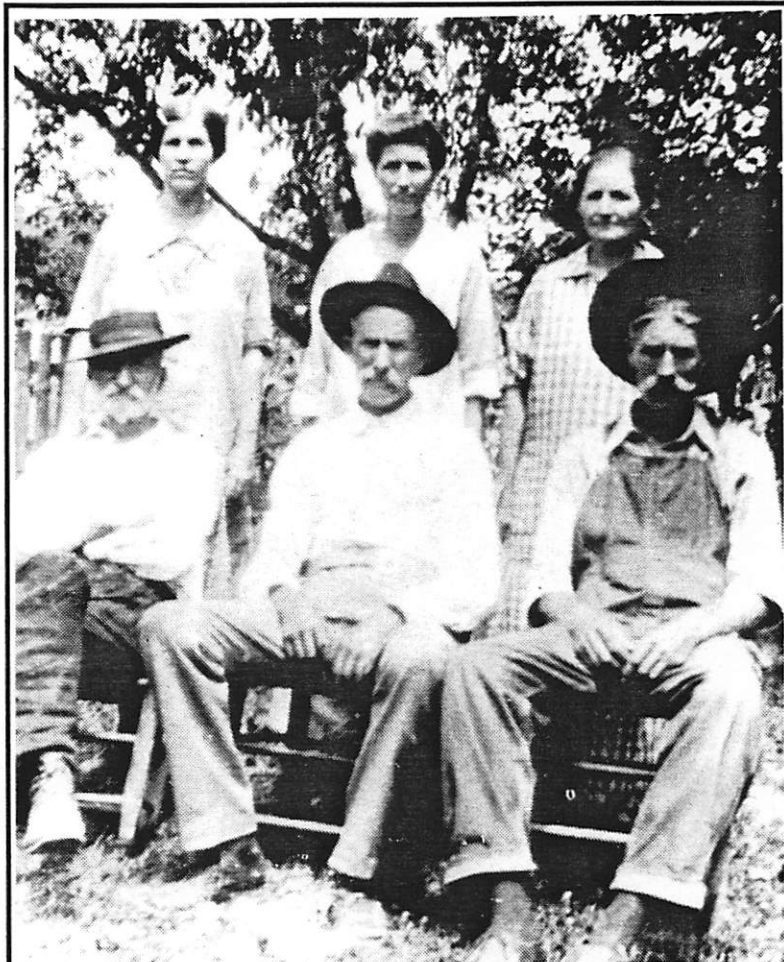
-Elizabeth Duncan

FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS



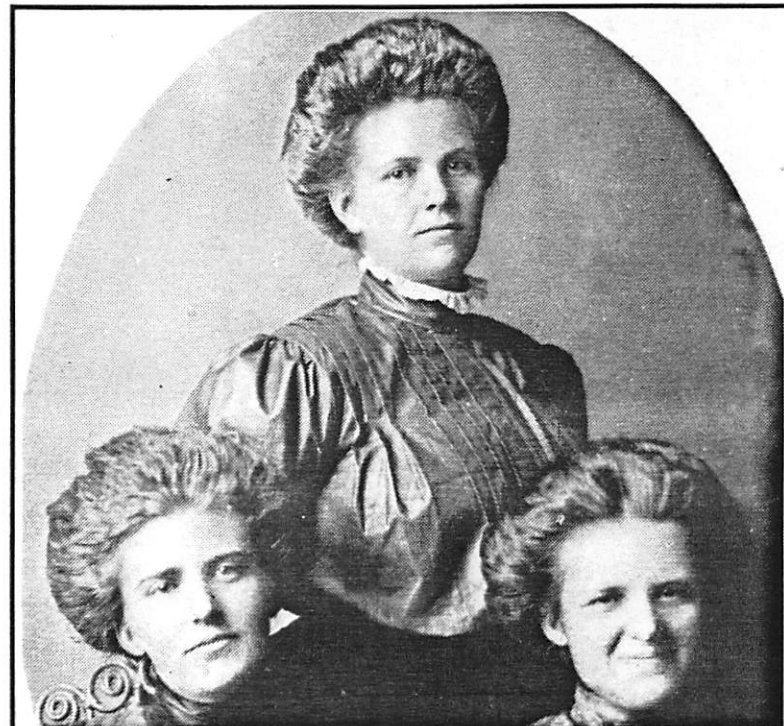
△ SHADRACK ALLEN * SHADE * UPCHURCH
 9/18/1844 - 12/4/1933
 Was a soldier in the Union Army, Co. 1, 30th Ky. Regiment
 At the time of the Battle Of Mill Springs, he was a Cpl. 5
 and a mounted guard for General Burk, when General
 Zollicoffer was killed.

- Sara Belle Upchurch



CHILDREN OF MOSES MARION AND AMERICA HUGHES UPCHURCH
 Mosie Upchurch, John Upchurch, Thomas Upchurch
 Effie U. Cooper, Betty U. Troxel, Mary Arco Ramsey

- Sara Belle Upchurch



Belle Marsh Pogue, Martha Lee Marsh Turner, Nell Marsh Barrier
 About 1910

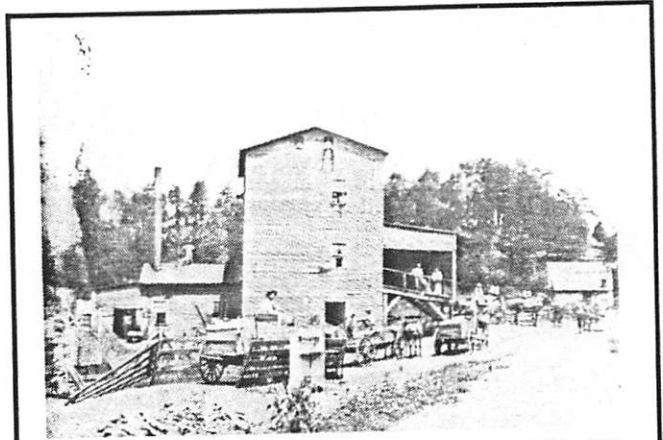
- Sara Belle Upchurch

INDUSTRY



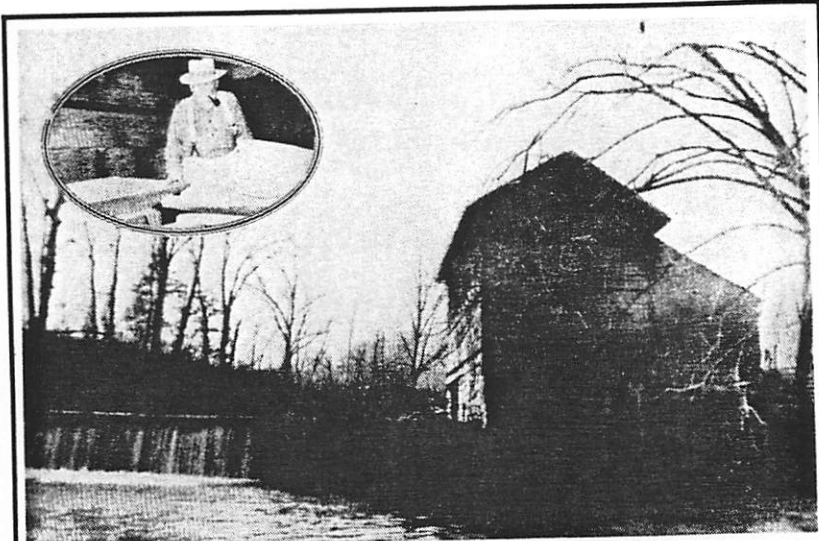
THE McKECKNIE MILL ON ELK SPRING CREEK BELOW GOLDEN YEARS

~ Nell McKecknie Ragan



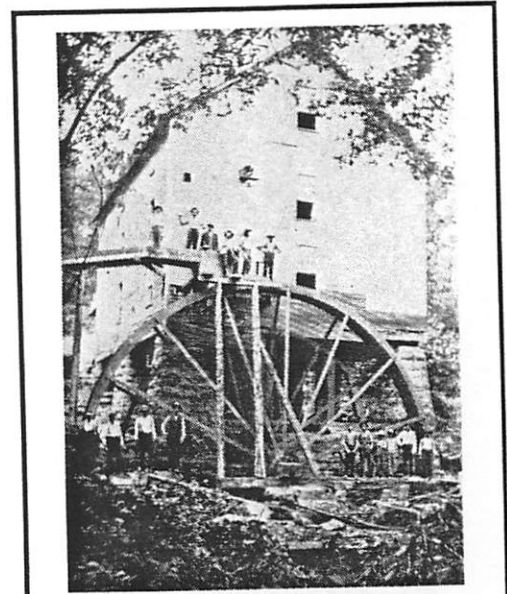
RANKIN-TATE MILL ON ELK SPRING CREEK BELOW TOWN

~ Historical Society



JOSEPH HURT MILL • MOUNT PISGAH 1837 ~ 1964

~ Wilma Burnett



MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY

~ Historical Society

*Down
By
The
Old
Mill
Spring*



JOHN BARRIER GRIST MILL ~ COOPERSVILLE 1900

~ Woodrow Bell

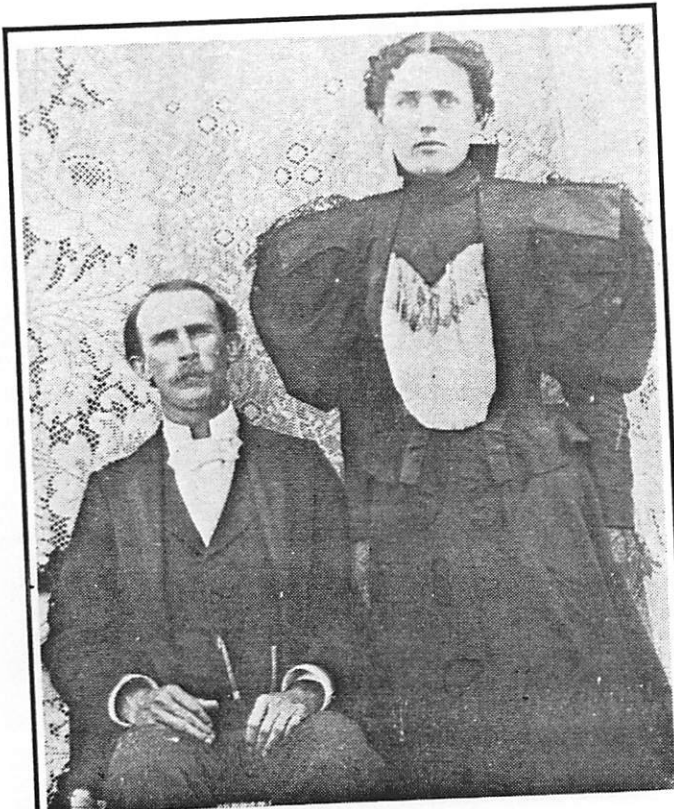
MEDICAL



THE DR. O.M. CARTER HOSPITAL ~ LATER BECAME THE CARTER HOTEL
Was Located On The Left Side Of West Columbia Where Laundrymat Building Is Now Located

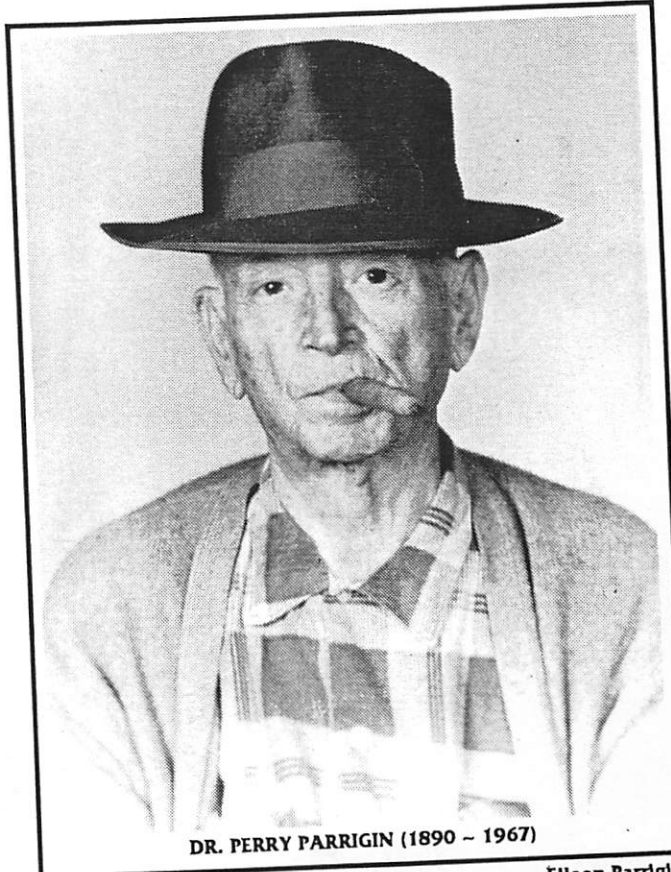
~ Historical Society

Apchuck Conner, Dr. Carter



DR. AND MRS. EDWARD BAYARD RICE
DR. RICE (1898 ~ 1948)

~ Historical Society



DR. PERRY PARRIGIN (1890 ~ 1967)

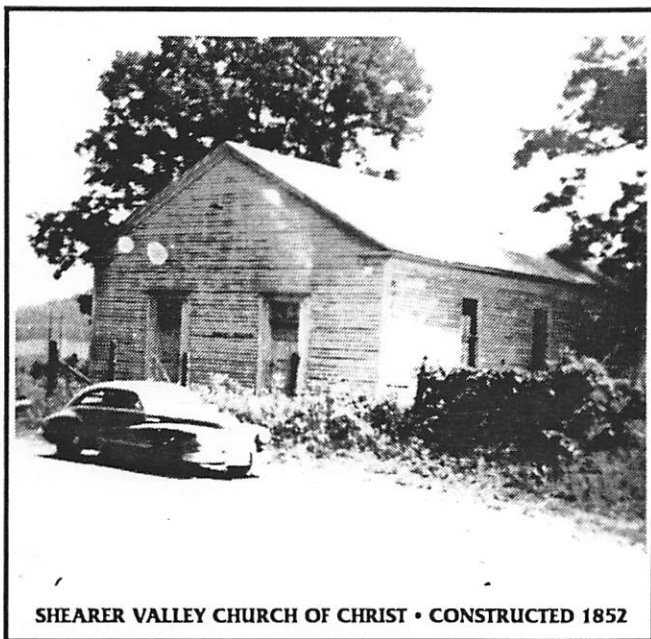
~ Eileen Parrigin

CHURCHES



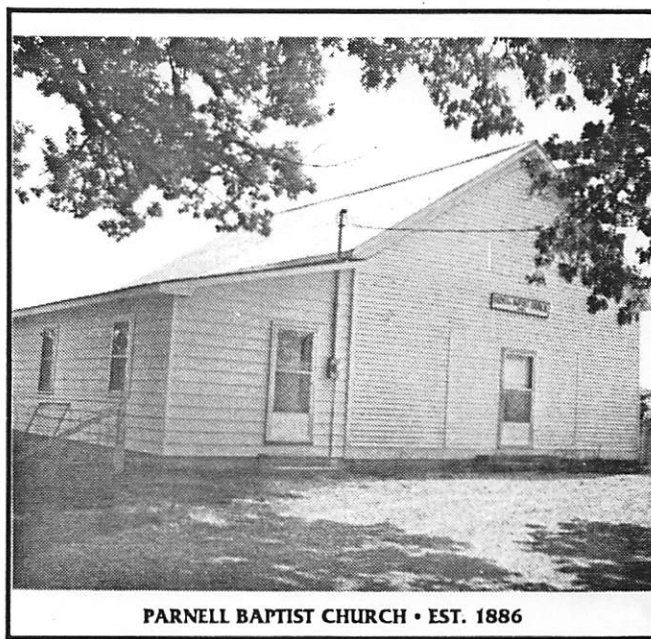
MOUNT PISGAH CHURCH ~ 1910
 Kneeling gentleman in vest is Henry Hurt (1842-1924) • Some others in picture are Cal & Ltha Smith, Mary & Martha Blevins

~ Martha Sloan



SHEARER VALLEY CHURCH OF CHRIST • CONSTRUCTED 1852

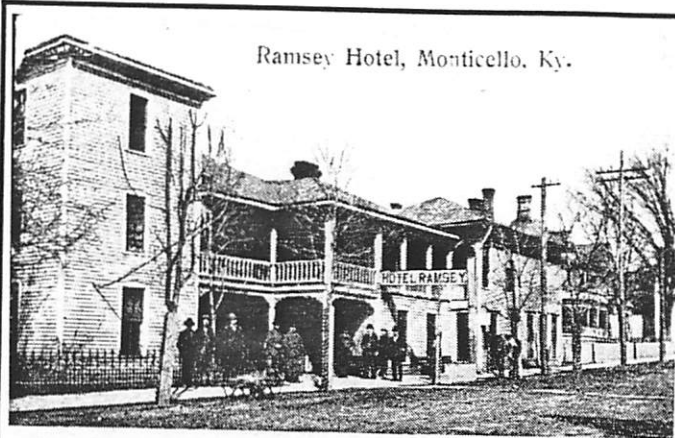
~ Gladys Vickery



PARNELL BAPTIST CHURCH • EST. 1886

~ Hazel Parmley

DOWNTOWN



Ramsey Hotel, Monticello, Ky.



Court House, Monticello, Ky.



Main St., Monticello, Ky.



Turkey Rock, near Monticello, Ky.

- Eula Denney



M. E. Church, South Monticello, Ky.

-Eula Denney

TRANSPORTATION



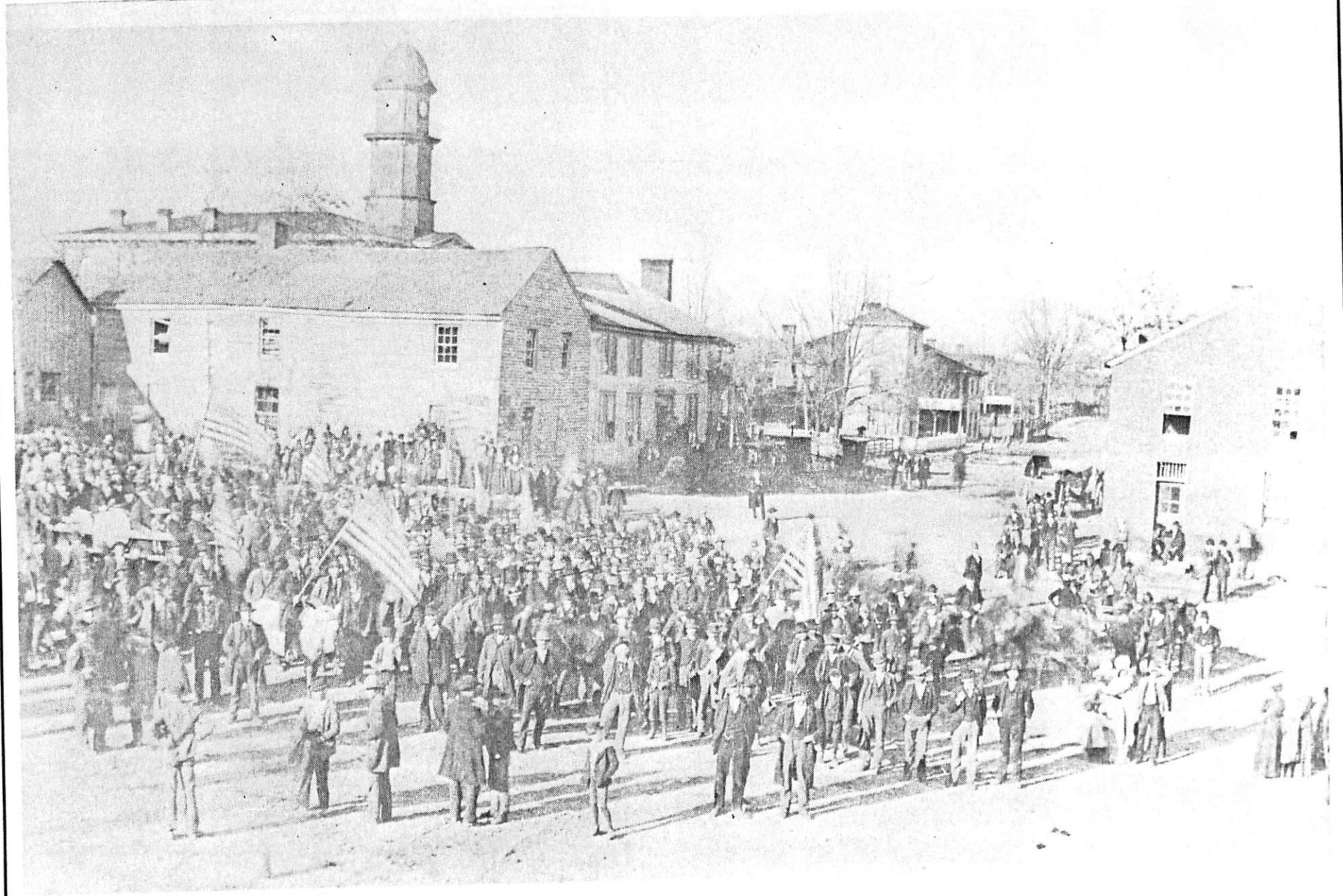
VIEW OF PIKE LEAVING TOWN SOUTH - MARCH 28, 1907

- Joshua Jones



VIEW OF PIKE LEAVING TOWN NORTH - MARCH 28, 1907

- Joshua Jones



POLITICAL RALLY TOWN SQUARE ~ 1890
Noah's Ark on corner, run by Mr. Burnett; Old Mark Harden Hotel beyond the court house and Ramsey Hotel. Mr. Kendrick's bank building on the right.

Recalling days at the old Stop School

Editor's Note—Following is a recollection of the old Stop School, as written by Wayne County resident Oscar Franklin.

If I remember right, my mother told me that she went to a log school house that set out closer to the road than the other two buildings did. Lula Poe also made mention of a log school house.

The last building was built in 1950, and the one before it, I have a picture of a group of students and a teacher dated in 1912. This is the building that my wife Gladys and I went to. I started in 1934 and went until 1936 in the seventh and eighth grades.

I lived down on Otter Creek at that time at the old home place, and as we stepped out of the door we began climbing this hill above us first thing and it was about three blocks long. It was a good two country miles from home to school.

We always looked forward to Christmas time. The teachers would treat us. Stick candy was the main treat in those days and maybe the students would get an orange or a banana. I remember some coming to get the treat who hadn't been there for school most of the year.

The Stop School playground was the favorite gathering place, especially on the weekends. At school, we played that was called "townball." I don't know how they came up with a name like that. When you hit the ball they would get the ball and try to throw it in front of you before you got on base. If they did you were out. They called it "cross out."

There was an old church building set near the road under two large oak trees and between the building and the oak trees is where we

How Stop Got Its Name (12-17-1910)

This was told to us by Lula Upchurch Poe. Her father, John Upchurch, had a General Store and was waiting on some government men to come and name a new Post Office which he was to have.

Uncle John saw the men coming up the road on horses, evidently traveling fast, and ran out the door waving his arms and shouting, "Stop! Stop!"

He was afraid they would pass on down the road. The government men said that is as good a name as any. So that was what the new Stop Post Office was called.

pitched horse shoes.

We had some large stone marbles we played with, one of the oak trees had a hollow root above ground where we put the marbles after we were done playing.

We played basketball also. I remember our basketball was rubber inflated with air and it would bounce higher than a regular basketball. So, when another school came to play us we would use their ball for the first half and ours the last half.

The school house had two rooms with a sliding door between the two rooms. Everette Sloan was my teacher and Eva Ramsey taught the lower grades in 1934 and Bonnie Denney taught the lower grades in

Stop School - Wayne Co, KY

Lula (U) Poe

John U

Legyle U

Tella M. U

Leslie U

Lelas U

Lola U

Eulas U



Pictured are (left to right): first row—Mary Roach, Iva Matthews, Charlie Bell, Chester Crabtree, Litha Crabtree, Lizzie Ramsey, Lizzie Upchurch, Doshia Barnes, Ella Barnes, Eva Sloan, Arthur Sloan, Donald Garner, Chester Garner, Herbert Garner; second row—Annie Bell, Martha Page, Annie Page, Tella Upchurch, Greedie Smith, Ellen Jane Dishman, Archie Bell, Leslie Upchurch, Willie Bell, Marion Roach, Carlie Roach, Charlie Ramsey, Tom Barnes; third row—Lelar Upchurch, Nora Fowler, Ila Ramsey, Lula Upchurch, Nova Fowler, Lucy Ramsey, Dallas Matthews, Lettie Garner, Jane Garner, Eulis Mikels, Tava Acrey; fourth row—Mary Bell, Pearl Barnes, Dick Ramsey, Adell Smith, Flossie Crabtree, Louisa Garner, Audie Crabtree, Mamie Bell, Ina Ramsey, Lola Upchurch, Essie Bell; fifth row—Eulas Upchurch, Ulyssus Barnes, Vernon McNear, Everette Sloan, Zona Sloan, Andy Hollas (teacher), Charlie Garner, Hermon Fowler, Lewis Page, Glendon Acrey, Bill Garner, Lee Ramsey. Standing in back are George Morris and Luvene Ramsey.

Photo provided by Oscar Franklin

Stop School Group 1912

1935.

Our desks were double, two students sat together. I had three different buddies while I was there and one of them was a cousin of mine, Woodrow Bell and he chewed tobacco. We sat in the row next to the window so he sat by the window and when he caught the teacher's head turned, he would spit out the window.

One hot summer day after we had eaten lunch, we came in the room and the teacher sat down and propped his feet up on his desk and he went to sleep.

Believe it or not we were all quiet so we wouldn't wake him up. We had our grades five, six, seven,

and eight in our room.

Sometimes those who were unruly, they would have them stand on tiptoes facing the blackboard and the teacher would make a small ring on the blackboard with chalk the height their nose came to and they stood tiptoe with their nose in this ring.

They also had the right to whip the children when they did something wrong.

I remember in particular this boy sassed the teacher and the teacher got his pointing stick and whipped him with it and broke it in pieces. And also when a child got a whipping at school, most of them they got another one when they got

home.

We said Bible verses about every morning. This helped us memorize these verses.

Several of the boys were from farm families and they had to help in the crops, so they had to miss school to do this.

We always looked forward to Christmas time. The teachers would treat us. Stick candy was the main treat in those days, and maybe the students would get an orange or a banana. I remember some coming to get the treat who hadn't been there for school most of the year.

The boys about all of them wore overalls and a straw hat, but most of us went barefoot during the summer. I remember my mother telling about living down on Otter Creek and the creek was frozen over and her two brothers, Bob and Silas, were skating on the ice barefoot.

I guess their feet were tough from going barefoot all summer.

One of my buddies I sat with, Junior Guffey, had a pony he rode to school and as we all went down the

road going home he would have his pony stand on his two hind feet like the Lone Ranger's horse did.

We always dreaded when they came to give us our shots. Those big old needles hurt and also our arms would swell and get sore.

A cousin of mine, Kathryn Southerland who lived down on Otter Creek below Cabel, told me that she came to the Stop School for four years.

Children from two or three families rode in a covered wagon for about six or seven miles one way each day to school.

I don't know exactly when Stop School started, but we know it was in operation in 1910. I have information to this effect. And then it closed its doors in 1958. Elsie Matthews was the last teacher to teach at Stop.

There were a lot of people who went to school at Stop through the years, many of them I knew when they were grown.

Many of us have fond memories of going to school at Stop.

Railway helps visitors relive Kentucky's coal-mining days

The Big South Fork Scenic Railway stops at two old mining camps.

BY SHARYN KUNEMAN
Special to the Post-Dispatch

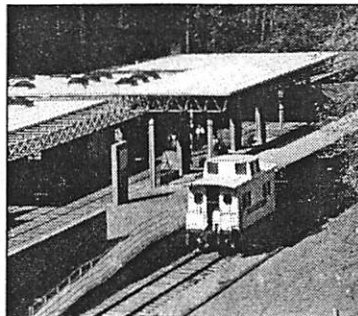
Travelers who like trains and coal mines can combine both interests with a visit to Stearns, Ky., and the Big South Fork Scenic Railway. A ride on the train gives passengers an opportunity to experience the legacy of coal miners and their families at two former mining camps.

"Although some people come from far away, most of our passengers are from Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio," says Becki Egnew, the railway's business manager. "In the past few years, we've seen an increase in the number of visitors from Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, Virginia and the Carolinas."

The journey begins in Stearns, the headquarters of the once-thriving Stearns Coal & Lumber Co. The Railway Depot is situated in the center of Stearns' historic district.

During the six-mile train ride, passengers learn about the region's history. In the late 1800s, the remote area was inhabited by only a few families that struggled to survive on small farms scattered throughout the forest.

In 1902, Justus Stearns arrived from Michigan and bought 30,000 acres of virgin timberland. After coal was discovered on the land, the Stearns Coal & Lumber Co. was formed. The logging and mining empire expanded to cover more than 200 square miles. The railroad was the only connection to the



The railway stops at Barthell Mining Camp, where guests can take a tour.



POST-DISPATCH

outside world for the 2,200 people who filled the company's 18 mining camps.

While listening to the historical account, passengers can enjoy the beauty of the landscape,

including the rapids of Roaring Paunch Creek. After traveling through a 265-foot tunnel, the train arrives at Barthell Mining Camp, the first camp built by Stearns in 1902.

By 1909, Barthell had more than 300 residents and 41 buildings. After the camp closed in the late 1950s, Barthell was deserted.

In 1984, former resident Harold Koger and his wife, Marilyn, bought the land and began reconstruction of the mining town. The company store, bathhouse, barbershop, doctor's office, school and church have been restored. Miners' cabins have been built from floor plans drawn by actual occupants. The cabins are available for overnight rental from April to December.

The Kogers and other family members conduct tours of Barthell Mining Camp.

"I'm trying to hold on to history. I've got coal mine dust all over me," Harold Koger says as he introduces visitors to the camp.

"My grandfather came from Wales to work in this mine. He was an expert on air ventilation in mines. Beginning at the age of 6, my father worked here for 48 years. Like everyone else, he worked 12 hours a day for six days each week and earned 25 cents a day."

Mine Shaft #1 is 12 miles long and ranges from 4 to 5 feet in height. Workers often spent the entire day bent over on their hands and knees in the dark mine.



PHOTOS BY SHARYN KUNEMAN

Passengers on the Big South Fork Scenic Railway can hear recordings in which former residents of the Blue Heron mining camp talk about their lives there.

Koger remembers several fatal mine explosions, and he recalls watching as the widows and children of deceased miners were evicted from the camp. "If nobody worked in the mine, the company would kick you out of the house," he says.

After taking a guided tour of the mine, motor house and machine shop, visitors have time to view the camp's other buildings before boarding the train for Blue Heron Mining Camp.

As the train rounds the last curve before entering Blue Heron, the camp's enormous coal tipple comes into view. The structure unloaded its last coal car 40 years ago.

Mine 18, the last Stearns Co. mine, operated at Blue Heron from 1937 until 1962. After the mine closed, the isolated community disappeared. Although the miners and their families

have been gone for decades, their voices can still be heard.

"Ghost structures" — silhouettes of former buildings — tell the story of the former residents. Each of the 14 ghost structures has an audio-tape station with recorded recollections of people who lived and worked at Mine 18. Earl "Peanut" Shepherd and Norman "Tools" Taylor talk about working in the mine. The voices of housewives, young people and shopkeepers discuss details of their lives at Blue Heron.

Visitors can follow a path through the community that links the train depot, bath house, mine entrance, schoolhouse, church, company store, superintendent's house, residences, coal tipple and bridge.

Situated in what today is the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, the his-

If you go

Getting there: Big South Fork Scenic Railway is at 100 Henderson Street, Stearns, Ky. 42674. From St. Louis, take Interstate 64 east to Frankfort, Ky., then Highway 127 south to Danville, Highway 150 east and then Highway 27 south to Stearns, and follow the signs to the railway depot.

Hours: The railway is open from the beginning of April to mid-November. Visitors should check ahead because the days of operation fluctuate throughout the season. Several trips are scheduled each day beginning at 10 a.m. The trip takes about four hours.

Rates: \$15 for adults, \$14 for seniors 60 and over, \$7.50 for children 3 through 12. Ticket includes the train ride, Barthell Mining Camp, Blue Heron Mining Camp and Stearns' Museum.

More information: Call 1-800-462-5664 or 1-606-376-5330 or go to www.bsfsry.com. Information is also available free from Southern & Eastern Kentucky Tourism at 1-877-868-7735.

torical site is overseen by the National Park Service. Rangers are on hand to answer questions.

Facilities at Blue Heron include a gift shop, snack bar and picnic shelters. There are several hiking trails with scenic overlooks.

After exploring Blue Heron Mining Camp, visitors board the train for the trip back to the depot at Stearns.

Visitors often take time to tour the Stearns Museum. Housed in the former Stearns Coal & Lumber Co. offices, the museum's displays are arranged by categories in separate rooms that feature a farm kitchen, country store, post office, railroading, medicine, lumber and mining.

The Whistle Stop Cafe and several shops are also situated in Stearns' historic district.

WAYNE CO, KY

See It 19 JUN 1999 Eleanor Fourn Baker to RPM pg 84

Family Group Sheet

2 November 1996

Husband:	Morgan Hughes
Born:	1818
in:	Tennessee
Died:	10 March 1891
in:	Wayne County Kentucky Old Charity Cemetery
Relationship with Father:	Hardy Hughes - Natural
Relationship with Mother:	First Wife Hughes - Natural

Notes

William Hughes may have been the ancestor of Morgan Hughes as he was on the 1810 Census in Wayne County, Morgan had brothers, Wiley and Hardy Hughes. Russell Hughes was with a large group of hunters and trappers who came to Kentuckee County, Virginia Colony 1776-1780. In 1780 it was divided into Fayette, Jefferson, and Lincoln Counties. Lincoln contained the Southeast part of Kentucky, where the Cumberland Trail came through. It was used by people from Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Carolina's. These hunters became known as "The Long Hunters" (1770) they set up quarters in "Hinds Cave" which is in present day Wayne County near Millsprings, seven miles north of Monticello, Kentucky. There was a Morgan Hughes Station, which was next to property owned by Abraham Lincoln's grandfather.

Marriage Information

Wife:	Lucinda Upchurch
Married:	30 March 1856
Beginning status:	Married
in:	Wayne County Kentucky by J. Burris

Marriage Notes

I. William Hughes - on 1810 census - Wayne Co, KY

- A. Morgan Hughes
- B. Wiley Hughes
- C. Hardy Hughes

1. Morgan Hughes b. 1818
 md (1st) Sarah Edwards
 - 8 children
 md (2nd) Lucinda U b. 1832
 dau of John U, VI, gd
 of George H - Head of clan

NOTE • Name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN - His GF = ?
 • Name of WAYNE CO, KY appears - originally part of Lincoln Co, KY formed 1780.

REC'D
27 OCT 2000

Mr. Upchurch
351 Shelkland Valley Court
Chesterfield, Mo. 63005-4848

Dear Sir.

I am very sorry I had not sent this check back.

I have tried to do this alone as it could get more than one confused. I have piles of something wrong or missing and yours was not corrected by me when check came back. I am very sorry. Look forward to receiving your check. You have time to write something else if you like. WE aren't sure when we will get it in, as we want a big book.

Excuse the mistakes , it is bed time.

Thanks,

Sarah Dalton

You can return the check to me as I have to put the check number + bio. no on 2 different places.

*Sarah Dalton
80 White Way Inn Rd
Monticello, Ky 42633-2418*

SARAH DALTON
80 WHITE WAY INN RD
MONTICELLO, KY 42633-2418

2 books + postage

to be reissued later

*10-28-00
re-deposited in checkbook \$117.00
CH# 1647
3-14-2000*

Robert P. Upchurch
MICHAEL ENTERPRISES
6 Eagles Way Lane
Lake St. Louis, MO 63367-2240



24 APR 2000

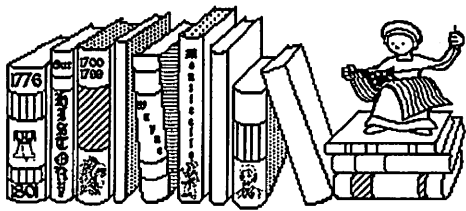
SARAH DALTON - WAYNE CO HIST. SOC
PO BOX 320
WAYNE CO PUBLIC LIBRARY BLD
MONTICELLO, KY 42633

Dear Sarah,

sorry I forgot to sign the check. It has
now been signed & is enclosed.

I have already submitted an article on
George Upchurch, the original Upchurch settler
in Wayne Co. I hope some of his descendants
have or will submit articles. If I am really
pressed I could come up with separate articles
on each of his children. It is important that
the book be completed

Sincerely yours
Phil Upchurch
[ROBERT PHILIP UPCHURCH]



Wayne County Historical Society

POST OFFICE BOX 320 • WAYNE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING • MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY 42633

REC'D
22 APR 2000

Thurs: 4-13-2000

Dear Sir:

I am returning your check for your signature.

Return to me at Sarah Dalton
80 White Way Inn Rd
Monticello, Ky 42633-2418

I am enclosing a flier to you if you have not sent us a Biography or story, please feel free to do so. 500 words or less all our 15¢ a word. One picture is free anymore is \$15.00 for each.

Thank you so much for the purchase of 2 books. We are still working on it as we would like a bigger book. Need 500 and only have about 290-300.

Thanks

Sarah Dalton

Board member of
Wayne Co. Historical Society

Mrs. Sarah Dalton
80 White Way Inn Rd.
Monticello, KY 42633-2418

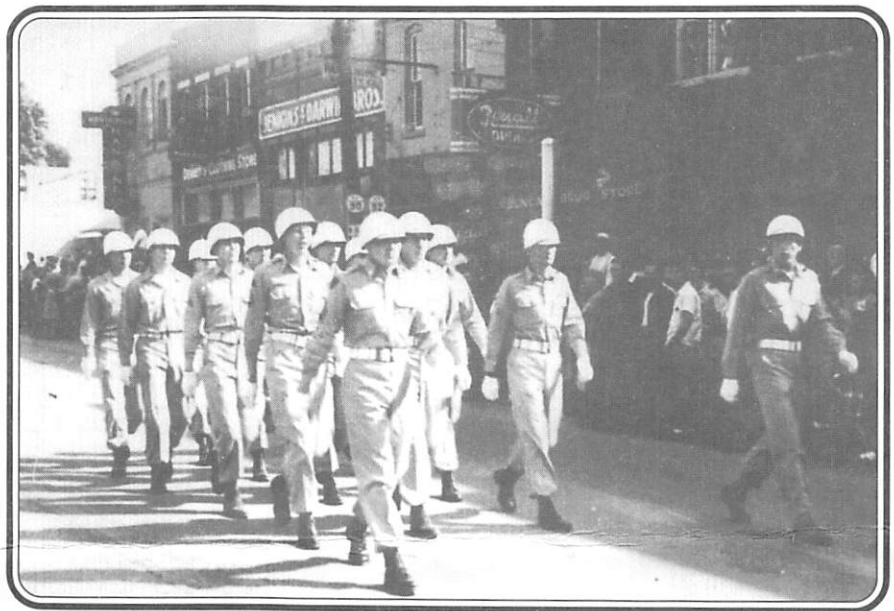
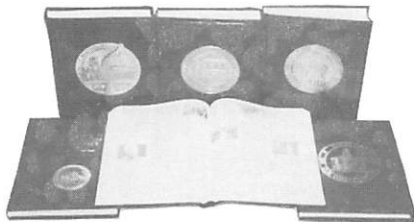


WAYNE COUNTY FAMILY HISTORY BOOK
P.O. Box 320
Monticello, KY 42633

NONPROFIT ORG.
PAID
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
MONTICELLO, KY
PERMIT NO. 85

*Submit your family biography for the new
Wayne County Family history book!
Final Deadline: January 20, 2000*

ECR WSS
POSTAL PATRON



**WAYNE
COUNTY,
KY FAMILY
HISTORY**

**FINAL DEADLINE:
JANUARY 20, 2000**

REC'D
20 MAR 2000

Dear Phil,

Thanks for the book orders
and for the article. The amt.
was correct for the books -
and I'm going to use the
article in the April newsletter.

Thanks again!

Sue

PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR NEWSLETTER OF
WAYNE CO., KY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Upchurch History In Wayne County Continues to Unfold

Interest in family history in America is growing by leaps and bounds. The story of the Upchurch family of Wayne Co., KY is a good example of this trend. The original Upchurch settler in Wayne Co., KY was George U. He settled on the Little South Fork in the Mount Pisgah area before 1814 when the county was sparsely settled. George Upchurch was a Great great Grandson of Michael Upchurch I who came to America from England at least by 1638. The story of Upchurch roots in Huntingdonshire, England, and of the unfolding story of Michael Upchurch I and his descendants is being actively pursued today by hundreds of the descendants of the original immigrant from England.

George Upchurch was born in Brunswick Co., VA, and married and started his family there. By 1790 he and his family were living in Iredell Co., NC In due course George and his entire family moved to Wayne Co., KY. There the descendants of George U began to intermarry with many other families in the area. Many of these descendants have moved away but it is not uncommon for them to return to the area in response to the beauty of the land which is Wayne County.

The descendants of George Upchurch maintained association with the Little South Fork but soon descendants moved over the mountain and became established on Otter Creek where the Upchurch name is well known today. For nearly 200 years the Upchurch name has been prominent in Wayne Co., KY as it is today. Upchurch family members are now found in every walk of life in the county and Upchurch blood flows in the veins of hundreds of other families tracing back through Upchurch daughters who married and produced offspring.

The story of the Upchurch family in America is documented in the UPCHURCH BULLETIN which is now in it's 21st year of publication. Over 48,000 members of the extended Upchurch family have been identified in the publication. An estimated 10,000 of these individuals trace back to George Upchurch of Wayne Co., KY. More are being identified all the time. The editor of the UPCHURCH BULLETIN invites subscriptions, inputs and questions. A special project now underway is to determine the exact location of land owned by the Upchurch family on the Little South Fork in the 1800s.

More details can be found on the Upchurch family in the Wayne County Public Library and through the Wayne County Historical Society. The editor of the UPCHURCH BULLETIN has contributed a full set of this publication and of the related ENGLANDIA to the Society which hopes to have space to display them in due course.

Submitted by:

Robert Phillip Upchurch, Editor
UPCHURCH BULLETIN
6 Eagles Way Lane
Lake St. Louis, MO 63367-2240

319 Mercer Drive
Monticello, KY 42633
March 9, 2000

Robert P. Upchurch
6 Eagles Way Lane
Lake St Louis MO 63367

Dear Mr. Upchurch:

Thanks so much for the Upchurch material. It will have to stay in the box for now, but we will have a place for it someday.

I 've turned through about half of the bulletins, looking for George Upchurch info. With your permission, I'd like to put a little article in our newsletter similiar to the following:

Michael Upchurch left England (the Brington Village - Little Gidding area) and came to America at least by 1638. He is believed to be the ancestor of all American Upchurches.

The first member of the family to come to Wayne County was George Upchurch, who arrived in the Mount Pisgah area about 1814. (Tell something about George and his family here.)

Approximately 10,000 members of the extended American Upchurch family trace their roots back to Wayne County, Kentucky.

Better yet, why don't you write an article (about a page) about the Wayne County Upchurches - do it your way, and I'll put it in the newsletter.

Thanks again for all of the bulletins. I'm sure they will be put to good use - sometime in the future.

Sincerely,
Sue Rogers

*Sue Rogers
319 Mercer Drive
Monticello, Ky 42633*

31 JUL 99

THE GEORGE UPCHURCH FAMILY OF WAYNE CO., KY

All present and past Upchurch family members of Wayne Co., KY trace their Upchurch heritage back to George Upchurch. He came to Wayne Co., KY about 1812 and settled on the upper reaches of the Little South Fork River. George Upchurch was born about 1757 in Brunswick Co., VA where he grew up and married Rachel Bathshares. Sometime in the 1780s he moved his family to Iredell Co., NC where some of his children married. In the early 1800s the entire family moved in stages to Wayne Co., KY. George received a land grant of 100 acres from the Tellico Claims on the LSF. This land today is part of the 1400 acre retreat owned by Milton Roberts. In July 1999 present day members of the Upchurch family were led by Milton Roberts to the Upchurch Cemetery on his property which lies under Chimney Rock, a feature of the KY/TN border. Among evidence of about 30 gravesites, one readable monument is for Rutha Upchurch, died 1 MAR 1860. She was the wife of Shadrack Upchurch, one of the sons of George Upchurch. It was Shadrack who acquired the title to his father's land when the latter died about 1830.

George Upchurch was the son of Michael Upchurch III, the grandson of James Upchurch I, the ggson of Richard Upchurch I, and the gggson of Michael Upchurch I. Michael Upchurch I, b. about 1624 in England, was the first Upchurch to come to America, arriving about 1638 as an indentured servant in Surry Co., VA.

The seven known children of George Upchurch were: Lydia, b. about 1782, md Jefferson Dishman; Shadrack, b. about 1784 md Rutha --; Thomas, b. about 1788 never md; Moses, b. about 1790 md Catherine Barker; "Rachel", b. about 1792 md Keeling Williams;

Page 2

The George Upchurch Family of Wayne Co., KY.

John, b. about 1799 md Sarah Bertram; and Joseph, b. about 1800 md Jane Crouch. All of these individuals carried on their lives in Wayne Co., KY. After he married, son Joseph was found just over the mountain to the south in Fentress Co., TN where he established a major Upchurch enclave. His land was originally in KY but the state lines changed placing him in TN.

Some of the descendants of George Upchurch remained on the LSF but others moved over the hill to the north to the area of present day Slickford, KY.

Descendants of George Upchurch have an ongoing effort to document his existence and that of his descendants more fully. George Upchurch, as a member of the fifth generation of the Upchurch family in America, heads Upchurch Clan Number FIVE, one of 22 such clans whose members live throughout the United States. Arguably, there is a greater per capita concentration of the Upchurch family in Wayne Co., KY than in any other county in America.

The position of the Cullen Upchurch family among the descendants of George Upchurch will illustrate the Upchurch line. Cullen lived his entire life (1881-1976) in Wayne Co., KY except for a brief sojourn in the Spanish American War in 1898. He was the son of Silas Melvin Upchurch (1851-1897), the gson of Moses Upchurch (1815-1881), the ggson of Shadrack Upchurch (1784-1863), and the gggson of George Upchurch (1757-1830). Cullen md Josephine

Page 3

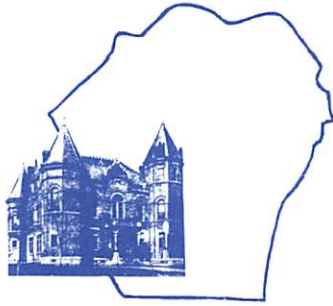
The George Upchurch Family of Wayne Co., KY.

Sumpter. Their children were: Hugh, Otis, Leonard, Leeard, Velua and Cloda. Descendants of Cullen and Josephine are prominently represented in Wayne Co., KY today. Melva Doris (Upchurch) Henninger, one of the authors of this article is a daughter of Hugh and a member of the eleventh generation of the Upchurch family in America.

Submitted by:

Melva Doris (Upchurch) Henninger
of Greencastle, IN and

Robert Phillip Upchurch, Editor
of UPCHURCH BULLETIN and ENGLANDIA



WAYNE COUNTY

FAMILY HISTORY BOOK

REC'D
25061999

Sponsored by the
Wayne County Historical Society

We want your family to be a part of Wayne County History

The Wayne County Historical Society is sponsoring, compiling, and publishing a **FAMILY HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, KENTUCKY**. The volume will include a section for family biographies and the histories of communities, churches, schools, businesses and much more. The book will be unique because the records of Wayne County people will be included. The book will be interesting because it will place emphasis on the importance of family life in our history. If you (or your direct ancestors) are now living in or have ever lived in Wayne County, **WE WANT TO INCLUDE YOUR FAMILY BIOGRAPHY**. The history of Wayne County is for everyone!

IDEAS FOR WRITING YOUR FAMILY BIOGRAPHY include: the date when your family came to the county, the state or county from which your family originated, and your vocation before or after settlement here. You should include interesting stories, marriage records, children, jobs, military service, education, and organizations. Your biography should be written in the third person (he, she, and they) and be no longer than 500 words (a charge of 15 cents per word is made for more than 500 words). Submit two copies of your biography in typed form, double-spaced on regular white paper, if possible. If not, **WE STILL WANT YOUR HISTORY**. Sign your name to handwritten pages.

PLEASE SEND ONE PHOTOGRAPH (current or historic) to be used with your family history (no charge for first photo—\$15 for each additional family photo you want used with your biography. Separate photos of husband and wife can be combined to count as just one photo.) Because the photo will be handled many times, send a professional duplicate photograph (no xeroxes, please) of any irreplaceable photograph. *Indicate the names of people, the date, and caption on the reverse*, and note if the picture is to be returned when the book is completed. Write your name and address in pencil on the back. One family biography per household, please. In addition to your biography, you may include any biography of a direct ancestor who may have lived in Wayne County for the charge of 15 cents per word and \$15 for each photograph.

There is **NO CHARGE** for having your family his-

tory and photo published in the Wayne County Family History Book. Your family history and picture will become part of this historic book. Your history, picture(s), and book orders should be sent no later than *August 31, 1999*. Additionally, feel free to send any rare historic photos (to be returned) and we will print as many as possible in the general history section.

Send your materials to:

WAYNE COUNTY FAMILY HISTORY BOOK

P.O. Box 320

Monticello, KY 42633

Phone: (606) 348-3353

The **WAYNE COUNTY FAMILY HISTORY BOOK** will contain approximately 300-400 pages of material from pre-1800 through the present. The number of pages will depend on the number of biographies, pictures, historical material, and book orders received. This 8 1/2 x 11 inch hardbound book will be beautifully bound in rich dark blue grained leatherette with a gold seal depicting Wayne County's Courthouse on its front—the *perfect heirloom for your children and grandchildren!*

As a non-profit society, our purpose in publishing a family history of the county is to preserve historical records for the enjoyment and education of future generations. It will be necessary to collect orders in advance because we are only going to print a limited number of books based on the number that are pre-ordered. All money will be held in escrow at a local bank for payment to the publishing company at a later date. Your check should be made out to Wayne County Family History Book.

This history book is available **ONLY ON A PRE-SALE BASIS**. This limited edition book is priced at \$52.50. **ORDER YOUR COPIES NOW** and be assured of obtaining a book. Complete the attached form to order your copies of the **WAYNE COUNTY FAMILY HISTORY BOOK**, and send in your family biography.

Sincerely,

Wayne County Historical Society

Phillip Catron, Book Committee Chair

DEADLINE: AUGUST 31, 1999

○ This page copied for RPA by Norma Sue Rogers from an unidentified book in the Wayne Co, KY Public Library while the two of us were visiting same on 2 JUL 1999

NOTE: NOT MEMBERS OF A FAMILY AS FAR AS I KNOW, HOWEVER A FAMILIES LIVED NEAR MT PISGAH & ANIAL BERTRAM MAY BE THE ONE WHO WAS PRESENT WHEN AMERICAN MOSES MARION U - RPA

<u>WILLIAM BERTRAM</u>	m. 19 Feb 1807	Nancy Stinson
b. 17 June 1783	d. 28 Oct 1865	b. 8 Apr 1789
par: William Bertram & Sarah Patterson		d. 22 Sept 1855
children:		par: George Stinson & Mary "Polly"---
Joel	b. 1808 d. 1885	m. Elizabeth "Betsy" Hull
Mary "Polly"	b. 1809/10 d. 1893	m. William Lester
Elijah	b. 1812 d. 1859	m. 1833 Camellia Miller
Sarah "Sallie"	b. 1813 d. 1890	m. 1833 James Hurt
Ephraim	b. 1814 d. 1886	m. 1836 LauraHanna Blevins
Jacob	b. 1817 d. 1909	m. 1841 Lourain Miller
Ahial	b. 1819 d. 1901	m. 1838 Rowena Hurt
William C.	b. 1821 d. 1902	m. 1847 Martha Hurt
Jonathan	b. 1823 d. 1894	m. 1840 Pharaba Adkins
John Calvin	b. 1825 d. 1880	m. 1847 Sallie Young
Martin L.	b. 1827 d.	m. Malissa Young
Nancy	b. 1829 d. 1881	m. Martin Coyle

William Bertram was born in Rowan County, North Carolina. He moved to Lee County, Virginia with his father about 1804 and married Nancy Stinson in 1807. William and Nancy with their young son Joel came to Wayne County, Kentucky in 1809 and settled in the Mt. Pisgah area. One of William's aunts and several of his uncles had moved to Wayne County prior to 1809. His father, also named William, came to Wayne between 1814 and 1816. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He moved on to White County, Tennessee and is buried in the Bradley Cemetery there. Other members of the family came later. William and Nancy joined the Bethel Baptist Church at Parmleysville, Ky. (near Mt. Pisgah). The old church record reads:
 "2nd Sat Jun 1812 Sister Nancy Buteram taken under the watch care of the Church.
 2nd Sat Jul 1812 the letter of Sister Nancy Buterams care called for read and approved. Brother Wm. Buteram received by experience.
 2nd Sat Sep 1812 Nancy Buteram received by letter.
 2nd Sat Sep 1814 Brethren appointed to visit bro Wm Butram and inquire of him why he don't attend church meeting
 3rd Sat Aug 1815 Sister Catey Butteram received by experience. "
 Catey may have been a sister or sister-in-law of William. William and Nancy moved from Mt. Pisgah to Sunnybrook, also in Wayne County, and joined the church at Clear Fork (located over the mountain in Cumberland County in an area later to become Clinton County). The records of Clear Fork Church show that:
 "4th Sat Jun 1809 George Stinson received by letter. (brother of Nancy)
 4th Sat Sep 1816 Received by letter Caty Bertram an also Wm Bertram.
 4th Sat May 1817 Received by letter sister Nancy Bertram. "
 In Feb and July 1838 William was named moderator of the Clear Fork Church and "4th Sat Jul 1838 The Church directs that Bro. William Bertram have a written licens to preach the gospel." The Clear Fork minutes for 4th Sat Apr 1841 state that "at the request of Brother William Bertram, he and his wife are given up to be included in the constitution of a church if one should take place in the vicinity of his residence." In 1841 the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church was started near his home and he, his wife, seven of his sons and the wives of six of the sons were included in the twenty-nine charter members of Pleasant Hill Church. All of William and Nancy's children were members of the church at some time or other except John Calvin. The constitution of Pleasant Hill states that "members of the Clear Fork and Otter Creek churches were given up to the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church." However, William and Nancy and Caty and Betsy are the only early Bertram names on the Clear Fork membership list. It is possible that some of the children of William and Nancy also transferred from Clear Fork, as omissions in the rolls are known. For example, the memorial page in the minutes of Pleasant Hill Church state that Nimrod Stinson joined the Clear Fork Church, yet his name does not appear in the Clear Fork minutes as a member. It is not known how many of the charter members of Pleasant Hill transferred from Otter Creek Church (later known as Gap Creek) as minutes of that period are not available. William went back to Clear Fork to preach several times after transferring to Pleasant Hill. The Clear Fork records for "4th Sat Aug 1846 show that there was preaching by Bro. Wm. Bertram & exhortation by Bro. Denton." and that Bro. Wm. Bertram was moderator the 4th Sat Jul & 4th Sat Aug 1848. On the 4th Sat Mar 1855 the Clear Fork Church called for help from four churches (five members from each church). William Bertram was chosen from the five from Pleasant Hill to be on the committee to settle a difference (see Rufus K. Dick biography elsewhere in this publication).
 William and Nancy and eight of their children are buried at Pleasant Hill Cemetery. There are as many as eight or nine generations of the Bertram family buried there.

CROSS FILE: BERTRAM FAMILY, WILLIAM BERTRAM, ANIAL BERTRAM CL TO ELEANOR LOUISE BAKER 7 JUL 1999, WAYNE CO, KY 100

○ The card below mounted on 35061999 & PRN by Norma Sue Royer of Monticello, KY. She reports that Jacqueline has not so copy made in the library - only in the Court House.

W AYNE CO, KY

The Genealogical Tracker

PAYMENT METHOD USED: INITIAL TRIP TO COURTHOUSE \$10.00

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Genealogical Tracker

They who take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants. - Thomas Merton



JACQUELINE COFFEY
 JACQUELINE DAFRON

W AYNE CO, KY ✓
 CROSS FILE ;

①

Robert P. W. Church
Name



HOLDS AN INDIVIDUAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP
MEMBERSHIP EXPIRES _____

WAYNE COUNTY ^{REC'D} 2 JUL 1999
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 320
MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY 42633

Paid \$10.⁰⁰ cash to Norma
Sue Rogers on 2 JUL 1999
for one year of membership

MAP OF

BIG SOUTH FORK

NATIONAL RIVER

& RECREATION AREA

BY U. S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS

KY / TN

(SEE TN FILE FOR THE MAP)