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THE ORIGINAL LINCOLN FAMILY

Orval W. Baylor

(From *EARLY TIMES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY* by Orval W. Baylor, The Hobson Press, Cynthiana, Ky., 1942, pp. 122-130.)

The ancestors of President Abraham Lincoln were settled on Lincoln's Run, a small tributary of the Beech Fork of Salt River, in Washington County, at least ten years before the county was formed in 1792. Abraham Lincoln, Sr., grandfather of the President, settled there when that part of the country was still attached to Jefferson County. He came out from Virginia in 1782, in company with his brother-in-law, Richard Berry, Sr., and others.

The Lincoln emigrants in addition to Abraham, Sr., were his wife, Bersheba Lincoln; three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas; and two daughters, Mary and Ann. Bersheba was the second wife of Abraham, Sr., they having married in 1779. Mordecai, Josiah, Thomas, and Mary were children by the first marriage; Ann was borne by Bersheba.

In Virginia, Abraham Lincoln, Sr., served as captain of a militia company in Rockingham County. He also served as Judge Advocate of the Rockingham County Court from 1776 to 1778. In 1780, he entered 800 acres of land on Green River, six miles below Green River Lick; also 400 acres on Floyd's Fork in Jefferson County, Kentucky. In 1781, he visited Kentucky, and in August, 1782, while was on his way back to Virginia to move his family to Kentucky, he was captured by Indians near Danville. He was made to run the gauntlet, and then released.

The first wife of Abraham Lincoln, Sr. was Mary Shipley, a daughter of Robert Shipley, Jr. of Virginia. They were married in 1770. She died in 1776, when Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln, was born. She was a sister of Rachel Shipley, who married Richard Berry, Sr., Ann Shipley, who married David McChord, Naomi Shipley, who married James Hanks, and became the mother of Nancy Hanks, the mother of President Lincoln.

In the late fall of 1782, an emigrant company consisting of the Lincolns, Berrys, and Brumfields left Virginia for their new homes in the wilderness of Kentucky. Richard Berry had entered 600 acres of land on the Beech Fork of Salt River, about five miles below

the mouth of Pleasant Run, and there he intended to make his home. Of the tracts which Abraham Lincoln, Sr. had entered in Kentucky, the 400 acres on Floyd's Fork appeared to be the most suitable for a settlement, so there he intended to make his home. The Floyd's Fork tract lay to the northwardly direction from the Berry entry on the Beech Fork. Berry, however, according to what seems to be reliable family tradition, persuaded Lincoln to tarry with him in the Beech Fork neighborhood until a cabin had been erected to house the Berry family. While this work was being done, Lincoln was further persuaded to build a cabin for his own family, on a part of the Berry land, where they would live while he cleared and improved his tract on Floyd's Fork. Tradition says that Richard Berry told his brother-in-law that it would be best for the families to be near each other. With the help of the women folk he won his point. While it appears that this was to be only a temporary settlement on the part of the Lincoln family, it also appears that it became a permanent one--that the family of Abraham Lincoln, Sr. never lived anywhere else in Kentucky until sometime after the year 1800.

Near the north bank of the Beech Fork (now known as the Little Beech), and only a few rods from where the hamlet known as Poortown is now located, Richard Berry, with the help of Abraham Lincoln, Sr. and the older boys of the two families, built the first cabin erected in that section of Washington County. It was a single-room, hewed-log structure, nine logs high, rock and mud chinked, with a puncheon floor and Clapboard roof, fastened down with wooden pegs. There was a stone fireplace topped with a low chimney. Nearby was a spring of clear, cool water. Erected in 1782, the cabin stood on the spot where it was reared until the year 1911, when it was torn down and the logs were subsequently presented to the Harrodsburg Historical Society, to be later reconstructed at Pioneer State Park and sheltered by what is now known as the Lincoln Marriage Temple. Twenty-four years after Richard Berry and Abraham Lincoln, Sr. built the cabin near the Little Beech Fork, and when it was no longer used by the Berrys, for they had erected more pretentious homes nearby, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks commenced housekeeping in it. It has been erroneously claimed that Thomas and Nancy were married in the cabin, but the research by the author of this narrative has established that the marriage did not take place in the cabin, but in the home of Francis Berry, a son of Richard Berry, Sr. only a short distance away. Many of the older residents of the Poortown neighborhood who have long since gone to their graves, used to claim that it was not only in the little Berry cabin that Thomas and Nancy Lincoln commenced housekeeping, but they said, too, that there they lived until after their son Abraham was born in 1809. William Hardesty, the great grandfather of Thomas E. Hardesty of Springfield used to say that he stayed with Nancy Hanks Lincoln and her two children Sarah and Abraham, in the little cabin near Poortown, while Thomas Lincoln went to Hardin County to erect a cabin there, with the view to moving his family to that part of the country. Hardesty said, too, that he helped the Lincolns move from Washington County to Hardin County, and that they traveled by way of the old Elizabeth-town Road from Springfield to their new home some 40 miles west.

(Continued on p. 45.)

COURT ORDER BOOK, HARDIN COUNTY, KY 1798 (August)

At a Court Held for Hardin County on Tuesday the seventh day of August 1798 Present Stephen Rawlings George Berry and Samuel Rice Gent Justices

George Berry & Stephen Rawlings having Settled with Samuel Haycraft Gent Sheriff made the following report on adjusting all accounts there appears to be due to said Sheriff six Shillings

On the application of Elizabeth Dorsey by her agent it is ordered that the Clerk of this Court do Issue his Warrant directed to Stephen Cleaver Robert Mosly & Jefse Cravens Gent who are hereby appointed Commifisioners agreeably to an act of Afsembly Intituled an Act to Agscertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes requiring them or any tow of them to attend the said agent to an Entry of four hundred acres of Land made in the name of Jacob Myers at the falls of Green River to take on oath the depositions of such person as may be brought forward by the parties to prove any Special place called for in Said and to do Such other thing or things as by the said recited act they are authorised and required to do.

Present Bladin Ashby & Philip Reed Gent

A deed from James Baird and Mary his wife to Thomas Baird was acknowledged by the said James and ordered to be recorded said Mary being Examined as the law requires relinquished her right of Dpwer in said Land

Ordered that Nicholas Miller Benjamin Helm Samuel Bush & Adam Miller or any three of them being first Sworn do view the most convenient way for a Road from the Courthouse to Kimberlands ferry at the mouth of Salt River and make report thereof to the next Court

An Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of William Mellinger dec^d was returned & was ordered to be recorded

A deed from Samuel pearman to Charles Barbier was acknowledged by the said Samuel & was ordered to be Recorded

Same from the same to the same was acknowledged and was ordered to be recorded

On the Motion of Earnest Miller it is ordered that Samuel Davis be bound apprentice to Said Earnest agreeably to an act of Afsembly in that Case made and provided

On the Motion of Nicholas Miller it is ordered that Samuel Davis be bound an apprentice to Nicholas agreeably to an Act of Afsembly in that Case made & provided

On the motion of Jonathan Paticks Baptist minister who produced Credentials of his Ordanation &c and together with John Vertrees & John paul his Securities Entered into and acknowledged their bond conditioned according to Law Licence is granted him to Solemnize the rites of Matrimony

A deed from Henry Funk and Elizabeth his wife to Edward Wells was proved in Court by the Oaths of John paul Stephen Rawlings and Christopher Bush subscribing Witnefses thereto and was ordered to be recorded

Said Elizabeth being Examined as the Law directs relinquished her right of Dower in Said land

The same from the same to Isaac Mellin was proved by the oaths of the same Witnefses feme Covert Examined and was ordered to be recorded

The same from the same to Jonathan Paddocks was proved by the Oaths of the same Witnefses and was ordered to be recorded feme Covert Esamined &c

Ordered that John Bozarth Richard parker Christopher Bush James Skaggs and Andrew Reed or any three of them being first sworn do view the most Convenient way for a Road from Mr. Hodgens Old mill to Roundtrees ferry on Green River about one Mile above the mouth of Linn Camp Creek and make report thereof to the next Court

George Berry John Vertrees & Thomas Helm are appointed to inspect the workmanship of the publick Jail and make report thereof to the Court----Report being made and returned that the said Jail was built agreeably to Contract

Ordered that John Rice be appointed Constable &c

Isom Enlow being named in the Commifsion of the peace produced a Certificate from Thomas McIntire that he had Taken the Oath of a Justice and took his seat accordingly

A deed from Nelson Jolly to Abraham Enlow was acknowledged by the sd Nelson and was ordered to be recorded

On the application of John Miller who owns land on both sides of Bacon Creek and is desirous of building a water grist mill thereon and prays that one acre of land may be Condemned for the abutments of his Mill dam it is ordered that the Commonwealths writ of Adquoddammim Ifsue to the sheriff of this County commanding him to Summond twelve good and Lawful men of his County to meet on the land petitioned for on the 25th day of this Instant then and there to Enquire agreeably to an act of Afsembly in that Case made and provided and such inquisition so made without delay he shall return to the next Court to be held for this County

Ordered that Benjamin Johnson Daniel Vittertow & John Bray being first sworn do view the most Convenient way for a Road from the Courthouse to meet the Washing Road where it strikes the Rolling fork above the mouth of pottengers Creek & make report thereof to the next Court

John Rice took the Oath of Constable and together with Henry ditto his Security Entered into and Acknowledged thier Bond Conditioned according to Law for the faithful performance of said Office

At July Court 1798 on the application of Samuel pearman a Town was Established on his land at the mouth of Salt River to be known by the name of Westpoint the said Samuel together with William Kelso & Henry Ditto his Securities entered into and acknowledged bond Conditioned according to Law the following persons are appointed Trustees of Said Town (to wit) Samuel Rice Isaac Vertrees Henry Ditto William Kelso and Hardin Thomas

A deed from Samuel pearman to Jacob Kimberland was acknowledged and ordered to be recorded

Ordered that George Wisehart be appointed Constable in the room of David Crady

A deed from Samuel pearman to Henry Kimberland was Acknowledged & was ordered to be recorded

The persons appointed to view a proposed alteration in the Road from the Courthouse to the mouth of the beech fork made thier report in the following words (to wit) that Cutting off the bend at Mr Bells plantation will be a benefit to Said Road and it ordered that the said Road be Established agreeably to said alteration

Margaret Ewing infant orphan of Henry Ewing Sen^{OR} dec^D who together with the approbation of the Court made choice of George Bell for her Guardian who together with Aaron Rawlings his Security Entered into & acknowledged thier bond conditioned according to Law for the safe keeping of said infants Estate

Ordered that George Berry Benjamin Helm Stephen Rawlings & Samuel Haycraft or any two of them being first Sworn do view the most Convenient way for a Road from the Courthouse to Capt Jacob Vanmatres Mill and make report thereof to the next Court

Ordered that the Constables be defined to thier several precincts Ordered that Andrew Howel be appointed Constable and that his precinct begin at the Graftsy pond on the Rolling fork and to include all those on the waters of the Rolling fork up to the County line

George Wiseharts district begin at the mouth of Younger Creek thence up said Creek to the head then to Meddle Creek and the same to where Col^N Browns road Crofses said Creek thence to the dividing ridge between Nolin and knob Creek and with said ridge to oposite the Graftsy pond Thence to the Rolling fork and down the same to the begining

John Glenss district to begin at the Crofswing Browns Road aforesaid Thence to the mouth of the Vally Creek & down Nolin to the mouth and up Green River to the Green County line and with said line to the dividing ridge between Green river waters and Rolling fork and down said Ridge with Wiseharts line to the Beginning

Christopher Bushes district to begin at the mouth of Youngers Creek and up the same on the north side thereof to the head and then to Middle Creek and down the same to the aforesaid Crofswing thence to the mouth of the Vally Creek thence on a direct line to the head of Clifty and down the same to Rough Creek thence up Rough Creek to the head thence to the Sulpher lick on Otter Creek Thence to the mouth of Mill Creek and up the Rolling fork to the beginning

John Rices district to begin at the mouth of Mill Creek thence to the Sulpher lick on Otter Creek thence to Hardins Road and down said Road to the said of Sinking Creek and to include all the Settlements known by the name of Hardins and to the Ohio and up the same & Salt River and Rolling fork to the beginning

Ordered that Court be adjourned till Court in Course
Bladin Ashby

ELIZABETHTOWN CITY COUNCIL MINUTES 1822

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Elizabeth Town at the Clerks Office on Saturday the 31st day of March 1822

Present Robert Bleakley, William Parcels, John Morris, and James Park Gentlemen Trustees

Ordered that Robert Bleakley be appointed President Protempore

Ordered that Jacob W Larue be appointed to take in a list of the housekeepers in this Town including those who keep shops in the capacity of tradesmen or dealers Annexing therto the value of their Town property if any Also that he return a list of Town property owned by persons residing in the County of Hardin and not in the limits of the Town, carrying out the number of housekeepers and the value of property & that he return a fair list therof to

this board within ten days--with an addition of the total value of taxable property--and the board agree to allow the said Jacob W Larue the sum of four dollars for said service to be paid when the tax is collected

On motion made and seconded Lewis Quigley is appointed Clerk of the Market for the space of one year from the 7th day of the present month And he undertakes to perform the duties thereof for the sum of twenty Dollars per annum, which the board & their successors in Office will pay at the expiration of the year and for every day regularly established as market days that the said Quigley shall neglect the duties of his office without a reasonable excuse a deduction of twenty five cents shall be made from his salary

Ordered that the Clerk of the market rent out as many of the Market Stalls as he may deem advisable after advertising the same ten days

Ordered that the board adjourn Robert Bleakley PP

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of Elizabeth Town at the Clerks Office on Wednesday the 15th day of May 1822

Present Samuel Martin Esquire President Robert Bleakley John Morris and James Park Gentlemen Trustees

On motion made and seconded the board proceeded to lay the following Tax towit On each person residing in Town & owning a lot or lots the sum of \$1.00 On each person owning a lot & not residing therein the sum of \$.50 On each inhabitant over 21 years of age including those keeping shops as tradesmen or dealers the sum of \$.50 And that the Town collector immediately proceed to the collection thereof And so soon as the same is collected that he pay unto Lewis Quigley the sum of sixteen Dollars & fifty cents the balance of his last years salary as Market Master And unto Jacob W Larue the sum of four Dollars for assessing the Town property And settle with the board for the balance

Ordered that Leonard B Parker be appointed Town Collector in place of Gabriel Wathen who declines further acting

Resolved that when any slave apprentice or infant shall violate any by law of this board or any law of this state regulating Towns generally that the father or guardian of such infant shall pay the fine imposed by law. And the master of such apprentice shall be subject in like manner to pay the fine imposed by law for such misconduct in the apprentice And in case the master of such slave shall refuse to pay the fine imposed in such cases that then said slave shall receive on his bare back any number of lashes not exceeding 39 which fines & punishments to be inflicted by order of any Justice of the peace in and for Hardin County

Ordered that the Board adjourn Saml Martin P

In pursuance of an act of assembly directing elections to be held in the several County Towns of this state on the 1st Monday in August Annually for the purpose of electing five Trustees in each Town I caused an election to be held at the Courthouse in Elizabeth Town on Monday the 5th day of August 1822 for the purpose of electing five Trustees for said Town and caused to be elected by the qualified voters of said Town as Trustees the following persons towit Gabriel Wathen William Parcels John Morris James Park & Allen Singleton as appears by a return made to the Clerk of Hardin County Court Given under my hand this 5th day of August 1822 Saml Haycraft Jr Clk

WILLIAM POPE DUVALL (Continued from Vol. IX, 3)

Nevertheless, Duvall must have attracted some attention because in 1821 he was appointed by President Monroe as the first judge of the Superior Court of East Florida and in 1822 he was appointed the first civil governor of the territory. His early frontier life, legal studies and experience as a lawmaker were assets in this new position. His temperament made him a fit leader in a pioneer Florida community. It has been recorded that "he was courageous and determined, but also democratic and full of humor." Although only five feet seven inches tall, his cheerful and energetic personality nevertheless dominated in the presence of others."

There were numerous problems to cope with in Florida. In 1823 he appointed two commissioners to select a site for the future capitol, which was finally located in Tallahassee. His next move was the peaceable removal of the Seminole Indians to South Florida. He urged the establishment of schools although the results were disappointingly meager. Many of the basic features of Florida's electoral machinery were adopted during his administrations. It is well to point out that Duvall continued to serve as governor of Florida territory until 1834, having been reappointed to that office by Presidents Adams and Jackson.

After some years in office, Duvall became unpopular; the Florida citizens began to regard him as an irresponsible representative of the Federal Government. He vetoed bills incorporating banks, but some of these bills were passed over his veto. He disagreed with the legislature, and in 1833 he vetoed about one-fifth of the bills passed. President Jackson replaced him in 1834. After his dismissal as governor, he continued to reside in Florida and was elected or appointed to several minor offices in that territory. Florida became the twenty-seventh state on March 3, 1845. In 1848 he was the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Congress.

Duvall's wife died of yellow fever at St. Joseph, Florida, on July 14, 1841, and he became a resident of St. Augustine. Later he moved to Texas to be near his children. He died of a paralytic shock on March 19, 1854, while visiting in Washington, D.C.

In the latter part of Duvall's life he was not without troubles. His two sons, Burr and John, enlisted as soldiers in the Republic of Texas Army and were under the command of Colonel James W. Fannin (1804-1836).² Unfortunately Fannin's command clashed with a Mexican force under Gen. Urrea near the Coleta River on March 19, 1836. Unexpectedly on March 20th, the Mexicans received five hundred reinforcements along with artillery, and they captured 357 prisoners. The captives were detained for two days, including Burr and John Duvall.

The Duvall brothers contacted two young Mexican officers who had been educated at St. Joseph's Academy in Bardstown. The two Mexicans had enjoyed the hospitality of their father's home and were well acquainted with the Duvall brothers. They promised the two captives protection, but they proved faithless.

After two days, the captive Texans were marched out of their encampment and were lined up for execution by a firing squad. The Mexican soldiers in executing so many men were to fire in divisions. Previously the Texas soldiers had been promised they would be treated as prisoners of war and be placed at the disposal of

the supreme government. However, it was General Santa Anna who ordered their execution by a firing squad on March 27, 1836.

Burr Duvall was instantly killed. John who was not wounded or killed, ran for his life. Luckily he reached a river, plunged in and swam across with a shower of bullets aimed at him. He eventually escaped and went several days without food before finally reaching his Texas home. Colonel Fannin also stood before the firing squad by the orders of General Santa Anna. He was killed last. Only four physicians and their assistants were spared. Twenty-seven Texans are believed to have eluded pursuit.

Despite William Duvall's triumphs and sorrows, he became a fabulous but largely fictitious character in early American literature. The essayist, journalist, and humorist, Washington Irving (1783-1859), personally recorded some of Duvall's anecdotes and related experiences and wove them into an article entitled "The Early Experiences of Ralph Ringwood," which appeared in a collection of fictitious topics in a book entitled WOLFERT'S ROOST. In 1975, THE COMPLETE TALES OF WASHINGTON IRVING, Edited With an Introduction by Charles Neider, was published by Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Needless to add, this work contains the partly fictitious tale "The Early Experiences of Ralph Ringwood" (namely William P. Duvall). Neider agreed that Ralph Ringwood was a real character, namely the first governor of Florida. However, he disagreed with Irving's statement that he had complete recall of the exact words of Duvall using his backwoods vernacular.

James Kirke Paulding (1778-1860) also portrayed Duvall's life and career in a fictitious account titled "Nimrod Wildfire."⁶ While this author was widely read from 1831 until 1840, his literary output was curtailed somewhat during 1838 to 1841 as he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President VanBuren. While he was a very popular author, he is largely forgotten except in literary circles.

The Helm-Haycraft manuscript collection in the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum in Fort Wayne, Indiana, contains a letter written from Bardstown by John Coldwell to John Helm which mentions the name of William P. Duvall. The information in the letter is of no special historical significance.

If Bardstown and Elizabethtown should ever desire to commemorate one of their notable citizens or members of their bar, they could find no more worthy character than William Pope Duvall.

FOOTNOTES

1 The Rev. Dr. James Smith published in 1843 a book titled THE CHRISTIAN'S DEFENCE... which Abraham Lincoln is said to have read and which had a great impact on his religious thinking. Oddly enough the book was dedicated "To The Honorable Henry P. Brodnax-most Gratefully and most Respectfully Inscribed By His Friend-The Author, May 11, MDCCCXLIII."

2 Samuel Haycraft, Jr.'s A HISTORY OF ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS (written in 1869) is undoubtedly the best source of authentic early information relative to William Pope Duvall. The index has Duvall references on pages 53, 59, 65, 111, 142, and 184 to 186.

(Continued on p. 46.)

On the banks of the small stream known since the year 1782 as Lincoln's Run, Abraham Lincoln, Sr. located a favorable site, and there he built the first home of the Lincoln family in Kentucky. It was much like the cabin he had helped Richard Berry build. The cabin has long since disappeared, but there is a well founded tradition in the Lincoln Run section which enables us to form a fairly accurate picture of the structure. It had a puncheon door hung on wooden hinges, and a well carved wooden latch held the door closed. There were two windows, without glass, to admit light; and these openings were covered with heavy board shutters. There was a loft where the children of the family slept. In that cabin, Thomas Lincoln, barely past his seventh birthday, found shelter from the cold of that first winter in Kentucky and protection from the wild beasts and the hostile Indians that roamed in the woods all around.

The first Lincoln cabin in Kentucky stood on a triangular piece of ground adjacent to the present site of the Lincoln Run School. Children playing about the school run over the same ground that Thomas Lincoln trod as a boy, and where he lived from 1782 until 1806, save for occasional jaunts to other parts of the country. Some years after the Lincolns settled there, the old Lincoln's Run and Beechland turnpike was established. The road crossed the Run only a short distance southwest of the cabin.

Of the life of Abraham Lincoln, Sr. after he built his cabin on the bank of Lincoln's Run, in what is now Washington County, very little is known. That he went to view and survey his tract of land on Floyd's Fork is highly probable. That his family never lived anywhere else except on Lincoln's Run, while he was alive, is also pretty well established. There is a tradition in the Lincoln's Run country which says that Abraham Lincoln, Sr. was killed by an Indian near his cabin on the Run in 1788. Another story relates how he was shot by a Wabash Indian while working on his farm on Floyd's Fork in 1786. Still another story tells how he was shot, but not killed, while working on Floyd's Fork in 1786 and when sufficiently recovered, returned to his home on Lincoln's Run, where he subsequently died. Lincoln historians have made extensive explorations, examining many old county court records, with the view to finding some bit of documentary evidence that would aid in establishing the spot where Abraham Lincoln, Sr. lived at the time of his death. At this writing the matter is still unsettled. Such Lincoln historians as Albert J. Beverage, William E. Barton, Ida M. Tarbell, and Louis A. Warren accepted the theory that the grandfather of President Lincoln was killed on Floyd's Fork, and that he was buried near where the Long Run Baptist Church now stands in Jefferson County. They tell us that he was living with his family on the Floyd's Fork tract when he was slain in 1786, and that shortly thereafter his family moved to Nelson County (now Washington) and settled on Lincoln's Run. The sole bit of documentary evidence upon which they base their presumption in the form of an old military subscription list of 1786. It is a list of articles subscribed for use by General George Rogers Clark and his men in an expedition against the Wabash Indians. The list includes among others the name of a "Widow Lincoln", as the contributor of a gun. It is contended that the expedition set out following the death of Abraham

Lincoln, Sr. in 1786, and that his widow, along with other folk of the Floyd's Fork neighborhood, contributed to the supplies thereof. There is some documentary proof in the archives of Nelson County at Bardstown, however, which clearly established the fact that Abraham Lincoln, Sr. was very much alive at the time of the expedition against the Wabash Indians in 1786; and that he was still living as late as the spring of 1788.

Nancy Hanks, the mother of President Lincoln, came to Washington County to live with her uncle and aunt, Richard and Rachel Berry, when she was about eleven years old. Nancy and Thomas Lincoln were childhood sweethearts and, though Thomas may have courted other girls, he never forgot a vow he made to Nancy when they were children together in the Little Beech Fork neighborhood of Washington County, that some day he would marry her.

Nancy continued to live at the Berry home until after the deaths of her uncle and aunt, the latter dying in 1804. Then she went to live with her cousin, Francis Berry, in a large two-story log house which stood on a knoll overlooking the Little Beech, about a quarter of a mile north of the hamlet of Poortown. There, on June 12, 1806, she and Thomas Lincoln were married. By that time, Thomas Lincoln's sisters, Mary and Ann, had married and moved to Hardin County, and their mother had gone to make her home in the same neighborhood, living in a cabin which Thomas built for her. Two brothers of Thomas, Mordecai and Josiah, yet lived in the neighborhood of the original Lincoln settlement; both, however, later removed, the former to Illinois, and the latter to Indiana. The old log homes of Mordecai and Josiah are still standing, as is the home of Francis Berry, where Thomas and Nancy were married. A part of the original Berry house, in which Nancy Hanks was reared, was incorporated into the present house which stands on the original site, it being erected by the late James I. Martin, who acquired the place by marriage with Mary Litsey, daughter of the late Judge Berry Litsey. Mrs. Mary Litsey Martin now resides on Lebanon Hill, in Springfield. The old homestead has had but six owners since the year 1782, and held only three families, the Berrys, the Litseys, and the Martins.

DUVALL (Continued from p. 44)

3 R. Gerald McMurtry, "Captain Spier Spencer's Riflemen," THE YELLOW JACKETS. A Series of Monographs Concerning the Lincolns and Hardin County, Kentucky, The Enterprise Press, Elizabethtown, Ky., 1938, pp. 79-80.

4 Charles Larman, DICTIONARY OF CONGRESS, Government printing office, 1866, p. 116. Wilson and Fiske, APPLETON'S CYCLOPOEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, Vol. II, D. Appleton and Company, 1888, p. 277. Johnson and Malone, DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1958, Vol. III, pp. 557-558.

5. Texas was admitted to the United States in 1845.

6 James Kirke Paulding, THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE. (See Introduction and Bibliographical Note on pages 5-18 and 19.) Edited for the Modern Reader by Thomas F. O'Donnell, College & University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1966.

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QUERY

DUFFEE, MILLS, MARTIN, UTTERBACK, JONES

Need parents of Stephen Duffee b. ca. 1824, KY mar. Elizabeth Mills. Need parents of Abraham Duffee & Jane Martin mar. 29 Nov 1833 Hardin Co., KY Need parents & info Moab Martin mar. 1st. Verinda Utterback 25 Feb 1827 Hardin Co., KY; 2nd. Roberta Jones 23 Feb 1854 Hardin Co., KY Willing to exchange info with descendants. Mrs. Billie V. Shore, 509 W. Shawnee, Tahlequah, OK 74464

BOOKS FOR SALE BY THE SOCIETY

TWO CENTURIES IN ELIZABETHTOWN AND HARDIN COUNTY, KY 1776-1976
by Daniel E. McClure, Jr. Hardcover, illus. 850pp \$31.25ppd.

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All orders for books may be sent to Mrs. June Thornberry, 128 North Main Street, Elizabethtown, KY 42701

THEN AND NOW 1779-1959 by Miss Virginia Beeler
METHODIST CHURCH

The oldest Methodist church, as well as the most famous camp meeting sites in Hardin County was at Cedar Creek. Jacob Enlow, who became a local preacher in 1817 organized it, but the exact date is not known.

The first Methodist church in Elizabethtown was organized in 1824 with Rev. Jack Stith as first minister. It was under his ministry that the Methodist church, the first brick house of worship in Elizabethtown, was completed in 1831. It was on South Mulberry and became known as the Woodman Hall. It was torn down when the First Federal Building was erected.

In 1901, the Methodist erected a building on West Dixie Avenue at a cost of \$15,000. The building became inadequate, so it was sold to the Church of Christ and the Methodist erected a new church of contemporary type of architecture on North Miles Street which they occupied July 8, 1958. The building and grounds cost approximately \$700,000. Besides the sanctuary, the church contains adequate educational facilities. The membership numbers 1357.

