

Hand-drawn map of the Melrose/Flint Hill area of the county taken from a Hardin Circuit Court Case.

Old Roads & Early Families

MYSTERIES UNRAVELED WITH VALUABLE RECORDS

By Susan McCrobie, newsletter editor

A few weeks back Pat Cardin, from the Elizabethtown City Parks and Recreation Department, called to inquire about a Wallingford Cemetery in the Melrose/Flint Hill area of the county--every heard of it and where is it located?

I also had a question on the prior chain of ownership of some family land in the area.

My search for answers has uncovered some noteworthy items and points of interest to be shared and pondered.

One such item is a map of the area, a drawing that

was entered as a piece of evidence in a civil court case regarding the Patterson family and found preserved in Frankfort at the Library and Archives.

The 1910 era map names owners of land, established roads, schools, towns, churches and even a proposed road.

From the last meeting of the Society you might recall the name of D.B. Owsley along with the Blands and Tabbs as descendants of the Jamestown Settlement. This area, noted on the map, is where they lived.

You may even recall that Kenny Tabb once remarked, during another meeting, that his great-grandmother Tabb was pressed into cooking breakfast for 12 Confederate soldiers before they took her good horses and left behind their lame animals.

It appears from this period map that quite a few Johnny Rebs traveled in the area. The Bacon Creek Road is the one that Morgan's Raiders used on their 1861 Christmas Raid from Bonneville to Elizabethtown, avoiding the Federals along the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike and at Camp Nevins.

The portion of the Bacon Creek Road in that part of the county now carries the name of Cash Road. Cash is a community just across the county line, in Hart County, and only 3 miles from Bonneville.

And before we move on to the original subject of Cardin's telephone call, I would like to leave you with one parting thought on Confederates in this part of the county. In the years following that costly War Between the States, Sonora resident, Gabriel Tichenor told his stories about riding with Morgan and his time, when in captivity, at Camp Morton and Camp Douglas. Tichenor's land is found on the map fronting the Bacon Creek Road. Gab must have known that his neighbor Tabb was a Yank and pointed out that home as a right good place to call for a quick bite to eat when in the neighborhood.

Today, riding through the area you might just miss it, but the Wallingford Cemetery just off of KY 720, the Flint Hill Road, on Lewis Lane in an overgrown spot on land owned by Earl 'Tee' Hodges and his wife, Cynthia.

Hats off to John Lay for tracing land records from the first Mr. Wallingford that lived in the county to find mention of a cemetery carrying his name.

The Elizabethtown News reported on Friday, October 11, 1901 that the infant child of Ed McCrady of Melrose died September 30 with burial the following day in the Wallingford Cemetery. McCrady was married to the former Miss Laura Tabb, the daughter of R. H. Tabb.

As the cemetery has never been included on any cemetery census for the county and several of the old thin gravestones are well-worn making it hard to tell at this point in time whether Baby McCrady has a stone to mark his resting place.

And that business with the family land ownership - Pat Cardin's grandfather, Porter Cardin once owned a little old cabin in the area.

The cabin that the elder Cardin bought in 1924, according to the Hardin County P.V.A. office, was built in 1851 and still standing though not worth a great sum as it has no road outlet.

Who built the cabin, a cabin Pat Cardin fondly remembers from his youth and hunting?

Lay has sent some time pouring the records in the clerk's office to trace the chain of ownership and discover the answer.

Lay traced the deed from the current owner, Tommy Stith, back through owners John and Dr. Charles Bland, Porter F. Cardin and even two different Grundys, one being Mr. Matt Grundy and there the cabin gets its name Matt Cabin.

Prior to the Grundy's the area was owned by Morgiana McGuffin Oldridge who derived title from her father, Edmund Lampton at his death.

During the Civil War, just a couple of weeks before Morgan's Men traveled up the Bacon Creek Road towards Elizabethtown, A. M. Foster made title of the land to Edmond Lampton with an exception of a 'fraction of land' being 8 poles by 6 poles that had been sold to A.P. Hobbs.

Who actually built the cabin and for whom is not clear, but it appears the Lampton family had possession of the land during the era that the cabin is thought to have been constructed.

Is it possible that Morgiana lived in the cabin? Her father left the land to his "beloved" daughter, however he had several more girls: Zodora who married Oliver Hart; Mary Angeline who married John D. Bland; Susan Ann who married Edward D. Patterson; Elva who married David C. Lucas; and one who married Thomas Stith. Could this land and cabin had been home for Morgiana at some time?

-Unsolved Mystery



Photo Courtesy of Pat Cardin
Pat Cardin at his grandfather Porter Cardin's log cabin, back in the day. The 16' x 24' log cabin still stands, some 4 miles back off the Cash Road.

THE CARDIN CLAN

The appearance of the Cardin family, sometimes found spelled as Carden and Cairden, goes back quite a way in the history of the county and country.

Porter, short for Porterfield, was the son of William J. Cardin and his wife, the former Margaret J. Brashear.

He was one of eight children born to Archibald Cardin, the first of that clan name in this part of Kentucky, coming from Goochland County, Virginia and a direct descent from Nicholas Martinau of the Jamestowne Colony.

Archibald Cardin appears on page 27 of the Logan County, KY 1818-1820 Tax List and Militia Company Members Record Book. His home was located in the part of a once enormous land area known as Logan county, in a portion that was split off to form Hart County and less than a handful of miles from the area where Porter's old cabin still stands. You can find the family names of the spouses of Archibald Cardin's children on that early hand-drawn map.

Phillip married Sarah Ann Patterson, Caroline married Andrew K. Patterson, Jr., Leonard married Sarah F. Wallingford, Elizabeth married Nicholas Burba, Thomas married Mary Banks, Eleanor (Ellen) married Robert Kinkead and then there is William who married Margaret J. Brashear. All these children belong to families in the Hardin, LaRue, Hart County triangle area and all, with the exception of William, have their marriages recorded in the office of the Hardin County Clerk.

Archibald Cardin and his wife, the former Sarah Younger, were married in Hart County in 1819. And while Archibald was born in Virginia, Sarah was born in 1794 in the Belmont area of what is now Bullitt County, and at that time Nelson County, KY.

It may be of interest to some that Sarah Younger Cardin's grandfather, Joshua Logan Younger, was a Private in the Virginia Line during the American

Revolutionary War until he was wounded and discharged. He drew a pension for his service and spent the last years of his life in Indiana.

More memorable is that Joshua Logan Younger and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, had another son, Charles Lee Younger, who was the grandfather of the infamous brothers in the Younger Gang. Who hasn't heard of Cole Younger?

Incidentally, the Younger line finds its roots to Alexander Younger, an immigrant from Scotland who landed in Maryland in 1675. Somerset County, MD records show that he received 100 acres of land for transporting himself and his servant, James Morrison, to this new world.

We would like to welcome Pat Cardin as the newest member to the Hardin County Historical Society family. We have enjoyed learning some about his family and sharing a wonderful photo from his youth. One thing we can truly say about the Cardin family, as they get older and learn more about their family roots they will always discover they are a 'little Younger!!'



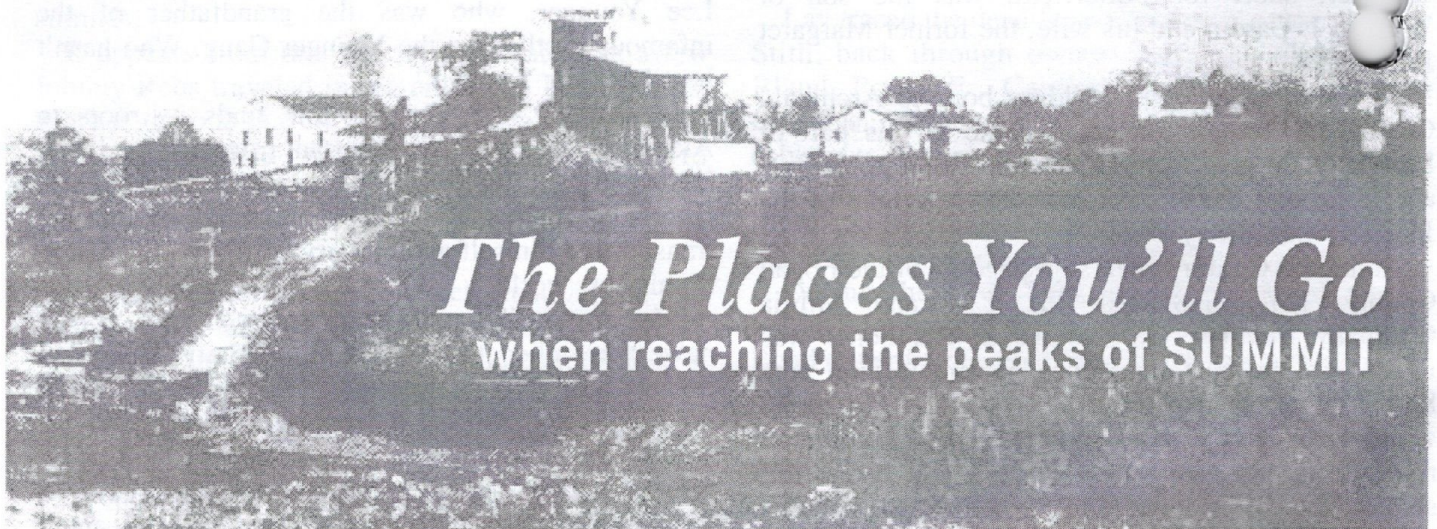
Photo Courtesy of Pat Cardin

John Lay inspects the old cabin that was once owned by Porter Cardin. Notice how much the tree near the front door of the cabin has grown since 1977 when Pat Cardin leaned upon it for a quick snapshot.



Wallingford Cemetery

JUST ANOTHER STEP BACK IN TIME TO FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS OF EARLY COUNTY HISTORY



The Places You'll Go when reaching the peaks of SUMMIT

Story by Anita Cook Goodin, HCHS member - Photos from More About Summit by Randall South

You wouldn't know it now when taking a drive through the quiet town of Summit, but in a past life, it bustled with activity. It was so named in 1870 because it was the highest point on the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, which passed through the area. This railroad was used for the transport of asphalt, which was a main source of revenue for Summit during the early 1900's.

The first mining attempt was actually in 1851, but it was abandoned shortly after, when no gold was found. Around 20 years later, Summit began to grow in earnest, with a post office being established in 1874. The progression continued with two general stores, a telephone company, a hotel, two restaurants, a silent movie house and the first photo gallery in the county. In 1911, a small canning business was established that

packaged vegetables under the brand name "Summit Beauty". Over a decade later, in 1922, the Ohio Valley Rock Asphalt Company began mining in Summit, bringing with it employment for most of the able-bodied men in the town and neighboring communities.

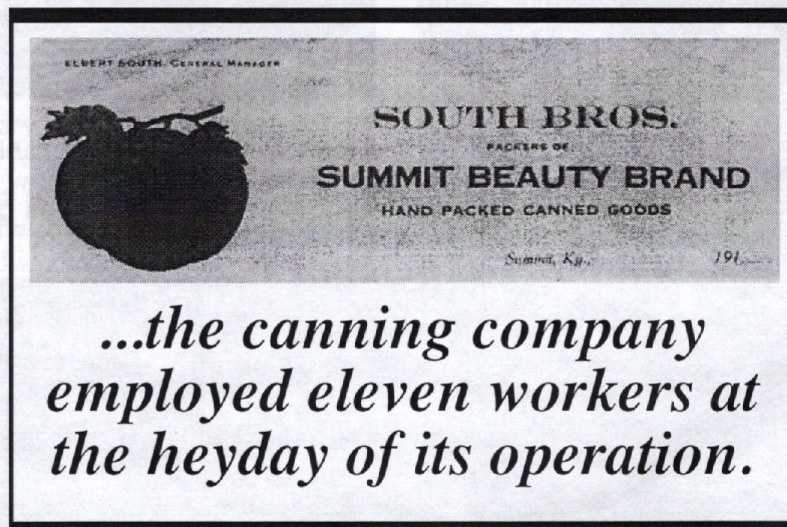
The father of my late aunt, Janice Richardson Cook, was one of the men who worked for the Ohio Valley Rock Asphalt Company. Levi Richardson worked for years at the Ohio Valley Rock Asphalt Company to provide for his large family. By the time he retired, his daily wage had reached the whopping sum of \$1.27. That was fair pay for the era, even for such back-breaking labor.

This "black rock", as the locals called it, was the product needed to create asphalt. The finished product was then shipped by open freight on the Illinois Central Railway. The majority of buyers were believed to be state highway departments and large cities.

There were actually three quarries mined by the Ohio Valley Rock Asphalt Company. The largest quarry was on land owned by

Lou Pence of Summit, who deeded it to the company in 1922. The second largest quarry was on what was once called "Reno Hill". The third quarry was located on the Elizabethtown-Leitchfield Road, not far from the Summit Road intersection.

The mining process at each of the quarries required



*...the canning company
employed eleven workers at
the heyday of its operation.*



the use of much heavy equipment. Soil was first removed and holes were drilled into the exposed rock. The holes were then filled with dynamite which blasted the rock into smaller pieces. The smaller pieces of rock was loaded onto a train car called the "dinky" and hauled to the plant where it was crushed. The final product was loaded into a "skip box" where a derrick, or crane, transferred it to a storage pile. Finally, it was loaded into coal train cars and shipped to various destinations. The trains traveled across an overpass that crossed the Elizabethtown-Leitchfield Road, from the quarry onto property that my aunt and uncle bought in Summit over 35 years ago. The spot where my aunt and uncle built their home lies on one of the few flat areas on their property; it was created when topsoil

was removed from the quarry to access the rock below and then deposited on their land.

In a low lying area of their property lies a lake that was the water source for the quarry. A system of pipes crossed under the Elizabethtown-Leitchfield Road, down to "Austin's Lake". The water was pumped up the hill and across to the quarry for the operation of the steam engines used to haul asphalt. Not long ago, my uncle came across one of the old water pipes, and he showed it to me when I visited him for more information about Summit and the quarry. Another find of his is the original footings from the quarry plant. He found them in a field behind the Summit Church of Christ, located on the Elizabethtown-Leitchfield Road.

Although this third quarry stopped operation around 1942, the memory of it lives on. As long as I can remember, the old quarry property across from my family's house was a lumber yard. This lumber yard is currently being used by Smith Logging out of Missouri. The company logs walnut, hickory and ash trees that are exported by box car on the same railroad that was used by the quarry so long ago.

Sources:

Cook, Austin. Personal interviews. March, 2015.
Photographs of Summit quarry, 1920s era.

South, Randall E. More about Summit. 2007, print.

The following first appeared in *The Elizabethtown News* on September 3, 1897.

GOLD FIELDS IN HARDIN COUNTY

The Elizabethtown correspondent of the Louisville Commercial writes entertainingly about the recently discovered gold fields of Hardin County. He says: "These mines are located within six miles of each other and are owned by Mr. James Terry and Mr. W.B. Cundiff of Summit, Ky. These gentlemen are now making a preliminary development of their interests, with the prospects being unusually flattering. There is no doubt about there being gold in great quantities within this section, which borders on the eastern line of Grayson county, and great excitement prevails.

Mr. Joseph Dobson, now sojourning at Bowling Green, is an old and experienced miner, having operated in Idaho and other mines of the West. He says that the Summit mines are very rich, but as yet he cannot locate the most productive lodes; that such a question as the presence of gold in paying quantities is assured by the outcroppings of the ore in this section, which is highly similar to that found in Idaho, which is an especial characteristic of the two

Summit leads; that the surrounding features of the country in this section is very much like that of the Idaho gold section.

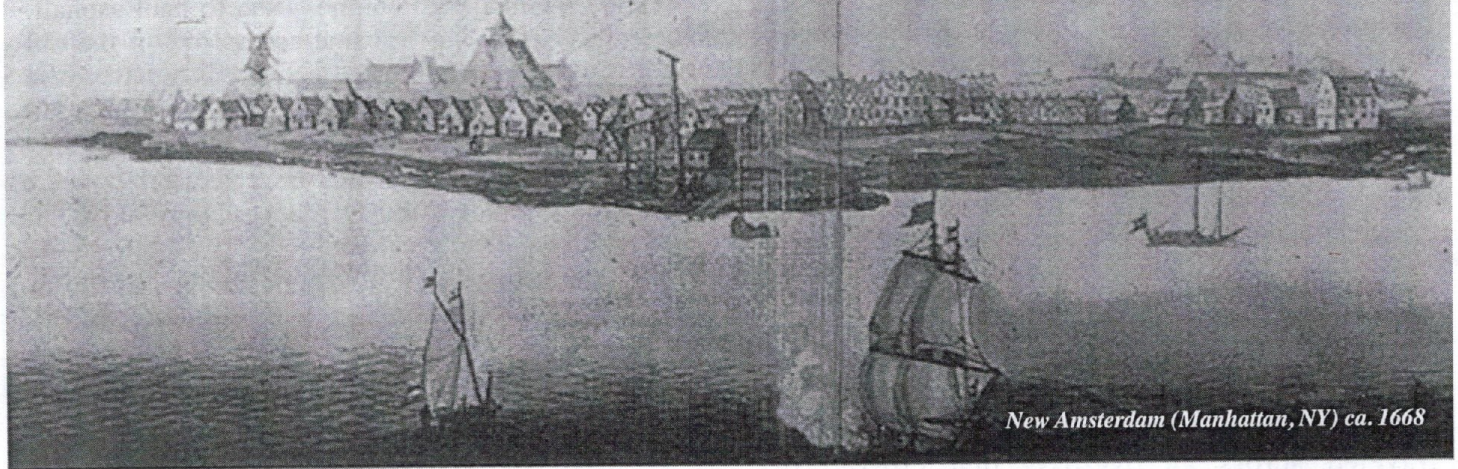
"Mr. James Terry, one of the Summit mine owners, produced reports of an assay from the President of a Bank in Idaho which showed \$4.13, \$8.35 and \$34.35 per ton and another from the Assay Office in Washington, which showed \$58 to the ton. In a very short time Messrs. Terry and Cundiff will put in a three-stamp mill at one of their mines and a five-stamp mill at the other.

Along toward the southward, on the east of Aker's Valley and on the ridge adjacent to it, there are large beds of white and blue flint. This valley and ridge are situated twelve miles from Summit. Still stretching away farther southward is Upton's Station, near the Hart county line, which can be seen from Summit. In this section is the beginning of the north end of the rich onyx beds, stretching through Metcalfe, Hart, Green, Monroe and Barren counties to Little Barren River."

Hardin/Hardwyn Family

of NEW AMSTERDAM, VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY

Story by Anne Stokes Moore, Jamestowne Society Companies Chair



Marcus du Sauchoy and his New Amsterdam Family

If humble beginnings are an indicator of greatness, then the Hardin family gets the gold medal. They left us a legacy of Revolutionary heroes, Kentucky pioneers, and statesmen.

A clue to the origins of "Hardin" is a famous French relative. Jules Hardouin added Mansart to his name because of his uncle. Now, Hardouin-Mansart remains a renowned French baroque architect who is known for the Mansard-style roof – a roof with a room under it.

By the time Martin Hardewyn married Madeleine du Sauchoy in 1770/1, the Du Sauchoy progenitors were well established. Marcus du Sauchoy was born into a landed gentry family of the Picardie region of France about 1626. This was during the time of the Protestant Huguenot persecutions in France. Du Sauchoy left his home region after being trained as a wool carder and sought refuge in Leiden, part of the Dutch Republic now known as the Netherlands. Diverse languages were spoken and religions and philosophies were as diverse. Three years later, Marcus du Sauchoy removed to the colony of New Amsterdam, formerly New Netherland. His first home in the new world was in what is now New York City.

His first job was clearing land in Middlewout (Flatbush) and ended up in court as he cleared the

wrong land. The next year Marcus returned to Holland. He came back in 1657 with wife Lysbet Nachtigaal on the Dutch ship Draetaat. While Marcus du Sauchoy was in Leiden he had met then 14-year-old Elizabeth Rossignol, or perhaps he knew the family in France as it is known from a court case that she was from the region around the city of Amiens.

Over the early years of their marriage and Lysbet's childbearing years, they lived at Maspeth Kill on Long Island. Marcus tried several professions including miller. Their children were christened in the Dutch Reform Church in New Amsterdam, Madeleine in 1658 and Marcus II in 1660, Jeanne 1662, Jean, 1665, and Maria in 1669.

Women in the Dutch colony had equal rights with men whereas their English counterparts seldom had opportunities to act in their "own right". Lysbet had her share of legal encounters. A fellow colonist brought a slander suit against her in 1659. Lysbet accused this colonist of having another wife and four children in Amsterdam. The claim could not be proven, and the Du Sauchoy's were ordered to make a notarized statement. Marcus acted as attorney in 1658 to represent the plaintiff who was to pay with beaver fur. Marcus won his case but he never received the beaver fur.

In 1660 Marcus sued that his neighbor's hogs damaged his land. The Defendant blamed du

*...the Hardin family
has been well
acquainted with the
court system in the
New World since its
infancy.*

Sauchoy claiming that the fences were "not closed". The Defendant begged the court to examine the fences and he said the hogs were yoked. The court ordered, that Marcus to keep quiet and peaceful and let his neighbor alone.

March 1661, Marcus had returned to Court as Plaintiff in a breach of contract suit against a widow. He claimed that he was renting land and it was sold out from under him. The widow said he didn't fulfill his contract in providing her foodstuffs. Marcus lost his lease and the family moved to Brueckelen (now Brooklyn). Subsequently, they lived in Harlem and ended up in court again regarding a murder that took place near Amiens, France, prior to their immigration where Lysbet may have been a witness or had knowledge of the event.

Two more complaints are found in the Dutch records. Martin Hardewyn of Fordham had filed suit against John Archer for breaking down his fences. Marcus du Sauchoy had also filed suit against Archer for throwing his furniture out of doors. At the time of these complaints, Martin Hardwyn had married Madeleine du Sauchoy and the families were united.

Enter Martin Hardwyn

Tradition is that three brothers left France after the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1575 and went to Canada. Apparently, the climate did not suit them and it is said that two went to Virginia and one to South Carolina. Family tradition does not account for the fact that at least one stopped in New Amsterdam. According to New Amsterdam records, marriage banns of Martin Hardewyn and Madeleine du Sauchoy were March 5, 1770/1, in New York. She was with her mother, Lysbet Rosignol and her father gave permission. Martin and Madeleine Hardwyn stayed with the Du Sauchoy family moving to Harlem, Fordham, then finally to Staten Island where they remained for the rest of their lives.

Marcus Hardwyn, Staten Island to Virginia

Marcus "Mark", son of Martin and Madeleine "Magdalena"

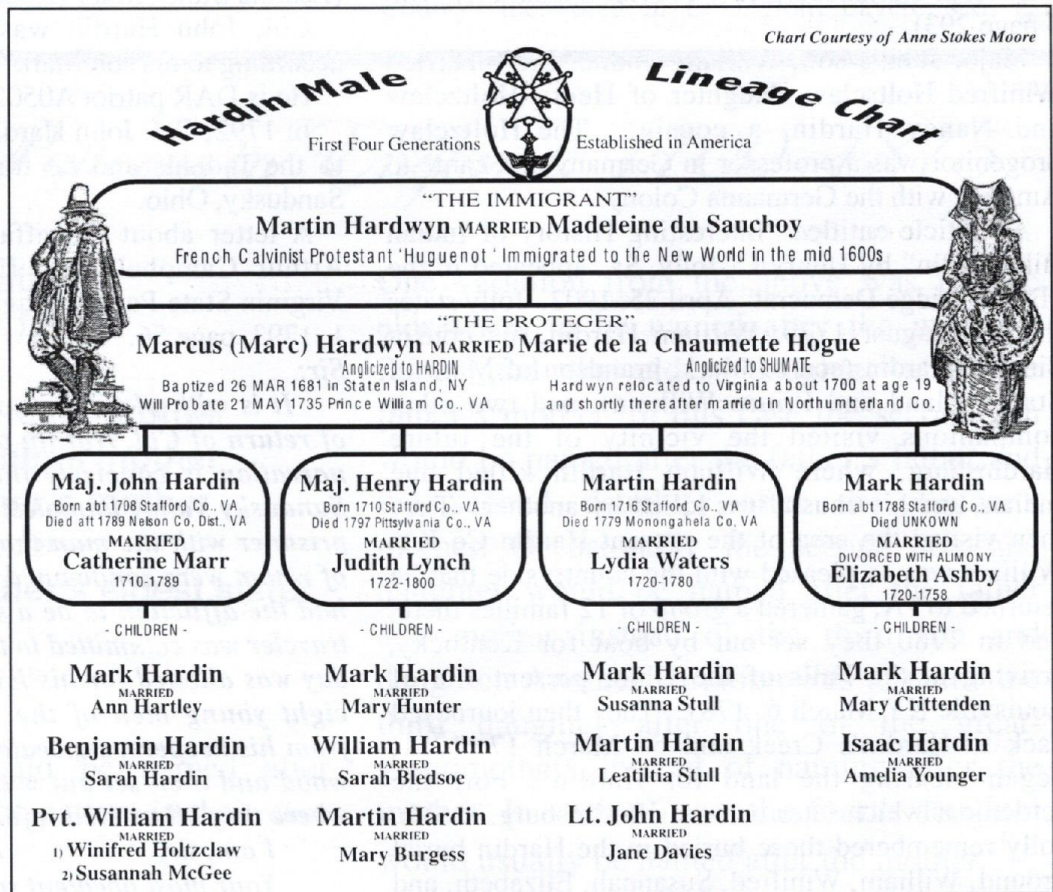
Hardwyn/Harden was born in 1681 at Staten Island. For a French Dutchman, life may have been difficult or he may have been rounded up by the English as many were, and shipped to the Colony of Virginia as an Indentured Servant. Whatever the reason, Marcus was in Virginia by the turn of the century as he married Marie (possibly de la Chaumette Hogue) of Northumberland County about 1700. They acquired land in the counties of Richmond, King George, and Stafford before his death. Marcus "Mark" died in Prince William County and left will in 1735 naming four sons John, Martin, Mark, and Henry.

Kentucky Pioneers

Major John Hardin, son of Mark Hardin of Staten Island and Marie (Hogue), was a leader of the Kentucky Pioneer Clan along with his son, William "Indian Bill" Hardin.

Major John was born about 1708 in Stafford County, according to Daughters of the American Revolution [DAR] where he is patriot A050275. His children in the DAR data base are William, Mark, Benjamin, John, and daughters Susanna and Mary "Polly".

Major John was killed in 1789 in Nelson County, KY, District of Virginia. His two most renowned sons are William "Indian Bill" Hardin of Hardinsburg and Benjamin Hardin, Nelson County statesman and attorney and grandfather of C.S. Brigadier General



Benjamin Hardin Helm.

Major John married Catherine Marr, daughter of John Marr of Stafford Co, VA. The Marr ancestors were supposed to have been Huguenot of France. There are records where this John Hardin had transactions with members of the Marr family in the wilderness of Northwest Virginia.

Major John and his brother Martin were executors of the will of their father. John received 230 acres and Martin 210 in Prince William Co VA. John appeared in Frederick Co, VA about 1740. He was instrumental in building the county and the first stone court house at Winchester, was sheriff, and an officer in the Militia where he served in the French and Indian War. His presence is evident in court records of the next 20 years. After 1760, he was in Fayette Co PA, an area disputed with Virginia. He was with his sons, John, William, Mark, and Benjamin and his brothers Mark and Martin, Capt. James Neal, and Col. Davies. Major John was a strong supporter of George Rogers Clark. He built flatboats at the mouth of George's Creek in Monongahela Co and at Redstone (Old Fort, PA) where he equipped military expeditions for Clark. "Major John "moved to Nelson Co KY 1786, with the family and lived alone in a cabin east of Hardin's Station which had been established in 1780 by his son, Capt. William Hardin; killed by Indians on the Brandenburg Road about a mile from Hardinsburg KY". (Tyler's Quarterly, Vol. 4 page 293).

Major John's son, William "Indian Bill" married Winifred Holtsclaw, daughter of Henry Holtzclaw and Nancy Hardin, a cousin. The Holtzclaw progenitor was a professor in Germany and came to America with the Germanna Colony.

An article entitled "Interesting History of Indian Bill Hardin" by Henry C. Jolly, Sr., appeared in the "Breckinridge Democrat" April 25, 1902, Jolly states that in August 1779, William Hardin, his cousin Sinclair Hardin (son of Mark, grandson of Mark of Staten Island and Prince William), and two other companions visited the vicinity of the future Hardinsburg, where William Hardin killed one Indian, and his cousin was killed by another. They then visited the area of the present Hardin Co KY. William was so pleased with the countryside that he returned to PA, gathered a group of 12 families there, and in 1780 they set out by boat for Kentucky, arriving at the Falls of the Ohio, present site of Louisville KY March 6, 1781. They then journeyed back to Hardin's Creek and on March 17, 1781, began clearing the land for Hardin's Fort the settlement which later became Hardinsburg. Mr. Jolly remembered those buried in the Hardin burial ground, William, Winifred, Susannah, Elizabeth, and

John. Mr. Jolly calls Hardin a patriot and a philanthropist as he gave his "fellow pioneers most of the land-grants he received".

John Hardin, son of Major John, married first Mary and second Isabella Strawbridge, probably "Stubrach".

Martin Hardin, son of Mark of Staten Island and Prince William Co VA

Martin Hardin is DAR ancestor A050293. He was named for his grandfather Martin Hardwyn of Staten Island, New York whose wife was Madeleine du Sauchoy. Martin died in Monongalia Co Virginia (now WV) after 1780 about the time the family first explored Kentucky.

Martin had a license for an ordinary in Fauquier County, VA. According to "Landmarks of Old Prince William" by Fairfax Harrison, original grants were given to Mark Hardin (who arrived in Virginia about 1700). They were on the Horsepen Branch near the east side of the Great Marsh Run in Richmond and later Fauquier County. The land passed to Martin and he established his tavern.

Martin married Lydia Waters. Their children were Col. John, the emissary and namesake of Hardin County married Jane Davies. Other children are: Rosannah (McMahon), Sarah (Benjamin Hardin, son of Maj. John), Mark (Susanna Stull of MD), Lydia (Charles Wycliffe), Hannah (James Neal), Martin (Leatitia Stull), Mary (Robert Wycliffe).

Col. John Hardin was born October 1, 1755, according to his son Mark, and he died in 1792.

He is DAR patriot A050267.

In 1792, Col. John Hardin was appointed emissary to the Indians and he traveled to a location near Sandusky, Ohio.

A letter about the affair to the Governor from Arthur Campbell was filed in the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, August 11, 1792 to December 1, 1793, page 56.

Sir:

It is with pleasure I communicate the account of return of Col. Hardin to Fort Washington. This narration is concisely this: that he reached the Sandusky Valley unmolested: but was there made a prisoner with the man that accompanied him, both of whom were condemned to death, and the Colonel had the affliction to be a spectator when his fellow traveler was committed to the flames. The following day was allotted for his Execution, but in the night eight young men of the Wyandot tribe stole from his keepers, concealed him for some days in wood and then set out with him for Fort Jefferson where they all arrived safe.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient serv't.

A suit in Franklin Co KY regarding his estate settlement was filed in 1801. This source gives heirs Martin D. Hardin (Elizabeth Logan daughter of Benjamin Logan of Logan's Fort); Davis or Davies Hardin (Betsie Simpson), Sarah (Barnabus Montgomery), Mark (Mary Adair), and underage daughters Polly (later Fields) and Rosanna (later Estill).

Martin D. Hardin, son of Col. John, was a lawyer and U. S. Senator with a distinguished career as a statesman.

Benjamin Hardin, son of Major John, married his cousin Sarah Hardin (daughter of Martin). Their family Bible is on display at the Hardin County History Museum. Their children's names follow a modified British naming pattern and may have been because Sarah's mother was Lydia Waters (wife of Martin Hardin) whose father was Thomas Waters, and possibly a descendant of Edward Waters of the Jamestown Virginia Colony.

The children of Benjamin and Sarah Hardin:

Lydia b 1668 – mother of Sarah (first daughter named for mother's mother)

Sarah b 1770 – mother (second daughter named for mother)

Rosannah b 1773 – sister of mother Sarah (third daughter named for sister)

Mary b. 1775 – sister of father Benjamin (4th daughter, father's sister)

Cassandra b. 1778 – unknown (a later Cassandra found in Shelby County)

Martin D. b. 1780 – mother's father – 1st son, father of Sarah

Benjamin the Statesman - b. 1784 – father – 2nd son named for child's father

Warren 1786 – unknown

Mark, son of Major John, was born 1749, who married Ann Hartley. DAR has a flag on this Mark as all four sons of Marcus of Staten Island and Marie (Hogue) had a son Mark.

Mark Hardin, son of Mark Hardin and Marie Hogue of Prince William Co VA

Mark married Elizabeth Ashby, daughter of Capt. Thomas Ashby and wife Rose of Prince William County, VA. There was a less than amicable divorce about 1752 and that he was forced to sell land in Prince William County to his brother Martin. Through her trustee, Marquis Calmes, Elizabeth put a claim on the land. Mark went into a period of hiding in plain sight. He was in the French and Indian War then is found in Pittsylvania County in 1767 with his brother. He also had a son Mark so records perhaps have two Mark Hardins.

W. H. Perrin who co-authored "History of Kentucky", was a descendant of William Hardin of Hardinsburg. He states that Mark relocated from Pennsylvania to Mt. Sterling (now Montgomery County) then died in Lexington, Fayette Co, KY

Naming Patterns in England, 1700-1875

1st son -- father's father

2nd son -- mother's father

3rd son -- father

4th son -- father's eldest brother

1st daughter -- mother's mother

2nd daughter -- father's mother

3rd daughter -- mother

4th daughter -- mother's eldest sister

* * *

Younger children would be named after earlier ancestors, but the pattern in their case was more varied.

One variation from the above was for the eldest son to be named after the mother's father and the eldest daughter after the father's mother. In this case the second son would be named after the father's father and the second daughter after the mother's mother. Occasionally the second son and daughter would be named after the father and mother instead of the third son and daughter. Another variation was to name the third daughter after one of the great-grandmothers instead of naming after the mother. In such a case, the fourth daughter would usually be named after the mother.

about 1830. According to Holtzclaw (Nassau-Siegen Immigrants), their children may have been:

Isaac married Amelia Younger. Isaac and Amelia were born in Kentucky, moved to Breckinridge County then to Perry County Indiana where they died about 1837. He was a cabinet maker.

Benjamin Hardin born 1753 was in Hampshire Co, VA (now WV) at the time of the Revolution and enlisted under Capt. Stephen Ashby, a possible relative of his mother. He applied for a pension in 1831 while living in Henry Co KY. He is NSDAR patriot A050166, and had sons Mark, Daniel, and William.

Ennis/Enos Hardin, brother of Benjamin, is mentioned in Benjamin's pension. His estate was appraised in Franklin Co, KY, Book A (1795-1810).

Kelly Hardin, in Jefferson Co KY 1782, where he received a grant in the area of Martin Hardin's grants.

Evangelist Hardin is a tithable in Hampshire Co VA at the time the Hardins were living there.

Sinclair Hardin, a "cousin" of "Indian Bill" Hardin who was killed in 1779 in Breckinridge Co., perhaps named for one of the families that came down the Ohio River with the Hardin family.

Henry Hardin, son of Mark of Staten Island and Prince William Co VA

Henry is DAR patriot A050200. He took the Oath of Allegiance in Pittsylvania Co VA where his will was October 16, 1797. He married Judith Lynch, close kin to Charles Lynch. The DAR has concerns regarding sons Mark, A050289 and William A050353. Six children are named in his will as well as two grandsons. They are: Mary (Taliaferro), Mark / Mary Hunter, William / Sarah Bledsoe, Sarah Burkhalter, Martin / Mary Burgess, Sarah (Lawless), Elizabeth (Wilson). Grandsons are Jimmy, son of Avarilla Wright and Henry, son of William. An additional daughter Judith (Burgess) is named in the will. Descendants came to South Central Kentucky, went to Tennessee and Georgia.

Other Virginia Cousins

Perhaps Henry Hardin of Stafford Co was the other brother who came to Virginia with Mark. Both are French names, Henri and Marc. Henry's sons may have been Charles b 1716, George 1718, Henry 1720 who married Wilmouth, William 1722 married Patty Green and Stacey and Ann who m. Mark Waters in 1756. These names are mentioned as "cousins" in land records of Virginia and best described in "Nassau Siegen Immigrants" by Holtzclaw page 335. A George Hardin was a Burgess from Isle of Wight in the mid 1600s.

Societies

The Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia accepts Thomas Hardin and

Mark Hardin as qualifying ancestors. A "Mr. Hardin" gave a donation to the Manakin fund in 1700. However, no Hardin-surnamed men arrived in Virginia on the ships that came to Manakintown.

The National Huguenot Society accepts Mark Hardyn as the qualifying ancestor giving his birthplace as Staten Island.

In the past, Marcus du Sauchoy has been a qualifying ancestor for Colonial Dames XVII Century but has been disqualified for lack of proof.

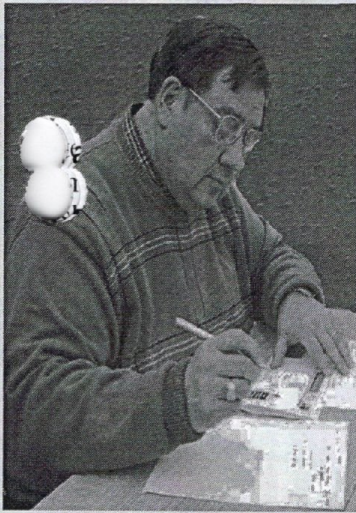
It is possible to have confidence that the DAR database has good documentation. It is disconcerting, however, that all the Hardins are listed as "Harding" and William "Indian Bill" Hardin died at "Hardingsburg", a "fact" that should certainly be disputed.

Conclusion

With the DAR sources incorrect, it is difficult to sort out family members who should be included here but are not. This study certainly leaves more questions than answers.

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Message From The President

Greetings to all members,

On April 27, Aunt Beck will welcome guests to the Brown-Pusey House. We, the members and guests of the Historical Society, will spend a Spring evening reflecting.

As we visit the 190 year old home, we can see first-hand the damage done by an out of control vehicle. As we stroll the gardens, we might visit with General and Elizabeth Custer or hear Jenny Linn singing from the front steps. As we sit to enjoy our meal, we might catch a glimpse of General John Hunt Morgan.

A great evening is being planned for your evening.

Some of the business items that we will discuss during our meeting

will include

- ⇒ Sponsorship of the Lincoln PBS program and premier at State Theatre
- ⇒ One room school house at Freeman Lake
- ⇒ Increasing membership
- ⇒ Printing of TWO CENTURIES
- ⇒ Your concerns and suggestions

Hope you are planning on walking with me in the garden of remembrance on April 27th

Kindest Regards,
Michael L. Bell

Colonel John Hardin was killed by Indians near Fort Jefferson, IN

By Meranda Caswell, HCHS member

George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson 1780-1781: Kentucky's Outpost on the Western Frontier was published in 2005 by Dr. Kenneth C. Carstens, an archaeology professor at Murray State University, in Murray, KY. However, the archaeologist began researching the Fort Jefferson project in 1980. Fort Jefferson is located on the property of Verso Corporation, a paper mill production and tree reservation, in Wickliffe, Ballard County, KY. In 1994-1995, I had participated in the fieldwork, lab work, and typing the original documents for Dr. Carstens; at that time, the archaeological excavation site was located at Westvaco, now known as Verso Corporation.

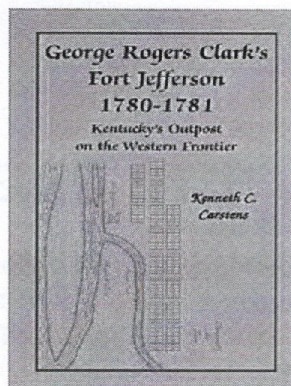
The actual location of Fort Jefferson in Kentucky remains a mystery. There are historical documents, surveys and maps that define the location of Fort Jefferson. The archaeological data has not been able to pinpoint the actual fort. In Collins' Historical Sketches of Indiana, "Colonel Clark, by direction of Governor Jefferson, built Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi river, five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, in the lands of the Chickasaws and Choctaws."

This Revolutionary War fortification had existed for about fourteen months from 1780 to 1781. This outpost was a

dangerous location to settle. This was the first American settlement in the western part of Kentucky; today the area is known as part of the Jackson Purchase. The inhabitants had numbered as many as 580 men, women and children. Chickasaw Native Americans and the British attacked this armory and munitions supply fort several times. Many of the inhabitants of the settlement died, not only from the attacks, but from malaria and starvation. The fort was abandoned in 1781. The remaining live inhabitants moved to Fort Nelson in Louisville, KY.

Hardin County, KY is named after Colonel John Hardin. No relation to John Hardin, a man named Frances Hardin died on October 14, 1780 at Fort Jefferson, KY. He was a part of Bailey's military command. Neither John Hardin nor any other Hardin family member lived at Fort Jefferson, KY from 1780-1781. In regards to Colonel John Hardin's death location, he died in

Indiana. Colonel John Hardin and Major Truman were killed by the Wabash and Illinois Indians while on a peace mission to them in May 1792. The area was near Fort Jefferson, IN. John Dillion had described the scenario of Col. John Hardin's death on pages 290-292 in the book entitled History of Indiana printed in 1859.



Historical Society announces next meeting

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!!

RE-SCHEDULED FOR JULY

Getting to Know a Legendary Lawyer and Statesman: The Honorable Ben Hardin presented by Hardin Circuit Court Judge Kelly Easton.

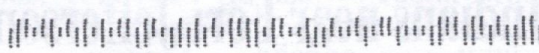
Yearly, Easton lends his talents to the Elizabethtown Downtown Walking Tour to bring local legends to life. James Buchanan and prominent men of the bench including Judge Joseph Holt, Judge Martin Hardin Cofer, and now the old "Kitchen Knife" Frontier Lawyer Ben Hardin are brought to life by Easton who has passionately studied their cases and personal history in order to tell their unique stories.

The Hardin County Historical Society will meet Monday evening, April 13, 2015, at the BROWN-PUSEY HISTORICAL HOUSE, 128 North Main Street, in downtown Elizabethtown. The buffet dinner, catered by BACK HOME CATERING, will be served at 6:30 PM. The price is \$9.00 per person. Call Twylane VanLahr at 270-765-2515 by **Friday, April 24th, for dinner reservations**; later reservations for the meal cannot be guaranteed.

Enjoy a leisurely dinner with early 1800 period music performed by Debby Couch on the Harp followed at 7 P.M. by a very special program, *A Toast to Hardin County's Past* presented by members of the Hardin County Historical Society.

Facts that you didn't know along with some personal stories of reflection about Elizabethtown and Hardin County history may very well lend to a tall tale or two before the night is over.

All members are invited to bring a memory or tidbit of history written for sharing.



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