

ROGERS STATION

NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

By Jerry Long, Owensboro, Ky., 1989

On 13 June 1965 a Kentucky historical marker was dedicated to the memory of Col. James Rogers (1742-1828) and Rogers Station. The memorial, about four miles west of Bardstown, Ky., is on U.S. Highway 62 at its intersection with the Ben Irvine Road. It is about one-half mile south of what is believed to be the original site of Rogers Station. On the memorial is the following inscription:

Roger's Station 1780

Site of station located on 1000 acre tract "marked and improved" in 1775 by Col. James Rogers. Born in Va., 1742, died Ky., 1828. Fought Dunmore's War 1774 and Revolutionary War. Appointed Colonel, Nelson Co., Ky. militia and Justice of the Peace by Patrick Henry, Gov. of Va. Signer Petitions of Early Inhabitants of Ky. for separation from Va.

The original Rogers Fort, with a picket wall and tiny cabins within, is thought to have stood near the old Rogers family cemetery, about one-half mile north of the historical marker, on a farm owned by E. T. Murphy in 1965. An ancient hewn log house, built by Col. James Rogers, and located on the Murphy farm, was torn down in 1959. The structure contained eight rooms, and the logs were hand hewn, notched and fitted together with pegs. Huge fireplaces were at each end of the house. In the front room of the old house to the right you could find port holes, and around the premises the butts of cedar posts - showing the remains of the old stockade, set around the station for protection. At the foot of the hill is a spring where the women would go for water while the men guarded them from the portholes. At the 1965 memorial ceremony souvenir pieces of wood from old logs, from the dismantled fort, were given to members of the Rogers clan. The day of the dedication 271 Rogers descendants were in attendance. A two foot square section of log containing one of the portholes from which Indians were sighted, was donated to the Kentucky Historical Society Museum, at Frankfort, Ky.

James Rogers and his brother, Matthew Rogers, visited Kentucky in 1775, when they made improvements on lands in what is now Nelson County. They were among the first white men to venture into the "dark and bloody ground". In the article, "Pioneers In Kentucky, 1773-1775", by Neal O Hammon, published in the Filson Club History Quarterly (Vol.55, No.3, July 1981, p281), James & Matthew Rogers are named in a listing of the earliest explorers and settlers in Kentucky.

Spencer in his A History of Kentucky Baptists (Vol. I, 1885, p.135) states that James Rogers "was one of the first settlers of what is now Nelson County. He and several others,

among whom were two or three of his brothers, built Roger's fort, about four miles west of the present site of Bardstown in 1780. He was quite a prominent citizen of Nelson County, and served it in two of the Danville conventions, which met to devise means for forming a government for Kentucky." In a biography of James Rogers' nephew, Rev. Jacob Rogers, Spencer states that Jacob's father, Matthew Rogers, "settled in Nelson County, and erected a fort, on Beech Fork, near the present site of Bardstown, in 1780". The fort referred to was the one at Rogers Station. Jonathan Rogers, another brother of James, in May 1779 visited and made improvements on land near where Rogers Station was built the following year. Jonathan Rogers was probably with his brothers, James & Matthew, when the fort was erected.

In the spring of 1780 there were five settlements made within the present bounds of Nelson County, one of them, "Rogers Station, two miles north of Beech Fork, and between Buffalo and Cedar Creeks" (The Register, Kentucky Historical Society, 1954, Vol.52, p.169; History of Kentucky, Vol. II, Collins, p.21). Cox's Station, also built in 1780 and located a short distance northeast of Rogers Station, is claimed to have been the first settlement in Nelson County. However, James Rogers' original improvements on the site of Rogers Station predated that of his friend and neighbor, Isaac Cox. Various depositions and land records indicate that Rogers and Cox made improvements on their settlements in 1775 and April 1776, respectively.

In a deposition given by Col. James Rogers on 26 June 1813 he testified that: "In the year 1779, this Deponent came out with William Bard and others from the Falls of the Ohio to see Improvements which he said Bard proposed selling to this Deponent. They came to the land that this Deponent settled his Station on, called Rogers Station. The said Bard showed this Deponent four or five Improvements which he called his. The land pleased this Deponent and the price was agreed upon and they were to enter into writings. When they returned to the Falls of the Ohio Bard refused to let this Deponent have all the Improvements that they had bargained for and only let him have that part which he settled his Station on. This Deponent states that he was to have had all the said Bard Improvements on the west side of Buffalo Creek, including the improvements where he first settled." [Question] Was not one of the Improvements you got of Wm. Bard near the Station where you first settled in the year 1780? "Yes, it was." (Nelson County, KY. Deposition Book B, p.475, Land Causes 1790, Kendall vs. Slaughter).

In another deposition, taken at Bardstown, Ky. on 21 May 1808, Col. James Rogers stated: "In the year, 1780, I came in the company with William Keith, Evan Williams and others from the Falls of the Ohio to Rogers Station" (Nelson County, Ky. Deposition Book B, p.767). Testimony given by Evan Williams suggests that the trip to Rogers Station was made in April 1780. In the suit of Jonathan Rogers vs. John McGee, Evan Williams, stated: "Sometime in April 1780, he with Col. James Rogers was passing from the Long Lick to Rogers Station when we came, pursuing an old Buffalo road, upon a water course which the said Rogers informed him was a branch of Cox' s Creek, that they traveled down said branch still pursuing the old buffalo track, until they came near where George Kurtz now lives (1805), when just above a little fall in said branch at a place this day shown James Cox Esq. they crossed said branch and took a

direction through the woods to Rogers Station, - and after that time the said old Buffalo Trace was called Rogers Trace and became very notorious by that name" (Nelson County, Ky. Deposition Book B, p.760).

In the Certificate Book of the Virginia Land Commission, Ky. District, 1779-1780, it is recorded that preemptions to obtain land were issued to James, Jonathan & Matthew Rogers in February and April 1780 (The Register, Ky. Historical Society, Vol.21, p.193). At a court held at Harrodsburg, 10 February 1780, "James Rogers by Jacob Meyers this day claimed a preempt of 1000 Acres of land at the state price in the District of Kentucky on acc't of marking & improving the same in the year 1775", located on Beech Fork. On the same day & place Jonathan Rogers by Jacob Meyers entered a preemption claim for 400 acres on Cox 's Creek "on acc't of making an actual settlement in the month of May 1779". At a court at St. Asaphs (near where Stanford, Ky. is today) on 25 April 1780, Matthew Rogers claimed a preemption of 1000 acres "on acc't of marking & improving the same in the year 1775 lying on the Rolling fork of Salt River".

In Willard Rouse Jillson's early Kentucky land records the following land entries are listed for the brothers, James, Matthew & Jonathan Rogers: On 26 March 1781, 1000 acres on Cedar Creek, Jefferson County, was surveyed in the name of James Rogers, "upon a preemption warrant to include Rogers Station with all the improvements" (Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, Jillson, p479). A patent for the same tract was granted to James Rogers on 1 June 1782 (Nelson County, Ky. Deed Book 4, p.145). On 16 December 1785, 230 acres on Cox's Creek in Nelson County, was granted to James Rogers (The Kentucky Land Grants, Jillson, p.113). On 26 March 1781 two tracts were surveyed & entered in the name of Jonathan Rogers (Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, Jillson, pp.279-280); the first tract, 400 acres on Cox's Creek, adjoined Froman's Wagon Road, near where Road leaves Rogers Trace, and the second tract, 700 acres, was located on the north side of Froman's Creek on Halls Run (Nelson County Pioneer, Vol.7, #4, Spring 1984, p.80). Matthew Rogers was issued grants of 425 & 103 acres on Cedar Creek on 28 January 1783 and 22 January 1785, respectively: (The Kentucky Grants, Jillson, pp.112-113; Nelson County, Ky. Deed Book 5, p.145, dated 1 June 1787). All of the above lands were located in what is now Nelson County, Ky.; Cedar, Cox's & Froman Creeks are located in the vicinity of Bardstown, Ky. Jefferson County, formed from Kentucky County, Virginia, became a county on 1 November 1780. Nelson County, created from Jefferson County, officially began its records on 1 January 1785.

James Rogers and members of his family immigrated to Kentucky from Yohogania County, Virginia (now Washington County, Pa.), where many of their subsequent neighbors in Nelson County, Ky. had also hailed from. The trip was made by flatboat down the Ohio River. They landed at the Falls of the Ohio River (now Louisville, Ky.), from there they traveled over land to what is now Nelson County, Ky., where they constructed a fort for protection from the Indians. The family's trip from Virginia was made between 23 November 1778, when James Rogers was in attendance as a Justice on the Yohogania County, Va. Court (Virginia Court Records in Southwestern Pennsylvania, Records of the District of West Augusta and Ohio and

Yohogania Counties, Virginia, 1775-1780, Vol. II, Boyd Crumrine, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1974, p.270) and April 1780, when Evan Williams testified that the journey to Rogers Station was made. James Rogers depositions of 21 May 1808 & 26 June 1813 suggests he resided at the Falls of the Ohio for awhile before moving to Rogers Station. His 1779 & 1780 trips to the lands in Nelson County, where he built Rogers Station, were both made from the Falls of the Ohio. The voyage to Kentucky had possibly been made in 1779 and they wintered at the Falls of the Ohio until the Spring of 1780, when they moved on to Rogers Station.

Rogers Station was built between 10 February 1780 and 12 May 1780. On the prior date the preemption warrant for the Rogers Station lands was issued to James Rogers. Rogers Station had been built by 12 May 1780, when a grant of 100 acres to Jacob Myers was described as being located about 3 ¼ miles north of Rogers Station (The Nelson County Pioneer, Vol. I, #2, Fall 1977, p.81). Based on Evan Williams' testimony that the trip to Rogers Station was made sometime in April 1780, it would appear that the fort at Rogers Station was constructed in April or the early part of May, 1780.

In the article, "Rogers Station grew from early land deal", published in The Kentucky Standard (Bardstown, Ky., 17 April 1985), it is stated that: "Rogers Station rose in the wilderness and quickly provided temporary shelter for many settlers pouring into Nelson... Desirable land all about it gave Rogers Station instant importance. Areas such as 'Bard's Flat' just opened up by building of a 'station' attracted land hungry settlers with warrants to fill." In addition to the Rogers family some of the early pioneers who sought shelter at Rogers Station included: William Bard, Evan Williams, William Keith, Atkinson Hill, Mesheck Carter. and Joseph Barnett. Also Paul Froman, Ezekial. & Jedediah Johnston, & William Casey, early pioneers of Nelson County, Ky. who had been associated with the Rogers family in Virginia, may have stayed for a time at Rogers Station.

William Bard in 1780 made his home in Nelson County, Ky. and for part of that year he lived at Rogers Station. James Rogers acquired his 1000 acre preemption from Bard, a land speculator from Pennsylvania. Bard settled on a 1000 acre tract, adjoining Rogers preemption on the south, land which he had initially agreed to sell to Rogers. Bardstown, the county seat of Nelson County, Ky., founded on 13 October 1788, was named after William Bard. The legendary "Evan Williams", one of Kentucky's first distillers and William Keith, were among the first party to locate at Rogers Station. Williams had earlier lived near Ft. Ashby, Hampshire County, Va., where the Rogers family had also resided. Several sources report that Atkinson Hill left Rogers Station as the result of a dispute with James Rogers over religion, he relocated a short distance west, near Goodwin's Fort. Mesheck Carter in testimony given in the Nelson County Court stated that "He moved with his family to James Rogers Station in the year 1780", by 1782 he had removed a few miles south to a place about ¾ miles from Pottingers Station (Nelson County Deposition Book B, p.472, Kendall vs. Slaughter). The brothers, Shadrack, Mesheck &

Abednigo Carter, who settled in Nelson County, Ky., came from Yohogania County, Va. On 6 March 1782 Eleanor Carter was married to Matthew Rogers at Rogers Station.

Joseph Barnett (1731-1795), a Baptist minister, had been licensed to preach in 1773 in Old West Augusta County, Va. One of the churches he was affiliated with was the Patterson Creek Baptist Church in Hampshire County, Va. The Rogers had resided along the same creek. Upon the formation of the Cedar Creek Baptist Church, of Nelson County, Ky., on 4 July 1781, Joseph Barnett was installed as its first pastor. The church was near Rogers Station and James Rogers was one of the founding members. In the winter of 1782 Barnett journeyed to what is now Ohio County, Ky. and began the construction of a fort about December of that year. In February 1783 upon the completion of the Barnett's Station fort (near Hartford, Ky.) Joseph Barnett moved his family there. While in Nelson County he had resided at Rogers Station. In Jillson's Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, under Jefferson County entries, the first land listed as being registered in the name of Joseph Barnett, was on 7 April 1781, when he entered 100 acres at James Rogers Preemption. The tombstone of Joseph's son, Alexander Barnett, at the Alexander Cemetery in Ohio County, Ky., bears the inscription that he was born at Rogers Station, Ky. on 1 October 1782 (Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy and Records, Vol.9, 1988, McDowell Publications, Pleasant Ridge, Ky.).

Cox's Station, reportedly the first settlement in Nelson County, Ky., was located about 7 miles northeast of Rogers Station. It was built by Isaac Cox in the spring of 1780. Cox was a close friend of James Rogers and they had long been associated. Their families were neighbors along Patterson Creek in Hampshire County, Va. and subsequently they both resided in Yohogania County, Va., before moving to Nelson County, Ky. The two were appointed on the same date, 26 May 1778, to serve as Justices of the Peace on the Yohogania County, Va. Court. On 25 October 1779 in Yohogania County, Va. Isaac Cox applied for a passport to the county of Kentucky, on the Ohio, for himself and his family. Many of his relatives, including the Bruce, Albin, Polk & Leaman families, also joined him at his settlement in Nelson County, Ky. On Ccx's Creek, in Nelson County, in 1788, Isaac Cox was killed by a band of Delaware Indians. In his will he appointed as his executors, his wife, Mary, his brother, Gabriel Cox, and "his friend, James Rogers" (Nelson County, Ky. Will Book 1, p.42, written 5 September 1786 & probated 8 April 1788).

In 1781 Paul Froman completed a "wagon road" from the Salt River settlements in Bullitt County, Ky., into Nelson County, Ky., and erected "Fromans Station" on a 1000 acre claim, about 4 miles northeast of Rogers Station, in the vicinity of where Nazareth, Ky. is now located ("Froman's Station riddled with mystery", The Kentucky Standard, Bardstown, Ky., 16 April 1986, p.6A). Paul Froman also came to Nelson County from Yohogania County, Va., where he had been associated with the Rogers family. During Dunmore's War, 1774, he had served as a captain of a militia company. Included on a roster of 60, from a pay roll issued to his company at Pittsburgh, were the names of the brothers, Matthew & Jonathan Rogers. On the same list are found Ezekial Johnston, Jedidiah Johnston & John Bailey, names subsequently found in Nelson

County, Ky. and associated with the Rogers family (Virginia Colonial Soldiers, Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1988, p.145).

The fort at Rogers Station remained in the Rogers family until 1812, at which time the land was sold to Samuel Bealmear and William Baird, according to deeds on file in the Nelson County Courthouse. The dedication, in 1965, of the historical marker, memorializing the contribution of Rogers Station in the settlement of Kentucky, followed 185 years after the fort's construction by the brothers, James, Jonathan & Matthew Rogers.

The Rogers Family of Rogers Station

James, Jonathan & Matthew Rogers, builders of Rogers Station, in Nelson County, Ky. in 1780, are proven to be brothers by documents filed in two Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court suits. The first action, heirs of Jonathan Rogers vs. heirs of John McGee, initiated in 1804, involved the settlement of the estate of Jonathan Rogers. Papers in the case file show that Jonathan Rogers, a brother of Col. James Rogers, died single in 1782 in Virginia, possessed of lands located in Nelson County, Ky., on the waters of Rogers Run, a branch of Fromans Creek. He left as his heir, the family's oldest brother, William Rogers. The latter had since died and his children were the plaintiffs in the suit. Depositions by James Rogers & Agnes Bailey, brother & sister, of Jonathan & William Rogers, were recorded in the case.

The second Circuit Court suit involved the payment of a military service claim due John Bailey, husband of Nancy Rogers Bailey. Nancy was the sister of Col. James Rogers; in the prior court action she had been referred to as "Agnes" Bailey. John Bailey had died in Nelson County, Ky. on 22 October 1822 and his widow, Nancy, died in 1833 in Illinois; they left no children. By virtue of an 1832 Act of Congress John Bailey's heirs were eligible for a claim for service pay due Bailey for his military service with Gen. George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment during the Revolutionary War. A petition seeking the claim was filed in 1833 in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court in behalf of the heirs of Nancy Rogers Bailey, who were the descendants of her deceased brothers, James, Matthew & William Rogers. Vital information on each of the brothers, their children, and in some cases, their grandchildren, was recorded in the suit. The case continued in the courts until 1856. The Rogers heirs were awarded the payment of the service claim.

The two Nelson County Circuit Court suits jointly prove that the Rogers family came, from Virginia and that the family consisted of four brothers: James, Jonathan, Matthew & William Rogers, and a sister, Nancy/Agnes Bailey. For fuller discussions and abstracts of the vital information set forth in these litigations see the following:

- Revolutionary War Records of Virginia, Vol. I, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, Lancaster Press, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 1936, pp.539-540.
- Virginia: Revolutionary Pension Applications, Vol .4, John Frederick Dorman, Washington, D.C., 1960, pp.7-11, papers of John Bailey, R. 19354, Virginia Half Pay.
- The Nelson County Pioneer, Vol .IV, No.3, Winter 1980, Bardstown, Ky. pp.45-48, "Col. James Roger's Family".
- Rogers Run: James Rogers and His Descendants, Linda Saul Czarny, no publisher given, 1977, pp.14-27.

In several early sources the Rogers family of Rogers Station, Nelson County, Ky., are reported to be descendants of the celebrated English Protestant martyr, Rev. John Rogers (c1507-1555). First a Catholic priest, John Rogers, became a Protestant in 1535. Using the name of "Thomas Mathew", he helped prepare the second Coverdale Bible. The "Matthew Bible" was accepted by King Henry VIII for use in the English churches. Under the reign of Bloody Queen Mary, John Rogers was imprisoned, tried and burned as a heretic at Smithfield. He was acclaimed as a leader of the English Reformation and the rise of Protestantism. Among his descendants were many notable Protestant clergymen. Several of his family, seeking religious freedom, were early immigrants to the American colonies. A great-grandson, Thomas Rogers (c1587- 1621; Rev. John - Bernard - Thomas Mathew - Thomas), was one of the Pilgrim refugees, who sailed to the New World on the Mayflower and was one of the signers of the monumental, Mayflower Compact. Giles Rogers, an immigrant ancestor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, is also reported to be a descendant of the martyr John Rogers. Volumes of material on the family of Giles Rogers comprise the "Rogers Index", compiled by Hopewell Rogers, found at the Filson Club Library in Louisville, Ky.

William Muir Rogers (1825-1905) of Shelbyville, Ky. in a letter to a relative in Owensboro, Ky., dated 25 December 1902, wrote that they were descendants of "John Rogers, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield". William M. Rogers was a great-grandson of Col. James Rogers, his line of descent being: Col. James - Matthew - James M. - William Muir Rogers.

James Milton Rogers (1842-1914) of Fordsville, Ky. in a letter to his distant cousin & family historian, Tula Pendleton Cummins, dated 11 November 1913, wrote: "Don't know the name of the first Rogers, that came from the old country. Have heard my grandmother (Elizabeth Ray Rogers, 1782-1862, wife of Jonathan Rogers) say he went back to the celebrated religious martyr, John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield, England in the 16th century." James M. Rogers was a great-grandson of Col. James Rogers, his line of descent being: Col. James - Jonathan - Joseph Blackburn - James Milton. Rogers.

Tula Pendleton Cummins (1872-1924) of Richmond, Va. in a letter dated 13 March 1920, sent to her brother, John Edward Pendleton of Talala, Okla., a family history manuscript, compiled by her between 1904-1919. Her history included the following statement "Colonel James Rogers was a direct descendant of the martyr Rogers, who was burned at the stake in England for his religious belief." Mrs. Cummins was a third great-granddaughter of Col. James Rogers, her line of descent being: Col. James - William Rogers - Margaret Rogers wife of Charles Henderson - Emily A. Henderson wife of John Gatewood Nall - Ida Emily Nall wife of John Edward Pendleton - Tula D. Pendleton wife of Holmes Cummins.

All three of the above writers were descendants of Col. James Rogers through three different sons of Col. James. The fact that the story of their families descent from the martyr Rev. John Rogers was passed down in distant branches of the family, strengthens the story's credibility. The legend is given additional support by the prominence of the name Matthew in the family of Col. James Rogers. Because of Rev. John Rogers' "nom de plume", Thomas Matthew, the name of Matthew was prominent among his descendants. The father, a brother and a son of Col. James Rogers were named Matthew. Another factor that suggests that Col. James Rogers was a descendant' of the Protestant reformer, John Rogers, is his and his families devotion to religion. Col. James Rogers, his brother Matthew, his son Matthew and his nephews, Jacob & John (sons of Matthew) all served as Baptists ministers on the pioneer frontiers of Kentucky and Indiana. If Col. James Rogers was indeed, a descendant of the Rev. John Rogers, there was probably six to eight generations between them. Col. James Rogers' branch of the family may possibly have cane to America by way of Ireland. J. H. Spencer in his A History of Kentucky Baptists (Vol. I, 1885, p.135), states that "James Rogers was born, either in Ireland, or of Irish parents in Maryland, about the year 1742". Spencer also writes that James' brother, "Matthew Rogers, was an Irishman, and was probably born in Ireland" (Vol.II, p.68). The source or validity of these statements by Spencer are not known The Rogers surname is found early in Ireland, located there is a "Rogerstown". Presently, the earliest date at which the family of James & Matthew Rogers has been located is 1749, at which time they were residents of Frederick County, Va.

Another family tradition related in various branches of the Rogers family is that the father of Col. James Rogers, served as a colonial officer in the French & Indian War, under General Braddock, and during the same conflict the Rogers home was burned. Mrs. Tula Pendleton Cummins in her 1920 family history wrote: "The father of Colonel James was said to be Mathew Rogers, who was in the wonderful fight at the early fort which was near where Wheeling, West Va. stands now. History tells of the great scrap put there by the white men who were besieged by the Indians." In an 1882 obituary of Milton Rogers, son of Evan & grandson of Col. James, born 24 February 1808 & died 18 December 1882 at Lebanon, Ky., the following was written: "Deacon Rogers was descended from an honored family, many of whose many virtues were conspicuous in his character. His great-grandfather (father of Col. James) was a soldier under General Braddock in the war against the French and Indians in 1755; and, after the defeat of the

Virginians at the Battle of the Monongahela, the family of Rogers was compelled to fly from home by the depredations of the Indians and his house was laid in ashes." No supporting record of the service of Matthew Rogers, father of Col. James, in the French & Indian War has thus far been found.

Tula Pendleton Cummins in her 1920 family history wrote that the father of Col. James Rogers was Matthew Rogers. Unfortunately she cited no sources for this statement and her notes & papers, other than her manuscript, were lost after her death. In the early 1900's she had contacted many of her distant kin seeking information on the family. Among those she wrote were James Milton Rogers (1842-1914) of Fordsville, Ky. and Ben Johnson (1858-1950) of Bardstown, Ky. Mrs. Cummins statement about the parentage of Col. James Rogers may have been obtained from the latter. In her manuscript in the paragraph immediately preceding this statement she refers to Mr. Johnson having written her. Ben Johnson, a U.S. Congressman & a man of means, was a great-great-grandson of Col. James Rogers, his line of descent being: Col. James - Evan Rogers - Elizabeth Rogers wife of Benjamin Crow - Nancy Crow wife of William Johnson - Benjamin Crow Johnson. At the time Johnson was probably the leading authority on the history of the Rogers family. This is alluded to in the following passage from a 1913 letter written by James Milton Rogers (1842-1914) of Fordsville, Ky. to Mrs. Cummins: "The old Rogers home [Rogers Station] is now owned by Congressman Ben Johnson. I understand the Johnsons still keep up the old Rogers stockade. Correspond with Congressman Johnson, who I understand has the most complete genealogy of our ancestor possibly of any one living."

The article by Mrs. Cummins referred to was never published and was circulated only among her immediate family. Consequently family historians were largely unaware of her early efforts and of her statement that Col. James Rogers' father was Matthew Rogers. In the half century since Mrs. Cummins research numerous genealogists after researching the Rogers family have written that the father of Col. James Rogers is unknown. In recent years the research of several historians, including those of Ion B. Rogers & Linda Saul Czarny, have lead to supporting evidence that the father of Col. James Rogers is indeed Matthew Rogers.

Lon B. Rogers (born 1905), a celebrated attorney of Pikeville, Ky. and family historian, has made many discoveries on the Rogers family in the last 30 years that have paved the way for this breakthrough. Mr. Rogers is a great-great-grandson of Col. James Rogers, his line of descent being: Col. James - Jonathan - William Lloyd - Fon - Lon B. Rogers. It was through the efforts of Ion B. Rogers that the Rogers historical marker, honoring Col. James Rogers & Rogers Station, was erected in Nelson County in 1965. An article, "Colonel James Rogers (1742-1828), Nelson County Pioneer", by Ion B. Rogers, was published in The Kentucky Genealogist in 1961. Guided by information on the Rogers family found in Brumbaugh's Revolutionary War Records of Virginia (Vol. I, Lancaster Press, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 1936, pp.539-540) and in the two Nelson County Circuit Court suits previously referred to, Lon B. Rogers traced the family to Yohogania County, Va. and Hampshire County, Va. In the latter place he discovered a series of deeds recorded in the years 1767-1778 between the brothers: William, James, Jonathan &

Matthew Rogers. In a letter from Ion B. Rogers to genealogist, Michael J. Edgeworth of Owensboro, Ky., dated 19 November 1959 he refers to having located the deeds in the book Early Records of Hampshire County, Virginia, 1782-1860, Clara Sage & Laura Sage Jones, Delavan, Wisc., 1939, pp.50-51, (reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1976).

In Hampshire County, Virginia were recorded the following deeds:

- 13 April 1767, William Rogers & wife Sarah, of Hampshire County, transferred 264 acres on Patterson Creek, to James Rogers, of Hampshire County, recorded 14 April 1767, witnesses none listed.
- 14 March 1769, William Rogers (spelled Roogers) of Hampshire County recorded a lease & release for 115 acres on Patterson Cr. to Jonathan Rogers of Hampshire County, recorded 13 March 1770, witnesses none listed.
- 14 March 1770, William Rogers (spelled Roogers) of Hampshire County recorded a lease & release for 115 acres on Patterson Cr. to Matthew Rogers of Hampshire County, recorded 13 March 1770, witnesses none listed.
- 24 March 1771, James Rogers (spelled Rodgers) & wife Martha, of Hampshire County, recorded a lease & release for 220 acres on Patterson Cr. to Nathaniel Parker of Hampshire County, recorded 14 May 1771, witnesses none listed.
- 3 August 1772, Jonathan Rogers (spelled Rodgers) of Hampshire County recorded a lease & release for 115 acres on Patterson Cr. to Peter Jones of Hampshire County, recorded 11 August 1772, witnesses: Sam Dew, Abraham Johnson & Abraham Kuykendall.
- 12 October 1772, James Rogers (spelled Rodgers) & wife Martha, of Hampshire County, recorded a lease & release for 44 acres on Patterson Cr., to Peter Jones of Hampshire County, recorded 10 November 1772, witnesses: William Rodgers David Jones, Adam Wise & John Jones.
- 11 May 1778, William Rogers (spelled Rodgers) & wife Sarah, of Hampshire County, recorded a lease & release for 51 acres on Patterson Cr., to Valentine Burket of Hampshire County, recorded 12 May 1778, witnesses none listed.

The land in these deeds, along Patterson Creek in Hampshire County, Va., is today located in Mineral County, West Virginia. Linda Saul Czarny, in her book, Rogers Run: James Rogers and His Descendants (1977, with additions through 1980, no publisher listed), published the discovery of two grants issued in the name of Matthew Rogers, seventeen years previous to the earliest deed listed above. Mrs. Czarny, born 1950, resided in Englewood, Col. in 1979, is a sixth great-granddaughter of Col. James Rogers; her line of descent being: Col. James - Jonathan

- James M. - Joseph - Elizabeth Jane (Rogers) Leake - Erie Layton (Leake) Barrington - Callie Mae (Barrington) Saul - Perry Owen Saul, Jr. - Linda Saul wife of Alan John Czarny.

On 10 June 1749 Thomas Lord Fairfax granted 379 acres of lot 13, Patterson Creek Manor, to Matthew Rogers. At the time of the grant it was part of Frederick County, Va. In 1753 it became part of the new county of Hampshire County, Va. On 19 May 1762 Lord Fairfax granted Matthew Rogers another 115 acres along Patterson Creek in Hampshire County. The discovery of the grants provides sound evidence that the father of James, William, Matthew & Jonathan Rogers and Nancy/Agnes Bailey was Matthew Rogers of Frederick & Hampshire County, Va. The two grants gave Matthew Rogers a total of 494 acres, the same total transferred by William Rogers in 1767 & 1769 to James, Jonathan & Matthew Rogers. Col. James Rogers, born in 1742 and his siblings, at the time of the initial grant to Matthew Rogers in 1749, were children. James Rogers & his sister, Agnes Bailey, testified in the Nelson County, Ky. court that their parents died in Virginia and that William Rogers was their oldest brother. Apparently Matthew Rogers (Sr.) died between 19 May 1762, the date of his second grant, and 13 April 1767, the date of the first sale by William Rogers of lands on Patterson Creek. By the law of primogeniture the lands of Matthew Rogers would have descended to his oldest son, William. William Rogers then deeded the lands (494 acres) to his three brothers: 264 to James in 1767, 115 to Jonathan in 1769, and 115 to Matthew in 1770. James Rogers sold his part to Nathaniel Parker in 1771 (220 acres) and Peter Jones in 1772 (44 acres). Jonathan Rogers sold his 115 acres to Peter Jones in 1772.

Of the four brothers, William Rogers was the only one to continue to make his home in Hampshire County, Va. The deeds of 1767, 1769, 1770 & 1778 all identify him as a resident of Hampshire County, Va. In the 1782 census of Hampshire County, Va. William Rogers is listed, in his household were shown 10 free whites. On 23 September 1802 William Rogers Jr., attorney in fact for William Rogers Sr. of Hampshire County, Va., sold lands in Nelson County, Ky., which he had inherited from his brother, Jonathan Rogers (Nelson County, Ky. Deed Book 6: p.114, 138 acres on Rogers Run, on waters of Coxs Cr., to John Stoner, & p.115, 26 acres on Rogers Run, a branch of Fromans Cr., to David Cox, both tracts originally entered in the name of Jonathan Rogers). In 1804 William Rogers Sr. brought suit in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court against John McGee, who was claiming part of the lands granted to his brother, Jonathan Rogers. On 18 April 1805 William Rogers Sr. of Hampshire County, Va. gave power of attorney to his son, William, to sell his Nelson County, Ky. lands to which he was entitled to as a heir of Jonathan Rogers (Nelson County, Ky. Deed Book 6, p.391). Following the death of William Rogers Sr. the suit was continued by his heirs and was still being contested in 1818, when James Rogers & Agnes Bailey, brother & sister of William Rogers Sr., gave testimony in the suit.

Between 1805-1809 William Rogers Sr. moved from Hampshire County, Va. to St. Louis, where he died about 1809. Filed in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court suit, whereby the Rogers heirs sought payment of John Bailey's Revolutionary War pension claim, is a document showing that on 5 May 1809 in the Township of St. Ferninand, District of St. Louis,

Louisiana Territory, William Rogers of Lickaway Twp., Ohio, executor of William Rogers, dec'd, now of St. - Louis, paid \$200 to Lydia Rogers, widow of William Rogers, formerly Lydia Quick of the District of St. Louis, settlement pursuant to marriage agreement. (Virginia Revolutionary Pension Applications, Vol. 4, John Frederick Dorman, Washington, D.C., 1960, pp.7-11). Papers dated 1833 in the Bailey suit record the heirs of William Rogers as: 1. John Rogers, dec 'd. formerly of Hampshire County, Va. (left two heirs, John & Susan wife of James Reat), "eldest son". 2. Sally, widow of Aaron Jones late of Hampshire County, Va., about 1833 she married second Ebenezer Finley. 3. William Rogers, 1835 lived Fleming County, Ky. 4. Nancy, wife of Richard Parker, of Sumner County, Tenn. 5. Susan, wife of Thomas Parker, of Sumner County, Tenn. 6. Mary, wife of Thomas Parker, of Nicholas County, Ky. 7. James Rogers, lived Hampshire County, Va. & later near Chilicothe, Ross County, Ohio. 8. Elizabeth, wife of Nathan (Nathaniel) Davis, of Washington County, Ill. 9. Margaret, wife of Samuel Higgeson (Higgeson-Hickerson), of Wilson County, Tenn.

Deeds recorded in Hampshire County, Va. show that Jonathan Rogers was a resident there in 1769 & 1772. He served in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians in 1774. He and his brother, Matthew Rogers, are listed on a roll, taken at Pittsburgh, of Capt. Paul Froman's company, one of the companies from the West Augusta District of Virginia. (Virginia Colonial Soldiers, Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1988, p.145). On 25 March 1778 Jonathan Rogers was appointed to serve as a constable for the ensuing year in Yohogania County, Va.

In 1779 Jonathan Rogers visited and made improvements on lands in Nelson County, Ky., which were subsequently granted to him. On 10 February 1780 he was issued a preemption claim on 400 acres in what later became Nelson County, Ky. The land was situated on the ridge between the Rolling Fork and Hardins Creek, on the waters of Cocks Creek, adjoining Froman's Wagon Road, near where the road leaves Rogers Trace. The same tract and an additional 700 acres, on the north side of Froman's Creek on Halls Run, were surveyed & entered in the name of Jonathan Rogers on 26 March 1781. These lands were in the vicinity of Rogers Station, Nelson County, Ky. Jonathan Rogers was probably with his brothers, James & Matthew, during the construction of Rogers Station in the Spring of 1780 and most likely was a resident there.

Jonathan Rogers died in 1782 in Virginia. This was testified to by his brother & sister, James Rogers & Agnes Bailey, in 1818 in the Nelson County, Ky. suit involving title to his lands. An inventory & appraisal (75 pounds) of the personal property of Jonathan Rogers, dec 'd, was made on 15 August 1782 & recorded in Jefferson County, Ky. (then Va.) Minute Book A, p.54, on 7 January 1783. At the time Nelson County was a part of Jefferson County. The fact an inventory of his property was recorded in Kentucky suggests he may have died while on a trip to Virginia. He apparently was not married. He died intestate and according to the law of Primogeniture his heir was his eldest brother, William Rogers.

Nancy (Agnes) Rogers was born about 1748. In the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court in 1818 she testified that she was about 70 years old. In the court case involving the payment of her husband, John Bailey's military service claim, testimony was given that John Bailey served as a Captain in Gen. George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment in 1778-79, died in Nelson County, Ky. on 22 October 1822 and his wife, Nancy, died in Illinois in 1833. In the suit James Whitecotton testified on 10 January 1834 in Washington County, Ky. that John Bailey married the widow Johnston, formerly a Miss Rogers and in Nelson County, Ky. on 23 January 1834 James Hancock declared that Capt. John Bailey came to Nelson County from Big Barren River. At the time of this suit Nancy Rogers had no surviving children by either of her marriages, her heirs were the children of her deceased brothers, William, James & Matthew Rogers. Neither of her marriages have been located. Her first husband may possibly be Ezekiel or Jedidiah Johnston. In the company of Capt. Paul Froman, in which Jonathan & Matthew Rogers served during Lord Dunmore's War in 1774, are found the names: John Bailey, Ezekiel Johnston & Zediah Johnston. Ezekiel & Jedidiah Johnston were residents of Yohogania County, Va. in the Yohogania County, Va. minute books an order was recorded in 1778 that the testimony of Matthew Rogers & Ezekiel Johnston were to be taken as witnesses in behalf of John White in his suit with Joseph Wherry. Beginning in 1789 the names of Ezekiel & Jedidiah Johnston are listed in the tax records of Nelson County, Ky.

Matthew Rogers was born prior to 1750. He was a resident of Hampshire County, Va. in 1770 when he received 115 acres on Patterson Creek from his older brother, William. Based on the birth of his children he was married about 1773. In 1774 he served in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians in Capt. Paul Froman's company. Matthew & his brother, James, visited Kentucky in 1775, when they made improvements on lands in Nelson County which they subsequently claimed and removed to. In the mid 1770's Matthew Rogers resided in Yohogania County, Va., as did his brothers, James & Jonathan. In Yohogania County, Va. on 27 April 1778 he transferred land on Churteers Creek to John White.

In the spring of 1780 Matthew Rogers helped to build the fort at Rogers Station, Nelson County, Ky. On 25 April 1780 he entered a preemption claim for 1000 acres on the Rolling Fork. Land grants of 425 & 103 acres, on Cedar Creek (Nelson County, Ky.) were issued to him on 28 January 1783 & 22 January 1785, respectively. Matthew Rogers is one of four Rogers appearing on the first tax list of Nelson County (Ky.) in 1785. The others were his brother, James and nephews, William & Matthew (listed as "Jr."), both sons of James. In the 1795 Nelson County, Ky. tax list, the first to list land holdings, Matthew Rogers (Sr.) was shown as being taxed on 300 acres on Cedar Creek.

Matthew Rogers and his nephew, Matthew Rogers (son of James) are frequently confused. Both were residents of Nelson County, Ky. during the last two decades of the 1700's and both served as Baptist ministers. Several sources list Matthew Rogers (Sr.) as being married to Eleanor Carter, who was the wife of the younger Matthew (1764-1842). Records dating 1789-1817 reveal that the elder Matthew's wife was named "Jane". On 14 April 1789 Matthew Rogers

and his wife, Jane, sold 83 acres on Cedar Creek in Nelson County, Ky. to Peter Ruby, in the deed it was stated that the land was where Matthew Rogers now lives (Nelson County Deed Book 1, p.98). The following year Matthew's daughter, Jane, married Asa Ruby, a son of the same Peter Ruby. On 14 February 1792 Peter Ruby & his wife, Jane, sold the 83 acres back to Matthew Rogers (Nelson County Deed Book 4, p.530).

Spencer in his History of Kentucky Baptists (Vol. II, Cincinnati, 1885, pp.68-70) in a sketch of Rev. Jacob Rogers, a son of Matthew, states that:

[Matthew Rogers] was a Baptist, and occasionally "exercised a gift" in preaching or exhorting. He was probably one of the original members of Cedar Creek church, the oldest organization of the kind, in Nelson county, and next to the oldest in the State. He raised a large and respectable family, and is still represented by a numerous posterity, some of whom still linger around the site of the old fort. Of his six sons, three were preachers. Two of them moved West, and the third, is the subject of this sketch.

Frank L. Masters in his A History of Baptists in Kentucky (pp.32 & 66) states that Matthew Rogers [the elder] was ordained a preacher at Howard's Creek Baptist Church in Clark County, Ky. in 1797 (no Matthew Rogers is shown to be a resident of Clark County by that county's tax lists of the period). The younger Matthew Rogers, son of James, was not licensed to preach until 1813, when he was ordained at the "Panther Creek Church of Ohio County near Yellow Banks", the ancestor church of the Yelvington Baptist Church in Daviess County, Ky. Matthew Rogers [the elder], of the Separate Baptists, was licensed as a minister in Nelson County, Ky. on 9 January 1798 (Nelson County, Ky. Ministers Bonds). On the following Nelson County, Ky. marriages Rev. Matthew Rogers was listed as the celebrant

Shadrack Carter	to	Sucky Cosenbury	17 May 1798
Peter Protsman	to	Sally Leaman	3 December 1799
Francis Friarear	to	Highly Purcell	24 August 1800
Thomas Backster	to	Phoebe Lee	4 September 1800
Stout Whitehead	to	Jerusha Atherton	5 February 1801
Thomas Merrifield	to	Rachel Kennedy	20 May 1801

Matthew Rogers died in 1801-1802. He is last listed in the Nelson County, Ky. tax lists in 1801. In the 1803 tax list of Nelson County his widow, Jane, is shown as paying taxes on the 153 acre tract on the Beech Fork of Cedar Creek, which was originally surveyed & patented in the name of Matthew Rogers, and which Matthew Rogers Sr. was listed as being taxed on in the 1796-1801 Nelson County tax books. Jane Rogers died in 1816-1817. She last appeared in the Nelson tax lists in 1816. In the suit of John Bailey's military claim in the Nelson County courts John P. Duval, who represented the Rogers heirs, wrote that the wife of Matthew Rogers died in Nelson County.

Jane Rogers was listed with the 153 acres on Cedar Creek in the Nelson County, Ky. tax lists of 1803-1812. In the next year Joseph Rogers, a son of Matthew, paid the taxes for the same. By 1815 Joseph & Matthew, sons of Matthew Sr., shared taxes on the tract; Joseph was assessed on 102 acres & Matthew on 53 acres, both listed as having been granted to Matthew Rogers. In August 1817 four of Matthew Rogers sons, William, John, Asa & Matthew, sold their interest in their father's land, to their brother, Joseph Rogers (Nelson County, Ky. Deed Book 12, p.412). Joseph Rogers continued to live on the same land, which had been granted to his father, Matthew Rogers, in 1783-1785. In 1830 Joseph was still shown as owning 170 acres on Cedar Creek, originally patented in the name of Matthew Rogers.

Spencer in his A History of Kentucky Baptists states that Matthew Rogers had six sons, this is confirmed by the Rogers suit for John Bailey's military claim in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court. In addition to the sons, papers in the case file name two daughters, Jane & Nancy. On the marriage bonds of both daughters in Nelson County it is recorded that they were daughters of Matthew Rogers. The following eight children are named as heirs of Matthew Rogers in the Bailey suit: Jane Rice, Nancy Drury, William Rogers, Matthew Rogers, John Rogers, Asa N. Rogers, Joseph Rogers & Jacob Rogers.

Jane Rogers, daughter of Matthew Rogers, married Asa Ruby in Nelson County, Ky. on 23 April 1790. According to the book, History of the Rubi-Ruby Families of Switzerland & America, by J. W. Ruby (McDowell Publications, Utica, Ky., 1983), Jane Rogers was born 20 or 21 September 1774 in Virginia. Asa Ruby is listed in the 1787-1800 tax lists of Nelson County, Ky. and in the 1801 & 1802 tax lists of Henderson County, Ky. Asa Ruby wrote his will on 5 February 1803 and it was recorded in Henderson County, Ky. Will Book A, p.28, on 2 May 1803, in it he named his wife, Jane & five surviving children: James, Mathew, Jane, Sally & Nancy. Between 1818-1832 Mrs. Jane Rogers Ruby married second Elias Rice. She died following 9 November 1833. On this date Elias Rice & wife Jane of Crawford County, Ill. granted power of attorney to James Rogers (son of James) of Nelson County, Ky., to represent them in the Bailey suit in Nelson County, Ky. Jane Rogers and her first husband, Asa Ruby, had six children: James Rogers Ruby (married Susannah Baysinger. & lived Ringgold, Iowa), Mathew Rogers Ruby (married Esther Hughes & lived Daviess County, Ky.), Peter (died infancy), Jane (married Valentine Baysinger & lived Coffee County, Ks.), Sarah (married John Harvey) & Nancy (married Thompson T. Green).

Nancy Rogers, daughter of Matthew Rogers, was born between 1770-1780. In Nelson County, Ky. she married John Faith on 18 March 1794. John Faith was listed in the 1800 Nelson County, Ky. tax list but apparently by 1810 he had died. In the 1810 Nelson County, Ky. census Nancy Faith is enumerated as a head of a household, with her were listed two males aged 10-16 & two males aged under 10. Between 1810-1832 she married second, Noah Drury. On 1 November 1833 Nancy Drury of Vigo County, Ind. gave power of attorney to James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. to represent her in the Bailey suit in Nelson County, Ky. In this suit it was recorded that she had sons, Alexander Faith & William Faith, by her first husband.

William Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers was born about 1782 in Nelson County, Ky. He was first listed in the Nelson County, Ky. tax books in 1803. By 1804 he had left his native county. He may have resided in Logan County, Ky. for a time before removing to Morgan County, Ill., where he died between 1834-1850. On 24 September 1834 William Rogers of Morgan County, Ill. gave power of attorney to John P. Duval & James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. to represent him in the Bailey suit. William Rogers widow, Elizabeth, was listed in the 1850 census of Morgan County, Ill.

Matthew Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers, was born about 1783 in Nelson County, Ky. He is listed in the 1804-1817 Nelson County, Ky. tax lists, an 1817 delinquent tax list of Nelson County records that he had "moved out of the county". In August 1817 he transferred his interest in his father's Nelson County, Ky. lands, to his brother, Joseph Rogers. He may be the Mathew R. Rodgers listed in the 1820 census of Hardin County, Ky. On 5 November 1833 he was residing in Edgar County, Ill. On that date he granted power of attorney in the Bailey suit to James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. Matthew Rogers, Jr.'s wife was named Sarah (Sally).

John Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers, was born 1785-1787 in Nelson County, Ky. He is first listed in the 1807 tax list of Nelson County, Ky. In 1807-1808 he moved to Ohio County, Ky. He probably resided in the area of Ohio County which in 1815 became the new county of Daviess County. His father-in-law, Roger Potts, was one of the first settlers at Yellow Banks, which became the city of Owensboro, county seat of Daviess County, Ky. In Ohio County on 13 June 1808 he married Isabella Potts. John Rogers is listed in 1808-1814 tax lists of Ohio County, Ky. and in the 1815-1818 tax lists of Daviess County, Ky. He had moved to Spencer County, Ind. by 1830, where he was listed in the 1830 census. On 6 November 1833 John Rogers of Spencer County, Ind. granted power of attorney to James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. to represent him in the Bailey suit. John Rogers was a minister. In the marriage books of Spencer County, Ind. he is listed as having performed marriages there between 1834-1839. He died in May 1840 in Warrick County, Ind. His widow, Isabella Rogers, was listed in the 1840 Warrick County, Ind. census (Boon Township). On 10 April 1844 John P. Rogers & wife Priscilla, Jane Byers & husband James Byers, and Polly Williams & husband William Williams, heirs of John Rogers, dec'd, and all residents of Spencer & Warrick Counties, Ind., sold 48 acres in Spencer County, Ind. to Daniel Wells (Spencer County, Ind. Deed Book 10, p.117). Matthew Rogers, another son of John Rogers & Isabella Potts, died between 1841-1850. John F. Thomas, guardian for Sarah & America Rogers, infant heirs of Matthew Rogers, dec'd, on 24 April 1854 sold land in Spencer County, Ind. to William Hahn. (Spencer County, Ind. Deed Book 16, p.178).

Asa N. Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers, was born 1785-1790 in Nelson County, Ky. He is listed in the 1810 census of Ohio County, Ky. In Ohio County, Ky. on 2 December 1810 he married Mary Crabtree. He resided in what became Daviess County, Ky. in 1815; he is listed there in the 1815-1817 tax lists. He removed to Putnam County, Ind. On 31 October 1833 Asa Rogers of Putnam County, Ind. gave power of attorney to James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky.

to represent him in the Bailey suit. In the 1840 & 1850 censuses of Putnam County, Ind. the family of Asa Rogers was listed. He died in 1865.

Joseph Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers, was born in 1788 in Nelson County, Ky. In Nelson County on 6 October 1808 he married Anne Lone. Of Matthew Rogers' children, Joseph, was the only one to continue to reside in Nelson County. Joseph was first listed in the Nelson County tax books in 1809, which indicated he was not yet age 21. The 1813 Nelson County tax list shows him being assessed on a 153 acre farm on Cedar Creek; the same land had previously been listed under the name of his mother, Jane Rogers, and earlier under his father, Matthew Rogers name. Joseph Rogers in August 1817 purchased the interest of his brothers, William, Matthew, John & Asa, in his father's land. In 1830 Joseph Rogers still owned 170 acres on Cedar Creek in Nelson County, which had originally been patented in the name of Matthew Rogers. On 18 November 1833 Joseph Rogers granted power of attorney, in the Bailey suit, to his cousin James Rogers Jr.

Joseph Rogers died in 1846. An administrator for his estate was appointed in November 1846 (Nelson County, Ky. Will Book 5, p.474). An inventory of his estate was recorded on 14 August 1848 (Nelson County Will Book 5, p.473) and his will was recorded on 14 May 1849 (Nelson County Will Book 6, p.116). The latter date in several published sources is erroneously given as Joseph Rogers date of death. His widow, Anne, died in 1849. Joseph Rogers & Anne Lone were the parents of nine children: Benjamin Lone married Nancy Wortham & Mary Jane McGrew and lived Rogers Springs, Grayson County, Ky. Matthew T., a blacksmith in Leitchfield & Owensboro, Ky., married Catherine C. Kendall. William C., a farmer, married Elizabeth Rogers & Mary Rogers, and lived in Hardin County, Ky. Jane married Thomas Marshall and lived Larue County, Ky. Elizabeth Ann married Samuel Laslie & William Franklin and lived near Morntown, Ky. Joseph Fountain, a farmer, married Fatema Rogers & Ursula Higdon and lived Hiseville, Ky. Lucretia never married. Jeremiah died childhood. And Henry Clay married Sarah Jane Brubacker & Lucy Swinford and lived Grayson County, Ky.; he served as the County Judge of Grayson County.

Jacob Rogers, son of Matthew Rogers, was born on 6 June 1794 in Nelson County, Ky. At the age of 18 he married Precious Lovelace in Nelson County, on 26 November 1812. His mother, Jane Rogers, gave consent for his marriage. Jacob was first listed in the Nelson County tax lists in 1813, which indicated he was not yet 21 years of age. In April 1815 he left his native county and moved to Hardin County, Ky. In September 1831 he was ordained a minister at the Severns Valley Baptist Church in Hardin County. He served as pastor of several churches in Hardin County, including the Mill Creek Baptist Church of which he was the pastor twenty-three years. At the Mill Creek Church in 1833 he preached the funeral of Bersheba Lincoln, the grandmother of President Abraham Lincoln. He also served churches in the neighboring counties of Nelson, Larue & Meade. He became the leading minister in the Salem Baptist Association, of which he served as moderator for sixteen years. Two of his sons, Warren J. & Colmore G., followed in the footsteps of their father & grandfather, and served as Baptist ministers.

Jacob Rogers' wife died on 23 April 1849 and on 14 November 1849, he married again to Mrs. Frances Mariah (Nall) Nall. At the age of 60 Rev. Jacob Rogers died on 20 or 21 March 1855 of pneumonia. He and his first wife were buried on their farm near the south end of the Deckard School Road, between Elizabethtown & Rineyville, in Hardin County, Ky. Jacob & Precious Lovelace Rogers raised a family of ten children, six sons & four daughters. They were: Zadock married Mary Chenowith. Elizabeth married her cousin, William C. Rogers (son of Joseph Rogers & Anne Lone) and lived Hardin County, Ky. Irena married Lewis Henry Nall and lived Vine Grove area of Hardin County, Ky. William Pusey married Margaret Edy Pawley and lived Vine Grove area of Hardin County, Ky. Lawson T. married Susan J. Thomas. Warren J. married Caroline Calvin, was a Baptist minister and lived Vine Grove area of Hardin County, Ky. Calvin lived near Cameron Junction, Mo., his wife's name was Elizabeth. Fatema married her cousin Joseph Fountain Rogers (son of Joseph Rogers & Anne Lane), she died at the age of thirty, like her father she died of pneumonia and she died only five weeks after him. Colmore G. married Margaret Ann Wooding and served as a Baptist minister in Missouri. One other daughter was living and married at the time of her father's death in 1855, her name may have been Lucretia.

Colonel James Rogers (1742-1828) **Nelson County, Kentucky Pioneer**

Col. James Rogers was born in March 1742. This date was copied about 1892 by James Madison Rogers (1808-1892) from the old family bible belonging to his father, Jonathan Rogers (1781-1844), a son of Col. James Rogers. James Madison Rogers wrote that when he copied the family record he was in his 83rd year. The record was inserted into another old family bible, copyrighted 1825, belonging to the family of Jonathan Rogers, which successively descended to William Lloyd Rogers (1824-1877), to Fon Rogers (1872-1946), to Lon B. Rogers (1905-). The latter contributed a copy of the bible record to the publication Kentucky Genealogist, which published it in its January-March 1961 issue. On James Madison Rogers' transcription he also preserved the "birth of James Rogers' wife, Martha Blackburn, "born April 1741", the dates of death of James & Martha Rogers, and the names of their eight children.

Spencer in his 1885 A History of Kentucky Baptists wrote that James Rogers was born in either Ireland or in Maryland of Irish parents. He may have been born in Virginia. Seven years after his birth in 1742, his father, Matthew Rogers, was issued a land grant in Frederick County, Va. In a biography of Vincent Dunn, published in Kentucky: A History of the State (Battle, Perrin, Kniffin, 1885), it was written that "his maternal grandfather [Col. James Rogers] was a native of Virginia". James Milton Rogers (1842-1914) in a 1913 letter regarding the Rogers

family addressed to Mrs. Tula Cummins, wrote that his great-grandfather, James Rogers, was born in Virginia.

Lon B. Rogers, in an article on Col. James Rogers accompanying the Jonathan Rogers bible record published in the Kentucky Genealogist (Jan.-Mar.1 961), wrote that James Rogers and Martha Blackburn were married on 21 May 1766 in West Augusta County, Va. In his footnotes he gives as sources: the family bible of Jonathan Rogers & Lyman L. Chalkley's Chronicles of Augusta County, Virginia (Vol.2, p.277). This marriage date has subsequently been published in numerous sources. This writer, however, has some reservations about it. Other records show that Col. James Rogers' two oldest sons, William & Matthew, were born prior to this date. The date was not originally part of the Jonathan Rogers bible. In the old family record in the bible it was written that James Rogers' wife was Martha Blackburn but no marriage date was recorded. On a page added to the bible, Lon B. Rogers recorded the date found in Chalkley's Chronicles of Augusta County, Virginia. In Chalkley's volume in a list of early marriage licenses issued in Augusta County, Va. it is shown that a marriage license was issued to James Rodgers on 21 May 1766. In the original record only the names of the grooms were recorded. In 1766 Augusta County, Va. did adjoin the counties of Hampshire & Frederick, where the Rogers & Blackburn families had resided. This is not sufficient proof to interpret this marriage license to be that of James Rogers & Martha Blackburn. Other Rogers families are found in the early records of Augusta County, Va. Records of Hampshire County, Va. suggest that James Rogers was reared in Hampshire County and a deed shows that only ten months following the above Augusta County, Va. marriage license James Rogers was a resident of Hampshire County. Supporting evidence is needed before the date of 21 May 1766 can be accepted. Records pertaining to William & Matthew Rogers, sons of Col. James Rogers, suggest that James Rogers was first married between 1760-1762.

For additional information on the Blackburn relatives of Martha (Blackburn) Rogers see the article, "The Casey Ancestry of Mark Twain", Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy and Records, Vol. 10, 1989, pp.60-71, McDowell Publications, Pleasant Ridge, Ky.

Deeds recorded in Hampshire County, Va. in the years of 1767, 1771 & 1772 indicate that James Rogers was then a resident of Hampshire County. On 13 April 1767 James Rogers "of Hampshire County" received 264 acres on Patterson Creek in Hampshire County from William Rogers, his older brother. James Rogers & his wife, Martha, "of Hampshire County" sold 220 acres of the same tract to Nathaniel Parker on 24 March 1771. The remaining 44 acres of the tract was sold by James Rogers & his wife, Martha, "of Hampshire County", to Peter Jones on 12 October 1 772.

Col. James Rogers is reported to be the James Rogers who served in companies organized in Fincastle County, Va. to fight in Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians in 1774. On 2 June 1774 a James Rogers appears on the muster roll of Robert Doack's company from Fincastle County. Under the heading of "Dunmore's War 1774: Names of soldiers on the pay

rolls at Pittsburgh" in the book, Virginia Colonial Soldiers (Lloyd Dewitt Bockstnick, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1988, pp.144-145), it is shown that James Rogers was with Capt. Daniel Smith's company on 13 August 1774 when they were at Elk Garden Fort and on 26 August 1774 when they were at Maiden Spring Station. The same James Rogers was discharged from Smith's company on 29 August 1774 and transferred to the company of William Edmonston, as shown by a roster of the latter company taken at the Maiden Spring Station on 29 August 1774 (many of those who had served in Smith's company were shown to be then in Edmonston's company). The James Rogers, who served in companies of Doack, Smith & Edmonston may indeed be Col. James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. but this researcher is not certain. No evidence was found to substantiate that they are the same person. It appears that they could be the same when one considers the following facts: Col. James Rogers subsequently served in the Revolutionary War in the militia of Yohogania County, Va. and following the war in the Nelson County, Ky. militia. His brothers, Matthew & Jonathan Rogers, served in Lord Dunmore's War, in the company of Capt. Paul Froman. In 1774 members of Col. James Rogers wife's family, including her brothers, Arthur, George & William Blackburn and sister, Margaret Casey, were residents of Fincastle County, Va. Her brother, Arthur Blackburn, and a nephew, William Casey, served in Capt. Isaac Shelby's company from Fincastle County, in Dunmore's War in 1774. However, there were no doubt other Rogers on the Virginia frontier at the time. In Fincastle County, Va., for example, a James Rogers is found, but his name usually appears in relation to a Thomas Rogers, suggesting he is not Col. James Rogers of Nelson County, Ky. On the roll of William Edmonston's company, referred to above, in addition to James Rogers, the name of a Thomas Rogers also appears.

Col. James Rogers served in the American Revolution as a captain in the militia of Yohogania County, Va. He was one of the officers present at a council of war held on 28 & 29 January 1777 at Catfish Camp in Yohogania County, Va. The council had been called due to the eminence of Indian hostilities. At the meeting were officers from the counties of Yohogania, Monongalia & Ohio, Va. Catfish Camp subsequently was known as Augusta Town and is now the city of Washington, Pa. Catfish Camp prior to 1777 had been Cox's Fort, which was built by Col. Isaac Cox. The same Isaac Cox, who in 1780 built Cox's Station in Nelson County, Ky., located about 7 miles northeast of the site where Col. James Rogers settled. In 1786 Isaac Cox named "his friend" James Rogers in his will to be one of the executors of his estate. Between 1769-1772 Isaac Cox had moved from Patterson Creek, Hampshire County, Va. to what was then West Augusta County, Va. and which in December 1776 became Yohogania County, Va. Lt. Col. Isaac Cox was one of the officers, who along with James Rogers, met at Catfish Camp in January 1777. In several sources it is erroneously stated that James Rogers served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War. This is due to the fact that in 1787, subsequent to the Revolution, he was appointed a Lt. Colonel of the militia in Nelson County (Ky.).

In 1775 Col. James Rogers visited Kentucky, at which time he made improvements on lands which he later settled on, located in what is now Nelson County, Ky. Between 12 October

1772, when he sold land in Hampshire County, Va., and 28 January 1777, when he was present at the council of war held in Yohogania County, Va., James Rogers moved from Patterson Creek, Hampshire County, Va. (now Mineral County, West Virginia) to Yohogania County, Va. (now Washington County, Pa.). His brothers, Matthew & Jonathan Rogers, also moved to Yohogania County. During the intervening four years it is possible Col. James Rogers resided for a time in Fincastle County, on the southwestern frontier of Virginia, where his Blackburn in-laws were living.

Col. James Rogers probably was living in Yohogania County, Va. when it was formed from West Augusta County, Va. in December 1776 (the latter was subdivided into the counties of Yohogania, Monongalia & Ohio). The West Augusta District was an area that was contested & had at times been claimed by the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania & Maryland. This possibly accounts for the fact that various sources give all three states as the birthplace of various children of James Rogers & Martha Blackburn. Some settlers of the area filed their records in the Virginia courts, while others recorded them in Pennsylvania courts. By a settlement between Virginia & Pennsylvania in 1779 it was decided that Yohogania County, Va. in 1780 would become Washington County, Pa. Many of the Virginia claimants lost title to their lands in Yohogania County and many of these migrated west into Kentucky. These circumstances, no doubt, were involved in Col. James Rogers's decision to move to Kentucky in 1779.

While residing in Yohogania County, Va. Col. James Rogers played a leading role in the county's affairs. In addition to being an officer in the county's militia, he also served as a Justice of the Peace on the county's court, and received a recommendation to serve as the county's sheriff; In Yohogania County on 27 August 1777 James Rogers was recommended as a Justice of the Peace and Oyer & Terminer, a commission authorizing a judge to hear & rule on criminal cases. He was sworn in as such on 26 May 1778, appointed to the same office on the same day was his friend & associate, Col. Isaac Cox. In the Yohogania County, Va. minute books it was recorded that James Rogers was present as a presiding Judge at courts held during 1778 on the dates of: August 24, August 25, August 26, October 27 & November 23. On 26 August 1778 James Rogers, Matthew Ritchie & Joseph Beckett were recommended to the Governor of Virginia as possible candidates to serve as the sheriff of Yohogania County, Va. Matthew Ritchie on 26 October 1778 received the appointment (Virginia Court Records in Southwestern Pennsylvania, Records of the District of West Augusta and Ohio and Yohogania Counties, Virginia, 1775-1780, Vol. II, Boyd Crumrine, Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1914, pp.224, 248, 250, 256, 257, 268 & 270).

Col. James Rogers not long after the date of 23 November 1778 moved to Kentucky. On this date he was in attendance as a Justice on the Yohogania County, Va. court and it is the latest record on which he has been found in Yohogania County, Va. By 1779 James Rogers was in Kentucky. He testified in the Nelson County, Ky. court that in 1779 he came out with William Bard from the Falls of the Ohio to see lands which Bard proposed selling to him and on which he subsequently settled and erected Rogers Station. Jonathan Rogers, his brother, according to a

land grant, in May 1779 visited and made improvements on lands located in Nelson County, Ky. After arriving in Kentucky James Rogers & his family resided for a time at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky.). In two Nelson County, Ky. depositions made by James Rogers he stated that he came to Nelson County from the Falls of the Ohio. In an obituary of a grandson, Milton Rogers (1808-1882) it was written that "James Rogers, the grandfather of Milton, moved to the Falls of the Ohio". The following was stated in a biography of another grandson, Vincent Dunn, in the book Kentucky: A History of the State (Battle, Perrin, Kniffin, 1885): "James Rodgers, his maternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, whence he immigrated to Kentucky in very early times; he made his first settlement at the present site of the city of Louisville, removing a few years later to what is now Nelson County, located near Bardstown, where he reared a large family of children."

On 10 February 1780 James Rogers was granted a preemption claim for 1000 acres, located in present Nelson County, Ky. In 1779 a land law passed in Virginia provided that claimants of "waste or unappropriated lands who, before January 1, 1778," marked out for themselves such land and put improvements on it would be granted a preemption for 1000 acres to include such improvements. According to the preemption claim issued to James Rogers he had visited and made improvements on the land granted to him in 1775. In 1780 James Rogers, in the company of Evan Williams, William Keith and others, moved from the Falls of the Ohio to this land and there between the dates of 10 February 1780 & 12 May 1780 erected a fort, which was called "Rogers Station". A deposition made by Evan Williams in the Nelson County courts suggests the trip was made in the month of April 1780. At the time the area and all of what became the state of Kentucky was Kentucky County, Va. From 1 November 1780 until 1 January 1785 Rogers Station was part of Jefferson County, Va., one of three counties in the Kentucky territory.

On 5 May 1784 inhabitants of Jefferson County, Va. addressed a petition to the Virginia Legislature requesting that a new county be created from Jefferson County. In the petition it was stated that 800 tithables were now in the county and 500 of these were on the south side of Salt River; they asked that the section of Jefferson County south of the Salt River become a new county. Sixty-five signed as representatives of those residing in this territory. Among these were James Rogers, his son William, and Matthew Rogers, either his son or his brother (Kentucky Genealogist, Vol.9, 1967, p.86). On 29 November 1784 a law was enacted declaring that a new county was to be created from Jefferson County, effective on 1 January 1785. It was named Nelson County.

James Rogers, as Spencer in his A History of Kentucky Baptists, states "was quite a prominent citizen of Nelson County". Upon the erection of Nelson County Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, appointed James Rogers to serve as one of the county's Justices of the Peace, then the leading office in county government. This order was recorded in Nelson County Minute Book A (p.154) on 24 May 1785. In the same book (p.158) it was recorded that James Rogers was appointed to the committee to oversee the construction of the county's first

courthouse. At the second meeting of the Nelson County Court on 29 June 1785, seven individuals were appointed to compile a listing of the county's tithables residing in each of their respective districts and to be returned at the next court on 28 July 1785. "James Rogers gent. was appointed to take the list of tithables on all the waters north of the Rolling Fork and Beech Fork up to the mouth of Buffalo Creek and its waters." James Rogers in 1786, 1787 & 1788 also complied & returned a list of the tithables in the district of Nelson County immediately west & northwest of Bardstown.

James Rogers was chosen as a delegate from Nelson County to attend the 2nd & 3rd conventions held at Danville, to seek statehood and devise articles of government. At the conventions of 23 May 1785 & 8 August 1785 James Rogers was in attendance. He was a signer of the Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky requesting statehood & separation from Virginia (Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky, James R. Robertson, Filson Club Publication No. 27, 1914. and History of Kentucky, Charles Kerr, Vol. I, p.234, note 15). Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, appointed James Rogers, on 15 May 1786, to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Nelson County Militia. His commission was produced & recorded in the Nelson County Court on 28 February 1787 (Nelson County, Ky. Minute Book A, p.141). He served as a member of the court at the court martial of Col. Hugh McGary at Bardstown. on 21 March 1787 (Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 4, pp.258-259). On 8 November 1787 James Rogers resigned as Lt. Colonel of the Nelson County Militia, stating that "I wish to live in future a retired life". .

James Rogers was a charter member of the Cedar Creek Baptist Church, founded on 4 July 1781. The Cedar Creek Church was located in Nelson County about five miles west of Bardstown and within one mile of Rogers Station. The congregation is still active today, 208 years after its formation. It was the second Baptist church organized in Kentucky; the first, the Severns Valley Baptist Church, in Hardin County, was founded three weeks earlier on 18 June 1781. The first pastor of Cedar Creek, Rev. Joseph Barnett, was an early resident of Rogers Station. Upon the formation of the Lick Creek Baptist Church in 1787 James Rogers became a member there and when Lick Creek disbanded in 1812 he returned his membership to Cedar Creek. The South District Baptist Association meet at the home of James Rogers in Nelson County on 21 May 1790 & 20 May 1792 (The Kentucky Genealogist, Vol. 3, Jan.-Mar.1961, pp.4 & 6).

At a court held in Nelson County, Ky. on 11 March 1794 James Rogers was granted a license to celebrate the rites of matrimony, as a minister of the Baptist Church, within Nelson County (Nelson County Minute Book B, p.40). According to J. H. Spencer in his A History of Kentucky Baptists (1885) James Rogers had been a Baptist preacher before he came to Kentucky. This statement, written over a half century after the death of James Rogers, may have been in error. In an obituary of his grandson, Milton Rogers (1808-1882) it was written that: "James Rogers. . .had previously joined the Baptist Church, and soon after coming to Kentucky

he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, in which service he continued devoted through life."

J. H. Spencer in his A History of the Kentucky Baptists (1885) says the following of Rev. James Rogers:

Whether he was ever pastor of that, or any other church, is not known. He was not a fluent speaker, but possessed a good intellect and a fair education, and was useful to the churches of his generation, in defending their doctrine, both from the pulpit, and with his pen. In a day when small pamphlets were much more rare than large volumes are now, he published a small work in defense of Restricted Communion. In his preface to this treatise, he says of the Baptists: "Their aim is to keep virtue, and conform to the will of the Most High as revealed in the law and testimony without adding to, or diminishing from." In his premise, he assumes the order of Christian exercises to be "Repentance, Faith, Baptism and partaking of the Lord's Supper." His argument from this promise is clear, forcible, and was well adapted to the masses, at the time he wrote. He published several other pamphlets on controverted subjects, one of which was on the operation of the Holy Spirit."

A non slave owner he was opposed to slavery. Rev. Rogers was one of six ministers present at the South District Baptist Association, held at Cartwright's Creek, in what is now Marion County, Ky. in September 1806 (A History of Kentucky Baptists, J.H. Spencer; 1885, Vol. I, pp.135-136 & Vol. 2, p.128).

Rev. James Rogers appears as the celebrant often in the early Nelson County, Ky. marriage books. The earliest marriage performed by him, located in the Nelson County records, is that of Abner Luce to Sally Robinson on 11 September 1794. He married several members of his family, including: His, son, Evan, to Sally Braxdale on 5 November 1795; daughter, Mary, to Vincent Dunn on 21 October 1795; son, John, to Sarah Briscoe on 30 January 1806; daughter, Nancy, to George White on 3 December 1804; granddaughter, Nancy Rogers, to Clark Hall on 5 March 1801; granddaughter, Elizabeth Rogers, to John Keith on 14 August 1802; grandson, James C. Rogers, to Rachel Vittitow on 4 October 1804; grandson, John C. Rogers, to Nancy Vittitow on 30 December 1808; and nephew, Joseph Rogers, to Anne Lone on 6 October 1808; all recorded in Nelson County, Ky. Another granddaughter, Elizabeth Rogers, stated in 1856 on a War of 1812 pension application that "She was lawfully married to Mosby James deceased on the 10th November AD 1813 in Ohio County, Kentucky, by one James Rogers, a Baptist clergyman." Also in the marriage records of Ohio County, Ky. two other marriages by Rev. James Rogers are found: Lawrence Jones to Mary Winkler on 9 October 1810 & Samuel Duncan to Catherine Thompson on 15 December 1810.

In the first tax list of Nelson County, Ky. in 1785 four Rogers were listed, they were: Col. James Rogers, his sons William & Matthew, and his brother Matthew. The 1795 tax list was the first in Nelson County to enumerate land holdings. In that list James Rogers was shown as owning 1000 acres on Buffalo Creek, the same which he had claimed in 1780 & on which he had built Rogers Station. The same tax list also lists him as paying taxes for the heirs of Jonathan Rogers dec'd on 400 acres on Panther Creek in Hardin County, Ky. Jonathan, his brother, had died in 1782. Panther Creek runs through what is now Daviess County, Ky., which was formed from Ohio County in 1815, which in 1798 had been created from Hardin County.

By 1796 Col. James Rogers began to subdivide his 1000 acre tract among his sons. In the 1796 Nelson County tax book James Rogers is listed with 600 acres on Beechfork, which had been patented & surveyed in his name. His sons, William & Matthew, were both shown with tracts of 200 acres on Beechfork, which were initially patented & surveyed in the name of James Rogers. By 1800 Col. James Rogers is listed with 300 acres of his original grant. His sons, William, Matthew, Evan & James Jr., in the 1800 Nelson County tax list are shown as being assessed on parts of the other 700 acres of the original grant issued to James Rogers. The 1800-1809 Nelson County tax books show James Rogers Sr., in addition to the 300 acres of his original survey, also owning a 100 acre tract on Beechfork, which had initially been patented to Thomas McClanahan.

In the Nelson County deeds it is recorded that on 9 April 1804 James Rogers Sr. & his wife Martha deeded to each of their sons, William & Matthew, "for love and affection", tracts of 176 acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, which were part of "James Rogers preemption" (Nelson County, Ky. deed book 6, pp.477-479). James and Martha Rogers deeded other parts of James Rogers 1000 acre preemption to: their son James Rogers Jr. (153 acres on 8 May 1804), their son Evan Rogers (128 acres on 27 September 1809) and Andrew Eshbaugh (4 acres on 27 September 1809). In the 1810 Nelson County tax list James Rogers Sr. is listed with only 100 acres of his original 1000 acre grant. At the time most of the original grant was, however, still in his family. The tax lists of Nelson, Mercer & Ohio Counties, Ky. indicate that lands of the original Rogers Station survey were then possessed by five of the sons of Col. James Rogers: William had 250 acres, Evan 50 acres, James Jr. 150 acres, Jonathan 150 acres & John 150 acres.

Col. James Rogers was enumerated in the 1810 census of Nelson County, Ky. His household consisted of 1 male over 45 & 1 female over 45. Also living in Nelson County in 1810 were his children: James Jr., Jonathan, John & Nancy, wife of George White. His other four children had left Nelson County. His son, Evan, was listed in the 1810 Mercer County, Ky. census; sons, William & Matthew, were listed in the 1810 Ohio County, Ky. census; & daughter, Mary, wife of Vincent Dunn, was listed in the 1810 Grayson County, Ky. census.

Col. James Rogers was absent from the 1811 tax list of Nelson County. During 1810 & 1811 he may have resided for a time in Ohio County, Ky., where his sons, William & Matthew were then living. In the 1811 Ohio County tax list two James Rogers were listed. One is James

Rogers Sr.'s grandson, James C. Rogers (c.1784-1855; son of William). The other may or may not be another grandson, James M. Rogers (1790-1864; son of Matthew). The latter would not have been age 21 until October of 1811 and thus may not have been him. If Col. James Rogers was then living in Ohio County it would explain why marriages were performed by James Rogers, a Baptist clergyman, in October & December of 1810 in Ohio County. No record of a Rev. James Rogers is found in Ohio County before or after. The families of the couples he married, Lawrence Jones to Mary Winkler & Samuel Duncan to Catherine Thompson, were residents of the Yelvington - Knottsville area of present Daviess County, Ky., which was cut from Ohio County in 1815. At the time of the marriages Col. James Rogers' son, Matthew, was a resident of the same area.

James Rogers Sr. is listed in the 1812 & 1813 tax lists of Nelson County, Ky. During 1812 the last of the Rogers Station grant was sold to Samuel Bealmear & William Baird (Historic Nelson County, Sarah B. Smith, Gateway Press Inc., Louisville, Ky., 1971, pp.20-21). About this time James Rogers left his home of the previous three decades. at Rogers Station. James Rogers, Sr. last appears in the tax books of Nelson County in 1813; thereafter the only James listed was his son James Jr.

In 1813 or 1814 Col. James Rogers moved to Grayson County, Ky., where his children, Jonathan Rogers & Mary Dunn, were already living. Jonathan had moved there two years earlier and Mary's family had lived there since about 1801 (the Dunn's lived in the Rock Creek area of Hardin County which in 1810 became part of the new county of Grayson). In the first two tax lists of Grayson County, 1810 & 1811, no Rogers were listed. In the 1812 & 1813 Grayson tax lists Jonathan was the only Rogers listed. Both James & Jonathan were absent from the 1816 & 1817 Grayson tax lists; Jonathan had moved to Ohio County, where he was listed in the 1816 tax list. James Rogers Sr. may have then went to Daviess County for a time. In the 1816 Daviess County tax list two James Rogers were listed; only one James had been listed before & after, this was James M. Rogers (1790-1864, son of Matthew & grandson of Col. James). Col. James Rogers had returned to Grayson County by 1818, he is listed there in the 1818, 1819 & 1820 tax lists. In the 1818 & 1819 lists he was listed as James Rogers "Sr.", the only other Rogers listed were his son John & a grandson Lewis (son of William). He is shown as owning no land in any of the Grayson County tax lists in which he appears. Three of his children, Mary Dunn, Nancy White & John Rogers, were then living in Grayson County.

Col. James Rogers recorded several depositions to be used as evidence in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court suit of Jonathan Rogers' heirs vs. John McGee's heirs, involving the settlement of his brother, Jonathan's estate. On 16 March 1818 one of the depositions was recorded at the courthouse in Leitchfield, in Grayson County, Ky.. The reason it was recorded there was probably because he was then residing there. Six weeks following this Col. James Rogers' wife, Martha Blackburn Rogers, died on 30 April 1818. It is not known where she was buried; it may have been in Grayson County or she may have been taken to the old Rogers Cemetery at Rogers Station, in Nelson County, Ky. Three weeks after her death James Rogers

was visiting in Nelson County, on 23 May 1818 in Bardstown he recorded another deposition for the Rogers & McGee suit.

Col. James Rogers was not located in the 1820 census of Kentucky. He was not found as a household head and no one of his age was listed in the households of six of his eight children. William & Jonathan were listed in the 1820 Ohio County, Ky. census, John & Mary Dunn were listed in the 1820 Grayson County, Ky. census, Evan was listed in the 1820 Mercer County, Ky. census, and Matthew was listed in the 1820 Spencer County, Ind. census. His other two children, James Jr. & Nancy White, were not found listed in the 1820 census; James Jr. was then residing in Nelson County, Ky. and Nancy was in Grayson County, Ky., as indicated by the tax lists for the same year. James Rogers Sr. was listed in the 1820 Grayson County, Ky. tax list. During 1820 he moved from Grayson County to Mercer County, Ky., where his son, Evan, was living. The fact that he moved during the census year may explain why he apparently was missed by the census taker.

In Mercer County, Ky. Col. James Rogers married Mrs. Nancy Flournoy on 14 September 1820. They were married by Rev. Elijah Foley. Originally Nancy Martain, she was born about 1770, and married Samuel Flournoy in Lincoln County, Ky. on 17 June 1786. Samuel Flournoy was enumerated in the 1810 census of Mercer County, Ky. and his widow, Nancy Flournoy, in the 1820 Mercer County census. In the issue of 12 September 1818 Of the Western Monitor, a newspaper published at Lexington, Ky., it was reported that: "Died at his seat on Chaplain, Mercer County, Samuel Flournoy, Esq., after a short illness." Samuel & Nancy Flourhoy had ten children according to a division of the lands of Samuel Flournoy, dec'd recorded in Mercer County, Ky. Will Book 7 on 10 February 1825. The heirs were listed as: Matthew, James, Samuel & Martha Flournoy, Nancy wife of Abraham Keel, Amelia wife of Stewart White, Cassandra J. C. wife of Eli Hart, Emily wife of Micajah Pendleton, Agnes wife of Simmons Fallis, and Rachel wife of Carter Keel. In the 1820 census four female children were listed in the home of Mrs. Nancy Flournoy. Three of these were her daughters, Cassandra, Emily & Martha ("Patsy"). In the Mercer County marriages it was recorded that: Cassandra married Eli Hart on 30 November 1821; Emily married Micajah Pendleton on 8 January 1824, her parents were listed as James & Nancy Rogers; and Patsy married Randolph Hankla on 27 January 1827, her guardian was listed as James Rogers.

In the 1820 tax list of Mercer County, Ky. one Rogers was listed. This was Evan Rogers, a son of Col. James; he resided on Harrods Run, in the area that in 1842 became Boyle County, Ky. In the 1821 tax book of Mercer County the page with the R's is missing. In the 1822 Mercer tax list James & Evan Rogers were listed. In the same list Nancy Rogers & Matthew Flournoy were shown as paying taxes on 297 acres on Chaplin, as the administrators of the estate of Samuel Flournoy, dec'd. James Rogers in the 1822-1827 tax lists of Mercer County is shown as owning 143 acres on the Chaplin in Mercer County. He is listed as "Col." James Rogers in the 1823 & 1824 lists.

According to Spencer in his sketch of Rev. James Rogers in A History of Kentucky Baptists (1885) James Rogers lived in what is now Boyle County. The Chaplin River, on which he owned land, is located in western Boyle County; it runs through the town of Perryville and the Perryville Battlefield State Park, and on north into Mercer County. Spencer goes on to say: "Here he died peacefully, at his home, in the eighty-fifth year of his age." His son, Jonathan Rogers, in a family bible recorded that his death occurred on 24 March 1828. James Rogers wrote his will on 29 January 1828 and it was recorded in Mercer County in April 1828 (Will Book 9, pp.120-121). In his will he named his wife, Nancy, and his black man Isaac, who upon his death was to be freed; he did not name his children. Witnesses were his son, Evan Rogers; grandson, Milton Rogers; & Moses Foley. He appointed Evan Rogers to be his administrator. It is not known if James Rogers was buried in Boyle County or at his former home at Rogers Station in Nelson County, Ky. His widow, Nancy Rogers, is listed as paying taxes on the 143 acre farm on the Chaplin River in the 1828 Mercer County, Ky. tax list. In the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court suit where the Rogers heirs sought payment of John Bailey's Revolutionary War pension claim, it was recorded that in Oldham County, Ky. on 29 October 1833 "Nancy Rogers, widow of Col. James Rogers, late of Mercer County", gave power of attorney to George L. Waugh of Mercer County. In the same case, John P. Duvall, an attorney for the Rogers heirs, wrote that James Rogers, brother of Nancy Bailey, married a second time and his widow is living, note dated 19 August 1835 (Virginia - Revolutionary Pension Applications, Vol. 4, John Frederick Dorman, Washington, D.C., pp. 8 & 10).

James & Martha Rogers raised six sons and two daughters. In the family bible of their son, Jonathan Rogers, their children's names were recorded as: William, first son; Mathew, second son; James, third son; Polly, first daughter; Evan, fourth son; Jonathan, fifth son, born 7 September 1781; Nancy, second daughter; and John. The same eight are named as children of Col. James Rogers, dec'd, and as plaintiffs in 1833 in the Nelson County, Ky. Circuit Court, in a suit where the Rogers heirs sought payment of the military service claim of John Bailey, dec'd, a brother-in-law of Col. James Rogers (Filed in both the Circuit Court records of Nelson County, Ky. & in the military records at the National Archives, Washington, D.C., "John Bailey, NA Acc. No.874, 050 007, Half Pay". See: The Nelson County Pioneer, Vol. IV, No.3, Winter 1980, Bardstown, Ky., pp.45-48; Revolutionary War Records of Virginia, Vol. I, Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, Lancaster Press, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., 1936, pp.539-540; & Virginia - Revolutionary Pension Applications, Vol. 4, John Frederick Dorman, Washington, D.C., pp.7-11). The 1785 Nelson County (Ky.) tax list also supports that Col. James Rogers had a family of eight children. In the listing for James Rogers in this record his household was shown as being comprised of 1 tithable (free white males over 21), 4 males, 3 females & 0 blacks. The 4 males would have been himself & his sons, Evan, James & Jonathan. The 3 females would have been his wife, Martha, & daughters, Mary & Nancy. His two oldest sons, William & Matthew, were listed separately in the 1785 Nelson tax list since they were both by then aged 21. The 1785 tax list, thus, accounts for seven children of Col. James Rogers and the 8th, his youngest son, John, was not born until January of 1786.

William Rogers (c1763-1823) **Son of Col. James Rogers & Martha Blackburn**

William Rogers, son of James Rogers & Martha Blackburn, was born 1760-1763 in Virginia. In the bible of his brother, Jonathan Rogers, it was written that William was the "first son". The 1810 Ohio County, Ky. census lists him as being over the age of 45, thus born prior to 1765. William was enumerated as a tithable in the 1785 Nelson County (Va.-Ky.) tax list. Since tithables were free white males who were 21 years or older, William would have to have been born by 1764 to be 21 in 1785. The next oldest child in the family, Matthew Rogers, records show was born in 1764, William thus was probably born in 1763 or earlier. His father, born in 1742, probably would not have had a child born before he was 18 or the year of 1760.

William Rogers was about 16 or 17 years old when his family moved from Yohogania County, Va. to Kentucky in 1779. William and his wife, Martha, were married about 1783, records indicate their eldest child was born about 1784. This writer is convinced that his wife was his cousin, Martha Casey, daughter of John Casey & Margaret Blackburn. William & Martha Rogers named sons: James C., John C. & William Casey, and "Casey" frequently was used as a name among their descendants. William & Martha's marriage may have been either at his home at Rogers Station in Nelson County, Ky. (in 1783 still a part of Jefferson County) or in Lincoln County, Ky., where the Casey family was then living. Many of the earliest marriages of Lincoln County have not been preserved; for example, family papers prove that Col. William Casey & Jane Montgomery were married there in 1782 but their marriage is not on file in the extant Lincoln County, Ky. marriages. In the will of Martha's father, John Casey, in Lincoln County, Ky. in 1790, a daughter, Martha, was named but her married name was not recorded. Martha's brother apparently was James Casey, who married William Rogers' sister, Mary. The marriage record of the latter couple in Nelson County, Ky. in 1792 was signed by William Casey, brother of James Casey. Martha Casey's brother was Col. William Casey (1754-1816), for whom Casey County, Ky. was named in honor of and who was the great-grandfather of Mark Twain. The estate records of Lincoln County, Ky. (inventory, settlement, order books, equity suits, etc.) may contain proof that Martha, wife of William Rogers of Nelson County, Ky., was the daughter of John & Margaret Casey of Lincoln County, Ky.

On 5 May 1784 William Rogers was one of 65 citizens of Jefferson County who signed a petition to the Virginia Legislature requesting that a new county be formed from Jefferson County. Nelson County was created six months later. William Rogers was elected to represent Nelson County, Ky. in the Kentucky Legislature. He served four one year terms in 1799, 1800, 1801 & 1806 (History of Kentucky, Vol. II, Lewis Collins, 1874). In the 17 August 1801 issue of the Kentucky Gazette "William Rogers of Nelson County" was reported to have been among

those elected to the State Legislature. In 1801 his cousin, Col. William Casey, was also a member of the legislature, representing Green County.

William Rogers was listed in the first tax list of Nelson County, Ky. in 1785, after his name were entered: 1 tithable, 2 males & 1 female. His household at the time would have consisted of his wife, a son (probably James C., subsequent tax lists suggest he was born about 1784) & himself. William Rogers is enumerated yearly in the Nelson tax books through 1808. In the tax lists he was shown as first being taxed on land holdings in 1796, when he was assessed on 200 acres on the Beech Fork originally surveyed & patented in the name of his father James Rogers. In the tax lists this tract is 5 times listed as being 176 acres, 3 times as 176 ½ acres & 3 times as 200 acres. On 9 April 1804 James & Martha Rogers deeded to their son, William Rogers, for love & affection, 176 acres on the waters of Cedar Run (a branch of Beech Fork) & part of James Roger's preemption.

In 1809-1810 William Rogers moved to Ohio County, Ky. His son, Irohn C., & brother, Matthew, had settled there about 2 years earlier. In the 1810 Ohio County census William is one of 6 Rogers households enumerated. William and his sons, John C. & James C., were among the 110 living in the town of Hartford, the county seat of Ohio County, his brother, Matthew and his cousins, Asa & John Rogers (sons of his uncle Matthew) were living in the county.

In 1811 the Ohio County tax list shows William Rogers as being taxed on two tracts of land: 250 acres on Cox's Creek in Nelson County & 200 acres on Highland Creek in Union County. In the Ohio County tax books he is last listed with the first tract in 1815 and the latter in 1813. In the 1814 tax list he was first listed as owning land in Ohio County, 1715 acres on Lewis Creek. In 1815 he was also taxed on 25 acres on Rough Creek & a lot in Hartford of 2 ½ acres. The latter two land holdings he had purchased, at an auction of lands belonging to his brother, Matthew Rogers, on 23 August 1811; they were deeded to him 24 May 1813 (Ohio County Deed Book D, p.33). William & Martha Rogers sold the 25 acres, on the banks of Rough Creek below the town of Hartford to their sons, James C. & John C., on 26 June 1817 (Ohio County Deed Book D, p.427). William Rogers is absent from the 1816 & 1817 Ohio County tax lists, he is also not listed in the counties of Nelson, Grayson & Daviess in those years. In the 1819-1823 Ohio County fax lists William is shown, as owning 200 acres on Lewis Creek.

In a letter written in 1913 by James Milton Rogers (1842-1914), a great-nephew of William Rogers, he wrote that: "Uncle Billy Rogers as he was known settled on a farm now owned by Louis S. Z. Stevens, one half mile north Shelbys Lick, a famous resort for deer in them days. My grandfather [Jonathan Rogers] settled half mile north of him. These old farms are about halfway between Beaver Dam and Cromwell, on the Morgantown Road." Mrs. Tula Pendleton Cummins in 1920 wrote that her ancestor, William Rogers, "called Colonel, but really a Captain in Ky. revolutionary service against Indians... Colonel William Rogers lived at the house known to us as 'Judge Townsend's house'. You remember the thickwalled, narrow slitlike windowed brick house? It was the first brick house in Ohio County. I think, tho', Colonel William Rogers

once lived, before that, in a log house nearer to Beaver Dam. Colonel William Rogers, our great-great-grandfather, was also a member of the Ky. legislature. When Audubon, the great naturalist, was in Ky. making his great bird studies he stayed with our great-grandfather [Charles Henderson] and our great-great grandfather [William Rogers], as they always kept open house for travelers" (from letter & narrative written to her brother, John Edward Pendleton, 13 March 1920).

William, Rogers served as a Justice on the Ohio County Court. During 1819-1823 he was sheriff of Ohio County, deputy sheriff was his son Lewis Rogers. At the same time his son-in-law, Charles Henderson, was the county court clerk of Ohio County. Subsequently, his sons, John C. (1826) & James C. Rogers (1840) were sheriffs of Ohio County. In 1817-1822 William Rogers performed the duties of clerk of the Beaver Dam Baptist Church.

In Ohio County, Ky. Circuit Court suit #331 it is recorded that: "William Rogers departed this life intestate in October 1823" and at the December 1823 term of the Ohio County court his sons, James C. & Lewis Rogers, were appointed administrators (original document on file in the Ohio County, Ky. Circuit Court office, Hartford, Ky.; microfilmed copy on reel 4, frame #187 of the Ohio County Circuit 'Court Equity Records at the Owensboro, Ky. Public Library). The suit of "William. Rogers vs. James H. Rogers, assignee of Matthew Rogers" had been filed by William Rogers on 13 April 1823. He sought to settle claims incurred by a "cattle business" operated by him & his brother Matthew Rogers; in their former partnership they had raised cattle & shipped them to the New Orleans markets. An inventory, appraisal & sale bill of the estate of William Rogers, deceased, was recorded in Ohio County, Ky. Will Book 1, pp.287-291. Martha Rogers of Ohio County, the widow of William, on 7 September 1835 gave power of attorney to her brother-in-law, James Rogers, of Nelson County, Ky., to represent her in the suit in which the Rogers heirs sought the payment of John Bailey's military service claim, being contested in the Nelson County, Ky. court. Martha was still living on 21 February 1839 when she was named in the will of her son, Lewis Rogers (Pike County, Mo. Will Book 2, p.232).

William & Martha Casey Rogers reared a family of twelve children. In the Nelson County, Ky. suit involving John Bailey's military service claim & in the estate records of Lewis Rogers filed in Pike County, Mo., eleven of William & Martha's children were named. In the former source, Moses & James Dunn of Grayson County, Ky. on 22 June 1835 declared that the following were the children of [their uncle] William Rogers, who was the son of James Rogers, the brother of Nancy wife of John Bailey: 1. James C., of Ohio County, Ky. 2. Margaret wife of Charles Henderson, of Ohio County, Ky. 3. Betsey wife of Moseby James, of Ohio County, Ky. 4. Nancy wife of James Hobdy, of Ohio County, Ky. 5. Lewis, of Missouri. 6. Jonathan, of Muhlenberg County, Ky. 7. William Casey, of Ohio County, Ky. 8. Milton, of Ohio County, Ky. 9. Thornton, of Ohio County, Ky. 10. Evan, died leaving one child, Leuri, of Ohio County, Ky. & 11. John, died leaving one child, Margaret, of Ohio County, Ky. A 12th child, Martha, wife of Samuel James, had died & there were no surviving heirs, and thus was not named in the suit.

(see: Revolutionary War Records of Virginia, Vol. 1, Brumbaugh, pp.539-540 & Virginia - Revolutionary Pension Applications, Vol. 4, Dorman, pp.7-11).

James C. Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1784 and married Rachael Vittitow. Following his marriage he settled in Ohio County, Ky., where he resided the remainder of his life. In the 1810 & 1820 censuses of Ohio County he was listed as being a resident of Hartford, in 1846 when he was appointed judge of election returns he was listed as residing at Rogersville, a now non existent community. In 1840 he was sheriff of Ohio County. In 1847 he married second Mrs. Celia Bryant, the widow of Jesse Bryant. He had no children by either of his marriages. In the 1850 Ohio County census children listed under the Rogers name in his household were his step-children. In the vital statistics of Ohio County it was recorded that James C. Rogers died on 12 August 1855 in Ohio County of pneumonia, he was age 65, married, it was reported he was born in Ohio County but he was, however, born in Nelson County, KY.

John C. Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born 1784-1788. Following his marriage to Nancy Vittitow he settled in Ohio County, Ky. In 1826 he was sheriff of Ohio County. He died in Ohio County in 1831. His only child, Margaret Ann, was placed under the guardianship of her uncle, James C. Rogers in 1835. She married Fleming W. James & resided in Ohio County, Ky.

Margaret Rogers, daughter of William & Martha, was born about 1790. In 1811 she married Charles Henderson. A son of Bennett Henderson & Elizabeth Lewis, he was born in Albemarle County, Va. in 1781. His mother & his paternal grandmother, Martha Goode Henderson, were first cousins of President Thomas Jefferson. Milton, the plantation of Charles Henderson's father adjoined that of Jefferson's Monticello. He was a fourth great-grandson of John Rolfe & Pocahontas. Charles Henderson was educated at William & Mary College in Virginia. After the death of his father members of his family settled in Shelby County, Ky. In Bardstown, Ky. he became acquainted with Col. James Rogers, the grandfather of his future wife. He began the practice of law in Henderson, Ky. In 1808 when he was appointed clerk of the Ohio County, Ky. Circuit & county courts he moved to Hartford, Ky. He held these offices for over 40 years. He died in Hartford in 1871 & his wife, Margaret, joined him a few weeks later. Their children were: Emily Addison (wife of John Gatewood Nall), Janetta (wife of Powhattan M. Robertson), Gabriella (single), John, James, Elizabeth Lewis (wife of Calvin G. Couch), Thomas Jefferson & Charles. Among their grandchildren were: Ion B. Nall, who during the Civil War served as Lt. Col. of the 17th Ky Inf, U.S.A. & who for over a quarter of a century was editor of the widely circulated agricultural magazine, Farmers Home Journal; Charles G. Nall, who served as county court clerk of Webster County, Ky.; Margaret & Ida Emily Nall were the wives of Dr. John Edward Pendleton, a noted surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War & later of Hartford, Ky. A great-granddaughter of Charles & Margaret Henderson, Mrs. Tula Pendleton Cummins, wrote a number of prose sketches under the name of "T. D. Pendleton". Some of them appeared in the Youth's Companion; one entitled "A Month In A Tent" in the Outing Magazine, in July 1909; and another, "The Life Belt", in the Bellman, in

October 1914. The latter story is favorably mentioned in The Best Short Stories of 1915, compiled by Edward J. O'Brien.

Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of William & Martha, was born about 1791. She married Mosby James and they resided in Ohio County, Ky. Her husband served in the War of 1812 and held the offices of magistrate & sheriff in Ohio County. Their children were: Morrison (married Caroline M. James), Samuel Lewis (married Martha Powell Wand), Margaret. Ann (married Remus Griffith Reid), Volney M. (married Martha James), Joseph Franklin (married Malissa Valentine), William Henry (married Sarah J. Ricketts), Berilla (married John Rankin), Pleasant Foster (married Mariah L. Parker & Jane George), Hesakiah K. (married Sarah Arbuckle & Mary D. Butler) & John (married Helen R. Mitchell).

Martha (Patsy) Rogers, daughter of William & Martha, was born 1790-1800. She married Samuel James in 1818 & two years later she died. One child, Thustern, died before maturity. Samuel James married second Sarah Mae Borah.

Evan Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1795. He married Catherine (Kitty) Davis & they lived in Muhlenberg County, Ky. He died between 1818-1825. His only surviving child, Laura E., married Joseph Milligan & resided in Muhlenberg County, Ky. Mrs. Kitty Rogers married 2nd Joseph Heck & she was living at the time of the 1860 Muhlenberg County, Ky. census.

Lewis Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1798. He married his cousin, Prudence Dunn, the daughter of Vincent Dunn & Mary Rogers of Grayson County, Ky. He resided for a time in Ohio & Grayson Counties, Ky. before moving to Pike County, Mo. about 1829. He wrote his will on 21 February 1839 & it was recorded the following day in Pike County, Mo. He had no surviving children and he left his estate to his widow, mother, & brothers & sisters. His wife later married Rev. Jacob Creath (or Kreath) & they had no children.

Jonathan Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1799. He married Dorcas Davis of Muhlenberg County, Ky. Following their marriage they resided in Ohio County until about 1828 when they moved to Muhlenberg County, Ky. In the vital statistics of Muhlenberg County it was recorded that Jonathan Rodgers died in 1853 of pneumonia, he was aged 55, a farmer, born Nelson County, Ky. & was a son of William Rodgers. His only child, Sarah Ann, married William L. Dillman & they resided in Muhlenberg County, Ky.

William Casey Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1800. He married Lucy James. He was a shoemaker and in 1851-1853 served as postmaster of Cromwell in Ohio County, Ky. During the 1850's he moved to Butler County, Ky., where he was still living at the time of the 1880 census. Their children were: William L. (married Delia Ann Valentine), Elizabeth (married William Butler), Emily, Eliza, Martha A. (married William A. Harreld) & Sally Mary (married William A. Harreld).

Nancy Rogers, daughter of William & Martha, was born about 1804. She married James Hobdy. They lived Ohio County, Ky. and she died during the 1870's. They had two children to reach maturity: Sarah Ann (married John D. Wise) & William B. (married Julia Ann Phelps).

Milton Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1807. He married Frances James. They resided in Butler & Ohio Counties, Ky. He died following the 1860 Ohio County census. He was a cabinet maker. Their children were: Catherine (Kitty) Ann (married John J. Seigler & Logan Arbuckle) & Luther (married Vibiller James, Agnes James & Mrs. Sarah James Valentine).

Thornton Rogers, son of William & Martha, was born about 1810. At the time of the 1840, 50 & 60 Ohio County, Ky. censuses he was single. He died subsequent to 1860. He was a school teacher & organized an academy in Ohio County. James Milton Rogers, a first cousin once removed, wrote in 1913 that: "Thornton was the most famous teacher in his day in all this county. He also had the honorable distinction of being one of four men who voted for Lincoln in this county in 1861".

.....

Rogers Correspondence

30 March 1989

Robert H. Rodgers
NSD AUN Dept
Box 60
F.P.O. S.F., Ca 96637

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

I am answering your letter regarding Asa R. Rodgers (born 1825 Daviess County, Ky.) in behalf of the Owensboro, Ky. Library. I am working on a book on the Rogers family of Rogers Station (fort built in 1779), Nelson County, Ky. Several members of this family resided in Daviess County, Ky. One, Asa N. Rogers, born 1785-1790 Nelson County, Ky. He was the son of Matthew & Jane Rogers and married Mary Crabtree in Ohio County, Ky. in 1810. Asa N. Rogers lived in the part of Ohio County, KY. which in 1815 became Daviess County, Ky. He is listed in the 1815-1816-1817 tax lists of Daviess County, Ky. By 1833 he was living in Putnam County, Indiana, where he is listed in the 1840 & 1850 censuses. He died in 1865 and is mentioned in the book, History of Putnam County, Indiana, but I have not yet seen the book to check what it says about him.

You stated that your Asa R. Rodgers was born in Daviess County, Ky. in 1825. He was apparently gone from Daviess County by 1850, for he does not appear in the 1850 or later censuses of Daviess County. In the 1825 Daviess County tax list three Rogers/Rodgers are listed: Richard, Stephen V. & James M. I have a record of the children of the last two and neither had a son named Asa. It is possible that the third, Richard, may be Asa R.'s father. I do not have any

information on Richard Ro(d)gers family. Richard appears in the 181 7-1 831 Daviess County, Ky. tax lists and in the 1830 Daviess County census.

In the Daviess County, Ky. records I have checked for the Rogers name I have found no reference to Asa R. Would you please tell me a little more about Asa R. Rodgers? Where did he live? Who did he marry? When & where did he die? If I find anything about Asa R. Rodgers, I will let you know.

Yours truly,
Jerry Long

1701 Alexander Ave.
Owensboro, Ky. 42303

.....

22 March 1989

Col. George Byers, Phd.
3104 Corby Boulevard
South Bend, In. 46615

Dear Col. Byers:

My name is Jerry Long I am researching the Rogers family. I found a copy of a letter you wrote in the files at the Filson Club Library in Louisville, Ky. I have collected information on the family of James Rogers (1742-1828) & Martha Blackburn, early settlers of Rogers Station, Nelson County, Ky. I am now trying to compile info on the family of James' brother, Matthew Rogers (died ca 1802 Nelson County, Ky.) & his wife Jane, and on each of the families of Matthew & Jane's children. From your letter I see that you are a descendant of Matthew & Jane Rogers, through their son, John Rogers, who married Isabella Potts [members of the Potts family were early residents of Owensboro, Ky., my home town].

Would you please help me by sharing any corrections or additional information to the enclosed charts on the families of Matthew & Jane and John & Isabella Rogers? I have compiled some data on the families of Matthew & Jane's children: Jane Ruby, Joseph Rogers & Rev. Jacob Rogers. But I have not yet been able to get a record of the families of their children: Matthew Rogers Jr., William Rogers, Asa N. Rogers & Nancy Faith Drury.

At our local library we have a copy of the 1977 book, Rogers Run, by Linda Saul Czarny. Are you familiar with this book? Do you know the author's address (not given in book)? The book was mostly on the descendants of James Rogers (1742-1828) & Martha Blackburn. The author stated that someone was working on a book on the line of Matthew & Jane Rogers. Do you know if any book has been published on Matthew & Jane's family, if so, could you give me some info about the book?

Ms. Czarny in Rogers Run claims that the brothers, James (1742-1828), William (d. c1810), Jonathan (d. c1782), & Matthew Rogers (d. c1802) and sister, Nancy! Agnes Bailey (d. 1833), were the children of Matthew Rogers (d. 1762-1767) of Hampshire County, Virginia. Do you know if this claim has been supported or refuted?

I would enjoy hearing from you. Thank you for your time.

Yours truly,
Jerry Long

1701 Alexander Avenue
Owensboro, KY 42301
(This letter was returned marked "Deceased".)

.....

25 March 1989

Grace Hasselbrink
2265 Anna Dr.
Titusville, Fl.

Dear Mrs. Hasselbrink:

My name is Jerry long. I am researching the family of Matthew Rogers (1764- 1842) & Eleanor Carter (1764-1842). In the book, Tri-State Genealogical Society Ancestor Charts, Evansville, In., 1984, I found your ancestor chart.

Would you be interested in comparing notes? Enclosed is a family group chart showing what I have found about the family of Clark A. Hall & Nancy Rogers. Would you please help me by sharing any corrections or additional information on their family? For example, where your ancestor, Barbara Ann Hall Kirk, was married, died & buried. Of the ten known children of Matthew Rogers & Eleanor Carter I have found some data on the families of eight of their children, several of the families are very sketchy. I have not found any information on the families of John & Elizabeth Rogers Keith and Abner & Jane Rogers Luce. Have you been able to identify any of the children of the Keith & Luce families?

I also found a query by you on Hall & Rogers in a 1979 issue of the quarterly, Nelson County Pioneer. At that time your address was given as Princeton, In.. Do you know a Mrs. Virginia Ivey Stultz, who in 1979 was residing in Princeton, In. and in Newburgh, In. in 1982. I have seen several queries by Mrs. Stultz, who is also apparently a descendant of Clark A. Hall & Nancy Rogers.

Have you been able to identify the parents of Eleanor Carter (1764-1842), wife of Matthew Rogers? I have the Rogers line back two more generations but have not been able to find proof of Eleanor Carter's parents. In early Nelson County, Ky. there were several Carter families, including those of Shadrack, Abednego (Barney), Meschack, Nicholas, James & Thomas Carter,

who all appear in the records there before 1.800. An Elizabeth Carter, born ca 1770, married David Luce in Nelson County, Ky. in 1791 and she died in Spencer County, In. in 1831 • Two of her children married children of Matthew & Eleanor Carter Rogers. Elizabeth Carter Luce was reported to be a sister of William Carter, another early settler in Luce Township of Spencer County, In. (where Matthew Rogers also resided). Elizabeth & William Carter I believe may be a sister & brother to Eleanor Carter Rogers.

I would enjoy hearing from you. Thank you for your time.

Yours truly,
Jerry Long

1701 Alexander Avenue
Owensboro, KY 42301

.....

June 26, 1992

LON B. ROGERS
300 EAST MAIN STREET
SUITE 403
LEXINGTON. KY 40501
OFFICE 16061 231-7536
RESIDENCE 16061 252-0791

Mr. Jerry Long,
Genealogical Records Chairman WCK:FRA
P. O. Box 1932
Owensboro, Ky. 42302-1932

Dear Mr. Long:

I wish to participate in the Bi-Centennial Project of WCK:FRA, of which I am a member #319, by the inclusion of my first Kentucky ancestor, Col. James Rogers, of Nelson County, Ky. and enclose the Honor Roll form giving some of the vital information asked for. As you will note, he was in Kentucky at least 12 years before Statehood, June 1, 1792.

I am descended from Col. James Rogers, thru his 7th. child, Jonathan Rogers, who removed from Nelson to Ohio County, Ky. where he spent most of his life, and died there, and is buried in the Green River Baptist Church, cemetery near Cromwell, Ky. And his 10th and youngest child, William Lloyd Rogers who lived and died in Ohio County, Ky. and is buried in a Family Cemetery on the old Rogers farm off the Cromwell Road.

And thru FON ROGERS, the youngest child of William Lloyd Rogers, born in Ohio County, where he was County School Supt., 1898-1902, after which he migrated to Pikeville, Pike County, Ky. and was a banker and coal operator, jointly with his brothers, Lon and J. L.

Rogers for many years, and had an interest in coal all his life, until his death in March, 1948, in Lexington, Ky.

If any additional information is desired, please let me know and I will try to supply it.

Good luck with your project.

Sincerely,
Lon B. Rogers, Member #319.

.....

June 12, 1997

LON B. ROGERS
300 EAST MAIN STREET
SUITE 402
LEXINGTON, KY 40507-1539
OFFICE (606) 231-7536
RESIDENCE (606) 252-0701

Mr. Jerry Long
Owensboro Public Library Owensboro, Ky. 42301

Dear Mr. Long:

While re-reading the Summer, 1996, issue of the WCK:FRA Bulletin, Vol.29, p. 18. I noticed the item that you had done a history of the Rogers Family of Rogers Station, in Nelson County, Ky. Unpublished manuscript.

I have long been interested in this subject, as I am a gr. gr. grandson of Col. James Rogers, of Rogers Station fame.

I am wondering if you might have had this manuscript printed, or mimeograph form, and inquire as to my ability to obtain a copy of said study.

My father and Mother were both natives of Ohio County, Dad was a school teacher there and later Supt. of Schools of that county. He ran for county judge and lost, which probably was a blessing, for he embarked on a banking career, and later into the coal business, together with his twin brother; Lon and J. L. Rogers, Sr. and older brother, both in Eastern and Western Kentucky.

Can I obtain a copy of your history of the Rogers Family of Rogers Station? I was instrumental in having a Historical Marker erected on 135 62 about 4 miles West of Bardstown in 1965.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Lon B. Rogers

.....

