

John Delmar Caldwell, 80

John Delmar Caldwell, 80, Lebanon, died Tuesday, Feb. 24, 2009, at Hardin Memorial Hospital in Elizabethtown.

Born Oct. 4, 1928 in Marion County, Caldwell was a retired farmer and member of



CALDWELL

Florence, Lydia Caldwell of Lebanon and Marcia (Rob) Davis of Louisville; two brothers, Bill (Mary Rita) Caldwell of Lebanon and Francis Mark "Pete" (Jane)

Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church.

He was preceded in death by: his parents, Mark Thomas and Susan Emma Ryan Caldwell; two brothers, Ernest and Abbott Caldwell; and one sister, Josephine Abell.

Survivors include: his wife, Nevita Mae Lockett Caldwell of Lebanon; one son, Garland (Julie) Caldwell of Lebanon; six daughters,

Caldwell of Lexington; one sister, Mary Elizabeth (John) Browning of Louisville; 10 grandchildren; one step-grandson; and four great-grandchildren.

The funeral Mass was held at 11 a.m. Thursday, Feb. 26, 2009, at Holy Name of Mary Catholic Church with burial in the church cemetery. Rev. James S. Bromwich officiated.

Pallbearers were Jay Gallimore, Mark Bragg, Greg and Mark Caldwell, Joe Edgar Bland and Ray Browning.

Bosley Funeral Home, Lebanon, was in charge of arrangements.

Caldwell

Marry At New Hope.

Miss Emily Knopp, formerly of Calvary but now of New Hope, and Viella Caldwell of Dayton, Ohio, were united in marriage at the Catholic church at New Hope Tuesday morning. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride, after which the young couple left for Dayton, Ohio, where they will make their home.

The bride, who is an attractive young woman, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Knopp and has a host of warm friends in the Calvary section. She moved to New Hope with her parents several months ago.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Caldwell of Calvary. He has been making his home in Dayton for several years where he has a position.

Caldwell-Spalding.

The wedding of Miss Mary Mildred Caldwell of this county and Emmet Spalding of Washington county took place at Holy Mary's church at Calvary Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. J. P. Welsh, officiating. Quite a number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony.

The attendants were Miss Elizabeth Bland and L. A. Haydon.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Caldwell and is an attractive young woman. She possesses many qualities that have endeared her to a host of warm friends. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Spalding of Washington county, and is a successful farmer.

Caldwell

No. ~~2~~ 981

The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

VERSUS
Fellie Goldwell
Billy the Kid

INDICTMENT FOR

2 years
as any



A TRUE BILL

Geo L. Graham

FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.



1900 Sept. 27" Received from
the Foreman of the Grand Jury in
the presence of the Grand Jury
and filed in open Court.

Bail \$ *2500*

B. J. Lancaster, Clk,

By Ann. J. Spalding, D.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

AGAINST

Indictment for

Will Caldwell
Billy Atkidd

Medina

Circuit Court.

Sept 1911

Term, A. D., 1911

The Grand Jury of the County of

Marion

, in the name and by

the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse

Will Caldwell & Billy Atkidd

of the

Crime

of

Barren and Danbury

A. D., 1888, and before the finding of this indictment herein, did unlawfully
and feloniously take a horse and
carry away and conveyed
to persons of unknown or their
the value of the property of the
the horse to which the person
intend to convert and did convert
same to their own use.

contrary to the form of the Statute in such cases made and provided, and against the
peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Commonwealth's Attorney Eleventh Judicial District.

WITNESSES:

Richard Smith,

J. H. Williams.

SITE OF THE WILLIAM T. CALDWELL HOME
AND THE CALDWELL FAMILY CEMETERY

Contributed by William L. Litsey, 19 Westbrook Drive, Hampton, Va. 23366

Located on the farm now owned by Marshall B. Norman, formerly known as the W. H. Leachman Farm, approximately three miles northeast of Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.

The following information was written by Miss Kate Thompson, who was collecting information on the Thompson family, on a visit to Kentucky about 1920. She visited the site of the Caldwell home with Mr. W. H. Leachman and his daughter, Mrs. David R. Litsey.

A very old brick house had stood there, built by William Caldwell. A stone in the chimney was marked 1787. This house was destroyed by fire about 1890. It was about fifty feet long, I think, with a beautiful large living room containing a richly carved mantle and other beautiful woodwork, according to Mr. Leachman and Mr. McChord. The stone floored kitchen was separated from the main house by a hallway. The basement of the old brick home had a stone floor under the whole main house.

A little further back was a stone house with two square holes on each side of the chimney and loop holes near the roof line on the other sides. Mr. Leachman and Mr. McChord told me that Terah Templin, the beloved minister of the earliest Presbyterian Church came so often that Caldwell had the stone house put up for him. When Mr. Leachman had the present house put up, he had it connected to the stone house and used it for a kitchen. It was always referred to as "The Preacher's House", even when it was used as a kitchen. (Note: The "Preacher's House" is still standing.)

The Caldwell's had a very large burying ground across the old road. Mr. Leachman had a stone wall built around it. There were two very old persimmon trees which bore seedless fruit, a scarcity, but there were a few on other places in the county. There were a number of straight rough stone slabs in the west half, probably graves of pioneers before carved stones could be obtained.

1. Of the carved stones the oldest is Mary Robertsen. Died 1811 in her 73rd year.
2. Wm. T. Caldwell b. May 15 1762 Died 1827. The script is very Old English.
3. Mary Caldwell b. May 15, 1772 Died 1827.
4. Thomas Caldwell b. July 1798 Died August 12 An infant.
5. Sarah Lane Caldwell b. 1807 d. 1838.
6. Elizabeth Caldwell b. 1800 d. 1810.
7. No legible inscription d. 1827
8. William Caldwell b. 1805 d. 1850. Tombstone exactly like that of Wm. T.
9. Isabella McChord, daughter of John and Lydia McChord, born April 27 18___. Died March 26 1832.

Evidently an infectious disease like typhoid must have stricken the three grown people who died in 1827.

Ky Ancestry
Vol 9 H 3 Jan. 1974

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CALDWELL

by: Thomas Gerald
Thompson

1974

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(502) 692-4698

CALDWELL

generation

VI. WILLIAM B.
CALDWELL
c.1836-

born: c.1836 in Ky.

See 1850 Federal Census of Marion Co., Ky., #482-482,
District II. William is listed as a 14 year old Ky.
native who attended school in 1850.

married: NANCY BLAND, 1837- daughter of
JOHN & MARY (RALEY) BLAND, first
marriage for both on 24 January 1860 by Father Athansius
A. Aud at Holy Name of Mary Church, Calvary, Marion Co.,
Ky., witnesses: Bluford Abell & Joseph Mattingly. Nancy
(Bland) Caldwell was baptized as Ann at Holy Name of Mary
Church, Calvary, Marion Co., Ky. by Father Robert A.
Abell on 18 June 1837, sponsor: Mary Raley. It states
that she was born 30 April 1837.

father of: John Walter Caldwell 1868-1932,

*Josephine
Harriett
Matilda*

grave: St. Augustine Cemetery, Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky. +
(has a tombstone and so does his wife.)

II. JOHN WALTER
CALDWELL
1868-1932

born: 24 January 1868, at Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky.

married: 9 January 1911/? at Holy Name of Mary Church, Calvary,
Marion Co., Ky. to MYRTLE BELLE JARBOE

died: 5 September 1932, at Lebanon, Ky.

grave: September 1932, St. Augustine Cem., Lebanon, Marion
Co., Ky. + (has a tombstone.)

Myrtle Belle (Jarboe) Caldwell was born 9 July 1881 to
WILLIAM THOMAS & SUSAN ELLEN
(FOWLER) JARBOE. Myrtle died 10 December 1962.
She is buried at St. Augustine Cemetery, Lebanon, Marion
Co., Ky. and has a tombstone.

I. FATHER WILLIAM
THOMAS CALDWELL
1913-

born: 23 November 1913, at Lebanon, Marion Co., Ky.
ordained a Roman Catholic priest: 26 April 1944, at the
Cathedral of the Assumption, as a secular priest
for the Archdiocese of Louisville, Kentucky.
has serves as pastor of St. Francis Xavier Church,
Raywick, Marion Co., Ky. since 1966.

There is a McChord book at the Marion Co. Free Public Library that has a whole chapter on the
Caldwells.

the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort, Ky. there is a chart about 10 feet long on
Caldwell family by Charles Caldwell of Danville, Ky.

This material was first prepared for Father Thomas Caldwell on 4 February 1978. It was added
and copied for him, Minnie Jarboe & Cobby Abell on 29 January 1979.

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By: Gerald Thompson
P. O. Box 7
St. Mary, Kentucky 40063

Phone: (502) 692-3228.

CALDWELL

Generation

I. JOSEPH CALDWELL, of Lifford Parish, Ireland.

II. JOHN CALDWELL,
'Cub Creek John'
1683-1750

born: 1683 in Lifford Parish, Ireland.
married: 1703 in Ireland to MARGARET PHILLIPS
daughter of JAMES PHILLIPS
came to: Delaware, then to Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania in
1727, then went to Cub Creek, Lunenburg Co., Virginia
in 1738. Had a near relative who was an Anglican
minister hanged during the Amer. Rev. for being a To
died: 1750 in Lunenburg, Co., Va., aged about 67 years.

III. ROBERT CALDWELL, born: 1732 in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania.
1732-1806
*gent. Sam. David, Mrs. Robert Philip,
Mrs. Samuel, Mary Elizabeth, James*

married: in 1739 in Pennsylvania to MARY LOGAN³
daughter of: DAVID² & JANE² (____?)
LOGAN. Mary was a native of Pennsylvania.
died: 1806 in Mercer (now Boyle) Co., Ky.

IV. LT. GOV. JOHN
CALDWELL
1785-1804

C., born: 22 September 1758, in Charlotte Co., Virginia
m/1.

m/2. to JUDITH⁴

Major General in the Indian Wars. State legislator. Member
of Kentucky's First Constitutional Convention. Went with
the Rev. Terrah Templin, a Presbyterian minister of re-
nown to start new churches in what is now Caldwell Co., Ky.
Caldwell Co., Ky. created in 1809 was named for him. I thi
he was a first cousin of Vice President John Caldwell Calho
Lt.-Governor of Kentucky at the time of his death in 1804.
died: 9 November 1804, in Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ky.
grave: Frankfort, Ky.

V. TERRAH TEMPLIN, born: 23 March 1793, in Mercer (now Boyle) Co., Ky.
CALDWELL
1793-1868

He was born a Presbyterian but converted to Roman Catholicism
near the time of his marriage. He was named for the Rev.
Terrah Templin. All Catholic-Calvary Caldwells descend from
him.

See the 1850 Federal Census of Marion Co., Ky., #482-482,
District II, Terrah T. is listed as a 56 year old Ky. born
farmer with real estate worth \$375.00.

married: HARRIETT SMITH⁵ who was born in 1800
and died 14 September 1852 in Calvary, Ky. She was the
daughter of the widow, MARY (____?) SMITH⁴.
Terrah T. met her when she was a student at St. Catharine
Academy, St. Catharine, Washington Co., Ky. The bond for
their marriage dated 5 July 1819, with Benedict Wathen the
surety can be found at the Washington County Courthouse in
Springfield, Ky. The minister's return for their marriage
signed by Father Richard Pius Miles, O.P. (later the first
Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.) dated 5 July 1819 can also be
found there. See Wash. Co., Ky. Marriage Book I, Page 188.
father of: Elizabeth Caldwell c.1826-____, James S. Caldwell
1829-1885, Lucy Ann Caldwell c.1831-____, WILLIAM
B. CALDWELL⁶ c.1836-19, Sarah Caldwell 1834-185
died: 1 December 1868, aged: 75 years, eight months, and eight
days.

grave: December 1868, Old Holy Mary's Cemetery, Calvary, Marion
Co., Ky. + (has a tombstone.)

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my Grandfather

QUERIES

4916 NAPPER, WISEHART: Information please, on parents of George Spencer Napper, b. 1826 Ky. (possibly Nelson County), m. 24 Feb. 1848 Nancy Wisehart. In 1850 Census lived with Sarah Wisehart (Nancy's Mother) in Nelson Co. In 1851 Napper bought land from David Craven and wife on Harrison's Fork, near Deatsville in Nelson Co. Moved to Mo. 1857, d. there 1898. Mrs. J. R. Bush, 125 Pinewood, Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901.

4917 BUSTER, GARRETT, SETTLE, TATE: Who were the parents of Eramous D. Buster, born Oct. 30, 1826, married Nov. 16, 1868 Lucinda W. Settle, born Feb. 20, 1823. Tradition says, Pulaski Co. but marriage not listed in Pulaski Co. marriages. Who were parents of Jonathan Bracking Garrett, b. ca 1799, d. ca 1875 somewhere in Mo., married Lydia Buster Sept 8, 1821 Pulaski Co., Ky. Lydia was dau. of John Buster and wife Martha Tate. Mrs. R. A. Buster, 3306 S. Tyler, Amarillo, Texas 79109.

4918 CALDWELL, FARRAR: Need parents of Leonard Farrar, b. Goochland Co., Va., 1761, served in Revolution (Va. & N. C. Troops), after war, lived in Pendleton District So. Car., where married Margaret Hamilton (1790 Census) then moved somewhere in Ky. where son, John Sutton Farrar, b. 1798, also need information regarding Leonard's dau. Nancy, who married Andrew H. Caldwell, whose parents, date & place of birth in Kentucky are needed. Arthur B. Caldwell, 3413 Thornapple St, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

4919 McMANIS, SCOTT, STEWARD, WEBB: Need ancestry of John Scott, b. 20 Feb. 1819, married 14 Feb. 1839 Trimble Co., Ky. to Deborah McManis (1820-1891), d/o Daniel and Elizabeth (Webb) McManis. John Scott and wife were early settlers of Washington twp., Miami Co., Indiana. They moved there in 1841. Also, seeking more data on: George McManis b ca 1765. He married 23 March 1788, Jefferson Co., Ky. to Margaret Steward. Need her ancestry. Son Daniel (1775-1845) m. 1820 Shelby Co., Ky to Elizabeth Webb. What other children did they have? When did George & Margaret die, where are they buried. Mrs. Wilson Carb, Jr, 2519 Covert Rd., Burton, MI 48509.

4920 BAKER, HENDREN, SOWDER: What was the relationship of the two Wansley Bakers living in Madison County, Ky. in 1810? Which one married Letty Hendren in 1809? Who were Letty's parents? Also, seeking parents and/or brothers and sisters of Levi Sowder born in Ky. ca 1804, probably Lincoln County (later Rockcastle), he married before 1836, Annis _____, who were her parents?

Mrs. Nina B. Cash, 9322 Mirror Circle, Westminster, California 92683.

4921 PATTERSON, PINKSTON: Need parents of David Pinkston born in Kentucky; in Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo. in 1822. Married Mary (Polly) Patterson 1823. Died 1874. Children: William Hardy 1825-1889; Joseph Benjamin 1827-1869; Alexander b. 1829; Mary E. b. 1832; Lavina b 1834; David b 1837; and James W. 1844-1908, all born Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. Lorraine C. Wodraska Cates, 7260 Bruno Ave., Richmond Heights, Mo. 63143.

4922 BLACKETER / BLACKKETTER: Doing research of the family history. William, David, John, Henry, Norman, Jane and Rachel Blacketer moved from Mecklenburg Co., Va. to Mercer Co., Ky. 1805-07. Will correspond and exchange information with any of their descendants.

Omar E. Blacketer, 7912 3rd Street Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40214.

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell

By Sandy Caldwell

The author is a g-g-g-granddaughter of Lt. Gov. Caldwell.

John Caldwell, the eldest son of Robert Caldwell and Mary Logan, was born September 22, 1758, in Charlotte County, Va. Just before moving to Kentucky with the rest of the Caldwell family, John Caldwell married Judith Smith (b. 1765), a daughter of John Smith and Ann Neasum, on August 6, 1781, in Charlotte County. At the time of their marriage, John Caldwell was the legal guardian of Judith Smith.

After moving to the Nelson County, Ky., area, John Caldwell pursued military, business, and political interests and rose to a position a great prominence in the early days of Kentucky. Despite starting his military career as a private, he rose to the rank of major general in 1793.

Most notably, General Caldwell, along with 350-400 men under his command, served under General Anthony Wayne in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The battle, which took place on August 20, 1794, about 11 miles south of Toledo, is celebrated as the beginning of the state of Ohio. In one hour, frontiersmen defeated a force of about 2,000 Indians, clearing the way for settlement and the eventual statehood of Ohio in 1803.

Caldwell also pursued political leadership in Kentucky. He represented Nelson County in the 1787 and 1788 statehood conventions held in Danville and as its first state senator. When Kentucky became a state in 1792, Washington County was formed from Nelson County and the land occupied by the Caldwell family fell into the county. He was elected as the 1st Senator of Nelson County in 1792 and in 1796, was became a member of the state House, representing Washington County.

Before the end of the latter year, however, he—along with Rev. Terah Templin, led a group of settlers to the western most part of what was then Logan County. The land became Christian County later that year.

On July 16, 1798, John Caldwell of Christian County was appointed by President John Quincy Adams to serve as a commissioner to provide for the valuation of lands and houses, and for the enumeration of slaves in his jurisdiction. Later than year, Caldwell's land became part of the new Livingston County, which was formed from a portion of Christian County.

The election of 1801 was a joyous occasion in the Caldwell family because Caldwell returned to the state senate, this time representing Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenburg, and Ohio Counties, and his brother, Robert Caldwell, was elected a senator for Madison County.¹

At some point during 1803, Caldwell made the decision to run for lieutenant governor. On July 31, 1804, Caldwell published a letter to the state's citizens, announcing his intentions. He won and became the second lieutenant governor of Kentucky, but the first to be elected by popular vote.

Lt. Gov. John Caldwell and his family were still Livingston County residents at the time of his death on November 9, 1804, in Frankfort. The 1804 Livingston County tax list showed Caldwell with 600 acres, 10 blacks, seven horses, two white males 21 or over, and one white male 16-20. Caldwell and his wife Judith had three sons and one daughter.

When a new county was formed from Livingston County on May 1, 1809, the state named it in Caldwell's honor. He was a man who had dedicated his adult life to serving the citizens of Kentucky. In 1831, the Kentucky Legislature erected a monument to honor Lt. Governor John Caldwell in the Frankfort Cemetery.²

On August 3, 1808, the widowed Judith Caldwell married Alexander Johnston. The marriage ceremony was officiated by Rev. Terah Templin. Livingston County's 1809 tax list shows Alexander Johnston with 200 acres entered and surveyed in his own name and 200 acres on Livingston Creek entered in

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell, *continued*

the name of John Caldwell.

Poor Judith, this must have been a very unhappy marriage since she left Alexander Johnston prior to February 28, 1810. In response, Johnston posted an ad on February 28, 1810, in Russellville's *The Farmer's Friend* newspaper, stating that Judith "left my bed and board without any just cause, and has gone to live with her friends." He warned "all persons from Crediting her on my [account], as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting."³

The 200 acres of John Caldwell does not appear with Alexander Johnston in the 1810 Livingston County, Kentucky tax list. Johnston must have died that year as well. In August and September 1810, Alexander Johnston, a Revolutionary War veteran who was advanced in years, transferred his estate to his children, Mary and Thomas, in return for his care. No records have been found to exist for Judith Caldwell Johnston after 1810, so it is likely that she also died in this year.

Hiram McDaniel on July 19, 1819, in Livingston County, certified that Robert S. Caldwell, Terah T. Caldwell, Nancy Ross, and John Caldwell were the proper and only heirs of John Caldwell, deceased, with satisfactory proof made that he died without any last will and testament.

The children of John and Judith Caldwell remained in the area until the War of 1812, when they went their separate ways.

Robert Smith Caldwell

Robert Smith Caldwell (b. 1 July 1783), the

eldest child of John Caldwell and Judith Johnston, was assigned 56 acres from his mother's property on 1 April 1805, on the same day she was appointed administratrix of her deceased husband's estate. Later that year, on July 30, Robert married Mary "Polly" Shelby, with the ceremony officiated by Rev. Terah Templin. Mary Shelby (b. 26 April 1785, N.C.) was a daughter of Moses Shelby and Elizabeth Neel.

In March 1807, Robert S. Caldwell served as an ensign in the 24th Regiment of the Kentucky Militia. Moses Shelby Jr. was captain of the regiment.

On 14 May 1810, Robert took the oath prescribed by law to take the list of taxable property in Captain Moses Graham's company. He also served as a Livingston County constable after posting a bond of \$500 on 27 August 1810.

Between 1811 and 1813, Robert and his family moved to Claiborne County, Miss., with the Shelbys.

Robert served in Lt. Col. Neilson's and Capt. Francis Woods' companies in the Mississippi Militia; companies that were reinforcements after the Battle of New Orleans. Robert's regiment was under the command of General Andrew Jackson.

Robert Smith Caldwell died on 10 August 1830 in Claiborne County. After his death, Mary Shelby Caldwell—along with her daughters Julia, Jane, Mary, and Susan—

moved from Claiborne County to Sabine Parish, La. Mary Shelby Caldwell died on 1 June 1847 and is buried in Victoria Cemetery in Sabine Parish. Her tombstone reads "Mary Shelby, consort of R.S. Caldwell, died June 1, 1847, age 64."

The marriage bond of John Caldwell and Judith Smith, August 6, 1781, Charlotte County, Va.

I, JOHN W. Allen, by these presents, that Mr. John Caldwell & Thomas
 Read are sold & County bound unto the Governor of the commonwealth of
 Virginia in the sum of fifty pounds current Money, to which pay ment I
 hereby take and transmit Governor and his Successors the bond was taken
 our heirs &c. Given by these presents, Sealed with our Seals & Dated this
 1st day of October 1781.
 The Condition of the said Obligation is such that, Whereas there is a Marriage
 suddenly betwixt to be solemnized between the above bound John Caldwell
 and Judith Smith
 Orphan of John Smith of E. County, I therefore have caused
 Cause to obstruct the same then the Obligation to be void & the Remainder of justice
 to be void & the said John Caldwell & Thomas Read
 presence of Smith &c. in the presence of the said John Caldwell & Thomas Read
 The Read.

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell, *continued*

Her will was made on 3 May 1847, naming son John Shelby Caldwell as executor. An inventory of the estate shows 109 acres of land and buildings, six slaves, livestock, cash, notes and 2/3 interest in a cotton gin, all with a value of \$7,072.28.

Robert and Mary had the following children:

1. John Shelby (b. 25 August 1806, Livingston County, Ky., d. January 1874, Sabine Parish, La.), who married Matilda Cook (b. 1820, Miss., d. 1882, Sabine Parish, La.). John and Matilda are both buried in Victoria Cemetery in Sabine Parish.
2. Elizabeth Penelope (b. 11 May 1809, Livingston County, Ky., d. 4 April 1862, Madison County, Miss.), who married Aaron Lovett Neel on 20 December 1827 in Claiborne County, Miss.
3. Jane E. (b. 27 March 1811, Livingston County, Ky.), who married 1. C.B. Howard on 30 September 1831 in Claiborne County, Miss., and 2. Capt. _____ Ravel before moving to Texas.
4. Minerva S. (b. 13 July 1813, Claiborne County, Miss.)
5. Julia S. (b. 2 September 1815, Claiborne County, Miss.), who married Marcellus Branch on 7 October 1835 in Madison County, Miss. (After Julia's death, Marcellus married her sister Mary.)
6. Moses S. (b. 9 September 1818, Claiborne County, Miss., d. 6 March 1832), who died at age 14, is buried in Pisgah Cemetery in Claiborne County, Miss.
7. Robert Seaton Caldwell (b. 21 October 1820, Claiborne County, Miss., d. 4 August 1824), who is buried in Pisgah Cemetery in Claiborne County, Miss.
8. Mary L. Caldwell (b. 1824, Claiborne County, Miss.), who married 1. Peter Ragan and 2. Marcellus Branch.
9. Susan A. Caldwell (b. 3 October 1827, Claiborne County, Miss.), who married Joseph B. Elam and moved with him to Sabine Parish, La.

Nancy Caldwell

Nancy Caldwell (b. about 1786), the only known daughter of John and Judith Caldwell, married Jeremiah Walker on 8 May 1805 in Livingston County, Ky. The ceremony was officiated by Rev. Terah Templin.

On 8 October 1805, Jeremiah Walker was appointed jailer of Livingston County. He removed 352 acres of certificate 1163 on 5 November 1805.

The 1810 Livingston County census listing for Jeremiah Walker shows one white male 16-26, one white female 16-26, and two white females under the age of 10.

Nancy Caldwell and Jeremiah Walker witnessed several land transactions on behalf of the Franklin Academy along with General John Caldwell. These land transactions were recorded in Livingston and Washington counties.

Jeremiah Walker does not appear on the Livingston County tax list after 1812. In 1809, he signed a petition in Washington County, Miss., regarding the pre-emption rights of the settlers to public lands. Walker died prior to 1819, since the estate record of John Caldwell in Livingston County, Ky., dated 19 July 1819, listed Nancy Ross as an heir of John Caldwell.

John Caldwell

John Caldwell (b. 1788) is a bit of a mystery. He turned 16 in 1804, which would place his birth year in 1788. What became of him is not known with certainty.

There was a John William Caldwell, a teacher and constable in Claiborne County, Miss., who died in 1833. This John William Caldwell was one of the administrators of the estate of Robert Smith Caldwell and John received a fee of 10 percent for settling the estate. Perhaps further research will be able to confirm if this John William Caldwell is a brother of Robert Smith Caldwell and a son of General John Caldwell.

Terah Templin Caldwell

Terah Templin Caldwell (b. 23 March 1793) youngest child of John and Judith Caldwell, was apparently the only son to remain in Kentucky. He served in the War of 1812 and was a private in Captain James Cooke's company of the 6th Regiment in

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell, *continued*

Kentucky.

After the war, Terah Templin Caldwell returned to Washington County, Ky., where he married Harriet Smith (b. 8 August 1800), a daughter of James Smith and Mary Edelin, on 15 July 1819. (Note: Harriet was unrelated to the Smith line of Caldwell's mother.)

Terah Templin and Harriet raised a family in Washington County (later Marion County). Their children were:

1. Nancy (b. about 1820 in Washington County), who married Hillsborough Bidwell (b. 1817, d. 1902, Owensboro, Ky.) and, by 1870, moved to Daviess County, Ky.

2. Mary J. (b. about 1822, Washington County), who married 1. John McBride (b. about 1804, Ky., d. before 16 October 1860) and moved to Boone County, Mo., about 1854. McBride's will was probated in Boone County, Mo., on 16 October 1860 and provided expenses to cover moving his wife Mary J. McBride and her three children to Marion County, Ky. After moving back to Marion County, Mary married 2. Francis P. Smith (b. about 1828, Knox County, Ky.) at her residence on 24 January 1865. Smith was and was a resident of Adair County, Ky., at the time of the marriage. It was a second marriage for both the bride and groom.

3. John Robert (b. 1824, Washington County), who married Cecilia "Margaret" Columbia Gough (b. 1847, Marion County, Ky.) on May 30, 1865 in Marion County and later moved to Missouri. He had a son named John Robert Caldwell Jr.

4. Elizabeth (b. 1826, Washington County, d. 1882, Marion County, Ky.). She did not marry and willed the remainder of her inheritance bequeathed to her from her uncle, Felix Smith, to her brothers and sisters. To her brother, James, she willed her buggy.

5. James Smith (b. 3 January 1829, d. 8 September 1885, Marion County), who married Emily Jane Abell (b. 1836, d. 3 October 1881, Marion County) on September 30, 1859 in Marion County.

6. Lucy Ann (b. 1831, Washington County, d. before 14 July 1882), who married William Fenton

(b. 1839, Lancaster, England, d. before 8 February 1876) on February 2, 1864 in Marion County and 2. Henry A. Cissell on 8 February 1876 at St. Augustine's Church in Lebanon, Ky.

7. Matilda (b. 25 November 1833, d. 12 September 1897, Marion County), who married James Abell (b. 15 January 1809, d. 1 November 1876, Marion County) on 12 May 1857 in Marion County. Both are buried in the Holy Name of Mary Cemetery in Marion County.

8. Sarah (b. 23 August 1834, d. 3 September 1852, Marion County), who did not marry and died at a rather young age. She is buried in the Holy Name of Mary Cemetery in Marion County.

9. William (b. 1836, d. 3 January 1918, Marion County), who married Nancy Bland (b. 1838, d. 1903, Marion County) on 24 January 1860 in Marion County. Both are buried in the St. Augustine Cemetery in Lebanon.

Each of the children named above received a distribution of \$1,454.95 from the estate of their uncle, Felix Smith, with the exception of Sarah who was not living at the time of his death. Lucy Ann and Elizabeth Caldwell received an additional bequest of a \$1,500 trust each.

After living a quiet life as a farmer, Terah Templin Caldwell died in Marion County, Kentucky on 1 December 1868 and is buried in the Old Holy Name of Mary Cemetery. He is buried next to his wife, Harriet Caldwell, who died on 14 December 1852.

Through his children, the descendants of General John Caldwell are numerous and live from coast to coast. May his pioneering spirit live on in each of them.

Endnotes

¹ Karen Mauer Green, *The Kentucky Gazette, 1801-1820: Genealogical and Historical Abstracts* (Gateway Press, Inc.: Baltimore, 1985), p. 10. The election results appeared in the Nov. 6, 1801, edition of the *Kentucky Gazette*.

² *Kentucky Senate Journal*, pages 241, 243-44. The House bill was approved by the Senate and signed by Gov. Thomas Metcalfe on Jan. 15, 1831.

³ *Russellville Farmer's Friend*, February 28, 1810.

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell, *continued*

May 1793 letter to Governor Isaac Shelby

Sir

I request your favour, a few days since, in which you informed me the scouts ought not to be continued under your former orders. I am at a loss to know whether you intended me to discharge them immediately, or best to continue them in service under the authority of my ____ and at the expense of the United States.

But under the authority and at the expense of this state, and then a change made by the commanding general on the Ohio was made known and have therefore taken the liberty in deciding in ____ what to do, to continue them in service pleading the time they were mustered for, which is not many days more and then to discontinue them unless I should receive further instructions. Should I have acted amiss in this matter, I trust you will excuse me. What determined me firmly to continue the scouts until the time for which they were mustered for was from my knowledge of the situation and intentions of the frontier inhabitants of the Rolling Fork. They are much opposed (of the withdrawal of scouts and guards) which you are not a stranger to, and they are determined ----- settlements below the mouth of the South Fork to leave their homes and seek shelter in a place of more safety as soon as the scouts and guards is withdrawn.

Although there has not been any late discoveries made of Indians in that quarter, yet having the same opportunity of coming as formerly, I have taken the liberty to order another guard which I shall send out unless your Excellency orders me to the contrary.

I am with the greatest respect, your Excellency's humble servant,

John Caldwell

P.S. I have made out the muster roll and would have sent them to you (supposing they must be signed by yourself) before this time, but imagined it could make no difference until I go up myself which will be very shortly.

John Caldwell

August 6, 1795

Pay the Roll of the Guard from the fourth regiment of militia in under the command of Lieut. Phillip Washburn and ordered into service at the expense of this state for the defense of the frontiers of Washington County by Brig. General John Caldwell. Time commencing the 7th day of July, 1795 and ending on the 5th day of August, both days inclusive.

Rank	Name	Time of Service Commencing	Time of Service Ending	Days of Service
Lieut.	Phillip Washburn	July 7, 1795	August 8, 1795	30
Sergeant	Nathaniel Henderson	July 7, 1795	August 8, 1795	30
Private	John Cameron	do	do	do
Private	Allen Hamilton	do	do	do
Private	Daniel Hunter	do	do	do
Private	William Mattingly	do	do	do
Private	James Davis	do	do	do

The Life and Family of Lt. Gov. John Caldwell, *continued*

Private	Andrew Corn (?)	do	do	do
Private	Thomas Lincoln	do	do	do
Private	John Stott	do	do	do
Private	Beverly Cop (?)	do	do	do
Private	Zachariah Lewis	do	do	do

I certify that the forgoing is a true statement of the guard under my command, given under my hand. Philip Washburn, Lieut.

August 6, 1795

Pay the Roll of the Guard from the fourth regiment of militia in under the command of Lieut. George Ewing and ordered into service at the expense of this state for the defense of the frontiers of Washington County by Brig. General John Caldwell. Time commencing the 10^h day of May, 1795 and ending on the 8^h day of June both days inclusive.

Rank	Time of Service Name	Time of Service Commencing	Ending	Days of Service
Lieut.	George Ewing	May 10, 1795	June 8, 1795	30
Sergeant	John Woods	May 10, 1795	June 8, 1795	30
Private	John Abell	do	do	do
Private	Allen Hamilton	do	do	do
Private	John Davidson	do	do	do
Private	Nathaniel Henderson	do	do	do
Private	Richard ?	do	do	do
Private	Jeremiah Mattingly	do	do	do
Private	William Wade	do	do	do
Private	Lott Dickens	do	do	do
Private	John Gaither	do	do	do

August 6, 1795

I do hereby certify that the above is a true state of the guard under my command, given under my name

George Ewing, Lieut.

Letter from John Caldwell to Gov. Isaac Shelby, August 1796

Sir

Enclosed is the muster roll (Note the muster roll with this letter must have been lost) confirming _____
the Rolling Fork Settlement.

SITE OF THE WILLIAM T. CALDWELL HOME
AND THE CALDWELL FAMILY CEMETERY

Contributed by William L. Litsey, 19 Westbrook Drive, Hampton, Va. 23366

Located on the farm now owned by Marshall B. Norman, formerly known as the W. H. Leachman Farm, approximately three miles northeast of Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky.

The following information was written by Miss Kate Thompson, who was collecting information on the Thompson family, on a visit to Kentucky about 1920. She visited the site of the Caldwell home with Mr. W. H. Leachman and his daughter, Mrs. David R. Litsey.

A very old brick house had stood there, built by William Caldwell. A stone in the chimney was marked 1787. This house was destroyed by fire about 1890. It was about fifty feet long, I think, with a beautiful large living room containing a richly carved mantle and other beautiful woodwork, according to Mr. Leachman and Mr. McChord. The stone floored kitchen was separated from the main house by a hallway. The basement of the old brick home had a stone floor under the whole main house.

A little further back was a stone house with two square holes on each side of the chimney and loop holes near the roof line on the other sides. Mr. Leachman and Mr. McChord told me that Terah Templin, the beloved minister of the earliest Presbyterian Church came so often that Caldwell had the stone house put up for him. When Mr. Leachman had the present house put up, he had it connected to the stone house and used it for a kitchen. It was always referred to as "The Preacher's House", even when it was used as a kitchen. (Note: The "Preacher's House" is still standing.)

The Caldwell's had a very large burying ground across the old road. Mr. Leachman had a stone wall built around it. There were two very old persimmon trees which bore seedless fruit, a scarcity, but there were a few on other places in the county. There were a number of straight rough stone slabs in the west half, probably graves of pioneers before carved stones could be obtained.

1. Of the carved stones the oldest is Mary Robertsen. Died 1811 in her 73rd year.
2. Wm. T. Caldwell b. May 15 1762 Died 1827. The script is very Old English.
3. Mary Caldwell b. May 15, 1772 Died 1827.
4. Thomas Caldwell b. July 1798 Died August 12 An infant.
5. Sarah Lane Caldwell b. 1807 d. 1838.
6. Elizabeth Caldwell b. 1800 d. 1810.
7. No legible inscription d. 1827
8. William Caldwell b. 1805 d. 1850. Tombstone exactly like that of Wm. T.
9. Isabella McChord, daughter of John and Lydia McChord, born April 27 18___. Died March 26 1832.

Evidently an infectious disease like typhoid must have stricken the three grown people who died in 1827.

1852. He had four sisters in Kentucky: Rosa, Nelly, Sallie, and Annie.

Caldwell

Andrew Jackson Caldwell married (first) Elizabeth Akers and had Fannie, who married James McElwaine of Franklin, Kentucky.

Andrew married (second) Harriett Morton and had: Henry M., married Katie K. Bowden; Mattie L., married a Patterson; Jennie N., married a Hupp; Andrew; John; Joseph; a daughter, m. a Friend; and a daughter, married a Brantley.

George Caldwell, born November 24, 1775, died 1834, lived nearly all his life in Butler County, Kentucky; and there he died. He married ____ Rhoda, and they had the following children: Minerva, married a McReynolds, had several children, and lived in Butler County, Kentucky; Melissa, married a Reed, had several children, and lived in Butler County, Kentucky; James, married a Reed, had several children, among them Birney Caldwell of Butler County, Kentucky; John lived and died in Morgan County, Illinois, leaving several children; William, lived in Illinois, then moved to Butler County, Kentucky, and died, leaving children; Jefferson, lived all his life at his father's old home near Berry's Lick, Butler County, Kentucky, and died ca. 1890; and David, Butler County, Kentucky, married twice.

Andrew Caldwell, born December 10, 1793, died March 3, 1847, merchant Russellville, Kentucky, member of the Methodist Church, is buried at Maple Grove Cemetery. He married, April 3, 1803, Frances Terrill Morton, born November 29, 1798, died October 23, 1863; buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, daughter of William Morton and Elizabeth Hite Smith. Andrew and Frances' children were: Nancy, born September 8, 1809, died June 19, 1834, buried at Maple Grove Cemetery, married, September 6, 1827, Marmaduke Beckwith Morton; Elizabeth Smith Morton, born September 3, 1811, died January 22, 1880, buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, married, January 17, 1838, Marmaduke Beckwith Morton; William Morton Fletcher, born September 22, 1815, married, May 17, 1836, Susan E. Harrison; Daniel Duverney, born August 13, 1817, died September 22, 1820,



Naomi Herald Deer, P. O. Box 164, Ironton, OH 45638, shares this photo of (l-r) James T. (Jim Tom) Herald (1871-1933), Lavada Nesbitt Herald (1875-1962), Octavia Nesbitt Herald, and William O. Herald. These brothers married sisters. Jim Tom and Lavada lived at Cow Creek, Floyd County, Kentucky. They were the parents of Alonzo Herald who married Nellie Burns Herald, Naomi's parents. Place and date of photo not given.

buried at Maple Grove Cemetery. Death due to stone in the bladder; George Ann, born April 2, 1810, died August 2, 1835, of cholera while nursing the sick during the epidemic, buried at Maple Grove Cemetery; Frances Ellen, born February 23, 1822, died August 6, 1835, also died of cholera while nursing the sick, buried at Maple Grove Cemetery; John Andrew, born March 6, 1825, died August 19, 1826, buried at Maple Grove Cemetery; and Andrew Peter Akers, born November 29, 1826, died August 11, 1835, of cholera, buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

David Caldwell, born August 27, 1785, died May 7, 1838, merchant, Russellville, Kentucky; married, first, Miss Morehead, daughter of Maj. Charles Morehead. She died ca. 1820. David married, second, Louisa A. Harrison, daughter of Peyton Harrison of Virginia. The is the Harrison family to which the Presidents of the United States belong. David and Louisa had Randolph Harrison Caldwell of Russellville, Kentucky.

Daniel C. Caldwell, M. D., Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania, 1811, born July 22, 1787, died February 13, 1839, from effects of a gunshot wound received in a duel fought with Dr. Robert Caldwell near Adairville, Kentucky. He practiced medicine in Russellville, Kentucky. He married, ca. 1825, Elizabeth King, died 1841, daughter of John King. Daniel and Elizabeth had Mary, married Dr. George R. Bibb of Russellville, Kentucky, son of Richard Bibb.

Jefferson

Martha Jefferson, who married Bennett Goode, was a sister of Field Jefferson and Col. Peter Jefferson, the latter the father of the President. The daughter of Martha and Bennett Goode married Col. William Marshall of Mecklenburg, Virginia, and all were ancestors of the Marshall family of Henderson, Kentucky.

It Isn't Too Early For Christmas Gifts. Send In Your Order Today.

Bibb lettuce was first cultivated by Jack Bibb in Frankfort, Kentucky..

Various Sources Relate Killing Of Edward Caldwell

Disparities In Trial Records; Dates Don't Match; Mystery Examined

Author's Note: Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest is located on Highway 245 in Bullitt County, Kentucky, and is over 15,000 acres in size. It is known worldwide for its beautiful forests, plants, and research. People visit there every day to enjoy the beauty and peace this preserve offers; but, what many people don't know is the history, sometimes bloody history, of this land. All that is left to remind us of that history are some old silos, a spring house, and several old cemeteries. A Civil War veteran is buried in one of the old cemeteries and this is a historical account of what happened to him one cold day in January 1865, in the main part of Bernheim Forest. Contemporary newspaper accounts, Henry Magruder's Confession, Magruder's trial transcript, Watson and Brantley's Confederate Guerrilla Sue Mundy, my book Guerrilla Warfare In Civil War Kentucky, Richard Taylor's Sue Mundy, and the dates and names on the Caldwell tombstones are sources consulted to tell about this historic event.

By Daniel Buxton and Gerald Fischer - 2017

According to the trial transcript of Henry Clay Magruder, the second charge in his trial is murder. Specification 7 states "on or about the 8th day of January 1865, Henry Magruder, while acting and cooperating with other guerrillas in Bullitt County, Kentucky, murdered a citizen, Edward Caldwell."

This charge put the rope around Magruder's neck and nearly a second man, Henry Metcalf, and yet has not gotten the scrutiny it deserves. Discrepancies in the actual dates of deaths as reported and as they appear engraved in the tombstones, and differences in the numbers and names of guerrillas have not been fully explored and remain unexplained. The story of the Caldwell killings and the irony that surrounds the dispositions given after the deaths of Edward and his father, Benjamin Franklin Caldwell, seem unfair and a sad epilogue to the story.

One of the first settlers of Bullitt County of Irish heritage was James Caldwell. On February 28, 1797, James was one of the first six men who became justices of the peace for Bullitt County and helped to govern and build Bullitt County during its infancy. On April 2, 1810, he was sworn in as deputy sheriff.

On September 19, 1789, James Caldwell married Lavacy King. They lived on 200 acres given to them by Lavacy's father, Weathers King. They had 13 children, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin Caldwell. Benjamin was born June 28,

1806, and later married Margaret Hoagland. Benjamin was a farmer who inherited from his father land south of Long Lick Creek.

Benjamin and Margaret had five children: James, George, Edward, Samuel, and Mary Elizabeth. The third son, Edward Curtis Caldwell, was born April 23, 1836, in Bullitt County, where he lived and worked the 550-acre family farm. Here they grew corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes; and raised cattle, sheep, and swine. Their farm had an abundance of maple trees, allowing them to produce 200 pounds of maple sugar in 1850. Edward worked hard on the farm, and it doesn't seem he had time to court the ladies, because he never married, nor does it appear he was formally educated. Edward grew to manhood on his father's farm working the fields and tending the animals.

From 1850 through 1857, the political situation in the United States began to change. Starting with the Compromise of 1850 through the United States Supreme Court's decision in the 1857 Dred Scott case, the question of slavery was attempted to be settled, but the Dred Scott decision virtually legalized slavery in every state. This caused unrest and demonstrations in the North. The election of the moderate abolitionist Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, who won the election with only a plurality of votes, and who was not on the ballot in ten Southern states, caused fear in the South. Guerrilla warfare over slavery had been raging for seven years on the border of the slave state of Missouri and the free state Kansas. A war nearly broke out between Indiana and Kentucky in 1857 involving the escaped slave Charles Ditto. The event led to a gunfight, jail break, and troops being deployed by Governor Morehead to protect Kentucky from an Indiana invasion. Until September of 1862, even amid this unrest, the Civil War for the North was a war against secession, in other words to preserve the Union. The South believed the war was being waged for States' rights and self-determination, but slavery was an underlying issue. Exemplifying this was the fact that it took nearly a year-and-a-half of bloody warfare before Lincoln officially shifted the Northern cause to slave emancipation, well after Edward Caldwell was serving in the Union Army. Walt Whitman said it best when he said, "It was a war against secession."

Apparently with his decision made to join the Union Army, Edward wrote his will as follows: "I Edward C. Caldwell of Bullitt County and State of Kentucky do make and ordain this as my last will and testament. First, I commend my soul to the God who gave it. Second, I devise all my just

A burnt child dreads the fire. -- English Proverb

debts and funeral expenses to be paid. Third, I will all my property, real, personal, and mixed to my mother, Margaret Caldwell, and after her death to my sister, Mary Elizabeth C. Caldwell, to hold and enjoy the same forever. Fourth, I hereby appoint B. F. Caldwell, my father, executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all forms of wills heretofore by me made. With my hand and seal this 20th day of September 1861. Edward C. Caldwell." (seal)

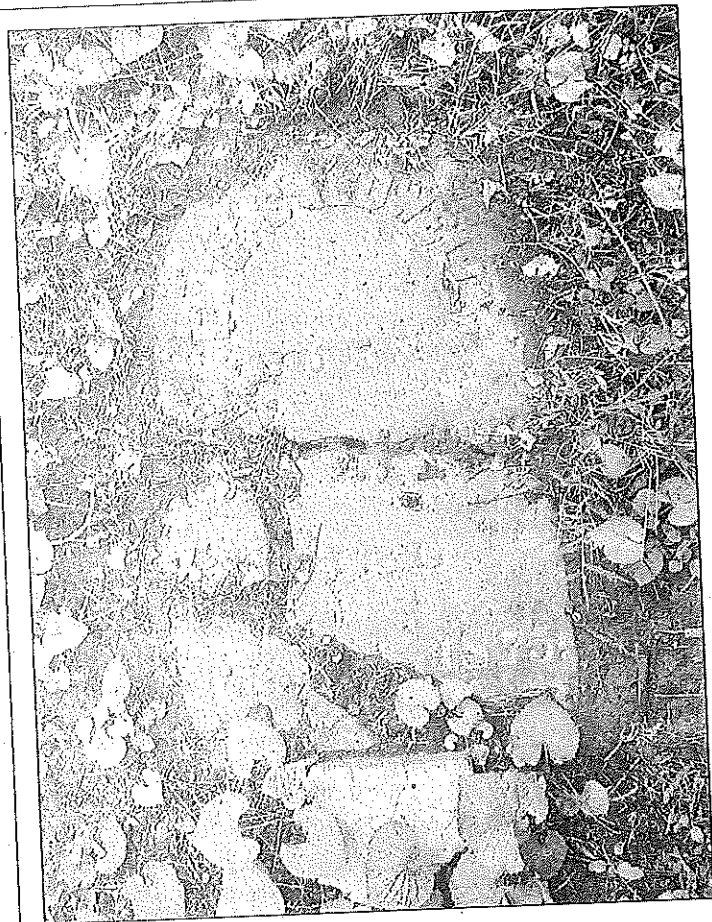
His Military Service

It is unknown how Edward felt about slavery although his grandfather, James, had been a slave owner. Edward was either against slavery or simply very patriotic, desiring to keep the Union intact, because he joined the Union Army, December 14, 1861, at Camp Pope near New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, serving with Company D of the 15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. At the time of his enlistment, he was 25 years old and was 5' 7-1/2" tall. He was described as having a fair complexion, gray eyes, and brown hair. Between 1861 and 1865 the 15th Volunteer Infantry was involved in battles at Chaplin Hills, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; and Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw, and Altonna Mountain, all in Georgia. Edward was wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862, and promoted from corporal to sergeant on May 1, 1863. From November 27, 1863, to May 1864, he was detached to division headquarters. Sometime in the fall of 1864, Edward's mother telegraphed to tell him his father was dying. Edward was given a 30-day furlough, so he could go home to see his father. Unfortunately, when Edward got within 120 yards of his home, within sight of the family cabin, his father died. Edward had not been home or seen his family for over three years.

Several published stories state his father died the day Edward returned home. Incredibly the dates on Benjamin Franklin Caldwell's tombstone in the Caldwell Cemetery on Bernheim Forest property casts doubts that both Edward and Benjamin died on the same day, although the family testimony at Henry Magruder's trial say they did. Benjamin's headstone's birthdate is not legible, but other records show it as June 28, 1806. His date of death is November 23, 1864, almost six weeks before Edwards' death. This is an unexplained mystery.

Edward's Murder

On a cold rainy night on January 5, 1865, between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., while Edward and his family and three friends were mourning the loss of his father, they had uninvited guests show up at their home. They were a band of Confederate guerrillas, including Bullitt County natives Henry Magruder, Bill Maraman, Sue Mundy (Jerome Clarke), and one other identified as Henry Metcalf, but who was probably Tom Henry. Their guide, Porter, a fifth man, left the raiding party after guiding them to the house. Witnesses stated the guerrillas were dressed in thick layers to fend off the weather. Henry Magruder was wearing a black coat, Jerome Clarke was wearing a red velvet coat, and Bill Maraman was wearing a gray coat, and all of them were tinselled in yellow. Tom Henry and Bill Maraman wore tall riding boots, and Henry Magruder was on a gray horse and wore a low black hat with a black and yellow feather. Jerome was riding a bay horse and Bill Mara-



These are the remaining pieces of the tombstone of Edward Curtis Caldwell. It is located in the Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest in Bullitt County, Kentucky.
(Photo courtesy of Daniel E. Buxton)

man was on a gray horse.

There are various accounts of the murder with differences in details sworn to at the trial. According to one account, upon arriving they came into Caldwell's home and stayed awhile pretending to be friends. In another account, they came in with guns drawn and tore up the house looking for valuables. While there they robbed the family, taking all the family's money, overcoats, a pistol, a pipe, tobacco, pen knife, and over \$300 belonging to Edward. Later they asked Edward and his brother, George, to go to the barn to look at a horse. Edward's mother pleaded with the men to spare Edward's life and begged Edward not to go. She knew these men wanted to kill him, but Edward, having known Henry Magruder and Bill Maraman (his cousin) since they were children, did not want to go outside with them. He told his mother everything would be okay. He left the house and was killed after barely getting out the door. This account has him shot eight times.

On January 7, 1865, the Louisville Daily Journal reported, "A discharged soldier by the name of Edward Caldwell, lately of the 15th Kentucky Infantry was murdered on the Bardstown Pike by Sue Mundy's thieves last Wednesday."

On the same day, the Louisville Daily Democrat reported

John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, was first buried in Nelson Co. in 1798. He was re-in

"On Thursday night [January 5th] seven men under the command of Magruder went to the house of Edward Caldwell who resides at Bullitt County, about two miles from Carpenter's Station, on the L&N Railroad. They entered the house and remained some time, pretending to be very friendly with Caldwell. They then invited him out to look at a horse, but Caldwell refused to go, remarking at the time they (the guerrillas) wanted to kill him. One of the party who was a cousin of Caldwell, remarked no one would harm him while he was present. Upon this assurance, Caldwell went out, but he had no more than got out of the door before they fired upon him, killing him instantly. The body of Caldwell was pierced by eight balls. He was a nephew of Mrs. David L. Ross, of Louisville."

According to Tom Watson and Brantley in their book, *Confederate Guerrilla Sue Mundy*, a different report is given than that of the *Louisville Daily Democrat*, one that is closer to the trial transcript: "Five guerrillas arrived at the Caldwell house, one unidentified, dismounted and burst inside with pistols drawn and cursed, demanding everyone surrender. Sue Mundy, Henry Magruder, Bill Maraman, and Henry Metcalf were identified. Three men who were chopping wood were brought inside where they sat down. Edward's brothers, George, Samuel, and J. W., as well as H. D. Cowherd and Alfred Canton were present and stood when ordered. The guerrillas ransacked the house and stole Edward's pistol, pipe and tobacco, penknife, over \$300, overcoats, and anything else that looked worth stealing. They demanded that Edward and his brother, George, go to the stable to get a mare. Edward walked to the barn with George, Alfred Canton, and J. W. Caldwell to saddle George Caldwell's horse. At the barn, the guerrillas began circling Edward. He asked Bill Maraman, "You're not going to kill me, are you?" Maraman replied, "Not while I am here." Magruder fired as well as three others." Note: Caldwell was shot five times.

According to Henry Magruder in his autobiography and confession, *Three Years in the Saddle*, his description of the event was different. He states he called Edward out of the house and asked him to surrender his guns. After some hesitation, Edward surrendered his guns. Henry took him to the stable. Henry states he did not go inside the stable but stayed mounted on his horse outside in front of the stable. Henry, while sitting on his horse outside the stable, heard someone cry out, "Look out, look out!" After hearing this, four gunshots rang out. Henry then heard one of Edward's brothers call out, "You have killed my brother." Other reports say Magruder fired the fatal shot holding the gun only four inches from Edward's head, he then fired blowing off his eyebrows in the process. Either way Edward was dead and now the family had two bodies to bury. Edward died Thursday, January 5, 1865. His epitaph reads, "This world is vain and full of pain with grief and trouble, so our brother is blest who is at rest with Christ forever more."

Richard Taylor, in his very well-researched historic novel, *Sue Mundy*, states Sue Mundy, Henry Magruder, Bill Maraman, Bill Marion, and a guide named Pastle comprised the party. Magruder and Watson say the guide's name was Porter. Taylor states that Magruder and some dozen or so

guerrillas were at Pitts Point, Bullitt County, Kentucky, robbing stores and was told that Edward Caldwell had arrived to see his father before he died. Magruder states he and three men pressed Porter into guiding them to Caldwell's, and after the killing returned to Pitts Point rejoining the others. According to Magruder, Porter was sent back after guiding the party to Caldwell's. The timing here is very important. Lt. Henry Metcalf, sometimes spelled Medkiff or Midkiff, had been sent north into Kentucky by General Hylon Lyons, operating in Tennessee under General Breckenridge, with orders to bring the Kentucky guerrillas to Paris, Tennessee, to replenish the ranks of the depleted Confederate Army. He was gathering these men at the time of the Caldwell killing. Henry Metcalf bore a striking resemblance to Tom Henry, a well-known guerrilla. His bad luck of looking like a guerrilla doubled when he was later captured with Mundy and Magruder on March 12, 1865. Now he was guilty by association as well as misidentified. Two men were tried for Edward's murder, Henry Metcalf and Henry Magruder. Sue Mundy was never officially charged with Caldwell's murder. He was hanged for being a guerrilla, although he aided and abetted Caldwell's murder, whether he was tried or not.

The name of the guide Porter is important. There is anecdotal information a Lieutenant Porter rode with Morgan, and it may be the same Lieutenant Porter who was given command over the band of a dozen guerrillas being collected by Lieutenant Metcalf and making their way south to Paris, Tennessee. They were shot up and dispersed by home guard out of Owensboro near Patesville, Hancock County, in late February 1865. About ten of these guerrillas left to return to Nelson County, while Mundy, Metcalf, and badly-wounded Magruder went into hiding, finally making their way to Meade County where they were captured by Maj. Cyrus Wilson. Henry Magruder states in his self-serving confession that he had in fact heard of Caldwell's return when the men were encamped at Pitts Point near the furnaces and went to the Caldwell farm with Bill Maraman, Jerome Clarke (Mundy), Tom Henry, and a guide named Porter, whom he pressed into service. This closely matches Taylor's account with the exception of the name Porter. Since all other accounts use the name Porter, I think Taylor has the man "Pastle" wrongly named.

Note: After the Patesville shootout in late February, a Lieutenant Porter was placed in command of those ten or so guerrillas returning to Nelson County; and, later, after Quantrill was mortally wounded in mid-May, he turned his command over to a Lt. John Porter. This Lieutenant Porter negotiated with Gen. John Palmer to bring in the rapists of Mary Clark (Texas Haskens and John Brothers). Frank James killed Brothers, identified by Mrs. Clark, and then turned over his body to authorities. Sam Berry and Dick Mitchell later turned in Texas Haskens to Major Cyrus Wilson, who also captured Mundy, Magruder, and Metcalf. It is suspected both Lieutenant Porters and Magruder's guide, Porter, were the same man. Quantrill trusted him enough to give him command over a group of hard-bitten fighters who followed him.

We have found there is a conflict between the date of Benjamin Franklin Caldwell's death shown on his tombstone,

November 23, 1864, and that testified to in Magruder's trial, which states, "he [Benjamin] breathed his last on January 5, 1865, just before he [Edward] arrived," amounting to a discrepancy of almost six weeks. That is a mystery as-yet unsolved. There is also a variety of names given for those men participating in the raid. The different accounts include eight men, arranged in different groups of five, named as follows: Sue Mundy, Henry Magruder, Bill Maraman, Bill Marion, Tom Henry, Henry Metcalf, Porter, and Pastle. The party most likely consisted of Sue Mundy, Bill Maraman, Tom Henry, and Henry Magruder with a guide named Porter, maybe Lieutenant Porter, who in late February took charge of these men near Patesville and returned them to Nelson County. That night of the January 5th, Lt. Henry Metcalf likely stayed in Pitts Point with the others, where they were camped near the furnaces. Although Metcalf was misidentified as Tom Henry, one of the men who took part in the raid, and was subsequently sentenced to hang, was unlikely to have been there and was freed several months later.

The Aftermath

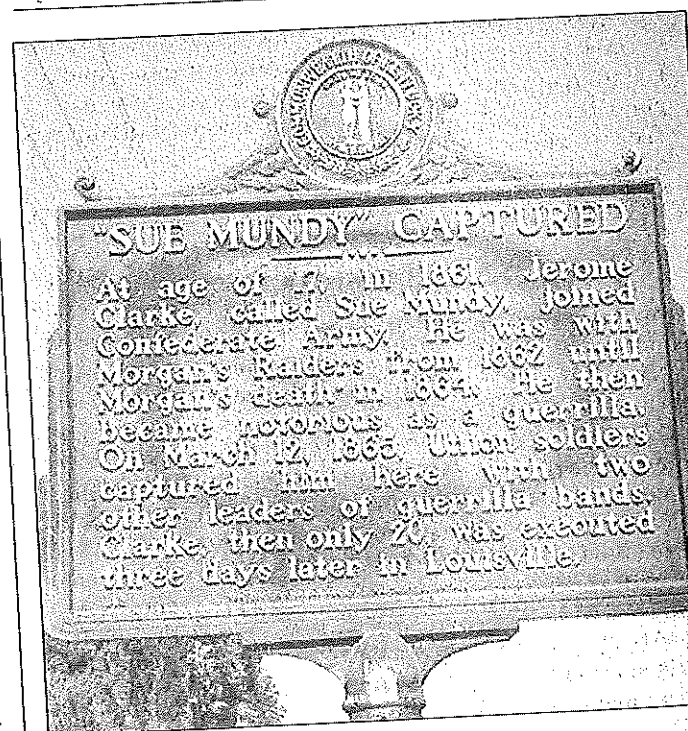
Magruder, Metcalf, and Jerome Clarke (Sue Mundy) were captured together. Mundy was charged with being a guerrilla and hanged four days after his capture. He was not allowed to call witnesses. The government wanted him dead, and the endorsement for his execution was signed a full day before his trial began. He was not officially charged with Caldwell's killing, but should have been. Magruder was charged, tried, and found guilty of killing Caldwell. He was hanged October 20, 1865. Lt. Henry Metcalf from Ohio County was charged, tried, and found guilty of killing Caldwell, but was later released. He became a farm implement salesman for Meade County, married, and visited John Cox on whose property he, Mundy, and Magruder were captured. Tom Henry was tried and convicted of being a guerrilla November 20, 1865, and sentenced to five years hard labor, but on February 20, 1866, he was set free on a technicality. William F. (Bill) Maraman left Kentucky for Arkansas and then moved to Alabama where he died February 3, 1914. Porter mustered out with Quantrill's raiders, including Frank James and Bud and Donnie Pence, with about a dozen others, taking the oath at Samuel's Depot in Nelson County. Bill Marion and Pastle were not involved with the killing of Edward Caldwell. Marion is believed to have been shot and killed in Manton by men from the Casey County Guards or Capt. Ed Terrell's forces, but recent evidence states he may have died of natural causes in Southern Illinois long after the war ended.

Prior to his death, Benjamin Caldwell mortgaged his farm. With the death of Benjamin and Edward, the family defaulted on the loan and lost the farm in 1867. Benjamin's wife, Margaret, moved to Shepherdsville to live with her daughter. Her son, George, moved to Henry County, Kentucky. A few years later the farm was purchased by the Magruder family. How sad, how ironic.

Gerald Fischer, 560 Roach Road, Webster, KY 40176; fischer@bbtel.com, and Daniel E. Buxton, Bullitt County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 960, Shepherdsville, KY 40165, shares this article with our readers.



Daniel E. Buxton (left) and Gerald Fischer, authors of this article, are at the gravesite of Sgt. Edward Curtis Caldwell. (Photo courtesy of Daniel E. Buxton)



This Kentucky history marker located on US HWY 60 in Breckinridge County, near the Meade County line, indicates the location of the capture site of Sue Mundy (Jerome Clarke), Henry C. "Billy" Magruder, and Henry Metcalf. Magruder was charged, tried, and found guilty of killing Edward Caldwell, but was later released.

The first Episcopal church in Fayette County was built in 1814 by Matthias Shyrock.

Coal Miner's Son's Artistic Talent Revealed Via Paintings

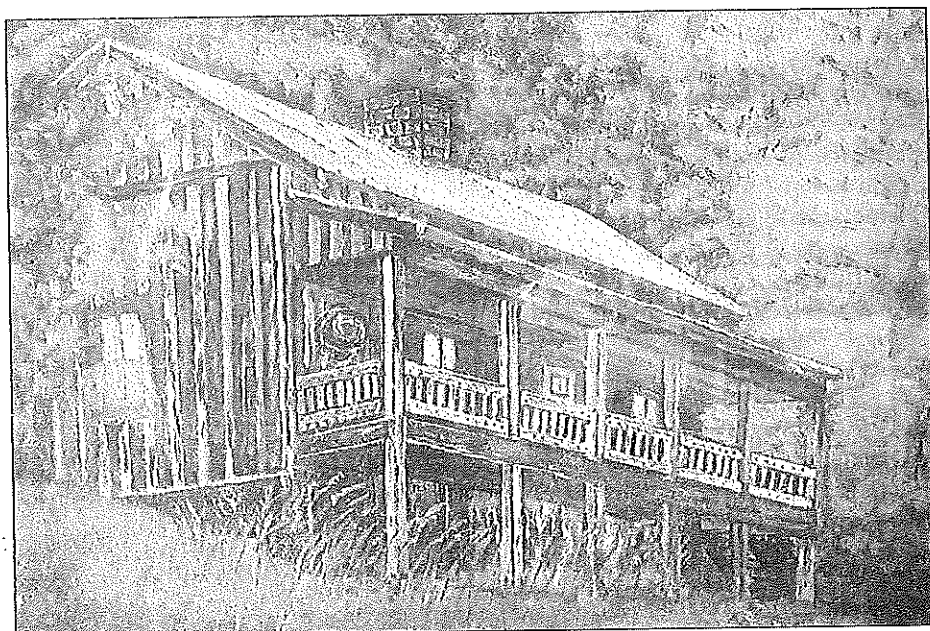
By Roger Burdge - 2017

Eugene "Gene" Caldwell was the son of a slain miner named "Dock," who was killed by a National Guardsman in the worker/company strife of 1939. Coal miners at that time owed their entire being to the company which owned their house and paid miners in company "script" redeemable only at the proverbial "company store." His daddy was a man who kept his word. Once when he accidentally injured a fellow miner, he then dug twice as much coal so the man could support his family. When shot and wounded in the struggle he was taken to the company hospital and left in the basement until he bled to death, such were those days. That was life in Harlan County, Kentucky.

Gene was raised on a farm donated by a worker cash collection. His mama, Della, was a near "saint" who raised her kids and worked the farm to scratch out a living. She was described in a local "Grannies Porch" article as "strong and loving, working the farm." Perhaps there should be a song praising wives of miners whose men entered the deep, dark holes in the earth to dig "black gold." They surely deserved one. Some years later, the sympathy of the mining community was expressed by the local grocer when Gene went to pay the family bill, the owner sent him home with candies, goodies, and groceries far exceeding the bill. That also was the miner's way.

But our story is about the boy who was 18 months old when his daddy was killed. Growing up in the shadows of the Eastern Kentucky mountains, working for local farmers in the summer, Gene learned about life and living. He always saved money for the movies and popcorn. He later married the girl he first met in school. Gene fell in love at first sight, although he didn't ask her out until four years later.

Gene's mama reared her kids in the five-room house with a wall down the center requiring going outside from the living area to the sleeping area. A double-sided chimney provided heat for both sides in the winter. Gene tells, "you would burn up on one side and freeze on the other." His



The childhood home of country music star Loretta Lynn, located at Butcher 'Holler' in Johnson County, Kentucky, is the subject of this painting by Eugene Caldwell.

mom put so many quilts on the beds that the family had to get out of bed just to turn over.

Della cooked on a wood stove and was regarded as a great cook. There were always buttermilk biscuits in the warmer and homemade jams in the cupboard. In the fall, they would cut their cane, take it to the mill, and return with molasses. Della gave away the pet dog, as he would lie down on her broom and not move when she tried to sweep the porch.

Gene tells, "Della didn't take no 'guff.'" Once she went to school to confront a teacher who was pulling her daughter's hair, promising if she did it again she would return and forcibly remove hers. Her pistol was brandished one night when some troubling young boys were pelting the house with green apples. Needless to say they did not return.

Gene is a typical male raised in Kentucky miner country. Back then, he rode the bus 14 miles to school, giving him time to, as he said, "flirt with the girls." He loved and played basketball so much, he would walk for miles to play. His skills were such to be rewarded with several major college scholarships. But life was hard on the small farm and money was scarce, so he went to work to help support

Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln was employed in Hardin Co. receiving his first wages at age 21.

the family. His dad's benevolent heart shone through in his decision.

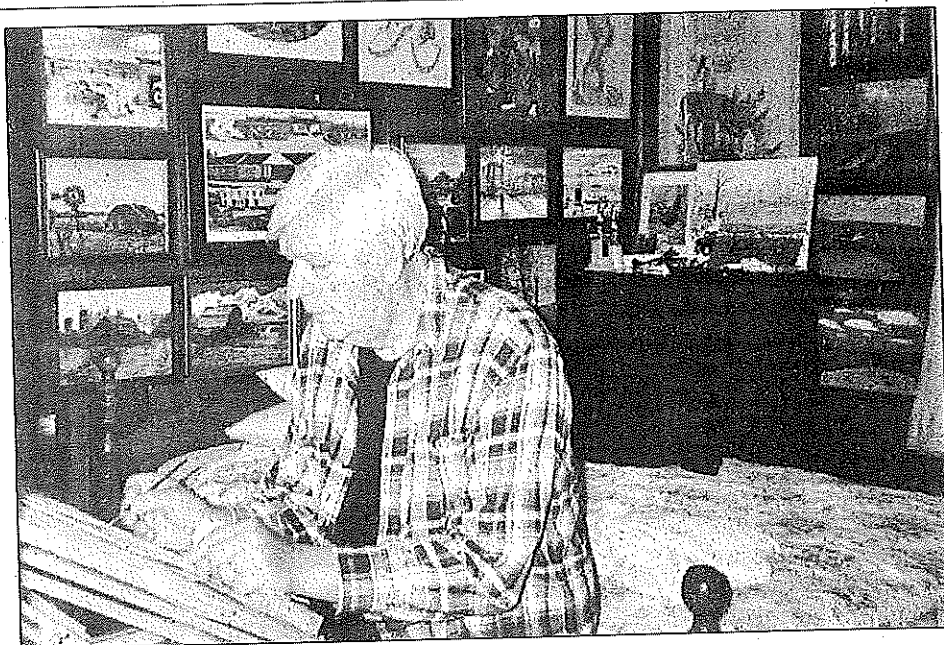
As many of his kinfolks were forced to do, Gene with his brother, Vestle, moved to Southern Ohio to find work. He worked in industry, and Joyce Clark, the girl with the pigtail years before, went and worked at the "five and dime." After their first date in high school, they were a couple from then on. Two years later, after moving to Ohio, they married and began their now 60 years together. When Della passed away in 1961, living on the same farm provided by the Union members, Gene and Joyce returned to the small Kentucky farm where Gene grew up. They still live there today.

Gene's story is of dramatic change from a life of dedication to family and work to that of artistic achievement. His transformation has been from working around the farm, "messaging" with old cars in the barn, to oil painting.

Grandma Moses began serious painting at the age of 78, thus this son of a Kentucky coal miner would be a Johnnie-come-lately starting at 72. Work clothes and boots don't indicate his artistic talent. Even so, painting could bring him fame as the next late-coming senior citizen artist. Unlike the grandma of oils, he has never received formal painting instruction, although his work brings rave reviews from those who have seen it. It is soon to be shown to the public.

Attesting to the quality and ability to turn out canvases at an unbelievable pace, the guest bedroom of his small farmhouse, which was bought by his father's fellow miners, is crammed with more than 150 paintings hanging on the walls or sitting in any available space. Remember though, he has only been painting for a little more than two years. His finished paintings cover a wide selection of subjects, reflecting his life growing up in the mountains of rural Kentucky. His work and skill is the real object of this article.

Everyone was surprised and amazed at this miner's son when he began to paint on canvas. Friends and family were taken aback by the beauty and grandeur of his landscapes. He has reproduced paintings from magazines, or a subject or landscape from his 70-plus years. One such painting is Loretta Lynn's famous Butcher Holler cabin where she grew up. He has totally captured the magnificence of mountain living a century ago. His talent paints snow as if it has just fallen. One can hear the serenity of a rambling stream, or feel the immensity of his mountains. He loves old autos, and places them in detail rarely seen on canvas. He turns these paintings out like a machine; always retaining the detail of woods he hunted in, mountains he has ascended, or where he found a refreshing drink from a mountain



Eugene Caldwell is shown painting at his home in Harlan County, Kentucky.

stream. On another, one can hear the puffing of a steam engine pulling its load, toiling through the mountains. Who knew? Even Joyce is amazed at his talent.

A Dallas artist friend wrote after viewing a small sampling of several scenes on a postcard-size picture, "I am loving seeing these by a self-taught artist. The ones of the trees with the light shining through them from behind show the most talent and imagination. I bet you are liking the automobiles. The one of a pair of shoes done in black and white is wonderfully whimsical and different from the others. Did he do that one, also? He did. Has he ever shown his paintings in an art contest or showing of any kind?"

Hopefully, Gene's talent in art is about to be displayed to the world, at least the world of Big Blue, Kentucky. Joyce found interest in a gift shop owner in London, Laurel County, who will display, to locals and visitors from around the country, some of the paintings in her shop. I have no doubt the paintings will sell way above the hopes of Gene and Joyce.

Today, their kids, Donna and David, have left the nest. Some family members attend a reunion yearly at the Phelps Fort Cemetery named after my grandpa, Joe T. Kettle Caldwell. At every reunion, Uncle Parkey, age 94, asks the blessing, beautifully thanking the lord for all the family blessings. The couple is actively involved in family activities; Gene still goes to the barn and "putters" around, and Joyce cooks, cleans, and cans the harvest.

Their love for basketball has not diminished, as on cold winter nights Gene and Joyce will be huddled around the TV or radio following the Kentucky Wildcats in another quest for a national title. Gene's love for his state and how wonderful the mountains and its inhabitants have been to

them is reflected on his many canvases. They have long outlived the grief and resentment of the company thugs, and put their trust in God who has brought them so far.

Evidently the early combination of Joyce's English and Gene's math skills laid the foundation for a solid marriage and two grown children. The loss of a baby did not deter the success of this bond.

Gene's paintings are about to be put on display. I believe in a very short time his skill and reproduction of Kentucky will bring awareness to this son of a Kentucky miner. That was a reflection of bitter days seeped in poverty. Now the world will see the natural beauty of the Bluegrass State in the work of a native son.

Gene and Joyce are a typical, unassuming, overcoming Kentucky couple. Joyce's uncle, my dad, was born one stormy night in a mountain box cabin. Grandma had to deliver her baby as the mid-wife could not get there. When they read this story, Joyce said it was "too bragg." Not so, because it is real and beautiful, and moreover... their life.

Will Gene ever be recognized as a Grandpa Moses? I don't know? What I do know for sure is that my Kentucky cousins will never change, famous or not.

Roger Burdge, P. O. Box 404, Haleyville, AL 35565, shares this article and photos with our readers.

Mystery Of Shelby County Shooting Cleared Up In 1908

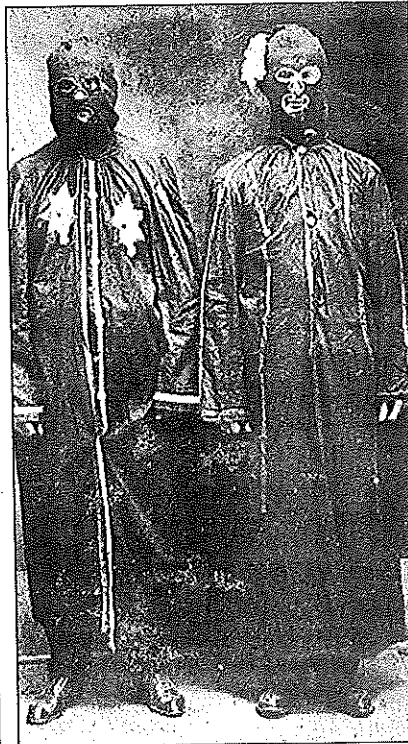
A Confusing Mystery Brought To A Satisfactory Close After Some Debate

Editor's Note: Even the larger, more established counties of Kentucky could be a dangerous place in the early 20th century from time to time. In this article, a homicide and potential suicide happened within a span of a few hours in two neighboring counties. Len Hardin, a postmaster in Owen County at the time, was dissatisfied with The Frankfort Weekly News story, believing it to be partially false, and wrote a piece in response, included at the end of this article.

Author Unknown - 1908

The Shelby County grand jury returned indictments charging Walter Duncan and Riley Harrod, both well-to-do farmers of the Jacksonville neighborhood, with the murder of Newton B. Hazelett, whose lifeless body was found on the roadside adjoining Duncan's farm, near where the Jacksonville and Sweet Home Road intersects the Lebanon Pike.

Both of the accused men were in the courtroom at the time the indictments were brought in and immediately surrendered themselves into the custody of the authorities.



The Night Riders were a fearsome sight. Pictured here in 1908 are two Night Riders of Tennessee, similar to those seen in Kentucky. (Photo from Tennessee State Library Archives)

After a consultation with their attorneys, Willis and Todd, the accused men made an application for bail. Charles H. Sanford, Commonwealth's Attorney and George L. Pickett, County Attorney, announced ready and an examination was entered into before Judge Charles G. Marshall. The defense introduced the defendants and a man named Hubert Kessler, while only one witness, Coroner A. W. Bullock, who held the inquest over Hazelett's body, testified for the Commonwealth. At the conclusion of the testimony the Commonwealth's Attorney announced that he would not object to bail being allowed the defendants. After summing up the evidence Judge Marshall fixed Duncan's bond at \$5,000 and Harrod's at \$2,000, which was given, and the defendants were released and left at once for their homes.

In his testimony Walker Duncan admitted that he killed Hazelett, but claimed self-defense. He exonerated Harrod and Hubert Kessler, who were present at the time, from any complicity in the affair. Duncan said he had received numerous warnings and letters threatening his property and his

Matthew Walton, the "political father of Washington County," owned nearly 200,000 acres of land.

Kentucky Kinfolks

Genealogy From A History Of Kentucky And Kentuckians.

By E. Polk Johnson - 1912

Editor's Note: In 1912 E. Polk Johnson published the book *A History Of Kentucky And Kentuckians*. We thought our readers would find these excerpts interesting. We will reprint parts from this book each month. Because they were printed over 100 years ago, we do not have any other facts except those given below. We hope our readers enjoy the Kentucky Kinfolks column.

Caldwell

Samuel Billingsley Caldwell, Sr., a sterling representative of a family that was founded in Kentucky more than a century ago, though himself a native of Tennessee, gained prestige as one of the prominent and influential citizens of McCracken County and for many years was identified with its civic and industrial interests. His exalted integrity and honor ever retained to him the inviolable confidence and regard of those with whom he came in contact. He resided in the city of Paducah for a long period, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and cooperation in the promotion of those interests that subserve material and social progress and stability. His was of a strong and noble nature, and he made his life count for good as a citizen and as a man of productive activities. Such was his status as one of the representative citizens of McCracken County that it is most consonant that in this publication be incorporated a brief tribute to his memory and a succinct review of his long, earnest, and worthy career.

Samuel Billingsley Caldwell was born in Henry County, Tennessee, on November 2, 1824, and this date bears its own significance as indicating the pioneer conditions that compassed him at the time he was ushered into the world. He was a son of John L. and Myra (Morgan) Caldwell, the former of whom was born in South Carolina,

on October 26, 1796, and the latter of whom was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1800. John L. Caldwell was a son of Matthew Caldwell, who likewise was a native of South Carolina, where the original American progenitor settled upon his immigration from Scotland, his native land, in the Colonial epoch of our national history. The Calhoun family, of which the great statesman, John C. Calhoun, was a member, was related to the Caldwell family through intermarriages in an early day.

Matthew Caldwell, whose active career was largely one of close identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, was the founder of the Kentucky branch of the family. He became one of the pioneer settlers in the Green River Valley, having established his residence in Warren County in 1806. When well advanced in years, in 1820, he removed to Gasconade County, Missouri, where he repeated his pioneer experiences and where he continued to reside until his death in 1840, at a venerable age.

John L. Caldwell was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal from South Carolina to Kentucky, and within the borders of this fine old Commonwealth, the major part of his life was passed, though he maintained his home in Henry County, Tennessee, from 1823 to 1825, within which interval his son Samuel B., subject of this memoir, was born.

In 1825 the family returned to Kentucky and located in Calloway County, where John L. Caldwell continued to be actively engaged in farming until 1834, when he removed to McCracken County, where he became the owner of a good farm, from which he removed in 1849 to the homestead to the management of which he continued to give his attention until his death, in 1863, at the age of 67 years. His wife was about 57 years at the time when she was summoned to the life eternal, and of their nine children only two are now living. Of the number, Samuel B. was the fourth in order of birth.

Mrs. Myra Morgan Caldwell, mother of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a daughter of John Morgan, who was a native of North Carolina and of Scottish-Irish lineage. He was one of the early settlers of Warren County, Kentucky, where he continued to reside until his death, as did also his wife, who was a daughter of Charles Richardson, a native of the north of Ireland and a valiant soldier in the Continental line of the Revolutionary War.

Samuel B. Caldwell was but three months old at the time of his parents' return from Tennessee to Kentucky and was reared to the age of ten years in Calloway County, whence the family then removed to McCracken County. This change was made in March, 1834, when his father settled on a farm about eight miles south of Paducah, where was maintained the family home until 1849, when a removal was made to the eastern part of the county, where the parents passed the residue of their lives. Thus McCracken County continued to represent the home of Samuel B. Caldwell from the time he was ten years of age until he was summoned to the life eternal on January 5, 1907, at the venerable age of 82 years.

Concerning the boyhood and youth of Mr. Caldwell, the following interesting statements have been made: "His school advantages in early life were limited to about six weeks' attendance in the primitive pioneer schools during that portion of each year after the farm crops had been planted, cared for and matured. He

Ignorance is a voluntary misfortune. -- Nicholas Ling

improved his time, however, by home study on rainy days and Sundays and at night, by aid of the tallow candle or the light from the wide fireplace. At the age of 21 years, he left the parental home and went out to make his own way in the world as a surveyor and civil engineer. In this occupation he was engaged for many years, following which time he was afflicted with blindness for three years. This blindness led him to turn his attention to the study of the diseases of the eye, and even before he recovered his sight he took up the study of medicine and pursued a course in the Missouri University of Medicine."

From this point forward other salient points in the career of Mr. Caldwell are briefly noted. After his marriage which occurred in 1856, he secured a tract of land in McCracken County, where he developed a productive farm. Here also he established an eye infirmary, in which he successfully treated diseases of the eye, devoting his attention to this special branch of professional practice until 1870, and having in the meanwhile continued to be more or less identified with surveying work, in which he had marked ability. About 1870 he became interested in other enterprises and began to give much attention to handling and improving real estate. He disposed of not less than 100,000 acres of Texas lands, besides which he bought and sold a large amount of farm and city property in Kentucky and other states, his mature judgment and marked discrimination enabling him to gain distinctive success in his various operations. In 1870 he established his home in close proximity to the city of Paducah, and he was closely identified with the development and up-building of the city, in which connection his progressive ideas and public spirit were expressed in a concrete and beneficent way.

Though never animated by any desire for political preferment and never caring to enter the arena of practical politics, Mr. Caldwell gave a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic Party and never neglected any civic duty or responsibility. For

40 years he held membership in the Methodist Church, and he then united with the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a devoted member and with which he continued to be actively identified until his death. He was also an active Mason, was a past member of Oakland Lodge and was a Royal Arch Mason at the time of his death.

In 1856 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Caldwell to Miss Elizabeth Napier, of Boyle County, Kentucky, a representative of one of the old and honored families of this state, in which she was born and reared. She preceded him to the "land of the leal" as her death occurred on November 13, 1902. They became the parents of four children, of whom James W., the eldest, died at the age of 27 years; Samuel B., Jr., Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Edward L. Mallory, of Paducah; and Reuben D. were the other children, Reuben D. also dying at the age of 27.

Mr. Caldwell led an exemplary moral and Christian life. His business career was one of remarkable success and, owing to the fact that he began it under none too favorable circumstances, his career should offer lasting inspiration and incentive to the young men of succeeding generations. The secrets of his success rested in his keeping in harmony with the laws of health and hygiene and the higher laws of honesty, truth, justice and kindness. To do this ensures the maximum of temporal success and a blissful immortality.

When about initiating his career as a surveyor and civil engineer Mr. Caldwell became a trusted employee of Messrs. George W. and William F. Norton, who purchased, surveyed and sold thousands of acres of farm lands and other realty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas. In Mr. George W. Norton, who was then a resident of Louisville and with whom he maintained close business relations, as he did with the latter's brother, William Norton, Mr. Caldwell recognized exceptional business ability, and both of the brothers were able and honorable businessmen. The associa-

tion thus maintained by Mr. Caldwell in the formative period of his active career proved of great value to him in his later independent business operations. Mr. Caldwell accumulated a substantial fortune, and upon no period of his long and active career does there rest a shadow of injustice or other wrong. He had a high sense of stewardship and ordered his life upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor, so that he well deserved the unequivocal confidence and respect so uniformly accorded him by all who knew him. He honored Kentucky by his life and services and his name merits an enduring place on the roster of its representative men.

Wood

James J. Wood served under the fire department of a large city, which is surely one of the most important institutions in which a man may serve where his life is constantly endangered. Any fire alarm may mean the loss of life to the plucky fireman, but courageous and undisturbed by the thought of personal danger they venture forth to fight the flames and to do their utmost to save public life and property, regardless of the risk always involved. The chief of the fire department of Paducah, Kentucky, is James J. Wood, who has made his home in the fine old Bluegrass Commonwealth since he was an infant of but three years of age. He was born in Massac County, Illinois, on April 29, 1863, a son of William and Carrie (Cook) Wood, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of whom claimed Kentucky as the place of her birth. The father immigrated to Kentucky when a young man and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising for a few years, at the expiration of which he went to the state of Illinois, returning to this state after a short sojourn there. In 1866 he located in McCracken County, where he became identified with the steamboat business, being familiarly known as Captain Wood. His boats were plying on the Mississippi River between Cincinnati, Ohio, and New Orleans

Kentucky Kinfolks

Genealogy From A History Of Kentucky And Kentuckians.

By E. Polk Johnson - 1912

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Berry

John J. Berry, who is in control of The News-Democrat Publishing Company, of Paducah, as its president and general manager, is one of the prominent journalists and all-around newspaper men of Kentucky. He is a native of the state, born in Union County, and in that section of Kentucky he spent his early life and received what education he derived from the schools.

Like most men who have made a practical success of his business and profession, Mr. Berry commenced to build from its real foundation, the printer's case. He was ambitious, but common sense anchored him to the realities which were the requisite for substantial advancement. Soon after leaving school, he therefore entered a printing office, where he remained for a number of years or until he had mastered the details of composition, "make-up," and all those other practical processes involved in the conduct of a typographic establishment. He then realized another step in his ambition in founding of *The Telegram*, a Democratic newspaper in Uniontown.

Mr. Berry continued to publish *The Uniontown Telegram* for 10 years, when he settled in Paducah and became identified with the *News-Democrat*. Upon the consolidation of that publication with *The Paducah Evening News* in 1901, under the name of The News-Democrat Publishing Company, he assumed his present

position. Under his energetic and skilled management, born of thorough experience and knowledge, the business of the corporation has steadily increased along conservative and substantial lines. *The Paducah Evening News* was 30 years old when it was absorbed by the existing business, having been founded by the Thompson Brothers in 1871. *The News-Democrat*, which has been published for 10 years by the company which bears its name, is issued every day in the week except Monday. It is a most credible example of the printer's art; a seven-column quarto; has a large circulation in city and county, and a liberal amount of advertising, as well as being edited with ability and discretion. Under Mr. Berry's guidance, *The News-Democrat* is a widely useful and influential agent in the progress of present-day democracy and the general good of the state.

Caldwell

Bearing the full patronymic of his honored father, who was long numbered among the most highly esteemed citizens and sterling businessmen of the city of Paducah and whose interests were of wide scope and importance, Samuel Billingsley Caldwell II is well-upholding the prestige of the name which he bears, and is numbered among the essentially representative citizens of Paducah, where his business as a dealer of real

estate is very extensive and of marked importance. He has contributed much to the upbuilding of Paducah and its environs and has extended the ramifications of his real estate operations into various parts of the great west.

A native to McCracken County, where he now maintains his home, Mr. Caldwell was born on the fine landed estate of his father, in the Fifth Precinct of McCracken County, roughly seven miles south of Paducah. Born on June 1, 1860, he was the second son of the family of Samuel Billingsley Caldwell and Elizabeth Napier Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Paducah, and, after a course in the high school of this city, he continued his studies for two years at Christian College in Lincoln County. He then entered the service of the firm of Bigger & Reid, of Paducah, in whose office and under whose effective preceptorship he prosecuted the study of law, in due time thoroughly informing himself in the science of jurisprudence with the result that in 1885 he was admitted to the bar, upon examination before the Circuit Court in Paducah. Here, he forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he proved himself a well-equipped advocate and counsel, so that he built up a successful and representative practice and appeared in connection with much litigation of important order.

He continued the active work of his profession until the year 1901. With James G. Husbands he formed the firm of Caldwell & Husbands, now Caldwell, Husbands & Husbands. Since the death of his father, Mr. Caldwell has given his attention to the handling of his own properties, as he is the owner of valuable farmland as well as city realty. A fine old homestead farm in McCracken County he still retains in his possession, and this is one of the finer demesnes of the western part of Kentucky. It comprises 800 acres, is maintained under effective cultivation, is improved with good buildings. Caldwell's holdings in the city of Paducah are likewise of valuable order and he has also large interests

Justice is the first virtue of those who command and stops the complaints of those who obey. -- Diderot



Nan Lytle Wells, 3975 Bluestone Road, Morehead, KY 40351, shares this photo of herself and her twin, Nick Lytle, taken on their first day of school in 1942 in Rowan County, Kentucky.

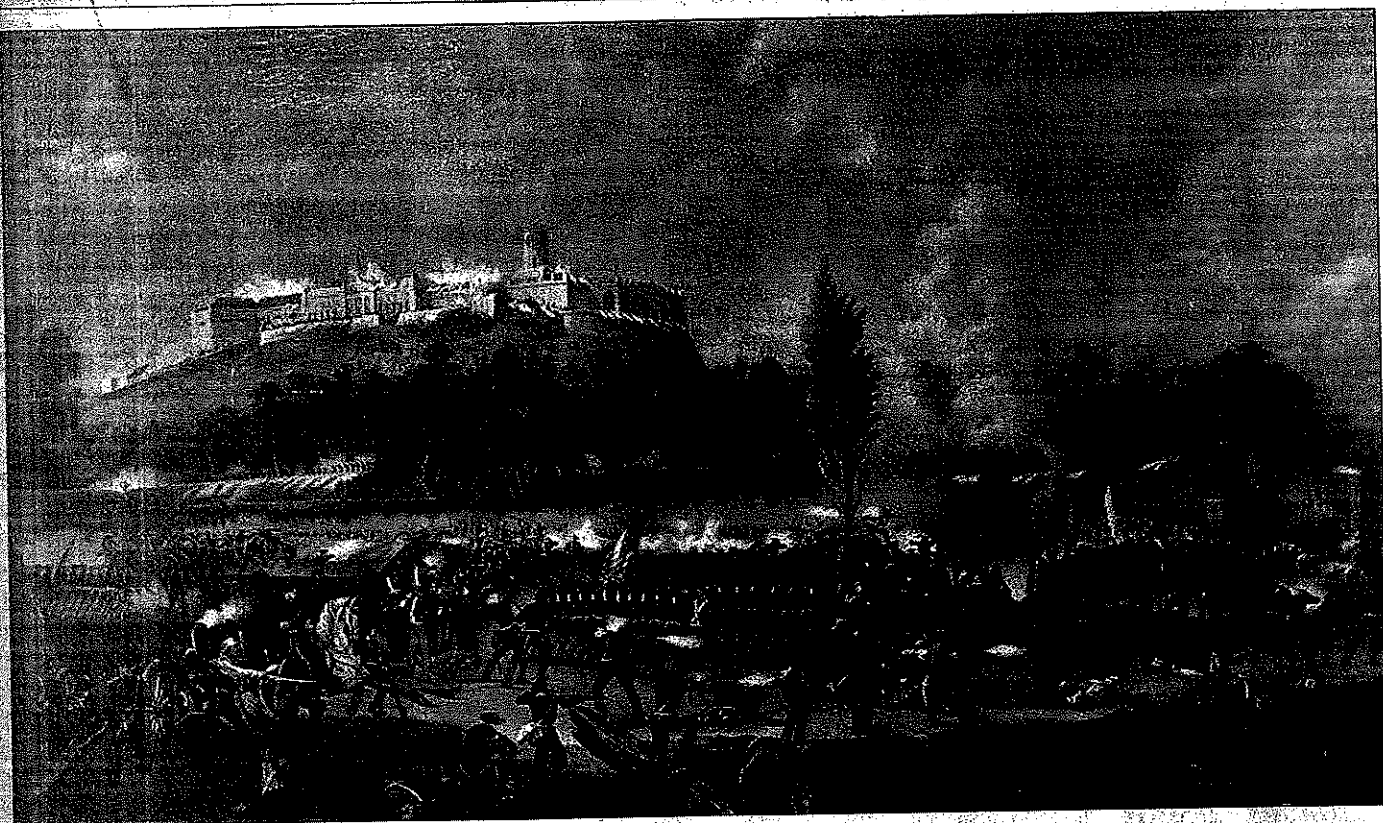
old Commonwealth came the original representatives in Kentucky, of which state they were pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have four children, Martha Elizabeth, Samuel Billingsley, Jr., Dow and Addie. The spacious and attractive family home, at 2915 Broadway in the city of Paducah, is a center of gracious hospitality and of much of the social activity of the community.

Kehoe

Hon. James Nicholas Kehoe, of Maysville, Kentucky, president of the Standard Bank of Maysville, ex-congressman from the Ninth District of Kentucky, and president of the Kentucky Bankers Association, is a man who is known the length and breadth of the Bluegrass state as a financier, banker, and statesman, a man whose support is ever given to those causes likely to result in the attainment of the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. He is a native son of Maysville, his birth having occurred within the city's borders on July 15, 1862, and he is the youngest child of

James and Nora Conroy Kehoe, deceased. Both the father and the mother of Mr. Kehoe had their birth in the Emerald Isle, where they were married and came to the conclusion to try and start a new life across the seas. They sailed in 1847, making their first location at New Orleans and coming thence to Lewis County, Kentucky, and shortly thereafter removing to Maysville, Kentucky, which has ever since been the home of the family. His father was a Union soldier and went forth to do battle for his country shortly after the birth of his youngest child, and he lost his life in that cause, but the mother survived until 1895. Mary became the wife of J. T. Harahan, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Her demise occurred around the year 1900. Thomas is located at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he is engaged in the marble manufacturing business. William J. was private secretary and is now executor of the late John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle appointed him as his sole executor, without bond, an eloquent tes-

Caldwell



During the Mexican War, George Alfred Caldwell served in an elite infantry regiment called the Voltigeurs. They even wore different uniforms which were gray instead of the typical blue. During the Battle of Chapultepec (shown above), Caldwell was noted by Col. Joseph Johnston, his immediate commander, for his bravery during the battle. Because of Caldwell's bravery, he was promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel. Johnston also presented Caldwell with a flag for his bravery. (Library of Congress photo)

From Senator To Voltigeur: Kentucky's Own George Caldwell

*Caldwell's Life Saw Many Parallels, From The Order
Of Law Books To The Lawless Civil War Battlefields*

By Bryan Bush 2018

George Alfred Caldwell was born on October 18, 1814, in Adair County, Kentucky. His parents, William Caldwell and Nancy Anne Trabue, were born in Virginia and became prominent members of the Adair County community. William was present at the creation of Adair County in 1801. He was elected county clerk and reelected for 50 years. William also served as clerk of the circuit court.

George graduated from Saint Joseph's College in Bard-

stown, Nelson County, and in 1837 he received his law degree in Lexington, Fayette County. After returning to Columbia in Adair County, he was admitted to the bar at the age of 23. George and his brother, Isaac, who graduated in 1847 from Georgetown College in law, owned a law office together in Columbia. George and Isaac soon had a lucrative law practice.

George decided to enter politics and ran for a seat in the Kentucky Legislature in 1839 and won. He was reelected the following year. After his success in the legislature, he ran for Congress. He ran as a Democrat, in a district that

A large sassafras tree in Daviess Co. was first mentioned for its size in 1883, regarded as largest in the U.S.

had strong ties to the Whig party, against the popular competitor Joshua F. Bell. George won a seat in the 21st Congress by 500 votes. During his first congressional term which lasted from March 1843 to March 1845, he became the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.

In 1846 George Caldwell volunteered for service in the Mexican War. In June 1846, he received a commission as a major and quartermaster of volunteers. By April of 1847, Caldwell was promoted to a major in the famous Voltigeur Regiment. The Voltigeurs were Kentucky troops who were trained as expert skirmishers and wore gray instead of the traditional blue uniforms of the regular United States Infantry. The Voltigeurs were under the command of Lt. Col. Joseph Johnson, who would later become a Confederate Major General during the Civil War, and Col. T. P. Andrews. Caldwell was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson. One of the final battles that led to the eventual capture of Mexico City was the Battle of Chapultepec, which took place on September 13-14, 1847. Chapultepec was an isolated mound that rose 150 feet above the valley floor. High bluffs were on the northern, eastern, and part of the southern side, where the fort declined gradually to the west to a cypress grove separating the fort from Molinos-del-Rey. On top of the mound was a large building, known as the military school, where cadets were quartered at the time. The grounds were enclosed by a wall. The Molinos-del-Rey building bounded the castle fort on the west, and from these the Mills ran south to the main road from Tacubaya to the city. The wall was three-fourths-of-a-mile long, 12 or 15-feet high, but was not cannonball proof. The fort had no artillery, but on the south side was a salient, and a redan, which was made to cover a cut in the wall located about 800-900 yards from the Mills. Near the fort's southeastern angle were two batteries. Sixty yards in front of these works, the road had been obstructed by a deep, wide ditch that could not be crossed by infantry without the aid of engineers. The fire of these batteries could sweep the road and marsh south of the works. There was also a banquettes against an aqueduct in the rear, from which infantry could fire under cover and over the batteries against an advancing enemy. On the inside of the surrounding wall were wooden banquettes, from which the infantry could fire upon a force moving upon the batteries. On the eastern side there was an enclosing wall. On the northern side was the aqueduct San Cosme which acted as a wall. Running parallel with the aqueduct on the north side of the turnpike were two breastworks, and the breastworks gave lines of fire upon any force advancing from the Mills or to the west.

On September 13, 1847, four companies of the Voltigeur regiment, under Lt. Col. Joseph Johnston, were placed in position with instructions upon the ceasefire of the American artillery bombardment of the fort, to advance rapidly on the outside of the fort under cover of the wall and enter the enclosure at the opening. The remaining four companies, under Col. T. P. Andrews, were posted on a narrow gate, in rear of the Mill, with orders to advance and

unite with Johnson's command, then deploy as skirmishers, and move on the Mexican army's flank and front, and drive them from the entrenchments and from the large trees behind which the Mexican troops were sheltered. The Ninth and 15th Regiments of Infantry were placed in position to move forward, as support to the storming party.

When the signal was given, the Voltigeurs advanced with the right wing under Colonel Andrews, and marched through a cornfield and meadow in front and next through some woods between the meadow and the castle. The left wing, under Col. Joseph Johnston moved by the flank beyond Molinos-del-Rey, under cover of the south wall and came under fire from the lunette, covering the opening by which they were to pass the wall. Each company opened fire. The Mexican troops were driven from the parapet, followed through the gorge and driven from the woods and into the entrenchments on American Gen. Gideon Pillow's right, which were attacked and taken.

After the Voltigeurs cleared the entrenchments, the storming party moved forward, followed by the Ninth and 15th Infantry. The ditch was reached and the American troops came under Mexican artillery and musket fire and hand grenades. Ladders were used by the American troops and the salient was taken. After the crossing of the ditch and scaling of the walls, the American troops encountered little resistance. During the battle, Lt. George E. Pickett, of the Eighth Infantry, who would become a Confederate Major General during the Civil War and became a legend at the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, took charge of the regimental flag of the Ninth Infantry and carried the flag over the works into and to the top of the castle.

Before the ditch on the side attacked by General Gideon Pillow had been crossed, Lt. Col. Johnson, with part of his Voltigeurs, had passed around to the right to the main entrance, the gate, to prevent the garrison from escaping. After the Americans troops entered the castle for Mexican Gen. Nicolas Bravo surrendered the fort to Lieutenant Brower of the New York regiment. The Mexican flag that had been waving at the top of Chapultepec was lowered and given to Gen. George Cadwalader by Maj. Thomas Seymour of the Ninth Infantry. Mexico City fell to the Americans on September 14th. In August of 1848, the Mexican War was over. At the Battle of Chapultepec, George Caldwell distinguished himself for gallantry on the battlefield and breveted a lieutenant colonel. For his conspicuous bravery, Lt. Col. Joseph Johnson presented Caldwell a flag as a compliment for the conspicuous bravery he displayed that day. Caldwell held onto this flag until his death.

After the Mexican War, Caldwell mustered out of the army and returned to Adair County. He returned to Columbia in 1848 and decided to run for Congress. He defeated his Whig opponent and became a member of the 3rd Congress. His term ran from March 1849 to March 1851. He also resumed his position as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury. In 1851 he decided not to run for political office and joined his brother Isaac in Louisville and started their law practice.

There are very few good judges of humor, and they don't agree. -- Josh Billings

from an office on West Jefferson Street. George also had a residence at the same location. For 20 years, George Caldwell practiced law and was acknowledged as the head of the bar in Louisville. He had a very large practice and according to the *The Louisville Daily Courier* "his skill, ability, and attention made him remarkably successful."

Although he no longer held any official position in government, Caldwell took a deep interest in political affairs. He attended every important political convention held in the district and state leading up to the Civil War. When secession arose in 1860-1861, he was at the head of the Kentucky delegation at the Charleston Peace Convention.

On September 18, 1866, at 7:00 a.m. George Caldwell's servant entered the room and tried to awake him for breakfast, but to his servant's shock he found him dead. The neighbors were called, but Caldwell had died in his sleep during the night. When word reached *The Louisville Daily Courier* newspaper of Caldwell's death the following was reported:

"Colonel Caldwell was endowed with those qualities of head and heart that drew around him a large circle of warm, devoted, and admiring friends. He was kind, courteous, and genial, and enjoyed, to a remarkable degree, that respect, regard, and confidence of all with whom he was brought into contact. His judgement was clear and correct and his influence was unbounded. He was a genuine Kentucky gentleman, and in all the relations of life bore himself as a good, and pure, and true man. His sudden death, while yet in his prime, will bring tears to the eyes and sorrow to the hearts of thousands of attached and admiring friends throughout the length and breadth of the land."

George Caldwell's funeral was held at the residence of his brother, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, on Walnut Street, near Second Street. At 3:00 p.m., on September 20, 1866, a sermon was preached by Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, and, after the funeral service, the body was placed in a hearse and transported to his final resting place at Cave Hill Cemetery. His pallbearers were some of the leading citizens of Louisville, including James Guthrie, Judge Marshall, Judge Muir, Judge Bullock, J. F. Speed, Col. John Harney, Captain Z. M. Sherley, James Trabue, Judge Nicolas, Judge Pirtle, Judge Bland Ballard, Captain W. C. Hite, Henry Churchill, and S. D. Tompkins. The rear of the funeral cortege on their way to Cave Hill Cemetery was brought up by two street cars filled with members of the



This sketch from 1893 depicts the Assault of Chapultepec on September 12, 1847, by the Voltigeurs and infantry.

(Library of Congress)

Louisville bar, drawn by black horses and draped with the insignia of mourning. Among the large crowd attending the funeral were nearly all of Louisville's most prominent citizens, including bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and representatives of every profession and interest in the city. He was laid to rest at Cave Hill Cemetery.

Bryan Bush, bryan_bush16@yahoo.com, shares this article with our readers.

Did You Know?

Most of Kentucky's early taverns were little more than private log cabins. Guests were crowded together and conditions were pretty bad. However, for the time, travelers were satisfied to find shelter and food. Taverns continued to play an important role along the state's roadways until the coming of the railroad.

Leaders from every state met in Philadelphia in 1787 to draft a Constitution for the United States. After their work was

completed the Constitution had to be ratified by at least nine of the 13 states. Today their finished product continues to serve and guide an ever-changing United States in a way unlike any document in history has ever done before.

The campmeeting, a gathering held for the purpose of conducting a series of religious services, usually in the open air, originated in Kentucky. In 1803 John and William McGhee assisted by James McGready, held the first campmeeting in a little log church in Logan County, Kentucky.

Owings House in Bath County housed a great ball which Henry Clay attended in the early 1800s.