

From Charles V. Kinman - photo copies o.k.

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1. FILE TO BE SEARCHED
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- PENSION
- BOUNTY-LAND WARRANT APPLICATION
(Service before 1856 only)
- MILITARY

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REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN - MUST BE COMPLETED OR YOUR ORDER CANNOT BE SERVICED

3. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names)

KINMAN, Gideon

4. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED

- ARMY
- NAVY
- MARINE CORPS

5. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED

Owensboro, Ky.

6. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED

1862-1865
SKIAMISHES AT ANTIPOCH - MURFREESBORO

7. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR,

- UNION
- CONFEDERATE

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

8. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)

SKIAMISHES AT ANTIPOCH (1862-1865)
MURFREESBORO - TN Gen. Wheeler
COMPANY K - 6th REGIMENT CAVALRY

9. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED

- INFANTRY
- CAVALRY
- ARTILLERY

If other, specify:

Rank

- OFFICER
- ENLISTED

10. KIND OF SERVICE

- VOLUNTEERS
- REGULARS

11. PENSION/BOUNTY-LAND FILE NO.

12. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State)

NA

13. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE

Grant Co. Ky.

14. DATE OF BIRTH

15. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.)

Owensboro, Grant Counties, Ky

18. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT

MARVINA JUMP

16. DATE OF DEATH

17. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.)

Grant Co. Ky

NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD NATF Form 80 (rev. 3-96)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW - SPACE IS FOR OUR REPLY TO YOU

NO--We were unable to locate the file you requested above. No payment is required.

DATE SEARCHED	SEARCHER
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REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete blocks 3 (give full name), 4, 5, 6, and 7 and resubmit your order.

A SEARCH WAS MADE BUT THE FILE YOU REQUESTED ABOVE WAS NOT FOUND. When we do not find a record for a veteran, this does not mean that he did not serve. You may be able to obtain information about him from the archives of the State from which he served.

See attached forms, leaflets, or information sheets.

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FILE DESIGNATION

Make your check or money order payable to NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND. Do not send cash. Return this form and your payment in the enclosed envelope to:

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THIS IS YOUR MAILING LABEL.

NAME (Last, First, MI) KINMAN, Charles V.	
STREET 736 FOREST HANE	
CITY, STATE Owensboro, Ky	ZIP CODE 40105

A380350

PRESS FIRMLY.

With these explanations the new record will, I have no doubt, substantially complete, as much so as it is possible to make. I suggest that you file some such statement with it, as a preliminary perhaps, in order that it may contain the explanation of any discrepancies that may possibly exist between it and the original. If you find proper, I have no objection to your using this letter in that way. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. O. BURIN
(London, Ky.)

Abstract of documentary evidence submitted to the Commission by General D. O. Burin, dated June 20, 1862, but of which copies cannot now be found.

Date	From	To	Remarks
1861.			
Dec. 20	Beall	Thomas	Instructions for attacking Zollicoffer.
Jan. 20	Greene	Garfield	Instructions concerning operations against Henry Marshall.
Jan. 24	Beall	Garfield	Same as above.
Jan. 28	Beall	Carleton	Instructions for operations against Cumberland Gap.
Jan. 27	Beall	Adjutant-General	
Feb. 19	Beall	Garratt Davis	
Mar. 12	Headquarters Army of the Ohio		Special Order, No. 12.
July 1	do		Special Order, No. 88.
July 3	do		Special Order, No. 100.
July 6	do		Special Order, No. 84.
July 10	do		Special Order, No. 84.
July 11	Headquarters Army of the Ohio		Special Order, No. 84.
July 16	do		Special Order, No. 104.
July 18	do		Special Order, No. 106.
July 21	do		Special Order, No. 110.
July 22	do		Special Order, No. 111.
July 23	do		Special Order, No. 112.
July 24	do		Special Order, No. 113.
July 25	do		Special Order, No. 121.
Aug. 7	do		Special Order, No. 125.
Aug. 8	do		Operations against Fort Mifflin.
Sept. 1	Beall	Thomas	
Sept. 8	Beall	Thomas	
Sept. 25	Beall	Beall	
Oct. 18	Schoepf	Beall	Letter of resignation.

*References are to the volumes of this series.

JUNE 20-23, 1862.—Affairs in Owen County, Ky., and skirmish (20th) near Luby's Mill.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Landrum, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, 1862.

CAMP FRAZIER, near Gynthiana, Ky., June 23, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The following is a list of prisoners captured by the officers and men under my command in the expedition to Owen County, Ky., who are detained as prisoners, to wit: Brombach and Foster appear to be the ringleaders. I have them closely confined in jail at Libertyville and enclose a memorandum of evidence against Brombach. One Bullock

*Nominal list omitted shows 18 prisoners to have been taken.

*Robert J. Kinnaman married my daughter
Grandmother, Mary G. Galt who was an older*

from Louisville, appears to have been a leader of the party also; he escaped. Brombach says he was commissioned a colonel in the Confederate Army and was here recruiting. Many of those persons who were engaged in the guerrilla warfare had been mustered into the service by him.

I detached Lieutenant Chrisman with 12 men from Owenton to go into Grant and capture some of the parties engaged in the fight near the mills. I understand that he has captured several of them. Captain Wileman, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, who was in the neighborhood on private business and who had come previous to that time with 100 men to Luby's Mill and did nothing, went to Lieutenant Chrisman, assumed command, as he said by order of Warner, and took the prisoners to the stamping ground (Warner's headquarters), very much to the mortification of Lieutenant Chrisman and not altogether agreeable to my feelings. I think such conduct in Warner and Wileman reprehensible. It is truly a small matter, but indicative of the spirit. I would be much pleased if you would order Warner to send them here, Chrisman in charge. I could then make out the charges and transport them wherever you may order or try them here with the others should a trial be ordered. I am unable to report to you the facts connected with the prisoners taken by Lieutenant Chrisman for the above reasons.

Lieut. James Dunlap, who is under my command, and who I sent to take command of Captain Baker's, Captain Brudley's, and Captain James' Home Guards, in the capacity of major, captured some 12 or 13 prisoners before the attack made upon them and before I arrived in the county, and took command. Those prisoners are at Lexington, I presume, in charge of the provost-marshal. I am unable to make out the charges against them.

Lieutenant Dunlap and the Home Guards did good service before I arrived. The Home Guards of this place, under Capt. W. O. Smith, and those above mentioned, acted in concert with the troops sent to me by Warner. All were placed under my command, and I think we cleared out Owen effectually. It appeared to be intensely Union when I left. I ordered the capture of all the arms, horses, and bridles of the men who were engaged in guerrilla warfare, and also all the arms I could find in that neighborhood in the hands of boisterous and noisy rebels.

Inclosed you will find an inventory of horses, saddles, arms, &c. Warner ordered the mills burned. I would not allow it done, because they are owned by one Kindman, and from all the evidence I could get Kindman was a quiet, peaceable man, and had used his influence in favor of peace and submission to the laws. He rendered good service in fringing out those persons engaged in the attack on the Home Guards, and he promises to arrest all the parties he can find in that community that were guilty and deliver them to me. He with many other persons in that vicinity have resolved to put down guerrilla warfare by force of arms and not allow any of these men to remain in their community. I acted in the premises as my own judgment dictated. I received no instructions from you. I did understand that Warner had; if so, he never communicated them to me.

I think we captured some 300 or 400 live Owen County secessionists first and last. Those who were not guilty of crime I ordered to report to the marshal, take the oath, and execute bond, &c.

The attack made upon the Home Guards was on the 20th instant, about 1 mile east of Luby's Mill. Two men and one horse were killed on the spot. One of the rebels was shot through the thigh; we captured him in the woods; his name is William Osborne. A rebel by the name

*Kinnaman was shot by the
great great grand father, Luby Mill was P. D.*

this devastation were answered by Sherman with his often-repeated three words, "War is hell." Railroad rails were heated and wrapped around trees; soldiers called these "Sherman's Hairpins." Bales' unit reached Savannah December 14.

On January 20, 1865, they marched north from Savannah, reaching Fayetteville, North Carolina, a distance of 440 miles, on March 11. This march took them through swamps and a country where the Confederates had put their own scorched earth policy into use. They were hungry men, with tightened belts. On March 18 they marched from Fayetteville to Goldsboro, leaving there April 10 for Raleigh, North Carolina. They engaged in battle on the 12th and entered the city April 13. From there to Holly Springs was next, where they went into camp April 16. On April 19 they started toward home, reaching Washington, D.C., May 19. There they remained about a month and were in the Grand Review. From Washington they went by rail and boat to Louisville and were there mustered out in July, 1865.

But Union soldiers from Owen County were rare birds. Only ten of Kentucky's 110 counties contributed a lower percentage of their white population to the Union Army. Owen's percentage (2.14%) should be compared with that of 8.99% from Grant County to the east.¹⁹

Alfred Cobb of Owenton, who wrote the autobiographical temperance story called *Liffy Lemay*, was discussed in Chapter III. Liffy, as Cobb calls himself in the story, although owning no slaves, allowed himself to be talked into "joining up" with the Confederate force. He was with Bragg's Army on its retreat in October, 1862 from Camp Dick Robinson into Tennessee. They traveled all day and most all night with as near nothing to eat as any living creature could put up with and live. Reaching Knoxville they went into camp. Soon they had a very heavy snow, but slept outside.

Finally, Liffy says that General Buell and what seemed

¹⁹James E. Copeland, "Where Were the Kentucky Unionists and Secessionists?" *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, 71: pp. 350-352, 360 (October, 1973).

to be the whole Yankee army were between him and his command. That was the Battle of Stone River.²⁰ One of his company took sick with high fever and died, and they buried him in a lonely grave. The man's name was Tilman Kemper (possibly an Owen County Kemper).

Liffy had ridden his horse Kit from home. He evidently started back toward Kentucky. In those days the firm discipline of more recent armies was lacking and soldiers seemed to wander at will across country, some times through enemy lines, going back home if they could. Liffy and Kit were taken in by a friendly family, and Liffy remained there about two weeks with a slow fever and chills. Eventually, after about eleven more days of riding he and Kit reached their Owen County home. Once Kit had to swim a river with Liffy on her back.

Liffy did tell about the scarcity of salt, vital to people for keeping such meat as they had. Some people with whom he stopped on his journey home were reduced to boiling the dirt from their smokehouse floors to extract the salt which had dripped down in better years. Salt in the Savannah, Georgia area in 1863 was bringing \$35.00 a bushel.²¹

The Owen County Historical Society is fortunate to have among its historical items the Muster Roll of Captain W. T. Havens' Company E, Third Battalion of Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers, Confederate States Army. Sixty-seven of the men were from Owen County, although some enlisted elsewhere. This company served in the campaigns in eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, and eastern Tennessee up to August, 1863, when the command was transferred to the Western Department, and then participated in the battles of Chickamauga under General Forrest. It then was under General Wheeler on his raid through Tennessee around the rear of General Rosecrans, and when on this expedition near Shelbyville, Tennessee, suffered severe loss in killed, wounded, and captured.

²⁰Cobb was confused about the officer in command here. General Buell was succeeded by Rosecrans some weeks before the Battle of Stone River, which was fought December 30, 1862-January 1, 1863. Buell was up north somewhere at the time of the battle.

²¹Robert Manson Myers (ed.), *The Children of Pride*, Yale University Press, 1972.

The company participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and soon afterward (January 1, 1864) reported to Gen. John H. Morgan at Atlanta, and was transferred back to Virginia. It followed the fortunes and misfortunes of Morgan's command from that time until the close of the war.

The battalion was at Christiansburg, Virginia, when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Accepting the terms of Lee's surrender, the men were marched to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, where on April 30, 1865, and following days, the members were paroled and scattered to their homes.

On July 22, 1864, a Mr. Robinson was killed by guerrillas at his home on Eagle Creek in Scott County, near the Owen County line. On the 27th, Major General Burbridge, Union Commander for the District of Kentucky, sent a detail of Federal soldiers there, with a captured guerrilla to be shot upon the spot, in retaliation. Under this same retaliation edict, William D. Darbro of near Dallsburg was one of four men sent under guard from Lexington to Pleasureville and there shot in retaliation for the death of two Negroes in that community. In August of that same year, two Lingenfelter brothers, William P. and John, and John Wainescott, all of Owen County, were taken on General Burbridge's orders from a prison in Lexington to Williamstown, where they were shot by Federal troops. The Lingenfelters are buried about two and a half miles northeast of Lusby's Mill. This execution created great distress in those troubled times.

Even for men who enlisted in neither army the war years were hazardous times in Owen County. On one occasion Mit Greene, Bill Jewett, and Jim Kemper were out looking for their oxen that had strayed, and rode up back of Haydon's Stand.²¹ Old Aunt Bess, the black cook, ran out and told them Yankee soldiers were there, so the three took off, Kemper and Jewett lying low on their horses' necks, Greene sitting straight in his saddle. The first two were uninjured in the fusillade of shots fired by the soldiers. Greene was hit, but recovered. During the rest of his life in

²¹ A story about Haydon's Stand appeared in the latter part of Chapter III.

wet weather he would complain, "My shot is hurting." Some of the descendants of Milton "Mit" Greene are Dr. George Greene of Lexington, Bob Greene, tobacco man of Lusby's Mill, and Cyrus Greene, retired principal of Owen County High School and now Administrator of Owen County Memorial Hospital.

On November 8, 1864, it was time for general election but Owen Countians were concerned with more pressing matters. Due to the hostilities of the Civil War, Owen County, where politics was always a big thing, failed to report any returns in the presidential election.

On March 26, 1865, a portion of the 54th Kentucky, U.S.A., under Maj. John D. Russell and Capt. George T. Buckley came upon a party of guerrillas near New Liberty. They killed three, wounded three, and dispersed the rest.

In 1864 the vise tightened as the power of the industrial North was brought to bear on the agricultural and blockaded South. And so in April, 1865, the War between the States came to a halt at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. The war over, Owen County men returned to their homes; recent opponents lived as neighbors in peace. The Crittenden family had epitomized Kentucky's division. When had compromise efforts of Senator John J. Crittenden failed, one son, Thomas, became a Union general, while another, George, joined the Confederate Army against his father's wishes.²² With the cessation of hostilities, veterans of both armies, as the years passed, would talk of the war without animosity. Some of the mountain feuds did have their origins in the war years, but grudges were not held in Owen County.

²² Bruce Catton, Narrator, *The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War*, p. 85.

Abbott, and Roberts at one time or another had offices there, and Doc Stewart ran a drug store.

Twice the town has had disastrous fires. Once the post office was destroyed, but was rebuilt by Mrs. Margaret Conrad, postmistress at the time. A new Citizen's Bank building replaced the old one in 1954.

The town is proud to have its own fire unit and fire house, for which by concerted volunteer effort the townspeople raised sufficient money.

The Methodist and Baptist churches are active and have joint Easter services.

LONG RIDGE

The village lies three and a half miles north of Owenton on Highway 227-127. The town was originally called Harrisburg, but the name caused much of the mail to go to an office in Calloway County or to similar-sounding towns such as Harrodsburg. On April 22, 1909 the name was changed. From 1843 to 1966 the village had a post office, located in a succession of stores and homes. It was last in Harry Thornton's grocery store, and Minnie Thornton was postmistress. Earlier postmasters were Newt Arnold, Jim Wilson, Sam Herridon, and Erma Thomason.

The Long Ridge Church of Christ, one and a half miles north of Owenton, was constituted in July, 1820. The church increased in membership, but troubles over doctrinal beliefs caused a part of the members to withdraw. One group of the two factions formed the Particular Baptist Church of Christ. The building was across the road, nearer to town, from the J. W. Agee-George Faulkner home which was recently demolished. The building is long gone, but a tombstone or so may still be seen there. They were known as the "hard-shelled" Baptists. A Southern Baptist Church (Concord Association) was erected and completed in 1880. A new edifice for it was built in 1924 under the pastorate of I. E. Enlow, nearer the intersection of the Sweet Owen Road. It is the present church building. The former Harrisburg Academy-Owen College buildings had been on the east side of the highway, almost to the road intersection.

Through the years, community members can look back to quilting parties, husking bees, sorghum makings, hog killings, the visit of the threshers, and Uncle Tom Brumback's grist mill.

Many storekeepers have served the public. Recent ones have been Dub Morris, E. D. Scott, and Don Stewart. Over a period of years there were four drug stores, not to mention seven doctors located there, not all at the same time: Drs. McGinnis, Bainbridge, Mundy, Ellison, Gray, Wilson, and C. C. Waldrop, who recently retired from practice.

The abandonment in 1911 of the construction of an electric traction line from Dry Ridge through Jonesville and Long Ridge to Owenton was a great disappointment to many.

The Long Ridge community is now contributing its part to the country music scene. Fiddler Bill Livers of the Old New Liberty Road was called a "Natural Entertainer" at his first appearance in June, 1976 at the Second Annual Blues Heritage Gathering sponsored by the Folk Life Center of the Smokies in Cosby, Tennessee. Livers' repertoire is varied from traditional tunes to older popular music to blues, plus a few of his originals. With him were Eric Larsen on banjo and guitar, and John Harrod on mandolin, fiddle and autoharp. Both are from Monterey.⁴

The highway to Sparta, recently straightened and rebuilt, has speeded travel to the former railroad center and to Interstate 71 between Louisville and Cincinnati.

LUSBY'S MILL

When Kentucky became a state, the place now known as Lusby's Mill community was a virgin forest barely touched by civilization. Giant oak, walnut, poplar, and cherry trees grew on the hills, and sycamore and willows crowded the valleys down to the clear cool water of Eagle Creek. Many fish swam in the stream, deer raced through the forests, and there were plenty of wild turkeys

⁴*Ibid.*, June 24, 1976.

and small game. Eagles built their nests high above the stream.

There seems to have been an Indian camp near Breck, and there are evidences of two Indian burying grounds, one located on the R. N. Greene farm and the other about two miles down Eagle Creek near the Holliday Ford. Almost every farmer has plowed up flint rocks and arrowheads.

Four families from the Carolinas — Samuel Cobb, a Clifton, a Perkins, and an Osborne — came and took up 100-acre claims near a big spring on the banks of Eagle Creek, located back of where Mussel Shoals Church now stands. Stratton O. Hammon, Louisville genealogist, says that Zachariah Holbrook and John Hammon, the latter his ancestor, were the first of their families to reach Kentucky, settling first near Georgetown, then coming to Eagle Creek. They were from Roaring River, Wilkes County, North Carolina.⁵

A few years later people began to move downstream to deeper water for power to run mills for sawing logs and grinding corn. There are two versions of the building of the mill and dam at Lusby. Bro. J. W. Waldrop said, "William Cobb did not build the first mill at Lusby, but it was done by a man named Stafford Jones. . . . Jones hired a Negro man, a millwright who was a Baptist preacher, to do the work. He, the Negro, was highly esteemed for his qualities in the neighborhood; very soon Jones sold to Cobb, and in all the antebellum days it was known as Cobb's Mill."⁶

On the other hand, the Rev. Edgar L. Morgan wrote in 1953, "Some men were shrewd in selecting sites, where dams could be built with safe anchorage, and these also built the mills. . . . Overshot wheels, such as are found still in the Carolinas, were not used in Owen County. The tread mill, such as my grandfather (John W. Tanner) Morgan operated on what is now the Sidebottom farm, was. . . . unusual. The forefeet of horses were placed on a slatted

revolving surface, and the downward turning caused horse to move his feet forward. In some way, this mechanism was transferred to the grinding stones.

"Cobb Station, the early name, needed a mill, and certain William Jones built the first dam and mill. He the husband of Dilla Cobb, daughter of the original settler who came with his family from South Carolina in 1780. They later had a home down Eagle, and some of descendants are still in Owen County."⁷



Lusby's Mill in 1918, in bend of Eagle Creek. Covered bridge tended from the top of the hill on the Sweet Owl road to the top of the hill where the Elk Lumber Company's Mill road to the top of the hill where the Elk Lumber Company's Mill road and Breck roads.

Some of the very early doctors were Frank, Dr. Perkins, Sparks, Denny, and Taylor. Later ones were Porter Prather, A. W. Smither, W. K. Jones, and Dr. Ransdell. Mrs. Matt Schaefer of Huntington, West Virginia, gives an interesting reminiscence about her Dr. W. K. Jones:⁸

The young daughter, Mildred, of George and Annie Morris in Lusby was dying of diphtheria, at that time

⁵Ibid., May 6, 1943.

⁶Ibid., February 8, 1940.

*Samuel Cobb - Albert's grand father
William Cobb - Albert's father*

⁷Ibid., August 13, 1953, p. 6.

⁸Annie Laurie Jones Schaeffer, Letter.

called "membranous croup." Dr. Smither had given her up, and thought antitoxin was dangerous. He finally gave in and Dad called Louisville and had it sent in haste (I don't know how), but he picked it up in Owen-ton and it was in time to save her life. It was the first ever used in Owen County. Probably about 1904.

So many people had difficulty getting drinking water that they decided to dig a public well. Joel Cobb (b. 1831 — d. 1909) was asked to find the vein of water, which he did with the aid of a peach tree limb. The well was dug and walled by Riley Stamper and Granville Perkins. Their wages were 50¢ a day.

Good grain was being grown, and somebody had the idea that it should be converted into distilled spirits. So a distillery was built about a mile from the village, and produced what was reported to be a fine quality of distilled whiskey. It was hauled from the distillery to a storage house named the Bond House, where it had the stamp of approval placed on it. There was another product called moonshine, because it was made at night. It was made at various places and times, but was stored in ravines and sink holes. From the two sources the Lusby's Mill bar rooms were always well stocked. (The time is not known, but they were operating at the time of the Civil War.)

Some of the first outspoken people in favor of prohibition were Alfred Cobb, Mrs. Harrison Bennett, and a woman known as "Aunt Milly" (in the book *Liffy Lemah*). Although prohibition was not declared until after World War I, the old distillery closed in 1897.

For many years there were only bridle paths and rough wagon roads through the wilderness, but finally turnpike companies were organized for the purpose of building good roads. The Elk Ridge turnpike was built by George Chandler in 1878. Bill Booth paved the Breck-Elk Ridge turnpike, and A. J. McGibney built the road from Lusby's Mill bridge to Lish Smith's shop. Tollgates were placed at intervals for the collecting of money, which was one to three cents per mile, depending upon the kind of vehicle. However, roads in Lusby's Mill community were purchased by the county in 1897-98 and each man in the community

was required to work six days a year to keep them in good condition.

The mail routed to the Lusby's Mill post office was very light except for the Sears, Roebuck catalogues. Late in the nineteenth century, Jesse Smith, one of the tollgate keepers, carried the mail to and from Corinth three times a week, and Bulger Jones was carrier between the Hallam and Lusby's Mill offices. The first daily mail route started about 1900 when June Gayle was congressman. Tom Clarke was the first carrier. L. E. Doane succeeded him and continued as carrier until his death in May, 1946. Onnie Jones and Chester Coleman were later carriers.

Modern conveniences came slowly. For many years the only telephone was in the store of Charlie Gaines. Coal oil lamps, Aladdin mantle lamps, and home Delco sets were the only means of artificial light until electricity was made available through R.E.A. *named into the Cobb family*

Among well-known personalities of Lusby was Perry Jones, who wrote poetry in a nostalgic vein.

After the highway was built *behind* the main street of Lusby in more recent years, the village seemed to decline in activity. The Methodist Church closed its doors. Automobiles furnished quick transportation past the little town which had been a gathering place.⁹

MONTEREY

(As told in part by Lela Maude Hawkins)

Monterey is located about a mile from the Kentucky River, ten miles southwest of Owenton, and eighteen miles north of Frankfort. It is divided into two parts by Cedar Creek. There have been three different bridges over the creek. The first was a wooden covered bridge, the second an iron bridge with a wooden floor, the third, concrete built in 1931, still in use.

Monterey was originally called Williamsburg for two brothers, Alexander and James Williams, who came from

⁹Much of the foregoing is taken from the book *Echoes from Lusby's Mill and Vicinity* by Beatrice Jones and Mary Catherine Cobb, sponsored by the Lusby's Mill Homemakers, January, 1948.