

The Thruston Family Register

By Jerry Long, Owensboro, Ky., 1988

The Thruston family of Daviess County, Kentucky traces their ancestry back to England and the sixteenth century. The early history of the family is unusually well preserved due to a book, now over 300 years old, that was handed down from one generation to another.

John Thruston born in Wellington, England in 1606 was the first to record in the book information about his families' births, baptisms, marriages and deaths. The Thruston Family Register was given by father to son, successively, from its originator, John Thruston (1606-1675), to Edward Thruston (1638-after 1717), to Edward Thruston (1679/80-1762), to John Thruston (1709-1766), to Charles Mynn Thruston (1738-1812), to John Thruston (1761-1802), to Charles Mynn Thruston (1793-1854), to John Thruston (1826-1901), to Charles Mynn Thruston (1868-after 1932), to John Thruston (1894-after 1949). Over the generations the book traveled from Bristol, England; to Norfolk County, Va.; to Gloucester County, Va.; to Frederick County, Va.; to Louisville, Ky.; to Houston, Texas.

During the years 1895-1899 the information recorded in the Thruston Family Register was reproduced in a series of articles published in the William and Mary College Quarterly (Vols. IV, V, VI, VII & VIII). At the time the articles were written the Thruston book was then in the possession of Dr. John Thruston of Louisville, Ky. In 1920 when the book Louisville's First Families, by Kathleen Jennings (The Standard Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.), was published the register was in the possession of Dr. John Thruston's son, Dr. Charles Mynn Thruston, who was then living Waco, Texas.

R. C. Ballard Thruston (1858-1946), the noted Kentucky historian, made several photostat copies of the pages in the Register, copies of which are at the Filson Club Library in Louisville, Ky. On 22 June 1932 he wrote a letter to Dr. Charles Mynn Thruston (born 1868), then living Houston, Tx., concerning the future of the Register. Dr. Charles M. Thruston's son, John "Jack" Thruston (born 1894) inherited the Register; he had two sons: Charles Mynn Thruston (born 1921) and Merrill Bryson Thruston (born 1926), one of whom may now have the Thruston Family Register.

The Thornbury Register of West Bristol, England states that the name Thruston is said to have come into England with William the Conqueror. It has undoubtedly been much longer in the parish of Thornbury than any records can now be produced to prove; for it appears by the entries of the name in the ancient register of the parish,, instituted by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, vicar-general to King Henry VIII, in the year 1538, that the family was then numerous in the

parish. In the old records the name is also, spelled Thurston, and both with and without a final "e".

The first entry by John Thruston (1606-1675) in the Thruston Family Register was as follows: "John Thruston, ye sonn of Malachias Thruston of Wellington in Somerset was Baptized in ye pish church of Wellington ye 8th of June 1606 being Whitsonday." Malachias Thruston lived at West Buckland, near Wellington. In 1896 in the William & Mary College Quarterly it was written that the old manor of Malachias Thruston was then still standing. Malachias Thruston's wife, the mother of John, died in February 1651 and was buried at the parish church at Buckland. It is believed that Malachias Thruston had another son, Edward, whose family continued to reside at Buckland.

John Thruston, son of Malachias, about 1628 married Thomasine Rich, the daughter of Peter Rich, a minister of Heytersbury in Wilts County, England. . She had been previously married to John Warren and had three children by this marriage. Following their marriage John and Thomasine Thruston resided at the western seaport city of Bristol. Bristol was a major world port and had been an important link with the Americas since the Cabots sailed from its harbor to discover the North American continent in 1497. John and Thomasine's first child was baptized in the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Martyr in Bristol in March 1629.

In 1663 John Thruston became Chamberlain of Bristol and served in that office the remaining eleven years of his life. On 8 April 1675 he died and was buried at the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Martyr in Bristol. The old church books of St. Thomas show that he had served as a vestryman of the church for many years. On the 20th March of 1675 he had written his will and it was entered into probate on 3 May 1675. A complete copy of John Thruston's will was published in the William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol.VIII, July 1899, pp51-54.

John Thruston had married twice and had twenty-four children, sixteen by his first and eight by his second. His first wife, Thomasine Rich, died on 30 November 1647 and he remarried 12 January 1648 to Mary _____. Only nine of his children survived to adulthood, they were: Thomasine (married John Hunt), Alice, Malachy, Edward, Justian, Grace, Rachael, James and Sarah. The births of all of his children were recorded in the Thruston Family Register, as well as all of the deaths of his children that had preceded him in death. No death was recorded for his son, James, and James was also not named by his father in his will. Alice died at the age of 25 in 1661 and the other seven children named above, as well as his second wife, Mary, were named in John Thruston's will in 1675.

Malachy Thruston, born 19 January 1637, and Edward Thruston, born 30 January 1638, sons of John Thruston and Thomasine Rich, in their early twenties left England and immigrated to the British colony of Virginia. R.C. Ballard Thruston, a family historian, in his notes recorded that the records of Norfolk County, Virginia show that the brothers first settled there in 1663, 55 years after the first settlement at Jamestown.

Malachy Thruston for many years served as clerk of Norfolk County, Va. In 1683-84 he was a member of the Virginia House of Burgess, representing Lower Norfolk County. He was also a doctor and authored a book, A Latin Dissertation on the Respiration (referred to in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors). Malachy Thruston died in 1698 or 1699, his will was recorded in Norfolk County, Va., an abstract of which was published in the book, Brief Abstracts of Lower Norfolk County and Norfolk County, 1637-1710 (Charles Fleming McIntosh, 1914, pp170-171). In his will he named his wife, Martha, and children: Malachy, John, James, Sarah, Jeane and Martha.

The second immigrant brother, Edward Thruston, was a doctor. He was married to Ann Loveing on 28 October 1666 at Martin's Hundred, in James City County, Va. She was the daughter of Thomas Loveing, who served as burgess from James City County and as surveyor-general of Virginia. In 1670 Edward Thruston, his wife, and their infant child, John, returned to his former home in Bristol, England. In Bristol on 17 December 1670, nineteen days after the birth of their second child, Thomasine, his wife died. The infant also died, aged seven days, and both mother and child were buried at the St. Thomas Church in Bristol. His wife's only surviving child, John, was named in his grandfather, John Thruston's will in 1675, who directed that his grandson was to live with and be cared for by his aunt, Thomasine Thruston Hunt.

Edward Thruston married second Susanna Perry. They were married 3 September 1671 at St. Thomas Church in Bristol. She was the daughter of Nicholas Perry, a lawyer, who lived at West Marlow in Bucks County, England. Following their marriage Edward and Susanna resided at Ashton near Bristol. On 2 August 1683 his wife died and was buried at the Parish Church at Ashton. To them four children were born: Thomasine, died at age of seven months, Elizabeth married John Astley, Mary and Edward.

Sometime between 1701 and 1717 Edward Thruston once again left England and journeyed to the American Colonies. His son, Edward Jr., made the following entry into the Thruston Family Register: "June 13th, 1717 my father Mr. Edward Thruston came from Boston to live with me Edward Thruston Jun'r." At the time Edward Thruston, Sr. was 79 years old, his date of death was not entered into the family register. Most likely, he died at his son, Edward's, home in Norfolk County, Va.

Edward Thruston, Jr. was born 5 February 1679 or 1680 at Ashton, England. Sometime before 1717 he had settled in Norfolk County, Va. The exact date of his arrival is not known but it is thought to have been after 1704. On 31 August 1706 he married Elizabeth Housden, her father, Thomas Housden, was a minister in Nansemond, Point, Va.

Edward Thruston, Jr. wrote his will 25 September 1761 and in June 1762 it was proven and recorded in Norfolk County, Va. The original document bore a seal of the Thruston coat of arms, three bugles horns stringed. In his will he named children: John, Mary and Elizabeth, and grandchildren: Charles Mine Thruston, John Smith, Sarah Hutchings (wife of Joseph Hutchings),

Moses Robertson and Frances Robertson. His wife, Elizabeth, was not mentioned and apparently was deceased by then.

To Edward Thruston and Elizabeth Housden eight children were born: Mary, John, Elizabeth, Frances, Edmond, Susannah, Perry and Thomas. Mary was a spinister. Elizabeth late in life married Cornelius Calvert and died at the age of 69. Frances married a Smith and died at the age of 35. Susannah married a Robertson and died at the age of 29. Thomas died at the age of 12. Edmond and Perry were not named in their father's will and had probably died in infancy or youth. The oldest son, John, was born 24 October 1709, at the age of 28 he married Sarah Minn/Mynn.

Sarah Minn/Mynn, wife of John Thruston, married first William Dalton and second Herbert Haines, by her second husband she had a daughter, Martha Haines. In the Register of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Va. it is recorded that Sarah, daughter of Capt. Robert and Sarah Mynnes born September 15, was baptized October 2, 1716. Robert Mynnes' will in Gloucester County, Va.. dated 23 December 1728, names his wife, Sarah, and daughter, Sarah. His widow, Sarah, married second Hugh Allen, and she was buried in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Va. on 24 January 1734/5.

Following John Thruston's marriage to Sarah Minn they made their home in Gloucester County, Va., where he was a merchant. Many of the early settlers of Gloucester County were of the merchant class, and the sea being to them, instead of a separation, a connecting bridge between England and Virginia, the plantations were mere suburbs of London and Bristol, the great colonizing centers. In the Abingdon Parish Register in Gloucester County are records of the births and baptisms of several of John and Sarah Thruston's children. Their home at Gloucester Point was known as "Landsdowne".

Col. John Thruston died at Gloucester Point, Va. on 20 February 1766, at the age of 56. His wife, Sarah Minn Thruston, died on 12 May 1786, at the age of 79. To their union ten children were born:

| | Born | Died |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Charles Mynn | 6 November 1738 | 21 March 1812 |
| Elizabeth | 9 November 1740 | 1766 |
| Sarah | 27 April 1743 | 18 December 1821 |
| Mary | 17 May 1744 | post 1766 |
| John | 20 May 1750 | 16 February 1783 |
| Frances | 20 March 1752 | ca. 1780 |
| Edward | 12 July 1753 | 24 June 1754 |
| Jemima | 18 December 1755 | 4 July 1756 |
| Mildred | 20 October 1756 | 30 September 1758 |
| Robert | 14 January 1759 | 1826 |

Charles Mynn Thruston married twice, Mary Buckner and Ann Alexander, his wives were reportedly second cousins He died at the age of 73 near New Orleans, Louisiana. Elizabeth married Thomas Whiting and died at about the age of 25. Sarah married three times, to John Thornton, James Lewis and a Mr. Tabb; at the age of 78 she died in Gloucester County, Va. Mary married Hugh Walker. John married Sarah Stevenson and died at the age of 32 in Gloucester County, Va. Frances married William Hubbard and died at about the age of 28. Robert married Frances Simpkins Jones and died in 1826. Robert Thruston continued to reside at Landsdowne in Gloucester County, Va. According to notes recorded by R. C. Ballard Thruston in the early 1900's, on file at the Filson Club Library in Louisville, Ky., Col. Robert Thruston's home at Landsdowne was still standing and some of his descendants of the Thruston name were residing in Gloucester County. [? this Robert may be the son of John & Sarah Stevenson Thruston].

John & Sarah Minn Thruston's three sons, Charles Mynn, John and Robert, were all officers in the Revolutionary War. Charles Mynn Thruston was a colonel in the Virginia Continental Line and was known as the "Fighting Parson of the Revolution". John Thruston was commissioned a captain of a company of Virginia minute men in 1776. Robert Thruston in 1778-1781 was a lieutenant of a Virginia Regiment and later held the rank of colonel. Charles Mynn and Robert received grants of land on the Kentucky frontier for their service; Robert was granted 2666 acres on Floyd's Fork and the Little Kentucky River in present day Jefferson and Shelby Counties, Ky.

Col. Thomas Whiting (1712-1781), who married John and Sarah Minn Thruston's daughter, Elizabeth, was a noted Virginia statesman. He represented Gloucester County in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1755 to 1775, and was a member of the Conventions of March and December 1775 and May 1776, which had a significant role in outlining the course of this nation. He had twelve children by his three marriages to Elizabeth Beverley, Elizabeth Thruston and Elizabeth Seawell. He married Elizabeth Thruston about 1757 and she died in 1766. By their marriage they had a son, Thomas Beverley Whiting, and a daughter, Elizabeth ("Eliza") Thruston Whiting. When Col. Thomas Whiting wrote his will on 15 October 1780 he appointed Charles Mynn Thruston, brother of his deceased wife, guardian for his children, Thomas and Eliza. Elizabeth Thruston Whiting married her cousin, John Thruston, son of Charles Mynn Thruston and Mary Buckner.

A grandson of Col. Thomas Whiting and his third wife, Elizabeth Seawell, was General John Charles Fremont (1813-1890), a son of Anne Beverley Whiting and M. Fremont. Known as the "Pathfinder", the name of John C. Fremont is recorded on many pages of the annals of U.S. history. A celebrated explorer, soldier, political leader and folk hero, he was instrumental in the exploration and opening of the western frontier of the United States. A U.S. Senator in 1850-51 and a Republican candidate for President in 1856, were only two highlights of a long and accomplished political career. Though he was not a Thruston descendant, he was, however, a

first cousin to the children of John Thruston and Elizabeth Thruston Whiting, of whom was Algernon Sidney Thruston of Daviess County, Ky

Charles Mynn Thruston
(1738-1812)
“The Fighting Parson”

Charles Mynn Thruston was the oldest of ten children of John Thruston and Sarah Minn. He was born in Gloucester County, Va. on 6 November 1738. In the Register of Abingdon Parish in Gloucester County it is recorded that "Charles Mynns Thruston, the son of Mr. John and Sarah Thruston was born November ye 6th and baptized November ye 19th, 1738". He was named in his grandfather, Edward Thruston's will in 1761, who directed that his grandson, Charles Mine Thruston, was to have his quart silver tankard (a drinking vessel) after the death of his daughter, Elizabeth. He was educated at William & Mary College in Williamsburg, Va., where he studied theology, he was a scholar there in 1753-1757.

Charles Mynn Thruston was a minister, soldier, jurist and legislator. He was known as the "Fighting Parson" of the American Revolution. He served as a lieutenant in the French and Indian War and as a colonel in the Virginia Continental Line in the American Revolution. His military career started at the age of twenty, when as a lieutenant of Provincials, he took part in the campaign which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Duquesne, the French stronghold at the present site of Pittsburgh.

In 1760 Charles Mynn Thruston married Mary Buckner, the daughter of Samuel Buckner of Gloucester County, Va. After five years of married life she died on 18 August 1765. In February 1766 he married second Ann Alexander. He studied for the ministry in the Episcopalian Church (Church of England). The vestry of Petsworth Parish in Gloucester County recommended him for orders. In 1767 he was sent to London to receive holy orders and was ordained a minister in the Church of England by the Bishop of London. In 1767 he served as minister of Petsworth Parish. In 1768 he resigned his position in the Petsworth Parish in Gloucester County and accepted the pastorship of the Frederick Parish in Frederick County, Va.; he bound himself to preach at seven places scattered over the large parish of Frederick; Shepherdstown and Berryville being among them. To accept the new ministry he moved from his native Gloucester County to Frederick County, Va.

In 1771-72 Charles Mynn Thruston built a home on a plantation of over 2400 acres, about 15 miles south of Winchester, Va. And one mile from the Shenandoah River. The plantation and home, his residence for the next 40 years, he named "Mount Zion". It was located in the area of Frederick County which later became Warren County. Mount Zion still stands today and is on

the National Register of Historic Places. In the book, The National Register of Historic Places, published in 1976 by the U.S. Department of the Interior,, the following entry for Mount Zion appeared:

Mount Zion, Warren County, Virginia. Milldale. N.E. of Jct. of Rtes. 624 & 639, 1771-1772. Fieldstone, 2 stories, rectangular, hipped roof, modillion cornice, 2 pairs of stone interior end chimneys, center entrance, round arched center window at 2nd level. 2 story frame addition, central hall plan. Georgian. Built for Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, prominent member of the Va. Legislature. Private; not accessible to the public. Habs.(Historic American Buildings Survey).

Rev. Thruston continued in his ministerial duties until the commencement of the hostilities with England. In 1776 he was tendered the position of captain of the Frederick County militia. He accepted and after his last sermon, previous to his joining the army, he left the pulpit and in the churchyard made an appeal to the members of his church and to the patriotism of Virginians generally, to join him. He submitted his resignation as pastor of the Frederick Parish and never again did he don the clerical robes.

Capt. Thruston with a company of Frederick County volunteers in December 1776 left their homes and went to join the Continental Army under Gen. Washington, then located in New Jersey. John Kercheval in his pension application in Mason County, Ky. on 25 February 1834 stated that "he volunteered in December 1776 ... to serve under the command of Capt. Charles Mynn Thruston. They first marched to Frederick Town, Va., and arrived there Christmas Day 1776; crossed the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry; marched to Yorktown, and then crossed the Delaware River to Trenton, and from there they marched to Princeton, then on to Morristown." On 15 January 1777 Capt. Thruston was promoted to the rank of colonel, being put in charge of one of the 16 new Continental Regiments formed in Virginia. His command was at the Battle of Piscataway, in New Jersey. On 8 March 1777 Col. Thruston was with a battalion of 500 men when they made an attack upon a body of Hessian troops near Amboy, New Jersey. In this battle he was severely wounded, a musket ball shattered his left arm just above the elbow. As a result of his wounds he was disabled for a year. He later rejoined his regiment and served until 1 January 1779 when he resigned, his regiment was consolidated with Gist's regiment on 12 April 1779.

For his Revolutionary War service Col. Charles Mynn Thruston was granted over 43,000 acres of land on the western Virginia frontier, in the territory that became the state of Kentucky in 1792. In 1779-1781 the following grants were issued to him:

| | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 400 | N.S. Green River | 3 November 1779 |
| 400 | Mills Creek | 3 November 1779 |
| 1450 | Harrod's Creek | 29 April 1780 |
| 1000 | Mills Creek | 29 April 1780 |
| 6000 | Thruston Settlement | 12 May 1780 |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| 600 | Nolin Creek | 15 May 1780 |
| 1400 | Nolin Creek | 15 May 1780 |
| 2000 | Nolin Creek | 15 May 1780 |
| 400 | Little Kentucky | 16 May 1780 |
| 8000 | Wolpers Creek | 22 May 1780 |
| 4000 | Floyds Fork | 22 May 1780 |
| 2000 | Ohio River | 22 May 1780 |
| 750 | Floyds Fork | 24 May 1780 |
| 15000 | Green River | 11 August 1780 |
| 400 | Drennings Creek | 8 August 1781 |

All of the above grants were at the time in Jefferson County (one of three counties that encompassed the territory that became Kentucky). Today the majority of the Thruston lands would be located in the Kentucky counties of: Jefferson, Shelby, Fayette, Ohio and McLean. Charles Mynn Thruston gave these Kentucky lands to his sons, John, Buckner and Charles, his children by his first wife, Mary Buckner.

In the Kentucky Court of Appeals Deed Book J, page 223, a deed was recorded on 12 October 1787 whereby Charles M. Thruston, a resident of Frederick County, Va. transferred to his sons, John, Buckner and Charles Thruston, all residents of Frederick County, his interests in his lands west of the Allegheny Mountains, excepting 1000 acres which he reserved for himself. On 2 May 1807 Charles M. Thruston, resident of Frederick County, Va., signed a memorandum whereby he released all the residue of his interests in said lands to his son, Buckner Thruston, and the heirs of his two deceased sons, John and Charles Thruston, recorded Frederick County, Va. 4 May 1807 and Kentucky Court of Appeals 10 November 1807 (book J, p.223).

After the Revolution Charles Mynn Thruston returned to his home at Mount Zion in Frederick County. He devoted his time to the operation of his large plantation and to the practice of law. For a time he served as Judge of the court of Frederick County and was a member of the Virginia Legislature. He continued to reside at Mount Zion until 1809, when he moved to Roane County, Tenn., where he lived for about one year. On 18 August 1810 a deed was recorded in Roane County, Tenn. whereby Charles M. Thruston of Roane County, Tenn., appointed Edmund H. Taylor of Jeffersonville, Indiana Territory, his attorney to convey 750 acres on the Ohio River, which was reserved from a deed of his lands to his sons, John, Buckner and Charles Thruston; the same deed was recorded in Kentucky Court of Appeals deed book N, page 279, on 4 October 1810. While in Tennessee he also lived at South West Point.

In the year 1811 Charles M. Thruston sold his Mount Zion estate in Frederick County, Va. and during the same year he moved to Natchez, Mississippi, where he resided just outside of the city for one year. In 1811 or early 1812 he moved to Madison Hall, a sugar plantation about three miles south of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the east side of the Mississippi River. He lived here only a few months, on 21 March 1812 he died at Le Teche, La., he was 73 years old. He was buried at Madison Hall, a short distance southeast of the house in a grove of orange trees. He

wrote his will on 15 March 1812 and it was recorded in New Orleans Parish, La. on 24 March 1812. A certified copy of his will was recorded in Jefferson County, Ky. on 13 May 1851. The British Army camped on the Madison Hall plantation at the time of the Battle of New Orleans on 8 January 1815. In 1826 the following article about Charles Mynn Thruston and his family was published in a Natchez, Mississippi newspaper:

Natchez, Mississippi, 8 October 1826: Col. Charles Minn Thruston, whose death is worthy of being recorded herein, came to this state, after having sold his fine estate called Mount Zion in Virginia in the year 1811, lived near this city one year and the next year removed to an estate purchased of the government - one league below New Orleans, called Madison Hall. He died upon that estate, and was buried a short distance south east of the dwelling house, beneath a cluster of orange trees. This sugar plantation was the seat of the British encampment, and lies on the east side of the Mississippi. Col. Thruston, was an American officer in the Revolutionary War, and was a brave officer, being badly wounded. He had twelve children. Three sons, John, Buckner and Charles, by his first wife and three by his last wife, Ann Alexander, to wit, Frederick, Alfred and Edward, also six daughters, two of whom, Mrs. Elizabeth Minn Dangerfield, and Mrs. Sarah Norton, are still living in this state, also Mrs. Mary Buckner Magill, living in Winchester, and Mrs. Louisa Taylor living in Danville, Ky. Sidney, Mrs. Powell having died 20 years ago in Winchester, Virginia. Fanny, Mrs. Conrad, died ten years ago, at Washington, near this place. Edmund, Alfred and Frederick, all died in Attakapas, Lou'a. Mrs. Ann Thruston, wife of Col Thruston, died also in Attakapas seven or eight years ago. George T. Norton, the husband of Sarah Thruston, is still living in his 76th year and his wife in her 60th, upon Pearl River. This memorandum is made by John H. Norton, grandson of Col. C. M. Thruston, his age left known to himself, he being somewhat sensitive upon this point.

Charles Mynn Thruston had twelve children, three by his first wife, Mary Buckner, and nine by his second wife, Ann Alexander. His children by his second marriage were:

1. Sarah Alexander Thruston, born 15 December 1766, married 17 December. 1784 George Floerden Norton Lived on Pearl River in Mississippi and died after 1826 They had three children: John H., who served as Marshall of the State of Mississippi, Charles, and Courtney, a girl, who died unmarried.

2. Frederick Thruston, born 15 March 1770, never married. Died at Attakapas, Louisiana (south-central region).

3. Mary Buckner Thruston, born 31 July 1772, married 25 May 1792 in Frederick County, Va. Charles Magill. Lived at Winchester, Virginia and died after 1848. She had eight or nine children. A son, Alfred, was a Professor of Medicine at the University of Virginia. Her

daughter, Ann, married Major Fauntleroy. Another daughter, Mary, married Col. Robert Randolph.

4. Frances Thruston, born 3 February 1774, married 25 April 1793 in Frederick County, Va. to Frederick Conrad. She died at Washington, Mississippi near Natchez, in 1813. Among their children were: Frederick, a wealthy planter near Baton Rouge, La., who served as Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore; Charles, a lawyer of New Orleans; Frank, also a lawyer; Nancy; Mary married Mr. Weeks; and one or two other daughters.

5. Elizabeth Mynn Thruston, born 6 April 1775, married 10 August 1793/4 in Frederick County, Va. William Henry Dangerfield (in a book of marriages of Frederick County, Va. their marriage is listed as having been in 1793 and in the Thruston Family Register their marriage was recorded as being in 1794, both sources have the wedding date of August 10th). Her husband was a secretary of the Mississippi Territory before Mississippi became a state. In 1840 she was living near Natchez, Miss. They had several children. A daughter married General Felix Houston, who in 1837 was appointed by Sam Houston (president of the Texas Republic), the supreme commander of the Texas Army.

6. Alfred Thruston, born 14 May 1778, married Bettie Hudson. They had no children. He was an accomplished surgeon and doctor, having studied in the Hospitals in London, Edinburgh and Paris. At the time of his death in Louisiana in 1821 he was the Surgeon to the 7th Regiment of Infantry in Louisiana.

7. Eloise Thruston, born 23 March 1782, married in Frederick County, Va. Edmund Hanes Taylor. Soon afterwards they removed to Kentucky, where they settled on Beargrass Creek in Jefferson County. In 1810 they lived across the Ohio River from Louisville in Jeffersonville, Indiana and in 1826 they resided at Danville, Ky. In 1840 they were living Jefferson County, Ky. One of their children, Sarah Courtney Taylor, married John Colmesnil and has descendants living Louisville, Ky.

8. Sydney Ann Thruston, born 2 May 1783, married 19 November 1801 in Frederick County, Va. Alfred H. Powell. She died in Winchester, Va., at the early age of 20, on 12 September 1803. Her husband was an eminent lawyer, who served as a member of the U.S. Congress from the Winchester, Va. District. They had one son, Levin M. Powell, an admiral in the U.S. Navy.

9. Edmund Taylor Thruston, born 24 October 1785. A member of the US Navy, he died in Louisiana in 1823. He had married and had one daughter (J. Adger Stewart in an article, Mount Zion - The Thruston Old Home, published in the Filson Club Quarterly, in 1936, stated that his only child died at the age of eleven; whereas, Buckner Thruston in an 1840 letter to his cousin Robert Thruston Hubbard, stated that his brother, Edmund's, only child, a daughter, had married and was then living in Mississippi).

The Thruston Family of Kentucky

John, Buckner and Charles Mynn Thruston, sons of Col. Charles Mynn Thruston and Mary Buckner, between 1788 and 1795 settled in Kentucky. In 1787 when their father deeded his interest in his vast Kentucky land grants to his three oldest sons, they were all then residents of Frederick County, Va. In 1788 Buckner Thruston went to Kentucky, where he made his home at Lexington, in Fayette County. In 1789 John Thruston moved to Jefferson County, Ky. and Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr. made his home in Jefferson County, Ky. about 1795.

Buckner Thruston was born 9 February 1764 in Gloucester County, Va. In a letter to Robert Thruston Hubbard, dated 8 April 1840, Buckner Thruston wrote that both he and his father were natives of Gloucester County. He was about four years old when he moved with his father to Frederick County, Va., where he grew to manhood. At the age of 18, in 1782, he was named in the will of the noted Gen. Charles Lee (1731-1782), a great personal friend of his father. General Lee gave to Buckner Thruston his large and valuable library, saying that he was the only man he knew capable of appreciating it. Buckner Thruston gave his first child, Thomas, the middle name of "Lee" in honor of Gen. Lee. Buckner Thruston was educated at William and Mary College, where he was a student in 1784-1786.

At the age of 24, in 1788 Buckner Thruston left Frederick County, Va. and went to live in Kentucky. For a short time he resided in Jefferson County, Ky. before making his home in Lexington, Ky. In the 1789 tax list of Jefferson County is listed "Buck Thruston", on a deed recorded in Jefferson County in 1789 the name of Buckner Thruston appeared as a witness. He disappeared from the Jefferson County tax lists by 1791. In March 1795 he married Jannett January of Maysville, Ky. Her father, Peter January (born 1725 Pa., died 1805 Lexington, Ky., married 1st Mary Walton 1761 & 2nd Mrs. Margaret Ross), was a son of the immigrant Thomas Janvier and grandson of Pierre Janvier, a French Huguenot.

Being possessed of superior talents Buckner Thruston was called into public service and he began the practice of the law. While residing at Lexington he conducted his practice in the courts at Frankfort, Ky. In April 1792 at the first constitutional convention of Kentucky, at Danville, Buckner Thruston represented Fayette County. About 1795 he was appointed a judge in the Kentucky State Court. In 1799 he was one of three commissioners who worked out a settlement of a dispute between Kentucky and Virginia as to the state line. He continued on the judicial bench until 1804. In that year he was appointed a Federal Judge in the territory of Orleans, but he declined the position, having been in the same year elected to the U.S. Senate from Kentucky for six years. Upon his election to Congress he moved his permanent residence from Kentucky, where he had resided the past 17 years, to Washington, D.C. For a time he also resided at Cumberland, Maryland. He served in the Senate until January 1810, when he resigned

to accept an appointment by President Madison, as Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. This office he held 35 years, until his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C. on 30 August 1845, at the age of 81.

In Kentucky Court of Appeals deed book 5, page 318, a deed was recorded on 29 October 1827, whereby Buckner Thruston, of Washington, District of Columbia, appointed Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., his attorney, to sell his interest in his Kentucky lands. These lands included his 1/3 interest in the lands deeded to him and his brothers, John and Charles Thruston, by their father, Charles Mynn Thruston in 1787. The largest tract of these was one of 5,012 acres in Daviess County, Ky. (after 1854 in McLean County, Ky.), which was part of 15,000 acres granted in 1780 to Charles Mynn Thruston, and which was conveyed to him by a deed of partition, dated 12 June 1826, recorded in Daviess County, Ky. It is interesting to note that running through this tract is a creek which bears the name of "Buck Creek", which possibly may have been named for Judge Buckner Thruston.

In March 1840 a biographical sketch of Col. Charles Mynn Thruston by his son Buckner Thruston was published in the Southern Literary Messenger, Vol.VI, pp.163-168, published at Richmond, Va.

Buckner Thruston and his wife, Jannett January, had eight children: Thomas Lee, Charles Mynn, Robert Alexander, Alfred Buckner, Mary Sidney, Jannett January, William and James. William (1817-3 July 1880) and James never married. Thomas Lee Thruston married Sarah Ward, and died at the age of 55 in 1850. Charles Mynn Thruston married Juliana Hughes, he graduated West Point Military Academy, served in the Army 1814-1836, from 1837 resided at Cumberland, Md., where he was President of the Mineral Bank, he died there 18 February 1873. Robert Alexander Thruston was a lawyer at Dayton, Ohio and a member of the Ohio Legislature, he married Marianna Phillips and died in 1839; his son, Gates Phillips Thruston, during the Civil War was a brigadier-general, after which he was a lawyer at Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Gates Phillips Thruston in 1909 published a booklet of 64 pages entitled "A Sketch of the Ancestry of the Thruston-Phillips families, with some records of the Dickinson, Houston, January Ancestry, and allied family Connections", a copy of which is in the Library of Congress, #C571-T53. Alfred Thruston was Inspector of Revenue in Mobile, Ala. Sidney Thruston married William A. Bradly, a mayor of Washington, D.C. and President of the Patriotic Bank there. Janeatt Thruston married (Admiral) Levin Mynn Powell.

Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr., son of Charles Mynn Thruston and Mary Buckner, was born 3 August 1765 in Gloucester County, Va. During the Revolution he served as an aide to his father. In 1776, at the age of 11, he accompanied his father and a company of Frederick County, Va. volunteers, to New Jersey, where they joined Washington's Army. He was with his father in the Battles at Trenton, Piscataway and Amboy, where his father was seriously wounded. At the age of 22, in 1787, he was a resident of Frederick County, Va., when his father transferred his Kentucky lands to him and his two older brothers.

About 1795 Charles M. Thruston, Jr., moved to Jefferson County, Ky.; he is first listed in the tax records there in that year. In Jefferson County, Ky. on 20 January 1796 he married Mrs. Fanny Clark O'Fallon, the widow of Dr. James O'Fallon. Born Frances Eleanor Clark, 20 January 1773, to John Clark and Ann Rogers. She was a sister of Gen. George Rogers Clark and William Clark, who both occupy celebrated positions in the history of the United States. George Rogers Clark (1752-1818) was an American Revolutionary general. In 1776 he landed 13 families at the Falls of the Ohio, which later became the city of Louisville, Ky. In 1779 he led the historic campaign which resulted in the capture of Vincennes, from the British, and the addition of the huge Northwest Territory to the boundaries of the United States. William Clark (1770-1838) and Meriwether Lewis were leaders of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-1806, which explored the Louisiana Purchase and the Western United States, leading to the settlement of those territories. In 1813-1821 William Clark served as Governor of the Missouri Territory. Col. John Thruston, older brother of Charles M. Thruston, Jr. was a close acquaintance of Gen. George- Rogers Clark, having accompanied him on the expedition against Vincennes. Miss Fanny Clark married first James O'Fallon, 25 February 1791, in Jefferson County, Ky. and had sons, John and Benjamin.

Charles M. and Fanny Clark Thruston's home was at Westport in Jefferson County, Ky. On 11 December 1800 Charles M. Thruston, Jr., was murdered by Luke, one of his slaves. He was 35 years old. In Louisville's First Families, by Kathleen Jennings (The Standard Printing Co., Louisville, Ky., 1920, p.118), the following account of his death was given:

Capt. Thruston was killed in December 1800, by Luke, his body servant, who feared that his master would punish him for repeated misdemeanors. Capt. Thruston refused to take Luke on a trip back to Virginia, and warned him that any misconduct during his absence would mean a thrashing. The slave had not attended to his duties during his master's absence, and before the return of Capt. Thruston, ran away. However, one night early in December, a servant reported to Capt. Thruston that Luke had been in the kitchen and had stolen a leg of lamb. Capt. Thruston and his small son went to look for Luke, tracking him by footprints in the snow. When discovered hiding in a corn shock, Luke sprang on his master and stabbed him with a carving knife which he had stolen from the kitchen. Luke was caught and was hung by verdict of the jury.

In the 1801 Jefferson County, Ky. tax list John Thruston appeared as the administrator of the estate of his deceased brother, Charles M. Thruston. On 13 May 1805 Mrs. Fanny Clark Thruston, widow of Charles M. Thruston, married her cousin, Judge Dennis Fitzhugh, in Jefferson County, Ky. Their home in Louisville, Ky. was in the block bounded by Liberty, Jefferson, Brook and Floyd Streets. She died at the age of 52 on 19 June 1825, while visiting her eldest son, Colonel John O'Fallon in St. Louis, Missouri. John O'Fallon, born 17 November 1791 Mulberry Hill, Jefferson County, Ky., and his brother, Benjamin O' Fallon, were mentioned in the will of their uncle, Gen. George Rogers Clark. Gen. Clark, a resident of Jefferson County,

Ky., on 5 November 1815 drafted his will and included the following item: "... I give and bequeath to my nephews, John O'Fallon and Benjamin O'Fallon, my fifteen hundred acre claim of land, part of warrant No. 2,292, allowed me for military services and entered 10th of April, 1785, on Clark river, a branch of Tennessee, said to include a silver mine; also six hundred acres of land, a part of a fifteen hundred acre survey on Cumberland river, at the mouth of Little river, in equal portions to them and their heirs and assigns forever." The first tract was in the Jackson Purchase area of Western Kentucky and the silver mine that was claimed to have been there was never found. Collins in his History of Kentucky states that in 1846 considerable time and money were expended searching for the silver lode with partial success; lead ore was found, but not in paying loads. John and Benjamin O'Fallon's half-brother and half-sister, Charles W. and Ann C. Thruston, the children of George Rogers Clark sister, were not named in Gen. Clark's will, possibly because they had been well provided for by the sizeable inheritance left them by their father.

Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr. and Frances Eleanor Clark had two children born to their four year marriage: Charles William, born 8 December 1796, and Ann Clark, born 4 November 1798. Ann Clark Thruston married Dr. Bernard G. Farrar in Jefferson County, Ky. on 10 February 1820. Shortly after their marriage they went to live in St. Louis, Missouri; the home of several of her mother's relatives. Mrs. Ann C. Farrar was still living in St. Louis in 1870 when she addressed a letter to the noted historian, Lyman C. Draper. Draper in his research on George Rogers Clark wrote Mrs. Farrar in 1869. Recorded in the George Rogers Clark papers of the Draper Manuscripts, at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisc., are eight letters addressed to or written by Ann C. Thruston Farrar in 1869-1870. The following abstracts of the letters were in the publication, Draper Collection, Vol. IV, "The Calendar of the George Rogers Clark Papers", McDowell Publications, Utica, Ky., 1985:

#10J309-11. Letter by Lyman C. Draper, Madison, Wis., to Mrs. Ann C. Farrar, 5 August 1869. Account of his research in past 30 years for material on George Rogers Clark; detailed inquiries on Mrs. Farrar 's knowledge of Clarks; requested return of his letter. 8 pages.

#10J306. Letter by Ben Farrar, of St. Louis, to Draper, 3 August 1869. Will request his mother, Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar, to write down her recollections of her uncle, George Rogers Clark. 2 pages.

#10J308. Letter by Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar to Draper 15 August 1869. Will consult with her niece, Mrs. Ballard, of Louisville, before answering his inquiries. 1 page.

#10J307. Letter by Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar, of St. Louis, to Ben Farrar, August 1869. Tells of her childhood recollections of her uncle, George Rogers Clark, amputation of his limb, his old servant, Kitt. 4 pages

#10J312-135. Letter by Draper, Madison, Wis., to Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar, 17 January 1870. His interest in writing Clark biography, detailed inquiries on Mrs. Farrar's knowledge of Clark. 7 pages.

#10J316-321. Letter by Mrs. Ann. C. T. Farrar, St. Louis, to Draper, 7 March 1870. Description & criticism of Clark portraits; Clark's outwitting the Indians by pretense of large force; his appearance; his death; his servant Kitt :& two other negroes; writer's son, Ben, offers Draper a copy of Clark's will; illness of members of family. 12 pages.

#10J322. Letter by Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar, St. Louis, to Draper, 27 October 1870. Offers him copy of Traver & Cobb's Western Journal and Civilian (St. Louis, 1848-56), of 1853, containing article by Mann Butler. 2 pages.

#10J323. Letter by Mrs. Ann C. T. Farrar, St. Louis, to Draper, 12 December 1870. Is sending copies of the Western Journal and Civilian, promises to write her reminiscences.

The name of Charles William Thruston, son of Charles Mynn and Fanny Clark Thruston, was originally Charles Minn, after his father and grandfather. But due to the confusion arising from his cousin, the son of John Thruston (who was three years older), bearing the same name, his name was changed. He was four years old at the time of his father's death, it was related in the family that his father was holding his hand when he was stabbed to death. Charles W. Thruston married Mary Eliza Churchill (14 April 1804 - 9 February 1842) in Jefferson County, Ky. on 27 May 1824. They lived in Louisville, Ky., where he was a successful merchant and manufacturer. In the George Rogers Clark Papers of the Draper Manuscripts, Lyman C. Draper recorded in 1845 a memorandum of a conversation he had with Charles W. Thruston, of Louisville, concerning his uncle George Rogers Clark. C. W. Thruston had related to Draper anecdotes about Clark and the Indians, which had been related to him by his mother; Draper also made mention of a portrait of Gen. Clark owned by Thruston. On 26 November 1865 Charles W. Thruston died in Louisville. He and his wife were buried in the Eastern Cemetery in that city. They had two children who grew to maturity, Samuel Churchill and Frances Ann. Samuel C. Thruston was born in 1825. In 1845 he was a student at St. Mary's College in Lebanon, Ky. At the time of the 1850 census of Louisville, Ky. he was living in the home of his sister's family. In the census record his occupation was listed as that of a "broker". In 1854 he was killed by lightning.

Frances Ann Thruston, daughter of Charles W. and Mary Eliza Churchill Thruston, was born 30 November 1826 in Louisville, Ky. She married Andrew Jackson Ballard in Jefferson County, Ky. on 27 April 1848. They resided in Louisville, Ky. Her husband, born 22 September 1815, was the son of James Ballard and Susanna Cox. He was a lawyer and served as Clerk of the U.S. Circuit and District Courts at Louisville. A. J. Ballard died on 17 August 1885. Mrs. Ballard died on 30 April 1896 in Vienna, Austria, while on a European tour. On this trip she had visited the ancient manor house of Malachias Thruston, her 6th great-grandfather, at West Buckland, England. Five children were born to Andrew Jackson Ballard and Frances Ann Thruston, they were: Charles Thruston, Bland, Abigail Churchill, Samuel Thruston and Rogers Clark. Charles Thruston Ballard married Mina Breaux and their children were: Abigail (married Jefferson Stewart), Charles T., Fanny (married Charles Horner), Breaux (married Jane Fish) and

Mina (married Warner L. Jones). Samuel Thruston Ballard married Sunshine Harris and they had one daughter, Mary Harris Ballard, who married Dr. David Cummins Morton. Samuel Thruston Ballard was president of the nationally known Ballard Flour Co. In 1919-1923 he served as Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky. His home at Glenview, seven miles from Louisville, Ky., was named "Landsdowne" after the early Virginia home of his Thruston ancestors at Gloucester Point. In 1916 he built a 34 room winter home, "Sunny Point", at Eau Gallie, Florida. At today's market value the mansion would be worth over a million dollars. His daughter, Mrs. Morton, had three children: Jane, Thruston Ballard and Rogers Clark. Jane Morton married George Washington Norton, III. Both sons grew up to be officials in the family flour company, Congressmen and national figures. Thruston Ballard Morton was born 19 August 1907 Louisville, Ky., married Belle Clay Lyons 18 April 1931, and died 14 August 1982 Louisville, Ky. They had two sons, Thruston Ballard Morton, Jr. and Clay Lyons Morton. Thruston B. Morton, Sr. was a four-term Congressman representing Kentucky, an assistant Secretary of State in the Eisenhower administration and a two term senator. Rogers Clark Ballard Morton was born 19 September 1914 and died 19 April 1979. He married Anne Prather Jones 27 May 1939 and they had two children: David C. Morton and Mrs. Anne Jones (Morton) McCance. Rogers Morton was a member of the House of Representatives from Maryland, served as Secretary of the Interior under President Nixon, and as Secretary of Commerce under President Ford.

Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston was the youngest son of Andrew Jackson Ballard and Frances Ann Thruston. A noted professional, financier and historian, he was born in Louisville, Ky. on 6 November 1858. In 1884, at his mother's request he added the Thruston name to his name. He never married. He was a successful geologist and engineer. After retiring he became possibly the most widely known and recognized historian in Kentucky. He published several articles relating to history and genealogy, including several about his relative General George Rogers Clark. He served in the leadership of several historical and patriotic organizations. In 1913-1914 he was president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. For twenty-three years, from 1923 until his death on 30 December 1946, he served as the President of the Filson Club, in Louisville, Ky., the largest private historical and genealogical library in the state of Kentucky. He contributed many historical manuscripts and artifacts to the Filson Club Library, including a painting of George Rogers Clark that had been passed down in his family. The April 1947 issue of the Filson Club History Quarterly, entitled "Thruston Memorial", was dedicated to and dealt exclusively with the career and contributions of R.C. Ballard Thruston.

John Thruston (1761-1802)
of Sans Souci in Jefferson County, Ky.

John Thruston, the first born child of Charles Mynn Thruston and Mary Buckner, was born in Gloucester County, Va. on 15 October 1761 Most of his youth was spent at Mount Zion, his father's plantation, in Frederick County, Va.

John Thruston was a youth of 16 when he came west to serve as a cornet under Gen. George Rogers Clark in the Illinois Regiment of the Revolutionary Army. A cornet was a cavalry officer who had charge of the flag. John Thruston was with Clark in his legendary and victorious 1778-1779 expedition against the British forts at Kaskaskia and St. Vincents (Vincennes), which led to the addition of the Northwest Territory to the United States. These facts are set forth in the histories: Memorial History of Louisville, From Its First Settlement to the Year 1896 (J. Stoddard Johnston, ed., American Biographical Publishing Co., Chicago-New York, 1896, p.358), and Louisville's First Families (Kathleen Jennings, The Standard Printing Co., Louisville, Ky., 1920, p.114). Neither publication cites its original source. John Thruston, his father, his uncles, John and Robert Thruston, and his younger brother, Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr., all saw action in the Revolutionary War, and all but the latter were officers.

In the publication, Virginians in the Revolution, under the name of John Thruston are listed the following abstracts:

1. Clark's Ill. Reg.
2. Militia in December 1775
3. Awarded 2666 acres as a cornet in a state Reg.
4. Cornet, Slaughter's command, Clark's Ill. Reg.,
set out on expedition in August 1781.
5. Captain at Ft. Jefferson in 1781.
6. Captain Clark's Ill. Reg. in 1781.
7. Captain of a company of Minute Men in 1776.

Numbers 2 & 7 pertain to John Thruston's uncle, John Thruston (1750-1783) of Gloucester County, Va. No indication could be found on whether or not any of the other listings also pertained to the service of the elder John Thruston.

In the Historical Register of officers of the Continental Arm During the War of the Revolution (Francis B. Heitman, The Rare Book Shop Publishing Co., Washington, D.C., 1914, p.543) John Thruston (misspelled Thurston) was listed as having been a cornet in Clark's Illinois Regiment in 1780-1781. Several other Revolutionary War sources substantiate that John Thruston in 1780-1782 served as a cornet in Clark's Regiment. No supporting evidence was found that he was with Clark on his Illinois Campaign of 1778-1779. But considering the incompleteness and unintegrated nature of the existent Revolutionary War sources this is not to say that John Thruston (1761-1802) was not with Clark in 1778-1779.

In the George Rogers Clark Papers of the Draper Manuscripts, at the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., is recorded a letter written by Col. Charles M. Thruston, at Floyd's Station [Ky.], to Col. George Rogers Clark, at Louisville [Ky.], dated 7 April 1780. An

abstract of the letter is contained in the book, The Draper Collection, Vol.IV, The Calendar of the George Rogers Clark Papers (McDowell Publications, Utica, Ky., 1985, document #50J26). The abstract indicates that Col. Thruston's son, John, was then recruiting for Clark and that he intends to serve in the war and will "come down" with Captain John Rogers, who was organizing a cavalry company. The letter shows that in April 1780 John Thruston was preparing to come from Virginia to the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville, Ky.), with Capt. John Rogers cavalry unit, to join Clark's Regiment there; it seems to imply that John Thruston had not been with Clark prior to this and that this was his initiation to the War, this is not directly stated and this point needs to be clarified.

At the time Col. Charles M. Thruston sent the letter to Gen. Clark, Col. Thruston was in Kentucky at Floyd's Station, which was located about six miles southeast of the Falls of the Ohio. Col. Thruston was an acquaintance and business associate of Gen. Clark prior to his letter of 7 April 1780. Also recorded in the George Rogers Clark Papers of the Draper Collection is another letter he wrote to Clark on 11 October 1779 (document #49J80). Col. Thruston wrote this letter at Hancock Lee's residence in Fauquier County, Va. In the letter he congratulated Clark on his recent military success, and he referred to their partnership in land dealings in Kentucky, and requested Clark to exhibit his claims to the commissioners, if he did not visit Kentucky. Earlier in 1779, on January 1st, Col. Thruston had resigned his position of Colonel in the Virginia Continental Line.

In the following months, after Col. Thruston's resignation, his attentions were drawn to Kentucky and his land claims there. On 4 October 1779 Charles M. Thruston was one of ten trustees appointed for the town of Boonesborough, in the Kentucky territory (Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol.X, p.134). The first lands in Kentucky entered and patented in the name of Charles M. Thruston was on 3 November 1779. On this date Col. Thruston may have been in Kentucky. Sometime between his letters to Clark on 11 October 1779 and 7 April 1780 he visited Kentucky. On the prior date he was in Virginia and on the latter he was at Floyd's Station in Kentucky. Between 29 April 1780 and 24 May 1780 Charles M. Thruston entered his claim on 11 tracts of land in Kentucky, which were granted to him for his service in the Revolution. Two of these tracts, 4000 & 750 acres, were located on Floyd's Fork, a tributary of the Salt River, in the vicinity of Floyd's Station in Jefferson County, Ky. In May 1780 Col. Thruston's son, John, and his brother, Robert, also entered land on Floyd's Fork in their names.

Floyd's Station was at the mouth of the Beargrass Creek, it's site today would be in the southeastern part of Louisville, Ky., approximately in the vicinity of Breckinridge Lane. Col. John Floyd had settled there in November 1779 and recruited settlers to join him in the construction of a small fort. The following spring he encouraged others to build forts nearby, and in a short time there were at least 600 men living in stations along the Beargrass creek. Charles M. Thruston was at Floyd's Station when John Floyd was encouraging others to settle there.

No evidence was found to suggest that Charles M. Thruston resided in Kentucky for an extended period or that he had his family with him in Kentucky. It appears that he soon returned to Mount Zion in Virginia (a 1787 deed indicates he was then in Frederick County, Va.). His three sons, John, Buckner and Charles, later came from Virginia to settle in the area of Floyd's Station and the Falls of the Ohio, in Jefferson County, Ky., in the area where in 1780 their father had visited and claimed land. In the George Rogers Clark Papers of the Draper Collection is another letter by Col. Charles M. Thruston, dated 17 February 1796 and addressed to his son, Charles. In this letter he spoke of rumors of Colonel Fulton's return from France with commissions for Clark and his officers, he stated that his country's neglect would justify Clark's acceptance.

According to the letter written by his father on 7 April 1780, John Thruston was then on his way to the Falls of the Ohio in Kentucky. He was probably in Kentucky by 19 May 1780, the date on which he entered tracts of 500 and 1000 acres on Floyd's Fork, a few miles from the Falls, in his name.

In August 1781 John Thruston served as a cornet on an expedition commanded by Major George Slaughter, who was in charge of a detachment of the Illinois Regiment, under Gen. Clark, stationed at the Falls of the Ohio. On 6 September 1781 John Thruston signed as a witness to the minutes of the proceedings of a council of field officers of Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson Counties, at Louisville (Ky.). (document #51J85, George Rogers Clark Papers of Draper Manuscripts).

John Thruston was a bearer of a letter written by Col. John Floyd of Jefferson County (Ky.) on 30 September 1781 and to be delivered to Col. William Preston of Montgomery County, Va. He delivered the letter while enroute to his home in Frederick County, Va. In the letter Col. Floyd informed his employer and friend, William Preston, about his defeat by the Indians at Long Run two weeks earlier. The letter is preserved in the "Kentucky Papers" of the Draper Manuscripts, at the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., manuscript #17CC137-138. The following copy of the letter was published in the article, "In a dangerous situation: Letters of Col. John Floyd, 1774-1783", edited by Neal Hammon and James Russell Harris, The Register, Kentucky Historical Society, Vol.83, No.3, Summer 1985, pp.228:

Jefferson 30 September 1781

Mr. John Thruston having called here on his way to Frederick gives me an opportunity to write a short letter. He is a young traveller and being long from home I expect he is not very well prepared [sic] for the journey. Therefore any kindness you can show him by recommending to him to some of your acquaintances on the road will lay me under new obligation.

Our little settlements are more and more harrassed everyday by the savages. I believe upwards of thirty persons have been killed or captured since I wrote you the other day by Major [Thomas] Quirk. I fear our destruction is inevitable. The attention of near 6000 savage warriors is now fixed upon

Kentucky. I was defeated the sixteenth instant by a party of upward of two hundred. I had only 26 men and they cut us to pieces before I knew of the ambuscade. Poor [John] Lemaster fell in this action. Mr. Thruston will give you the particulars.

Jenny and the little boy are well, but I enjoy but a bad state of health. I am greatly perplexed and embarrassed about our situation.

John Floyd was one of the first Kentucky surveyors, a military colonel and a trustee of Louisville. He founded Floyd's Station on Beargrass Creek in Jefferson County, Ky. in November 1779. After the 1780 formation of Jefferson County he served in a number of military, civil and judicial positions. Because of continual raids by northern Indians he was forced to spend most of his time in military pursuits. During the two years prior to his death, he often served under Gen. George Rogers Clark. Col. John Floyd was killed by the Indians on 8 April 1783.

The book George Rogers Clark and His Men: Military Records 1778-1784 (Margery Heberling Harding, Ky. Hist. Soc., Frankfort, Ky., 1981) is a collection of various company muster rolls and pay rolls pertaining to the men who served under Gen. Clark during the Revolution. It and no other source is an all inclusive roster of every outfit and every man who served with Clark from day to day throughout the course of the entire war. In the records collected for this particular source the name of John Thruston appears once: on page 109, Pay abstract of a troop of light Dragoons (heavily armed mounted troops) in the service of Virginia, commanded by Capt. John Rogers, commencing 1 January 1782 & ending 13 February 1782, on this list was John Thruston, a cornet, who received 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars for 1 month & 13 days service. Following the Revolution John Thruston for his service in Gen. Clark's Illinois Regiment received a grant of 2666 acres in Illinois.

In the Thruston Family Register it is written that "I John Thruston having rec'd this book from my father Col. C. M. Thruston, I have thought proper to insert the births & c. of my children. I was married as before mentioned to Eliza T. Whiting, daughter of Col. Thos. A. Whiting of Gloster, 13th October 1782." Elizabeth ("Eliza") Thruston Whiting and John Thruston were cousins. The daughter of Thomas Whiting and Elizabeth Thruston, she was born between 1756-1766, probably in Gloucester County, Va., where her father was a celebrated citizen. She was an aunt of General John C. Fremont. In the biography of her son, Charles M. Thruston, in The Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky (1878, p.458), she is referred to as "a woman of unusual accomplishments and beauty".

Following their marriage, John and Eliza Thruston resided for a time in Frederick County, Va. On 12 October 1787 when his father deeded his lands in Kentucky to John and his brothers, Buckner and Charles, John Thruston was a resident of Frederick County, Va. In 1789 John, his wife and their four children, left Virginia and moved to Jefferson County, Ky. His brother, Buckner Thruston, had settled there the previous year, choosing the thriving town of

Louisville as the site to begin his law career. John Thruston made his home on a tract of 850 acres on Beargrass Creek, a few miles from Louisville and near Floyd's Station where he and his father had selected lands in the spring of 1780. Their plantation and home they named "Sans Souci", a French phrase meaning carefree, lighthearted, happy go lucky.

In the 1789 tax list of Jefferson County [Ky.] John Thruston is not listed, the following year's tax list is missing, and in the 1791 list his name appears. His daughter, Catharine, was born in 1790 and the 1850 Jefferson County, Ky. census shows that she was born in Kentucky. The 1792 Jefferson tax book lists John Thruston as owning 34 slaves, the second largest total in the county, and 9 horses. The 1795 Jefferson tax book was the first to list land holdings and it indicates that John Thruston paid taxes on 850 acres on Beargrass Creek in Jefferson County. In the 1796 tax book in addition to this tract he was shown as also owning the following: 15000 acres on Green River in Hardin County (this tract was later in Daviess County & still later in McLean County), 8000 acres on Woolpart Creek, 4000 acres on Floyd's Fork in Shelby County, 4000 acres on Little Ky. River in Shelby County; 3333 ½, 400 & 266 ½ acres in Logan County.

John Thruston was a leader in the agricultural, military, political and judicial spheres of development in Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky. In addition to overseeing his thriving plantation he also served in the local militia and in several judicial offices in Louisville. In 1792-1794 he was in the Cornstalk Militia; on 5 July 1792 he was commissioned commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, of the 1st Regiment of Jefferson & Shelby Counties, Ky., which was formed 24 June 1792, he served until 21 December 1794.

John Thruston represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature before the former became a state. He was one of the last trustees for the city of Louisville, prior to the establishment of a new governing system the board of three trustees conducted the official business of the city. On 8 December 1791 John Thruston, along with William Croghan and Henry Read, were appointed by the Virginia general assembly trustees for Louisville. John's brother, Buckner Thruston, in 1789, before removing to Lexington, Ky., had served in this same office. After Kentucky statehood in 1792 John Thruston continued in the same office along with Henry Read and William Sullivan. John Thruston served Louisville in this capacity until 1795. In 1792 he was appointed a magistrate or Justice of the Peace for Jefferson County. The magistrates of the county formed the Court of Quarter Sessions, which before the establishment of the circuit court system in 1803 conducted the judicial affairs of the county. At the time of his death he was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The name of John Thruston is mentioned with that of John Harrison, a kinsman of President Harrison, as the principals in the first duel that was fought in Kentucky after it became a state. The duel, however, was never carried to its final stages. In 1792 John Thruston while conducting his business as Justice of the Peace, issued a warrant in a case, which he made returnable before fellow Justice, John Harrison. Harrison, subsequently, tried the case and dismissed it without charging any court fees. John Thruston soon visited his office and requested

the standard fee of 12 ½ cents for issuing the warrant. Harrison informed him he had collected no fees and was not about to pay him out of his own pocket. One word led to another and their conversation was closed with great angry on both sides. Later the same day Thruston issued a challenge to settle the affair with a duel. Robert Breckinridge was selected as a second for Thruston and Jacobus Sullivan for Harrison. On the field of battle through the intercession of their seconds both parties were persuaded to see the humor and folly of their act of fighting to the death over the paltry sum of 12 ½ cents. The affair was brought to an end with a hand shake and a shooting match. Thruston and Harrison parted friends and were so, long afterwards. An account of the duel was published in the Southern Bivouac in 1884.

At the age of 40 John Thruston died on 19 February 1802. He died of consumption which he had suffered with since his days in Clark's Illinois Regiment during Revolutionary days. On the 15 January 1802 he wrote his will and on 1 March 1802 it was recorded in Jefferson County, Ky. A full copy of his will is found in the original (loose) documents of the county; it bears the signature as signed by John Thruston himself and not of the transcribed version as recorded in the Jefferson County Will Book 1, page 120. The original document is at the Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives in Louisville, Ky.

John Thruston in his will named his wife and each of his nine surviving children; one daughter, Sarah, had preceded him in death. He appointed his wife, his son-in-law Thomas January, brother Buckner Thruston, brother-in-law Edmund H. Taylor and friend Alexander L. Bullitt, as executors of his estate. In the 1802-1805 tax lists of Jefferson County Mrs. Eliza T. Thruston appeared as the adm'x for John Thruston, deceased. Sans Souci, the home of John Thruston, was sold to a Mr. Hancock, who renamed it "Hayfield"; it afterwards became the property of C. L. Danforth. In Louisville's First Families, by Kathleen Jennings, written in 1920, it was stated that "Hayfield", the former site of Sans Souci, was then the home of Mrs. Robert Tyler.

John Thruston's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting Thruston, on 18 June 1805 in Jefferson County, Ky. married Aaron Fontaine. He was a son of the noted Rev. Peter Fontaine, who had served 40 years as rector of Westover Parrish, Virginia. Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Fontaine lived in Louisville, where she died on 2 July 1822, and he died in April 1823. They were buried back of the Fontaine Home in Louisville, between the house and the Ohio River; the Fontaine Home is now the site Of the Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park. Elizabeth Thruston Whiting by her second husband had four children: Alexander Madison, Henry Whiting, Emmeline and Aaron. Alexander M. Fontaine was born in 1806 and went to Texas, his wife was a Delahunt. Henry W. Fontaine was born in 1807; he also removed to Texas, where during the period of the Republic of Texas he served as one of the Judges of the District Court. Henry W. Fontaine married Susan Bryson on 9 July 1834 and he died in 1839. Emmeline Fontaine was born in 1809 and married Patrick Dillon. Aaron Fontaine, Jr. was born in 1811 and died in 1902, he married Mary Elliot.

Ten children were born to the marriage of John Thruston and Elizabeth Thruston Whiting, they were:

| | Born |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Mary Buckner | 14 August 1783 |
| Elizabeth Taylor | 13 February 1785 |
| Thomas whiting | 6 November 1786 |
| Sarah | 8 November 1788 |
| Catharine | 19 September 1790 |
| Charles Mynn | 26 February 1793 |
| Fanny Badello | 7 March 1795 |
| Alfred | 16 April 1797 |
| Lucius Falkland | 18 July 1799 |
| Algernon Sidney | 19 May 1801 |

In Jefferson County, Ky. Mary Buckner Thruston on 14 November 1799 married Thomas H. January of Lexington, Ky. Born 1765-1775 he was a brother of her uncle Buckner Thruston's wife, Jannett January. After their wedding they resided at Lexington, Ky. Thomas January was one of the trustees for the town of Lexington. He was a prosperous businessman, being a partner in the firm of Peter January & Company, which manufactured hemp and bagging on a large scale, their factory was located on Mill Street between 2nd & 3rd in Lexington. His father, Peter January, Sr., had began the business and later his sons, Thomas H. and Peter B., became his partners.

Thomas January died in Lexington, Ky. on 26 January 1825. By June of 1826 his widow, Mary B., had left her home of 25 years, and went to live near her brothers and sisters in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Mary January was listed as a head of a household in the 1830 census of Louisville. In 1830 she was aged 47. She was not listed as a household head in the 1840 and 1850 census indexes for the state of Kentucky.

Thomas H. January and Mary Buckner Thruston had thirteen children, several of whom died in infancy: 1. Eliza. 2. Peter, was a bachelor. 3. Courtney, died single on 28 August 1822. 4. Matilda married George P. Plant and they had sons, January and Louis who were bachelors. 5. Thomas. 6. Derick. 7. Mary. 8. Thomas Thruston married Maria Machir and they had Charles, Laura (died single) and Machir. 9. Derick Algernon married first Louisa Smith and they had Jesse and Isabelle (never married), he married second Julia Churchill and they had Derick, Julia (single), Mamie, Edith married John T. Davis, Jeannette married Howard Elliott, and Harry married Josephine Poe. 10. James. 11. Sidney married Alexander Brothers of New Orleans and they had ten children, several dying in infancy; their children included Howard, Fannie who married Judge Wilbur C. Boyle (lived St. Louis) and Sidney who married Judge Amos R. Thayer (lived St. Louis). 12. Charles, was a bachelor, and 13. Sidney Eliza married Judge John Courtney Dade and they had two children, one of whom was Julia Courtney who married Solomon C. Vaughan.

Elizabeth Taylor ("Betsy") Thruston, born 13 February 1785 in Virginia, married Worden Pope in Jefferson County, Ky. on 11 September 1804. Much has been written about Mr. Pope and his family. The Popes rival the Todds or any other Kentucky family in the number of illustrious statesmen and figures that have bear the same family name. Worden Pope was born in 1772 on Pope's Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His parents were Benjamin Pope and Behethland Foote. His father was a third cousin to General George Washington, who was also born on Pope's Creek, Va. Worden Pope's third great-grandfather, Nathaniel Pope, about 1654 came from England and settled along this creek. The immigrant was born about 1610 in England and died in 1660 in Westmoreland County, Va. His daughter, Anne, married John Washington and they were the great-grandparents of "the father of our country". From Nathaniel the line of descent of Worden Pope was: Nathaniel II - Nathaniel III - Worden - Benjamin - Worden (married Elizabeth Thruston).

As a young boy in 1779 Worden Pope with his parents came down the Ohio River to Kentucky. After staying for a short while at the Falls of the Ohio his father made his home on the Salt River in what is now Bullitt County, Ky. While running his father's ferry on the Salt River he meet Stephen Ormsby, then Clerk of the Jefferson County, Ky. courts. Judge Ormsby brought young Pope to Louisville and installed him as a deputy in his office. About 1796 upon Ormsby's resignation Worden Pope was appointed Clerk of the Jefferson County Circuit and County Courts. The former office he held until 1834 and at his death in 1838 he still occupied the latter office, a term of over 40 years. He was acclaimed as one of the most capable and loved lawyers and politicians in the state. He was a close friend to President Andrew Jackson. It was Mr. Pope and William and Alexander Pope, who induced Gen. Jackson to run for the Presidency. It was at the home of Alexander Pope in Louisville, Ky. that Jackson announced his presidential candidacy. Upon Jackson's election to the highest office of the country he tendered to Worden Pope any office within his power, which offer was declined. President Jackson, however, did appoint Worden Pope's cousin, John Pope, territorial governor of Arkansas, and procured for his son, Curran Pope, an appointment as a cadet to West Point.

Elizabeth Thruston Pope died at the age of 53 in March of 1838. Worden Pope died in Louisville on 20 April 1838. It was said that his funeral was the largest ever seen in Louisville. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Worden Pope embraced the block between 5th & 10th & Walnut & Broadway Sts. in downtown Louisville. Thirteen children were born to their marriage: Patrick Henry, born 17 March 1806; Edmund Pendleton, born 14 September 1807; John Thruston, born 10 May 1808; Edmonia, born 15 August 1811; Curran and Mary, born 30 July 1813 (the latter died infancy); Hamilton, born 29 March 1815; Elizabeth, born 13 April 1817; Felix Grundy and Selena, born 30 September 1819 (the latter died infancy); Alfred and Paul, born 24 July 1822; and Gideon Blackburn, born 12 January 1824.

Patrick Henry Pope, the oldest son of Worden & Elizabeth, graduated as valedictorian from St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Ky. Despite the fact he died at the early age of 34 and a career of only 13 years, he achieved prominence as a lawyer and politician. He served terms in

the U.S. Congress and in the Kentucky Legislature. He died on 4 May 1840. He married Sarah Lawrence Brown and their children were: Worden (died age 19), Elizabeth married Dr. William H. Galt, Urith married J. Fry Lawrence, Ellen E. married Dr. John Thruston and Mary Anna married George Nicholas.

Edmund Pendleton Pope, the second son of Worden & Elizabeth, in 1834 upon his father's resignation as Circuit Court Clerk of Jefferson County, Ky., was appointed to that office. He served in this office 15 years. His death occurred on 30 January 1857. His wife was Nancy Johnson and they had three sons: James Worden, Alfred Thruston (a noted Judge in Louisville) and Hamilton, they had seven children in all.

Curran Pope, the fourth son of Worden & Elizabeth, was appointed to West Point in 1830 and graduated in 1834. He served in the Army as brevet second-lieutenant until 1838 when he resigned, upon his father's death. He succeeded his father as County Clerk of Jefferson County, Ky. and held this office the next 17 years. When the Civil War broke out he raised the 15th Ky. Regiment of the U.S. Army and was commissioned its Colonel. At the Battle of Perryville (Ky.), one of the bloodiest battles of the war, on 8 October 1862 his regiment was decimated. While heading his troops he had his horse shot out from under him. While the battle was waging he was breveted brigadier-general for his bravery and during the close of the engagement he was shot through the shoulder. He remained with his regiment several days after Perryville in pursuit of Bragg, but becoming exhausted, he returned to Danville, Ky., in the hospital there he developed typhoid fever and died on 5 November 1862. Col. Curran Pope and his wife Matilda Prather Jacob had one child, Mary Tyler who married her cousin, Judge Alfred Thruston Pope.

Hamilton Pope, the fifth son of Worden & Elizabeth, like his father and three of his older brothers, also became a lawyer. He had a long and successful career at the Louisville Bar, he served a term in the Kentucky Legislature and declined several nominations to run for Congress. He was the last survivor of his family and died in 1894. He and his wife, Betty H. Booker, did not have any children.

Thomas Whiting Thruston, son of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born on 6 November 1786 in Virginia. At the age of 21 he married Mary Dorsey Luckett on 30 August 1808. Their marriage was not recorded in Jefferson County, Ky. At the time of their marriage and for a few years afterwards they may have resided in Henry County, Ky. His name did not appear in the tax lists of Jefferson County until 1810 and in that year he was taxed on 307 acres he owned in Henry County. By 1818 he disappeared from the tax books of Jefferson County (the 1813, 1815, 1816, & 1817 lists are missing, he was listed in 1814. In 1817 he was a witness on the will of Elizabeth Luckett in Jefferson County. He died in the decade of 1822-1832. In July 1822, at the time of the division of 41 slaves that belonged to his parents estate, he was listed as one of the nine heirs of John & Elizabeth Thruston. By 1 November 1832 he had died, on that date his daughter, Sarah, was married and on her marriage license it was recorded that she was a daughter of Thomas W. Thruston, who was deceased.

Thomas Whiting Thruston's wife Mary D. Luckett died on 8 October 1816. To them four children were born: Mary Eliza was born 6 November 1809 and married Dr. John Rector Conway on 2 September 1827, they had eleven children. John was born 22 April 1811 and died 4 June 1811. Mountjoy Luckett was born 17 April 1812, he went to Texas and upon leaving Kentucky changed his name to John M. Thruston, and died On March. 6 1836 at the historic Battle of the Alamo, he was 23 years old. Sarah D. was born 8 March 1814, she may have been raised by her grandmother, Molly Ann Luckett, who named "her granddaughter, Sarah Thruston" in her will, written on 13 July 1831 and recorded 5 September 1831 in Jefferson County, Ky. Sarah D. Thruston married Patrick Shannon in Jefferson County, Ky. on 1 November 1832. She died in 1882 in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Sarah Thruston, daughter of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born 8 November 1788. She died in infancy or childhood before the age of 13 and preceding the death of her father in 1802.

Catharine Thruston, daughter of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born 19 September 1790 in Kentucky. She married Samuel N. Luckett on 3 October 1808 in Jefferson County, Ky. He was a brother of Mary D. Luckett, the wife of her brother, Thomas W. Thruston. Samuel Luckett had first married Patience Dorsey on 4 February 1803 in Jefferson County and they had a son, Noland. Samuel and Catharine Luckett resided in Louisville, Ky. In 1823 Samuel N. Luckett died, on the 29 April of that year he wrote his will and the following 13 May it was recorded in Jefferson County. Executors of his estate were his brothers-in-law, Charles M. and Alfred Thruston and his brother Craven Luckett. Mrs. Catharine Luckett continued to live in Louisville. In the 1832 Louisville City Directory she was shown as residing at the corner of Walnut and 5th Streets. At the time of the 1850 census of Louisville she was living in the home of her son-in-law and daughter, William A. & Catharine Moffett; she was then listed as age 59 and born in Ky. Mrs. Catharine Thruston Luckett died at the age of 49 on 11 November 1857.

Samuel N. Luckett and Catharine Thruston were the parents of: Alfred, Phillip, Thruston Sidney, Catharine and Elizabeth W. Alfred Luckett was born 1809-1810 and married Susan Hobbs on 31 January 1827 in Jefferson County, Ky., he was listed in the 1830 Jefferson County census but not in the 1840 or 1850 Jefferson census. Phillip Luckett was born between 1810-1815 and died after 1830. Thruston S. Luckett was born 4 March 1816 and died 16 November 1865. He was a printer in Louisville and was married to Jennie McDonald. Catharine Luckett was born about 1819 and married William A. Moffett on 7 September 1837 in Jefferson County, Ky. Her husband was a merchant and they were enumerated in the 1850 census of Louisville. Elizabeth W. Luckett was born between 1820-1823 and married Charles Hardin on 1 March 1843 in Jefferson County, Ky.

Charles Mynn Thruston, son of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born on 26 February 1793 at Sans Souci in Jefferson County, Ky. He obtained a liberal education, chiefly in the classical schools at Bardstown, Ky. He chose the profession of law and became one of the

most celebrated criminal lawyers in the state. His professional training was received in the office of his brother-in-law, Worden Pope, at that time Clerk of the Jefferson County & Circuit Courts. Before he attained the age of 21 he was licensed to practice law. He served several terms in the Kentucky Legislature, representing Jefferson County. Originally he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and a member of the Jackson school. But in 1832, while serving in the state legislature, he disagreed with his party's stance on the U.S. Bank question and went over to the Whig party. In the same year he was the Whig candidate for Congress. He ran against the incumbent Democrat Charles A. Wickliffe, who had just completed his fourth term. Wickliffe was again victorious but Charles M. Thruston succeeded in reducing the long standing Democrat majority in his district and he was the first candidate for any office to secure a Whig majority in Louisville. Except for another term in the State Legislature in 1844, he did not again seek to hold public office. He sought instead the pursuit of his legal profession. At the age of 60 he died on 7 January 1854 at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis Rogers, in Louisville, Ky. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in that city. Upon his death numerous testimonials and eulogies were delivered at public meetings and recorded in the newspapers of Louisville and across Kentucky. He was praised for his intellectual vigor, professional abilities, eloquence as a public speaker, and contributions and advocacy of charitable movements. In one eulogy it was stated that he held for thirty years the first rank at the Louisville bar, which in that time had many accomplished legal minds.

Charles M. Thruston was married to Eliza Sydnor Cosby in Louisville, Ky. on 11 September 1818. She was the daughter of Fortunatus Cosby and Mary Ann Fontaine. Her father was the second Circuit Judge of Jefferson County, Ky. Her mother was one of nine daughters of Capt. Aaron Fontaine: and his first wife, Barbara Terrell. Aaron Fontaine was the step-father of Charles M. Thruston., Eliza S. C. Thruston died on 27 January 1841, to her and Charles Mynn Thruston twelve children were born: Mary Eliza, born 7 July 1819; Eliza, born 19 January 1821 & died infancy; John, born 5 March 1822 & died infancy; Sidney Eliza, born 16 January 1824; John, born 28 January 1826; Emma Cosby, born 5 June 1827; Anna Blake, born 16 May 1829; Charles Mynn, born 24 December 1833; Vernon Cosby, born in May 1834 & died infancy; Barbara Fontaine, born 11 February 1835; Elizabeth Pope, born in 1837 and died between 1840-1850; and Lewis Rogers, born in 1839 & died infancy.

Seven of the children of Charles M. & Eliza Thruston lived to maturity: 1. Mary Eliza married Lewis Rogers on 29 January 1839 in Jefferson County, Ky. He was a well known doctor in Louisville. She died on 25 August 1888. Their children were: Jane Farrar married Robert Atwood; Eliza Thruston married Rev. B. M. Messick; Coleman, a doctor, married Mary Gray; Caroline never married; Anna Thruston married Harvey Yeaman; Harriet married George Gaulbert; Ella married Charles Robinson; and several others died in infancy. 2. Sidney Eliza Thruston married Thomas N. Hornsby on 16 January 1844 in Jefferson County, Ky. She died on 10 October 1853 and was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Violet Anderson and Hortense Hornsby. 3. John Thruston was a prominent Louisville physician. He married his cousin Ellen E

Pope, a daughter of Patrick Henry Pope and Sarah L. Brown, and granddaughter of Worden Pope and Elizabeth Thruston. They were married in Louisville, Ky. on 14 December 1858. He died at the age of 75 on 29 May 1901. Dr. and Mrs. Thruston had two children: Sarah Lawrence born 25 May 1863 married William A. Hughes, a doctor, on 24 March 1881 and died 29 June 1931, they had two children; and Charles Mynn Thruston, born 27 April 1868, married Olivia May Dean on 22 December 1890, like his father he was a doctor, in 1932 he was living Houston, Texas; he had two children: Ellen Pope, born 10 January 1893 and married Charles E. Robin; and John, born 28 November 1894, married Leora Clore on 23 November 1920 and they had two children: Charles Mynn, born 16 October 1921 and Merrill Bryson, born 28 December 1926. 4. Emma Cosby Thruston never married and died 23 January 1873. 5. Anna Blake Thruston married William J. Johnson on 13 October 1849 and she died 23 October 1893. Several of her children died in infancy, those that reached maturity were: Charles Thruston married Sally Ward Danforth and Miss Stuart; May Thruston never married; and Eliza Thruston married George H. Breed, and 6. Charles Mynn Thruston, Jr., at the age of 16 in 1849 became a deputy clerk in the Jefferson County Court Clerk office, then filled by his cousin, Curran Pope. In 1854 he succeeded Curran Pope as County Court Clerk. He was elected to this office for four terms, holding the office for two successive terms from 1854-1862 and for another two terms from 1870-1878. His uncle, Worden Pope, had held the same office for 40 years; his cousin, Curran Pope, held it the following 16 years, and Charles M. Thruston, Jr. held it for another 16 years, a total of 72 years that the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County had been in the family, at the time this office was the leading position in county government. Charles M. Thruston, Jr. married Leonora Keller in 1862, they did not have any children. He died at the age of 54 on 22 April 1888. 7. Barbara Fontaine Thruston died after 1856.

Fanny Badello Thruston, daughter of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born on 7 March 1795 in Jefferson County, Ky. She married Col. Elias Rector on 30 August 1810 in Jefferson County, Ky. About 1817 they left Louisville, Ky. and moved to St. Louis, Missouri. Elias Rector was born about 1785 in Fauquier County, Va., he served as the postmaster of St. Louis and he died there in 1822. Mrs. Fanny Rector married General Stephen Trigg in St. Louis on 3 March 1825. They soon afterwards moved to Saline County, Missouri, where Mr. Trigg engaged in the manufacture of salt. Elias Rector and Fanny B. Thruston were the parents of: Elizabeth, Henry Massie and Sidney. Henry Massie Rector was born on 1 May 1816 at Louisville, Ky. In 1835 he left his home in Saline County, Mo. and removed to Arkansas, he went there to look after lands there he had inherited from his father, he was then the only surviving child. The following year Arkansas became the 25th state of the United States. Henry M. Rector was elected the 6th Governor of the state of Arkansas, serving from 15 November 1860 until 4 November 1862. He married Jane Field and Ernestine Flora Lind. In August 1899 he died, the town of Rector, in Clay County, Arkansas bears his name. Fanny B. Thruston and her second husband Stephen Trigg had several children, one of whom was Eleanor Trigg who married Edmund Burgevin.

Alfred Thruston, son of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born 16 April 1797 in Jefferson County, Ky. He was a prominent businessman in Louisville, Ky. and never married. He was first listed in the Jefferson County tax lists in 1821. In 1823 he was named in his stepfather, Aaron Fontaine's will as one of his executors. In the same year his brother-in-law, Samuel N. Lockett, in his will, also named him as one of his executors. In the 1830 Jefferson County (Louisville), Ky. census Alfred Thruston was one of three Thruston heads of households, the other two being his brother, Charles M. Thruston, and his cousin, Charles W. Thruston. In his household only one person was listed. The 1832 Louisville City Directory indicates that Alfred Thruston was a partner with his cousin, Charles W. Thruston, in a bagging factory, located on Lafayette Street. They also operated a cordage store at Water No.5 Commercial Row. At this time Alfred Thruston was a resident at P. H. Dillon's on Walnut Street.

Alfred Thruston was later employed as a cashier in the Bank of Louisville, which was his occupation as listed in the 1850 Jefferson County, Ky. census. In this census he was caught by the census taker twice and was listed on different dates at two different locations. On page 152b of Louisville's 2nd Ward he was shown as being a tenant in a hotel operated by Aris Throckmorton and on page 226 of Louisville's 2nd Ward he was listed in the home of his nephew, Curran Pope ("clerk county court").

In the 1850 census Alfred Thruston's real estate holdings were valued at \$50,000., a sizeable figure for the time. His land speculation began with his inheritance from his father's estate. He received about 2,000 acres, located in the counties of Daviess, Henry and Boone as his inheritance. In an 1826 division of a 15000 acre tract in Daviess County, Ky. among the Thruston heirs he was allotted tracts of 585 and 438 acres. Not long afterwards he sold these lands and reinvested in properties in Louisville. At the time of his death he owned land in Louisville, Daviess County (Ky.) and the state of Texas.

Alfred Thruston died at the age of 59 on 22 January 1857. According to his will written six weeks earlier he was still a resident of Louisville, Ky. It is possible he may have died at the home of his brother, Algernon S. Thruston, in Daviess County, Ky. In the vital statistics recorded by the state of Kentucky for Jefferson and Daviess Counties during the period of the 1850's, no death certificate was recorded for him. Alfred Thruston was interred at Elmwood Cemetery in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky. This cemetery had not been founded at the time of his death and his remains were either removed from Louisville or from the old Owensboro City Cemetery, along East 4th St. between Triplett & Center Sts.; another possibility is that a family cemetery may have been started on the farm at Thruston in Daviess County. On a large monument in Elmwood Cemetery, along with the names of his brother & sister-in-law, Algernon S. & Harriet C. Thruston, is inscribed: "Uncle Alfred Thruston, born 16 April 1797, died 22 January 1857".

Alfred Thruston wrote his will on 10 December 1856 and it was recorded on 2 February 1857 in Jefferson County, Ky. (will book 5, pages 133-137). Subsequently in relation to lands devised in his will, his final testament was also recorded in Daviess County, Ky. (Circuit Court

suit #719, Harriet C. Thruston vs. the heirs of Algernon S. Thruston, dec'd, filed 30 April 1867) and in Young County, Texas (Deed: Book 13, p.396, filed 20 February 1885). In his will he named the following.

1. to his brother, Algernon S. Thruston, to be held in trust for his wife and children: Lot & store in Louisville on south side of Market St. between 3rd & 4th. His farm in Daviess County, Ky., on which his said brother was then residing, including the house, slaves & stock on the farm. This farm of 626 acres in the Yelvington Precinct in Daviess County he had purchased from Hugh W. Hawes on 16 September 1853 for \$3366 (Daviess County deed book L, p.103). A short time afterwards his brother's family moved to this farm and his nephew, Alfred Thruston, was still living on the same tract at the time of his death in 1909; the community near this farm came to be called "Thruston". Also to his brother's family he gave 20 shares of stocks in the Texas Emigration & Land Company. This organization had been founded to advance the cause of the colonization of Texas. Several members of his family had went to Texas at the time of the Revolution of 1836. His lands in Texas where situated in what was known as "Peter's Colony", in the Counties of Young & Trockmorton; the 20 shares represented over 6000 acres, each share being worth either 320 or 265 acre tracts. Descendants of his brother's family still today own some of these Texas lands.
2. to his sister-in-law, Harriet, wife of his brother Algernon S. Thruston: his bedstead, bedding & furniture.
3. to his "nephew & namesake Alfred Thruston", son of his brother, Algernon S. Thruston: \$5,000.
4. to the following children of his brother C. M. Thruston, dec'd - John Thruston, Emma Thruston (to her debt of \$3,000), Anna wife of W. J. Johnson, Charles M. Thruston and Barbara Thruston: Several lots in Louisville.
5. to nephew, Hamilton Pope: lot in Louisville.
6. 6. to nephew, Curran Pope: My slave Sullivan and \$200 for a gold watch.
7. to great nephew, Alfred Thruston Pope, son of E. P. Pope: \$2,000.
8. to half-brother, Aaron B. Fontaine, his wife & his two daughters, Emiline & (blank): \$3,500 for the purchase of a house & lot.
9. to sister, Catherine Lockett: \$200 a year during her life.
10. to slave, charlotte: \$50 a year.
11. he appointed his nephews, Hamilton & Curran Pope, executors of his will.

Lucius Falkland Thruston, son of John Thruston & Elizabeth Whiting, was born 18 July 1799 in Jefferson County, Ky. He was named after Lucius Cary Falkland (1610?-1643), 2nd Viscount, a noted English statesman and literary figure, who represented Charles I in attempts to make peace with parliament, he supposedly let himself be killed in battle rather than fight either King or parliament. The fact that this historical figure's middle name was "Cary" is interesting because of the fact that the Cary and Thrustons had long been interrelated. In England members

of the two families intermarried and in Gloucester county, Va. both families were again inter connected. In Kentucky one Charles Cary had lived with John Thruston, the father of Lucius F., and was willed 100 acres on Green River in Daviess County, Ky. by John Thruston in 1802.

Lucius F. Thruston first appeared in the tax lists of Jefferson County, Ky. in 1818, he was not yet 21. He was listed in only one other tax list there, in 1825 he appeared as "L. F. Thruston". In 1825 while on his U.S. tour Gen. Marquis de Lafayette visited Louisville, Ky. on May 8th. For this occasion 12 honorary marshalls were appointed, one of whom was Lucius F. Thruston. It was reported that the whole city turned out. On 12 March 1827 Lucius F. Thruston "of Jefferson county, Ky." sold 1080 acres of the 15,000 acre tract in Daviess county, Ky., to William R. Griffith & Warner Crow for \$1,000 (Daviess county deed book B, p.281). According to records compiled by the historian R. C. Ballard Thruston, in the Thruston files at the Filson club in Louisville, Ky., it was recorded that Lucius F. Thruston never married and died in the state of New Mexico.

Algernon Sidney Thruston
(1801-1864)
of Daviess County, Ky.

Algernon Sidney Thruston, the tenth and youngest child of John and Elizabeth Whiting Thruston, was born 19 May 1801 in Jefferson County, Ky. Like his next oldest brother he was named in honor of a notable from English history. Algernon Sidney of Kent, England in the 17th century was a friend and counselor of William Penn and he was the author of the book Sidney on Government, which became a standard text in the early colonies.

Algernon S. Thruston was nine months old at the time of his father's death. His youth was spent at the home of his mother and stepfather, Mr. & Mrs. Aaron Fontaine, in Louisville, Ky. At the age of 17 he was first listed in the tax records of Jefferson County, Ky. During the years of 1818-1825 his name is found on several records in Jefferson County, in addition to the tax books, he also frequently was listed on marriage, will and deed documents as a witness. In most records his name generally appeared as "A. S. Thruston", which is the way he signed his name.

In the 1822-1824 Jefferson County, Ky. tax lists A. S. Thruston was shown as owning the following tracts of land: 200 acres on Clear Creek in Shelby County, 500 acres in Union County and 950 acres in Ohio & Daviess Counties. On 22 September 1824 "Algernon S. Thruston of Louisville, Ky." sold his interest in the last named tract (part of the 15,000 Thruston grant on Green River); he transferred his share to his brother, Charles M. Thruston, also of Louisville (Daviess County, Ky. deed book B, p.195).

In 1825 or shortly afterwards Algernon S. Thruston apparently left Louisville, Ky., in the following decade his name is absent from the Jefferson County tax lists. He appears to have, about this time, sold all of his Kentucky lands (in the 1825 tax list he is listed with no land holdings) and removed from the state. In the index to the 1830 Kentucky census his name does not appear (the only names listed in the 1830 census are household heads).

In April 1829 President Andrew Jackson appointed Algernon S. Thruston collector of customs and inspector of revenue at the port of Key West in the Territory of East Florida.

The name of A. S. Thruston does not reappear in the annual tax lists of Jefferson County, Ky. until the year of 1835, after which he again is absent. He probably resided there at least half of that year in order to have been listed in that year's tax book. In the preceding years of 1832-1834 he was in the county part of the time. During these years he appeared as the official witness to marriages performed on the following dates: In 1832 on January 24; in 1833 on November 20, November 21 (two), November 26, December 3, December 7; in 1834 on January 21, February 4, and October 5. Appearing on this number of marriages, of parties who were not his relatives, may indicate he had at the time some connection with the County Clerk's office, which was then ran by his brother-in-law, Worden Pope. Algernon S. Thruston a short time later practiced law in Texas and possibly at this time, if he was not already accredited as a lawyer, he was receiving training under Worden Pope, as his brother, Charles M. Thruston, had earlier.

By the later part of 1835 or early 1836 Algernon S. Thruston was in Texas. The following biography was published in the book, History of Daviess County, Kentucky (Inter-State Publishing Co., Chicago, 1883, p866):

Alfred Thruston, born in Marshall, Texas, Aug. 20, 1848, was a son of Hon. Algernon S. Thruston, a native of Louisville, Ky., born in 1801. He raised a company in Louisville and went to Texas and assisted her to gain her independence. He was a Colonel under General Scott, and was afterward a member of Governor Huston's cabinet in the "Lone Star" State. He left Texas in 1850, and lived a while in Florida, then in Illinois, and in 1854 came to Daviess County, where he died in March, 1863. After leaving Texas he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Harriet C. Jacques, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of Benjamin Jacques, an early settler of Texas. Nine children were born to them, only four now living – Alfred and Mrs. S.T. Speed (twins), Mrs. C.P. Tood, and Mrs. C.M. Tood. Alfred Thruston owns 160 acres of good land, and is an enterprising farmer of this precinct. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In Algernon S. Thruston's obituary published in an Owensboro, Ky. newspaper in 1864 it was written that: "The career of the subject of this notice was chiefly in Texas during her revolutionary struggle, having been a Colonel in the army." The first shots of the Texas

Revolution were fired against the tyrannical Mexican armies on 2 October 1835. Victory was achieved at the Battle of San Jacinto on 21 April 1836, and the Republic of Texas was established, which lasted until 1845 when Texas became the 28th state of the United States. Col. Thruston may have been in Texas previous to the Revolution. During the years of 1826-1834 when he was absent from Jefferson County, Ky. During some of this period he was in the Florida Territory and part of it may have also been spent in the future state of Texas.

During the Revolutionary period there were several relatives of Algernon S. Thruston also in Texas. His brother Thomas W. Thruston's son, Mountjoy Luckett Thruston (alias John M. Thruston), was one of the heroes who died at the Alamo in March 1836. His half-brothers, Alexander M. and Henry W. Fontaine were in Texas. The latter during the period of the Republic of Texas served as one of the Judges of the Texas District Court. Following the Revolution Algernon S. Thruston practiced, law in Houston with his half-brother, Henry W. Fontaine, and held several official positions in the new government of the Texas Republic

The Handbook of Texas (Texas State Historical Assn., Austin, Tx., 1952):

"Thurston [sic], Algernon Sidney. Algernon Sidney Thurston was born on May 19, 1801. He and his wife, the former. Harriet C. Jacques of St. Louis, Missouri, were in Texas by 1837, when Thurston was practicing law in Houston with Henry W. Fontaine and was commissary general for the Republic. He was quartermaster. general in 1838. Sam Houston: nominated Thurston for attorney general on November 13, 1838, but Mirabeau B. Lamar became president before the nomination was approved by the Senate, and Thurston never filled the position. He died on March 5, 1864. Bibliography: Amelia W. Williams and E. C. Barker (eds), Writings of Samn Houston, IV (1941). "

The Writings of Sam Houston, University of Texas Press, Austin, Tx, 1941, p.429:

"A. S. Thruston was a useful man to Texas during the period of the Republic, and served the new nation in several important positions: Commissary General of Purchases in 1837; Quartermaster General in 1838; and he was nominated Attorney General, November 13, 1838, but [Mirabeau B.] Lamar came to the Presidency before this nomination had been approved by the Senate, therefore he did not serve in that position."

On the latter point there appears to be some question. Several sources indicate that he did serve in the office of Attorney General: In his obituary it was stated that he served under the appointment of President Samuel Houston as Attorney General of the Texas Republic; in a letter written by his uncle (Judge) Buckner Thruston to Robert Thruston Hubbard dated 5 April 1840 he stated that "Algernon, [is] now Attorney-General in Texas" (published in William & Mary College Quarterly, Vol.VI, 1897, p.17); and in the book A Pictorial History of Texas (Rev. Homer S. Thrall, N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1879, pp.300-301) "A. S. Thruston, Attorney General" appears on a list of officers during the Presidency of Mirabeau B. Lamar,

1838-1841, this source also states that J. Pinckney Henderson, Peter W. Grayson & John Birdsall served as Attorney Generals during this Presidency, but it is not stated whether their terms were in succession or concurrently. In The Writings of Sam Houston (University of Texas Press, Austin, Tx., 1941, pp.285-286) is a letter addressed to "Col. A. S. Thruston, Att'y General" by Pres. Sam Houston, dated 30 September 1838, this was six weeks before his official nomination as Attorney General on 13 November 1838, this would suggest he was serving in the office and on the latter date he received a renomination for another term in the same office. Several documents from The Writings of Sam Houston contain references to Algernon S. Thruston pages 28, 35, 71-72, 285-286, 295-296 & 429). Among these are three letters Pres. Houston sent to Thomas Toby (on January 30, March 17 & 29 March of 1837) in which he refers to Col. A. S. Thruston as Commissary General of the Republic of Texas; and a letter Pres. Houston sent to A. S. Thruston, Commissary General, on 17 March 1837. In the latter letter Houston requested arms, supplies and clothing for the army camp at Columbia, Texas; he beseeched Col. Thruston "Do all that you can. Run in debt to get supplies for the army,- do not regard expense - If Texas is saved, all will be paid with pleasure and gratitude."

Algernon S. Thruston did not marry until the age of 45. On 19 December 1846 he married Harriet C. Jacques of Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. In the possession of their great-granddaughter, Nettie Sweeney Rhodes of Paducah, Ky. are three letters written in 1846-1847 by Algernon S. Thruston to Harriet. The first was sent to her while he was courting her, dated 10 March 1846, sent from Houston to Marshall, Texas. The second dated 16 March 1847 was sent from Nacogdoches to Marshall, Texas. The third dated 2 May 1847 was sent from Crockett to Marshall, Texas. All three were signed "A. S. Thruston". Harriet C. Jacques was a native of St. Louis, Mo., having been born to the marriage of Benjamin F. and Adaline Jacques on 17 April 1827. Her father was an early settler of Texas. B. F. Jacques of S. F. Austin's Colony, on 29 October 1830 received a Spanish grant of one league of land, which is now situated in Matagorda County, Texas. Other children of Benjamin F. & Adaline Jacques were: Stephen (died a bachelor), George N. (had two daughters, Georgia & Ada), B. G. (three children, Julia, Mary & Arthur), Mathew (one daughter), and Clarrisa (a grandson, Thomas Lewis, lived in Canada).

Algernon S. Thruston "left Texas in 1850, and lived a while in Florida, then in Illinois, and in 1854 came to Daviess County", Ky. (this is written on page 866 of the History of Daviess County, Kentucky, 1883). He and his wife had lived in Texas in truly a historic time, they were there during the Revolution (1836), the Republic (1836-1845), Statehood (1845) and the Mexican War (1846-1848).

Algernon S. Thruston acquired lands in Texas by purchase of stocks in the Texan Emigration and Land Company, founded to encourage settlement in Texas; stocks were sold to non-residents of Texas. Upon a division of the company's stocks on 1 June 1858, James Guthrie, Thomas Coleman and William Terry, trustees, of the company, deeded to A. S. Thruston survey #'s 2372 & 2379, In the area known as "Peter's Colony", the first tract was located in Young &

Throckmorton Counties and the second was in Young County, both were of 320 acres. Deed to these lands were filed on 20 December 1858 in Young County, Tx. (deed book 3, p.122). Alfred Thruston, brother of A. S., also acquired several stocks in the Texan Emigration and Land Company, and by his will of 1857 he transferred these to his brother, A. S. Thruston & his family. The four surviving children of A. S. & Harriet Thruston, in all, inherited 10,605 acres of Texas land, 29 surveys (or stocks) of 320 acres and 5 surveys of 265 acres, purchased through the Texan Emigration and Land Company. These lands were located in the Texas Counties of Young, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Montague, Johnson, Stephens, Clay & Palo Pinto. A partition of these lands among the four heirs, dated 29 January 1881, was filed in Young County, Tx. on 17 May 1881 (deed book 7 p.621); other deeds relating to the partition were recorded in Young County, Tx. on 17 May 1881 (deed book. 7, p.624), on 20 February 1885 (Will of Alfred Thruston, book 13, p.396), on 19 January 1889 (deed book 19, p.161) and on 25 July 1893 (deed book 23, p.390). Today the surveys: #2372 & #2379, deeded to A. S. Thruston in 1858, and #1566 (located in Shackelford County) and #2917 (located in Young County), are still owned by the heirs of Jean Thruston Todd Sweeney, a granddaughter of A. S. & Harriet Thruston.

In the early part of 1854 Algernon S. Thruston moved his family to Daviess County, Ky. The year of 1854 was stated in the biography of his son, Alfred Thruston, in the History of Daviess County, Kentucky (1883, p.866). This year is confirmed by three other sources: on page 25 of the Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, Ky., (Lweo McDonough & Co., 1876) it is stated that Alfred Thruston (son of A. S.) came to the county in 1854; A. S. Thruston first appears in the tax records of Daviess County in 1854; and in the obituary of his son, Alfred Thruston, published in the Owensboro Daily Messenger, Saturday, 8 October 1909, it is stated that "when five years of age Mr. Alfred Thruston came to Owensboro", he would have reached his fifth birthday on 20 August 1853 and thus during the first eight months of 1854 he would have been 5 years old. These sources interpreted jointly indicate that the Thruston family arrived in Daviess County between the dates of 1 January & 20 August 1854.

Before coming to Daviess County Algernon S. Thruston had previous connections to the area. About twenty miles southwest of his new home was the site of a 15,000 acre tract on Green River, which was the largest of several grants issued to his grandfather, Charles Mynn Thruston, for his Revolutionary War service. On 22 September 1824 Algernon S. Thruston had transferred to his brother, Charles M., his 1/5th interest in the 1/3 share of his father in this tract (Daviess County deed book B, p.195).

On 11 August 1780 the 15,000 acres had been entered in the name of Charles Mynn Thruston and on 3 November 1783 the State of Virginia granted it to him for his military service. On 12 October 1787 Charles Mynn Thruston deeded this and his other Kentucky lands to his three oldest sons, John, Buckner & Charles (Ky. Court of Appeals deed book J, p.223). John Thruston in 1802 willed to his daughter, Mary B. January, 500 acres in the tract and to Charles Cary, who lived with him, he gave another 100 acres of the tract; the remainder of his 1/3 interest in the tract he willed to his five sons. To his other daughters he had given lands from his Illinois

Grant of 2666 acres. In Daviess county, Ky. on 12 June 1826 a division among the Thruston heirs, who still retained an interest in the 15,000 acres was recorded (deed book B, pp.197-218; also recorded in Ohio County, Ky.). Those receiving lands in the division were: Buckner Thruston, 5012 (1/3 interest); Charles W. Thruston, 2631 ¼ (1/2 of 1/3 interest); Ann Thruston Farrar, 2398 ¾ (1/2 of 1/3 interest); Mary B. January, 500; Lucius F. Thruston, 1080 ¼ & 910; Charles M. Thruston, 1001 ¼ & 886; and Alfred Thruston, 585 ¼ & 438; the other two sons of John Thruston, Thomas W. & Algernon S., had sold their interests prior to the division. The 15,000 acres extended into what was then the counties of Daviess and Ohio, the part in Daviess County in 1854 became part of McLean County. The town of Livermore, on the Green River in McLean County, is located on the southern edge of the 5012 acre tract devised to Buckner Thruston. Running through the latter tract is "Buck Creek", which may have been named for Judge Buckner Thruston, who was familiarly called Buck.

Upon moving to Daviess County, Ky. Algernon S. Thruston made his home on a 626 acre farm about two miles northeast of the present community of Thruston, in the Yelvington Precinct, 7 ½ miles northeast of the county seat of Owensboro. This farm was purchased a few months earlier, on 16 September 1853, by his brother Alfred Thruston of Louisville, Ky., who bought it from Hugh W. & Corrilla Hawes (Daviess County deed book L, p.163). In the 1854 Daviess County tax list A. S. Thruston was taxed on this property, 626 acres on Pup Creek; the land was evaluated at \$15,650, he was also taxed on 13 slaves, and his assessment was on a total value of \$26,225. On 10 December 1856 when Alfred Thruston wrote his will, he stated that his brother, Algernon S. Thruston, was then living on this farm; the farm was one of several Alfred Thruston left to the family of his brother, Algernon S. Thruston.

Alfred Thruston's association with Major Aris Throckmorton of Louisville, Ky. may have influenced the latter's decision to also purchase land in Daviess County, Ky., or the reverse may be the case. Aris Throckmorton, a major in the War of 1812, was distinguished for the hotels he operated. By 1830 he was landlord of the Lower Blue Lick Springs Watering Place, and from 1835 to 1865 he was proprietor of the Galt House at Louisville, possibly the most celebrated and reputable hotel in the state. It was at the Galt House, run by Aris Throckmorton, also a resident, that Alfred Thruston was shown as being a resident in the 1850 census of Louisville, Ky. In 1855 a few months following Alfred Thruston's purchase of the farm in Daviess County, Aris Throckmorton bought a farm just down the road from the Thruston farm; his land extended north from the intersection at Thruston of Highways 405 & 144. In the same year his son Col. Cohn S. Throckmorton, an officer in the Navy, moved to this farm and lived there, a near neighbor to the Thrustons, for the next twenty years. In 1875 Cohn S. Throckmorton moved into the city of Owensboro, where he again was a near neighbor of the Thruston family; he lived at the corner of 5th and Lewis and died in Owensboro on 25 October 1878.

The previous owner, Hugh Walker Hawes, of the Thruston farm in Daviess County, was most likely a legal and business acquaintance and associate of Alfred & Algernon S. Thruston. He practiced law in New Orleans, where the Thrustons had relatives and where A. S. Thruston,

as Commissary General of Texas, had had connections. Hugh W. Hawes died at Satura, Matagorda County, Texas on 25 October 1883. The son of Richard & Clara Walker Hawes, he was born 20 November 1798 in Caroline County, Va. His father before coming to Daviess County in 1820 had lived for a time near Louisville, Ky.; at the time of his death in 1830 he was one of the richest men in Daviess County, having purchased large tracts of land in Daviess and Hancock Counties, he donated the land for the town site of Hawesville, Ky. Richard Hawes (1797-1877), a brother of Hugh Walker, was Confederate Governor of Kentucky during the Civil War. It is also interesting to note that the Hawes family back in Virginia had intermarried with the Buckner, Thornton and Walker families; the Thrustons of Virginia also had married into families of the same name.

Algernon S. Thruston on 27 June 1859, at a public auction, purchased from the heirs of Albert Gallatin Hawes (1805-1849) 60 acres which bordered on the road from Owensboro to Yelvington (now Highway 405) and which adjoined his other 626 acres on the west side. A deed to this tract was not recorded until 9 September 1865 (Daviess County deed book W, p.512). In the 1860 Daviess County tax list A. S. Thruston was shown as paying taxes on a total of 686 acres. On 21 September 1858 Algernon S Thruston purchased three half acre lots in the town of Owensboro from James Weir, S. M. Wing & W. B. Pegram, the executors of Robert Triplett, deceased. The three lots, #'s 134, 139 & 140 on the plat of Owensboro, were located along the eastern edge of the city (Daviess County deed book P, p.63 & S, p.108).

The Thruston farm was in a historic section of Daviess County known as "Beechwoods", where many notable figures lived. Thomas Clay McCreery, a U.S. Senator, resided on the farm that bordered the Thruston farm on the west. In an article "Beechwoods of the Past", published in the Owensboro Inquirer on Sunday, 10 April 1910, the following appeared:

"That section of Daviess County lying northeast of Owensboro and beyond Yellow Creek was known before the war, and is still denominated by the older citizens as Beechwoods. This section was noted for the number of large farms, great landed estates, ornamented with fine houses and dotted with negro cabins... After you cross Yellow Creek you pass the old homes of Throckmorton, Thruston and Speed."

The following is from an article in the Owensboro Messenger, Sunday, 14 June 1931, entitled "Old River Road of Long Ago Recalled - Skirted Ohio for Distance of Several Miles East of Owensboro and on it Homes of Distinguished Citizens of State And Nation":

"The Old River road" as it was originally called, but later the Hawesville road, skirted the Ohio river. . . for a distance of several miles east of Owensboro. . . This old road was lined on either side with majestic forest trees, making it one of the most beautiful thoroughfares the best traveled persons had ever seen. And just here let me venture the assertion that no strip of ground a quarter of a mile wide

and five miles long in the United States afforded habitation for a greater number of distinguished men. Just think of it! There lived on this small strip, one United States district attorney, one member of congress, one officer each in the United States army and navy, two United States ministers to foreign countries, three bank presidents, two colonels in foreign wars, one cabinet officer, one circuit judge and one United States senator. . . Just beyond the forks of the road where the Hardinsburg road leaves the Hawesville road, was the residence of Col. Algernon S. Thruston, a colonel under General Scott in the Texas war for independence and later a member of President Samuel Houston's cabinet in the "Lone Star" state. He came to Daviess County in 1854. His wife was Harriett C. Jacques, of St. Louis. Col. Thruston died March 5, 1864. The last descendant of this marriage, Mrs. David Todd, died just a short time ago.

Algernon S. Thruston lived on his farm in Daviess County, Ky. for close to ten years, his time was devoted to the work and management required of a large plantation farm. At the time of the 1860 Daviess County census his occupation was listed as that of a farmer. In the History of Daviess County, Kentucky (1883, p.866) it was stated that "after leaving Texas he engaged in agricultural pursuits" and in his obituary in the Owensboro, Ky. newspaper it was written that "he subsequently established himself as a successful farmer in this county, being prominent in all measures calculated to improve the stock or advance the agriculture of Daviess County."

In the 1860 census his family was listed on their farm near the present community of Thruston; one of his closest neighbors was Rice E. Graves, Confederate hero of the Civil War, who lived along what is now called Graves Road, a little north of the Thruston farm. The census listing appeared as follows:

| <u>1860 Daviess County, Ky.</u> | | census, p.759, #794 | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Thruston, A. S. | 59 | m | farmer, R.E.\$40,000/P.P.\$30,000 | Ky. |
| Harriet C. | 33 | f | | Mo. |
| Sidney | 12 | f | | Ky. |
| Alfred | 12 | m | | Ky. |
| Curran | 8 | f | | Ky. |
| Charles M. | 5 | f | | Ky. |
| Thomas J. | 3 | m | | Ky. |
| Ada G. | 2 | f | | Ky. |

In 1861, the first year of the Civil War, A .S. Thruston's estate in the Daviess County tax records was evaluated at \$40,350, this included his farm, 3 lots in Owensboro, 13 slaves & 33 horses; properties in Louisville, Ky. and Texas owned by his family were not assessed in Daviess County. Like so many other plantations, that of A. S Thruston was also delivered a serious setback by the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863.

At the age of 62 Algernon S. Thruston died on 5 March 1864 at his home on his farm in Daviess County, Ky. Originally his burial was probably at the "Rural Cemetery", located on the east side of Owensboro, near the intersection of 5th & Triplett, or he was possibly buried on the Thruston farm. After the founding of Owensboro's Elmwood Cemetery in 1868 his remains were reinterred there. The following obituaries were published in the Owensboro newspapers, the first is from a copy in the possession of Mrs. Allan (Nettie Sweeney) Rhodes of Paducah, Ky. and the name of the newspaper and the date of its publication were not identified:

Owensboro, Ky. newspaper, 1864:

Obituary - Departed this life at his residence in this county, on the 5th of March, 1864. Col. Algernon S. Thurston, age 62, after a brief illness of congestive fever.

Col. Thurston was a son of Col. John Thurston, an early and prominent pioneer of Kentucky from Virginia, of whom his descendants may cherish a just pride. Algernon, had two distinguished brothers, Charles M and Alfred, and two nephews, Curran and Hamilton Pope, for all of whom Kentucky entertained an exalted esteem.

The career of the subject of this notice was chiefly in Texas during her revolutionary struggle, having been a Colonel in the army, and for many years under the appointment of President Samuel Houston, Attorney General of that Republic. He practiced law with great success in that country for many years, and subsequently established himself as a successful farmer in this county, being prominent in all measures calculated to improve the stock or advance the agriculture of Daviess County. He was as devoted in his personal friendships as he was ardent in his love for his whole country. This county has rarely sustained a deeper loss.

Owensboro Monitor, 9 March 1864:

Deaths - of congestive chills, on the 5th inst., Col. A. S. Thruston of this county, after a few days illness. He leaves behind him a large circle of relatives and friends, who mourn his sudden death.

The hamlet of Thruston, at the junction of Ky. 144 & 405, in Daviess County, Ky. was named in honor of Algernon S. Thruston. A post office named Thruston was established there in 1886. The post office was discontinued in 1906. In 1989 a Kentucky Historical Society highway marker honoring Algernon S. Thruston was approved. Required data for the application was researched by Jerry Long, of Owensboro, Ky. The marker located in front of the Thruston Elementary School was dedicated on 28 April 1989. The memorial has the following inscription:

Side 1 – Col. Algernon S. Thruston. Lawyer, soldier and farmer. Born in Louisville 1801, died 1864 at Thruston. Went to Texas with company of volunteers in 1836. Commissary General of Purchases (1837) and Quartermaster General (1838) for the Republic of Texas. Political ally of Sam Houston. Practiced law in Houston. Returned to Daviess County, 1854.

Side 2 – Algernon Sidney Thruston. This community became known as Thruston. Algernon's father, Col. John Thruston, at age of 16, served at Kaskaskia and Vincennes with Gen. Clark in Revolutionary War. Algernon's grandfather, Rev. and Col. Charles Mynn Thruston of Va., was a "fighting parson" of the Revolution. Charles received 15,000 acres in Daviess and Ohio counties for military services.

Algernon S. Thruston was survived by his wife, Harriet, and six children: Alfred age 15, Sidney age 15, Curran age 12, Charles age 10, Thomas age 7 and Ada age 5. For the next four to six years they continued to reside on the Thruston farm.

On 30 April 1867 Mrs. Harriet C. Thruston filed an equity suit in the Daviess County Circuit Court, the defendants were the heirs of her husband, A. S. Thruston, deceased. The suit, #719, extended over the next six years, the final entry in the case being recorded on 20 December 1873. During its term in the courts Mrs. Thruston and two of her children, Thomas and Ada, died. The large packet of papers belonging to the suit is filed in the old records room in the basement of the Daviess County Courthouse [note: unfortunately the Daviess County Circuit Court records were subsequently sent to the Archives in Frankfort, Ky.]. Papers in the file of suit #719 included petitions by the plaintiff, amended petitions, depositions, invoices, court orders; official documents filed in the suit included the will of Alfred Thruston and guardianship papers for the Thruston children.

In the initial petition in the suit by Mrs. Harriet Thruston she petitioned the court for a division and sale of some of the estate, inherited by her six children, all minors (from their father, A. S. Thruston, who died intestate, and from their uncle Alfred Thruston), for their benefit and maintenance. She reported to the court that the farm was now unproductive and did not enable her to support her family. In testimonials given in the case, her son Alfred Thruston testified that "the land was all in woods and was yielding no income" and William B. Pegram, a court appointed commissioner in the suit, said: "The land was comparatively valueless to them. Yielding little or no income for their support, the slaves being freed and labor difficult to obtain."

On 3 September 1867 the Daviess County Circuit Court returned the first of several judgments in the suit. It was then ordered that the Thruston farm, found to be 697 acres, be divided into three tracts, of 131, 357 & 206 acres, and sold at a public auction. In October and November the sale was advertised in the Owensboro newspapers, The Shield and The Monitor and in several of Louisville's newspapers. On 11 November 1867 at the auction, held at the Courthouse door, only the lot of 131 acres was sold. The highest bidder on this lot was Alfred Thruston, a deed as not issued to him until 6 September 1869 (deed book W, p.517) and it was subsequently nullified on the grounds that the infant heirs had not been properly represented by a court appointed guardian at the time of the sale.

On 3 March 1868 the Daviess County Circuit Court appropriated \$2000, out of the estate, to Mrs. Harriet Thruston, for the initiation of the construction of a house in Owensboro, on one

of the lots owned by the estate. In 1858 A. S. Thruston had purchased Owensboro lot #'s 134, 139 & 140. The site selected for their new home in Owensboro was on lot #139, which was located at the northeast corner of 5th & Clay Streets The house was built between March 1868 and February 1869. In a judgment filed in the suit in February 1869 it was written "It appearing to this court that the plaintiff has erected upon a lot in the city of Owensboro belonging to the estate of A. Thruston deceased a residence for the use of her and the defendants her children at a cost of" \$6438, the court ordered that monies arising from the sale of lands of the estate be applied to this debt.

The 1870 Daviess County census indicates that Mrs. Thruston and four of her five children had by then moved from their farm in the county and were then living in Owensboro. Their neighbors as listed in the census record suggests that the Thruston family was then living at their new home at 5th & Clay or nearby. Several of the same families listed near them in 1870 were shown by the 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, Ky. (p.29) to be living in the vicinity of 5th & Clay Sts. In the 1870 census Mrs. Thruston was listed as household #78, twenty-eight residences from her in the census was Younger L. Ford who in 1876 operated a drugstore at the corner of 5th & Lewis, the next residence after him (#50) was John W. Carter (#49) who in 1876 lived across the street from the Thrustons, on one of the other corners at 5th & Clay. Mrs. Thruston's other daughter, Mrs. Sidney A. Speed, in 1870 was also living in the city of Owensboro. The following listing for the Thruston family appeared in the 1870 Daviess County census:

1870 Daviess County, Ky. census, 2nd ward City of Owensboro, p.282, #78

| | | | | |
|--|----|---|-----------------|------|
| Thruston, Hariet | 38 | f | | N.Y. |
| Alfred | 21 | m | | Tx |
| Carrien | 15 | f | | Ky. |
| Ada | 11 | f | | Ky. |
| Mamie | 3 | f | | Ky. |
| Charlie1 | 5 | f | | Ky. |
| Fields, Jane | 30 | f | cook | Ky. |
| <u>2nd ward City of Owensboro, p.294, #278</u> | | | | |
| Speed, William O. | 30 | m | US Store keeper | Ky. |
| Sidney A. | 21 | f | | Tx. |

The Thruston farm in 1867 had been divided into three tracts: 131 acres - the western section, 357 acres - the middle section, and 209 acres - the eastern section. The southern boundary of the entire tract was the Wright's Landing Road. The western 131 acres, the northwestern edge of which bordered on the east side of the Owensboro Yelvington Road (Highway 405), was sold by the Thruston heirs on 9 February 1875 to John A. Venable (deed book 29, p.327), who was shown as the owner of the same on the plat map of the Yelvington Precinct in the 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, Ky. (p.30). The eastern lot of 209 acres on its eastern line bordered the road which is now known as Highway 1389. This lot on 5 September 1868 was subdivided into 5 lots, which were sold at a sale held on the same date to:

Lot #1 - 40 acres to Milton S. Ford (recorded 15 September 1868, deed book. 27, p.425), in 1876 he was shown as the owner of the same. Lot #2 - 433 acres to James T. King (recorded 15 September 1868 deed book. V, p.530). James T. King on 23 September 1871 sold the 433 acres to Louisa Fuqua, wife of Moses Fuqua (deed book Y, p.322), who in 1876 was the owner of the same. Lot #3 - 40 acres to John G. Ford (recorded 15 September 1868 deed book X, p.519). John G. Ford on 7 March 1871 sold the 40 acres to Robert Ellis (deed book X, p.518), who in 1876 was the owner of the same. Lot #4 - 40 acres to T. B. & G. H. Jones (recorded 15 September 1868 deed book 27, p.492). G. H. Jones on 18 May 1874 sold his half interest in the 40 acres to T. B. Jones & Susan Kimberlin, wife of William Kimberlin (deed book 28, p.50), in 1876 T. B. Jones was shown as being the owner of 30 acres of the same and the Kimberlins of the other 10 acres. Lot #5 - 46 acres to Martha H. Ringo (recorded 15 September 1868 deed book V, p.304). On the 1876 plat map B. F. & S. P. Duncan were shown as owning this 46 acres; on 14 May 1877 a deed was recorded whereby Martha H. Ringo sold this tract to Benjamin F. Duncan and Samuel P. Duncan.

On 27 April 1875 was recorded a division of lands belonging to the Thruston estate, among A. S. & Harriet Thruston's four surviving children: Alfred Thruston, Sidney A. Speed, Curran P. Thruston and Charles M. Thruston (deed book 29, p.17). The lands involved in the division were: the remaining 357 acres of the Thruston farm; lot in the city of Louisville, Ky. on south side of Market St. between 3rd & 4th: house & lot (#139) at 5th & Clay in Owensboro; and two lots in Owensboro, lot #134 - located at corner of 4th & Clay, and lot #140 - located at the corner of 5th & Bolivar (as of 1871 both lots were still vacant). In the division the last two lots were devised to Sidney A. Speed; she and her husband, William O. Speed, on 28 March 1882 sold lot #140 to Ed Sites (deed book 38, p.148).

In the division the 357 acres, the central portion of the original Thruston farm of 697 acres, was allotted to Alfred Thruston and Sidney A. Speed. On 18 May 1875 the two parties subdivided the tract of 357 acres (deed book 29, p.62). Sidney A. Speed received the western 201 acres of the tract and Alfred Thruston the other 156 acres. The families of Alfred Thruston and Sidney A. Speed continued to live on these two adjoining farms. At the time of the 1880 and 1900 Daviess County censuses both families were listed in the Yelvington Precinct in the Thruston community near each other. W. O. & Sidney Speed lived on their farm of 201 acres until 1908 when they sold it to H. Nantz. Alfred Thruston resided on the other tract, next to his sister Sidney, until his death in 1909, six years later his widow sold it to C. H. Abell (deed book 96, p.86).

In the division of 27 April 1875 the lot in Louisville and the house & lot at 5th & Clay in Owensboro (valued at \$9,000) was allotted to Alfred, Curran P. and Charles M. Thruston. On 11 June 1879 Alfred Thruston sold his 1/3 interest in the house and lot at 5th & Clay to his sisters, Mrs. Curran P. Todd, wife of Robert S. Todd, and Mrs. Charles M. Todd, a widow (deed book 33, p.588), in the deed it was stated that "a large two story brick dwelling house" stood on the lot. Both sisters and their families continued to live at the house at 5th & Clay and in subsequent

years the house became known as "the Todd house". At the time of the 1880 and 1900 Daviess County censuses, Mrs. Curran P. Todd and Mrs. Charles M. Todd and members of their families were enumerated at this residence. In the 1886 Owensboro City Directory (the oldest now available, the first being published in 1880) the house number of the lot at the northeast corner of 5th & Clay Streets was listed as 405 East 5th St. About 1890 the city changed the house numbers for several of its streets and the address of the two story brick Todd-Thruston house then became 505 East 5th St.

Mrs. Harriet C. Thruston, the widow of Algernon S. Thruston, after moving from the Thruston farm to 505 East 5th St. in Owensboro, in 1868-1869, lived there about four years. On 28 October 1873 she died in Owensboro at the age of 46. She was a victim of typhoid fever and her death followed only nine days after the death of her daughter, Miss Ada G. Thruston, who also died of the same illness.

In the History of Daviess County, Kentucky (1883, p.425) in a chronology of events in Owensboro it was recorded that four deaths due to typhoid fever in Owensboro occurred within the span of three weeks in October 1873. The victims were listed as: R. G. Moorman (October 17), Miss Ada Thornton (October 19), John Todd (October 20) and Mrs. Thornton (October 28). Mrs. Thruston and her daughter, Ada, were erroneously identified in the chronology by the last name of Thornton. The funerals for Mrs. Thruston and her daughter were conducted at the First Presbyterian Church on Third Street in Owensboro and they were buried in the Thruston family lot at Owensboro's Elmwood Cemetery at the side of their husband and father, Algernon S. Thruston. The Thruston plot in Elmwood is near the northeastern end of section D. Eight of the families ten children are buried in the same lot with their parents, another son, Alfred, is buried in another section of Elmwood, a short distance away.

Ten children were born to the union of Algernon Sidney Thruston and Harriet C. Jacques, they were:

| | born | died | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Eliza | 15 July 1847 | 15 July 1847 | daughter |
| Alfred | 20 August 1848 | 6 October 1909 | son |
| Sidney Algernon | 20 August 1848 | 20 January 1925 | daughter |
| Curran Pope | 16 May 1850 | 20 September 1851 | son |
| Curran Pope | 15 January 1852 | 4 May 1927 | daughter |
| Charles Minn | 8 February 1854 | 29 April 1931 | daughter |
| Gay | 8 February 1854 | 12 October 1854 | son |
| Fanny | 22 September 1855 | 25 February 1856 | daughter |
| Thomas January | 30 November 1856 | 15 February 1868 | son |
| Ada Gay | 13 March 1858 | 20 October 1873 | daughter |

The three oldest children were born in Marshall County, Texas; the first born, Eliza, died there and most likely is buried there, she is the only child that does not have a monument at Elmwood Cemetery in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky. The next two children, a son and

daughter both named Curran Pope, where born in Kentucky, as was recorded in a family record written by the latter, Mrs. Curran P. Thruston Todd; their births were prior to the family's arrival in Daviess County, Ky. In the 1870, 1880, 1900 & 1910 Daviess County censuses Curran P. Thruston Todd's place of birth was reported as Kentucky. The other children were born in Kentucky. It is not known if the family's second group of twins, Charles Minn & Gay, were born in Daviess County or not. The three youngest children were born after the family moved to Daviess County.

Of Algernon S. & Harriet Thruston's ten children only four survived to maturity. The other six died under the age of 15: Eliza died the day of her birth in 1847, Curran Pope (son) died at the age 16 months in 1851, Gay (son) died at the age of 8 months in 1854, Fanny died at the age of 5 months in 1856, Thomas J. died at the age of 11 years in 1868, and Ada Gay died at the age of 15 years in 1873.

Sidney Algernon Thruston, daughter of Algernon S. Thruston & Harriet C. Jacques, was born 20 August 1848 in Marshall County, Texas. She was five years old when her family moved to Daviess County, Ky. At the age of 17 she married William O. Speed. They were married at the home of Mrs. Harriet Thruston, on the family's farm in the Thruston community on 11 April 1866. Bond on their marriage (marriage book H, p. 115) was by her brother, Alfred Thruston. On their bond it was reported that she was age 18, born Texas, her father was born Louisville, Ky. and her mother was born Missouri. William O. Speed was born 8 September 1838 in Nelson County, Ky. to Thomas L. and Margaret Speed. In 1861 he removed to Daviess County, Ky. with his parents, who settled on the farm on the southwest side of the Thruston farm.

At the time of the 1870 Daviess County census William O. & Sidney A. Speed were living in Owensboro in the 2nd Ward, in the vicinity of the 2nd Ward School at 3rd & Lewis. In this census his occupation was listed as that of "U.S. Storekeeper" and in the 1880 & 1900 as that of farmer. In 1875 upon the division of the Thruston properties she was allotted 201 acres of the Thruston farm. About this time (by 1876) they were living on this tract in the Thruston community of Daviess County. Here they were enumerated in the 1880 and 1900 Daviess County censuses. In 1908 they sold their farm to H. Nantz. About this time they left Daviess County and were residing at Metcalf, Georgia when W. O. Speed died at the age of 72 on 18 February 1913. Following his death Mrs. Speed made her home in Los Angeles, Cal., where she died on 20 January 1925, at the age of 76. They were returned to Owensboro, Ky. and buried in the Thruston family plot at Elmwood Cemetery.

William O. Speed and Sidney A. Thruston had two children: Algernon Sidney (son), born 8 May 1868, and Harriet Whiting, born 18 August 1871; both were born in Daviess County, Ky. Algernon S. Speed died at the age of 14 months on 25 July 1869 and was buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Owensboro, Ky. Harriet W. Speed married J. S. M. Goodloe of Louisville, Ky. on 9 October 1894, at her parents' home near Thruston, in Daviess County, Ky. In 1913 they were

living in Chicago, Ill, and in 1925 in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe had one daughter born to them, Ellen Morris, who married Justin Miller and in 1925 was living Los Angeles, Cal.

Alfred Thruston, son of Algernon S. Thruston & Harriet C. Jacques and twin of Sidney A., was born 20 August 1848 in Marshall County, Texas. Almost all of his life was spent on the Thruston farm, near Thruston, in Daviess County, Ky. He moved to this farm when five years old and except for a brief time when he lived with his mother in Owensboro at 505 East 5th St., lived the remainder of his life on the same farm. At the time of the 1870 census he was listed in the home of his mother in Owensboro. By 1873 he was living on the Thruston farm again. In 1875 in the division of the Thruston lands he was granted 156 acres of the Thruston farm, which included the site of the original plantation home. The house in which his father had lived later burned and Alfred Thruston built his home near its site, in what had been the "Thruston schoolhouse". The school, established by his father, was a subscription school operated prior to the formation of the free public school system. The Thruston School's students no doubt included the Thruston children.

Alfred Thruston's occupation was that of a farmer. He was one of the subscription patrons of the 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Daviess County, Ky. In this publication his name appears in a listing of the Yelvington patrons (p.25) and it was recorded that his post office was Owensboro, his residence was 7 ½ miles east of Owensboro, he was a farmer, born Texas, and came to county in 1854. A biography of Alfred Thruston was published in the History of Daviess County, Kentucky (1883, p.866), in the article it was stated that "Alfred Thruston owns 160 acres of good land, and is an enterprising farmer of this precinct. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias." During the last twelve years of his life he served as the county's Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Collector E. T. Franks.

At the age of 48 Alfred Thruston married Harriet True Regan of Santiago, Cal. on 9 October 1896 in St. Louis, Mo. The daughter of James F. Regan and Ophelia Frances Julian, she was born in February 1869 in Missouri. On 6 October 1909 Alfred Thruston died at his home in the Thruston neighborhood, he was 61 years of age. His funeral was conducted at the home of his sister, Mrs. Robert S. Todd, at 505 East 5th St. in Owensboro and his burial was in Elmwood Cemetery, Owensboro, Ky. He wrote his will on 21 February 1907 and it was recorded 18 October 1909 (Daviess County will book F, p.41). His will included the following items: To my son, Alfred Jr., a portrait of my uncle Alfred Thruston; to my son, Julian Regan, a portrait of my father, Algernon Sidney Thruston; to my daughter, Curran Pope, portraits of myself and my wife; to my wife, Harriete, the rest of my estate.

Between 1910 and 1915 Alfred Thruston's widow and three children left Daviess County and moved to Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Harriet Regan Thruston on 15 November 1915 sold the 156 acre Thruston farm in Daviess County, Ky. to C. H. Abell for \$2,888.87 (deed book 96, p.86). This was the last of the original Thruston farm, purchased in 1853, to have been in the family. By the same deed Mrs. Thruston also sold another tract of 18 acres purchased by her

husband on 21 July 1894. The residence built by Alfred Thruston still stands today. It is located off of Highway 405 about two miles north of Thruston. At the intersection of the Saur Road with 405 (on west side) is a lane on the opposite side of 405 (east side), which leads back to the Alfred Thruston home. The community that grew up around the intersection of Highways 405 (formerly the Hawesville or Yelvington Road) and 144 (formerly the Hardinsburg Road) was named in honor of the Thruston family and boar that named prior to 1896. One of Thruston's former residents was Kentucky Governor and U.S. Senator Wendell H. Ford. The Alfred Thruston farm is now the property of C. A. Panel.

Charles Minn Thruston, daughter of Algernon S. Thruston & Harriet C. Jacques, was born 8 February 1854 in Kentucky. At the age of 22 she married David Fayette Todd, Jr. They were married in Owensboro on 29 November 1876 by Rev. John W. Pugh, pastor of the Fourth Street Presbyterian Church. Her sister later married his brother, Robert Stuart Todd. The brothers were sons of Dr. David Fayette Todd & Jane Herndon Hicks. The Todd family was among the earliest to settle at Lexington, Ky. The Todd family history is a very interesting chapter, among it's descendants have been numerous statesmen, public officials, military heroes, lawyers and doctors. Dr. David F. Todd was a first cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Todd's wife, Jane Herndon Hicks, was a niece of Patrick Henry Herndon, who was one of the valiant heroes who gave their lives for Texas Independence at the Alamo. David F. Todd, Jr. and his wife, Charles M. Thruston, both had a near relative who died at the Alamo, her first cousin, John M. Thruston, also having been one of the 183 men who stood against an army of 8,000.

David F. Todd, Jr., was born 2 March 1855 in Daviess County, Ky. In 1873-1874 he served as Deputy Sheriff of Daviess County, during the last two years of his life he was clerk of the Owensboro Public School System, and at his death he was employed by the Deposit Bank in Owensboro. At the young age of 22 he died on 25 August 1877, and was buried in the Thruston family plot at Elmwood Cemetery. Three weeks after his death, the only child born to him and his wife, was born on 15 September 1877 and was named David Ada Todd. Mrs. Thruston and her daughter resided in Owensboro at 505 East 5th St., with her sister, Curran P. Todd and her family. At the time of the 1880 Daviess County census both sisters, their families, their mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane H. Todd, and several other members of the Todd family were residing at this address. Mrs. Charles M. Todd continued to live here until about 1903; in that year, on July 29, she sold her half interest in the Todd-Thruston house at the corner of 5th & Clay to her brother-in-law, Robert S. Todd, he and his wife now being sole owners. About this time Mrs. Charles M. Todd moved to 306 East 5th St., two blocks west of her former home.

Charles Minn Thruston Todd, widow of David F. Todd, Jr., at the age of 77 died on 29 April 1931 at her home at 306 East 5th St. She was buried in Elmwood Cemetery beside her husband, who had preceded her in death by 53 years, and her only daughter, who also had preceded her in death. Her daughter, David Ada Todd, married twice, on 14 May 1902 she married Griffith Weir and on 27 February 1998 Dr. John Marvin Coffman, both marriages were

in Owensboro; She died at the age of 35 on Christmas day 1912 at the Owensboro City Hospital. Her only child, Jean Coffman, was born 10 February 1909, married William P. Sandidge, and died 22 May 1980; she was buried in Owensboro's Elmwood Cemetery near her mother, grandparents and great-grandparents.

Curran Pope Thruston, daughter of Algernon S. Thruston & Harriet C. Jacques, was born 15 January 1852 in Kentucky. She was named after her distinguished first cousin, Gen. Curran Pope. When her parents moved to Daviess County, Ky. she was an infant of two. Her early youth was spent on the Thruston farm and she was about 17 when she moved with her mother to Owensboro to live at their newly constructed home at 505 East 5th St. For the next 46 years she lived at this home. At the age of 27 she married Robert Stuart Todd, a brother to her sister, Charles M.'s, deceased husband, David F. Todd, Jr. They were married on 8 April 1879 in Owensboro, by Rev. H. C. Settle, the pastor of the Methodist-Episcopal Church of Owensboro.

Robert S. Todd in 1873-1877 served as Deputy Clerk in the Daviess County Court Clerk's office. In 1877-1880 he was master commissioner and receiver for the Daviess County Circuit Court. In September 1880 he was granted a license to practice law. His career as a lawyer spanned 32 years and established him as one of the ablest and most successful members of the Owensboro Bar, He was elected to two terms as County Attorney, serving in that office in 1892-1896. He died at his home at 505 East 5th St. on 20 August 1914 at the age of 57.

The next year after the death of her husband, Robert S. Todd, Mrs. Curran P. Todd on 30 August 1915 sold her house at 505 East 5th St., which had been home to members of the Thruston family since 1869. The house and lot was sold to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, which had long occupied the property behind the Todd-Thruston house. The deed was made out to the Right Reverend Dennis O'Donaghue, Bishop of the Louisville Diocese; the purchase price was \$8,000 (deed book 95, p.570). In That All May Be One, A History of Sts. Joseph and Paul Parrish (Gerald M. Wilkerson, McDowell Publications, Utica, Ky., 1987, p.81) the following was written about the house: "In 1914, St. Joseph's purchased the home of Robert S. Todd at Fifth and Clay Streets. (When Father Spiess purchased the Todd family's estate, they told him that they had found coffins and remains of the dead in their cellar). The home was then remodeled into a school." From 1915 until 1924 the house was used as a school, for the first three or four years it was called St. Hubertus Academy and later was the St. Joseph School. It contained four classrooms and sister's residence of six rooms and bath. Two of the classrooms were upstairs and two downstairs. In 1924 the former Todd-Thruston home was razed for the construction of a new school for St. Joseph's Parish. In the 1980's the Sts. Joseph & Paul School on the lot was torn down and the lot today stands vacant.

Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Curran Thruston Todd went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Singleton Sweeney, in Roanoke, Virginia. At Roanoke she died at the age of 75 on 4 May 1927. Mrs. Todd had been a member of Settle Memorial Methodist Church while

living in Owensboro and for many years served as secretary of the Women's Christian Association of Owensboro.

Robert Stuart Todd and Curran Pope Thruston were the parents of three children: Jean Thruston Todd born 26 January 1880, and two infant daughters born & died on 10 July 1882 and 4 March 1884. Jean Todd married Singleton Y. Sweeney on 12 June 1912 in Owensboro. She died 17 June 1968; her husband Singleton Sweeney was born 7 September 1879 and died 5 February 1924. They had two children: Robert Todd Sweeney and Nettie Singleton Sweeney, wife of Allan Rhodes of Paducah, Ky. Robert S. & Curran Thruston Todd, their two infant daughters, their daughter, Jean Todd Sweeney and her husband, Singleton Sweeney, were all buried in the Thruston family plot in Elmwood Cemetery, Owensboro, Ky.

Thruston, Daviess County, Ky.

Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 19 April 1989, p4C:

At its meeting Tuesday, Daviess Fiscal Court took the following action: ...

Announced that the Kentucky Department of Highways has approved the placing of a historical marker on the grounds of Thruston Elementary School honoring Col. Algernon S. Thruston, the community's founder.

Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 28 April 1989, p1C:

Regional roundup...

Thruston marker to be dedicated - Daviess County Historical Society is dedicating the Col. Algernon S. Thruston historical marker at a public ceremony today at 3 p.m. at Thruston Elementary School.

Born in Louisville in 1801, Thruston was a lawyer, soldier and farmer. He was an ally of Texas President Sam Houston, served as quartermaster general, and practiced law in Houston in the 1830s. Thruston moved to Daviess County in 1854 and died 10 years later in the area that bears his name.

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Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 14 February 1995, p3S:

“Community History” by Glenn Hodges

The countryside beyond Yellow Creek at Thruston was a panorama of pastoral splendor during antebellum days. It was in the section of Daviess County called the Beechwoods, known

for its majestic beech trees and the fine plantations that lined the old river road from Owensboro to Hawesville.

One of the plantation owners was Algernon Sidney Thruston, who had fought for the independence of Texas in the 1830s before moving to Daviess County. The present community four miles northeast of Owensboro would later bear his name.

On another farm lived Thomas Clay, the first settler of the Thruston area and uncle of famous Kentucky abolitionist and orator Cassius Marcellus Clay. Two of the farms were homes for men who eventually became United States senators - Thomas Clay McCreery and Wendell Hampton Ford. A fifth farm was the homeplace of Justus Vairin, a former bodyguard to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Algernon Thruston made his home on a 700-acre tract now bordering Kentucky 405 and spreading southeast along Wrights Landing Road.

The land of Thomas Clay McCreery, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1868-1871 and 1873-1879, bordered the Thruston farm on the west. McCreery's place adjoined the plantation of his grandfather Thomas Clay, who had settled there in 1806 or 1807. Clay was a second cousin of Henry Clay, and brother of General Green Clay, father of Cassius. Both Thomas and Green Clay were members of the convention which drafted Kentucky's second constitution in 1799.

Thruston was born in Jefferson County in 1801 and grew up in Louisville. He owned large grants of land from 1822-1824 in Shelby, Union, Ohio and Daviess Counties, before he apparently sold all of them by 1825 and left Kentucky.

In 1835 Thruston was in Texas practicing law, and got involved in the fight for Texas independence. He raised a company of soldiers and served as a colonel. When that war was won and the Republic of Texas established in 1836, he became a member of Governor Sam Houston's cabinet.

(Thruston's nephew, Mountjoy Lockett Thruston, was among the Texans who died at the Alamo in March 1836.) After the war, Thruston was a lawyer in Houston with his half brother Henry W. Fontaine, and he held several official offices in the new Texas government, including commissary general of purchases in 1837 and quartermaster general in 1838. Some family sources say he also served as Texas attorney general.

Thruston left Texas in 1850, lived a while in Florida and Illinois, and brought his family to Daviess County in 1854. Thruston's Daviess County farm was purchased in 1853 by his brother Alfred of Louisville.

A.S. Thruston lived on his farm here for about 10 years; he died in 1864. His widow Harriet moved to a residence at 505 E. Fifth St. in Owensboro in 1868-69. She died of typhoid fever in 1873 at the age of 46 and was buried alongside her husband in Elmwood Cemetery.

Alfred Thruston's association with Major Aris Throckmorton of Louisville may have influenced the latter's decision to also buy land in Daviess County. Throckmorton, a major in the War of 1812, was distinguished for the hotels he operated. From 1835 to 1865 he was proprietor of Galt House in Louisville, one of the most celebrated and popular hotels in the South.

Throckmorton bought ground that ran northeast from the present heart of Thruston at the intersection of Kentucky 144 and 405. The Throckmorton house was originally built in 1840. Throckmorton's son, Colin, moved there in 1855 and stayed for 20 years before moving to Owensboro. The home still stands on a hill a short distance on the left of Kentucky 144 past Yellow Creek Baptist Church. U.S. Senator Wendell Ford lived in the house as a boy in the 1930s and 1940s, and attended Thruston School and Daviess County High School before he went to college. Vairin was a veteran of the Battle of Waterloo and a member of Napoleon's

bodyguard. He moved to Daviess County in 1842 from New Orleans, built his home in the Beechwoods, became a tobacco exporter and raised five daughters.

The Vairin home still remains on the Spend A Buck Farm on the eastern edge of Thruston and is owned by Owen Lawson. The Deane family acquired the Throckmorton house in 1947; Si Deane lives there now. The original Algernon Thruston house burned, but C.A. (Ottie) Pantle Jr. of 1641 Wrights Landing Road near Summit now lives there in another house built on the Thruston farm in the 1870s.

Mrs. Gladys Gerteisen, widow of former Daviess County commissioner Jake Gerteisen, lives on the Thomas Clay farm. The old McCreery house known in the old days as Beechwoods was torn down in the 1980s and lawyer Kirby Gordon has a new home on the hilltop where the old house stood.

The present community at Kentucky 405 and 144 grew out of the Throckmorton estate and the 260-acre farm of Manley Berry Tichenor, who was a direct descendant of pilgrims John and Priscilla Alden, made famous in Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish." A post office was established at Thruston in 1886.

A motorist driving through Thruston today will find two churches, a convenience store, a hardware store, a pizza place, a music business, Yellow Creek Park, an elementary school and the homes of about 150 residents. Only a few miles from downtown Thruston are Reid's Orchard and the new Summit Country Club golf course and housing development.

The little crossroads community named after Algernon Sidney Thruston is in the center of one of the fastest growing areas of Daviess County.

Editor's note - Much of the biographical information about Algernon Thruston for this story came from an article in the Daviess County Historical Society Quarterly written by Jerry Long, a member of the Kentucky Room staff at the Owensboro-Daviess County Public Library. Long has done extensive genealogical and historical research on the Thruston family of Daviess County.

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Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 8 December 2016, p1B:

“It’s Thruston, as in Algernon Sidney...” by Keith Lawrence

You hear people pronounce it "Thurston" from time to time.

And you even see it spelled that way sometimes.

Heck, the spell-check on my computer wants to spell it that way.

But the town in eastern Daviess County is named for a man named Algernon Sidney Thruston.

Various histories say he was born in Jefferson County on May 19, 1801, and inherited 200 acres in Shelby County, 500 acres in Union County and 950 acres in Ohio and Daviess counties from his father, who died when Thruston was 9 months old.

An historical marker in Daviess County says Thruston's father -- Col. John Thruston -- at the age 16, served at Kaskaskia and Vincennes with Gen. George Rogers Clark in the American Revolution.

And it says that his grandfather, the Rev. and Col. Charles Mynn Thruston of Virginia, was "a fighting parson" during that war, receiving 15,000 acres in Daviess and Ohio counties for his services.

Algernon Thruston apparently lived in Louisville where he practiced law until 1835, when he headed for Texas to join in the revolution against Mexico.

Thruston was appointed as a colonel in the Texas Army, some sources say.

He later served as commissary general of purchases in 1837 and quartermaster general in 1838, biographies say.

Another source says Thruston arrived in Houston in September 1837 to practice law.

It doesn't mention military service.

It says Sam Houston nominated Thruston for attorney general on Nov. 13, 1838.

But Mirabeau B. Lamar became president of the Republic of Texas before the nomination was approved by the Senate.

And Thruston never took office as attorney general of Texas.

One source even says that Thruston, "Attorney General of Texas, killed at the side of Davy Crockett in 'The Alamo.' "

But Thruston continued to live in Texas until around 1850, when he moved to Florida and later Illinois, according to an 1883 history of Daviess County.

And by 1854, he was in Daviess County, living on a 626-acre farm about two miles northeast of the town that bears his name.

Thruston died a decade later -- on March 5, 1864 -- at age 62.

But his name lives on in his adopted county.

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