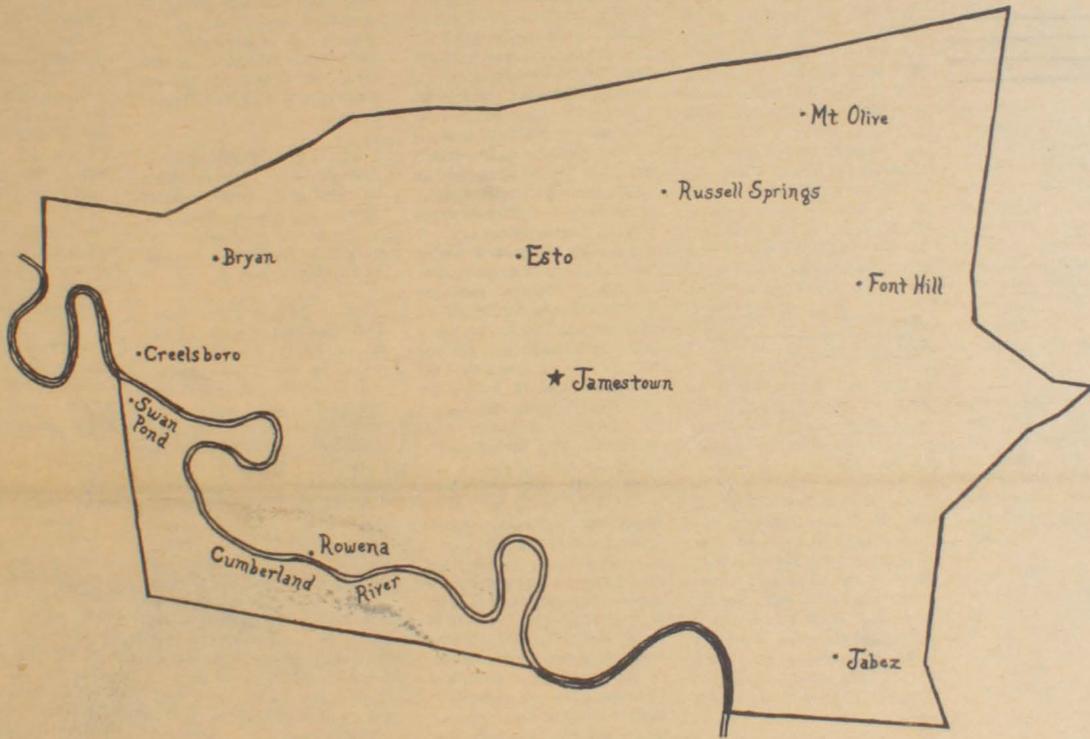




BI-CENTENNIAL

1774-1974 Celebration



RUSSELL COUNTY

December 14, 1825

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The Times Journal

1825 Act of General Assembly marks beginning of Russell County, Kentucky

ACTS Passed At The First Session of the THIRTY FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY For The COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Begun and Held In The Town of Frankfort, On Monday, The Seventh of November, In The Year Eighteen Hundred and Twenty Five, And Of The Commonwealth The Thirty Fourth. Joseph Desha, Governor. Published At Frankfort by Authority By Jacob H. Holeman, State Printer in 1826.

Chap. 39 - An Act for the formation of the county of Russell out of the counties of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne.

Whereas it is respresented to the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the erection of a new county, out of parts of the counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland, would relieve a respectable portion of citizens from great inconveniences, who reside from twenty to thirty miles from their respective court houses, and within the following bounds: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of April next, all that part of the counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland, included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Adair and Casey county line, one mile south eastwardly from William Jones', horizontal measure, thence with a straight line to the east end of Aaron William's (deceased) lane, thence to Zachariah Collen's, leaving said

Collens in the old county; thence to a point on Crocus Creek, one mile below James Duncan's run, so as to leave Henry Antle and Adam Miller in the old county; thence to a point on the Cumberland river, one mile above the rock house; thence to Andrew Smalley's so as to include the same; thence to William Hunters, including the same; thence to Sheeks mill on Beaver creek, including the same; thence to the mouth of Difficulty; thence across the river and up the same, to the mouth of Mill creek, which empties in on the north side of the river, nearly opposite Col. Ewing's of Wayne County; thence to Solomon Turpins, including the same; thence to a point on the Pulaski and Wayne line, three miles from where the same crosses Wolf Creek; thence with said line crossing Wolf Creek, to the Adair and Casey county line; thence with the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, and called and known by the name of Russell, in honour to General William Russell, Dec'd. of Fayette, Ky. A court shall be held by the justices thereof, on the third Monday in every month, in which the circuit courts are not hereafter to be held, except the first court.

Sec. 2 Be it further enacted, That the Justices named in the commissions of the peace for said county of Russell, shall meet at the house of Jonathan Patterson, on the second Monday in April next, in said county of Russell, and having taken the oaths prescribed by law, and a Sheriff being legally qualified to act, the justices of the county

court shall then proceed to appoint a clerk, a majority thereof required to concur in such appointment; nevertheless, a majority of those present on any court day may appoint a clerk pro tempore.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That James Allen of the county of Green, George B. Cooper of the county of Pulaski, David M. Rice of the county of Casey, and Young Ewing of the county of Christian, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix on a place for the permanent seat of justice in and for the said county of Russell, who shall meet at the time and place appointed for the first meeting of said justices, or as soon thereafter as convenient; and each having taken an oath before some justice of the peace, to discharge the duties assigned him, as commissioner to fix on a place for the seat of justice for said county of Russell, without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, according to his best skill and ability, they or a majority of them, shall proceed to fix on a place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, having due regard to private and public conveniences; and having ascertained the place aforesaid, they shall certify from under their hands to the county court of the same, and the said commissioners, for their services, shall be allowed each two dollars per day, for every day they may be necessarily employed in performing their said duties, to be levied and paid out of the first county levy made by the justices of the county of Russell, and thenceforth the said county court shall cause to be erected a court house and jail, and such other public buildings as are necessary; and as soon as the jail is finished, the same by the the county court shall be certified to the circuit judge appointed by this act, to hold courts in said county; and until such buildings, or at least the court house is erected, the said justices shall hold courts at the most convenient suitable house to said seat of justice.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That the circuit court shall be held in the county of Russell, on the third Monday in April, July and October, at the place county courts are held in said county and to sit six judicial days each term, if the business shall require it. The circuit court shall appoint a clerk or a clerk pro tempore the first term held in said county.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland, to collect and make distress for any public dues and officers fees which shall remain unpaid by the inhabitants of said county of Russell, living within the present limits of their respective counties of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland, and shall account for the same in the same

manner, as if this act had not passed; and the courts of Adair, Wayne and Cumberland counties, shall have jurisdiction of all actions and suits, either in law or equity, which shall be depending before them when this law shall take effect, and shall try and determine the same, issue process, and award execution thereon.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the voters within the county of Russell, shall vote for representatives and officers of government as heretofore, in that county from which they were taken, as if this act had not passed, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the county of Russell shall be added to the twelfth judicial district, and the Judge assigned to the same, shall attend and preside in the circuit courts of said county of Russell.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the county of Russell shall be entitled to nine justices of the peace and two constables, until the seat of justice is fixed; then the aforesaid county shall be entitled to ten justices and three constables, one of each to reside at the seat of justice.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts that direct the Sheriffs to hold elections at the houses of Thomas Shaws and Job Kern's in Adair county, is hereby repealed; and hereafter the Sheriff shall hold the election in said precinct, at the place where the courts are held in the aforesaid county of Russell' and the county court of Russell shall appoint a clerk and judges to attend such election, who shall be paid by said county of Russell.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That Caleb H. Rickets is hereby appointed to run the lines of said county of Russell, and cause the same to be plainly marked and chained, according to the calls above named; and two correct maps of the same, with notes of references, together with the centre pointed out of said boundary, made out, one for the county court, and the other for the commissioners appointed by this act, to fix the seat of justice for said county. The said Rickets shall appoint two chain men and a marker - Surveyor, chainmen and marker, before they proceed to execute the above named survey, shall taken an oath before some justices of the peace, that they will perform the duties assigned each of them as near correct as their skill, ability, and situation of country will admit of; the said Rickets shall receive per day three dollars for every day he may be necessarily employed in making the above named survey; also, five dollars for making out the plats thereof. The chainmen and marker shall receive each per day, one dollar for every day they may be employed in

chaining and marking county lines, all of which expense shall be levied by the county court of Russell in their first levy, and when collected, the same shall be paid to said Rickets, chainmen and marker. Should the said Rickets die or refuse to act, then the county court of Russell shall forthwith employ a surveyor to perform said work.

Approved, December 14, 1825

Chap. 40 - An act supplemental to the act for the formation of Russell County.

Whereas, it is represented that some alteration in the number of commissioners fixed in the act erecting the county of Russell is necessary; Therefore,

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the act for the formation of Russell county, out of parts of the counties of Adair, Cumberland and Wayne, as appoints and names commissioners to locate the seat of justice in said county, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That General James Allen of Green County, David M. Rice, Esq. of Casey County, George B. Cooper, and Charles M. Cunninghams, Esqrs. of Pulaski County, General Samuel Wilson of Monroe County, and Colonel John Yantis of Garrard county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners; who, or a majority of them, shall locate, fix and ascertain the seat of justice in Russell county, in the manner prescribed in the act aforesaid, to which this is a supplement; except that said commissioners shall, in fixing the places for the seat of justice, take into consideration, besides the centres of territory and present and future population in said county, the donations of land or subscriptions in money, for the erection of the public buildings which may be offered to be vested in the justices of said county court, for the erection of public buildings in said county.

Sec. 3. That two additional justices of the peace to the said county of Russell, be and the same are hereby allowed to be commissioned as the other justices of the peace for said county allowed in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. That so much of the act for the formation of Russell county, as prescribes the time at which the circuit courts shall be holden in said county, shall be repealed; and that the circuit courts in said county shall be held and commence on the Mondays next succeeding the fourth Mondays in April, July, and October, and shall continue each term six judicial days, if the business of the court shall require it.

Approved, December 14, 1825

Russell County Bi-Centennial Issue

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Water powered mills provide variety of industry for early Russell County

Russell County's heritage is steeped in industrial enterprise, and Russell County continues to play host to a number of important manufacturing concerns. Perhaps the major difference between the early industries and those located in the county now is relative to number and size, for in the early part of the county's history, due to the problem of transportation, industries were of necessity located closer to the consumers. For this reason, the textile and milling industry found it profitable to organize a number of small operations in order to serve the needs of the county's residents.

Since the county had its beginning in the Creelsboro area there were a number of small water powered industries in and around this region; however, because of the topography of the land, the streams running through the rich river bottoms lacked the necessary force to drive any large water powered projects. This, though, was not the case in the Jamestown area, for Greasy Creek presented an excellent, (if not the best) place

for local industry to locate. In particular that portion of Greasy Creek between the old 127 bridge and the bridge on Moore's Schoolhouse Road was especially well suited for harnessing, for the stream drops 150 feet as it travels from Moore's Schoolhouse to the present 127 highway crossing. This sudden drop created an unlimited number of possible water powered locations, and during peak stream flow in the winter, some enterprising operators were able to produce more than 100 horsepower from turbines as small as 15 inches.

Paper mill

The first industry to locate on Greasy Creek was a pulp paper mill and this occurred around 1800. This project, using the stream for both water power and raw material for the production of paper, was located just below the existing Moore's Schoolhouse Road Bridge, and there is evidence that this business operated successfully for a number of years, possibly until 1823. In fact the earliest

recorded deeds in Russell County, which at that time was a portion of Green County, were recorded on paper produced by this mill, and they still exist in the Green County Courthouse at this time. Evidently these early paper manufacturers produced a very durable product for a number of these deeds are nearly 200 years old.

According to reliable sources, this mill produced enough paper that sales were not restricted to a local basis, for there is evidence that the paper was rafted down the Cumberland River to the Tennessee and finally up the Ohio to its destination at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Evidently the owners of this mill produced a product of high demand, for shipping, at that time, presented a problem, especially when traveling upstream.

Unfortunately the owner or owners of this project, like many early industries, remain unknown, and for this reason the paper mill is simply known by its deed title "The Old Paper Mill Tract."

Textile industry

Greasy Creek has also been the site of a number of textile industries, and this, in fact, has been the most significant enterprise ever endeavored upon the stream. Even now there are remains of a project that started before 1824, known as "The Old Farmer's Woolen Mill."

This project was created by English immigrants skilled in both mechanics and textiles and, presumably, some of the early Sharp ancestors. Very little is

known about this first mill, except that it was powered by a small overshot water wheel and that the dam across the creek was built of hand-hewn timbers joined by wooden pegs. A portion of this dam used to exist below the present mill site, for during a big flood it burst and was swept downstream. It is not known whether or not this mill was successfully operated or even if the original owners rebuilt the dam after its destruction.

This site next became the concern of joint ownership, Patterson and Meadows, and was operated in this fashion until around 1877. Much like the first operation, this mill was powered by a wooden water wheel, and the dam was also constructed of wood. Sources report that Patterson and Meadows also suffered the misfortune of having their dam carried away by floods; however, there is evidence that these hearty businessmen quickly rebuilt their operation and continued their production of textile products.

In 1877 the Reese family became owners of the woolen mill operation, and, even though the woolen industry is now defunct, the Reese's have continued ownership. The textile industry in Russell County was at its peak production at this time, and, in keeping with this, a huge 24 foot overshot water wheel was installed to provide power for the mill's looms. Not only were improvements made in the power production at the mill, there were also a number of new buildings erected; these, of course, were totally hand constructed.

A flood occurred in 1914 that demolished the existing wooden

dam, and at this time, the first permanent dam was constructed. This construction was, at the very least, a marvel of engineering technology and a great deal of good horse sense. The dam was constructed of huge blocks of hand-hewn powder rock, an extremely hard type of limestone, and these blocks, weighing as much as three tons, were lifted using hand-made block and tackle into place.

This dam, the largest ever constructed on Greasy Creek, was 230 feet long and 14 feet high with wooden sluice gates mortised in place. Perhaps that this dam has endured up until the present time lies in the fact that, like most major dams, Wolf Creek for instance, it is built semicircular, a design that incorporates the strongest pattern possible.

The greater storage capacity created by this dam made it possible for the Reese family to operate two projects from the same power source, and in the early 20th century, Mr. Esco Reese installed the first turbine in Russell County to operate a sawmill. The installation of this turbine, a Lefelle type only 15 inches in diameter, created quite a stir, for people accustomed to water wheels as large as 30 feet did not believe that such a small machine could be capable of powering the huge saws necessary to rip hardwood logs. The Reese sawmill with its diminutive turbine proved a complete success, for at times of peak stream flow the Reeses were able to produce 100 horsepower from the small turbine and to also operate the woolen mill at peak production. Convinced of the effectiveness of turbine powered machinery, Mr.

(continued on page 4)



Rose Cross Roads Mill located on the Moore's School House Road. This mill operated until the early 1930's.



The old Nelson Mill near the head of Lily Creek. This building was torn away around 1942 but the dam is still partially intact.

Water powered mills

(continued from page 3)

Reese undertook to install 30 or 40 such turbines for other businesses in the next several years.

Grist mill

Around the turn of the century or perhaps a little earlier, another mill was built downstream of the existing mill site. This enterprise, built by the Carnes family and later known as the Carnes-Reese Mill, engaged in the production of flour and meal. The dam for this mill was situated near the mouth of Joby Creek and was above the big falls. Not a great deal is known about this operation except that the mill began producing flour and meal using the traditional stones and that later the mill was converted to steel rollers and made use of a hammer mill.

Greasy Creek evidently proved to be an excellent place for grist milling, for, below the existing 127 bridges, another operation was created and known as the Wooldrige Mill. This business was the last mill constructed on Greasy Creek, and consequently it did not operate long enough to make any notable history.

Iron foundry

Probably the most unusual business for Russell County to host was once located on Greasy Creek, for few countians know that a foundry operated for a time on Greasy Creek and produced stoves. This enterprise was located at or near the existing bridges, and at times of low water the location is discernable by the rusty looking soil and the scattered remains of the foundry's ash pit. Even though this appears to be a very strange business for Russell County, the iron works nonetheless operated quite successfully for a time.

Raw materials for the mill, iron ore and coal, were also locally produced, for iron ore was mined not too far from Greasy Creek, on the Wooldrige Schoolhouse Road and in the lower end of the county near Creelsboro. Iron ore was also hauled by team and wagon from nearby Clinton County; sources claim that the majority of the foundry's coal also arrived from Clinton County. The creek, itself, was not primarily used in the production of pig iron, but in the manufacture of stoves the creek was employed to provide power for the foundry's forges.

Power plants planned

Greasy Creek has played host to a number of successful businesses in the past, and, at one time, the Texas-Louisiana Power and Light Company contemplated building a number of turbine powered powerhouses along the creek to supply Russell County with electricity. This plan almost became reality, for company officials visited the stream a number of times, and engineers were consulted regarding the optimum location of the power sites. These engineers

also consulted with mill owners, in particular Mr. Reese, about the potential of the operation, but before construction could be started the plan was abandoned. Probably Texas - Louisiana Power and Light officials knew of the proposed construction of Wolf Creek Dam and that the eventual impoundment would ruin Greasy Creek for any possible power sites.

Oil refinery

Russell County is rich in history concerning the Industrial Revolution of the early 20th century, and, in particular, the introduction of the gasoline engine and the subsequent oil boom gave rise to at least one successful business in the county. Russell County's only oil

refinery was erected in the 1920's by the Carnah Company and was located on the Creelsboro Road just above what is now the Jack Miller farm. According to reports, crude oil was transported by wagon from the Creelsboro area and, to a lesser extent, from other parts of the county; here the crude oil was placed in hand-made distilling vats. These vats rested on limestone kilns and were heated by hardwood fires; the heat applied to the vats of crude oil caused the lighter petroleum products, gasoline and kerosene, to vaporize and collect in the tops of the covered tanks. Then, in order to collect the vaporized gasoline a water well was drilled, and the cool water was applied to the coils causing the distilled gasoline to liquefy. The process

was not unlike the practice many moonshiners used.

The refinery, itself, was not too large and occupied probably not more than a acre of land. At its peak production, it housed at least four or five distilling tanks, and, at one time, production became so great that it was necessary to sink another water well for the purpose of adding extra cooling water. Not too much is left of this refinery today, but amid the scrub cedar and honeysuckle that abound on the hillside, it is still possible to find the large limestone kilns used to heat the crude oil, and the iron casing for the cooling wells protrude from the ground.

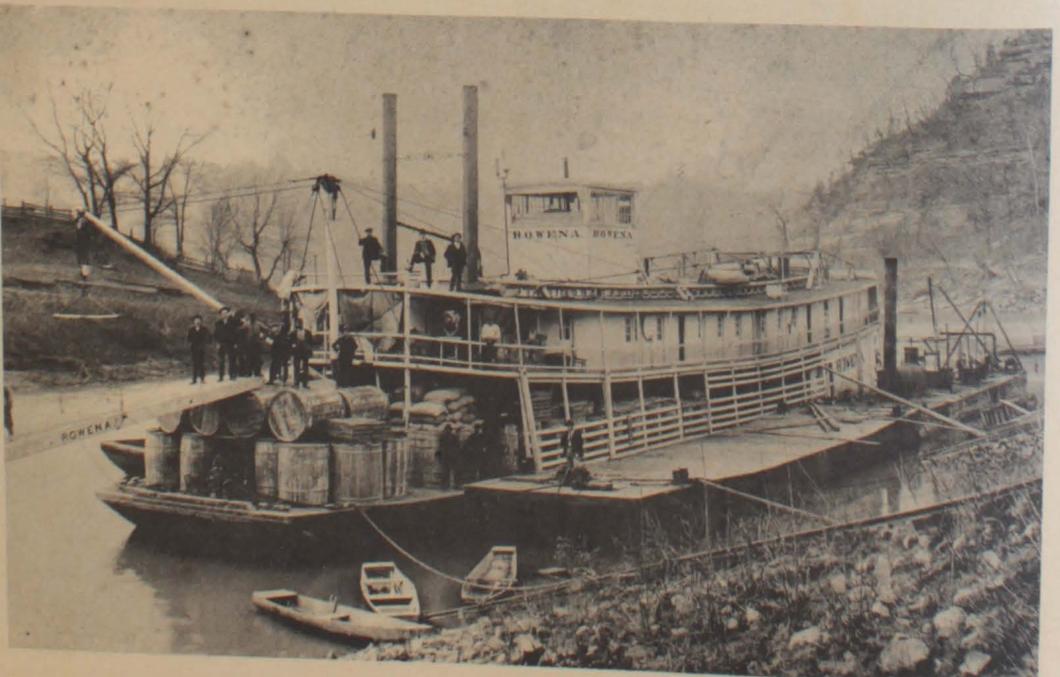
Perhaps the most interesting part of the engineering opera-

tion is found in the manner in which the refined gasoline and kerosene was transported from the refinery to the river landing for an awaiting steamboat. The refinery is about one-half mile from the river, and, through a system of pipes, the refined products were carried, solely by gravity, to the awaiting holds of a steamboat. By using the available lay of the land all pumps were eliminated.

It is obvious that Russell County's industrial concerns have never reached their potential, but it is apparent that the earlier residents of the county proved to be far more enterprising and that they exploited the natural resources of Russell County to a greater advantage than their heirs.



Mules and oxen were once used to haul huge hardwood logs to saw mills. Here, Mr. Jim Holt and J.W. Oaks, with some other unidentified men, are pictured at Esto enroute to the mill.



The Rowena, pictured at the Burnside landing, has taken on a load of tobacco to be shipped down river to Nashville, Tennessee.

Discovery of oil

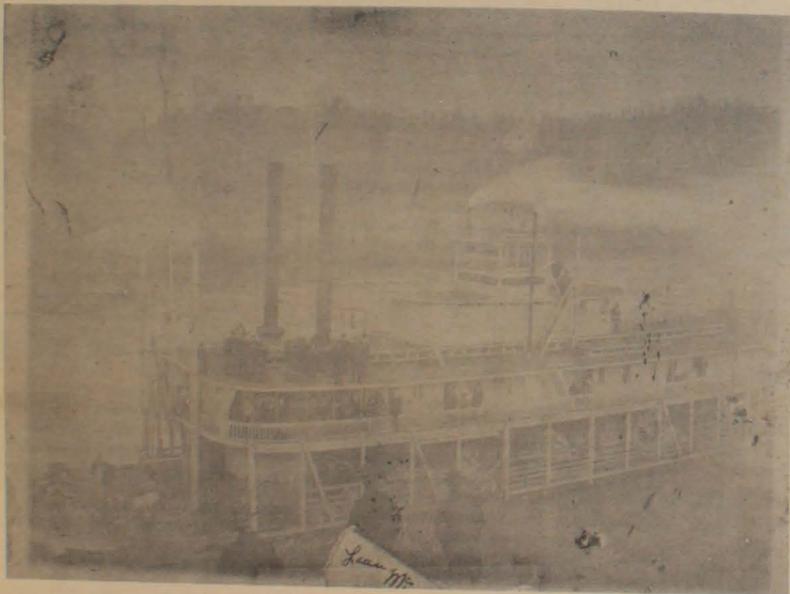
At one time Russell County did host an oil refinery, but oil was discovered a good many years prior to the time of operation at the Creelsboro refinery. Oil was, in fact, discovered quite by accident in the county, for Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette set out to drill a salt well on the property of Charles and Coleman Campbell in hope of producing salt for the State Militia. The well, located in the end of Russell County near the Clinton-Russell line, was drilled in 1865 without aid of the familiar churn drill, and although it proved to be fruitless in the production of salt, a sizeable oil strike was secured. The well continued to be productive for a number of years, and even though pumping operations have now been discontinued, sources claim that the oil supply is still plentiful and can support the

expense of pumping and still prove to be profitable.

Some thirty years later exploration for oil gained widespread interest in the county, for in the 1890's the Kentucky Oil Company and the F. M. Lowery Company began leasing mineral rights on a great deal of land in the Salt Licks and Willis Creek areas. It is uncertain as to how successful these companies were in their search for oil, but at one time in the county's history there was seldom a farm in the lower portion of the county that did not contain an oil well. After the "oil boom" of the 1920's exploration for oil slowly dwindled in the county; however, the 1960's gave new rise to the oil business, particularly around Creelsboro, and oil is presently being produced on a limited basis.



The City of Burnside at the Rowena Landing. The brown building to the left of the smoke stack is Dr. Lawrence's office. The steamboat is carrying a load of chickens on its top deck.



The Steamboat Reuben Dunbar. This boat was one of the few on the Cumberland that did not permit gambling and alcoholic beverages on board.



One of the bigger steamboats to serve the Cumberland, the Chattanooga, is shown locking through at Lock 21 below Burnside. The two men are operating a hand winch to pull the boat through.



The Gabbert Oil Well on Salt and Willis Creeks in Russell County. The drill was sunk with the intention of finding salt, but oil was struck instead. Since it was drilled in 1864 the well has continued to produce oil in sizeable quantities.



The crew of the Rowena: seated left, Abner Jones, 1st clerk; Clate Hecht, Captain; and Logan Ham, 1st mate; back row, Lewis Campbell, pilot; Frank Faulkinburg, 2nd pilot; Lanus McMurry, 2nd clerk; Roy Baker, 3rd clerk; and Gordon Thurston, 2nd mate. Lewis Campbell, brother of Mrs. Sam Miller of Jamestown, was for many years captain of the Cumberland River boats. He died in Danville on November 4, 1959.

Jamestown first named Jacksonville, becomes county township in 1825

Russell County, the 81st formed in Kentucky, was established in 1825, and Jamestown was officially laid off as a township in the following year. The town, though, was not known

as Jamestown at this time, for, in honor of Andrew Jackson, the town was designated as Jacksonville. According to reports Jamestown, then Jacksonville, was officially and permanently

renamed in 1826 when the Whigs came into power, for the Whigs felt that it was dishonorable for their township to be named for their opponent.

Jamestown

Consequently the town was renamed Jamestown in honor of James Wooldridge who had donated 110 acres of land for the town site. On the 23rd of December in 1827 Jamestown was incorporated, and its status has remained unchanged since that time.

Even before the town was incorporated, though, the first meeting of the county court undertook to lay out a suitable plan or map for the city. In 1826, the court reviewed the submitted plans and adopted them as suitable.

The original map of Jamestown called for 60 "in lots" and 24 "out lots," with the present location of Monument Square being used as a basis for all surveying. The public square at that time was 16 poles each way and contained one and a half acres and 20 poles.

Street names have changed radically, and some have disappeared completely because of building construction since 1826, but at that early date the main street running east and west was known as Water street, and the other major artery running

North and South was known as Main Street. Jamestown had a number of smaller thoroughfares besides the two major streets. According to the 1826 map, Lewis Alley was a small street that ran between the court house and the Loy property toward the Simpson property; however, after the alley crossed Main Street it was designated as Duck Lane Alley. Also branching off Main Street were Jefferson Street, an avenue just to the right of the church, and Adams Street directly across from Jefferson Street. Along Main Street toward Columbia are four small avenues, on the right are Davis and Washington Streets and on the left are Montgomery and Shelby Streets. Pike and Green Alleys branch from Water Street in the direction of Pleasant Hill and, in the opposite direction, Monroe, Marion, Franklin and Madison Alleys branch from the Western end of Water Street. The original map called for major streets that were 60 feet wide and other streets 50 feet wide. All alleys were to be constructed 20 feet wide.

First courthouse

Jamestown's first courthouse was erected around 1830 at the present location of the county's courthouse. This was a hand-hewn log building and stood for 30 years until it burned around 1860. The next courthouse was built in the center of the square

at the present location of the monument. Reports indicate that this affair was a large flat-topped building with a large basement and that the basement of the building housed a blacksmith shop and perhaps some other businesses. This building remained in use until August of 1878 when the present courthouse was completed; it remained for several years after the new courthouse was completed and then was torn down. The clock was added to the present courthouse in 1923. The first jail was built around 1830 and existed until a prisoner burned the building in 1867. The jail was then moved to the old brick building just below Dabney's Store, and this location was used until the present jail was constructed.

Russell County's first court was held in Jamestown on the 10th of April, 1826 in Jonathan Patterson's home. Those attending were Nathan Moore, Thomas Shaw, Sam Wilbourn, Marcus Huling, John Williams, John Patterson, Robert Trabue, Obadiah Stephens, William Lair, James Duncan, and William Green. At this time there was no official county judge, and, instead, the oldest justice served as presiding officer. Berryman Holt was the first sheriff of the county, William S. Patterson was the first Clerk, and Ebenezer A. Robertson the first county attorney. These officials were appointed at the first court meeting in 1826.



The court house in Jamestown about 1930. The building was erected in 1878 and the clock was added in 1923.



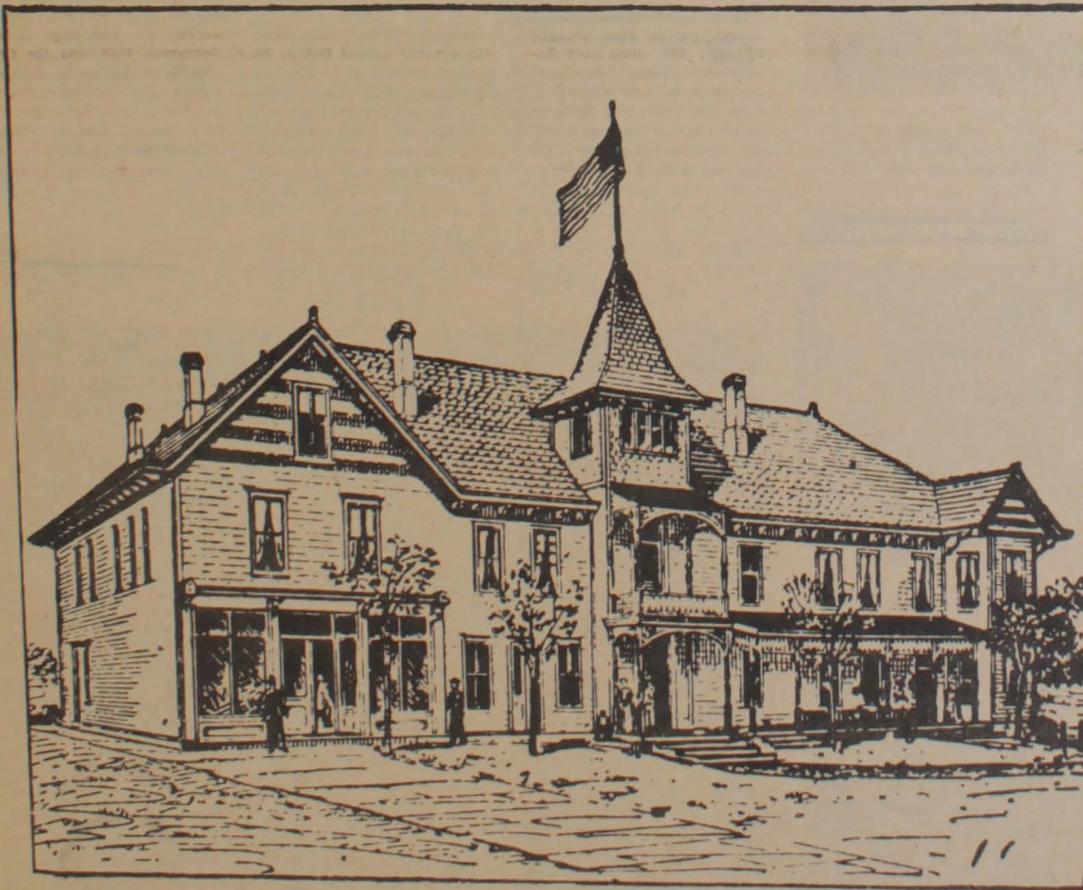
The original Patterson Hotel in Jamestown. This building was located where the present Ashland Station and Daugherty Drug Store now stands.



J.B. Patterson of Jamestown, the founder of the Patterson Hotel and a leading figure in local politics.



Prior to the construction of Wolf Creek Dam the narrows at Lily Creek looked like this. This is a favorite area for persons seeking Indian artifacts.



The Patterson Hotel in Jamestown after reconstruction. A general store was housed in the large room at the left of the picture downstairs. At the lower right was a large parlor and the law office of Lilburn Phelps. Upstairs above the general store was a huge room with eight double beds for housing jurors. The jury members were not allowed to dine downstairs so dining tables were also kept in the large sleeping room. Also on the right upstairs were the nicest rooms in the hotel and they were called "The Bridal Suite." Patterson sold this building to Lilburn Phelps; Phelps to N.B. Faulkenburg; Faulkenburg to McKinney & Knight; McKinney & Knight to Lynch & Holder. The J.A. Oaks family managed this hotel in 1927-28-29. The building burned in 1931.



Famed springs result in formation of Russell Springs, Ky. in 1899

First named Big Boiling Springs and Kimble

Russell Springs, known variously as Big Boiling Springs and Kimble, began as a health resort sometime prior to 1850. The springs, famed for their medicinal qualities, drew visitors from far and near, and Sam Patterson, an early settler of the town, proceeded to build a health resort with twelve cabins to house his guests. The resort was known as The Long Row, and reports indicate that until around 1880 Patterson's business remained virtually unchanged.

However, as transportation became easier near the turn of the century and the two began to grow, both the health resort and the town, itself, underwent some changes. First, Big Boiling Springs became known as Kimble. According to reliable sources, the name change occurred when the town's first post office was being opened, for a postal official inquired of George Kimble, the town's leading businessman, about the town's proper name. Quickly thinking, Kimble replied that it would be fine to call the town Kimble. Thus for over twenty years the town was designated as Kimble, Kentucky.

After Patterson sold the resort and it later came into the hands of Gohlson Graham and Attis M. Vaughn, the two new owners erected a second set of cabins, known as The Green Row. Guests of the resort at this time note that the area was very beautiful, for The Long Row rested upon a small hill near



The first Long Row, before the cabins were porched and the gazebo and hand pump added to the springs.

the old Huld house facing the springs, and The Green Row resided between what is now Whittle's Super Market and the spring. Each set of cabins had a covered front porch running full length, and guests enjoyed the shady convenience for conversation and relaxation.

In 1899 the town was officially designated as "The Russell

Springs," but this was later shortened to simply Russell Springs. Also the resort was enhanced by the addition of a spacious two-story hotel. This hotel had large porches on both levels with a parlor downstairs for entertaining guests. Under the oak trees at the front and side of the building a croquet court was built, and, even though the hotel is now gone, this pastime still lingers in the county.

Known as The Russell Springs Hotel and later as The Winfrey Hotel, this establishment was a favorite stopping point for drummers, an earlier version of a traveling salesman. While here the drummers could have their horses cared for at the livery stable which was located at the present site of the Chevrolet garage. Russell Springs was not without a blacksmith shop, and many rigs were repaired and horses shod at this

business which was conveniently located adjacent to the hotel. According to reports, these drummers were permitted to use one of the spacious downstairs rooms in the hotel for exhibiting their merchandise, and that on week-ends the hotel was filled with curious shoppers who came to inspect the goods on show.

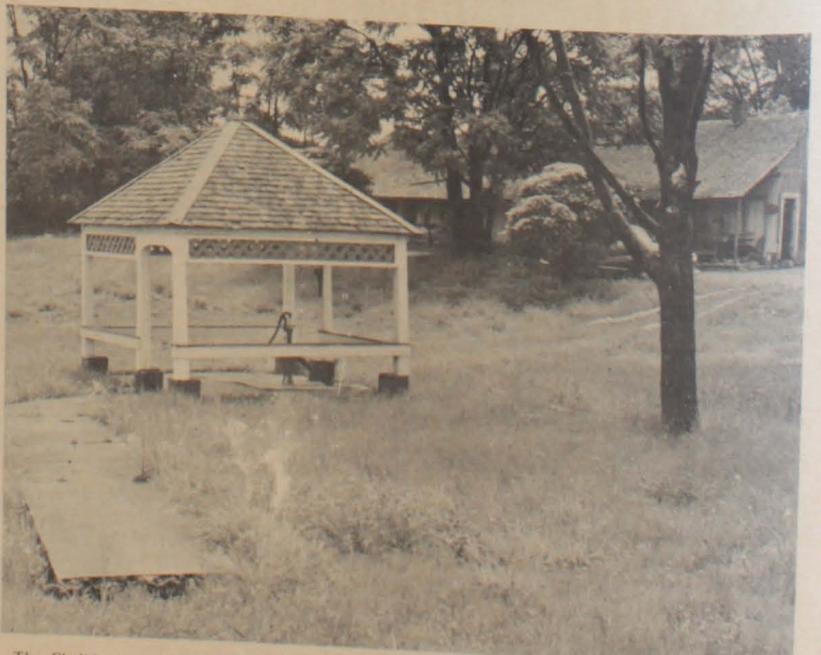
By the early 1920's, traveling was much easier, and because of this the hotel-resort enjoyed its greatest business. Owned by the J. A. Oaks family (Oaks was blessed with an abundance of daughters to help with managing the establishment) the hotel catered to guests seeking medicinal relief from drinking the mineral water, drummers passing through on sales endeavors, and, in the fall and early winter, hunters from Indiana and Ohio stayed at the hotel in order to enjoy the bounty of game in the lush river bottoms. These hunters, of course, brought their dogs, and the Oaks family made special efforts to oblige in the care of these dogs and the irregular mealtimes of the hunters. Oaks operated the hotel for several years, and he sold the hotel for the last time to Dr. McClendon. In 1942 the hotel burned, and later Hale's highway erased every trace of the old establishment.

Deeds for Springs property are very interesting, for they reveal both the chain of owners and the increasing value of the resort property. They are:

- 1. In 1855 William S. Patterson (continued on page 9)



Some guests at the Long Row after it was weatherboarded and the porches added.



The Chalybeate springs with the first gazebo. The gazebo served as a meeting place for courting couples as late as the 1930's. In the background is the Long Row.



The Long Row - built by Sam Patterson around 1850. The cabins housed guests who came to drink the mineral water of the springs. This is a late picture of the Long Row for the covered porches were added several years after the original construction.

Famed springs

(continued from page 8)

son and son ordered they be permitted to keep a tavern at their house in Russell Springs, Russell County, and that a license be issued them upon their paying the tax due the state.

2. In 1897 a deed from A. M. Vaughan estate settled by O. B. Vaughan, widow of A. M. Vaughan, uncle of Margie Graham and Gholsie Graham Selby, R. E. Lloyd, Commissioner, to R. J. Woods.

3. In 1909 a deed from L. O. Phelps and Effie and C. W. Winfrey and Lula to John L. Phelps. Reserving the right to use the spring water.

4. In 1910 a deed from John L. Phelps and Sarah to L. O. Phelps, \$750.00 and right to spring.

5. In 1910 a deed from L. O. Phelps to W. A. Richards, Richards to have right of way to spring for using water there for family use, but not the right to take boarders for the purpose of using water with the consent of owner of spring.

6. In 1912, a deed from L. O. Phelps and wife, Effie, C. D. Winfrey, and Lula, to Bicknell and Harris, \$1,550.00.

7. In 1914, J. P. Bicknell and Teresa and W. B. Harris and Jeannie L., of Berea, Madison county, conveyed to C. B. Rine of Campbellville (Lucy Rine's father-in-law) and J. W. Kimble of Russell Springs, \$1,500.00. Kimble sold to Rine for \$175.00 right to and from spring.

8. In 1919, C. B. Rine and Sarah, J. W. Kimble and Bessie conveyed to L. E. Darnell for \$2,500.00. Rights reserved to use water by Rine, Kimble and Phelps.

9. In 1922, conveyed to Robert Ingram by Darnell and wife, \$4,000.00. Kimble and Phelps right to use water.

10. In 1923, Robert Ingram and wife, Lula, sold to J. A. Oaks the Russell Springs Hotel property containing five acres, \$9,414.00. J. W. Kimble and Porter Phelps reserved the right to use the water.



The Russell Springs Hotel was built about the turn of the century. The hotel was located at the corner of Jamestown and Main Streets where Whittle's Super Market now stands. In 1911 it was known as the Winfrey Hotel (owned by Charles Winfrey). Later, the hotel was owned and operated by J.A. "Pappy" Oaks and family. Mr. Oaks sold to Dr. McClendon for the last time. The hotel burned in 1942.



Main Street in Russell Springs looking from the present location of the traffic light. The picture was taken sometime in the early 1930's.



J.A. "Pappy" Oaks pictured above on his 90th birthday, October 31, 1957, with his family and long-time friend and family physician, Dr. M.M. Lawrence, seated at the opposite end of the table. Mr. Oaks was the father of ten children and Dr. Lawrence eminent Russell County physician, delivered all of them.

About "Pappy" Oaks . . .

One of the most notable, yes, one of the most lovable characters in Russell County is octogenarian, J. A. "Pappy" Oaks. He has been elected coroner three times and is now in the midst of the third term, and "Pappy" is the father of 10 living children. He is notable for many things, but he is lovable because of many more, chief among which is his down to earthiness and genuine good humor. At 83 "Pappy" is as perky as a cricket and his wit is as keen as a razor's blade, but Pappy Oaks was born that way and will be that way until the day he dies.

He and a twin brother, Martin, who died when 9 months old were youngest in the family of 8 children of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Oaks. He was born in Horse Shoe Bottom on October 31, 1867 and lived there with his parents and 3 brothers and 4 sisters until age 11. Then they moved across the river and "Pappy" received most of his schooling at Greasy Creek under the tutelage of the late Henry Dunbar. He said he also learned to plow in the big river fields near Greasy Creek.

Then after a few years the family took up residence at Rippetoe Springs and "Pappy" went to school at Freedom. It was while he was yet a school boy that he met the light of his life in the person of

a young maiden named Candis Ella Carnes. He courted her for only a year and at the age of 20, in 1887, he made her his wife. "I was sorta bashful," Pappy said, "and it took me a long time to get up enough courage to ask her."

He took his young bride to live in a house on Indian Creek. They stayed there about 2 years, and shortly "Pappy" purchased a place from Mr. D. Dowell. The farm he bought consisted of 121 acres for which he committed himself to the stupendous sum of \$350.00. And he bought the place with a down payment of \$50.00 which he made by plying Mr. Dowell a horse valued at that amount and signing a note for the rest.

But shortly thereafter he bought the J. F. Carnes place near Kendall, and proceeded to settle down for 19 years where 7 of the ten children were born. They are Mrs. Lena Hale, wife of Cullen Hale, Russell Springs; Mrs. Margaret Kimble, wife of Ben Kimble of Florida; Mrs. Cecil Aaron, wife of Grover Aaron who resides in this county; Mrs. Eva Roysse, wife of George Roysse, Adair County; Mrs. Lucy Rine, wife of Fred Rine, Russell County; Mrs. Alice Sharp, wife of Bob Sharp residing in Florida.

In the middle 1900's Mr. and Mrs. Oaks with a now very large family

moved to Bill Vaughan place near Rowe's Cross Roads, Ky. Three other children were born there. Mrs. Maxine Bernard, wife of Cordell Bernard, Florida; Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, wife of Carl Phelps, of this county and the only son, Jim, who married a daughter of Mark Bernard in this county—all first saw the light of day at Rowe's Cross Roads place.

They lived here until 1920 and then "Pappy" sold out and came to Russell Springs. All the while that "Pappy" and Mrs. Oaks were engrossed in rearing and caring for the large family, "Pappy" provided the living by farming and timber activities. Many was the time that he took rafts of logs down the Cumberland to Nashville and the market.

After coming to Russell Springs he became an agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and also engaged in the hotel business here for many years. Later he ran the old Patterson Hotel at Jamestown, and also was in the same business at Liberty, Ky., for sometime. There was a period of about 15 years in Russell County in which almost every tourist or traveler who came here became intimately acquainted with J. A. "Pappy" Oaks. This was so, because never did a weary traveler stop at the hotel of "Pap-

py" Oaks but what he was welcomed with open arms and invited to share in Pappy's unbounded hospitality. Because of this hospitality, intermingled with "Pappy's" ready wit and humor he became known far and wide.

In the late thirties he ceased most of his business activities. But "Pappy" was, by no means through. In 1941 he announced himself for the office of Coroner and was swept into office by an overwhelming majority. He has repeated the feat twice and expects to run for the fourth term. "I'm aiming to run again to keep up with Roosevelt," he explained with that knowing twinkle in his eye.

"Pappy" Oaks has made a good officer and no doubt, should he offer himself for the fourth term he would be elected. He is a grand old man, a character, one of Russell County's notables. He is one whom everybody likes, and one whom we have never heard anyone speak an ill word against. But that is as it should be for there are not many "Pappy" Oakses in this world. He is a good man, and this is The Times Journal's way of congratulating him and wishing him and his faithful companion many more years of pleasant living.

The following was written by the late Andrew J. Norfleet recognizing "Pappy" Oaks as a leader in the community. The article was published June 29, 1950.

Font Hill origin comes with John H. Smith Store

It is common knowledge that Russell County had its beginnings along the Cumberland River in the Creelsboro area, for the river provided the best and certainly the easiest mode of transportation at that time. The upper portion of Russell County, though, is not without its history, and, in particular, the Font Hill area provides some of the best evidence of early business endeavors in, what was then, the more remote portion of the county.

Font Hill, as it is known today, had its origins in a mill and country store built by John H.

Smith sometime before 1898. Some reports note that a man named Phillips settled the Font Hill community, but so little is known about this person that it seems safer to assume that Font Hill's legacy stems from the Smiths rather than from Phillips.

John Smith owned and operated his store and mill until his death in 1910, then, for two years, the store was under the joint ownership of a Mr. Luttrell and a Mr. Cooper. This brief two year period is the only time in the Store's history that it has not been operated by a

member of the Smith family.

In 1912 sons Hollis and Egbert purchased the store and mill from the previous owners and set up a thriving retail business. The brothers soon separated their joint enterprise with Egbert operating the mill and Hollis running the store. Not too long after this separation the mill was closed, but Hollis Smith continued to manage the store.

For people not familiar with country stores constructed near the turn of the century the one at Font Hill can certainly be representative of the finest. It is a two-story affair with a balcony and a huge stairway, and the walls are covered with shiny decorator metal that was favored for its durability in the early part of the century. The store features an old fashioned candy case, the kind where chocolate drops and stick candy are displayed in bins behind a glass covered front. Like any country store, Smith deals in groceries, but he states that his major business stems from the sale of hats (he has hat boxes on most every shelf), work clothing, and harness supplies. The latter item is certainly Smith's favorite interest, for in the past he has owned, trained,

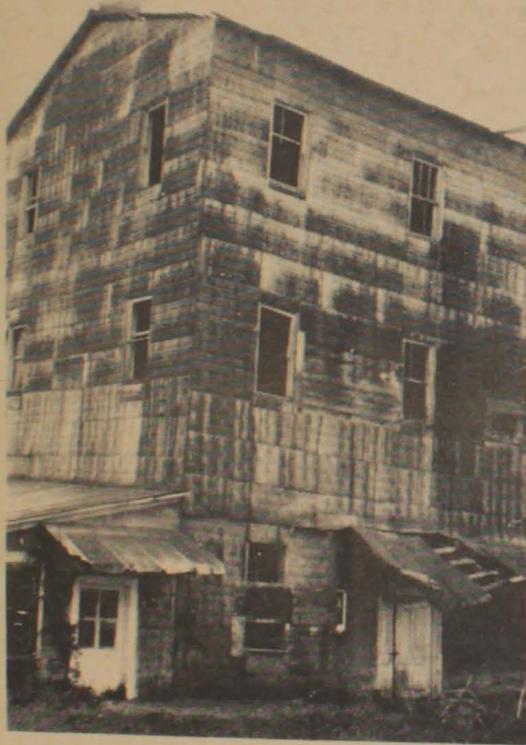
and raced horses, and he has a knack for selecting Kentucky Derby Winners.

Even though Smith has a special affinity for horses, he realized as a young man the significance of the automobile. Because of this he opened a Whippet dealership in a small building just across from the general store. Smith reports that the first year of business he sold 28 cars and, then slyly he adds that, the Ford and Chevrolet dealers sold only 75 cars combined. Evidently he was able to make the sporty Whippets very attractive to buyers. Smith continued with the Whippet dealership for about 3 years, until he was forced to close because the Whippet Company dissolved.

The mill that Smith's brother, Egbert, operated was of much later design than most of the mills in the lower portion of the county, for it employed steam from a boiler to power the rolls for producing flour and meal. The mill, like many of the early businesses in the county, fell victim to easy transportation, for as roads became better it was no longer necessary to have a mill located so near a farming community.

Smith and his wife still operate

the store but on a leisurely basis, for, besides the retail business, Smith engages in farming and cattle production. The store, though, is a memorable tribute to the idyllic air of early country life.



The Old Mill Building that was managed by a son of John H. Smith, Egbert. This mill served the needs of the people in the Font Hill area.



The Smith Store in Font Hill, now owned and operated by the founder's son, Hollis Smith, is still the only business in the area. At one time it housed the U.S. Post Office with Mr. Smith serving as Postmaster.



The building shown above once housed the Whippet Automobile Agency. Hollis Smith was a very capable salesman of this early model automobile.



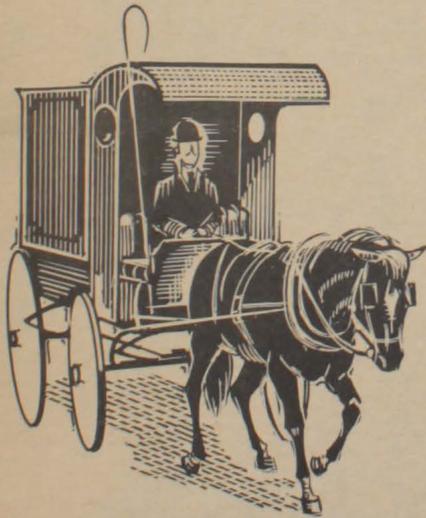
And it came without a horse . . .



The inside view of the Ford Garage shows the line of Fords and also gives evidence that very little ventilation was needed. The building was located where Roy's Radio and TV is presently located.



Marcus D. Phelps, one of Russell County's most prominent citizens. He was a farmer, business man (owner of the Ford and Chevrolet garages), and a very civic-minded citizen who was ever ready to lend a helping hand, both physically and financially, to make Russell County a better place in which to live.



The Chevrolet Garage in Russell Springs owned and operated by M.D. Phelps and O.L. Hughes. It was called Hughes Mtr. Co. in 1926. Later M.D. Phelps bought out Hughes' interest and it was called Phelps Mtr. Co. until 1956 when Phelps retired. M.D. Phelps' heirs still own the building where Grant & Cravens Chevrolet are presently operating.



In 1918 the Ford Garage of Russell Springs was owned by M.D. Phelps and Sam Hale. Pictured, left to right, D. Dowell, employee, M.D. Phelps, next gentleman unknown, and O.L. (Shorty) Hughes.

The lynching of 1908 . . . Elmer Hill

In November of 1908 perhaps the most bizarre crime ever to occur within Russell County took place, and because of the quick vindication sought and gained by Russell County citizens the crime has remained somewhat obscured in mystery. Most people, even vaguely familiar with the incident, hold that the entire chain of events that lead to the hanging of Elmer Hill on the Jamestown-Greasy Creek Turnpike insist that no more than two days elapsed between the murder of Mamie Womack and Hill's execution. All this is erroneous. Perhaps the most reliable source concerning this incident is an article published in the Adair County News of November, 1908. This article, entitled "A Horrible Crime: Little Mamie Womack, A Russell County School Girl, Assaulted and Murdered; Elmer Hill Charged With Crime," is vivid in detail. Its report seems to fit well with a number of more reliable sources in Russell County.

According to this report the crime occurred near the Mt. Olive School about three miles from Russell Springs on Tuesday, November 8, 1908. This report states that Mamie Womack, along with a group of young girls, was returning from school which was only one mile from the Womack home. About one-fourth mile from the Womack farm the girls parted, and Mamie set out alone up a short lane that lead to her home; however, shortly after entering the lane Elmer Hill abducted the girl and carried her back into the woods where he had been hiding. Once there, he brutally assaulted and murdered her.

The child was soon missed at home, and searching parties organized located her early in the evening of Tuesday. Reports claim that upon locating the girl's body and viewing the nature of the crime the family immediately suspected that the culprit was Elmer Hill. Hill, it seems, was well known for having strange behaviour and a bad reputation. Also he was a cousin of the Womack family.

The entire county was quickly aroused, and search parties were organized to locate Hill. Bloodhounds were brought in from Lincoln County and placed on the scent at the murder scene. The dogs took trail immediately and a lengthy search was conducted. Over a period of three days, the bloodhounds trailed Hill from the scene of the crime to about one mile from Columbia; here, though, they became confused and finally lost track of the trail. In the meantime, Hill had been officially placed under suspicion of the crime, and a reward, totalling \$350.00 was offered for his arrest. This bounty was from the state (\$250) and the county (\$100). Reward posters were circulated, and they described Hill as a young man of light complexion about 23 to 25 years old and weighing 150 to 160 pounds. It was also noted that he had a bad speech impediment

and that he was known as having a bad reputation. The search, now rapidly gaining public aid and sentiment, continued until Sunday morning of the 13th when Hill was finally located.

Hill was captured by Wolford Wilson and a young Shepard man at the Sano community while he slept in an outbuilding. Most people believe that Hill eluded the hounds by traveling to Columbia, and that between Wednesday night and Sunday morning he had returned to Russell County and then made way to Sano. Evidence later uncovered revealed that Hill had indeed visited Russell County, for his bloody clothes were found hidden at his grandfather's home. Hill was lodged in the jail at Jamestown before daylight on the morning of his arrest.

Even before Hill was located there had been growing talk of a lynching, and by the time Hill was placed in jail a good-sized mob had gathered and announced their intentions. Because of this, a preliminary trial was ordered for 9:00 a.m. on the morning of the arrest by H. H. Dunbar, then county judge. Hill, however, waived examination, and a new trial was set for the following morning at 8:00 a.m.

That night, though, a group of about 75 men entered Jamestown with the intention of breaking Hill from jail. This group had agreed to take Hill back to the murder scene and to burn him at a stake; the child's mother had apparently informed the men that she would light the fire, for witnesses reported that the group made mention of this point repeatedly. Upon entering the jail in Jamestown, the mob learned that Hill was not to be found, and they immediately began to search elsewhere for him.

Hill, in fact, was in Monticello at this time (about 10:00 p.m. Sunday night) and had been there since about 7:00 p.m. that evening. Details about this trip are a bit obscure, but reports indicate that Hill was attired as a woman by local authorities, loaded into a wagon, and carried down Jamestown-Greasy Creek Turnpike where he was ferried across river to Monticello.

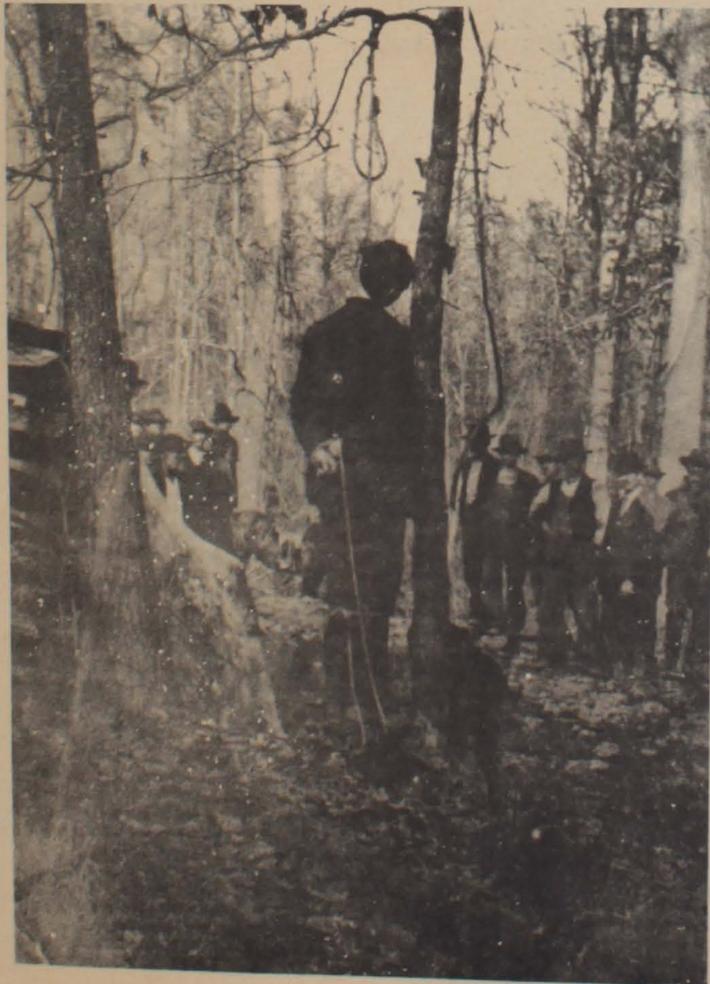
Hill remained in Monticello jail until Tuesday night of the following week, and during this time lynch mobs diligently searched for his whereabouts. Finally they learned that he had been spirited away, and on Tuesday night a group of 30 or 40 Russell County men crossed the

river and made way to the Monticello jail. When the mob reached their destination the only resistance they encountered was a rather scared jailer, for Sheriff Wright was not present at the time. The jailer reported to Sheriff Wright that he offered the mob no resistance when they abducted Hill, and he further noted that the mob was composed of some of the county's most prominent citizens, for, not even being a native Russell Countian, he was easily able to recognize a number of the men.

A week had expired since the crime was first publicized, and the news of Hill's hanging appeared in the following week's edition of The Adair County News. Headlines were vivid: "The Necktie Route," "A Rope Placed Around Hill's Neck and He is Jerked Into Eternity," "About 30 Men Did The Work." In this edition of the paper it was reported that Hill had confessed on two occasions to his guilt concerning the murder. First, Hill is said to have confessed to a Wayne County man who was present while he was lodged in jail. Also the mob is said to have permitted Hill to talk to a Jamestown man, Cyrus Dunbar, upon reaching Russell County and that he freely admitted to having committed the

murder.

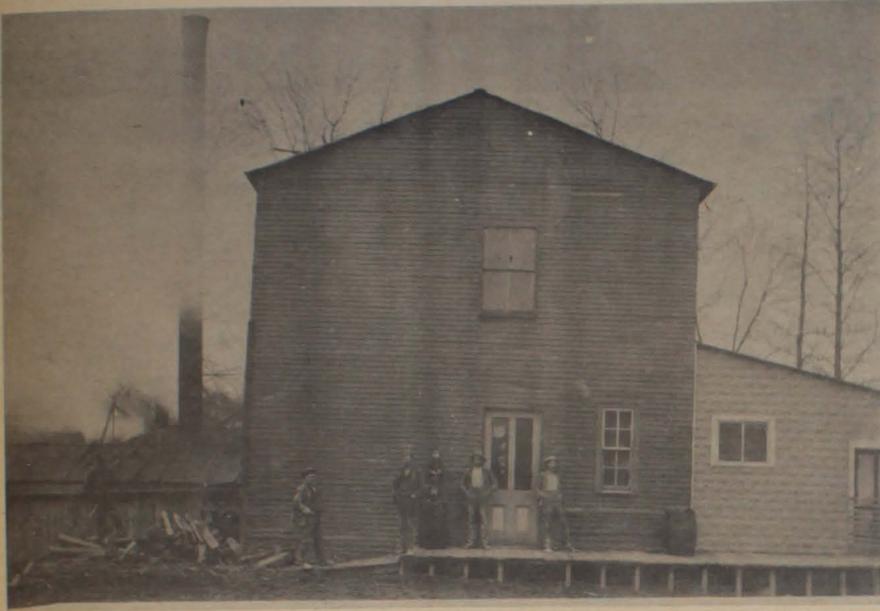
It was after daylight when the mob with Hill reached the Jamestown-Greasy Creek Turnpike, and they realized that attempting to return Hill to the scene of the crime for the purpose of burning him at a stake was far too risky. They then considered removing Hill to Jamestown and hanging him on the square, but this, too, was abandoned because the cover of darkness was gone. Instead they traveled up the turnpike to the lower end of the Ed Cook property; here, they found a suitable black oak tree along the pike and proceeded to execute Hill. It is reported that Hill was loaded on a small gray mare, and upon being asked if he had any last regrets he replied that his only regret was that he did not treat three other young girls in the Mt. Olive community to the same treatment. The horse was then slapped from beneath Hill, and he was left dangling at the roadside. Travelers found Hill later in the morning.



The Russell County Vigilantes (unofficially formed by a group of prominent citizens) view the body of Elmer Hill as he swings from the limb of a tree where they had hung him for the brutal assault and murder of little Mamie Womack.



A few years have passed . . .



How many are around today to remember this old mill? It was one of Russell Springs thriving businesses in the early part of the century and on through the twenties and thirties. Luther Brockman was the owner.



The Judges Stand, or viewing booth, at the Russell County Fairgrounds.



A view of Main Street in Russell Springs that shows at the right a small portion of Montgomery's Barber Shop, the Fred Rine Restaurant, and the International Harvester dealer. Note the Rines' 1930 Chevrolet coupe out front.



First National Bank of Russell Springs when it was located in the building where The Dollar General Store is now housed. Pictured, left to right, A.V. Luttrell and Leslie Hale.



An interior view of the restaurant in Russell Springs that was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rine. Mrs. Rine, the former Lucy Oaks, brought much cooking experience with her from helping her family in hotel dining rooms. Pictured behind the counter is Mr. Rine and the customers are unknown.

and a bed speech infrequent

Was Jesse James in Russell County?

For years speculation has been that Jesse James' Gang robbed the Bank of Creelsboro, and then made way to Columbia where they robbed the bank and left a teller dead. There is, though, more to this tale than mere idle rumor, for there is a great deal of concrete evidence to support the assumption that James, indeed, was the culprit regarding the bank robberies and murder.

Perhaps the most substantial proof, besides the unserved warrants for the James Gang in Russell and Adair County, exists concerning the whereabouts of the James Gang between the time of the Creelsboro robbery and the following theft at Columbia. According to reliable sources, the James Gang left the Creelsboro area in two groups, with the idea of reorganizing prior to their attempt to rob the bank at Columbia. James with several of his cohorts are reported to have spent the night in the immediate

Jamestown area, and the other part of the gang, consisting of the Younger brothers and several other outlaws, traveled to the Webb's Cross Roads area.

At this time John Webb, the store's founder, was in business, and the outlaws inquired with Webb about spending the night at his residence. Webb extended the hospitality of the house, for it was his custom to accept overnight travelers, particularly drummers. After the men had cared for their horses and eaten supper, Webb first became suspicious of them, for, instead of going to bed they set about cleaning their guns and honing keen edges on their knives. Webb invited the men to come to bed, but they insisted that they could not sleep and would be just as comfortable downstairs.

Webb, now quite uneasy about the situation, dressed and came downstairs to where the men were carefully preparing their weapons. Once down he asked

one of the band about his identity. To his surprise, the outlaw replied that "men had died for such questions as that." Suspecting that the men in his home were part of Jesse James' Gang, Webb began to talk earnestly to them about the Bible and the promise of eternal life. Webb, who at one time had thoughts of becoming a preacher,

knew a great deal about the Bible, and he spent the remainder of the night reading the Bible and preaching to the busy outlaws.

Webb's efforts, though, were in vain, for shortly after day-break the outlaws saddled their horses and prepared to set out. Before leaving, however, one of

the band, presumably Cole Younger, turned to Webb and said, "Old man I hope you live forever." Apparently Younger recognized a righteous man when he met one.

Ironically though, after a night of Bible teaching, the band made way to Columbia where they robbed the bank and in the process killed a teller.



JAMES AND YOUNGERS.

Jesse James Makes an Explanation and Denial.

[Special to the Nashville Republican Banner.]
RAY TOWN, JACKSON CO MO }
July 6th 1875 }

Gentlemen, as my attention has been called, resently, to the notice of several sensational pieces copied from the Nashville Union & American. Stating, the James & Youngers are in Ky &c, I ask space in your valuable paper to say, a few words in my defence, I would, treat, those reports with silent contempt, but I have many friends in Ky & Nashville that I wish to know that those reports are false & without foundation I have never been out of Mo Since the Amnesty bill was introduced into the Mo Legislature last march asking for pardon for the James & Youngers I am in constant communication. with Gov Hardin Sheriff Groom of Clay Co Mo & several other honorable county and State Officials, & they are hundreds of people in Mo who will swear I have not been in Ky, they be despradoes raving round in Ky, and, it is probably very important for the Officials of Ky to be very vigilant. If a robbery was committed in Ky. to day Detective, Blyths of, Louisville, would telegraph all over the U, S, that the James & Youngers did it Just as he did when the Columbia Ky, Bank, was robbed April the 20th, 1872. Old Bly the Sherman bummer, who are keeping up all these sensational reports in Ky, & if the truth was known I am satisfied some of the informers is conserved in many robberys charged to the James & Youngers for 10 years the Radical papers in Mo and other States have charged nearly every darring robbery in America to the James and Youngers it is enough persecution for the northern papers to persecute us without the papers in the South, persecuting us, the land we fought for four years to save from northern tyranny, to be persecuted by papers

claiming to be Democratic, is against reason. the people of the South have only heard one side of the report. I will give a true history of the lines of the James & Youngers to the Banner in the future, or rather a sketch of our lines. we have not only been persecuted, but on the night of the 25th of Jan. 1875, at the midnight hour, nine Chicago assassins and Sherman bummers led by Billie Pinkerton Jr. crep up to my mothers house and huried a miale of war (a 33 pound shell) in a room among a family of innocent women and cheldren murdering my eight year old brother and tore my mothers right arm off & wounded several others of the family, & then fired the house in seven plaises. The radicle papers here in Mo have repeated ly charged the Russellville Ky Bank robbery to the James & Youngers, while it is well known, that on the day of the robbery march the 20th 1868, I was at the Ohaplin Hotel in Chaplin Nelson Co Ky. which I can prove, by Mr. Tom Marshall, the proprietor and fifty others and on that day my brother Frank, was at work, on the Laponsu Ranch in San Louis Obispo co California for D J. Thompson which can be proven, by the sheriff of San Louis Obispo co and many others. Frank was in Ky the winter previous to the robbery, but he left Alex Seayers in Nelson co. Jan the 25th 1868, and sailed from N. Y. city Jan the 26th which the Books of the U. S. mail line of steamers will show probibly I have written too much and probibly not enough but I hope to write much more to the Banner, in the future. I will close by sending my kindest regards to old Dr. Eve and many thanks to him for his kindness to me when I was wounded and under his care.

JESSE JAMES.

P. S. Mr. Editor please put this communication in form & publish it. I have never had an opportunity of receiving an education, which you will see by my composition please send one copy of the Banner to my mother Mrs. Dr. Samuel, Kearney, Clay Co, Mo.

Since 1891

Jamestown Record begins lasting newspaper era

Like most industry in Russell County the newspaper business has been a part of the radical change wrought by progress, but unlike a number of early concerns the publishing business has endured, for at no time since the first paper was organized has the county been without a printed source of news. This point bears out two very important facts; first, the necessity of news reporting for people and the hearty nature of the publishing business.

In 1891 the first paper of any major concern was printed in Jamestown and called The Jamestown Record. The Record was a small paper with circulation limited to the immediate Jamestown area; consequently, within a year or so, the paper folded. Because of its short period of publication, specific details concerning the operation of The Record are lacking; in fact, the owner and editor of this business is unknown. Some reports indicate that The Record was a scandalous affair and that its primary concern was local gossip and tale-telling. Policy such as this could have very well been a determining factor in the paper's short life.

Soon after the turn of the century The Russell County Tribune was founded in Jamestown. The Tribune's first owners are unknown, but after a few years of operation the paper was sold to Lilburn Phelps. Phelps, though, had no intention of operating in Jamestown, for he stayed in Russell County only long enough to clear up some business transactions and then moved to Liberty.

Not very long after Phelps moved The Tribune office to Liberty, Judge H. H. Dunbar founded and edited The Jamestown Sentinel; this was probably around 1910. Sources claim that the honorable judge had a keen sense for local news, for he filled his paper with interesting tidbits of local gossip. The Sentinel was, in fact, no more than a nosey little paper, and it folded sometime in 1912.

In the following year, I. M. Tuller and his wife organized the county's first paper ever to be located at Russell Springs. The Russell County Advance stayed under Tuller's management only for a few months, for of some unknown reason Tuller elected to sell the growing business to M. H. Dunbar. Dunbar operated the paper for a number of years, and during this time The Advance had a variety of editors. The paper's first editor was U. S. "Sid" Ashebrook, who later became the editor of the Columbia newspaper. Following Ashebrook was Judge Edmonds, but it is difficult to find precisely how long the honorable judge piloted the concern. Nevertheless, another Edmonds, this time B. H. Edmonds, was hired to operate the business, and presumably the business folded while under his operation.

carried this note for the week of November 19, 1914:

Antle-Smith

On Wednesday afternoon November 11th, Miss Hattie Antle, of this city, and Mr. Henry Smith, of Fonthill, surprised their friends by driving to the Methodist parsonage where they were married, the Rev. J. A. Wallace officiating. Miss Antle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Antle, was one of Russell Springs' most popular young ladies, and will be greatly missed, especially by the young folks. Mr. Smith is a son of Mrs. M. J. Smith and is a very successful young farmer and business man. The Advance joins their many friends in wishing them much success and happi-

ness through life.

But a little later on the page The Advance reported that Henry Smith and Hattie Antle were quietly married last Wednesday. They thought it would be a surprise to all, as no one was invited, but they were surprised instead of other people, when at night the sound of bells and guns saluted their ears. The Charivari lasted for quite a bit. We suppose they were well paid for being so quiet. The Advance, it seems, enjoyed a small joke as much as anyone.

After The Advance folded, its first owner, M. H. Bernard, formed a partnership with Owsley Holder and R. E. Lloyd to create The Russell County News, located in Jamestown.

Holder was appointed editor of this new enterprise, but he died suddenly and two new partners were added, L. G. Bernard and Grant Anderson. Later the entire business was sold to B. E. Gaskins.

In the late 1930's another paper was founded in Russell County, known as The Russell County Banner. This paper, published at Russell Springs, was edited by Lillian Richards. The concern published until sometime prior to World War II. A former editor of a county paper, U. S. Ashebrook, handled the job printing department and E. Wilder was the operator.

In 1949, however, the county was endowed with a second publishing concern; The Times

Journal, founded by the late Andrew J. Norfleet in October of 1949, has operated from Russell Springs since its creation and has remained under control of the Norfleet family until this time.

B. E. Gaskins operated The Russell County News for several years but died suddenly; after his death his father attempted to publish the paper but soon abandoned the operation. Ben V. Sharp then gained ownership of the paper and remained in control until recently when the concern was purchased by an out-of-town publishing corporation.

Printed below is a copy of The Russell County Advance, November 19, 1914.

Russell County Advance.

Our Motto:—Devoted to All the Best Interests of Russell County.

VOL. 2

RUSSELL SPRINGS, KY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.

NO. 30.

Personal and Local.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of Fonthill, were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. S. D. Foley and daughter, Miss Daisy, of Longstreet, were in town Tuesday.

Abner Tarter, of Webb's X Roads, was in town on business Wednesday.

Mr. Lucien Womack, of Humble, attended meeting here Tuesday night.

Wesley Wilson, who resides one mile south of town, was reported quite sick last week.

Miss Myrtle Retroat, of Stinky Ridge, and Herley Popplewell were united in marriage last Sunday.

C. H. Cravens and M. E. Tarter, of Webb's X Roads, were in town to-day en route to Jamestown.

Some of the rooms of the Graded and High School building have been repaired. Frank Jones did the work.

Cory McWilliams, of Pleasant Hill, and J. W. George, of Concord Ridge, were in town Tuesday selling fresh meats.

F. M. Ballenger, of Albany, who travels for J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., was in town Tuesday night.

J. T. Burchett and daughter, of Snow, Clinton county, were the guests of his son L. V. Burchett and wife, several days last week.

Dr. J. M. Blair, who resides on Mill St. is erecting a nice substantial barn. Messrs. Alonzo Harris and B. S. Ashebrook are the carpenters.

Quite a number of bird hunters have recently come in and are now out recklessly killing the birds which our farmers have raised.

R. G. Combest, of Dunville, and C. C. Combest, of Phil, were the guests of their brother, Dr. J. D. Combest, here last Friday.

Mr. W. J. Roy and daughter, Miss Dorinda, of Damron's creek, were in town Saturday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Foley.

Students from nine states have commended for the fall Session of the Wilber R. Smith Business College, Lexington, Ky. Several are expected from this Section.

A series of meetings is in progress at the Methodist church, conducted by Rev. J. A. Wallace, our circuit rider and Revs. Capshaw, of Cape Valley and J. R. Greider, this place. There were two conversions Tuesday night. We wish them much success.

Messrs. J. E. Snow and Mont Maupin, the up-town barber, are visiting Mr. Maupin's parents, of Ozark. They also go to Columbia before returning home.

Miss Marea Vaughan, who has been in school at Bowling Green, Ky., is visiting relatives here at present.

U. G. Anderson, of Gentry's Mill, was a business visitor in this city Saturday.

Robert Ingram, J. H. Womack, Joe Maupin, E. L. Foley and wife made a trip to Columbia last Wednesday.

The recent cold snap has put farmers to getting wood. The weather has been real cold since Sunday.

J. C. Gaskins, a prominent here Monday.

A two year old grand-child of Rev. J. O. Pierce, of Roy, Adair county, was burned to death one day last week, when Mr. Pierce's barn was destroyed by fire. We did not learn the particulars.

A special term of the Russell Circuit Court is in session at Jamestown this week. Judge J. C. Carter presiding. Only civil suits will be tried at this term of court.

W. T. Withers, the Damron's Creek jeweler, is moving to this city this week.

W. I. Irvin, of Columbia, is spending a few days with relatives here.

See J. L. Hale for Bargain Prices on all goods.

Rev. C. M. Deener, of Montpelier, was in town Wednesday of last week.

Ec Bricks removed Monday from Mrs. Evaline Wade's property on Main street to P. L. Wilson's Fair Ground property.

Atty. N. H. Aaron, of Liberty, was here Monday, en route to Jamestown to attend Circuit Court.

R. L. Walters, of Fonthill, was here on business last Friday and ordered The Advance sent to his brother, Cy Walters, Hazelton, Ind.

J. H. Bernard, of Eller, was in town on business Friday.

Joe White, an old and respected citizen, who lived near town on the Columbia road, died Wednesday night November 11th. Burial took place in the City Cemetery Thursday, after funeral services conducted by Rev. J. A. Wallace.

Antle-Smith.

On Wednesday afternoon November 11th, Miss Hattie Antle, of this city, and Mr. Henry Smith, of Fonthill, surprised their many friends by driving to the Methodist parsonage where they were married, the Rev. J. A. Wallace officiating. Miss Antle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Antle, was one of Russell Springs' most popular young ladies, and will be greatly missed, especially by the young folks. Mr. Smith is a son of Mrs. M. J. Smith, and is a very successful young farmer and business man. The Advance joins their many friends in wishing them much success and happiness through life.

BOOKKEEPING
Business, Photography
TYPEWRITING and
TELEGRAPHY
WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
Prepared and Donated to Commercial College of Ky. University
The President has years of experience in operating
and banking institutions, also 25 years instructing 10,000
young men and women for students. **Dir. Walter R. Smith**
WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Fonthill Items.

Corn gathering is the steady job of several farmers in this part.

Mr. M. L. Shepherd is numbered with the sick.

Miss Lola Roy, of Windsor, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Irena Cooper.

Several from this part attended the show at Decatur last Tuesday night.

Mr. Pat Turner was at Fonthill one day last week on business.

Messrs. Eara and McKinley Turner, Miss Ellen and Mrs. Martha Turner passed through here last Thursday en route to Jamestown.

Henry Smith and Hattie Antle were quietly married last Wednesday. They thought it would be a surprise to all, as no one was invited, but they were surprised instead of other peo-

ple, when at night the sound of bells and guns saluted their ears. The Charivari lasted for quite a bit. We suppose they were well paid for being so quiet.

Several of the boys from Fonthill attended the box supper at Decatur last Friday night and reported a swell time.

Garfield Bradley and family visited relatives in Salem town Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Aaron Wilson filed his appointment at Salem Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Elvin Butcher and wife, of Tennessee, are visiting the former's father, brothers and sisters at this writing.

We all should do all we can to make our dear old Russell County paper interesting.

A lover of The Advance.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Aches, Coughs, Colic, Diarrhea, Fever, Headache, Sore Throat, Stomach Pain, Teething, Whooping Cough, Worms, etc.
Signature of *Wm. W. Phelps*

HONOR ROLL.

We have received the following paid-up subscriptions since we went to press last.

- Wm. Vaughn, City.
- E. C. Smith, "
- R. L. Walters, Fonthill.
- J. W. Brown, "
- J. H. Bernard, Eller.
- Tom B. Foley, Ludlow, Ill.
- C. W. Walters, Hazelton, Ind., by R. L. Walters.

STEVENS
The Barrels and Lugs of STEVENS
Double and Single Barrel SHOTGUNS
Our Shotguns are the best made in the world. They are made of the finest material and are guaranteed to give the best results. They are made in the U.S.A. and are sold at the lowest prices.
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
P. O. Box 5000, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Letter dated 1907

Robert P. Anderson gives personal account of experiences in Civil War in letter to son

March 28, 1907
Russell Springs, Ky.

Mr. John W. Anderson

Dear Son:

You ask me to write you a little of my war history and so I will begin on this date. I know a great deal of history of my own experiences will write my marches and travels while in the war. It was said by one soldier in our Regt. we traveled over 7000 miles.

We stayed in Camp until about 15th Oct. The Regt. left and marched toward Wild cat. I went until Regt. one trip to Nichelsville and back to camp Dick as we called it then. We went to Lexington, Ky. camped in the fair grounds several days and then came back to Camp Dick. While at Lexington I went with Capt. Sam McKee into Lexington 4 others to hunt and search houses for Gen. John H. Morgan, John C. Breckenridge and other

(SW) to Shilo at Pipsburg landing on Tennessee River not more than 10 miles from Miss. State line. I heard the big guns of the gun boats 70 miles from the battle on Sunday morning we marched nearly sold time day and night during the two days of battle, but only got there at dark after the battle was all over. In the next 3 or 4 days I saw south from the river about 3 miles of the fresh battlefield, the first I ever saw tho it has

the Rebels army was at, but the Rebel army left there without a battle 28th of May 1862. I will not tell of the camp life there thou it was a seig of several about 4 weeks our part of the army went East thru northern Alabama in June and July our Co. A was Provost guard in Tuscombria, Alabama, 3 or 4 weeks. We crossed the Tenn. River at Decatur, Ala, marched back into Tennessee state and in August we was on the way to

Glasgow, Ky. and Galintin, Tenn. then on by General Jackson's old farm about 7 miles East of Nashville.

We came back to Nashville in November 1862 and went into camp about 2 miles East of Nashville. We started from Nashville December the 26th on the Murfreesboro campaign. The part of the army I was in went straight on the turnpike to Murfreesboro about 80 miles. First day my company took the lead about 6 or 7 miles after we started from our camp. We began to skirmish and shoot at the Rebs and kept it up till sundown that day. We got two and camped at Layvergn that night, which was half way to Murfreesboro. Had several little fights with the Revels along the road. I dropped to the ground one time in the sage grass as 2 men shot at me. They shot the grass off and it fell across my back as I lay flat on the ground. I lay on the ground that night, the rain fell and drifted the trash up against my side during the night, but I didn't know it till next morning. Another Regt. took the lead the next morning, Dec. the 27th 1862 from Jayvergn and drove the Rebs out of that place. We went to Stewarts Creek that day about 10 miles. Our Co. took the advance again. By 12 o'clock that day we had several skirmishes during the evening and a very hot one about sundown at Stewart Creek Bridge. We put out the fire in the bridge and saved it. Our Co. (A) put the fire out that was set to burn the bridge, so our army couldn't cross the creek on the pike.

I joined Capt. Sam McKees Co. A 3rd Ky. Inf. Nal the 7th of August 1861 at Columbia, Ky. and started to Camp Dick Robinson, Ky. the same day at one o'clock. We went to Neetsvill first day, Liberty next day, Hustonville 3rd day and the 10th of August we reached Camp Dick Robinson at 4 o'clock. The people of Danville gave our Co. their dinner at 12 o'clock in the yard of Wm. C. Anderson home in that town. I will state here that Capt. Huetts Artillery Co. went with our Co. to Camp Dick Robinson same time our Regt. was the first Ky. Regt. for a month as so but was changed to the 3rd.

The next day the 12th of August we was sworn in the U. S. Services for 3 years as during the war and on the 8th Oct., 1861 we was mustered into U. S. Services and had to serve 3 years from that date. Our Regt. was discharged the 13th of October 1864.

We drew guns and clothing after being sworn into the service. Then begun the soldiers drill to learn the manual of arms. We would drill 4 hours a day, 2 before noon and 2 after noon. The schooling of new recruits went on every day except Sunday. Soldier has some kind of work as duty to do nearly every day. I could write of the camp life there a great deal but I will skip the most of it at this time. We found a few hundred soldiers who had already got to Camp Dick Robinson when we arrived at camp about 200 or 300 of the boys came out half mile to meet our squad and stood in 2 rows faced in and our Co. marched between them two lines, and then we slept and rested while the men and boys that met us hollowed to the top of their voices as we marched by them. Then the boys mixed and shook each others hands with tears in their eyes they seemed to be perfectly acquainted with each other tho never met before. I saw the patrolism and union centaments in the boys that came to camp.

There are now but few veterans who took part in the great tragedy of 1861, 65 who are under 60 years of age tho we are called ole men, but to me the soldiers about Great Was will always remain The Boys, as I first new them.

Rebels that was at Lexington part of their time but we didn't catch them but one of the Rebels was caught there, I have forgotten his name. I will have to drop such history and write my own history and what I saw myself if I can keep in it. Well took measles in Camp Dick after we came back from Lexington, was in Camp hospital in Camp Dick R. then sent to Bryantsville about 2 miles from Camp then sent to a house in Danville 5 miles from camp, stayed several days there, then I went in wagon to Crab Orchard and joined the Regt. there, they had returned from Wild Cat in Whitley Co. I was hauled in ambulance to Somerset the next day then sent to hospital in Somerset, stayed several days then joined the Regt. and marched to Columbia. I guess we got there in November, after laying in camp a week or two I was sent to hospital in Columbia in December 1861. I stayed in the hospital in Columbia until the 5th of February 1862 then I went to the Regt. where they was in camp at the Mouth of Greasy Creek on Cumberland River, Russell County, Ky. I joined the Co. the 6th of February 1862. We left there about the 15th of March and went on 5 steam boats down the river to Nashville, Tenn. Camped there about 2 weeks then started from Shiloh and marched across the State

been 45 years ago it is yet plain to me nearly as it was then.

I saw several hundred dead Rebels on the ground where they fell. I saw in one little field where they had gathered together and layed in a straight row about 200 of the dead Rebels, heads all even and their backs without touching each other. They was about 150 yards long, they had been killed 3 or 4 days when I saw them at that time. Our men had been gathered up over the field and buried them. Grants army buried the Rebels dead after a few days. I saw this and was at Shiloh Church house it was small log house 2 miles from River. Me and Wm. J. Adams went out to look over the battle field and hunt me a blanket, I had lost mine. It was no trouble to find one. I got me a Rebel blanket, they was plenty on the field all such things as the army has was scattered on the battlefield. I could tell of many things on that field but I will pass over them now. I could write a big book if I was to write all I saw and remember now, at this time, I will try and write some other time.

Saw there after several days our army left their and moved on towards Corrinth, Miss. about 22 miles from Shiloh south where

Nashville preparing to follow the Rebel Gen. Bragg thru Kentucky and the Bragg raid as it was called, let me say right here I was with the Regt. and my Co. all the time after I joined the Co. the 6th day of February 1862 till they were discharged as one, some duty nearly as when I was on detached duty. I was sick about 12 days at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the spring of 1863 but I never left camp. I was sick on the Braggs raid but I stayed with my Co. tho I road in a ambulance 2 days. Our Regt. was not in the Battle or Perryville or the Braggs raid. We was nearby and heard it. After we got to Nashville we was rushed to Louisville in a force march day and night, traveled part of nearly every night, I was in a skirmish at Munfordsville near the RR bridge that crossed Green River there. We went to the mouth of Salt River at West Point 22 miles down the river below Louisville. I marched all night that night to Louisville, got there about day break. We stayed 5 days in the City then left from Bardstown, drove the Rebs, out of the town about sundown and camped in this town that night. Then onto Perryville and after the Battle of Perryville, we went on to Danville and through Stanford and as far as Rockcastle River, then turned back near Liberty, Columbia,



Robert P. Anderson born June 18; 1842, in Russell County, Kentucky, joined the Union Army, August 12, 1861, discharged October 13, 1864. During his service he traveled widely and his memoirs vividly capture the tragedy of the Civil War.

Article published by permission of Chelcie Anderson, grandson of Robert P. Anderson

Sunday December the 28th our Co. stayed in the nigger cabins there at the creek till Monday morning the 29th then the army moved forward to Stane River about 4 miles, where the battle was fought. The man that lived at Stewarts Creek had 25 to 30 niggers. They all ran off till we left. We slept on their beds Saturday and Sunday nights. The niggers had 3 cabins together at one place on the bank of the creek. Our Co. stayed in them 3. They had built a cedar fence around their house 15 rails high to keep the soldiers out of their house, but when they heard the canon near their house, they went about 2 miles to where their masters brother lived. Some nice women and children came back Sunday morning to get meal, meat and clothing and took off a load of things. We invited them in to have a seat and warm but they said they lived there and came to get their things and go back till we was gone. We tore down the big fence chopped the rails and made fires in the cabins where we stayed the two nights and one day. About 100 yards from the houses one big nigger man, as a canon ball came near him, jumped in a sinkhole about 10 feet deep and stayed there all night. Our boys found him
(continued on page 17)

Civil War experiences

(continued from page 16)

next day and helped him out and he left from the rest of us.

I will pass on to the battle-field. December the 29th at dusk we was on the field, the next day the 30th layed there all day. Skirmishing at several places with a few canon shots now and then. We started to cross the river after dark, but was fired on and had to come back on the west side where we started from. Layed there all night.

The army was in Masian all night getting up in lines ready for December 31st. We couldn't make fire to cook that night, the boys ate raw meat and chewed the coffee grains with the cracker and meat.

We was gotten under arms next morning, trouble soon and had to stand in line about 2 hours. I saw the Rebels army come and begin the battle. What a sight! I saw them for a mile to right thru fields. My place was on the turnpike as by it on the south side of the pike the r.r. was about 50 yards from the pike North, parrell to it. I was 100 yards south of the pike in part of the battle and part about 20 yards south side, we was in the cotton field. Our Col. Sam McKee was killed in the cotton field about 7 yards in front of the log houses near the pike and south side of the pike. I would like to go there again sometime and see the old battle field.

From where I was in the battle line, I saw my army drive back as far as I could see to my right hand, as south even to where I was standing, my left was our Rev. 3rd Ky. near to my right was an Indiana Regt. The plus (in map above) is where I stayed during the whole days battle in open ground. All day I shot about 100 times during the day and I saw several men killed and wounded. Our Regt. about 70 killed and wounded. In our Co. 3 killed besides our old Capt. McKee.

Well, on my left of the line our army held their ground till the battle was over and the 2nd line held that line till the last. The next day was January the 1st 1863. Heavy canons making done by both armies and watched each other all day. I saw about 40 guns planted close together on the North side of the pike and r.r. and about 100 yards from the r.r. I was on the south side of the r.r. and near it the battels would fire by battery then by single guns then the whole mast batteries 40 would fire at the same time. Then the earth would trimble and jar where I was. That day past off and that night we crept toward them Rebels in a field, hid behind a grove of saplins about 1/2 acre square and stayed nearly all night there, fell back near day. It was cold and still that night. I heard a man about 300 yards in front of me that night, hollow about 3 or 4 hours for some body to come to him and help him. We understood him to say he was fast in as to something but we didn't go to him. He was near the Rebel line, we thought tho that he might be in front of them, they were afraid to come to him. The last I heard of him, he hollowed very weak.

January the 1st 1863, passed off with both armies watching each other to see which had whipped the other. That is the way I would put it, and was there and saw it. January 2nd we had a battle cross the river on the stream left of the army. I could see it but I wasn't in that part of the battle, but we ran over there as fast as we could run, thru the river, not quite knee deep, but the fight was over when we got there. It was done then. I saw them things that I can't write about here. The 3rd passed off by the Braggs Army retreating from Murfreesboro. The 4th we went to the town which was 2 miles from battle field. After battle we layed in camp there till June the 26th 1863 nearly 6 months. We made several marches of 15 to 30 miles and back to camp. Near the town one day we went to Lebanon, Tennessee got there at sundown, made our coffee, ate our supper then marched back same road as pike to the same camp by daybreak next morning.

A hewed log house, 2 rooms long, with porch on the front of the house. Went down to the spring about 30 yards below the house, I wanted water bad. I looked up at the grave in the yard. I didn't drink that water. I was like Capt. Powell was at Shiloh, he slept in about 15 feet of a big, fat dead Rebel two nights there in our camp and then he called 4 boys to come and carry him away, he said "I can't stomach him." Then we went back to camp looking over the fields we saw several dead horses along the battle field. I saw a place swarm of little flies half as big as house flies in the cedar woods where several horses had been killed I suppose they had caused a bad smell as scent on the ground. We camped the cold part of the winter on north side of the town about 2 miles from a tavern. During January I went and picked one night there at that camp. My shoes froze on my feet as well as some others. It was about 2 o'clock that cold night, me and 3 others left our post on Pickett. We was all on the left of the line and went to a nigger cabin about 300 yards to our left and rear and warmed by his fire.

He got up and put on his dry split poplar wood. We poked our shoes in the fire until they were thawed. We had to hurry and go back. We hadn't been back more than 10 minutes when we heard the relief coming. That warming saved my feet from freezing so they would come off.

I think it was in February or First of March 1863 at this camp that I was sick about 12 days and in the camp hospital near the Regt. While I was sick, but I never was sick or absent from duty after that time until I was discharged.

Now, during the spring, May and June, we camped on the south side of town about 2 miles, till we left. Started on thru Tullahoma, Tenn. campaign. While there in camp one day I saw a great many soldiers going in the same direction, south of our camp. Me and one

of the other boys started too, to see what was there. We went about two miles and saw about 5000 soldiers standing close together. We got there, they said a man would be hung there. They said he was a spy, I saw the platform made of new planks and 12 feet high and I stood there two hours with the 5000 men and they crowded and hollowed to fetch him on and said they were getting tired of waiting so long. They said they come to see him hung and wanted to see it. Some said it wasn't right to fool the people that way. About that time they begun to give it up, an officer went on top of the platform and hollowed out for all to go back to your quarters, there won't be a hanging here today. This was 2 miles south of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Well I could write of many things I seen in the Battle of Stone River but I will pass on into the next campaign.

We left Murfreesboro, Tenn. the 26th of June 1863 and marched south to Hillsboro, about 50 miles from the old camp at Murfreesboro. We was there the 4th of July 1863 and shot big guns over General U.S. Grants victory at Vicksburg, when we heard the news of the surrender of that place. We stayed at that camp till in August, had to fogsage in that county for our grub several days, our R.R. was tore up. We went to one place where old man Ramsey lived and took 700 pounds of bacon and 5 wagon loads of corn. The boys took about a peck of red pepper out of the kitchen loft, said they would flavor their victuals with it and got some onions and eat the dinner on the table in the kitchen. The old man was a Union man and got pay for all the things we took from him. Our officers gave him a voucher for his pay at that time. Me and Norman Christie went to a house that time to beg some Irish potatoes of a man, said he wouldn't sell us none. I offered him 75 cents for a bushel. "No, No" he said. Christie said if you don't take that money we will go and dig them ourselves and if we have to dig them, you won't get narry a cent. His old woman said to him to go and dig the potatoes and he did. We paid him 75 cents.

We went back to camp near Hillsboro, Tenn., Coffee County, Manchester is the capitol of the Co. We had been to Vervilla, a little village about 15 miles from Camp Hillsboro. It was in Warren Co. We marched from there about the 15th of August going south east by Tracy, a small village on Cumberland Mountains. We got to the mountains about 12 noon. I helped to pull wagons up the mountain all night that night till day break. They took the mules out. We hooked the cable in the end of tung of the wagon. It was about 100 ft. long. Men would get on each side, hollow and run up the steep mountain side as fast as they could run to the top. They only had to pull them about 150 yards at the top of the mountain. There that was the steep part so mules could not old their feet. The road bed was rock and had steps 4 to 6 inches high cross the road from

one side to the other, the 26th Ohio Co. was to help us but they was too sharp and went to the woods over Co. and after a few of the co. 8.

The next day we went about 15 miles on top the mountains and camped that night. I saw 2 battle snakes on the mountain, one was 4 feet long and the other 3 1/2 feet. The next day we went down the south side into Sequatchie River which raun in Tennessee River 20 miles below Chattanooga. We lay in camp here several days. The wagons hauled us in some peaches at this camp between the 20th of August and September. Here we camped between two great mountains, the one we had just crossed and Waldren's Ridge that was on the south of us yet. We went up on top of Walden's Ridge the 25th of August 1863 but returned to camp the same day. We camped at Cedar Spring. They was a hill in the valley there at the north end of the Ridge for about 40 yards. The cold water ran out about level along at the foot of the hill.

Sept. the 8th we camped at the foot of Lookout. I think we hid that night, we went off the road a little ways and got in a cedar thicket on a hill and wasn't allowed no fire that night. One of our Co. A, shot his hand that night while on Pickett accidental shot.

Next day, Sept. the 9th, we went up near end of the Lookout Mountain where the road up and crossed the mountain to Chattanooga and on thru some ground where the Battle of Lookout Mountain was fought. We had heavy skirmish there at the foot of the hill, had to use cannon to move the Rebs to. Went through South of Lookout after that. Our Regt. went on and into Camp below Chattanooga about one mile. Nothing took place here worth noting. Sept. the 10th we moved on South by Ross-ville, 5 miles from Chattanooga. I saw the house where John Ross the Indian chief lived in his day and time. The house is at or near the states lines of Georgia and Tennessee South Co.

We marched on the Ringgold Road SE course to Chickamauga, cross river about 3 or 4 miles from Rossville. Crossed the river, went in camp by the road. At dusk while about half their men had gone to bed, the bugle sounded, get up, get up, get up. We was all up in 2 minutes. One man laid a little while seemed to study about it, John Curry said, "Why don't you get up, you know you have to" and he begun to grab out. We moved back one mile or more, went in camp till morning, up soon and started on the road to Lee and Garden Mill which was about 4 or 5 miles to the mill. We got to the mill about nigh. We had about 8 fights with the Rebs on the road to the mill that day. That morning Capt. Ben Powell, Co. A of the 3rd Ky. Inf. was put in front when we got in that road to take the front, the Capt. stopped the Co. Walker out to the front of the Co. He looked at me and said "Bob, step out here." I went near him and stopped. Then he said for Jerry Holt to step

out there. Then the capt. Said, "I want you to go in front today and watch the Rebs is close to us and keep a look-out for them and fire at them when you see any. The company will be close to you all the time. Don't go too far in front from the Co." I had forgotten to tell they was two Rebels shot at us just before we marched into that road to start. We received our orders, neither spoke a word. We was glad to be going to that place and started up the road towards Lee and Gardens Mill about South direction. Me and Jerry Holt had went maybe one mile, I said to Jerry, "Yonder they are. Walk on in the road and don't shoot first, let them shoot first. If we shoot first, they will charge on us." When I saw them, their horses was hitched to the yard fence. One of the Rebs was standing on the door step, the other in the house. I could see one speak to the other and they ran down the little hill to and mounted their horse, rode about 20 yards to the road, turned their horses heads towards us, pointed their guns at us and fired. One bullet passed by us. They started as fast as they could go. We shot at them as they ran but didn't hit them, hard to hit game flying. I had to manage and tell my comrade how to do all the time. More little fights we had to see one had a loaded gun so if the other one was empty so as we loaded our guns as quick as we could and to be ready for the next time. Then we rushed after them two Rebs. They would hide by the road and shoot at us every half-mile. Would shoot 3 or 4 hundred yards at us, we come to a branch, they was several Rebels on the other hill, cross the branch. Then the Co. came up close to us. A Rebel bullet hit Jim N. Curry and cut across his thigh. He hollowed, I started down the hill to the branch and looked up the branch to my right. I saw a Reb, on his horse fetching his run down on me. I stopped quick as I was fetching my gun around towards him, he fired and shot between my lets, cut a hole in my pants at my left knee. As the young man run off his horse, I shot at him. He swung over on the far side of his horse. He went on out of sight through the woods. Then I went on the right side of the road and Holt on the left. I told him to keep about 20 or 30 yards from the road, so they couldn't see us first. We could have the advantage of them so we could see along the road out of the woods on each side, but we found they was doing the same thing. They would hide on each side of the road and look for us and get the first shot at us very often. As we went over the hill, I turned down the other side, I stopped, was 40 yards from the Big Road, Jerry was on the other side of the road. I saw a Rebel boy 17 or 18 years old sitting on a small horse in front of a house. The Rebel had his horse's head reigned up and his head covered. His body up to his neck. I stood still a little while and then I drew my gun off my shoulder easy. The breach came nearly to the ground and raised it as I turned it breach to my shoulder. They happened to be a

(continued on page 18)

Civil War

(continued from page 17)
bush between me and him where I come over the hill and I come about 20 yards with the bush between me and him, till I stopped, though that was a accident, but it looks and always did to me that might of saved me from his bullet. Though I always believed the Revel bullet would miss me though I was in several places for a while I thought I was in danger of getting hit they came so close to me. I got my gun straightened out at least, I had to take sight at his neck and between the ears of his horse. He hadn't see me yet, I fired and he turned his pony to the left, got in the Road and went. I could hear the horses feet for several hundred yard beating the road. He had the butt of his gun against his hip, pointed out. He never shot at me, I don't know how I missed him, but he got away. I loaded and went to the place to see if I could see any sign of hitting him, but I didn't see anything to show I had hit him.

The Rebs made a stand next at the big hill. Our Co. came up then and we had fight them about half hour before they went I saw one dead at that place, some of the boys said they seen 2 or 3 more dead, Rebs at that place. After that me and Jerry Holt run on 3 Rebels in a stable and captured them and sent them back to the Co. They wanted to come in our Army, they said, after me and Holt fell back in the Co. and went with the Company the rest of the day and had several skirmishes that was the 11th day of September 1863.

We went to and camped at Lee and Gorden Mill on Chiro-mauga and stayed there 6 days, Friday morning we left there and went toward Chattanooga North in the direction of the guns we heard.

September the 19th we skirmished on the field, the 20th we was in the Battle all day till sundown. We was in one of the hottest battles of the war. John McElroy History of the War will tell the tale of Snodgrass Hill and the crest of that ridge where our Company and Regt. fought that day.

Robert P. Anderson Co. 2, 3rd Ky. Inf. Vol. joined August 12, 1861 at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky. Went to Cumberland River at Greasy Creek in March 1862. Our Regt. went down to Nashville, Tenn. on steam boat then marched to Shiloh Battle field the 7th of April at night our Regt. didn't get there in time to be in the battle. I looked over the battlefield the next few days. Then we marched out to as near Corinth, Miss. State, 22 miles. Then the siege of Corinth till the 28th of May 1862, we went through North Alabama to Tuscombia, some state. Camped there several days, left there and marched into Tenn. in Sept. and then started North after Bragg on the Bragg raid. We followed the Rebel Army through Kentucky to Munfordsville and onto Bardstown, Danville, Stanford, Montuesman to Rockcastle River then turned back through Liberty, Columbia, Glasgow and on to Nashville, Tennessee.



Prior to the "Tin Lizzie", Russell Countians traversed the county with a slower but more dependable means. Here Hudson Blankenship is pictured with his horse and buggy.



Swan Pond Bottom as it looked from the "jump off" before the construction of Wolf Creek Dam. From this point the dam would rest in the upper left corner of the picture.