

A SURVEY OF OWINGSVILLE
•with Emphasis on Housing•

by
Ethel Copher

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MOREHEAD, W. VA.

•In partial requirement of Home Economics
Course No. 351--Housing

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Key
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Owingsville, the small city on the hill, contains a combination of all types of houses. There are historic old buildings which have stood since Owingsville first began as well as some new modern houses. There are also a number of average dwellings and some almost slum areas especially in the section of the city for colored people.

Owingsville has no city plan other than that imposed by the natural forces. The hilly land forms the boundaries for the city. The town has no zoning laws but the plans for a new building code are submitted to the city council for approval.

Owingsville, like most other towns, had a building boom after the war. This caused new streets to be formed and new houses to be built wherever there was room. According to data received from one of the businessmen of the town, at least fifty-one new houses had been built in the past 10 years. There have been several houses built outside of the city limits, too. An interesting fact, however, is that although the number of houses have increased, there has been an acute housing shortage. Also the 1950 census showed a slight decrease in population. This can be accounted for by the large number of houses with only two or three people living in them. At the present time there are a few vacancies in the town. The rental rates are high considering the size of the town. A five or six-room house with water, electricity, and probably a furnace will cost around fifty dollars a month. A small house with few or no conveniences will rent for twenty-five or thirty dollars monthly. Most three room apartments rent for forty dollars monthly.

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Owingsville's police department is a good one, although small according to reports from some of the citizens. Especially helpful is the enforcing of the traffic light signals for motorists to stop in front of the school building each morning, noon, and afternoon. Much of the drinking on Saturday night has been cut out.

Owingsville has most of the utilities found in smaller towns. Gas was piped in only last winter but many of the homes use it now.

The styles of architecture are varied. There are several historic old buildings of Southern Colonial, Victorian, and Georgian styles. Especially famous is the Owings house with the spiral stairway after which the town was named. Most of the houses are cottage type. A few Cape Cod houses are found. Many of the new houses are the modern ranch style. Included in the town are several which are just "houses".

Owingsville has no large industries or railroads, therefore it doesn't have the smoke and dirt problems that larger industrial cities have.

The town has a public library which was started last year. According to reports it has been very successful and plans are being made to enlarge it.

The citizens in town have a Owingsville Women's Club, Christian Women's Fellowship, a Lions Club in addition to the individual church organizations and the clubs of the school. There is a very active P. T. A. in the county.

There are several projects that need to be carried out for the betterment of the town. Some of them are as follows: (1) A health department is needed badly. A large number, around 1,300, of the citizens of the town and rural sections turned for a free chest X-ray the first of April. This shows that the people are interested in their health.

(2) Some of the streets need improving especially those in the newer sections. (3) Public Collection of garbage from the residents. At present the people must pay one dollar a month to a colored man to collect it. Streets are swept and cleaned by a public employee. (4) Improvement of church and school grounds. (5) Better landscaping arrangements for some of the houses would add to the attractiveness of the town.

If a home is desired in a small town that isn't likely to grow larger, Owingsville would be a good place because the town has no room to become a large city.

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A HISTORY OF SALT LICK
with emphasis on housing

by

Vivian Ellington

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MOREHEAD, KY 40351

In Partial requirement of Home Economics
Course No. 351--Housing

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COHIST

Salt Lick is located in Bath County, the eastern part of Kentucky along Salt Lick Creek and Licking River on roads U. S. 60 and 211, 12 miles west of Morehead and ⁹/₁₀ miles east of Owingsville.

The first name given to Salt Lick was Boone Lick, chosen in honor of Daniel Boone. Several years later the name was changed to Vale because of the low hills surrounding the community. Still later the name was changed to Salt Lick because deer licked the rocks along the creek in search of salt.

Transportation in the earlier days was very limited. In the 1870's the only route to either Morehead or Owingsville was ^a dirt road which became impassable. The railroad that now goes through Salt Lick was completed in December 1881. In 1932 the building of U. S. 60 further solved the transportation problems of Salt Lick.

The first post office in Salt Lick was located on the corner lot bound by the Caney Road and the Christian Church. At another time the post office was located on the site ^{where} the Greyhound Restaurant now is. Telegraph service began in Salt Lick about 1900. At one time Salt Lick published its own newspaper, "The Salt Lick Times". The first paper was printed March 3, 1879. The printing office was located in Times Building, the building in which Dorsey Adams now has his store.

Between 1910-1920 Salt Lick had a little stone jail which stood across the railroad tracks from the depot. The jail was reported to have been blown up, the cause never being discovered. The materials from the jail wreckage were used for scrap materials in World War II.

The banking needs of Salt Lick were met in 1901 when the Salt Lick Deposit Bank was opened in the building which serves Salt Lick today.

A hospital of sixteen rooms, now used as a dwelling by T. H. Perry, was erected in 1907 to care for the medical needs of Salt Lick. The hospital's main doctor and the first doctor in Salt Lick was Dr. L. F. Robbins. Other medical men were Dr. Homer Nickell, Dr. Don Claypool, Dr. S. C. Alexander, and Dr. C. T. Jones.

The churches of Salt Lick are the same as they were in the earlier part of the community history with the exception of the Church of God located across from Salt Lick High School which was completed in 1951. The Methodist Church built in 1891 and the Christian Church built in 1893 stand on their first sites.

Education in Salt Lick was originally administered by several one-room schools in or near Salt Lick. The first school was built on Jones Hill where the Jones Cemetery now stands. The first school in Salt Lick, a two-room school, is said to have been built in 1881 on the site where Walter Razor's house now is. The building that once stood where the elementary building now is housed both high and grade schools. The teaching staff totaled five, four elementary teachers and the principal who taught all classes in high school. Lightning struck the building in 1925 catching it afire and destroying it. The building replacing it was completed in 1930 and is now used for the first six grades. In 1921, Salt Lick Independent School became a part of the Consolidated System of Bath County. The secondary Department together with grades seven and eight moved to the building erected and ready for use in that year. The elementary staff in 1952 totals fourteen and the secondary staff totals five.

Entertainment in Salt Lick in the earlier days was obtained in various ways. Folks visited neighbors and friends. Families helped each other with their work, turning the work into various kinds of parties--quilting parties, apple peelings, bean stringings, housewarmings, squaredances, and hay rides. At one time Salt Lick

boasted of a brass band whose members included Otto Razor, Sherman Hall, Emmett Hall, and Clyde Staton.

The population of Salt Lick at the beginning of the eighteenth century was made up of only three families. It was not until World War I that Salt Lick's population reached a larger number. By that time Salt Lick was a thriving community of about 700 people.

Salt Lick's income at the time of its population peak was largely derived from the lumber business. The Salt Lick Lumber Co. was located on the banks of Licking River one-half mile from Salt Lick. The mill was provided with timber from around Salt Lick. Logging was a most important industry. The logs for timber ^{were} floated down Licking River on Rafts made by fastening the logs together. Loose logs were floated down the river in boons. Rowan, Morgan, Wolfe, and Bath Co. furnished the greater part of the logs used in the Lumber Co. In 1928 the Lumber Co. was partially destroyed by fire and ceased operation soon after. A stave mill began operation in Salt Lick about 1900. For many years Clearcreek furnace manufactured pig iron. The iron was hauled in wagons to the mouth of Caney and loaded in flatboats that traveled to Covington, Ky. At the Present time the University of Kentucky is keeping on display a flatiron made from the iron manufactured at the Clearcreek furnace.

Among businesses started some years ago and continued to the present is the drugstore owned by Charles Crain. It was opened in December 1903. The Salt Lick Roller Mill began operation in 1919. In 1945 T. H. Perry sold the "oller Mill and it is now the Salt Lick Milling Company. The Ragland Oil Field, 8 miles south of Salt Lick, has furnished a source of income and employment for Salt Lick. The oil is brought in trucks to Salt Lick and is stored in tanks until it can be taken to the Ashland Refineries for finishing.

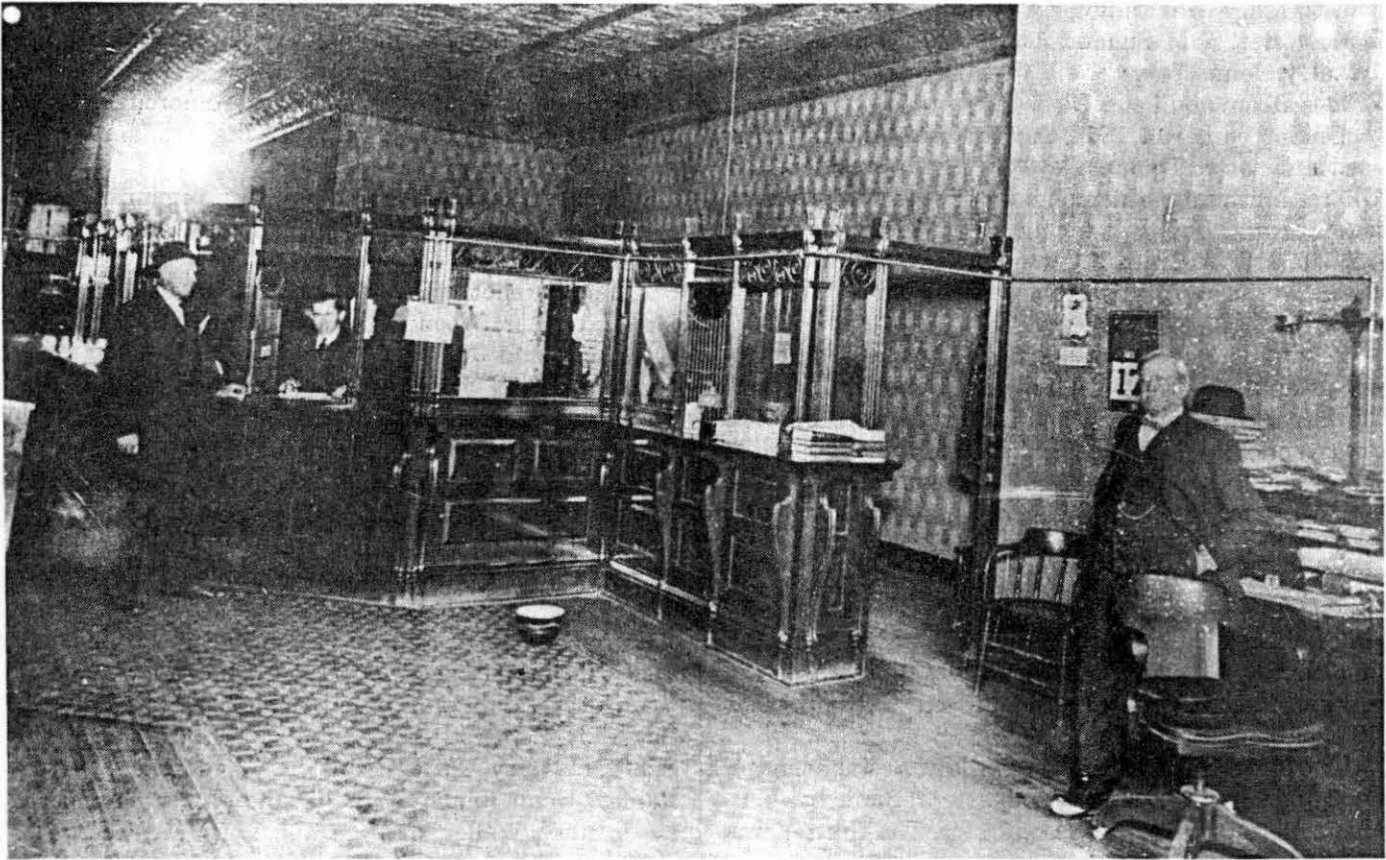
Salt Lick now boasts of street lights which were introduced about 1950. Salt Lick is growing again due to the Highley Lumber Company and the Greer Lumber Company located at Midland.

A motel is now under construction at Salt Lick. It is owned by E. P. Highley.

The houses of Salt Lick are merely houses. Very little thought was given to the planning or style.

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Buisness was good in 1904 when this interior view of the Farmers Bank was made.

(Bath Co. Library Photo)

Several Banks Have Played Important Role In Bath County's Economic History

Bank Of Owingsville, Established In 1818, Was Bath County's First Bank

By Ken Metz - Editor
Bath County News-Outlook - 1989

If there is one thing that the Bath County area has been blessed with in its history as a thriving economic community in its early days, it could be its wealth of financial institutions, two or three of which have passed out of the picture.

The stock market crash of '29 caused the failure of many banks across the country to close, particularly the weaker financial institutions. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a short bank holiday during which time new laws were passed to give people more confidence

in the banking business.

Bath County probably fared as well as other counties throughout history. At one time there was a bank at Bethel, and, according to some old-timers, one at Olympia. There was also a bank at Sherburne in the early 1900s. The late Henry Dicken was cashier of the Bethel Bank before it closed.

According to Bath County's history, (*A History of Bath County* by J. A. Richards) on January 26, 1818, the General Assembly passed an act establishing 45 independent banks in the commonwealth. As a part of this provision, the Bank of Owingsville was established with a capital of \$100,000 to be divided into 1,000 shares each. The shareholders included: Thomas Fletcher, Thomas

Triplett, Mary Gilmer, Ruggles Whitney, Elisha Catlett, Thomas Isles, W. M. Sudduth, Thomas Deye Owings, Jas. McMurty, John Peck, Caleb Evans, James McIlhenney, Wallace Dixon and Peter Davis.

On September 14, 1818, the bank was officially organized and elected Thomas Deye Owings as president and William Macham cashier. The bank was authorized to issue its own currency, which it did in denominations of \$25, \$15, \$10, \$3, \$2 and \$1 notes and also 50 and 25 cent notes. On April 15, 1820, it redeemed and destroyed \$20,891.50 of its own currency.

According to early records, the next bank to organize was established by Levi Goodpaster and his brother, Charles, and became known as the Goodpasters' Bank as it was announced in the first issue of the Owingsville Enquirer on February 2, 1869. Also about the same time, J. A. J. Lee organized in Owingsville, the Exchange and Deposit Bank which, he and his son, Clay Lee, operated until the death of the elder Lee.

The Exchange Bank was located at Sharpsburg and was organized shortly after the Civil War period by the Allen family. In 1926, the Allen family retired from the banking business and sold their assets to the present Citizens Bank of Sharpsburg.

The Farmers Bank in Owingsville was established on the foundation of the old Goodpasters' Bank by J. B. Goodpaster, a son of Levi Goodpaster. The charter was

dated May 20, 1893 and the reorganization took effect on October 1, of that year. The amount of the capital stock was \$80,000 and the original organizers were J. B. Goodpaster, H. S. Goodpaster, J. J. Lacy, J. T. Kimbrough, C. W. Goodpaster, P. P. Ewing, H. H. Ewing, William Wright and F. M. Ewing.

Owingsville Banking Company was organized under a charter dated May 10, 1895 with a capital stock of \$50,000. It opened for business on May 15, 1893. The original shareholders were E. E. Pearce, banker; J. W. Heflin, banker; Wood Dickerson, farmer; H. H. Evans, merchant; and Joseph H. Hendrix, farmer and stock trader, all of Flemingsburg; Isaac Shouse, merchant of Salt Lick; J. Taylor Crockett and Esquire Caleb Ratliff, of Bethel; J. Tolliver Young, farmer of Sharpsburg; C. W. Honaker, J. H. Richard, J. M. Richart, T. H. Brown and Reuben Gudgell of Owingsville.

The Citizens Bank was organized at Sharpsburg in November, 1902 with a capital of \$15,000. The original shareholders were R. L. Sharp, R. T. Judy, Owens Ratliff, L. S. Rogers, John W. Ralls, N. H. McLoney, J. W. Shakland, James R. ShROUT, Lewis Apperson, W. A. Withers, Allie W. Young, H. C. McCue, J. D. Hovermale, B. T. Wright, W. A. Sutton, H. P. Moffett, J. E. Ramey, E. B. Ralls, J. B. Spratt, Sanford Ramey, A. R. Evans, R. A. Atkinson, Martin Ramey, Emma Ramey, A. B. Slaughter Mary J. Atchison, E. B. Berry, Waller Sharp, Jr., J. W. Royse, George G.



This inside view of the Owingsville Banking Company was made in 1908. Shown are J.M. Richart - president; Isaac Shouse - vice-president; T.H. Brown - cashier; and J.W. Manley - a customer. Note the old stove.

(Photo courtesy Owingsville Banking Co.)

Hamilton, D. C. Tipton and C. N. Dalrymple. The bank opened on January 20, 1903.

The Salt Lick Deposit Bank was organized and chartered October 1, 1901 and had 38 original stockholders. Listed were: Allen H. Points, E. E. Blackburn, W. J. Fell, John H. Jones, W. A. Whitcomb, J. H. Campbell, Harrison Wills, W. W. Barnes, Andrew Montague, W. P. Dickerson, Geo. H. Cheap & Son, O. P. Shrout, W. W. Razor, E. R. Blackburn, C. E. Whitcomb, Robert S. Young, Dr. A. L. Blair, Henry Wills, E. T. Royse, H. T. Hopkins, H. H. Lewis, F. F. Razor, Richard Isles, Ina M. Whitcomb, Mary T. Jones, J. B. King, E. B. Castleman, W. M. Gray, Emily S. Jones, J. R. Ennis, J. D. Rennecker, James M. Maze, Ida Jackson, J. H. Blackburn, J. H. Green, John H. Walton and Rubert H. Warren. The original amount of the capital stock was \$15,000.

Another financial institution existed in the county, though apparently only for a short time and is not referred to in the Bath County history. The Bethel Bank was located across from the Ralph Crouch General Store. The redish-colored building still bears the name I.G.A. Store, that was apparently the last occupant there. Though little is known about the bank, it is thought to have fallen victim to the depression and never reopened. Henry Dicken, the late husband of Mrs. Eulene Dicken of Owingsville, was cashier at one time there.

Across the river lies the community of Sherburne and it too had a small bank at one time. Though not in the county, it is so close to East Fork, that some consider it a part of this county. The old ruins of the buildings are all that remain. Old bricks and the old stone marker bearing the name "Bank of Sherburne" stand as all that is left of the historic landmark located across from the Jones Grocery there.

Aitkin Darnell, retired banker of the Owingsville Banking Company, began in the business in 1930 and remained there until 1942 when he was inducted into service. Afterwards, he returned in 1946 until his retirement in 1975.

He recalls many of the changes in the banking business back during a time when a two-cent fee was added to each check as a charge by the government for processing. He was also there when the bank issued its own currency, which it later recalled. Aitkin has several pieces of the very rare currency in various denominations and also a collection of bills and old checks he keeps in his safe deposit box at the bank.

"Back in the early years of banking, each customer had their own bank book that they kept records of their checks

Qwingsville, Ky. 188

GOODPASTERS' BANK,

Pay to _____ or Bearer,

_____ Dollars.

Owingsville, Ky. 188

Exchange and Deposit Bank,

Pay to _____ or Bearer,

_____ Dollars.

No. _____ SHERBURNE, KY. Oct 6 1906

BANK OF SHERBURNE

PAY TO THE ORDER OF _____ \$10.00

FOR _____ DOLLARS

W. C. Darnell

No. _____ Bethel, Ky. June 28 1917

75-435 **The Bethel Bank**

Pay to the order of Rufus Commons \$100.00

One hundred Dollars

For _____ W. C. Darnell



Early bank checks — Checks and currency issued by some of the early banks of the Bath County area are shown here. The bottom one is \$10 in currency from the Bank of Owingsville in the last century. These are from the collection of Aitkin Darnell, retired executive vice-president of the Owingsville Banking Co.

in and every once in awhile, they would bring the book by and their banker would fill in the entries of the checks they had written, enter the deposits and figure their balance and hand it back," he explained.

"All our records were done on big ledgers books and the entries were written with a dip pen," Aitkin stated. Most

notable was the exquisite penmanship of these early bankers as they recorded the entries for their bank patrons.

Today, banks still record transactions but the old dip pen has been replaced by a keyboard where entries are electronically recorded by computers on disks rather than bulky ledger books.

Banking has come a long way and Bath County is fortunate to be served by four sound financial institutions that have prospered throughout the past century. Their prosperity is a direct result of the many thriving busi-

nesses that have remained steadfast in our community.

In the Inquirer of that period printed this simple ad:

"J.A.J. Lee

Banker

Owingsville, Ky."

Apparently not everyone was impressed with Mr. Lee's integrity as a banker.

When he died in 1890, his name was placed on his tombstone along with the inscription "He kept the faith."

After it was erected someone wrote under it in chalk: "And my \$5."

Recalling Some Kentucky Authors

In the letters below are the names of 31 Kentucky female writers of novels or books of poetry (the title of one book by each is listed). Circle the names in **BOLD** print. They may be listed forward, backward, up, down or diagonally.

K I N G S O L V E R F U R M A N P Q D
A E H P A J T B L M O I U W J I C S A
M C L Q G K A C G O R D O N H O O R V
A D I L I T S E Y N D D T X B K S T E
S X K R Y Q U H K L C E Y B G M T X N
O O J Y B L P D E O B G D E C I R J P
N F W S H R V I W N O S D U H L E O O
B E O Z U M F E E P Z F R Y A N B H R
K G N M C R W L L I D U A C F N O N T
C F R T A N X F B Q A S Q Z F I R S Y
I S A W I T Z K Y S Y E O A I A E T B
W E L U D S M I T H N L P C N H C O Z
D M M V A O K G J A W I N T E C E N A
R L O M E R Z N M R X G L T F N V U D
A O O W I P Y R A T V H M A D E E V E
H H N X F S O H I B U J K I B B U W L
T H E K E N T U C K Y E X P L O R E R

A Word Puzzle

By

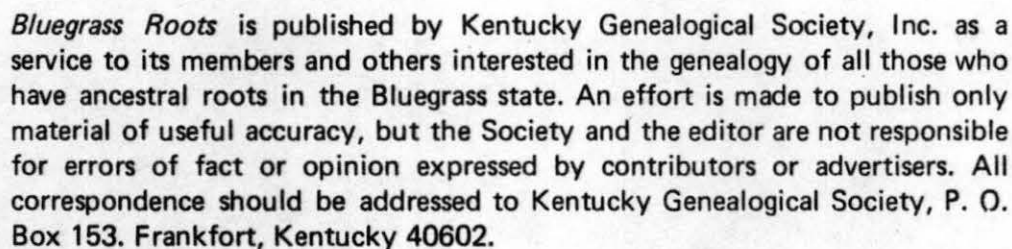
**Delbert
Honchul
Murray, Kentucky**

(Answer On Page 83)

ARNOW, Harriette - The Dollmaker, 1954
BANKS, Nancy H. - Oldfield: A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century, 1902
CAUDILL, Rebecca - House of the Fifers, 1954
CHAFFIN, Lillie D. - John Henry McCoy, 1971
COBB, Ann - Kinfolks: Kentucky Mountain Rhymes, 1922
DAVENPORT, Gwen L. - Belvedere, 1947 (produced a motion picture "Sitting Bull," 1948)
FORD, Laura C. - The Lathrop Heritage, 1880
FOX, Frances B. - The Heart of Aresthusa, 1918
FURMAN, Lucy - The Quare Woman, 1923
GILES, Janice H. - The Kentuckians, 1953
GORDON, Caroline - Aleck Maury, Sportsman, 1934
HARDWICK, Elizabeth - The Ghostly Lover, 1945
HOLMES, Mary J. - Life in Kentucky, 1854
HUDSON, Virginia C. - O Ye Jigs and Julips!, 1962
JOHNSTON, Annie - The Little Colonel, 1895

KELLY, Eleanor - The Kildares of Storm, 1916
KINGSOLVER, Barbara - The Bean Trees, 1988
LITSEY, Sarah S. - There Was A Lady, 1945
MASON, Bobbie Ann - In Country, 1985 (motion picture, 1988)
MURPHY, Louise - The Sea Within, 1985
NORMAN, Marsha - The Fortune Teller, 1987
OBENCHAIN, Eliza C. - Clover and Bluegrass, 1916
PIATT, Sarah M. - A Woman's Poems, 1871
RECEVEUR, Betty L. - Oh, Kentucky, 1990
RICE, Alice C. - Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch, 1901
ROBERTS, Elizabeth M. - The Great Meadow, 1930
SAWITZKY, Susan - Poems by Susan Clay, 1923
SMITH, Effie W. - Rhymes from the Cumberland, 1909
THOMAS, Jean - The Traipsin Woman, 1933
WARFIELD, Catharine - The Romance of Beauseincourt, 1867
WELBY, Amelia B. - Poems by Amelia, 1845

Kentucky



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Burials in Alley Cemetery in Bath County

(Cemetery moved in 1972 for Cave Run Lake. Corps of Engineers Tract No. 115-C)

Submitted by Iris Byington

NAME OF DECEASED	BIRTH	DEATH	NEXT OF KIN	RELATIONSHIP
Infant Alley			Mrs. Edith Station, N'ville, Ky.	
Carl Alley		1949	Horton Alley, RFD 1, M'head	brother
Kate Alley		1927	Horton Alley, RFD 1, M'head	son
Cyrus Alley	1860	1949	Horton Alley, RFD 1, M'head	son
Thelma McCarty	1909	1953	Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick, Ky.	husband
Jerry Wayne Donahue	1960	1962	Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick, Ky.	grandfather
Clyde McCarty			Sylvia Goldy, Salt Lick, Ky.	cousin
Lillie McCarty	1889	1937	Mrs. Va. McCarty, Van Buren, Ind.	daughter
Evaline Norris	1858	1932	Sylvia Goldy, Salt Lick	granddaughter
Lafe Norris	1862	1948	Sylvia Goldy, Salt Lick	granddaughter
Ruby McCarty	1922	1939	Sylvia Goldy, Salt Lick	cousin
Hattie Lawrence		1962	Ottie Stidham, Clearfield, Ky.	sister
Rosa Norris			Ottie Stidham, Clearfield, Ky.	daughter
Charlie Norris		1949	Ottie Stidham, Clearfield, Ky.	daughter
LeVance McCarty		1925		
David McCarty		1927		
Shirley B. Williams	1934	1952	Mrs. Bascom Williams, Salt Lick	mother
Rollie T. Goldie		1954	Mrs. Ester Goldie, Muncie, Ind.	wife
Hilda Sorrell	1917	1959	Charlie Sorrell, Owingsville	husband
Lutie Sorrell			Mrs. Geneva Hill, Muncie, Ind.	daughter
Infant Sorrell		1916	Mrs. Geneva Hill, Muncie, Ind.	sister
Mattie Ramey		1915	Bessie Williams, Salt Lick, Ky.	sister
Henry Sorrell	1861	1951	Bessie Williams, Salt Lick, Ky.	daughter
Lizzie N. Sorell	1865	1938	Bessie Williams, Salt Lick, Ky.	daughter
Mary Hannah Greene	1894	1942	Turner Green, Salt Lick	husband
Unknown				
Unknown (infant)				
Lydia May Williams	1905	1949	Sidney Williams, Owingsville	son
Russell Myers, Ju.	1925	1965	Melvia Minnix, Ora, Ind.	wife
Unknown				
Julia Sorrell Myers	1903	1932		
Clifford Sorrell		1931		
Arnold Williams	1934	1942	Sidney Williams, Owingsville	brother
Delmore Williams	1939	1940	Sidney Williams, Owingsville	brother
Bobby Jean Williams	1937	1938	Sidney Williams, Owingsville	brother
Ralph & Robert Myers			Melvia Minnis, Ora, Ind.	mother
Roy McFarland	1937	1937	Charlie Sorrell, Owingsville	grandfather
Infant Williams	1946	1946	Sidney Williams, Owingsville	brother
Arthur Norris		1933	Sylvia Goldy, Salt Lick	cousin
Infant Norris				
Unknown infant				
George McCarty			Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick	nephew
Armazinda McCarty			Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick	son
Lee McCarty			Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick	son
Debbie McCarty			Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick	uncle
Beulah McCarty			Oscar McCarty, Salt Lick	brother

<u>NAME OF DECEASED</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>NEXT OF KIN</u>	<u>RELATIONSHIP</u>
James R. Lewis	1845	1927	Robert M. Lewis, Owingsville	grandson
Mary J. Lewis	1848	1936	Robert M. Lewis, Owingsville	grandson
A.F. Lewis (infant)	1880	1881	Robert M. Lewis, Owingsville	nephew
Unknown				
Nannie McCarty				
Unknown				
Clara Norris				
Unknown				
Mason Tinsley	1870	1926	Mary J. Hamilton, Dayton, Ohio	daughter
Iris Jane Hamilton	1938	1938		
Unknown infant				
Lydia Z. Downey		1896		
Unknown				
George Ann Shields		1889	W. W. Shields, Sharpsburg, Ky.	grandson
William Shields		1877	W. W. Shields, Sharpsburg, Ky.	grandson
Cynthia Lou Roberson	1866	1894	Cynthia Snedegar, Owingsville	g. daughter
J. T. Roberson	1861	1929	Cynthia Snedegar, Owingsville	g. daughter
Leonard Roberson	1882	1937	Cynthia Snedegar, Owingsville	niece
Clarence Fults	1893	1893		
Unknown				
Florence Roberson infant			Cynthia Snedegar, Owingsville	niece
J. M. Alley	1864	1895		
Unknown				
Martha J. Alley	1826	1900	Horton Alley, Morehead	grandson
A. S. Alley	1925	1897	Horton Alley, Morehead	grandson
Mary Ellen Wagoner				
Middleton	1866	1941	Eliza Johnson, Farmers, Ky.	daughter
Dave Middleton	1858	1932	Eliza Johnson, Farmers, Ky.	daughter
Bert Stiddom	1874	1959	Russell Stiddon, Owingsville, Ky.	son
Oscar McCarty				
Ester Goldie				
Charlie Sorrell				
Raymond Green		reserved lots		
Gerldie Armatage				
Edith Rose				

Genealogy Books . . .

FORKS OF ELKHORN CHURCH (with genealogies of early members)
by Ermina Jett Darnell. Reprint, 322 pages, indexed. (1946-1980)
\$18.50 plus \$1 postage and handling.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. (Reprint, indexed.)
by L. F. Johnson. \$10 plus \$1 postage and handling.
(Kentucky residents add five per cent sales tax.)

THE ET CETERA SHOP
322 St. Clair Mall
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Burials in Alfrey Cemetery in Bath County

(Cemetery moved in 1972 for Cave Run Lake. Corps of Engineers Tract No. 923-0-2)

Submitted by Iris Byington

NAME OF DECEASED	BIRTH	DEATH	NEXT OF KIN	RELATIONSHIP
H. B. McFarland	1885	1946	Mrs. Leonard Patrick, Scranton, Ky.	daughter
Miles McFarland	1871	1930	Lucien McFarland, Olive Hill, Ky.	grandson
R. T. McFarland	1875	1960	Robert E. McFarland, Salt Lick	son
James McFarland	1883	1967	Lucien McFarland, Olive Hill	son
Lula Nadine McFarland	1921	1935	Lucien McFarland, Olive Hill	brother
Unknown				
Unknown				
Ella Brown				
Elwood Roberts		1918		
Lodeska Brown				
Mollie S. McKinney		1944	W. D. McKinney, Dayton, Ohio	son
Unknown				
Clellie C. Armstrong	1888	1889	Ella Johnson, Salt Lick	sister
Ethel Johnson		1963	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	half-sister
Infant Dailey	1903	1903	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	sister
Alpha Dailey		1917	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	half-sister
Alfred Dailey	1880	1900	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	cousin
Alfred Dailey	1819	1898	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	granddaughter
Elizabeth L. Dailey	1821		Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	granddaughter
Richard C. Dailey	1857	1940	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	daughter
Grace Dailey	1885	1956	Mrs. Agnes M. Bundy, Dayton, Ohio	daughter
Letie Susan Montgomery			Kate M. Dennis, Morehead, Ky.	sister
Alice Armstrong	1871	1962	Ella Johnson, Salt Lick, Ky.	daughter
J. W. Armstrong		1933	Ella Johnson, Salt Lick, Ky.	daughter
Mollie Crosthwaite (reserved lot)			Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	son
Alford Crosthwaite		1961	Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	son
Harold Crosthwaite		1926	Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	brother
Leora Crosthwaite		1941	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	daughter
John W. Crosthwaite	1872	1952	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	daughter
Eliza Ham		1919	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	granddaughter
John W. Ham		1916	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	granddaughter
Margaret Ham		1889	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	niece
Clid Y. Ham		1885	Grace Crosthwaite, Morehead	niece
George F. Lagrew		1881	D. V. Lagrew, Lexington, Ky.	brother
James F. Lagrew		1885	D. V. Lagrew, Lexington, Ky.	brother
George C. Wheelock		1962	Olive Y. Owlett, Lake Alfred, Fla.	sister
Clarence Ramey	1890	1966	Ella Ramey, Clearfield, Ky.	wife
Homer C. Ramey		1932	Ella Ramey, Clearfield, Ky.	mother
Grace Edith Ellington	1927	1927	L. R. Ellington, Salt Lick, Ky.	father
James T. Ellington		1921	Taylor Ellington, Morehead, Ky.	son
Ella Florence Ham		1896	Charley Ham, Eustis, Fla.	brother
Margarette Ham	1920	1920	Myrtle Ham, Morehead, Ky.	mother
Ellen Crosthwaite		1917	Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	grandson
Turner Crosthwaite		1929	Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	grandson
(Unknown) Thornton			son of above	
(unknown) Maude			dau of above	

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NAME OF DECEASED	BIRTH	DEATH	NEXT OF KIN	RELATIONSHIP
Clara Ramey		1918	Winford Crosthwaite, Morehead	cousin
Dorsey Armstrong		1960	Richard Armstrong, Morehead	brother
Lonie Armstrong	1912	1950	Richard Armstrong, Morehead	uncle
Lizzie Ramey	1855	1940	Ollie Ramey, Salt Lick, Ky.	son
Frank Ramey	1849	1928	Ollie Ramey, Salt Lick, Ky.	son
Gertrude Ramey Infant		1916	Ella Ramey, Clearfield, Ky.	mother
Kate Ellington	1870	1948	George H. Ellington, Morehead	son
George B. Ellington	1862	1899	George H. Ellington, Morehead	son
Lizzie McKinney				
J. W. McKinney	1861	1961	Bertha Roberts, Morehead	daughter
Corilla McKinney	1882	1915	Bertha Roberts, Morehead	daughter
Mary Cornett		1886	Mrs. Roy Alfrey, Lebanon, Ohio	
Lizzie A. Cornett		1881	Mrs. Roy Alfrey, Lebanon, Ohio	
Mary J. Doyle		1949	Alva Carpenter, Sudith, Ky.	sister
George Etta Tackett				
Wilson	1885		Alva Carpenter, Sudith, Ky.	daughter
Andy Wilson		1940	Alva Carpenter, Sudith, Ky.	daughter
James C. Wilson		1923	Alva Carpenter, Sudith, Ky.	sister
Laura L. Wilson		1917	Alva Carpenter, Sudith, Ky.	sister
Vestes Erwin				
McKinney	1900	1907	Bertha Roberts, Morehead	sister
Nancy Cassity			Flora Cassity, Lexington, Ky.	g-g-dau.-in-law
Henry Cassity		1881	Flora Cassity, Lexington, Ky.	g-g-dau.-in-law
Anna E. Williams		1885		
Sarah Williams				

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Secretary, AFAS

1655 Imperial Crown

Houston, Texas 77043

at Bardstown at the famous school of Doctor Priestly, he became a scholar of unusual attainments and when admitted to the bar in 1795 his ability was recognized and he soon became known as one of the most erudite and eloquent advocates in Kentucky. He served as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and lies buried in the family burying ground at Federal Hill, which is now a State Shrine, and there his memory is kept green.

Morehead, the county seat, was named in honor of Governor James T. Morehead, whose early historical addresses are of inestimable value to Kentucky.

Rowan County was once famous for its feuds, but it is known today for its useful normal school and the fact that Cora Wilson Stewart, who is famed throughout the land for her fight against illiteracy, lived in Morehead and began her experiment of Moonlight Schools in Rowan County.

BATH COUNTY, 1811

Bath County, through which U. S. 60 continues its way, was taken from Montgomery and was so called because of its famous baths and medicinal springs. One of the most popular summer resorts of the state in early years was Olympian Springs, to which prominent Kentuckians and Southern visitors came in great numbers. The first stage-coach line out of Lexington plied between that city and the Olympian Springs in 1803 for the convenience of the pleasure seekers. It was there a practical joke was played upon Mr. Gill, the tavern keeper, by two intoxicated youths who had arrived after dinner was over and were served what they considered very poor fare. Knowing Mr. Gill was within hearing, one of them asked a blessing in loud and solemn tones:

"Oh, Thou Giver of the fowls and the fishes,
Look down upon these empty dishes
And with the power thou didst them fill
Bless both of us, but damn old Gill."

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This once popular resort is ten miles from Owingsville, the county seat, through which U. S. 60 passes.

An interesting relic of Bath County is the old Slate Furnace, built in 1791 and known as the Bourbon Furnace, as it was located in what was then Bourbon County. This pioneer furnace in the iron industry west of the Alleghanies has an interesting history. The 5,434-acre tract of land on which it was built was patented by Jacob Myers, a German who came from Baltimore, 1782; in 1791 he sold seven-eighths of his part to John Cockey Owings, Christopher Greenup, Walter Beall, and Willis Green.

These gentlemen entered into an agreement, calling it the Bourbon Furnace, and the first blast was made in 1792 just as Kentucky became a state. Even at that late date, the Indian depredations were frequent and it was necessary to keep an armed guard while the furnace was being built and to build a stockaded fort close by into which the workmen could take refuge during an Indian attack. In 1795 Myers sold his interest in the furnace and the company was reorganized under the firm name of "John Cockey Owings and Company." Owings owned the controlling interest. This enterprising citizen also built a grist mill on nearby Slate Creek, a blacksmith shop, and operated a store which he furnished with goods bought in Baltimore.

The old stone furnace, which towers majestically above the trees, stands by the roadside, a monument to the men of brains and courage and vision who founded Kentucky. It was built originally to cast the ten-gallon kettles in which sugar water was boiled low to make sugar and salt water to make salt; but as the population increased and their needs increased, it also provided plow shares, nails, blacksmith's tools, and axe blades for the pioneers, and long-handled cooking utensils for their wives, which they used at the open fireplaces. Many of these interesting relics are still kept in lovely homes in Bath County.

As business grew, Colonel Thomas Dye Owings, a member of the company opened a store in Lexington, and it is interesting to find in the *Kentucky Gazette* an advertisement dated

June 1, 1813, which says, "Thomas Dye Owings has removed his Iron and Castings Store to the house opposite the Court-house lately occupied by Humphreys and Morton, where orders for Iron, Castings, and Machinery will be received. A supply of Iron and Castings will be constantly on hand." These articles were hauled to the Lexington store over the old Iron Works Road which started at Owingsville, passed between Mount Sterling, Paris, and Winchester to a point near Lexington, passed through White Sulphur, and stopped at Frankfort.

In 1807 Colonel Thomas Dye Owings contracted with the American Government to supply cannon balls for the Navy. When the War of 1812 found the country in a state of unpreparedness, the government had him supply Andrew Jackson, who was in command at New Orleans, with cannon, canister, and grapeshot. The balls were hauled in wagons from the furnace to Iles Mill on the Licking River, loaded on barges and floated down the Licking, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. Thus, the Kentucky workmen at the old Bourbon Furnace supplied the frontiersmen at New Orleans with ammunition which helped Jackson defeat Packenham. James M. Swanch, who wrote *A History of the Manufacture of Iron of All Ages*, has an original receipt from General Jackson's Sergeant Major for the cannon balls.

Colonel Owings not only made cannon balls for the War of 1812, but went himself. The *Kentucky Gazette* of July 6, 1813, says: "Colonel Thomas Dye Owings marched yesterday with his regiment for the Northwestern Army. Better recruits we do not believe have entered the service."

Colonel Owings operated the Bourbon Furnace until 1822 when he became bankrupt. Then Robert Wickliffe of Lexington owned it and sold it to Major Mason. The last blast was made in 1836 after forty-four years of usefulness.

In passing, let us remember that the smelting process, which revolutionized the steel industry, was the discovery of a Kentuckian, William Kelly, at Eddyville, Lyon County, in 1851.

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Owingsville, the county seat of Bath County, was named for Thomas Dye Owings. He and the father of Richard Meniffee owned land where the town was built and each was anxious to have it bear his name. It was finally agreed that the one who first built the handsomest house should have the honor, and Colonel Owings won. The handsome old house still stands, a fine example of early Colonial architecture in Kentucky. It was built during the War of 1812 of handmade bricks laid in old English bond; the lumber was sawed with a whipsaw, the nails were hand wrought, the black locust woodwork and mantels were hand-carved. The handsome Georgian doorway has a graceful fan transom and the side lights have wooden shutters which, with the thick walls, could convert the mansion into a fortress if need be. The large, square entrance hall typifies the hospitality of the builder and his charming wife, who was a daughter of the Honorable George Nicholas, the distinguished lawyer who, more than any other, was responsible for Kentucky's first constitution. The hall opens to the right and to the left into rooms of splendid proportions, and back through an imposing archway into a back hall into which was built an exquisite circular stairway, designed after the model of Latrobe, who was architect of the White House at Washington.

This stairway with its mahogany handrail was brought from Baltimore and its broad treads lead gracefully and easily around and up to the third floor. It is one of the best examples of the Latrobe design and Latrobe was noted for his circular stairways. There is a very beautiful one by Gideon Shryock done after the fashion of Latrobe at the old State Capitol at Frankfort, now occupied by the Kentucky State Historical Society. It is built of marble in keeping with the handsome old building but the Owings stairway is daintier and more beautiful in its exquisitely delicate outline. This elegant old mansion has extended its hospitality to many notable men. When Henry Clay was a guest, while Secretary of State, he was given a magnificent ball, at which Governor Desha was also a guest. History does not

record what they danced, but it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to picture the belles and beaux of a hundred years ago dancing the stately minuet in those stately halls.

A charming guest of this old home in 1814, according to tradition, was Louis Philippe afterward King of France. The story is of the young prince the Duke of Chartres, who fled to this country after the Reign of Terror had brought about the downfall of the House of Bourbon. After the death of his father, he became Duke of Orleans, but when he arrived in Philadelphia in 1796 he modestly called himself "M. M. D'Orleans." Shortly after he came, he was joined by his brothers, Count Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, who had escaped from prison, and a valet named Boudoin. The young princes visited Washington at Mount Vernon and toured New England on horseback, then came to Kentucky and stopped at Maysville, Lexington, and Frankfort, going on to the Salt River country. In 1800 they embarked for England. After the death of his two brothers, the Duke returned to Kentucky in 1812 and, being in financial straits, he taught dancing and French in Bardstown. The third visit was made in 1814 to Owingsville. Colonel Owings, the early ironmaster of the West, had gone to Baltimore on business and there met the young prince and invited him to accompany him to his home for a visit, an invitation which was promptly accepted. He remained until Napoleon was de-throned and he was called back to France in June, 1815. With true French courtesy he wrote a gracious farewell letter to Mrs. Owings, sent her a rare book, and departed. He was crowned King in 1830 and reigned eighteen years, and when a political upheaval swept him from Paris he fled to England where he died in August, 1850.

So runs the pretty story which makes a bright spot in the history of Bath County. But Young E. Allison, a Louisville historian, calls it a pretty fairy story. According to him, Louis Philippe made only one brief visit to this country, stopping not longer than sixty hours in Bardstown and probably not at

require a great stretch of beaux of a hundred those stately halls.

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a bright spot in the E. Allison, a Louis- . According to him, this country, stopping and probably not at

all at Owingsville. He says that after his return to England in 1800 he was amply supplied with funds by his mother and King George III; that he was married to Marie Amelie, daughter of Ferdinand II of Naples, in 1809, and when Napoleon was sent to Elba, he returned to Paris. Mr. Allison wishes to prove that Louis Philippe did not give the priceless canvasses and vestments to Bardstown and that the whole story of his living at Bardstown and at Owingsville is a myth.

On the other hand, Former Congressman Ben Johnson, of Bardstown, argues that Louis Philippe was a friend of Bishop Flaget, and when in exile and financial distress, that the prince visited the Bishop at Bardstown, and supported himself while there by teaching; that in after years, when he became King of France he remembered the Bishop's kindness and gave the royal gifts in appreciation. To prove his point, Mr. Johnson had photostatic copies made of acts of Congress authorizing the payment of certain sums to reimburse Bishop Flaget who had paid the duty on the paintings from his own pocket.

But, regardless of whether the priceless canvasses were the gift of the French King, or acquired by the noble priest, many of them hang where they have hung for more than a century, in the stately Cathedral at Bardstown, and enthrall an appreciative public. While time lasts, they will be listed among Kentucky's prized possessions.

Though some people may question whether Owingsville was host to Louis Philippe, all grant it the honor of being the home for a time of Richard Menifee, one of the greatest orators of his day. Born in 1809 and graduated from Transylvania in 1832, this gifted young man married the daughter of Kentucky's greatest artist, Matthew Jouett. He practiced law in Mount Sterling and Lexington, became a member of Congress, was called "the Patrick Henry of the West" and made a national reputation for himself before he died at the age of thirty-two, when about to seek appointment to the United States Senate.

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His portrait, which is one of Jouett's masterpieces, hangs in the Bath County Courthouse.

General John B. Hood, the "fighting general" of the Southern Confederacy, was also a native of Owingsville; and there Elder John Smith, one of the founders of the Christian Church, gave a sharp retort to three young men who sought to make sport of his appearance. "Good morning, Father Abraham," said one; "Good morning, Father Isaac," said the second; "Good morning, Father Jacob," said the third. The keen-witted old elder scrutinized the three young men and, with a twinkle in his eye, replied, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul, the son of Kish, hunting for his father's lost asses, and, behold, I have found three!"

Leaving this interesting and historic county behind, and speeding along, the concrete road enters Montgomery County.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1792

Montgomery County was taken from Clark and named for Richard Montgomery, a major general in the American Revolutionary Army. He was only thirty-eight years of age when he was killed in Quebec and buried there. But Congress ordered that the gallant young Irish hero be brought back to this country and buried with the honors of war. This was done in 1816 when his remains were placed in front of St. Paul's Church in New York City and a monument was there erected to his memory.

Mount Sterling, the county seat, came by its unusual name in an unusual way. Within the limits of the city is a remarkable circular mound, described by Josiah Espy, a Philadelphia merchant who visited Kentucky in 1806, as "twenty-five feet high, almost one hundred twenty-five feet in diameter at the base and perfectly circular, evidently formed by human art." This relic of the Mound Builders was so conspicuous even in a land where many such monuments were to be seen that it became