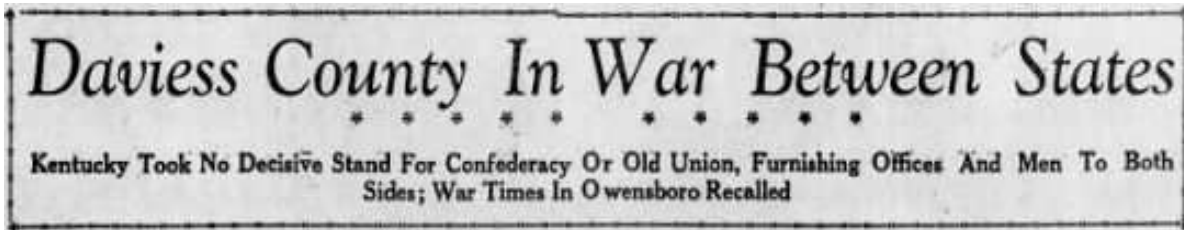


# Daviess County In War Between States

By C. W. Bransford

Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 5 July 1931, pp.1B & 9B:



Kentucky Took No Decisive Stand For Confederacy Or Old Union, Furnishing Officers And Men To Both Sides; War Times In Owensboro Recalled

By C. W. Bransford

Kentucky did not occupy a very enviable position at the outbreak of the War Between the States. There was a lamentable lack of that quick decision of purpose that has made Kentucky and her people famous the world over. The result was that the state took no decisive stand either for the newly erected Southern Confederacy or for the old Union; hence the finger of scorn was pointed at her by both the South and the North. Her Southern sisters charged her with cowardice, while the North in her jealous rage branded her a traitor. Had Kentucky immediately following the attack on Ft. Sumpter withdrawn from the Union, Maryland and Missouri would have followed her lead, Virginia would have remained undivided and the South thus strengthened would have been in an impregnable position, and the differences between the two sections might have been compromised and the awful cataclysm that followed averted. However, that neither of the above accusations hurled at Kentucky was justified was amply demonstrated by the valor of her soldiers in both the Confederate and Union armies from Perryville to Chickamauga.

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In this horrible fratricidal war, Daviess county, while not the scene of any great conflict of arms, furnished her quota of men, practically all volunteers to both the armies of the South and North, and their heroism, displayed on many a battlefield, is part of the glorious history of the country. What citizen is not proud of the record of Jack Thompson, Rice B. Graves, Joseph Millett, Amos Taylor, and others on the Confederate side, and of John McHenry, George Yeaman, Rumsey Wing, Chas. Mitchell and others on the Union side. They were the type of men who made Rome famous two thousand years ago and their names will ever add to a bright page in our country's history. Heroes we have today in other lines of endeavor, but none will ever usurp the place, assigned by the assent of ages, to the man who voluntarily lays down his life in defense of the honor and integrity of his native land.

It was on the 12th day of April, 1861, that the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The movement of supplies to the fort for reinforcement by the North, notwithstanding the government at Washington had been warned by President Jefferson

Davis of the Confederacy that such a step would be considered an overt act of hostility by the South, precipitated the attack. The fort capitulated after a day and night bombardment, but this only proved the beginning of a four years' struggle for the mastery between the two sections.

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When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter reached Owensboro, consternation reigned throughout the town, and the first thought that seized the citizens was that something must be done at once to protect their lives and property against marauders. Accordingly, a company of "Home Guards" was organized, but it proved of little or no avail, owing to the fact that it was vested with no military authority, and was composed almost exclusively of men in sympathy with the Union side. According to Collins' History, the first man, not only in Daviess county but the entire state, to raise a company of soldiers for the Confederate army was Captain John (Jack) P. Thompson, of Owensboro. They called themselves the "Dixie Guards," and full of the Southern spirit, having been assigned to the First Kentucky Infantry, they set out for Richmond, Va., May 23, 1861 and were mustered in as Company G, the Color Company, June 1st, in the Southern Army of Northern Virginia. Thomas A. Moreland was first lieutenant of the "Dixie Guards," and became captain when Captain Jack Thompson was promoted major. Eli Marks and John H. Triplett were second lieutenants. All efforts to obtain a complete roster of this company have been of no avail, much to the regret of the writer.

The second Confederate company, called the "Woolfork Guards" was raised by Joseph H. Millett on September 5, 1861, and they joined the Army of Tennessee as Company K, 4th Infantry at Nashville. On the 13th, Millett was elected captain, and in his company from Daviess county were the following: David C. Hughes, First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain; George W. Rogers, second lieutenant; James Handley, James Thompson, Horace M. Watts, A. M. Hathaway, George Faith, Elisha Adams, Wm. Bradshaw, James M. Bowles, Green B. Cooper, James Donaldson, George Disney, James Forbes, Wm. H. Forbes, Albert Frazier, Wm. C. Fletcher, Matthew Garrett, Wm. Goodwin, Turner Griffin, James Hayden, H. B. Hayden, Jerry Hennessey, Joseph Jarboe, Miles C. Jenkins, Edward Lambdin, Wm. Lashbrooks, Crawford McClarty, Enoch C. McKay, Wm. E. McDonald, J. D. May, John Mattingly, Bun Norris, Green B. Partridge and John R. Partridge. This company fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca and Dallas, at which place Major Millett was killed, May 24, 1864, having been promoted to major the year previous.

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On September 9, 1861, John H. McHenry and John Grissom commenced recruiting for the United States army. The latter never entered the service, but McHenry raised a regiment composed of men from Daviess and Ohio counties, and received a commission as colonel of the 17th Kentucky Infantry, U.S.A. On October 1, 1861, his regiment had the first engagement with the Confederates fought on Kentucky soil. It latter participated in the severe fight at Fort Donaldson under General Grant and on the bloody field of Shiloh. The regiment was afterwards consolidated with the 5th Kentucky under Colonel McHenry's command. When President Lincoln fulminated his first Emancipation Proclamation, Colonel McHenry promptly issued an order to his soldiers forbidding them to aid slaves in their flight from their masters, saying he did not enter the service to free the negroes but to help preserve the Union. This action of the colonel caused a great outburst from the North and he was dismissed from the Union army; but both branches of the Kentucky legislature, by a unanimous vote, approved his course in an appropriate resolution. The writer has not been able to find a record of the enlistment of Daviess county men in Colonel McHenry's regiment.

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Company A., First Kentucky Cavalry was the third company organized in Daviess county for the Confederate service and on September 30, 1861, Dr. C. T. Noel was elected Captain; Wm. J. Taylor, first lieutenant, promoted captain on the death of Dr. Noel, May 11, 1862; Thomas C. Jones, second lieutenant; and Joseph Yewell, third lieutenant. The company rendezvoused at Sugar Grove church on the Hartford road, intending to proceed direct to Bowling Green where General Simon Bolivar Buckner had concentrated the Confederate army and was fortifying his position and drilling his troops. But as Hartford and Calhoun were occupied by the Union forces, the company worked its way through to Russellville and was mustered in there on October 5th for three years' service. They were joined to the First Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Ben Hardin Helm, who was afterwards killed. The writer has been unable to obtain a complete roster of Dr. Noel's company, but some of the brave men who followed his leadership were: Philip A. Pointer, Wm. T. Ellis, James H. Bozarth, John Jones, Wm. W. Lashbrooks, A. R. Yeiser, Hamp Jones, Ab Hawes, A. M. Conyers, Thomas Jones, Thomas Kirk, Elebec Barron, James Mobberly, Wm. Partridge, Ignatius McDaniel, Samuel Mobberly, William Jones, Thomas Lackland, Elisha Abel, Harvey Bell, Alex Melton, Amos R. Taylor (promoted to lieutenant), John Mosley, Henry Miller, Thomas Higdon, Thomas Aull, Sex Moseley, Thomas J. Howard, John Yewell. Under Col. Helm, who was a West Point graduate in 1851. Noel's company was in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River and Vicksburg. On March 18, 1862, Col. Helm was made a brigadier general. He was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died of the wound. Col. J. W. Griffith succeeded him in command of the First Kentucky Cavalry and he was the father of D. W. Griffith of motion picture fame.

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On October 4, 1861 "Camp Silas F. Miller" was established at the old fair grounds on West Main street, later known as Paradise Garden, and named in honor of the then proprietor of the Galt House in Louisville. Miller was a prominent Republican. The camp was occupied by Col. James S. Jackson's cavalry and Colonel Burbridge's infantry, all of whom had arrived by the steamer Hettie Gilmore, the day before, from Louisville. A day or two later came Lieutenant-Colonel Richard W. Johnson, of the United States army, and on the seventh of October, he was made provost-marshal of Owensboro. Colonel Johnson, a former citizen of Owensboro and brother of Judge James L. Johnson, whose old residence is now the Mary Kendall home, was a West Point graduate, and one of the most affable of men. As long as he remained here Southern sympathizers were not molested by the "Home Guards." He became a brigadier-general before the war closed. A report having reached here in November that Confederate troops were marching on Henderson. Colonels Jackson and Burbridge with 600 or 700 men, went there to intercept them and "Camp Silas F. Miller" gradually petered out.

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The close of 1861 found business in Owensboro in a badly demoralized condition. An embargo had been laid on commerce on the Ohio river, at that time Owensboro's only outlet and ingress, and its damaging effects were much intensified by the officiousness of Colonel Crufts and his subordinate Robinson at Evansville Ind., debarring the delivery of produce from across the river to the merchants of Owensboro.

The year 1862 opened with gloomy forebodings. Owensboro was under the domination of the Union forces and Southern sympathizers had to be careful how they breathed lest they be arrested for disloyalty and shipped by the first boat to Louisville or other cities where Union headquarters were maintained. So frequent did these outrages become that the more respectable

element of Union men organized a company of Horse Guards to protect the people against them and George H. Yeaman was elected captain; Joseph Harrison first lieutenant; and Joseph Thomas, second lieutenant of the company. On the very day, July 18th, that this company was organized a man of the name of Vawters was shot dead on the street by J. M. Haney for hurraing for Jefferson Davis and exulting over the capture of Henderson by the Confederates. It was in July of this year that the guerilla first made his appearance and he was just about as great an abomination as the home guard – both factions being out for plunder and non-combatants on both sides suffered from the infernal depredations. It was on the 27th of the month that Aquilla Spray was attacked and wounded by guerrillas in the Curdsville precinct.

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Owensboro and Daviess county were now to get a real taste of war. On August 29th, Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Netter of the Union army arrived from Hartford with a troop of cavalry and joined the soldiers at "Camp Silas F. Miller." Colonel Netter was a typical Frenchman, who had settled in Ohio county many years before and amassed a comfortable fortune. Polite and polished, he made friends with everybody and had joined the army solely because of his desire for the preservation of the Union. With the addition of Col. Netter's troop it is estimated there were about 500 soldiers in the camp.

Early Friday morning September 19th, 1862, a Confederate regiment in three divisions estimated at about 850 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. M. Martin, ("distinguished for gallantry in every skirmish and battle engaged in, and twice wounded; promoted to Colonel, June 1, 1864,"); of Muhlenberg county, invested Owensboro. One division, numbering 385, under the command of Major Joseph S. Scobee, took possession of Owensboro. Major Scobee was a prominent Methodist minister of soldiery extraction, his father having been in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolutionary War. He had already risen from Chaplain to Major, which commission he held throughout the war. Major Scobee was presiding elder of this Methodist district in 1880. It is related that when Major Scobee (he was a commanding military figure), was marching into Owensboro, a pious Methodist sister, recognizing him, exclaimed in her joy, "Thank God! My Savior has come!" A second division, under Captain J. N. Taylor, about 225 men, came into Owensboro from a south-westerly direction. Captain Taylor was in command of a company mustered in at Henderson August 30th, 1862, and had been engaged in twenty-five skirmishes in Henderson, Union and Webster Counties. The third division, numbering 240 men, under the command of Captain H. Clay Meriwether, marched in from a westerly direction. Captain Meriwether commanded troop H, in the 10th Cavalry at this time, but upon its reorganization was given Company I. The official record says his company had been actively engaged from its formation, and brought on the "Battle of Owensboro."

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At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th Major Scobee sent a flag of truce to Colonel Netter at Camp Silas F. Miller, and demanded his unconditional surrender. Turning to his men, Col. Netter stated the object of the truce, and then facing the Confederate officer, with a graceful motion of the hand and in a firm voice replied: "Never, till the last man of us lies low in the dust." This heroic reply brought shouts of approval from his company, which was immediately formed for action and marched to meet Col. Meriwether who had taken up position in a corn field near by. As Col. Netter and his men were climbing the fence in their advance on their foes the order to fire was given, and Col. Netter fell mortally wounded with several of his men. The fight lasted about half an hour. The Confederates killed were: Wm. Horseman, of Henderson; George W. Berry, B. F. Eddings and J. M. Agnew, of Union county; J. J. Ward, Joseph Farley, T. Favors, J. Eubank,

and R. W. Dunville, of Webster county, and S. L. Wilson and G. F. Robards, of Clarksville, Tenn. The killed, besides Col. Netter, on the Union side could not be obtained. The report circulated immediately following the fight, that Col. Netter was shot from ambush was just simply a "war lie." The above facts are taken from a statement made by one of Col. Netter's own men who participated in the battle. Col. Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, assumed command of the disorganized Union forces, bringing over with him 500 men. When Major Scobee sent Captain Meriwether to demand the surrender of Colonel Netter and his men at Camp Silas F. Miller, he moved his own men out to Panther Creek on the gravel, or Livermore road, and, by previous arrangement, Captain Meriwether was to join him there. In the two commands there were said to be about 400 men, under Col. Martin and Major Scobee. In the Union line were 342 under command of Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Holmes, of Owensboro. This was a real battle, and the superior officers on either side were veterans in the service. Col. Holmes was in the Mexican War, and had already risen from captain to lieutenant-colonel in the present war. The battle opened with a running fight on Panther creek, but the principle engagement was on Sutherland's Hill about nine miles from Owensboro. The Confederates were defeated after a bloody struggle, the killed and wounded on both sides being estimated at 75 or 80. The Confederates later reorganized on Green River to go south, and 1,000 Union soldiers were left to hold Owensboro. This engagement is referred to in official records as the "Battle of Panther Creek," although it is known as "Sutherland's Hill."

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 12 July 1931, pp.1B & 9B:**

Daviess County In War Between States  
Chapter II  
By C. W. Bransford

A military character that few people in Owensboro seem to know anything about, and yet one who distinguished himself on many battlefields, was Colonel Adam R. Johnson, born February 8, 1834, son of Dr. Thomas J. and Juliet (Rankin) Johnson, of Henderson. It is presumed that Col. Johnson finished his education at the Owensboro Military Academy, as he was a beau of Miss Lide Carico, of this city, and came here in 1862 from Texas, where he had located, to raise the first two companies of his regiment. He was promoted to Brigadier-General in June, 1864; and lost both eyes in action at Grubbs Cross Roads, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864, a ball passing entirely through his head just back of his eyes. He recovered from his wound and lived to a good old age, and amassed a fortune, notwithstanding the loss of his sight.

The first company organized by Col. Johnson was Company E, 10th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Confederate States Army and a note at the bottom of the roster says: "The rolls of this company on file are dated August 1, 1862, and February 22, 1863, Liberty, Tenn. – This company was organized in Daviess county, Ky., and has been acting with this regiment since. It participated in the engagements at Owensboro, Madisonville, Rolling Mills, Uniontown, Geiger Lake, and Panther Creek. It was with General Morgan in his last raid into Kentucky and participated in the Battles of Bacon Creek, Elizabethtown, Muldraugh's Hill, and in skirmishes at Liberty, Tenn." The roll is as follows:

Sam B. Taylor, captain; T. S. White, first lieutenant; J. Handley, second lieutenant; J. W. McLean, second lieutenant; H. T. Jones, second lieutenant; R. W. Taylor, first sergeant; J. A. Jones, second sergeant; J. Hewitt, third sergeant; W. Fisher, third sergeant; T. A. Jones, fourth

sergeant; B. F. Fields, fourth sergeant (promoted from fifth sergeant); W. M. Eaves, first corporal; T. Robertson, second corporal; T. M. Howard, second corpora;, B. W. Taylor, third corporal (promoted from fourth corporal); W. Thixton, third corporal; T. M. Howard, fourth corporal; B. Ambrose, L. F. Ambrose, W. Austin, J. A. Ashby, W. Allgood, W. H. Arnold, G. C. Bell, J. Bell, C. F. Bell, J. Bradley, W. Bradley, D. L. Boswell, R. Butts, W. H. Blythe, G. C. P. Baker, J. Blandford, J. B. Cottrell, J. H. Chandler, S. A. Camp, J. Carico, H. H. Cudney, C. Carlisle, J. P. Carlisle, W. T. Cox, D. G. Robbins, L. Ellis, C. A. Emmerson, F. Freels, W. Fisher, W. Grady, J. S. Gough, R. Head, H. R. Head, W. Head, H. Howard, B. Houston, T. Hobbs, J. P. Hobbs, M. S. Haden, J. Harrison, J. W. Harrison, W. T. Harrison, J. W. Hewett, D. Higgs, E. C. Johnson, Frank Johnson, M. A. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, J. H. Jones, J. Jenkins, E. H. Kimmer, J. A. Kimmer, H. R. Kurtz, T. Kendle, B. F. Lancaster, F. D. Luckett, T. Long, J. H. Mullins, N. C. McLean, A. M. McClore, A. McChellan, J. Mitchell, Jas. McIntyre, J. C. Morris, John Munford, C. Peggins, J. Pritchett, J. Quitrell, J. B. Rummage, J. A. Roberts, T. Riddle, T. Robinson, C. Regan, Charles Rhodes, J. L. Rhodes, J. L. Sutton, G. Stewart, \_ Smith, J. P. Stewart, W. F. Smith, A. D. Sandefer, James Sands, Fred Stofield, G. G. Snider, W. Thirston, T. J. Todd, William Tearce, J. H. Vincell, J. Vidito, F. M. Wright, \_ Weber, J. H. Watson, privates.

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The second company organized was Company H, 10th Cavalry (Col. A. R. Johnson) Kentucky Volunteers Confederate States Army. A note says: "the only roll of this company on file is dated, Liberty Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862. This company has been actively engaged since its formation. It first participated in the battle of Owensboro and brought on the engagement; at its first fire, the colonel commanding the abolition forces was killed; on the next day it was employed as skirmishers and brought on the attack at Panther Creek where a bloody battle was fought. It obstructed the navigation of Green River above the first lock. It was frequently engaged in skirmishes in Southern Kentucky. It was with General Morgan in his last expedition to Kentucky and returned with him." The roll of the company follows:

H. Clay Meriwether, captain; D. Chipley, first lieutenant; James A. Munday, second lieutenant; M. B. Dupuy, second lieutenant; L. T. Banks, first sergeant; W. P. Neel, second sergeant; James Falls, third sergeant; George Green, fourth sergeant; S. S. Loyal, first corporal; J. S. Morgan, second corporal; William Pence, third corporal; J. A. Quick, fourth corporal; J. Absden, William Bell, G. W. Boswell, Sam Beardman, L. Clore, J. T. Christian, B. L. Carlisle, Thomas Cavendor, W. Cobbett, E. S. Combs, B. Davidson, J. U. Estez, Richard Estez, H. Fisher, G. H. Fowler, Joseph Hayden, J. H. Hayden, H. Hayden, J. Henderson, F. A. Hull, W. M. Hanna, Sam Herrell, G. W. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, E. Kelley, Jesse Kincaid, J. W. Lawson, Pat Lawson, James Lockett, J. W. Lockett, Fred Lacock, J. H. Mitchell, J. W. McMahan, T. B. Morgan, O. McQuiddy, Stephen Morrow, G. F. C. Mallum, N. H. Newman, R. L. Newman, T. M. Newman, J. Nokes, C. S. O'Bannon, J. C. Parker, R. L. Parker, Fred Powell, James Quinn, F. Ross, J. L. Robbins, S. Summer, J. Sebree, T. Simmerman, A. D. Sledge, Wm. Sherrod, L. W. Trafton, Thomas Tribble, F. Wilhelm, T. Williams, Charles T. Wood, Chas. Woods, privates.

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Opposite the names on the rolls of the two companies appear the comments annexed: B. F. Fields, fifth sergeant, promoted to fourth sergeant; W. Austin, transferred to Company F; G. C. Bell, discharged; J. Bell, captured; C. F. Bell, transferred to Company G; M. S. Hayden, killed in Kentucky; E. H. Kimmer, captured; J. A. Kimmer, captured; J. Absden, discharged; Samuel Boardman, transferred to Fourth Kentucky Infantry; L. Clore, captured; B. Davidson, captured; Joseph Hayden, missing; J. Henderson, missing; F. A. Hull, deserted; W. M. Hanna, transferred to

Duke's Regiment; Samuel Herrell, captured; E. Kelley, deserted; Jesse Kinclaid, missing; J. W. Lockett, captured; Fred Lacock, captured; O. McQuiddy, missing; G. F. C. Mallum, transferred to Company G, and made second lieutenant; N. H. Newman, discharged; T. M. Newman, deserted; J. Nokes, captured; J. C. Parker, wounded; James Quinn, captured; F. Ross, killed after he surrendered; J. L. Robbins, quarter master sergeant; S. Summer, deserted; J. Sebree, deserted; T. Simmerna, missing; A. D. Sledge, to 3<sup>rd</sup>. Flo.; Wm. Sherrod, deserted; L. W. Trafton, appointed quartermaster of this regiment; Thomas Tribble, captured; Charless Wood, captured; L. L. Parker, deserted, Fred Powell, captured.

It was on September 22, 1862, that President Lincoln fulminated his proclamation freeing all negro slaves owned in states of the Confederacy on January 1, 1863. Knowing he had no such right under the constitution, for he himself had said so in a speech at Cincinnati on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, announcing also at the same time, that he did not intend to interfere with slavery, he gave as an excuse for his action that it was a "war measure." That was certainly fairer and more honest than the hypocritical claim of the New England abolitionists that it was a "humanitarian move," when every student of history knows that it was the love of "the almighty dollar" that prompted opposition to slavery in the New England state. It started way back in 1827-1832, when the South opposed the imposition of a tariff to protect the manufacturers of New England at the expense of the rest of the country, hence it was a retaliatory and not a humanitarian move. The humanitarian plea was a mere pretext, conceived in envy and jealousy of the rapidly growing South in wealth and political importance. Get a copy of the Congressional proceedings of that period and read the speeches on both sides, particularly those delivered by Senator Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, and Senator Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. Hayne's first speech on "Nullification," delivered in January 1830, in my judgment the greatest forensic effort of all time—will not be found inserted in any Northern publication. Why? Because Webster's fame as our greatest forensic orator would wane. But to return from the digression, the effect of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was decidedly adverse to the Union cause. Many Union sympathizers turned over to the Confederate side, saying as did Colonel McHenry, that they favored the Union, but opposed any interference by the government with slavery.

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On September 25th, Major Holman was put in command at Owensboro, but on October 6th Colonel Shanks brought a company from Cloverport and consolidated it with the late Colonel Netter's. This gave him a full regiment, of which he was elected Colonel and A. W. Holman, lieutenant-colonel. On the 12th, he moved the camp down to Bon Harbor, and called it "Camp James F. Robinson." On the 30th, 300 Confederate prisoners passed down the river for Vicksburg to be exchanged for the same number of Union prisoners. November and December were quiet months in Owensboro. On December 12th Colonel Shanks broke camp at Bon Harbor, and moved his regiment to Munfordsville, Ky. His departure was a great relief to Confederate sympathizers, whom he had been liberally "assessing"; but he was made by General Boyle to refund every dollar he had collected before he left.

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The year 1863 proved comparatively quiet in matters military in Owensboro. Outside of a few unimportant raids by guerrillas nothing of importance happened. Captain Hornbrook, of the 75th Indiana, was in command of the Union forces and he was very popular with Owensboro citizens. On May 17th, J. P. Thompson surrendered to him, and the same day Joseph Morris, Graham Hughes, Joseph Sebree and others were brought in as Union prisoners and sent off to Louisville on the Grey Eagle. On June 3rd, J. R. Grissom was appointed Provost Marshall of

Owensboro with the rank of Captain. On July 9th the town was very much excited over the news that General John Morgan had crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg for his first raid into Indiana. On July 31st., General Burnside declared martial law in the state and no Confederate sympathizer was allowed to vote at the August election until he took the oath of allegiance to the government at Washington. October 26, John H. McHenry seems to have reentered the Union army, as he is reported colonel and Malcolm McIntyre lieutenant-colonel of militia. November 24, Company D, of the 35th Kentucky Union army arrived and encamped in the courthouse yard.

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In the spring of 1864, negro enrolling in the Union Army commenced and flight from their masters of slaves was encouraged. Joseph Thomas undertook to obtain compensation for slaves that had run away "but never was a dollar paid for that purpose." In May negroes so thronged the Provost Marshall's office seeking enlistment in the Union Army that they had to be taken to the fairgrounds in a body and sent back in squads to be enrolled. A skirmish occurred the same month between the Home Guards of Ohio county and Capt. Vickers of Forrest's Cavalry, who was conducting a squad of young men South to join the Confederate army. James T. Mitchell, aged 16 or 17, was killed and his remains were brought here for burial. August 27th, a small gang of nineteen guerrillas under Captain Jacob Bennett came into town and huddled about 300 prominent citizens in the courthouse yard and threatened to burn the town if they did not give up their money. He was dissuaded from this vile purpose by Captain R. L. Boyd and other citizens, though he took, three gold watches from Phil R. Zaulauf, the jeweler, and some horses from Clinton Griffith, Ridgeley Griffith, and George Smith, and then proceeded to Ayers & Elders wharfboat on which was stored a lot of Union army supplies under guard of a squad of negroes. They set fire to the wharfboat, killed seven of the negroes, and practically all the government stores were destroyed. They then fled from town before the Union soldiers could attack them. According to the Owensboro Monitor the negro soldiers behaved very well after this raid. On September 7th, Colonel Moon arrived at the fairgrounds with 118 negro soldiers, and on the 11th., 200 negro soldiers were sent to Henderson. During the month the independent companies of Union establishment commanded by Captain Wilson, Yarber, Johnson, Little, Boyd, and Burger, were disbanded by General Burbridge, because 'they were acting too much the part of guerrillas.'

Owensboro was again taken by the Confederates under Major Anderson about the middle of October, but they were dislodged by the Unionists in about two weeks, and negro soldiers for the first time were quartered in the courthouse.

On November 17th, that intrepid little "rebel," Thomas S. Pettit, editor of the Owensboro Monitor, was arrested for alleged disloyalty by General Hugh Ewing and sent under guard to Memphis, to be thence sent through the Confederate lines. President Lincoln, upon a presentation of the facts, pronounced the arrest unjust, and Mr. Pettit was accordingly released.

December 22, Major Walker Taylor surrounded the town with a large body of Confederates and about sunset under flag of truce demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused, but Major Taylor declined making an attack, as he did not want to injure the town.

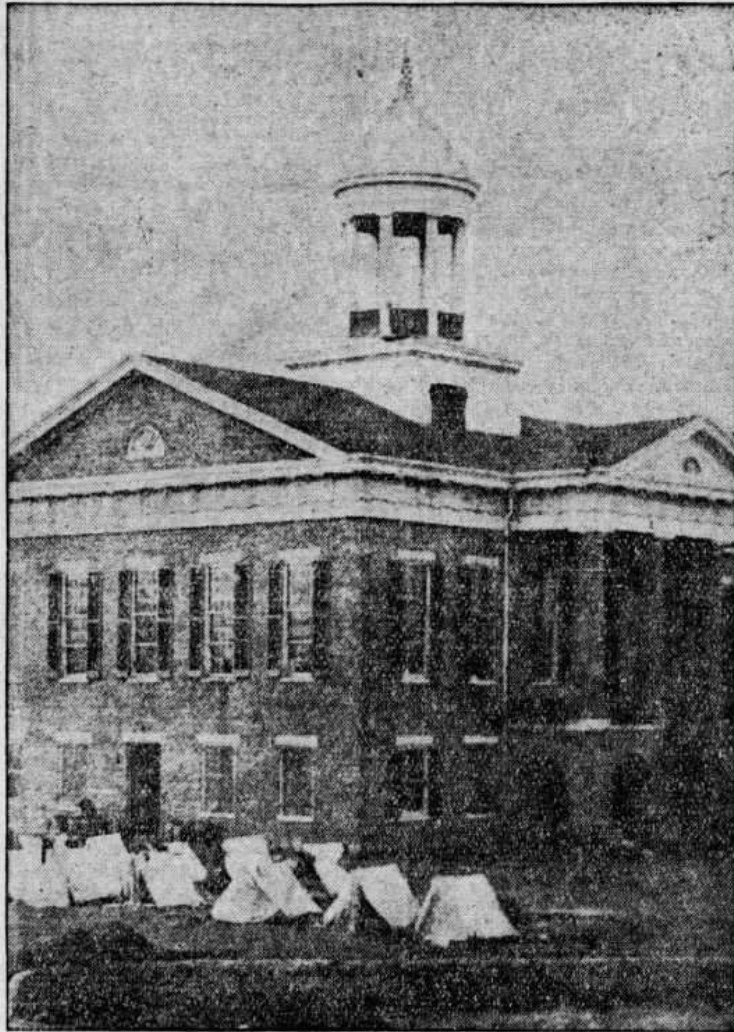
(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 19 July 1931, pp.1B & 9B:**

Daviess County In War Between States  
Chapter III  
By C. W. Bransford



Vivid Account Is Given Of Burning Of Courthouse In  
Owensboro In 1865



Top picture—Daviess county courthouse in 1865. Bottom picture shows ruins after it was burned the same year.

There are a great many Daviess county men, who served in the War Between the States, whom the writer has been unable to identify with any particular Regiment, owing to the incompleteness of the Confederate States' records. Some of these he gives below, and if others are known to family, or friends, he would appreciate their names being given him by telephone (No. 2266), or by mail, promptly, so they can be listed in the next and last chapter to appear next Sunday: Graham Hughes, J. J. Williams, Joseph Jarboe, William Arnold, William Wallace, William Collins, \_ Ritter, A. B. Bosley, Joseph Norris, Walter McDaniel, Crow Johnson, Mercer Johnson, Nick Lancaster, C. G. Duncan, Walter McFarland, W. H. Cundiff, Richard Hawes, Rush Irving, Dillard Mosley, Henry Moorman, William Field, Frank Wecker, James Hawes, J. Gibson Taylor, Albert G. Hawes, Allen Estes, James Smothers, J. W. Rutledge, Pat McCoy, Ecius Wayne, Samuel Walker, J. W. Wayne, Romanza Alexander, Henry Crutcher, William Bradshaw, Irvin Head, Thomas Yager, Thomas S. Kendall, J. Y. Montgomery, Thomas E. Crutcher, William Kimberlain, Jacob Westerfield, John Conyers, William Fletcher, James D. Shortell, Peter E. O'Bryan, Dudley Ford, Pat Monahan, Wilfred Carico, William T. Cruse.

In 1865, Owensboro had a handsome two-story brick courthouse, with large stately Doric columns on both the North and the South sides, surmounted by a gracefully rounded tower that gave it an imposing appearance. The interior was finished in hardwood and the equipment was in keeping with the elegance of the structure, which had only been built two years at a cost of \$100,000 when the war broke out. And yet in this classic temple of justice the Union soldiers, and finally the negro recruits about here, were quartered until that vicious guerrilla, Captain William Davidson, marched into town on the afternoon of January 4, 1865, at the head of about 300 men. At the time John H. Brannon was county jailer, having been appointed at the August term of the Daviess county court in 1864, to succeed Benedict D. Mitchell, father of A. J. Mitchell, who had been shot down a few weeks before by a negro soldier in the jailhouse yard. Captain Davidson's company proceeded directly to the jail and secured the release of Lieutenant William Spaulding who had been confined there several weeks. Davidson then notified the proper authorities to remove the public records from the courthouse, as he intended to burn it because of its occupancy by negro soldiers, all of whom, under Capt. Prange, had hurried across the river as Davidson came into town. Joseph Thomas, the then circuit clerk, and Captain Robert L. Boyd, with the aid of other officials, removed all the records, and deposited them in the vestibule of the old Methodist church on Main street and in Capt. Frank L. Hall's store on St. Ann street. The building was set on fire about 8 o'clock and its burning made a brilliant spectacle. No one who witnessed the collapse of the tower as the flames and sparks shot high in the air, will ever forget the sight, Captain Davidson, son of Dr. H. A. Davidson, of Hawesville, who killed himself in an effort to blow up a Mr. Sterrett with an "infernal machine," was a captain in Colonel John H. McHenry's 17th Kentucky Infantry. Some publications (all written by Northern men) state he resigned from Col. McHenry's Regiment and joined the Confederate Army, but the writer has been unable to find where he had any connection whatever with the Confederate forces. He was simply a born bandit and took advantage of the war situation to gratify his predilection to outlawry. He was killed shortly after his invasion of Owensboro in a skirmish in Breckenridge county.

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A detachment of Union troops, the 27th Kentucky, under Col. Ward, arrived on the Grey Eagle, January 11th, 1865, claimed to have been sent here to drive out the guerrillas. When the boat landed a skirmish occurred, and several were wounded, among them a son of Walker Taylor. On Feb. 18th the 12th Kentucky Calvary, 100 strong, arrived, and on April 9th, a company of the

185th Ohio, under Captain Edmiston came in. Lee's surrender on April 10th at Appomattox, Va., ended all military activity in Owensboro. By November 1865, there was not a soldier left in Daviess county, and God grant there may never be again.

The beautiful flag carried by the "Woolfolk Guards," as they proudly marched out of Owensboro to join other Southern patriots in defense of their families and firesides, was the deft handiwork of Miss Sue Woolfolk, daughter of Dr. Wm. C. Woolfolk, one of Kentucky's most beautiful and charming young women, assisted by Miss Mary Varien, the accomplished daughter of Col. Justus Varien, one of Napoleon's bodyguard. Silk was not as plentiful in the old town then as now, so Miss Chessie Moore, daughter of Dr. John R. Moore, who had just received a pattern of white silk, for her approaching wedding, with Spartan self-abnegation, tendered it for the flag; the red silk was obtained in Evansville, Ind., and the eleven stars – representing the eleven states of the Confederacy – were cut from a blue skirt of Miss Sallie Ward, Kentucky's most celebrated beauty. No wonder those young Kentucky heroes fought like Trojans! It is proper to state that Miss Sue Woolfolk married her distant cousin, John S. Woolfolk, commander of the "Richmond," the largest and finest sidewheel steamer on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Mrs. Woolfolk is still living at the age of 87. The marriage license of the Woolfolks was the last one issued in the old courthouse before it was burned.

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A number of Daviess county men, who lived here before, or since the war, were attached to companies raised in other states for the Confederate service: Salem H. Ford was captain of a company in the 2nd Regiment of Missouri Cavalry; James A. Small helped to raise the first Regiment of Missouri Cavalry under General Sterling Price and commanded a company in it; David Hamilton enlisted September 1, 1863, in Company K, 12th Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry and immediately was transferred to the 15th Tennessee Infantry; B. Waller Taylor was assistant quartermaster in the Southern Army and was wounded at Chickamauga; Charles H. Todd, Jr., was regimental surgeon in Hays' Brigade, Stonewall Jackson's army, in Virginia; James Z. Moore, at the age of 16 joined General Sterling Prices Brigade in Missouri and sewed until his enlistment expired in February, 1862; Baker Boyd was 1st Lieutenant of the Rock City Guards, Nashville, Tenn., and was later captured and confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until the war closed; Robert S. Bevier was a colonel of a regiment in General Sterling Price's Missouri Cavalry; Alex C. Tompkins was a 2nd Lieutenant in Company K, Virginia Cavalry, of General Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade; John Moorman was in the 3rd Brigade, Confederate States Army in Missouri; Frank J. Clarke enlisted in May, 1861, in the 3rd Virginia Confederate Cavalry under General J. E. B. Stuart, and this was one of the four original companies at Appomattox, Va., where General Lee surrendered; S. V. Walden enlisted in February, 1862, in Virginia, in Parris' Battery, under General Joseph E. Johnson, and served till the close of the war; Jacob Goodapple enlisted at Corinth, Miss., in April 1861, in Colonel Martin's Regiment, General Bowen's Brigade, and lost a leg at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; H. C. Gans enlisted in June, 1863, in Company I, 3rd Virginia Infantry and served till August 1864; W. J. Lumpkin was in the 1st Virginia Infantry and was wounded in the hand in the first Battle on Manassas; William H. Clarke was a quartermaster in the Army of Northern Virginia; Simeon D. Webber was in Company B, 7th Tennessee Regiment and served four years.

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In the Union, or Federal service were: James M. Sims, of the Curdsville precinct in Company G, 81st Indiana U. S. Infantry; John F. Kimbley, surgeon of the 11th Kentucky Regiment of U. S. Infantry; Robert P. McJohnston, captain of Company H, 65th Indiana U. S. Infantry;

Richard H. Bishop, 149th Indiana U. S. Infantry; Charles B. Mitchell, 2nd Lieutenant in Company E, 12th Kentucky U. S. Cavalry; J. T. Higgins, assistant surgeon in 11th Kentucky U. S. Infantry; James M. Whitehead, in General James S. Jackson's Brigade, Third Kentucky U. S. Cavalry; Meredith W. Hamilton, of the Boston precinct, in Company D, 23rd Kentucky U. S. Infantry; Francis K. Fulkerson in Company G, 25th Kentucky U. S. Infantry; James S. Hayden, in Company K, 4th Kentucky U. S. Infantry; William H. Karn of the Boston precinct, captain of the State Guards; Henry H. McCain in Company H, 17th Kentucky U. S. Infantry; W. O. Speed in the U. S. Cavalry.

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John (Jack) P. Thompson, who raised and commanded, the first company organized for the Confederate Army in Kentucky, was a son of Philip Thompson, the first lawyer to locate in Owensboro. He married Miss Cave, of Virginia. He was the uncle of Philip T. Watkins, for many years cashier and later president of the First National bank, who married Miss Nannie C. Woolfolk renowned for forty years for her charitable ministrations, another popular and attractive daughter of Dr. William C. Woolfolk, for whom the "Woolfolk Guards" were named. She is now 85, but alert of mind, and both she and her sister, Mrs. John Woolfolk, have been very helpful in the preparation of this article. Captain Thompson was promoted to major and, on his retirement from the army, was elected clerk of the Daviess county circuit court. He died in office, April 3, 1872.

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When General Adam R. Johnson first enlisted in the Confederate army he was only a scout in General N. B. Forrest's Brigade, and the following daring feat, in a measure, will explain his rapid rise to fame. Hearing the U. S. government had established an arsenal at Newburg, Ind., in Union Bethell's warehouse on the riverfront, and stocked it with 1,000 muskets and many thousands of rounds of ammunition, he determined to capture it. He only had 27 men under him, but one night he took these to a point on the river opposite Newburg, and early the next morning, after disposing of their horses and an old wagon, the two sets of wheels of which he had mounted with a stove pipe and charred log in such a way as to represent a large cavalry and artillery force, he sent 25 of his men under Robert M. Martin, a half mile up the river to cross over to the Indiana side, while he with two of his best men crossed over to the Indiana side, in a skiff directly in front of the warehouse. He found the arsenal unguarded and accordingly ordered the two men with him to barricade the doors and windows, and hold the building until Martin's arrival. In the meantime, Johnson walked up to the hotel, and as he entered the lobby alone, "stood electrified in the presence of eighty men with cocked guns presented." Nothing daunted, he demanded their immediate surrender, or upon refusal, threatened the massacre of every man in his presence and the destruction of every house in the town with shot and shell, inviting at the same time, the colonel in command to take his field glasses and go out and view his battery planted opposite the town. A Union sympathizer writes: "As unpalatable as the sequel may be, it is yet true that the whole command obeyed his order, stacked their guns and retired to a large dining room in the building." After paroling his prisoners Johnson made them secure wagons and teams and load the guns and ammunition on the ferry and they were transported to the Kentucky side. General Johnson, in his memoirs, says: "The effect of this little expedition was far reaching. The Northern papers greatly magnified my force, and the London Times had a lengthy editorial upon the importance of the capture of Henderson and Newburg and as Henderson was a great tobacco market the price of that weed suddenly rose." Johnson forever afterward was called "Stovepipe" Johnson in affectionate remembrance of his remarkable achievement.

On March 9, 1871, Congress passed the "Disability Bill" introduced in the Senate by Senator Thos. C. McCreery. Among many citizens in other states relieved from political disability were the following in Daviess county: George W. Triplett, Charles S. Todd, Jr., John P. Thompson, J. O. Scott, Thomas C. Jones, Graham Hughes, Baker Boyd, Thomas E. Crutcher and William H. Clarke.

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A noted guerrilla was Captain Marcus Jerome Clark, alias "Sue Monday." He was a desperate character, and was guilty of murder and many acts of depredation in various parts of the state. He once appeared on the streets of Owensboro in female attire, with long hair, etc. He was captured in Breckenridge county on March 12, 1865, in company with Capt. Wm. Magruder and Henry Metcalf. He and Magruder were executed and Metcalf was sent to the penitentiary for five years. "Sue Monday" was the son of Beverly L. Clarke, of Simpson county and was only 20 years old when executed.

Among other enlistments in the Union army were the following: J. H. Ferrell in Company B, 8th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry; Reason McDaniel in the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry under Capt. Albert Bacon; Joseph F. Winkler in Company E, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; J. T. Thompson in Company B, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; James M. Winston in the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry; S. W. Russell in Company A, 26th Kentucky Infantry; James W. Russell in Company A, 26th Kentucky Infantry; Dr. L. A. Crinnian in the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry; A. Shelby Hicks in Company K, 25th Kentucky Infantry and in October 1862, was promoted to 2nd and on July 4, 1863, to 1st Lieutenant of Company D, in the same regiment; John W. Balee in Company D, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; John A. Brown in Company E, 38th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and later transferred to the 12th Kentucky Cavalry; Robert F. Goode in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry; R. L. Wooten in Company B, 3rd Kentucky Cavalry; Rev. A. J. Brooke in Company C, in 17th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Francis M. Howard in Company C, as quartermaster sergeant, 26th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; Frank L. Clayton in Company G, 10th Kentucky Infantry, as drummer boy; George. W. Jolly in Kentucky Infantry and served throughout the war, C. M. Cary in Company C, 17th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

James R. Walker, late of the Sorgho precinct, had the distinction of serving under three of the greatest and best beloved Generals of the Confederate States army before the War Between the States broke out. In May 1855, he enlisted in the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry in the regular United States Army to serve three years. The regiment was then commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, whose appointment provoked from General Winfield Scott, then commander-in-chief, that it was "a god-send to the army and country," Robert E. Lee was lieutenant-colonel and William J. Hardee was major of the regiment. Lee succeeded Johnston and Hardee succeeded Lee as colonel of the regiment during Walker's three-years' service. Colonel Lee afterwards became Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate States Army, and Colonels Johnston and Hardee major-generals in the same, General Hardee was the author of "Hardee's Tactics" Walker did not serve in the War Between the States.

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Joseph Haycraft was born in Hardin county, but came to Owensboro to live soon after the War Between the States. He was educated at the University of Louisville. He enlisted in Company I, 9th Regiment of Cavalry, Confederate States Army at Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862, and was made 2nd Sergeant; soon promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and later to 1st Lieutenant. Was Commonwealth's Attorney of this district 1875-6 and a practicing lawyer following his retirement from office. He was called Major, but there is no record of his promotion to this position.

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Other enlistments in the Confederate States Army than those elsewhere mentioned in this article were the following; Jefferson Ritchey wounded and left for dead on the field of Shiloh, but recovered; Mathew Hindman in the 9th Kentucky Cavalry; J. Sim Mulligan in Company A, 16th Mississippi Regiment; James A Burton in Company H, 3rd Kentucky Cavalry under General John Morgan and was a prisoner with Morgan at Camp Chase, Ohio; Seth A. DuVal in Company I, 10th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry; Thomas M. Howard was in General Morgan's command, and died in camp at Liberty, Term., of hemorrhage of the lungs; B. A. Vaughan in Captain Noel's Cavalry company and was slain at the Battle of Beech Grove, Tenn.; N. M. Newman was 2nd Lieutenant of Company H, 10th Kentucky Cavalry, but had to be retired on account of failing eyesight and a spinal affection; Benjamin T. Field was in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry under General John Morgan and was captured by Home Guards in Virginia while trying to escape from prison at Camp Chase, Ohio; Henry C. Graham was in the 9th Kentucky Infantry and was captured at Jonesboro, Ga., and sent to Camp Douglas, Ill.; H. H. Morris was in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and was captured and paroled near Selma, Ala., on April 1, 1865; James S. Bivens was in the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry under Colonel James Jackson; Wm. E. Hoard was in Company C, 1st Kentucky Cavalry under General Joe Wheeler; W. J. Lucas served in the Army of Northern Virginia from the beginning to the close of the war and was mustered out as a Lieutenant, and afterwards was jailer of Daviess county and slain by a mob while in discharge of duty; S. D. Lashbrook was in Capt. Noel's company of cavalry and was wounded and captured at the battle of Sacotchee Valley, Tenn., and died in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio; George W. Bailey was a soldier in the severe fight at Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862; William A. Stone was in Captain Taylor's company, 12th and 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Cypress Regiment and remained in the service till the close of the war; James F. Linton enlisted in August 1861, was captured at Fort Donelson and sent to Camp Douglas, Ill., escaped, reentered the army and was several times wounded but finally recovered after twenty-six pieces of bone had been taken from his arm and shoulder; Luther C. Ellis was in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry under Col. Adam R. Johnson; Henry R. Head was in Company E, General Morgan's command; J. C. Terrill was first in General S. B. Buckner's command and later in General Morgan's brigade, captured and sent to Camp Douglas, Ill.; S. H. Jesse was in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry; S. W. Long was in General John H. Morgan's command and was one of the escorts of President Jefferson Davis and cabinet to Washington, Ga., after the surrender.

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James H. Rudy enlisted September 10, 1862, in Company G, 9th Regiment Cavalry, Confederate States Army and was appointed 3rd Sergeant. By his prowess he soon got advanced to 2nd Sergeant. On Nov. 20, 1863, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant as Acting Commissary of Subsistence. He was later transferred to Company B, 2nd Battalion Cavalry, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He was on his way to further advancement when he lost a leg in action at Darroll's Ford, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1864. After the war he was the county's representative in the state legislature from 1879 to 1883, and a successful farmer.

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Wallace W. Herr enlisted as a private in Oldham county, Ky., Oct. 15, 1862, in the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Colonel Ben Hardin Helm's staff, and served in that capacity until Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Helm was slain in action at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863. On March 3, 1864 he joined by transfer Company G, 9th Regiment Cavalry, and in November following was ordered to recruit in Kentucky. He was a

prosperous and prominent citizen of this county. General Ben Hardin Helm, on whose staff Lieutenant Herr served, was Commonwealth's Attorney of this district in 1856.

Rice E. Graves, Jr., was born in Rockbridge county, Va., June 23, 1833, and came with his father Rice E. Graves, Sr., to Daviess county in 1847, locating in the Yelvington precinct. He was educated at the Owensboro Military Academy and the United States Military Academy at West Point. On August 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army and soon became an outstanding figure as Adjutant of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry. It was not long before he was put in command of a Battery, which was designated "Graves' Battery" in his honor, and promoted to Major. On February 14, 1862, he was captured at Fort Donelson, but was promptly exchanged. He was again promoted on Oct. 17, 1862, to chief of artillery, on General John C. Breckenridge's staff. At the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 2, 1863, he was wounded, but recovered and reentered the army. He was killed in the Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863. Chief Graves was honorably mentioned in General Orders.

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Albert M. Hathaway, son of Allen E. Hathaway, enlisted in Company K, 4th Infantry, Confederate States Army, as a private and soon rose to 2nd Lieutenant. He was wounded in action at the Battle of Shiloh and again at the Battle of Murfreesboro. He was awarded a Medal of Honor for Bravery.

E. Rumsey Wing was born in Owensboro, Dec. 16, 1843, son of Samuel and Emily (Weir) Wing. He was educated at the Owensboro Military Academy and Center College, graduating with distinctions at the latter in 1861, just at the outbreak of the War Between the States. He was immediately appointed aid-de-camp to General James S. Jackson of the Union army and was by the General's side when he fell mortally wounded at the bloody battle of Perryville, Ky. He was the Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Kentucky in 1869, but was defeated by James W. Tate, Democrat. He served as United States Minister to Ecuador from 1870 to 1874, by appointment of President Grant. He married Louisa, daughter of Robert W. Scott, of Franklin county. On the eve of his returning to the United States, Oct. 5, 1874, he suddenly expired at the age of 31 years. Congress appropriated \$1000 to remove his remains to his native state.

Eli H. Murray, born in Breckenridge county, but later a resident of Owensboro, and law partner of Judge James L. Johnson, succeeded to the command of General James S. Jackson's Brigade on his death at Perryville, having enlisted in the Union Army as a volunteer at the age of 17, and rapidly risen to distinction. In 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General of volunteers for meritorious service during the war, and was then the youngest general in the U. S. Army. He was appointed U. S. Marshal for Kentucky by President Johnson in 1866 and held office till 1876 (Mortimer (Bud) Athy of Owensboro was his deputy), when he became manager of the Louisville "Commercial." He was appointed Governor of Utah in 1880, reappointed by President Arthur in 1884, but resigned before completing his second term. He was considered one of the handsomest men in Kentucky.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 26 July 1931, p.8A:**

Daviess County In War Between States  
Chapter IV  
By C. W. Bransford

## Brief Sketches Of Some Of Owensboro's Men Who Fought With Confederate Armies

James A. Munday, born in Hancock county, Ky., August 14, 1843, was educated in the Hawesville schools and at Greenville Academy, then under the presidency of Edward Rumsey and the superintendence of James K. Patterson, and finished his education at Georgetown College. Munday then returned home, and in August 1862, after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in reaching the Confederate lines and on September 5th, enlisted as a private in Company H, Captain H. Clay Meriweather, 10th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, under command of Colonel Adam R. Johnson. The regiment was afterward assigned to General Morgan's command, in all the engagements and movements of which Munday took an active part. He was in a few months promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and later 1st Lieutenant, and, "when Captain Meriweather was detailed for other duty he took charge of the company, in which capacity he did much service as a scout. His company and another under his command were assigned to the advance of the 2nd Brigade on General Morgan's memorable invasion of Indiana and Ohio, and were among the first to charge and carry the breastworks at Corydon." He was captured and sent to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, and kept in close confinement for eight months. He was elected circuit clerk of Hancock county and assistant secretary of the Kentucky Senate on his return from the war. He came to Owensboro in 1870 and in 1877 established the Owensboro Messenger. In his three years' connection with the paper he proved himself one of the ablest editorial writers in the state. He was a member of the Kentucky Senate 1881-1885. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him special agent of the General Land Office with headquarters at Vancouver, Washington, and reappointed him in 1893, notwithstanding his announced determination not to reappoint any one who held office under his former administration. Senator Munday died in April 1918. He never married.

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Junius Brutus Alexander, born in Daviess county in 1844, entered the Confederate service in August, 1862, as a private in Company C, Second Kentucky Infantry. About three weeks before General John Morgan crossed the Ohio River he was captured near Leavenworth, Ind., and subsequently was imprisoned at Camp Chase and Fort Delaware until August 1863, paroled on account of contracting chronic diarrhea and was not fit for service thereafter.

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William T. Aull, born in Daviess county in 1840, enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in Company C, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and was in all great battles from Perryville, Ky., to Atlanta, Ga. After that campaign he was on duty in Southwest, Virginia, and lost a leg at the Salt Works, Oct. 4, 1864. Notwithstanding this disability he did not leave the service, but on February 14, 1865, left Liberty, Va., and again joined his command at Greensboro, N.C. He was county assessor, 1874-1878, and deputy county clerk of Daviess, 1878-1898.

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James H. Bozarth was born in Daviess county, April 22, 1841, enlisted in Company A, 1st Kentucky Cavalry in October 1861, and was soon after made corporal, and after the battle of Perryville promoted to orderly sergeant. He did valiant service in practically all the important engagements from Perryville to Atlanta, the capture of General Stoneman in August 1864, and the fighting at Saltville, Va. In 1865, he with Captain W. J. Taylor and Walter McDaniel were in Kentucky securing recruits when Lee surrendered.

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Under date of May 14, 1862, Brigadier-General Richard W. Johnson, U. S. Army, himself a former highly-esteemed citizen of Owensboro, then living in St. Paul, Minn., furnished the report below to the War Department at Washington: "The following named persons who held the offices opposite their respective names in the so-styled Confederate States, have returned to Owensboro, Ky., since the Army left that place: Isaac P. Washburne, 1st Lieut.; Thos. P. Pointer, Q. M.; John Pope, Q. M.; S. S. Watkins, surgeon; M. Scobie, chaplain. These men have not returned to remain quiet but are rampant secessionists, thrusting their treason upon ever honest and loyal men in their country. They are men of influence and can do much harm." The language in which this report is couched illustrates the intense animosity engendered between neighbors and friends during that awful fratricidal conflict. General Johnson doubtless knew personally each of the men named in his report, and, before the war broke out, doubtless respected them as friends, and yet he charges them with "treason" just as if the Confederate states had joined some foreign power in waging war on the United States, instead of their defending themselves against the invasion of their own territory by the army of the United States of which they themselves were a part. Who were these men that General Johnson said were "guilty of treason"? Isaac P. Washburne was the first judge of the Owensboro City Court, elected in 1866, and held the office five terms. He enlisted in Company G, 1st Kentucky Infantry, June 1, 1861 as 2nd Lieutenant, and resigned, January 2, 1862, doubtless to join another command as 1st Lieutenant; Thomas H. Pointer was a prominent merchant of Owensboro, and in 1864, was elected a member of the city council. He had served a year as quartermaster in the Confederate States Army; John Pope was a highly reputable lawyer, partner of W. N. Sweeney, and had risen in one year to be major in the Confederate States Army. He died Oct. 29, 1866, and in his will dated October 27, 1866, James Weir is named as executor, and John S. McFarland and Lewis M. Queen witnessed his signature. Benjamin Bransford and Samuel R. Ewing appraised his estate. He is described as "a devout Christian, esteemed by all who knew him." Joseph S. (not M.) Scobie, the fighting Methodist parson, though only a chaplain at the date of the report, afterward became major in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, and was presiding elder of this Methodist district in 1880. Samuel S. Watkins was a surgeon in the Confederate States Army with the rank of major, and had been a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery in Owensboro since 1855. He lived at the southwest corner of Fifth and Frederica streets in a large frame duplex house. Judge George Ray, who was a strong Union man and at the time Provost-Marshal of Owensboro, occupied one of the apartments. His wife, who was Margaret J. Harris, of Washington Co., Ky., was an uncompromising "rebel," and gloried in the epithet. Seeing Dr. Watkins walking down the pavement, to the front yard gate between the two soldiers sent by her own husband to arrest him, she raised a window in her apartment and in a stentorian voice, exclaimed, "Good morning, Dr. Watkins, you look like Jesus Christ between two thieves!" She was not arrested but anybody else guilty of such an "impropriety" would have been. In this connection, I may add there was another highly respected female citizen of Owensboro, who was equally bitter, fearless and independent. This was Mrs. Sallie Dugan, whose daughter, Miss Rose Campbell by a former husband, married Houston Hopkins, brother of that remarkable woman, Miss Martha Hopkins, who died some years ago. The women wore clothes in that day, and hoopskirts as well, and this paraphernalia enabled Mrs. Dugan to conceal many articles of necessity under her skirts, which she safely carried through the Union lines to the Confederate soldiers.

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William N. Bumpus was born in Richmond, Va., in 1844, and was reared at Lexington in the same state where he enlisted in April 1861, as a member of the Rockbridge artillery. This

battery was first commanded by Rev. Wm. N. Pendleton, afterward chief of artillery under General Robert E. Lee, and was one of the most famous batteries of the army of Northern Virginia. Bumpus served with the command from the first battle of Manassas to Appomattox, and was a corporal when the war ended. He died in Owensboro, April 5, 1921.

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M. A. Johnson was born in Daviess county in 1840, and enlisted in August 1862, as a private in Col. Adam R. Johnson's regiment, the 10th Kentucky Cavalry. He participated in all of the raids of Morgan's Cavalry, was captured with General Morgan in Ohio and imprisoned at Fort Douglas, Chicago, until February 1865. In the closing days of the war he was with General Duke in Southwest Virginia and with President Jefferson Davis' escort to Washington, Ga., where he was again captured and paroled. On his return home he had to walk from Nashville, Term., to Owensboro.

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Miles P. Mattingly was born in Nelson county, Ky., in 1841, and came to Owensboro in 1852. In August 1862, he left Cecelia College, Hardin county, and went south and enlisted in Company B, 10th Kentucky Cavalry under Colonel Adam R. Johnson. He was in the battles of Clarksville, Fort Donelson, Uniontown, Suterland's Hill, and Snow's Hill, and was slightly wounded in the leg at Milton, Tenn. In the fall of 1864, he was captured near Lebanon, Tenn., and sent as a prisoner to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was exchanged in February 1865, near Richmond, Va., and went to Abingdon, Va., where he remained until the surrender.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 2 August 1931, pp.5B & 9B:**

Daviess County In War Between States

Chapter V

By C. W. Bransford

**Only Five Confederate Veterans Living In This County; Rice E. Graves Killed In Battle**

In a previous chapter, the writer expressed the opinion that the speech made in the United States Senate in January 1830, by Senator Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, was "the greatest forensic effort of all time." Since that paragraph was written, he has come up with the following reference to that oration in "Great Debates in American History," by Marion Mills Miller, Litt. D., Vol. V., p. 36, New York, 1913. As it was the first Tariff Bill, then under discussion, opposition to which by the agricultural sections of the country led by the South, that caused the fight on slavery by the abolitionists of New England and was, in fact, the prime factor in precipitating the War Between the States, the writer feels it is not out of place to insert here the comment of so great an authority. Mr. Miller says: "In various debates, the Southern statesmen expressed their adherence to the theory of Nullification. (That is the right of a state to disregard a law of the United States or withdraw from the Union.) The most notable of these debates arose between Robert Y. Hayne (S.C.) and Daniel, Webster (Mass.) in connection with a resolution presented in the Senate on January 19, 1830, by Samuel A. Foot (Conn.) inquiring into the expediency of suspending the sale of public lands (See Vol. X, C. I.). This debate between Hayne and Webster is the great classic of American forensic oratory. Each section of the Union, the South and the North, was represented

in the audience by its ablest statesmen. Upon the conclusion of Senator Hayne's first speech on Nullification (that containing his eulogy of South Carolina) the Southern statesmen and newspapers hailed the effort as one that could not be surpassed in American oratory and which the great speeches of Burke and Chatham alone equaled in the annals of British eloquence." And yet you will look in vain in every Northern publication for a complete report of this masterly effort, but Webster's great reply is published in full in all of them.

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There are very few of the old soldiers left in Daviess county. The writer has been unable to find a single soldier who fought on the Union side. Those left of the Confederate States Army can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are Jerry Y. Small, aged 85, first in Company A, 13th Kentucky Cavalry under Captain T. Basham, of the Texas Rangers, and later under Captain T. H. Shanks, General Lyon's Brigade; Frank Head, aged 89, corporal in charge of a squad of scouting cavalry under General Adam R. Johnson; John Ford, aged 84, in Company H., General N. B. Forrest's Brigade; James F. Hite, aged 88, was in General Forest's Cavalry command only three months, when he was captured in Butler county, Ky., and released upon payment of a ransom of \$1,000 by his grandfather, Francis Evans, and his taking an oath to go North and stay there until the war was over, which he did; John Moseley, aged 94, was in Company H., 1st Kentucky Cavalry, under General Joe Wheeler. These battle-scarred veterans all appear sound of both body and mind, except Squire Hite, who has been confined to his bed for some time, but each of them is awaiting the inevitable summons, conscious of a life well spent and duty well done.

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William T. Ellis, born near Knottsville in this county, July 24, 1845, son of Luther R. and Mary (Kallam) Ellis, was attending the common school in his neighborhood when Fort Sumpter fell. Although only sixteen years old, he was so animated by the war fever in Sunday school on a Sunday morning, that he gave his only tangible possession, a watch, to his younger brother, J. W. Ellis, went out and mounted his horse, and galloped off to glory. He served four years in the 1st Kentucky Cavalry under Gen. Joe Wheeler. Ellis did not return from the war with a commission, but he came back in April 1865 with a reputation for bravery and efficient service commensurate with the best. He was made a corporal and later promoted to sergeant and put in charge of scouts, the most hazardous service in the army. An incident recalling the widespread duty he had to perform was the effort to stay Sherman's "famous or rather infamous march to the sea." His squad, of which Dr. Asa B. Bosley, of Owensboro, was a member, was detailed to hold the bridge across the Congaree, or Broad, river at Columbia, S.C., until the cotton then piled high in Gervais street could be destroyed when the bridge was to be burned. This feat Ellis and his brave men accomplished, notwithstanding Sherman's batteries were raining shot and shell from the opposite bank. This act did not prevent Sherman from continuing his march, but it saved the confiscation of the cotton by the Union Army. Ellis was ever afterward given the title "Captain" by popular acclaim. He finished his literary education after the war at Pleasant Valley Seminary, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1868. He matriculated in the senior class at the Harvard Law School in the fall of 1869, and graduated the following June, when he commenced the practice of law in Owensboro, in which he continued until his death. He was county attorney, 1870-1878; Presidential elector, 1876; member of Congress from March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1895. Capt. Ellis died January 8, 1925, and although twice married, first to Miss Alice Coffey of Owensboro, and secondly to Miss Mattie Miller, daughter of Dr. W. F. Miller of Louisville, left no children by either wife.

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David C. Hughes, of Owensboro, was elected First Lieutenant of Company R, Fourth Regiment, Orphan Brigade, Confederate States Army, September 13, 1861, transferred to commissary department and served there until Feb. 1, 1865, when he assumed command of the company; James Handley, of Daviess county, was third sergeant of the same company and James Thompson was fourth sergeant; Horace M. Watts, of Owensboro, was appointed first corporal, Sept. 18, 1861, promoted to first sergeant Nov. 10, 1862, and was elected second lieutenant, March 20, 1863, and was killed at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; George Faith was a third corporal and was in all the important battles from Shiloh to Atlanta. He was a typesetter by trade and one of the most intelligent that ever handled a stick. William Bradshaw, James M. Bowles, Green B. Cooper, James Donaldson, James Forbes, Albert Frazier, William C. Fletcher, William Goodwin, Matthew Garrett, Turner Griffin, James Hayden, H. B. Hayden, Joseph Jarboe, Jerry Hennessey, Miles C. Jenkins, Edward Lamblin, William Lashbrook, William E. McDonald, Enoch C. McKay, J. D. May, John Mattingly, Burr Norris, Green B. Partridge, and John R. Partridge, all from Daviess county, were attached to this same company and regiment. Ben Smeathers was in Company G, 9th Regiment.

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John J. Williams of Owensboro, born Oct. 28, 1823, in Hancock county, was appointed 2nd Sergeant, Oct. 8, 1861; was elected 2nd Lieutenant, April 25, 1862; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1863, and to Captain, Sept. 20, 1863. He fought in all important engagements from Shiloh to Jonesboro, Ga., and in the mounted battles up to March 1865, when he was ordered into Kentucky on recruiting service. He was wounded at Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Entrenchment Creek. Captain Williams was also a Mexican War Veteran. After the War Between the States he was a carpenter contractor.

Edward R. Pennington was born at Lanesville, Ind., April 7, 1844. On September 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 9th Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Thomas H. Hunt and was elected orderly sergeant. He was in all the battles fought by his regiment and the Orphan Brigade. He was in charge of twenty-two picked men from the Kentucky Brigade to act as scouts under Colonel Cofer's command, and while in the discharge of this duty was captured near Stone Mountain, Ga., and was sent as a prisoner to Camp Douglas, Ill. He was paroled in February 1865. After the war closed Pennington graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, and settled in Owensboro, where he practiced medicine until his death.

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Lyman V. Pierce was born at Rockport, Ind., in August 1844, and came to Kentucky to reside when a child. In January 1862, he enlisted in Graves' battery, Confederate States Army. He was captured at the battle of Fort Donelson and was imprisoned at Camp Morton, Ind., for six months at which time he was exchanged at Vicksburg. He then joined Cobb's battery and served with that command in all the battles from Murfreesboro, Term., to Jonesboro, Ga. He was wounded severely at Jackson, Atlanta, and Buzzard Roost (near Resaca). He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant, and was recruiting in Kentucky when the war closed. Lieutenant Pierce was successively constable, magistrate, deputy sheriff and chief of police of Owensboro. He was also guard at both the Frankfort and Eddyville penitentiaries. He died Sept. 29, 1909.

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Jerry Y. Small was born in Clark county, Mo., in 1846, and was brought by his parents to Daviess county, when a year old, and was reared and educated here. In September 1864, at the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 16th battalion Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant Frank Duncan, acting as captain. The company was never able to reach its command and operated in Kentucky

and Tennessee until the close of the war, surrendering at Morganfield, Ky., April 26, 1865. However, Small saw much service in Company A, 13th Kentucky Cavalry under Captain T. Basham of the Texas Rangers and later under Captain T. H. Shanks in General Lyons Brigade. Since the war he has been in the grocery business until his retirement some years ago. He is still living at the age of 85 at his old home on Clay Street in this city.

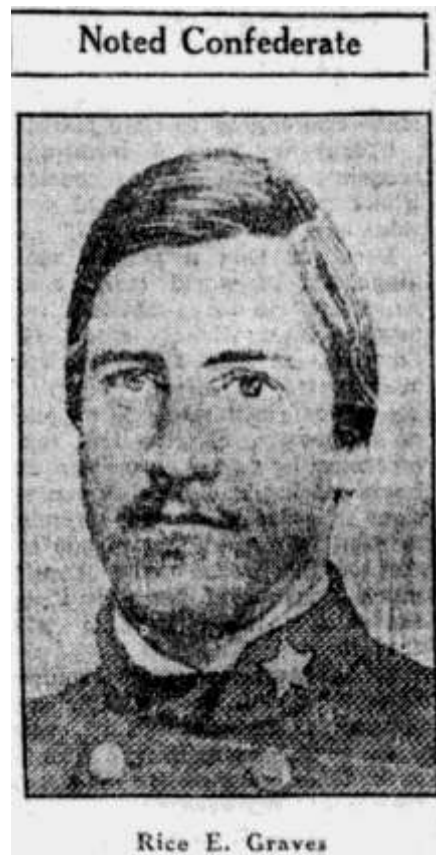
Elisha Adams, born in Daviess county, Oct. 7, 1849, was a member first of Capt. Jack Thompson's company A. First Kentucky Infantry and served the first year of the war in Virginia. After the First Regiment was disbanded, he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Orphan Brigade, June 10, 1862, and fought in all battles from Vicksburg, Miss., to Dallas, Ga. He was severely wounded at the later place, but rejoined the company as soon as able and fought at Jonesboro, Ga., and in all the mounted engagements. He was Justice of the Peace for Daviess county from 1873 to 1886.

Crawford McClarty, of Owensboro, was on duty in the commissary department of the Southern Army until March 1, 1864, when he rejoined Company K, Fourth Regiment, Orphan Brigade and fought at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Kennesaw Mountain in Georgia. He was wounded by a shell at the latter place, and did not recover for further duty during the war. He was a brother of Clinton McClarty, who was a captain on the staff of General John C. Breckenridge, and of Samuel McClarty, of this city.

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George Disney, of Owensboro, served the first year of the war in Virginia under Capt. Jack Thompson in the First Kentucky Infantry and then joined Company K, Orphan Brigade. He was killed in February 1864, on Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., and was buried where he fell.

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The writer cannot refrain from making further reference to Major Rice E. Graves, the outstanding figure in the Confederate States Army from Daviess county, and whose picture he is proud to print in this issue. Born in Rockbridge county, Va., June 23, 1838, third son of Rice E. Graves, Sr., descendant of a pioneer family of that state, and Mrs. Amelia Gregory, the widowed daughter of Captain Jesse Richeson, a wealthy and influential citizen of Amherst county, Va., he started with his parents to Missouri in 1844. Reaching Cincinnati they took passage on the steamer "Star of the West", bound for St. Louis. About two miles below Cloverport, Ky., the "Star of the West" collided with the steamer "Hark-Away" and sank. The Graves family lost all their personal effects, and only escaped from drowning in their nightclothes. This disaster caused the senior Graves to abandon his purpose to settle in Missouri, and accordingly he rented a farm near Cloverport and lived there three years before coming to Daviess county in 1847 to take charge of the farm of Hugh W. Hawes near Yelvington. He later bought a farm adjoining Hawes, where he continued to reside until his death, and where Rice E. Graves, Jr., grew to manhood. After attending the common schools in the neighborhood, Rice, Jr., matriculated at the Owensboro Military Academy, then under the supervision of that splendid educator, Henry P. Hart, and made such proficiency in his studies as to arrest the attention of that great orator and statesman, Thomas C. McCreery, and other leading citizens, who got him through Congressman S. O. Peyton of this district, the appointment to West Point in 1858. He continued his studies at West Point until 1861, when, returning home for the summer, he was kept busy at camps of instruction for the Home Guard. But when, recruiting commenced for the Confederate States Army, he joined the Second Regiment and gave his life for his beloved Southland. When General John C. Breckenridge made his report to President Jefferson Davis of the result of the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, where Rice E. Graves, Jr., met his death, he wrote: "One member of my staff I cannot thank; Major Rice E. Graves, chief of artillery, received a mortal wound on Sunday the 20th. Although a very young man he had won eminence in arms, and gave promise of the highest distinction. A truer friend, a purer patriot, a better soldier, never lived". What higher encomium, coming from such a source, could be paid any man? However, the writer may add that it is recorded that that great and magnanimous soldier, General Ulysses S. Grant, commented unstintedly on the fine artillery work Rice E. Graves did at the battle of Fort Donelson.

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 9 August 1931, p.5B:**

Daviess County In War Between States

Chapter VI

By C. W. Bransford

**Muster Rolls Of Famous Confederate Regiments  
Are Recalled**

Preceding the Roster and Roll of the First Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, a document captured during the war and now on file in Washington, appears the following note: "Copies of the muster rolls on file in Washington City, (taken from the Confederate Archives when Richmond fell) to which we had access are very imperfect, in some instances confusing in the matter of proper designation of companies, and misleading as to spelling of names, correct initials, and connection of certain men with this or that company." The writer gives the names of all the Daviess county men mentioned, with such facts as are given immediately following their names: Ben Hardin Helm, the colonel then in command of the Regiment, born in Hardin county, Ky., June 2, 1831,

educated at Kentucky Military Institute, then in charge of Col. R. T. P. Allen, and the West Point Military Academy and Law department of the University of Louisville, in 1855 member of the Kentucky Legislature and in 1856 Commonwealth attorney of the Owensboro district, entered Confederate army in 1861, and was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, promoted to Brigadier-General, April 17, 1862, married Emily Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, of Lexington, slain on the field of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863.

On Col. Hardin's staff was George W. Triplett, assistant quarter-master, Company C: Dr. Charles T. Noel, Captain, was mortally wounded at Heway's Bridge, Ala., May 9, and died May 11, 1862; W. J. Taylor, 1st Lieutenant, commanded the company after Noel's death till the reorganization of the regiment in the autumn of 1862; when Companies C and K were consolidated as Company A, he was elected Captain, was wounded at Snake Creek, Ga., May 9, 1864, also in fight in Hopkins county, Ky.

Thomas C. Jones, 2nd Lieutenant, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant when Taylor became Captain, was wounded and captured in Sweden's Cove, Tenn., May 1862, was badly wounded and crippled for life at Snake Creek Gap Ga., May 2, 1864; Joseph Yewell, 3rd Lieutenant, died soon after the battle of Mission Ridge.

Company D: W. F. Hawes, Captain, was transferred to Commissary department in the spring of 1862; J. Gibson Taylor, 3rd Lieutenant, served faithfully till summer of 1862, when he joined Morgan's command, was noted for gallant and meritorious conduct under this commander, was captured at Cynthiana, Ky., June 12, 1864, and died in prison; John S. Lamar, 3rd sergeant, was subsequently a lieutenant and died long after the war; Wm. T. Ellis, second corporal, transferred to Company C; Pius Bowles (no comment); Geo. T. Cox, was killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862; Ab Estes and Warren Estes, died at home some years after the war; James Erskine (no comment); Willis Rutledge (no comment); J. W. Stowers "Chap," killed by bushwhackers. (Note: At the reorganization, October 1862, most of the men of this company and of Company F united to make Company G of the new organization).

The second organization of the First Kentucky Cavalry, one of the greatest fighting units in the Confederate States Army, was recruited by Colonel J. Russell Butler during the Bragg campaign in Kentucky. This organization was consolidated with the first Kentucky early in 1863, and the Daviess county men in it were as follows; Company A: W. J. Taylor, Captain, elected in June, 1863, was wounded at Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 9, 1864, also in fight near Madisonville, Ky., April 12, 1865; Thomas C. Jones, 1st Lieutenant; Joseph M. Yewell, 2nd Lieutenant, promoted from 3rd Lieutenant, died at Ringgold, Ga., Jan. 26, 1864; Rush Irwin, 3rd Lieutenant, promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1861, was wounded by saber cut in a fight with a detachment on Stoneman's Cavalry below Newman, Ga., 1864; James H. Bozarth, third sergeant, promoted to 1st sergeant, Oct. 9, 1862; B. A. Vaughn, first sergeant, killed near Beech Grove, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1862; W. H. McKay, fourth sergeant; William M. Lashbrook, fifth sergeant, promoted to second sergeant Oct. 9, 1862; Phillip A. Pointer, first corporal was afterward promoted to third sergeant; A. N. Conyers, second corporal, wounded at Dug Gap, May 8, 1864; S. H. Mobberly, third corporal, wounded at Charleston, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863; S. D. Lashbrook, fourth corporal, captured at Snake Creek Gap, May 9, 1864, died in Rock Island (Ill.) prison; William T. Ellis, fifth corporal, promoted to sergeant; J. H. Mobberly, Company bugler, captured at Charleston, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863, escaped at Kelly's Ferry but was recaptured, afterward escaped from Rock Island, Ill., prison into Canada; Elisha Abell, served to the close, he was one of the picked men engaged at Jug Tavern; William T. Aull, was in all the engagements of the Company till desperately wounded and disabled, lost a leg in the Battle of Saltville, Oct. 2, 1864; James Anderson, died of consumption

in 1863; Pius J. Bowlds (no comment); J. Harvey Bell, served to the close, afterward became insane and died in the Western Asylum at Hopkinsville; A. B. Bosley, after serving in the ranks till June 24, 1863, was appointed hospital steward, became subsequently assistant surgeon of regiment, being a medical graduate; D. B. Butler, was killed at Louisville, Ga., Nov. 30, 1864; Alexander Barron, was killed at Louisville, Ga., Nov. 30, 1864; Ellbeck Barron, went with Morgan on the Indiana and Ohio raid, during which he was wounded and captured; Wm. Bradley, was discharged, Jan. 25, 1863; J. H. Campbell was wounded near Tullahoma, Tenn., July 1862; Campbell Coffield, was captured at Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863; John Clements, James D. Carrico and James Carter (no comment); Chas. P. Carlin, went with Morgan on the Indiana and Ohio raid during which he was captured; S. M. Deane; was discharged July, 1862, and died in Owensboro in 1895; Frank Duncan (no comment); J. D. Ewing, captured at Farmington, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863; John Fields, served to the close; F. M. Griffin, William Griffith, J. F. Jones, S. D. Kelly, R. W. McKeig (no comment); Frosty Grooms, was discharged in 1862; Thomas Higdon, was killed in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in Forrest's charge on the courthouse, July 13, 1862; Albert Hennings, served to close; Benjamin Hardesty, captured near Liberty, Tenn., and died in prison at Camp Douglas, Ill, July 13, 1864; James C. Hardesty, was captured June 6, 1863, and died in prison at Camp Douglas, Ill.; A. G. Hawes, served to the close and died in 1893; Harmon Hall served to the close, was for sometime a lieutenant, moved to Arkansas and died there; Elisha Herron, served to the close and settled in Georgia after the war; T. Y. Howard, T. B. Jones and T. P. Kirk, served to the close; G. H. Jones, went with Morgan on the Indiana and Ohio raid and was captured; Wm. Jones, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 1862; S. M. Lewis, was appointed assistant surgeon, March 1, 1863; after having served long in the ranks and died in Nelson county, Ky.; Thomas M. Lacklin, died on Big Barron river, Jan. 1862; Cornelius (Sex) Moseley, was appointed corporal was afterward second lieutenant, Company H, 8th Kentucky Cavalry and served to the close; D. P. Moseley, William Morris, J. C. McKay, Wm. McBride, T. M. Murphy, Pat Monohon, Walter McDaniel and N. G. Park, served to the close; J. W. Moseley, captured at Charleston, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1863, after taking part in all operations of his company to that time, was not exchanged till March, 1865, after which he returned to his command; Ignatious McDaniel, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 1861; David Morton enlisted from Memphis, Tenn., and served to the close; Pat Mahan, died in prison; Alexander Melton, was wounded and captured at Sweeden's Cove, May 1862; S. M. Moorman, was regimental commissioner, afterward commissary of Brigade for General Hanson, then post commissary at La Grange, Ga., where he died before the war closed; John W. Nash (no comment); William M. Partridge, was captured July 22, 1864, by three men, one of whom killed Major McCauley unnecessarily though Partridge begged him not to shoot, when a part of the First Cavalry dashed up and were close enough to succor him, he (Partridge) seized his rifle and killed McCauley's slayer, and with the dead man's gun killed another, then collaring the third man before he could fire, he led him away prisoner; Wesley Purcell, was discharged in July, 1862 and died shortly after the war; Richard Ray, J. W. Stowers and John Thomas served to the close; Enoch Ray was captured Oct. 4, 1863; P. W. Sutton, died of wound received at Mission Ridge, Dec. 25, 1863; J. W. Towers ("Chap,") was killed by bushwhackers near Jamestown, Ky., during Bragg's campaign 1862; A. R. Taylor, after Captain of Company B, 8th Kentucky Cavalry and served to the close, was a member of the convention that drafted the present constitution of Missouri; John Taylor, died of wound June 28, 1864, having taken part in all engagements of his company to that time; James Tabor, was captured Jan. 24, 1863; Frank M. Thompson, was in all the engagements of his company till he was killed in battle at Louisville, Ga., Nov. 30, 1864; George W. Triplett, was afterward quartermaster, later a member of the



Confederate congress; J. D. Williams (no facts as to his services known to the writer); Joseph D. Wayne (no comment); Samuel Walker was killed May 9, 1864; John Yewell was in all the operations of his company till sometime in 1862; when he died at Bardstown, Ky.; A. R. (Broz) Yeiser served to the close and was never "reconstructed."

Company G: John S. Lamar, 1st Lieutenant was wounded near Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, but recovered and was afterward on duty with his company; Ab Estes, first corporal, was accidentally wounded a Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862, but recovered and returned to duty; Samuel H. Bates was captured at Bardstown, (Ky.), Sept. 1862, was exchanged and served to the close of the war; Allen H. Estes, was wounded at McMinnville, Tenn., August, 1864, and served afterward as courier; Warren W. Estes was captured at Stone Mountain, Ga., July 20, 1864, but was retaken by comrades and served to the close of the war; Ben F. Johnson, was captured at Manchester, Tenn., June 20, 1863, was exchanged and returned to duty, after which he was wounded at Pulaski, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1863; Francis May was captured at Pulaski, Tenn.

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In the account of the burning of the Daviess county courthouse by Captain William Davison (this is the correct spelling) on January 4, 1865, the writer mentioned the fact that he was the son of Dr. H. A. Davison, of Hawesville, Ky., who killed himself in an effort to blow up old Bill Sterrett's store with an "infernal machine." And just here the writer may remark that this is the first "infernal machine" anybody in this section of the country ever heard of, and as far as his knowledge goes, the first ever mentioned in any publication, of whatever kind in the West. In his effort to ferret out the cause of this dastardly crime, the writer has come up with the appended letter, addressed to his, the writer's, first partner in the publication of the Owensboro Messenger, former State Senator James A. Munday, nephew of Judge G. W. Williams' wife, whose sister, Martha (Hamilton) Munday, was Senator Monday's mother, and it is to these two persons to whom Dr. Davison refers in his letter. Anyone who knew Jim Monday and could appreciate the kindness and honesty reflected in his countenance, and yet see the courage and determination expressed in his piercing blue eyes and compressed lips, will not wonder that Dr. Davison quailed as he looked into his "face and changed the order of things." However, Davison carried out his fell purpose the next day before Munday received his communication, which is printed herewith just as it was written:

"Hawesville, Ky., Jan. 29th, 1860.

"James Monday:

"Sir I have in my power to inform you that for an honorable uncle and estimable mother you would have been numbered with the dead on yesterday evening in Hawesville, I had my finger on the trigger that was to dispatch us all but seeing your face changed the order of things. Let me advise you for the future never to enter again a trading establishment where whisky is given to customers, as it is to man just what the trapper is to the beaver and the d\_dest sink of iniquity on earth. If you wish to drink go where you pay for it at the time, but my advise is to go to neither.

"My wish is that Ham and Jim be friendly as I know it is Jim's will.

"Your friend in the Spirit land,

(signed) "H. A. Davison."

Evidently, Davison was a temperance fanatic and had worked himself up to committing this crime just as old John Brown had done on the slavery question two years before. Both died ignominious deaths and doubtless are congenial spirits with "The Angels (that) are but spirits, a flame of life."

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 16 August 1931, pp.5B:**

Daviess County In War Between States

Chapter VII

By C. W. Bransford

**Amos Taylor Distinguished Himself As Soldier And  
Afterwards Was Great Lawyer**

The greatness of a man is not measured by his achievements in a single activity, but by the excellence of his accomplishments in many activities. A man may be a great lawyer, a great writer, a great orator, a great statesman, or a great soldier, but unless he is great in most, or all of these lines, he is not accounted one of the greatest of men. It was because of their superiority in all these respects that Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte are universally ranked the world's two greatest men. And yet measured by the far-stretched results of his achievements, George Washington was a greater man than either of them.

These reflections are prompted by the record made by Amos R. Taylor, a native of Daviess county, who first distinguished himself as a soldier, and who afterward proved himself just as great as a lawyer, writer, orator and statesman in civil life.



Amos R. Taylor was born on his father's farm in the Sorgho precinct about eight miles southwest of Owensboro, January 23, 1842. He was the son of Howard Taylor and his wife Elton

Riley, daughter of Amos Riley, of Daviess county, and sister of Camden Riley, a lawyer of repute in the last century. Howard Taylor was accidentally shot and killed while out deer hunting with some friends when his son, Amos, was only nine years old. Amos Taylor attended the neighborhood school and later the Owensboro Military Academy, then under the superintendence of Prof. Henry P. Hart, and, at the age of 18 was able to enter the junior class at Yale college, New Haven Conn. He did not complete the course, however, as on his return home for his vacation in the summer of 1861, he found Owensboro greatly agitated over the prospects of war. Accordingly on September 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private the Southern Army under Col. Ben Hardin Helm, and was conspicuous in many of the great battles under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest and Gen. Braxton Bragg. He was several times promoted on the field of battle, and when he surrendered at Columbus, Miss., in May, 1865; he had the rank of Captain of Company B. 8th Kentucky Cavalry. As evidence of his devotion to the cause of the South, when her fate was hanging in the balance, he came home in 1864, raised a new company, and succeeded in piloting them through the Union lines to the Southern Army without the loss of a man.

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After the war Captain Taylor entered the law office of his uncle, Camden Riley, Sr., in Owensboro, and made such progress that he was elected County Attorney in 1866 for a term of four years. He resigned this position after serving two years and on Oct. 17, 1868, went with Robert W. McCreery, son of United States Senator Thos. C. McCreery to St. Louis, where they opened a law office at No. 11, North Fifth Street (now Broadway). Owing to failing health, McCreery was forced to leave St. Louis, and went to California where he died of consumption in less than two years. Captain Taylor continued to practice law in St. Louis, and rapidly rose to leadership at the bar. "He made a special study of the law relating to liability for personal injuries, and is estimated to have obtained judgments against corporations aggregating \$400,000.00."

In 1875 Missouri held a Constitutional Convention, and Captain Taylor was elected a member to represent St. Louis county. There were 68 members of the convention, and although he was only 33 years old at the time, he was one of its most conspicuous members. In 1908 Captain Taylor delivered the principal address at the Confederate Reunion in Owensboro, and it not only proved a most eloquent oration, but a thorough vindication of the position of the South in the War Between the States, based upon the constitution of the United States. The Rice E. Graves Camp, of this city, had the address printed in pamphlet form. Captain Taylor married in 1868, Anna Rudd, daughter of Capt. James Rudd, of Louisville, and his wife Nancy Phillips. They had a son, Howard Taylor, also a lawyer, and two daughters, Alexandrina Taylor, of St. Louis and Everett Taylor, wife of Colonel Regallian, of the French army.

Captain Taylor died at San Luis Obispo, Calif., January 7, 1920, where he had gone for his health. He was a Roman Catholic in religion.

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Another Daviess county man born in the Sorgho precinct who distinguished himself in war and statesmanship was Thomas C. Jones. He was the son of Andrew Jones, an early and substantial citizen of the county and grandson of James Jones, a Revolutionary soldier in General Daniel Morgan's command, who died in the old brick homestead in 1853, at the age of 92. He, Thomas C. Jones, was educated in the field school of the precinct and the Owensboro Military Academy, and had just reached manhood when he enlisted September 30, 1861, in Captain C. T. Noel's Company A, 1st Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, and on October 5th was elected 2nd Lieutenant; promoted to 1st Lieutenant on the consolidation of companies C and K in June 1862. He was

wounded and captured at Sweden's Cove, Tenn., in 1862, but being promptly exchanged, continued to figure in all skirmishes and battles of his Regiment until May 9, 1864, when in the daring charge at Snake Creek Gap, Ga., he received a wound in the foot that crippled him for life. On his return from the war he was elected clerk of the Daviess county court in 1866 and served until 1874, when in the State election that year he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort in which capacity he served until 1880. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed him consul to Funchal, Maderira Island. He was recalled the last year of the Harrison administration, but at the special request of the citizens of Funchal, President Cleveland reappointed him consul in 1893. After his retirement from this post, he spent his remaining days with his niece. Mrs. Eleanor (Holmes) Lindsey, wife of United States Senator William Lindsey. He died at Frankfort, Ky., March 17, 1909. He never married.

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George W. Jolly was born in Breckenridge county, Ky., February 23, 1843, son of John B. and Rachel (Hardin) Jolly. He was of French Huguenot descent, his great-grandfather, Nelson Jolly, Sr., having served on the Bon Homme Richard as a Marine under Paul Jones in the Revolutionary War. He was educated at Hardinsburg under the tutelage of Rev. R. G. Gardiner. Early in 1865, he enlisted in the it Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, United States Army, under General Johnson, and was honorably discharged in October following when he resumed his studies. He read law under Judge Kincheloe, of Hardinsburg and Judge George W. Williams of Hawesville, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Married Feb. 14, 1871, Susan E. Henderson, and moved to Owensboro in 1872. He was a candidate for County Judge in 1878, but was defeated by H. W. Scott; Presidential elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880; United States District Attorney 1889-1895; City Attorney of Owensboro, 1900-1902. Mr. Jolly is now living in Washington with his daughters.

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In addition to those citizens of Daviess county already mentioned who enlisted in the Confederate Army were the following: M. Levy born at Nancy, Province of Lorraine, France, June 6, 1841, came to America in 1857 and located at Meridian, Miss.; in 1861 enlisted in Company E 41st Mississippi Infantry, and served to the close of the war; James D. Murphy in Company A, 2nd Missouri Cavalry and transferred to Gen. Wheeler's command; Robert H. Breshear in 3rd Arkansas Infantry and later transferred to the 2nd Virginia Cavalry, lost a leg third day at Battle of Gettysburg in General Pickett's famous charge; Wallace Washington followed Captain Jack Thompson to Virginia and served in his company until it was disbanded a year later, when he joined the Richmond Howitzers; Romanza Alexander was a member of Company A. 13th Kentucky Cavalry, General Lyons brigade; Dr. J. S. Morton and Jacob Westerfield, who came home with Captain Amos R. Taylor in 1864 to organize a new company for the Confederate Army, were members of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry under General Forrest; John Moseley in Company H, under General Joseph Wheeler; John F. Jones in Company A, 1st Kentucky Cavalry; W. P. Poole, Company H, 8th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. Shryock,[sic] first in 2nd Kentucky Cavalry and later with General John Morgan in his Indiana and Ohio raid, captured and went to prison at Camp Douglas and escaped in a Union soldier's uniform which he got by bribing a guard; Anselm Higdon in Company H, under General Forrest; Jeptha Williams joined Confederate Army at Battle of Panther Creek (Sutherland's Hill) and served to the close; Wm. G. Kimberlin was in Company H, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Forrest's command and Lyon's Brigade; Wm. Wallace was in 1st Kentucky Infantry under Capt. Jack Thompson and when the company disbanded he joined the Washington Artillery in Virginia and served to the close of the war; Robert W. Taylor and Richard Hawes were

in Company E, 10th Kentucky Cavalry; D. P. Ratican was 2nd Lieutenant in Company I, 1st Kentucky Cavalry and J. F. Rice was third sergeant in the same company; Wilfred Carico was in Company B, under General John Morgan in his Indiana and Ohio raid in 1863, was captured and imprisoned at camp Chase; Edward T. Guthrie was in company C, 10th Ky Cavalry under General John Morgan and served till the close of the war; Flem R. Yarborough was a member of company A, 5th Kentucky Infantry; James H. Cottrell was in Captain C. T. Noel's Cavalry company; Thomas M. and James Murphy were in Company H, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, under General Forrest; John Watkins was in company H; Captain Amos R. Taylor, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Forrest command, was captured at Selina, Ala., April 8, 1865, paroled, and, with soldierly fortitude struck out for home on foot, arriving in about thirty days; Dr. James Hawes was in the First Kentucky Infantry, Captain Jack Thompson, and was killed at Fredericksburg, Va.; T. S. White was 1st Lieutenant in Company E, 10th Kentucky Cavalry, under General Morgan; G. W. Simmoms was 3rd Lieutenant in Company M. Kentucky Infantry, enlisted May 8, 1862, and resigned June 1, 1862; C. N. Pendleton was a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas G. Woodward's First Kentucky Cavalry, which was afterward consolidated with other regiments in a brigade under Colonel J. Warren Grisby; P. W. Powell, Company C, 4th Kentucky Cavalry; James B. Kirk and John Chandler, Company A, 13th Kentucky Cavalry; Desh Wayne, Graves' Battery; T. H. Moreland and T. J. McClane, Company D, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry; Dudley Ford, Company H, and Lieutenant Robert Duncan, Company A, 12th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. Ambrose, Company C, Kentucky Infantry; Wm. F. Dupree, Woodward's Cavalry; Sergeant Lee Lumpkin, 1st Richmond Howitzers; J. A. Taylor, Company E; H. H. Morris, Company F.; William Specks, Thomas Cruse, Joseph Higdon, Jacob Hardin, Thos. Higdon, Company H, W. P. Poole and Wm. Stone, 8th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. Hedges, Company B, J. S. Hayden, Wm. Fletcher John Carlisle, E. C. McKay, Company K, Thomas A. Higgs, 4th Kentucky Infantry; C. J. Rhodes, Company H, C. C. Ambrose, Company C, Wm. Bell and W. H. Johnson, 9th Kentucky Infantry; R. M. Payne, Company E, and T. B. Patterson, Company B, 7th Kentucky Cavalry; W. J. Moss, Company C, 12th Tennessee Cavalry; B. J. Morehead, Company H, 8th Kentucky Infantry; Wm. Bradley, Company A, Clark Richards, John Connor, W. F. Barnard, Aretus Lashbrooks and Jack Jones, Company G, 1st Kentucky Infantry; Albert Henning, Wm. Morris, Wesley Purcell, T. B. Jones, Sergeant A. N. Conyers, John H. Conyers, Sergeant David Morton, John Taylor, Richard Ray, Elisha Able, Chaplain Wm. Nelson, and G. H. Jones, Company A, Leonard Cooper, Company H, Wm. Hourd, corporal B. J. Johnson, J. E. Miller, Company G, J. P. Bowlds, Assistant Surgeon James Hathaway, J. F. Jones, J. D. Williams, 1st Kentucky Cavalry; Charles Elder, Frank Mattingly, James K. Burdette, James A. Burton, Sergeant Tom Dodson, C. C. Pegan, Richard Hawes, Frank Johnson, Wm. Arnold, J. R. Berry, June Bradley, James Coleman, J. P. Cottrell and E. C. Johnson, Company E, James Sands and Henry Howard, Company K, Lieut. Dr. Vincent Osborne, N. M. Newman and John D. Morton, Company B, Dudley Jones and W. H. Gabbert, 10th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. Thompson, Perryman Powell, George Mastin, Jesse Harrison, John J. Owen, N. O. Ford, James T. Mitchell, James Gillson, John Moorman, G. W. Apel, J. H. Patterson and Henry Moorman are given no particular assignment, but most, if not all of them, were doubtless under General Forrest in the hazardous service of scouts.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday)

**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, 23 August 1931, pp.5B & 9B:**

Chapter VIII  
By C. W. Bransford

**DAVISS COUNTY IN  
WAR BETWEEN STATES**

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**Final Chapter Of Series Of Articles Showing The Hero-  
ism Of Daviess County Men**

In a previous chapter the writer expressed the belief that General Adam R. Johnson of Henderson, finished his education at the Owensboro Military Academy, that splendid institution which turned out so many great men in Daviess county. He is pleased to have confirmation of his impression from General Johnson himself. In his "Memoirs," page 38, where he mentions his trip from Texas to Kentucky to raise his Regiment, General Johnson says: "Upon my arrival in Bowling Green, Kentucky, I found quite a number of my old schoolmates and friends attached to (Rice E.) Graves Battery, which afterward became famous. My former companions were delighted to see me after such a long absence, and begged me to cast my fortunes with theirs; but I declined to join them, and soon resumed my journey to Henderson." He had previously said he was going by Henderson to see his parents, but he came to Owensboro to organize the first two companies of his regiment. In this connection it is proper to state that Gen. Johnson carries in his "Memoirs" a picture of Miss Lide Carico (born January 16, 1839 and died April 29, 1928) of Owensboro, who distinguished herself in various ways during the war. In recognition of her services, she was regularly elected and commissioned a major of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate States Army, an honor, so far as the writer knows never conferred on any other Southern woman.

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McDowell Anderson, son of Mortimer C. Anderson and Jane (McDowell) Anderson, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., June 24, 1841, and removed with his father to Daviess county sometime before 1860. He was educated at Bethel Academy, Nicholasville, Ky. Responding to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he enlisted October 16, 1861 in Company E, 1st Kentucky Infantry, United States Army and was made 1st Lieutenant. He was later transferred to Company K, 21st Kentucky Infantry, and then presumably promoted to Captain. He was honorably discharged from the army, Nov. 25, 1862, on account of wounds received in action. He moved back to Jessamine county in 1869, and in the spring of 1870, was appointed guager, and served successively as a storekeeper guager and storekeeper. He was postmaster of Nicholasville for two terms, resigning from the service in 1911 on account of ill health. He was a member of "Dudley Post," G. A. R. at Lexington. He married in the home of his bride's aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Bransford, in Owensboro, Nov. 11, 1863, Anna E. Athy, daughter of Mortimer F. and Margaret (McFarland) Athy, and took charge of the Athy farm on the Calhoon Road, (according to the late Arch Ayer, one of the show places of the county), and lived there until he moved back to Jessamine county in 1869. He was noted as a sportsman, and was particularly fond of deer hunting in which he excelled. He boasted one of the finest pack of hounds in Kentucky. He died October 5, 1918. He was a very handsome and engaging personality.

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Some additional enlistments in both the Union and Confederate Armies the writer has come up with since last report, are the following: James M. Patterson was 1st Lieutenant of Company F, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, United States Army, and continued to serve in that capacity until after the

battle of Stone River, when he went out as scout under General Wilder. During the war he was wounded three times by being shot and once by a saber cut. Elisha Barker enlisted in the 12th Kentucky Cavalry under Colonel Netter, United States Army and fought in the engagement near the old Fair Grounds (called the battle of Owensboro in official documents) in which Netter was killed. His son, Jesse Netter Barker confirms from statements of his father that Col. Netter was leading a charge on the Confederates when he was slain.

Samuel B. Shipp, adjutant, was made Captain of Company G, 1st Regiment, Kentucky Confederate Cavalry in July 1862 at Manchester, Tenn.: in the spring of 1863, he was assigned to duty as volunteer aide on General Helm's staff, was afterwards assigned to duty on the staff of General Cosby; accidentally killed himself on his farm in Jefferson county, some years after the war, to which he had returned from Daviess county. Wm. Beauchamp enlisted in Company G, 9th Regiment of the Orphan Brigade, wounded at Baton Rouge, La., and Resaca, Ga., captured at Intrenchment Creek and detained in prison until about the close of the war. C. C. Ambrose was in company B, 9th Regiment of the Orphan Brigade, appointed second Corporal in September 1861, wounded in battle of Stone River and long disabled, but returned to the ranks at Dalton, Ga. H. C. Graham was in Company A, 9th Regiment of the Orphan Brigade and fought from Shiloh, Miss. to Jonesboro, Ga. John Handley was 2nd Lieutenant in Company E, 10th Kentucky Cavalry, H. A. Jones 3rd Lieutenant, B. F. Field, 4th Sergeant, Ben F. Field, 5th Sergeant, Thos. A. Jones 4th Sergeant, Tryon Howard 4th Corporal and J. P. Cottrell, J. Carico, D. Higgs, Ben Houston, Thos. Jones, L. P. Ambrose, C. Carlisle, J. P. Carlisle, and J. H. Watson were privates in the same company. Melvin Simmons, Sr., enlisted at Mayfield, Ky., in the Confederate Army and was in General Forrest's command; it was his son Melvin, Jr., who was shot in the shoulder while standing in the store door of his uncle, A. M. C. Simmons, in January 1865, when the Home Guards, encamped on the island opposite Owensboro, were ruthlessly shooting at every citizen they saw on the street. Henry Myers enlisted at Augusta, Ga., in the Confederate Army, doubtless in the Regiment equipped at his individual expense by Colonel Alfred Baker, a noted banker of that city, and served to the close of the war.

James Conyer Sutton, of Whitesville precinct, enlisted as a private in 1864 in the 8th Kentucky Confederate Mounted Infantry under Col. A. P. Thompson and served as both scout and surgeon till the close of the war.

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George W. Triplett, son of Hedgeman and Nancy (Popham) Triplett, was born in Franklin county, Ky., February 18, 1809. He was educated in the common schools, and taught school for six years in Scott county, Ky., where he married Amelia A. Head. He took up surveying, and in 1833 came to Daviess County, settling on a farm two miles south of Owensboro and continued the vocation of surveying. From 1836 to 1840 he carried on a wood yard at Bon Harbor; was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and held the office three terms, going to the state senate in 1848. In May 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate States Army and was made Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain on Col. Ben Hardin Helm's staff, later promoted to Chief Quartermaster on General John C. Breckenridge's staff with rank of Major. In 1864 was elected to the Confederate Congress, sitting at Richmond, Va., to represent the 2nd District of Kentucky and served there till the close of the war. A year after returning home from the war (1866), he was elected judge of the Daviess county court and continued to occupy this position until 1878, when he retired to private life. He died June 25, 1884.

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Those fighting Partridges of the Whitesville precinct were not only quick on trigger in the heat of battle, but were equally prompt in resenting an insult. When Lieutenant Colonel Alonzo W. Griffith, father of D. W. Griffith, of motion picture fame, assumed command of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry he made himself very offensive and unpopular by his pompous, boastful and arbitrary methods. He rode one of the finest thoroughbreds in the army and one who knew him said he looked and acted as if he thought he was "the whole cheese." Discovering that William Partridge and John Jones had slipped out of line to do a little foraging for something to eat, he punished them by making them dismount and walk ten miles through mud and water to the Regiment's next stop for the night. It so happened that the doughty Colonel's splendid mount was hitched near the tent of Partridge and Jones. Waiting until all their comrades and particularly the Colonel, were in the close embrace of old Morpheus, they stole out of their tent, procured a pair of shears from the Quartermaster's wagon, and sheared the mane and tail of the Colonel's fiery steed close to the skin. Of course, that ruined the horse for further service, but its effect on the Colonel was said to be magical and most salutary. He was never after known to assert his authority in the same cruel way he did in the case of Bill Partridge and Johnny Jones.

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John Ashby, son of Stephen Ashby, a native of Culpeper county, Va., was born in Daviess county in 1842, where he was reared and educated. On Sept. 9, 1862, he joined at Madisonville, Cavalry Company I, first under Capt. Al Fowler, who was slain, and then under Captain John H. Christy, Kentucky Partisan Rangers, commanded by Colonel Adam R. Johnson. He was in several skirmishes until the Regiment was reorganized, when he was transferred to Company E, Capt. Sam B. Taylor, 10th Kentucky Cavalry under Gen. John H. Morgan, whom he accompanied on his raid in Indiana and Ohio. He was three times wounded at Corydon, Ind., while rescuing his wounded 1st Lieutenant, Theodore S. White, from the field. He was finally captured at Cheshire, Ohio, July 20, 1863, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was confined until February 1865, when on being exchanged, he returned home. He was elected jailer of Daviess county in 1898 over eleven opponents for a term of four years and was reelected for a second term in 1902. According to a statement made by the late William Jennings Bryan, John Ashby was the first man in the United States to suggest to him to make the race for President. This was in 1895, after Bryan's great speech at the Sam Jones tabernacle, on Locust Street, in the fall of that year. John Ashby died July 1, 1914

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In 1863 over 100 young men of Owensboro were notified that they were subject to the next draft for the United States Army, but for some unexplained reason the draft was never enforced. In the list of eligibles for military service was John Reinhardt. He went to Calhoon, where the camp of instruction was located, but instead of joining the Union Army, he got a job as clerk in a sutler's camp started by Theodore Harris, afterward one of the wealthiest and most prominent bankers in Louisville. Doubtless Harris laid the foundation for his great fortune at this camp. John Reinhardt subsequently married his cousin, Lily Green, daughter of Charles Green, a successful brewer, who lived in a large house at the corner of 4th and Bolivar Streets. This house was commandeered by the Government as a hospital for Union soldiers, and was so occupied for four months. On giving it up a warrant for \$50.00 per month rent was issued to Green by the Colonel in command, but it was never cashed. Both the Green and Reinhardt families were Union sympathizers.

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All over Kentucky families were divided during the terrible internecine struggle between the North and South, waged from 1861 to 1865. While some members of a family favored the



Union side others followed the flag of the Confederacy. The most conspicuous example in Owensboro of "a house divided against itself", was the Hathaway family, the only immediate surviving members of which are Mrs. Lelia (Shrader) Hathaway, of Owensboro, widow of Roy Hathaway, who was son of R. Miller Hathaway and his second wife, Maria Louise Hathaway, of Mount Sterling, Ky., a lady of German descent and Mrs. Alice (Hathaway) Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., widow of Philip Johnson and daughter of E. Allen Hathaway, by his second wife. R. Miller Hathaway was a very ardent Union man and his wife was particularly demonstrative in behalf of the Union cause. Early in 1865, Miller Hathaway was appointed by President Lincoln, collector of this, the First Internal Revenue district, then composed of both the first and second Congressional districts. E. Allen Hathaway married for his second wife, Sarah (Todd) Wall, widow of Finley Wall and daughter of Colonel Charles S. Todd, hero of the War of 1812 and United States minister to Russia by appointment of President Tyler. His first wife was Phoebe Crawford, daughter of James Crawford, and by her he had three sons – James, Albert and Henry Hathaway and Allen Hathaway and his two eldest sons were in the Confederate Army, James serving as surgeon, Albert as Lieutenant and the father in the Quartermaster's department.

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It is not generally known that one of the decisive battles of the war was fought in this region of Kentucky. But everybody knows how intolerant and despicable the Home Guards made themselves, and they were especially active in and around Whitesville in this county. Well, a battle in the summer of 1864, between a company of Confederates under Capt. Yates and a company of Home Guards under Capt. Jim Wilson was decisive enough to squelch the Home Guards for the rest of the war. The engagement was brought about by Mrs. Con Sutton, who informed Capt. Wilson of the whereabouts of Capt. Yates, and they joined issue at Slate Riffle on Rough Creek in Ohio county, and a complete rout of the Home Guards resulted. In September 1864 Wilson's commission as Captain was cancelled, along with others in command of Home Guards, and the companies were all disbanded. Those killed in this battle were: John Cissel, John Hinton, Wm. Wooten and Tinson Stout. This ended the Home Guard organization in this part of Kentucky.

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George N. Holmes, son of James L. and Ann (Griffith) Holmes and elder brother of Col. James M. Holmes a gallant soldier of the Union Army, was born in Daviess county, September 18, 1821. His father was a veteran of the War of 1812 and also of the Texas War of Independence. George N. Holmes was educated in the common schools and the Owensboro Military Academy, and later graduated with distinction at the Philadelphia Medical college. When the war came on he enlisted as assistant surgeon in Companies F and S, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate States Army under Colonel (afterward General) Ben Hardin Helm; promoted surgeon of Col. Thomas G. Woodward's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry at Columbia, Tenn., then surgeon on Gen. Helm's staff, Orphan Brigade; then Senior Surgeon of Gen. Armstrong's Brigade and when General Armstrong was given a Division Holmes became Chief Surgeon of the Division. After continuous field service in which he greatly distinguished himself, he was promoted to charge of the reserve hospitals, and after the battle of Atlanta, he moved everything to Macon, Ga., continuing in charge until the war ended. He married first Mary F. Noel and secondly Sarah Layton Jones, daughter of Andrew Jones of Daviess county, and sister of Capt. Thos. C. Jones. He died at Macon, Ga., to which city he removed several years after the war, January 21 1877. He left one daughter by his first wife, Emma Holmes, wife of Dr. Noel Chapman, and two daughters by his last wife, Eleanor Holmes, who married United States Senator, Wm. Lindsay, himself a distinguished Captain in the Confederate Army and Anna Holmes, wife of George Porter, of Macon, Ga.

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Ida H. Robertson, who died at his home in Owensboro at the age of 84 in January 1929, proved himself a thinker and an embryo soldier of no mean caliber. After several unsuccessful attempts he succeeded in getting away from home in April 1863, and starting on horse-back to join General Forrest's command in Tennessee. Between Clarksville, Tenn., and Chattanooga, he picked up a piece of paper, on the side of the road, which happened to be a telegram to General Forrest that sole courier had dropped. Instantly realizing the importance of it, as it advised General Forrest that General Rosecrans of the United States Army, had sent Col. Abel D. Streight's Regiment to destroy the railroads leading from Chattanooga to Atlanta and Knoxville, and incidentally the Confederate works at Rome, Ga. Robinson put spurs to his horse and delivered the message to General Forrest just in time to cause him to turn about and start in pursuit of Col. Streight. The telegram indicated where Streight would cross the Tennessee River. After five days of marching and fighting Forrest overtook and compelled the surrender of Streight, with his artillery and 1200 men, although he had only 600 in his command, just after he had crossed the river. Robertson continued to serve throughout the war, and proved just as brave a soldier as he had a thoughtful and determined man. On his return from the war he engaged in farming and the planning mill business.

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George Moorman, adjutant-general and chief of staff of the United Confederate Veteran Association, son of Major S. Mercer Moorman, was born in Owensboro, June 1, 1841. After a thorough course in the common schools and in the Owensboro Military Academy, he studied law with James Weir of the Owensboro bar. He subsequently moved to Kansas City, Mo., and commenced the practice of law at Independence Mo. at the age of 19.

At the outbreak of the war, he was enthusiastic for the Southern cause, and was one of the first to suggest the capture of the Liberty arsenal in Clay county, Mo., which was accomplished on April 20, 1861, and the arms brought south of the Missouri River into Jackson county. He then disbanded the company he had raised at Kansas City, and joined Captain Joseph Jackson's company, organized for Colonel James S. Rain's Infantry regiment, as a private, and was at the engagement of Rock Creek, near Independence, Mo., on June 18, 1861, where Colonel Holloway was killed, and where the first gun was fired west of the Mississippi River. He was made captain after this engagement and aide-de-camp on the staff of General Roger Hanson Weightman in Price's army, and was sent by Gen. Sterling Price and Governor Jackson, of Missouri, with confidential dispatches to Gov. Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky. He was captured twice on the way, once in St. Louis and once in Jerseyville, Ill., but escaped both times.

Finding it impossible to rejoin General Price's army in Missouri, he joined that part of it under Gen. M. Jeff Thompson which had been moved to Columbus, Ky. He was assigned to the artillery service as lieutenant in Dismukes' Arkansan battery; was also made captain and aide-de-camp upon the staff of Gov. Thos. C. Reynolds of Missouri, then commander-in-chief of the forces in the field and also assigned to duty as Captain and aide-de-camp upon the staff of Gen. John P. McCown. "He served every day of the war, from the first to the last, and in all arms of the service, infantry, artillery, cavalry and on the staff; was private and captain of infantry; lieutenant of artillery and adjutant of the Tennessee corps of artillery; lieutenant-colonel and colonel of cavalry; captain and assistant adjutant-general and major and assistant inspector-general of brigade, division, corps, and department commander. He was slightly wounded once and was a prisoner of war four times and when captured at Fort Donelson, on February 16, 1863, was taken successively to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.; Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and to Johnson's Island (Lake

Erie), where he was confined for nearly one year; at Fort Donelson he carried to colonel (afterward, General) Forrest the first order he ever received to move forward into regular battle; and was engaged in some of the most thrilling and damantic episodes of the war."

After his release from prison, under orders from Generals Wirt Adams and Leonidas Polk, he organized Moorman's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, of which he was placed in command with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This was increased to a full regiment and in 1865 surrendered with General Richard Taylor's forces.

After the war Colonel Moorman settled in Canton Miss. Where he married Helen, daughter of Chief-Justice Thomas Shackelford, of Mississippi.

On February 13, 1888, and March 4, 1889, he called together the cavalry veterans of the Southern Army in a reunion at New Orleans over which he presided and this was the inspiration for the United Confederate Veterans Association. At the Charleston, S. C. reunion he was presented with eighteen banners, and this is believed to be the largest number of flags ever presented to any one person at one time.

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The writer has tried to be perfectly fair and impartial in the preparation of this account of the great struggle between the North and the South in those fated years, 1861-1865. There may be some semblance of prejudice in his reference to the abolitionists of New England. As evidence that his structure were more than justified, he quotes from an address by New England's greatest orator and abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, made before the Congregational Society of Boston, extolling that arch-conspirator, John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, as a glorious exponent of the "Puritan principle." Mr. Phillips said:

"Thanks to God, a hunker cannot live in Massachusetts without being wider awake than he imagines. He must imbibe fanaticism. Insurrection is epidemic in the state; treason is our inheritance. The Puritans planted it in the very structure of the state."

Replying to this remarkable admission, that gifted Southern orator, Robert Catlett Cave, of Virginia, said:

"No Southern state can boast such an inheritance. In whole-hearted loyalty to the government as it was established by the fathers; in unflinching fidelity to the Constitution as it was construed by the men who framed it and understood by the states that adopted it; in unswerving devotion to the Union which was founded on the Constitution and recognized the sovereignty and political equality of the federated States; in magnanimous sacrifices of her own interest to promote the public good; in patriotic responses to the country's call for men and money to maintain her rights, carry out her policies, and defend her honor; in respect for the legal and moral rights of all men, bond and free; in holding unsullied honor above selfish gain; in fulfilling obligations unto the uttermost; in keeping plighted faith at whatever cost; in redeeming the spoken promise as though it were a written bond; in all social and moral virtues and all manly qualities; in all things commonly held by civilized men to be honorable and praiseworthy, perhaps the South may rightly claim to be the equal of New England. But in fanaticisms, insurrection, treason, and other such proud distinctions, inherited or imbibed, she is compelled to admit that New England far surpasses her." Enough said!

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However, the writer may be permitted to add further confirmation of his claim that the abolitionists of New England were not actuated so much by their love for the negro (that was pretext only), as they were by theft worship of the "almighty dollar", that caused them to wage war on the South. The following excerpt is taken from "Narrative and Critical History of America", the

standard work of the world, by Justin Winsor, librarian at Harvard University and corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. VII, P. 235, Boston, 1888, Mr. Winsor in reviewing the conflicts that previously had occurred in the United States Congress, Says:

"All these conflicts had been as to the direction of the national life; the first severe struggle against internal disease had been going on at the same time. As the development of the South was inevitably agricultural, it became more evident that the benefits of the new protective system were going exclusively to the North; and Southern opposition to the new tariff became more pronounced. The highly protective tariff of 1828 brought the opposition to fever heat. Southern Legislatures protested against it, and the language of public meetings grew more angry as the year passed by. Vice-President Calhoun appeared as the spokesman of state sovereignty, and drafted the South Carolina "Exposition" of that doctrine, passed by the Legislature in December 1828. Then the feeling smouldered until February, 1830, when, in a debate in the Senate on public lands, Hayne, of South Carolina, in reply to Webster, put into shape the doctrine of "Nullification" as Calhoun had elaborated it. If the state was sovereign, the constitution and the Federal power existed within its jurisdiction by its continuing will; and the state was the only judge as to what powers over its citizens it had entrusted to the Federal government. If the state should declare that an act of Congress was a usurpation of powers not granted, its citizens were not bound to obey the act. This was Nullification for which the Kentucky Resolution at least were claimed as direct precedent and authority. An attempt by the Federal government to enforce the act against the states will involve secession, which however, Calhoun always deprecated."

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In Thomas Nelson Page's "Life of Robert E. Lee", (chapter XVIII p., 284) one of, if not the greatest of all the World's great generals appears the following extract on military glory which should be an inspiration to every male member of the present generation of the South. It does not refer particularly to the professional soldier, but more especially to the "volunteer", the bone and sinew of the human race:

"There is something in all of us that responds to the magic of the military prowess. That wise observer, Dr. Johnson, once said: 'Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier or been at sea', and when Boswell said, 'Lord Mansfield would not be ashamed of it', he replied, 'Sir, if Lord Mansfield were in the presence of Generals and Admirals who had seen service, he would wish to creep under the table. If Socrates and Charles 12th of Sweden were in company, and Socrates should say, 'Follow me and hear a lecture on philosophy', and Charles 12th should say, 'Follow me and help me dethrone the Czar, a man would be ashamed to follow Socrates'.

"Military glory is so dazzling that it blinds wholly most men; and a little all men. An Alexander conquering worlds until he weeps because no more are left to conquer; a Hannibal crossing the Alps and blowing his trumpets outside the very gates of Rome; Caesar and Napoleon over-sweeping Europe with their victorious Eagles, are so splendid that the radiance of their achievements makes us forget the men they were."

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This chapter ends the writer's article on "Daviness County in the War Between the States." If, in his researches to obtain the data necessary in its preparation, he has wrested from oblivion the name of a single soldier, whether he wore the Blue of the Grey, he will feel that he has not labored in vain. As he lay down his pen he salutes the sword of each of the few grizzly heroes of the Grey who still linger with us and prays that a just God may temper with mercy the shadows that are stealthily, but surely, creeping upon them.

To the hundreds who have graciously commended these sketches, either in person or by letter, the writer makes most grateful acknowledgements. In closing, he cannot do better than appropriate an expression of old Rip Van Winkle – "Here's to you (all of you) and your family's good health; may you live long and prosper."

To Mrs. George Faith, Mrs. John Woolfolk, Mrs. M. S. Mattingly, Mrs. Geo. F. Haynes, Mrs. Phil Watkins, Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, Mrs. John D. Howard, Mrs. S. S. Watkins, Mrs. W. P. Baker, Mrs. John G. Weir, Mrs. Frank Cannon, Mrs. E. Dargan Smith, Miss Lee Belle Cravens, Jerry Y. Small, J. Frank Head, George F. Haynes, Lewis Faith, W. H. Brannon, T. L. Hagan and County Clerk Guy Aull and his assistants, he is especially indebted for valuable information. Authorities consulted: Daviess County History, Confederate Kentucky Volunteers, History of the First Brigade, Confederate Military History, Gem Adam R. Johnson's "Memoirs", History of the Orphan Brigade, Congressional Proceedings, Rice E. Graves Camp Records, United States and Kentucky Histories, and other books in the Owensboro, Henderson, St. Louis and Chicago public libraries.

(The End)



Clifton Wood ("C. W.") Bransford is the author of the preceding serial, "Daviess County In War Between States". The following biography was published in the book, History of Daviess County, Kentucky (Inter-State Publishing Co., Chicago, IL, 1883, pp.202-203:

C.W. Bransford was born in Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 24, 1858, a son of Benj. and Mary E. (Athy) Bransford; attended schools here but graduated in the literary course at Cumberland University Lebanon, Tenn., in June, 1877. He then attended the law school at Louisville, where he completed the junior course, and was elected salutatorian from this class, as a testimonial to his proficiency. He next accepted a temporary position in Clarke & Crutcher's stemmery. At the close of the tobacco business for the season of 1878 he became sub-editor of the Messenger, under J.A. Munday. Within two months he was offered a partnership in the paper, which he accepted, in September, 1878, etc., as above noted.

Dec. 21, 1882, Mr. Bransford married Virgie Lee Finley, of Lebanon, Tenn., a daughter of Dr. W.M. Finley, a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and a niece of Congressman Finley, of Florida. Mr. Bransford is a young man of remarkable business and executive talent, and if he lives will make a bright mark in the world. If he should rise to political prominence, he will not be a "barking dog," and he therefore might "bite," where there is occasion in some contest. The Hopkinsville South Kentuckian truly says of him: "His style of writing possesses a degree of profundity far beyond his years when he is handling editorial subjects. He is very temperate, and is a model young man in his habits, although he does not belong to any church. Concerning his physical appearance the South Kentuckian thus words it: "His hair is a bright auburn, and he has a fine red mustache and brown eyes. He is very quiet in his demeanor, and loves his profession more than he does his sweet-heart!"



Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, Sunday, 7 December 1902, p.6:

### Men Who Have Made Owensboro



Clifton Wood Bransford.

Clifton Wood Bransford was born in Owensboro Jan. 25, 1858. He was educated at the Bransford institute of this city, founded by his father. and in the city high school, and then entering Cumberland University at Lebanon Tenn. He graduated from this institution with the degree of A. B., in 1877. In the following autumn he entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where he remained one year, being elected to deliver the salutatory address in 1878, an honor never before accorded a Junior. In October of that year he returned to Owensboro and purchased a half interest in the Owensboro Messenger, then an eight-column weekly. Three years later he bought the interest of bin partner, James A. Munday, and assumed the entire editorial and executive control, which he retained until the following October when Urey Woodson bought an interest in the paper. On January 1. 1887, the Messenger was changed from a weekly to a dally, or rather the publication of a daily was begun in connection with the weekly. In June of that year Mr. Bransford withdrew from the business.

Immediately upon retiring from newspaper business Mr. Bransford entered the milling business, buying the Fourth-street mills from J. C. Terrill Co. For several years A. E. Davenport was associated with him and the business was styled Davenport & Bransford. In 1893 Mr.

Davenport retired and Mr. Bransford has since been sole proprietor of the business which is conducted under the name of the Bransford Mills and Elevator. The enterprise has developed from an ordinary country grist mill to one of the most important industries of Owensboro and the output, which is shipped to all the leading markets in the South and to England, Ireland and Scotland, amounts to 60.000 barrels annually.

In 1890 Mr. Bransford took a prominent part in the organization of the Owensboro Banking company and, upon the perfection of the organization was elected its first president, which position he still holds. He is also vice-president of the Owensboro Wagon company was the first president of the old board of trade and is prominently connected with several other business and corporate enterprises.

When the fight for the reduction of water rates began in 1900 Mr. Bransford wan placed in the vanguard by the people and helped carry the issue through to a successful termination. The city voted \$200,000 of water works bonds, the old concern was forced to sell out and a material reduction in rates secured.

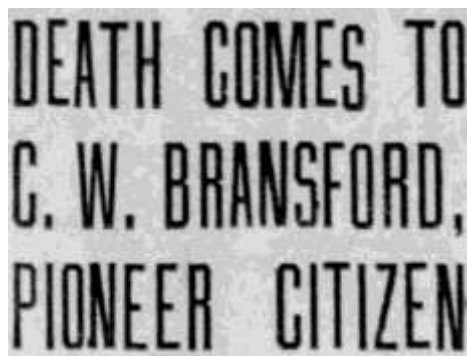
Mr. Bransford's interest in politics has been life long and he is known as one of the staunchest Democrats in the state. In 1896 he was chosen elector for the Second congressional district on the Bryan and Sewell ticket but resigned in favor of Judge H. F. Turner, of Henderson, in order to promote fusion with the Populists. However, by special request of the state central committee he made a thorough canvass of the district. His first speech, delivered at Owensboro. was published by the committee, and 20.000 copies distributed. He was chairman of the Daviess county election committee under the Goebel law from 1897 to 1899 and a delegate at large from the state in 1900 to the Democratic national convention, which re-nominated William J. Bryan for president.

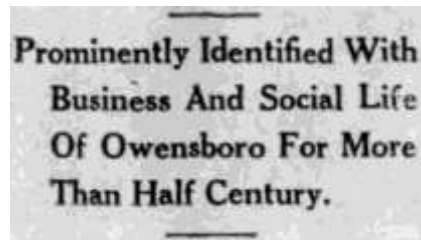
In 1884 Mr. Bransford began agitating the necessity of an investigation of the accounts of State Treasurer James M. Tate, at that time one of the most highly esteemed Democrats in the state. Bransford's course was bitterly criticised by the leaders of the party from the governor down, but he was vindicated three years later when Tate absconded with \$270,000 of public money which could have been saved by a timely heeding of Mr. Bransford's advice.

Mr. Bransford. in spite of his pressing business duties, is a close student. He is a member of the Filson club, of Louisville, founded for the purpose of preserving historical material of Kentucky, and of the Southern History association, of Washington. D. C, the object of which is to conduct researches in the history of the South.



**Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro, KY, Sunday, 9 April 1933, p.1A:**





Clifton Wood Bransford, for more than half a century prominently identified with the business and social life of Owensboro, died at 7 o'clock Saturday morning at his home at the Owen apartment, 603 Frederica street. Mr. Bransford had been in ill health for several months, but it was only a few weeks ago that he was forced to his bed. His death was not unexpected.

Mr. Bransford was born in Owensboro January 24, 1858, a son of Benjamin and Mary Eleanor Athy Bransford. He was educated at the Bransford institute, founded by his father, Cumberland university, Lebanon. Tenn., and was graduated from the law department of the University of Louisville with class honors in 1878.

On December 22, 1882, Mr. Bransford was married to Miss Virgie Lee Finley, Lebanon, Tenn., their golden wedding anniversary having been celebrated last December. Mr. Bransford was head of the Bransford mills In Owensboro from 1887 to 1921. In 1890 he organized the Owensboro Banking company and was president of the institution to 1917. He reorganized the Owensboro Wagon company in 1891 and was vice president of the company until 1905 when he disposed of his interest. He was president of the Florence Wagon company, of Florence, Ala., from 1914 to 1921.

#### Sold Newspaper Interest

He was identified with the Owensboro Messenger as half owner and editor from 1878 to 1887, disposing of his interest to Urey Woodson. In an editorial in 1884 he made the first public announcement that Dick Tate, state treasurer, was a defaulter.

Mr. Bransford was Democratic elector from the Second congressional district in 1896, the first time William J. Bryan was the Democratic nominee for president. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan, whom he entertained in his home in Owensboro on Mr. Bryan's visits here. Mr. Bransford was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Democratic national convention in 1900.

Mr. Bransford in 1900 was selected by the American Bankers association to respond to the hospitality of Richmond Va., where the annual convention was held that year.

#### For Municipal Water Plant

In 1901 Mr. Bransford was one of the leaders in the movement that gave Owensboro its municipal water plant. He also sponsored the recent movement whereby a bond issue was voted in Owensboro for the purpose of providing a municipal gas plant, but these bonds have not yet been issued.

Mr. Bransford was vice chairman of the Democratic platform convention in 1915. Ha was a member of the Southern Historical association, the Filson club, Louisville, Phi Kappa Psi, Pi Gamma Mu, delegate to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism in 1917, president of the Senior Service corps and Four-Minute Men of Owensboro, 1917-18; president of the Community Millers Association of America, 1919-20; field governor of the same organization, 1921-22; member of the millers' advisory committee to United States Wheat Director Barnes In" 1919-20, field



representative of the American Miller, Elevator and Grain Trade, 1923-26, and the National Miller, 1926-27.

Mr. Bransford Is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Sherwood Standish, Dayton, Ohio. Another daughter, Mrs. Virginia Bransford Givens, wife of Thomas K. Givens. died many years ago, leaving a daughter, Mary Finley Givens.

#### Funeral This Afternoon

The funeral will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from the Owen apartment in Frederica street. Services will be la charge of the Rev. D. Lauck Currens, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church. Burial will be in Elmwood cemetery.

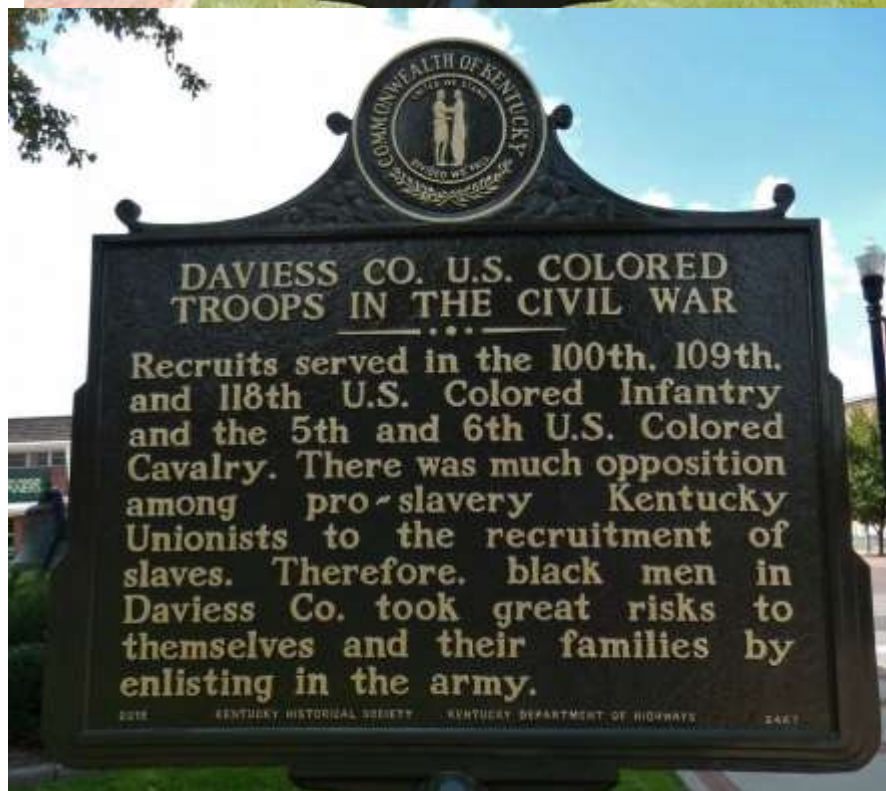
Pallbearers will be: Honorary – Urey Woodson, J. T. Griffith, E. W. Wood, W. F. Reinhardt, Will L. Monarch, Louis Reinhardt, Dr. Robert Brodie, Mike Kortz. Frank Cannon and Dr. S. S. Watkins. Active – Hamilton Alexander. Miller Haynes, Lawrence W. Hager, James Hardwick, John Woolfolk, A. S. Griffin, Elmer Little and Dr. D. M. Griffith.



### **Kentucky Historical Society Historical Highway Markers in Daviess County, KY commemorating Civil War events:**



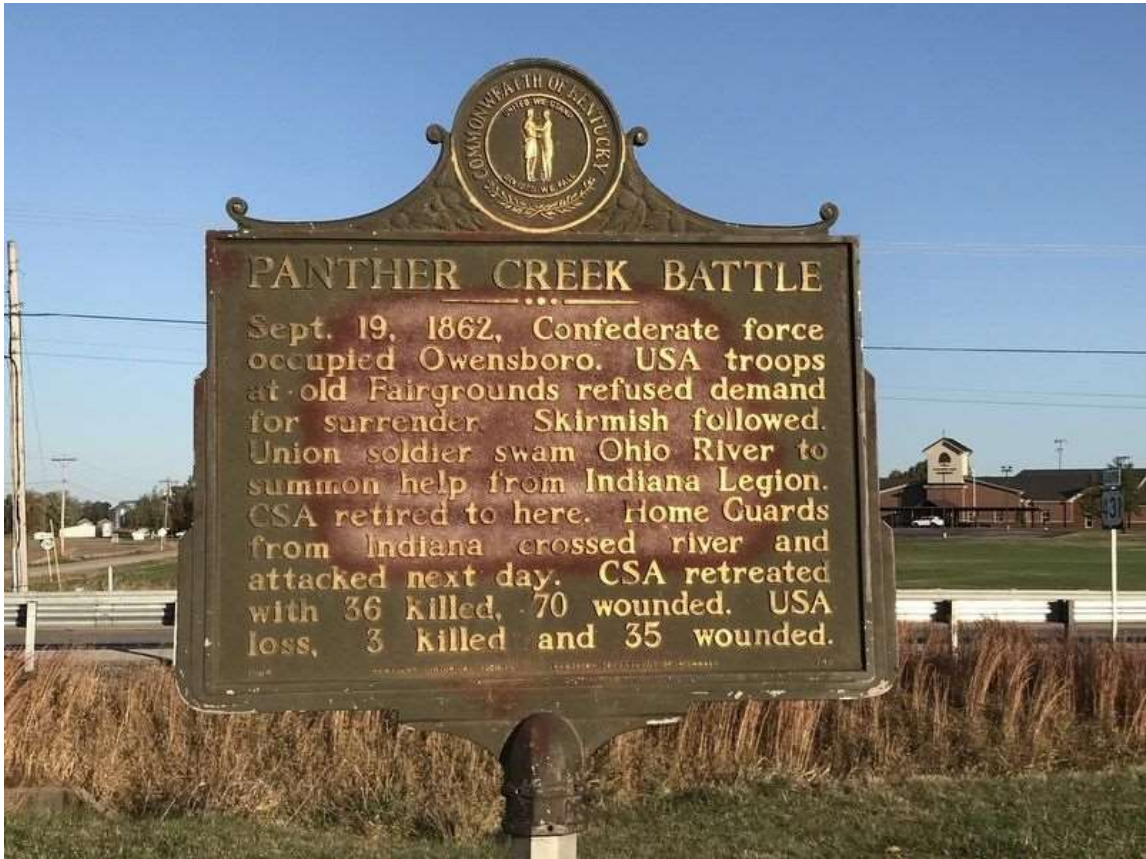
Memorial is in Owensboro on West 2nd Street west of St Ann Street, on the left when traveling west. Marker is located at the northeast corner of the Daviess County Courthouse grounds. Erected in 1963.



Memorial is in Owensboro on West 2nd Street east of Frederica Street, on the left when traveling west. Marker is located on the north side of the Daviess County Courthouse grounds. Erected in 2015.



Memorial is in Owensboro at the intersection of West 3rd Street and Frederica Street, on the right when traveling west on West 3rd Street. Marker is located beside the sidewalk near the southwest corner of the Daviess County Courthouse grounds. Erected in 1968.



Memorial is in Daviess County at the intersection of U.S. 431 and Sharp Road, on the right when traveling south on U.S. 431. Erected in 1964.