

**The children of
Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner
Parents of Elizabeth Ann Beckner Cannon**

February 6, 2025

**Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Daughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner**

Mary Polly Beckner, b. 1808, Fleming County, KY; m. Jacob Overly, 1824; d. about 1872, KY; buried in Log Union Cemetery, Fleming County, KY.

Jacob Overly, b. 1802, Fleming County, KY; d. 2/15/1874, Fleming County, KY; buried in Long Union Cemetery, Fleming County, KY.

*Jacob Overly raised a family of six children, three sons and as many daughters, four of whom are still living, two of the daughters having died in early womanhood. **During the late civil war he remained a staunch adherent to the Union. His boys, however, divided, two of them, Thomas and Pinckney, becoming soldiers in the Federal Army. The other, Milford, with a single companion made his way thru the Union lines to the South, where he enlisted in the Confederate Army.** Once during the war, Pinckney and his rebel brother were engaged in the same battle, though at the time neither was aware of the presence of the other. This division upon the part of the sons was the source of much anxiety to the good old father, but as if to increase his trouble, in 1863, his son Thomas, who was a member of the 10th Ky. Cavalry, was desperately wounded in an engagement with Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, C.S.A. in Estill County Kentucky*

The Beckners, Overlys and the Dunker Church

There has been a scholarly study done of the Brethren of the Dunker Church. Apparently this community had close philosophical ties to the German Baptist church; both believed in adult baptism (hence their names). From Allegheny Passages, Churches and Families, West Marva District, Church of the Brethren, 1752-1990, I found several references to both the Overly and the Beckner families. I've included sections of this article in the Beckner notebook. The website is <http://www.tarvinfamily.org/AlleghenyPassage.pdf>

ALLEGHENY PASSAGE

CHURCHES and FAMILIES

WEST MARVA DISTRICT

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

1752 - 1990



by

Emmert F. Bittinger

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p. 38

Jacob Chrisman, III, the husband of Mary Overley (the family which is buried in the Dunker Log Union Cemetery), was selling his land in 1794 and 1795 in preparation for going to Kentucky. Purchasers of his land which lay in Hampshire County, were Peter Beckner, William Allender, Angus McDonald, Jacob Jenkins, and William Baker (Sage and Jones, 8).

THE OVERLEY (OVERLY, OBERLY) FAMILY

Well established as Brethren in Kentucky, the Overley family also was a part of the Dunker community on the Cacapon River. Peter Overley was likely present in the Cacapon River Community by 1789 or before, because in 1789 he purchased 352 acres of land located on Sidling Hill (Sims Index, 217). Dunker minister Daniel Newcomb also owned land on Sidling Hill, and thus the two families were neighbors.

Although it is not known when the Overley family became Brethren, John Overley (born June 2, 1767), one of Peter's sons, joined the Kentucky movement and settled in Fleming County, Ky. He built a log house two miles west of Fleming Station in 1795 into which he moved his family. One of John's sons, Jacob, who married Mary Beckner, daughter of Fredrick Beckner, is remembered by the family

²² The Lost River Valley lies some fifteen or twenty miles across the mountain to the east of the South Branch Valley.

THE CACAPON SETTLEMENT: 1749-1800

51

as having become a member of the Log Union (Dunker) Church.²³ Frederick Beckner lived on the John Peck farm. Members of the Peck family were Brethren. Many members of the Overley are buried in the cemetery of the Log Union (Dunker) Church, and it may be guessed that the family, including the parents of Jacob, attended services at this church for many years. The minister of the Log Union Church was Peter Hon.

From the biography of her husband Jacob, below, **she died about 1872**. Notice the mention of her being an invalid for 27 years, and bedridden for 20 years! That didn't prevent her from having many children. Also there is a census showing she cannot read or write.

Worth noting is that three of her children served in the Civil War; two for the Union, one for the Confederacy.

I had been using a birth date of 1815 for her; her census records show 1808/1809. Also, her first child was born about 1829, which would have made Mary 14 at the time of her birth. I will use the census record date of 1808/1809. Notice how consistent it is from 1830 – 1870.

The family apparently lived in Indiana during the late 1830's; they have two children born in that time frame there.

Their census records were always Kentucky, though.

Frederick Beckner and family are on the same page as Jacob Overly on the 1810 census.

1810 census, Flemingsburg, Fleming, KY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|---|-----|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| do | William Hughes | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Peter Beckner | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Frederick Beckner | 20 | 3 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Samuel Painter | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Margrit Oxley | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Abey Boye | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | George Barnaby | 20 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | William Watts | | | 1-0 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Andrew Snider | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Lewis Demoss | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| do | Jacob Overly | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |

1820 census, Fleming County, KY

Frederick Beckner

- 1 male 10-16 (Andrew)
- 1 male 16-18 (Thomas)
- 2 males 16-26 (Abram, Peter)
- 1 male 45+ (Frederick)
- 3 females under 10 (Mary, Ruamy, Margaret)
- 1 female 10-16 (Elizabeth)
- 1 female 16-26 (Hannah)
- 1 female 26-44 (don't know)
- 1 female 45+ (Mary)
- I don't think there is a mark under slave columns

I have read that Mary and Jacob married about 1824, but I read the Fleming County, KY, marriage records, and I didn't find their marriage certificate.

Old and Young Men of Prominence

---Identified with---

The History of Fleming County

At the age of 22, he married Mary, daughter of Frederick Beckner of Fleming County and aunt of Judge William M. Buckner, present editor of the Clarke County Democrat. Old man Beckner then owned and occupied the farm upon which John Peck now resides, two miles west of the town of Sherburne. Shortly after his marriage he began housekeeping on a tract of land belonging to his father, on the north side of Fleming Creek, one mile from Martha Mills, being a portion of the farm now owned by N. H. Crain. Being strong and hardy, he labored assiduously for several years, clearing, planting, plowing and harvesting. But fortune being unpropitious, he at length became dissatisfied with his home and determine to seek the chance of life in some more favored locality.

He had heard much of the cheapness and fertility of Indiana's soil and so decided to make that State his future home. In the spring of 1832 he landed at the town of Rising Sun, Dearborn (now Ohio) County. He did not buy land, but rented as much as he desired and at once proceeded to test the quality of Hoosier soil. But he found it no more productive than that of Kentucky, while many advantages he enjoyed in the old home were wanting in the new. A residence of two years in Indiana appears to have satisfied him with that State for the fall of 1834 found

him snugly settled on a little farm in Bath County Kentucky, not far from the town of Bethel. Here he remained eight years, longer than at any other place since his marriage. In 1842 he bought and move to the old Jacob Chrisman farm, in Fleming County, adjoining the one upon which he had begun life for himself eighteen years before.

1830 census, Western Division, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly
 1 free white male 20-30 (Jacob)
 1 female under 5 (Maranda)
 1 female 20-30 (Mary)
 No slaves on census

1840 census, West of Slate Creek, Bath County, KY

Jacob Overly
 1 free white male 5-10 (Milford)
 1 free white male 30-40 (Jacob)
 1 free white female under 5 (Corintha)
 1 free white female 5-10 (Dorothy)
 1 free white female 10-15 (Maranda)
 1 free white female 30-40 (Mary)
 No slaves on census

1850 census, District 1, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly, 48, farmer, property value \$2,000, born in KY
 Polly Overly, 42, b. in KY, can't read or write
 Miranda, 21, b. in KY
 Dorothy, 17, b. in IN
 Milford, 15, farmer, b. in IN, attended school in last year
 Corintha, 11, b. in KY, attended school in last year
 Thomas P., 9, b. in KY, attended school in last year
 Pinckney J., 6, b. in KY, attended school in last year

"In May 1851, ... **Jacob Overley**, was elected Justice of the Peace in the Flemingsburg district, the first under the new constitution."

"Jacob was elected Justice of the Peace for the Flemingsburg district in 1851. He was elected to the same office in Tilton in 1855 (after he had moved into that district) and again in 1859. According to the article, "Squire Overley's legal attainments were necessarily limited; but he possessed and exercised excellent judgment, and dispensed his old fashioned off hand justice with such scrupulous impartiality that few of his decisions were ever reversed by higher courts."

Dorothy d. in 1855

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|--------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| Jell J. Wilson | 77 | 1 | female | single | none | on Three Mills | on Three Mills |
| Dorothy Overly | 77 | 22 | .. | .. | Housework | on Fleming Creek | Indiana |
| Lucinda (Colrad) | 73 | 20 | .. | .. | Slave | on Johnson Creek | Fleming |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| Three Mills | on Three Mills | July Martha Wilson | on Three Mills | Oct. 27 th | .. | House affection | Herodes King | Dist of |
| Fleming Creek | Indiana State | Overly | on Fleming Creek | in the Spring | .. | Consumption | X | |
| | | July J. Porter | on Johnson | | | | | |

Dorothy Overly, death record, Fleming County, KY.1

Maranda d. in 1859

1103. 3 97

DEATHS. [1859]

| Name of Deceased. | Color. | Age. | Sex. | Occupation. | Condi- tion. | Time of Death. | Cause of Death. |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| William N.H. Shields | White | 1 | male | | Single | December 3 | liberated & throat |
| Mary J. Armstrong | " | 7 | female | | " | Nov. 4 | Erysipelas |
| Mary Ann Vogan | Blk | 7 | male | Slave | " | July 15 | " |
| Mary Ann Vogan | White | 28 | female | | " | February 26 | Drowned |
| Carah J. Price | " | 10 | " | | " | Aug. 20 | Dysentery |
| Maranda Overly | " | 30 | female | | " | June 8 | Cold |
| Blk | Blk | 10 | female | | " | Nov. 10 | Consumption |

DEATHS.

| Names of Parents, or owner of Slaves. | Place of Birth. | Residence. | Place of Death. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| E. G. & R. S. E. Shields | Fleming | Fleming | Fleming | |
| Wm. J. & Margaret Armstrong | " | " | " | |
| Samuel Armstrong | " | " | " | |
| Samuel Vogan | " | " | " | Idiot |
| Wm. F. Price | " | " | " | |
| Jacob & Polly Overly | " | " | " | |
| J. C. Soursley | Virginia | " | " | |
| J. C. & Ann Soursley | Fleming | " | " | |
| | Maryland | " | " | |

Maranda Overly, death record, Fleming County, KY.1

1860 census, District 1, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly, 57, farmer, real estate value \$3,800, property \$800
 Molley Overly, 52, an invalid, b. in KY
 Corinthia, 21, b. in KY
 Thomas, 19, farmer, b. in KY
 Pinkey, 16, b. in KY, attended school in last year

1870 census, Fox Springs Precinct, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overley, 67, dry goods merchant, real estate value \$2,200, property \$1,000, b. in KY
 Mary Overley, 61, keeping house, b. in KY
 Mary Thacker, 18, domestic servant, b. in KY, cannot write
 William Overley, 77, farm laborer, b. in KY

Mary died about 1872 (per the following article).

The following excerpt is from a biographical article about Mary's husband, Jacob Overly. Not only is it interesting, it mentions where Frederick Beckner lived.

Jacob Overley
1802-1874

The following article appeared The Flemingsburg Democrat on February 7, 1878.

*Biographical Sketches
Of
Old and Young Men of Prominence
---Identified with---
The History of Fleming County*

John Overley, the father of Jacob Overley, was born in the northwestern part of Virginia in what is now the State of West Virginia, about the year 1761. His father, Peter Overley, was a Dutchman-one of those hardy, adventurous frontiersmen, who cultivated the soil, hunted the bear and the deer, and fought the savage red man. The son grew up to manhood in his father's home, was educated in the use of the rifle, the axe and the plow, but had little knowledge of ... His parents spoke the German language, and when twelve years old, John could scarcely speak a word of English. But by the time he had doubled that age he had become sufficiently familiar with another language to make the daughter of a neighboring Welshman understand that he wished to marry her. So John Overley and Ann Jackson became one.

*Born and reared amidst the stirring scenes of border life, John was becoming dissatisfied with his native home. The frontier had receded; game had become scarce; the country was becoming densely populated and the young man determined to seek a home beyond the mountains, where the fertile fields would yield him bread and the forest furnish his meat. Such a home he found in Kentucky. He settled at Fleming Station in Fleming County, about the year 1791. This station was owned by Colonel John Fleming, who settled it in 1790. It was on the land now owned and occupied by Mrs. G. C. Summers, two miles from the town of Tilton and one mile from Martha Mills. The graveyard, not far from where the fort stood and where the settlers buried their dead, is yet to be seen. The station was built upon a little knoll, at the base of which is a fine spring. This furnished water for the use of the settlers, except during periods of very dry weather, when it had to be carried from a large spring several hundred yards distant. This spring is situated in a little cove on the hillside, fronting Fleming Creek and nearly opposite the residence of James P. Bell. Just over the spring and commanding a good view of its surroundings is an elevated point of land. John Overley used to say that he always crept cautiously to the brow of this hill and looked over to see that no lurking savage was near to shoot him before, venturing to the spring for water. **About the year 1793, the Indians made their last incursion into Fleming County, stealing some horses from settlers near Fleming's Station. The whites raided a party and pursued the marauders, John being one of the company. But the redskins made good their escape with the horses, crossing the Ohio at the mouth of Calun Creek, six miles above Maysville.***

John Overley bought a tract of land about two miles west of the Station and built a house upon it, into which he moved his family about the year 1795. Here he spent the remainder of his life-more than half a century-dying in 1854 at the ripe age of 93. He raised a family of ten children-eight boys and two girls-all but three of whom have passed away.

Jacob, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1802, being in numerical order, the seventh child. His three younger brothers, Henry, Isaac and Joseph are still living. The boys were all raised upon the farm, and taught the laborious occupation of tilling the generous soil, which in return yielded them bread, thus developing and strengthening those physical powers upon which they were to depend for a livelihood in after years. Lands were to be cleared and fenced, roads were to be opened, the crops were to be planted, cultivated and harvested and many other kinds of hard labor performed and all without the aid of machinery, such as the present day affords. When not engaged upon their father's the boys assisted their neighbors... building, fencing, etc., so that all were constantly and profitably employed. There were no idlers in John Overley's family, all had to work.

Children were not so expensive a luxury in those days as they are now, and the cost of supporting a family was then

trifling in comparison with what it is at present. Most of the food was produced upon the farm and obtained from the forest; wool from the sheep, manufactured by hand into jeans and linsey, supplied both sexes with winter wear; while coarse linen made from flax raised upon the farm, constituted material for summer clothing. Children from infancy to ten or twelve years of age usually wore but a single garment, a slip, which was nothing more than a long shirt made of linsey or linen. The father generally made the shoes--there were no boots in those days--and of leather tanned by himself. A few of the settlers could make hats and these supplied the demand for that necessary article, though coonskin caps were then quite fashionable. Just let the reader imagine a party of ten or a dozen young ladies and gentlemen of the present day clad after the fashion of their grandparents--the ladies with coarse, homemade shoes, buckskin gloves, linsey-woolsey dress and hood of same material; the gentlemen in leather breeches, coon-skin cap and linsey hunting-shirt--and he has the picture of a family of grown up girls and boys in their Sunday attire at the beginning of the present century.

During Jacob Overley's years of pupil age, the country afforded few schools, and those were of an inferior grade; so that his opportunities for acquiring a good education were quite limited. He attended several winter schools, learning to read, write and cipher--as far as the teachers themselves could go--after which, by close application to books in his leisure hours at home, he gained a general knowledge of men and matters. For thirty years before his death he was never known to be without a newspaper, and was always well posted in the current events of the day.

At the age of 22, he married **Mary, daughter of Frederick Beckner** of Fleming County and aunt of Judge William M. Buckner, present editor of the Clarke County Democrat. **Old man Beckner then owned and occupied the farm upon which John Peck now resides, two miles west of the town of Sherburne.** Shortly after his marriage he began housekeeping on a tract of land belonging to his father, on the north side of Fleming Creek, one mile from Martha Mills, being a portion of the farm now owned by N. H. Crain. Being strong and hardy, he labored assiduously for several years, clearing, planting, plowing and harvesting. But fortune being unpropitious, he at length became dissatisfied with his home and determine to seek the chance of life in some more favored locality.

He had heard much of the cheapness and fertility of Indiana's soil and so decided to make that State his future home. In the spring of 1832 he landed at the town of Rising Sun, Dearborn (now Ohio) County. He did not buy land, but rented as much as he desired and at once proceeded to test the quality of Hoosier soil. But he found it no more productive than that of Kentucky, while many advantages he enjoyed in the old home were wanting in the new. A residence of two years in Indiana appears to have satisfied him with that State for the fall of 1834 found him snugly settled on a little farm in Bath County Kentucky, not far from the town of Bethel. Here he remained eight years, longer than at any other place since his marriage. In 1842 he bought and move to the old Jacob Chrisman farm, in Fleming county, adjoining the one upon which he had begun life for himself eighteen years before.

After the death of his father, John Overley, Jacob moved to the old homestead where he was born. Here he continued to reside till the year 1864, when he moved to Plummer's Landing, on Fox Creek, Fleming County. At this place, in the house now occupied by Fant & Hinton, he engaged in the sale of dry-goods, with J. W. Lansdown as partner. After a few years he bought Lansdown's interest and alone continued the business, though on a small scale for want of capital, **till his death, which occurred February 15, 1874, at the age of 72. His wife preceded him to the grave about eighteen months. She had been an invalid for twenty-seven years, twenty years of which time, she was confined to her bed. Her protracted illness was a serious drawback to the husband's prosperity, as much of his earnings was expended in vain endeavors to restore her to health.**

Early in life he confessed his Savior, connecting himself with the congregation of Christians at Log Union. This was one of the first houses erected in Fleming County for the purpose of religious worship (next two lines not readable), known by old citizens as the "Old Dunker Church" and its pulpit was for thirty years occupied by Peter Hon, a Dutch minister of the Gospel, who in his more youthful days had belonged to that peculiar sect called Dunkers. But most of the congregation have long since passed away, only the graveyard remains to mark the spot where the building stood; while the good old pastor, in his second childhood, after a life of nearly 100 years, but recently crossed the dark stream.

In politics Jacob Overley was a Whig, and adhered to his party with great tenacity as long as it survived. He was a great admirer of George D. Prentice, and was for many years a constant reader of his paper (the Louisville Journal) the editor being then one of the most prominent leaders of the Whig party in Kentucky. In May 1851, with his associate Abram Gooding, he was elected Justice of the Peace in the Flemingsburg district the first under the new constitution. Again in 1855, he was elected to the same office in the Tilton district, having previously changed his residence to the precinct. Archibald Hull, Democrat, was chosen with him. He was re-elected in 1859, this time in company with Elijah Thomas, serving in all twelve years as a Justice of the Peace for Fleming County. Squire Overley legal attainment were necessarily limited, but he possessed and exercised excellent judgment and dispensed but old-fashion, off-hand justice with such scrupulous impartiality, that few of his decisions were ever reversed by higher courts.

Jacob Overley raised a family of six children, three sons and as many daughters, four of whom are still living, two of the daughters having died in early womanhood. **During the late civil war he remained a staunch adherent to the Union. His boys, however, divided, two of them, Thomas and Pinckney, becoming soldiers in the Federal Army. The other, Milford, with a single companion made his way thru the Union lines to the South, where he enlisted in the Confederate Army.** Once during the war, Pinckney and his rebel brother were engaged in the same battle, though at the time neither was aware of the presence of the other. This division upon the part of the sons was the source of much anxiety to the good old father, but as if to increase his trouble, in 1863, his son Thomas, who was a member of the 10th Ky. Cavalry, was desperately wounded in an engagement with Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, C.S. A. in Estill County Kentucky. Whilst the war was progressing, Fleming County was frequently visited by roving bands of armed men professing to be Confederate soldiers, but who were not recognized as such by the War Department at Richmond, and who were in reality nothing more nor less than robbers. Their sole object was plunder and they cared little in what manner or from whom they obtained it. On one occasion, the subject of this sketch was arrested upon the highway by a party of these marauders from Morgan County and robbed of his horse saddle and watch. His stables had previously been visited under cover of darkness and a valuable mare taken by those engaged in this secret service. **The writer of this sketch, who was himself a Confederate soldier could give the names of some of the cowardly skulks who imposed upon the Southern sympathizers of this section by professing to be employed in the secret service of the South, but who were either deserters or bummers from the rebel army. The "captains," "majors," and "colonels," were the heroes of many battles. They told miraculous stories of bloody encounters with home-guards and bush-whackers in passing through the enemy's lines; were sometimes compelled to eat their "dispatches," to prevent them from falling into the hands of the foe; and they generally succeeded in impressing the too credulous sympathizer with the vast importance of themselves and their mission. They were fat, sleek-looking fellows, wore citizen soldier clothes and were usually armed with revolvers and bridles, the latter being the more effective weapon in their hands. Though they were not familiar with the "biz" of bullets, and knew little of Hardee's Tactics, yet they were thoroughly drilled in the art of horse stealing and practiced it indiscriminately upon the farmers of North Eastern Kentucky. Their booty was generally taken to the neutral territory, that lying between the hostile armies in Virginia, where it was disposed of and the proceeds spent in riotous living.**

The war ended, the kind heart of Squire Overley was made glad by the same return of his soldier boys. They all met at the paternal home, both Federals and Confederate, where they were received with expressions of glad welcome, but the former were not more cordially and affectionally greeted by the patriotic father than was he who had espoused the rebel cause and fought under the rebel banner. All cast aside party prejudice and each accorded to the other sincerity and honesty in their political views, and the same freedom of thought and action which he himself had exercised in the troubles just ended. The manifestation of this spirit of liberty toward one another by all the member of the family and especially by those recently in open hostility and still differing so widely in their political sentiments was the means of re-establishing and perpetuating that fraternal feeling that should exist among those so closely connected by the ties of consanguinity. No reconstruction laws was necessary in that household. Kindness and charity accomplished what their opposites could never have done, reunited in sincerity and truth a divided family.

Jacob Overly was not an old man, with but a few years intervening between him and the grave. The cares of life and the weight of years had whitened his head and shattered his once vigorous constitution. She with whom he

had shared life's joys and sorrows still lingered in affliction and was his greatest comfort and care. **Tenderly, kindly had he nursed her through the long weary years of her sickness, and til death had ended her sufferings, after a confinement of twenty years.** The husband outlived the wife but a few months, and now he reposes by h4r side among his people in the old Dunker church yard. Peace to his memory!

Children of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Grandchildren of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

1. Maranda Overly, b. about 1829, KY; d. 6/8/1959? 1860?, Fleming County, KY.
2. Dorothy Overly, b. about 1833, IN; d. 10/27/1855, Fleming County, KY.
3. Milford Weldon Overly, b. about 1835, IN; m. Mary Elizabeth Hughes, 2/25/1857, Carlisle, Nicholas, KY; d. 9/10/1920, Lexington, Fayette, KY; buried in Fleming County Cemetery, Flemingsburg, Fleming, KY.
4. Corintha Overly Cooper, b. about 1839, KY; m. Thomas W. Cooper, 8/22/1867, Fleming County, KY; d. 8/10/1911; buried in Fleming County Cemetery, Flemingsburg, Fleming, KY.
5. Thomas Peter Overly, b. 3/10/1851, Fleming County, KY; m. 1st Mamie Helen Rodgers Whitesides, 9/16/1881, Clark County, MO; divorced 1893, KY; m. 2nd Mary E. Espey, 4/7/1896, Ohio County, IN; d. 6/22/1910, Rising Sun Ohio, IN; buried in Rising Sun Cemetery, Rising Sun, Ohio, IN.
6. Pinckney James Overley, b. 11/17/1843, Fleming County, KY; m. Arabella L. Allan, 3/8/1868, Louisville, Jefferson, KY; d. 7/31/1891, Louisville, Jefferson, KY; buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Jefferson, KY.

Maranda Overly
Daughter of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Granddaughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

Maranda d. in 1859? 1860?

Page No. 1 163

SCHEDULE 3.—Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June, 1860, in District no. 1 in the County of Fleming State of Kentucky, enumerated by me, Asa H. Haxey, Ass't Marshal.

| NAME OF EVERY PERSON WHO DIED during the year ending 1st June, 1860, whose usual place of abode at the time of death was in this family. | DESCRIPTION. | | | | | PLACE OF BIRTH, Naming the State, Territory, or Country. | THE MONTH in which the person died. | PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE. | DISEASE OR CAUSE OF DEATH. | NUMBER OF DAYS ILL. |
|--|--------------|------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Age. | Sex. | White, black, or mulatto. | Free or slave. | Married or widowed. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 Mary Meard | 40 | f | B | S | ✓ | Kentucky | Nov | | Flaking | ✓ 10 months |
| 2 unnamed | 7 1/2 | m | | | | Do | June | | miss. small pox | ✓ 3 days |
| 3 Margaret Harmon | 18 | f | B | S | ✓ | Do | Nov | | Consumption | ✓ 15 days |
| 4 Edgar How | 7 1/2 | m | B | S | ✓ | Do | forgotten | | unknown | ✓ 2 days |
| 5 unnamed | 2 day | f | B | S | ✓ | Do | May | | unknown | ✓ 2 days |
| 6 unnamed | 7 1/2 | f | B | S | ✓ | Do | forgotten | | unknown | ✓ 1 day |
| 7 Maranda Overly | 32 | f | B | S | ✓ | Do | July | | Coals | ✓ 6 weeks |
| 8 | 4 | m | | | | Do | Nov | | unknown | ✓ 1/2 year |

Maranda Overly, 1860 death census, Fleming County, KY

1163) 33 #

[1859]

DEATHS.

| Name of Deceased. | Color. | Age. | Sex. | Occupation. | Condi- tion. | Time of Death. | Cause of Death. |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| William N.H. Shields | White | 1 | male | | Single | December 3 | liberated toothache |
| Mary J. Armstrong | " | 7 | female | | " | Nov. 4 | Erysipelas |
| Mary Ann Vogan | Blk | 28 | female | Slave | " | July 15 | |
| Sarah J. Price | " | 10 | " | | " | February 26 | Cholera |
| Maranda Overly | " | 30 | female | | " | Aug. 20 | Scarlet |
| Blk | Blk | 10 | female | | " | June 8 | Cold |
| | | | | | | Nov. 10 | Consumption |

DEATHS.

| Names of Parents, or owner of Slaves. | Place of Birth. | Residence. | Place of Death. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| E. G. & R. E. Shields | Fleming | Fleming | Fleming | |
| Wm. J. & Margaret Armstrong | " | " | " | |
| Samuel Armstrong | " | " | " | |
| Samuel Vogan | " | " | " | Idiot |
| Wm. J. Price | " | " | " | |
| Jacob & Polly Beckner | " | " | " | |
| J. C. Dousley | Virginia | " | " | |
| J. C. & Ann Souley | Fleming | " | " | |
| | Maryland | " | " | |

Maranda Overly, death record, Fleming County, KY.1

Fleming county, KY, death records:

Overly, Maranda 30 y/o June 8, 1860 Overly, Jacob & Polly F F

Dorothy Overly

Daughter of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly

Granddaughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

Dorothy d. in 1855

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|--------|--------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| Pell J. Wilson | " | 1 | female | single | none | on Three Mill | on Three Mill |
| Dorothy Overly | " | 22 | " | " | Housework | on Fleming creek | Indiana |
| Lucinda (Colrad) | " | 10 | " | " | Slave | on Johnson creek | Fleming |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Three miles on Three Mile | Vol. 9 Martha Wilson | on Three Mile | Oct. 27 th | Consumption | Her father's death |
| Fleming creek Indiana State | Overly | on Fleming creek | in the Spring | Consumption | |
| 11 miles on Fleming creek | John S. Porter | on Johnson | | | |

Dorothy Overly, death record, Fleming County, KY.1

Milford Weldon Overly

Son of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly

Grandson of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

1850 census, District 1, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly, 48, farmer, property value \$2,000, born in KY

Polly Overly, 42, b. in KY, can't read or write

Miranda, 21, b. in KY

Dorothy, 17, b. in IN

Milford, 15, farmer, b. in IN, attended school in last year

Corintha, 11, b. in KY, attended school in last year

Thomas P., 9, b. in KY, attended school in last year

Pinckney J., 6, b. in KY, attended school in last year

Marriage Bond.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Be it known, That we *Milford Overly*
 as principal, and *Charles Hays*
 as surety, are jointly and severally bound to the Common-
 wealth of Kentucky, in the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

THE CONDITION OF THIS BOND IS AS FOLLOWS:

That, Whereas, Marriage is intended to be solemnized
 between the above bound *Milford Overly*
 and *Mary E. Hays*

Now, if there is no lawful cause to obstruct said marriage,
 this bond shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full
 force and effect.

Dated at *Barbours, Nicholas County, Kentucky*, this *22nd*
day of February 1857

attest
Wm. Hays

Milford Overly
Charles Hays

Milford Weldon Overly, marr cert, Nicholas County, KY

Marriage License.



THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

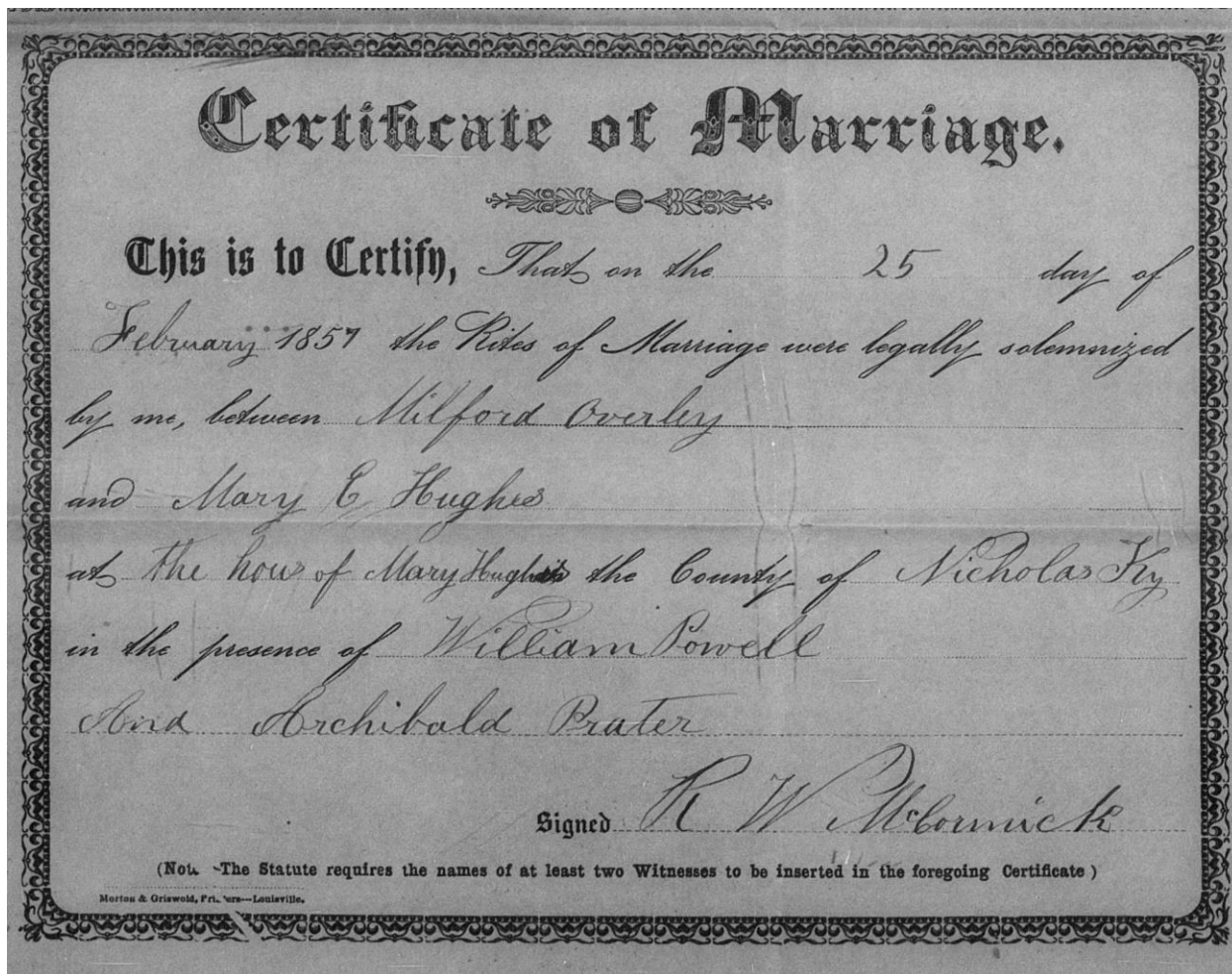
To any Minister of the Gospel, or other Person, legally authorized to solemnize Matrimony.

*You are permitted to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony
between Milford Overley
and Mary E. Hughes
the requirements of the law having been complied with.*

*Witness my signature, as Clerk of the Nicholas County
Court, this 23^d day of February 1857*

J. M. Hughes Clerk

Morton & Griswold, Printers, Louisville.



Milford Weldon Overly, marr cert

He was living with his mother-in-law in 1860.

1860 census, District 1, Nicholas County, KY

Mary Hughes, 45, farmer, personal property \$700, b. in KY
 Julia, 19, b. in KY
 Martha, 16, b. in KY
 Sarah, 14, b. in KY
 John, 12, b. in KY
 Milford Overly, 25, b. in IN, personal property \$500, school teacher,
 Mary Overly, 17, b. in KY
 Thomas Overly, 1, b. in KY

Milford in the Civil War, for the Confederacy

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name | Milford Overly |
| Side | Confederate |
| Regiment State/Origin | Kentucky |
| Regiment | 9th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry |
| Company | F |
| Rank In | Second Lieutenant |

Rank Out
Film Number

First Lieutenant
M377 roll 10

OVERLY, WILLIAM MILFORD
Kentucky "MILFORD"
1st Lt., Co. F, 9th Ky. Cav. Reg., from
March 20, 1863; (2nd Lt., same, from
Sept 15, 1862; to 1st Lt.);
(CS Rec Overley, Milford)

Milford Weldon Overly, Confederate Civil War record

There are more pages of Milford's military records, all of which I put on ancestry.

934

Overley, Milford
Co. F, 9 Kentucky Cavalry.
(Confederate.)

Lieutenant / Lieutenant

CARD NUMBERS.

| | | |
|----|----------|----|
| 1 | 46444811 | 20 |
| 2 | 4875 | 21 |
| 3 | 4944 | 22 |
| 4 | 5003 | 23 |
| 5 | 5057 | 24 |
| 6 | 5110 | 25 |
| 7 | 5160 | 26 |
| 8 | 2386 | 27 |
| 9 | 46592868 | 28 |
| 10 | 52290360 | 29 |
| 11 | | 30 |
| 12 | | 31 |
| 13 | | 32 |
| 14 | | 33 |
| 15 | | 34 |
| 16 | | 35 |
| 17 | | 36 |
| 18 | | 37 |
| 19 | | 38 |

Number of medical cards herein.....

Number of personal papers herein.....

BOOK MARK:

See also

(Confederate.)

6 9 Cav. Ky.

Milford Overley
Lieut., Co. *F*, { 4 Regiment Kentucky
 Mounted Rifles. }

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Sept. 15, 1862 to Jan. 1, 1863.*

Enlisted:
 When *Sept. 15*, 186 .
 Where *Kentucky*
 By whom *Col. Stoner*
 Period *3 years.*

Last paid:
 By whom, 186 .
 To what time, 186 .

Bounty paid, \$ *100*; due, \$ *100*
 Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

*This company subsequently became Company *F* 9th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. Breckinridge's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and Stoner's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry were consolidated in December, 1862, and formed the 4th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles which subsequently became the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Book mark:

B. J. B. D. ...
 (842) *Original*

(Confederate.)

9 Cav. Ky.

William M. Overley
 1st Lt., Co. *F*, 9 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Jan. & Feb.*, 1864.

Enlisted:
 When *Sept. 15*, 1862.
 Where *Bath Co. Ky.*
 By whom *Col. R. W. Stoner*
 Period *3 years*

Last paid:
 By whom _____
 To what time _____, 186 .

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: _____

Breckinridge's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and Stoner's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry were consolidated in December, 1862, and formed the 4th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles which subsequently became the 9th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

R. W. Stoner
 Copyist.

(642)

(Confederate.)

9 Cav. Ky.

M. Overley
 1st Lt., Co. *F*, 9 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Feb. & Apr.*, 1864.

Enlisted:
 When *Sept. 15*, 1862.
 Where *Bath Co. Ky.*
 By whom *Col. R. W. Stoner*
 Period *3 yrs*

Last paid:
 By whom *A. D. K. Bell*
 To what time _____, 186 .

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: _____

Breckinridge's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and Stoner's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry were consolidated in December, 1862, and formed the 4th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles which subsequently became the 9th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

R. W. Stoner
 Copyist.

(642)

(Confederate.)

0 | 9600 | Ky

+ Milford Overly
Lieut. & Regt. Ky Cav.

Name appears as signature to an

Oath of Allegiance

to the United States, subscribed and sworn to
before W. H. Bracken, 1st Lieut. & Asst. Pro.
Mar. Genl., Dept. Cumb., at Nashville, Tenn.,
at the dates set opposite the respective names,
1865.

Place of residence Nicholas Co. Ky
Complexion fair ; hair light
Eyes blue ; height 5 ft. 8 in.
Where surrendered Washington, Ga
When surrendered May 9, 1865.
Subscribed to oath May 29, 1865.
Remarks :

+ Name appears in
column of names as
Milford Overly

Indorsement shows: "Roll of Prisoners of war, who Vol-
untarily surrendered themselves, took the Oath of Allegiance,
and were allowed to return to their homes."

Hd. Qrs. Prov. Mar. Gen'l, Dept. of the Cumb'd,
Nashville, Tenn.; Roll No. 588; sheet 112

W. Mulhall

(665)

Copied.

FORM NO. 3. (Officer's Pay Account.)

The Confederate States of America, To 2^d Lieut. Milford Overley Dr.

| ON WHAT ACCOUNT. | COMMENCEMENT AND EXPIRATION. | | TERM OF SERVICE CHARGED. | | PAY PER MONTH. | | AMOUNT. | | REMARKS. |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | From— | To— | Months. | Days. | Dollars. | Cents. | Dollars. | Cents. | |
| Pay—As 2 ^d Lieut. | 15 th of Sept. 1861 | 15 th of Oct. 1861 | 6 | | 40 | | 450 | | |
| For myself | 1 st March 1862 | | 8 | 15 | 90 | | 195 | 00 | |
| For 57 1/2 Months | | | | | | | | | |
| Forage for horses, | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 495 | | |

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not been absent without leave during any part of the time charged for; that I have not received pay, forage, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time therein charged; that the horses were actually kept in service and were mustered for the whole of the time charged; that for the whole of the time charged for my staff appointment, I actually and legally held the appointment and did duty in the department; that I have been a commissioned officer for the number of years stated in the charge for every additional five years' service; that I am not in arrears with the Confederate States, on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was for

Have never received any pay and to the

I, at the same time, acknowledge that I have received of this day of 186 the sum of being the amount in full of said account.

Pay, As 2^d Lieut. \$ 495
 To 57 1/2 Months
 Forage for horses,
 Amount, \$ 495

A. W. Sledge Major U.S.A. Cash
 Four hundred and 95 cents and No. 100
 Milford Overley 2^d Lieut Co. I
 4th Ky. Mounted Rifles
 Gen. J. H. Morgan's Brigade

[SIGNED DUPLICATES]

Milford Weldon Overley, Confederate Civil War record

1870 census, Tilton, Fleming, KY

Milford Overley, 35, teaching school, real estate \$300, personal property \$300, b. in IN
 Mary Overley, 28, keeping house, b. in KY
 Thomas, 11, at home, b. in KY, attended school
 Charles, 9, b. in KY, attended school
 John, 4, b. in KY

1880 census, Tilton Precinct, Fleming County, KY

Milford Overley, 46, farmer, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
 Mary Overley, 38, keeping house, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
 Charles, 19, works on farm, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
 John, 14, going to school, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

1880 non population census, Tilton Precinct, Fleming County, KY

Received July 13 1880.

Page No. 9
Supervisor's Dist. No. 5
Enumeration Dist. No. 29

S.

NOTE A.—The light dotted perpendicular lines, which divide the spaces intended for numbers on this Schedule, are intended to separate the units, tens, &c., from each other, and the Enumerator should be careful that the figures are written within the small spaces so formed, thus: 1234, the units in the right-hand small spaces.

NOTE B.—Make an affirmative entry by a slanting line (thus /) in one of the three columns 2, 3, and 4, according as the fact is in the case of each farm—in column 2, if the occupier is the owner of the farm; in column 3, if he is the tenant at a fixed money rental; in column 4, if he conducts it for a share of the product.

NOTE C.—Enumerators will observe that there are 104 questions relating to each farm, which are arranged in four successive divisions of each schedule page.

SCHEDULE 2.—Productions of Agriculture in Tilton Precinct in the County of Fleming, State of Kentucky enumerated by me on the 11th & 12th day of June, 1880. R. H. Soudy Enumerator.

| OF THE PERSON WHO CONDUCTS THIS FARM. | | | | ACRES OF LAND. | | | | FARM VALUES. | | | FENCES. | | LABOR. | | | | GRASS LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|----------------|-----|-------------|---|---|-----|---|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|--------------|---|----|---------------|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|--|--|
| THE NAME. | | | | IMPROVED. | | UNIMPROVED. | | OF FARM, INCLUDING LAND, HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS. | | OF FARM, INCLUDING HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS. | OF LIVE STOCK. | OF FENCES PURCHASED IN 1879. | OF FENCES PURCHASED IN 1878. | WAGES PAID FOR LABOR IN 1879. | | WAGES PAID FOR LABOR IN 1878. | | ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE FARM IN 1879. | | AVERAGE 1879. | | PRODUCTIONS HARVESTED IN 1879. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | |
| 1 | Porter Thomas | / | | 40 | 34 | 20 | | 2000 | 25 | 500 | | | | | | 500 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Smith S. B. | / | | 140 | | | | 5000 | 100 | 1000 | | | | | | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Watts H. P. | / | | 20 | 140 | 10 | | 4000 | 100 | 800 | | | | 25 | | 200 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gregory Milford | / | | 40 | 40 | 10 | | 2000 | 25 | 500 | | | | 20 | 10 | 200 | 3 | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Grubbs H. W. | / | | 60 | 200 | 30 | | 8000 | 150 | 1500 | | | | 100 | 50 | 1500 | 10 | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Harman R. T. | / | | 40 | 40 | 10 | | 3000 | 100 | 800 | | | | 30 | 40 | 300 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Fazio Joseph | / | | 50 | 50 | | | 2500 | 150 | 500 | | | | | | 400 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Rowe Jackson | / | | 14 | | | | 1000 | 25 | 50 | | | | | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Rowe William | / | | 30 | | | | 1500 | 25 | 50 | | | | | | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | McLee Eliza W. | / | | 9 | | | | 200 | | 50 | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| TOWNSHIP | | | | | | | | | | COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | STATE | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | Males | | Females | | Total | | | | | | | |
| Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | Age | Color | | | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | | | | | |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | | | | |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | |
| 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | |
| 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | |
| 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | | | | | | |
| 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 140 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 140 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 140 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | | | | | | |
| 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 160 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | | | | | | |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 180 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 180 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 180 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | | | | | | |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | Total | | | | | | | |

1880 non population census, Tilton Precinct, Fleming County, KY.2

Confederates—A. P. Harcourt, Eighth Texas Cavalry; G. C. Howard, Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry; E. R. Simear, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; E. L. Owen, Kentucky Cavalry; W. E. Mayfield, First Arkansas Cavalry; A. W. Randolph, Sixth Kentucky Infantry; T. P. Jump, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; M. C. Hay, Ninth Kentucky Infantry; J. C. Terrell, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; David Stone, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry; W. W. Page, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; A. D. Pierce, Quantrell's Regiment; W. W. Combs, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; W. A. Gray, Morgan's Cavalry; E. G. Betts, Eleventh Mississippi Infantry; J. B. Briggs, Forrest's Cavalry; John T. Harp, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry; W. L. Clay, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Milford Overly, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. H. Boone, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry; D. G. Pursley, South Carolina Infantry; Wm. A. Love, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry; Hans H. Huston, Twentieth Mississippi Infantry; Haycock Taylor, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; N. B. Peck, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Federals—W. S. Ross, Eighth Kentucky Cav-

Federals—W. S. Ross, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry; Isaac Phipps, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry; E. K. Choate, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Elisha Whitner, Third Kentucky Cavalry; Thos. M. Booth, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; John Heiser, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; L. F. McLaughlin, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry; John H. Cook, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; W. E. Welley, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry; James H. Simpson, Forty-second Indiana Infantry; J. L. Green, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry; John W. Hite, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry; J. C. Shafer, Tenth New York Artillery; John F. Kalley, jr., One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Infantry; Edward Gough, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry; John K. Farley, Thirty-second New York Infantry; J. D. Sheppard, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; W. P. McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, Fourteenth Army Corps; Fred. Geiger, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Infantry; Jos. M. Ellis, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry; Thomas J. Nolan, Seventh Wisconsin Artillery. C. D. Leach, First Michigan Artillery; P. J. Overly, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; W. W. Kendall, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry; W. D. Smith, First Michigan Sharpshooters; E. Farley, Third United States Cavalry, Co. G; G. W. Barth, Fourth Army Corps; C. W. Jones, Third Kentucky Cavalry; W. H. Cockran, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers; Lowner Frame, Eleventh

Milford Weldon Overley, Pinckney James Overley, TheCourierJournal, 10.5.1884.2

WAR REMINISCENCE.

A Memoir of the Battle of Lookout— General Dibrell the Last Confederate to Surrender—Chattanooga After the War.

The following is an extract of a letter received by T. P. Overley, of this city, from his brother Milford Overley, Superintendent of Public Schools at Tilton, Kentucky, in which some interesting reminiscences of the war are related:

It would afford me more pleasure than I could tell to be able to visit you at Chattanooga. I'd want to climb old Lookout Point, where "Fighting Joe" won his celebrated victory above the clouds. He didn't win any victory over me, though, at that place, for I was not on that end of our line of battle, I was near the center, and when the line was broken a detachment of our regiment (the Ninth Kentucky) was ordered to hold the bridge across the Chickamauga river immediately in our rear, and to permit no stragglers to cross. Soon hundreds of men who had thrown away their guns and fled from the field, were at the bridge threatening to force their way over. I dismounted a few men and stationed them across the entrance, ordering them to shoot all who attempted to cross. Soon Gen. Bragg came and ordered one of his officers to form the stragglers into column and march them to Chickamauga Station. We were ordered to remain at the bridge till wagons and artillery were over, and then to move up the river and destroy bridges, in order to delay pursuit.

My last visit to Chattanooga was about the 18th of May, 1865. I was then a paroled soldier, having surrendered as one of President Davis' escort, at Washington, Ga., May 10, 1865. Our little band was the last organized body of Confederates to surrender east of the Mississippi river. It consisted of a few hundred Kentuckians and Tennesseans, un-

CHATTANOOGA, T

der the command of Gen. George G. Dibrell, of Sparta, Tennessee. General Dibrell was a brave, true soldier, and well did he merit the honor of commanding the last body of rebels this side of the "Father of Waters."

I remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga several days, stopping with a gentleman who was renting his own home from his own negroes. He had been in the Confederate service, and during his absence his negroes had been liberated and his property given them. Returning from the war, he could do no better than to rent his old home from his former slaves. The city was garrisoned principally by negro troops; and I observed a large school of negroes and whites—the only mixed schools I have ever seen—taught by ladies from the North. Not only were the schools mixed, but the population was a motley one. It appeared to me that I had never seen a more repulsive town than Chattanooga was at that time. But war, cruel relentless war, made it what it was then; peace, industry and enterprise made it what it is today—one of the leading cities of the South.

During the war I spent most of two winters in Tennessee, mixed pretty freely with the citizens and found them the kindest and most hospitable people I have ever met outside of my own State. The Tennessee and Kentucky troops fought side by side in almost every battle from Fort Donelson to the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., and they were always on good terms. They appeared like brothers of one family.

MILFORD OVERLEY.

Milford Weldon Overly, ChattanoogaDailyTimes, 1.25.1886.1

1900 census, District 4, Fleming County, KY

Weldon M Overly, 64, b. 12/1835, m. 42 yrs, b. in IN, parents b. in KY, owns house, mortgage

Mary E Overley, 58, b. 12/1841, m. 42 yrs, 3 children b., 2 living, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
Nadine, 10, granddaughter, b. 5/1890, b. in KY, parents b. in KY, at school

ILL WITH GRIP.

Patrolman C. H. Overly has gone to Flemingsburg to the bedside of his father, Mr. Milton Overly, who is ill with the grip.

Milford Weldon Overly, Charles H Overly, TheMorningHerald, 1.24.1901

A FRIEND OF THE CONFEDERACY

We take from the Louisville Evening Post the following letter, written to Mrs. Sallie Bruce Morris, the widow of the late Hon. E. M. Bruce, from Milford Overly, of Flemingsburg:

Flemingsburg, Ky., May 1, 1903.
Mrs. E. M. Bruce, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Madam:—Some time since a number of the leading ex-Confederates of Fleming county met in Flemingsburg and organized a camp of United Confederate Veterans. Being sick and unable to attend the meeting, I addressed a note to a veteran, suggesting as a suitable name for the camp, that of E. M. Bruce, stating that Mr. Bruce was a native of Fleming county, that he represented Kentucky in the Southern Congress, that he spent his fortune for the Confederate cause and that he was the best friend the Kentucky soldiers had in the Confederacy. My suggestion was adopted and I was elected Commander of the camp, and now, though a stranger to you, I take the liberty of thus addressing you, to inform you of the action of our camp in the selection of its name and to assure you that your husband yet lives in the memory and affection of Fleming county Confederate veterans.

Respectfully,
MILFORD OVERLY.

This is a deserved compliment to the most generous friend the Kentucky soldiers had in the Confederacy during the war between the States.

The Hon. E. M. Bruce was among the first of the Kentuckians who went South and joined his fortunes to those of the Southern Confederacy. He was a business man, and had none of the tastes and instincts of a soldier, and would have been of little avail in the field, but he had many high qualities which fitted him for service in Congress and in civil life. During the war, it is often quite difficult to determine who is of the most value to the cause, the soldier in the field or the civilian upon whose labors the army must depend for its support, its supplies and its life. Of course, a war can not be fought without an army, but an army can not be kept in the field without great expense and vast intelligence. It must be recruited, transported, clothed, fed and its loved ones must be protected, taken care of and civil government must continue. Mr. Bruce was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served until the Confederacy passed out of existence into history. He was a wise counsellor, an indefatigable worker, and devoted his time, his energies and his money to the relief and comfort of the Kentucky Confederates. The acts of kindness done by him were innumerable, and we have no hesitation in saying that no one man did as many kind and generous acts during the war as did Eli Bruce.

During the month of May, 1865, the

During the month of May, 1865, the writer was in Augusta. He received his parole from Gen. Molineux late in the afternoon of May, the 8th. There were in Augusta at that time many Kentucky Confederate officers and soldiers, some of whom had surrendered in North Carolina with the army of Gen. Johnston; others in South Carolina, others in Georgia. Some had been prisoners of war, and had been sent into the Confederate lines, but not exchanged. All were without means. None had received any pay for months, and when they did receive pay it was in Confederate money. None had any clothing except a very meager supply of underclothing and the Confederate uniform. All were a distance from home, and in ignorance of what reception would meet them if they returned to Kentucky. The Legislature of Kentucky had passed the well known expatriation laws.

Mr. Bruce was in Augusta; he opened an office, employed a book-keeper and notified the Kentucky Confederates that he would take it as an obligation if they would permit him to furnish each one a sufficient sum of money to pay his way to his home, and we have personal knowledge that he did not wait for application to be made to him, but called in person upon a number of these officers and privates and tendered loans. It was done in the most delicate manner. It was done as only a high gentleman could do such an act. It was not a gift

THE MORNING HERALD

from a rich man to a poor one; not a gratuity or a bounty from the Government to a discharged soldier. It was a loan from one gentleman to another gentleman in all respects his equal, and explained by the statement that he had made money during the war, because he remained in Richmond; that the soldiers had given their time, risked their lives and some of them had received permanent injuries in the field; he had the money and it was an easy and safe mode of transferring his funds from the Southern Confederacy to Kentucky. To no one did he loan more than the sum generously sufficient to take him home in comfort. Many of these loans were in fact gifts. Many of them were repaid. The larger part, we have no doubt, were never repaid.

It gives us pleasure after a lapse of thirty-eight years to make public record of this generous and delicate conduct on the part of this kindly and gracious gentleman.

And it is curiously proper that the commander of this camp should be Milford Overly. We knew him intimately. He served in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A., the regiment which the writer had the honor to command from its organization to its surrender. He was in every respect a most admirable officer and gallant and dutiful soldier, but there was one episode in his career which gave him a just conspicuity. From the Kentucky Cavalry Brigade, then com-

episode in his career which gave him a just conspicuity. From the Kentucky Cavalry Brigade, then commanded by the writer, was detailed a guard to cover the final retreat from the city of Columbia, S. C., and as far as was possible to clear the city of stragglers. Capt. Overly commanded that guard which was the last organized Confederate body of troops to leave that city before its occupation by the forces under Gen. Sherman. He was in the city as Gen. Sherman's troops marched in, and as they advanced into the center of the city he retreated from it. He and his soldiers, who were among the most heroic of the Confederates, and the equal as gentlemen of any in America, bore testimony to the significant fact that when they marched out of Columbia there was neither smoke nor fire visible, but after they had marched perhaps a mile from the limits of the city, they saw smoke arising from it, thus conclusively demonstrating that the fire which destroyed Columbia did not originate with the Confederate soldiers.

Milford Weldon Overly, TheLexingtonHerald, 5.7.1903.5

MORGAN'S MEN

HAVING GOOD TIME AT THEIR
SECOND REUNION.

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR TOLD

Col. Breckinridge Designated To
Write History of the Ninth
Kentucky Cavalry.

Parks Hill, Ky., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the second reunion of Morgan's men here. Up to this time 110 members of the famous organization have registered. The chief event of the day was the presentation to W. H. Taylor and Green R. Keller, both of Carlisle, of handsome silver plates for their work in bringing about the reunion. The presentation speech was made by Gen. Basil W. Duke, of Louisville. It was left to Col. R. C. Morgan, a brother of Gen. John H. Morgan, to frame a fitting inscription for the plates.

An invitation was received from Col. Thos. Johnson, of Mt. Sterling, for the Confederate veterans to meet at his home August 31. Col. Johnson is ninety-two and in feeble health. The women of the Carlisle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution requested the veterans to give the rebel yell, which they did to the tune of Dixie, played by one of the women on the piano. Last night members of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, of which W. C. P. Breckinridge was Colonel, met and requested Col. Breckinridge to prepare a history of the regiment, and to-day at a second meeting the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to assist in the work: Ell Blackburn, Georgetown, Company A; Lucien Mann, Carlisle, Company B; Judge Russell Mann, Paris, Company C; C. W. Durham, Morefield, Company D; Ed Hines, Bowling Green, Company E; Milford Overly, Flemingsburg, Company F; Sam Levy, Frankfort, Company G; S. H. Mitchell, Mayslick, Company H; Alsberry Houk, Munfordville, Company I; James Lafferty, Cynthiana, Company K. Dr. J. A. Lewis, of Georgetown, was made chairman of the committee. The major part of the meeting, both in the fore and afternoon, was taken up with the relating of anecdotes.

L. P. Young, president of the Kentucky Confederate Veterans' Association, told of his capture, Maj. R. S. Tenny told of the death of Gen. Morgan at Greeneville, Tenn., and Dr. Lewis gave a comparison of the service of the cavalry and the infantry in the war. To-morrow the meeting will close.

Milford Weldon Overly, The Courier Journal, 8.19.1904

RESIGNS

LESLIE MILLER LEAVES REFORM SCHOOL.

Milford Overly, Ex-Confederate, is Candidate for Position—Selection Will Soon be Made.

Leslie Miller, who since the establishment of the Juvenile Department at the State Reform School, three years ago, has had charge of that department, assisted by Mrs. Miller, his wife, has tendered his resignation to Superintendent Doak, to become effective as soon as his successor is chosen.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller will remove to Lexington for the purpose of educating their children, but Mr. Miller will continue his connection with the Reform School in some other capacity.

Milford Overly, father of Lieutenant C. H. Overly, of the local police force, is an applicant for the position, made vacant by Mr. Miller's resignation and has strong backing for the place. Mr. Overly is an exConfederate soldier and a life long Democrat, and would make an excellent man for the position. The Prison Board, which usually meets at Frankfort will probably take up the matter at its next meeting and make the appointment.

Milford Weldon Overly, LexingtonHeraldLeader, 3.5.1907

Milford Overly was elected janitor of the High school, instead of Robert Wilson, and G. W. Bradley was elected as janitor of the Arlington school.

Milford Weldon Overly, TheLexingtonHerald, 6.4.1907

KENTUCKY'S SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

KENTUCKY'S

**BY MILFORD OVERLY,
of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A.**

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the first shot in the great Civil War was fired from a Confederate battery against the walls of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. After thirty-four hours of terrific bombardment the fort, with its garrison of seventy-nine men, commanded by Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, was surrendered to General F. T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander. Three days later President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand men "to overthrow the secession movement." Of this number and for the purpose Kentucky's governor was asked for four regiments. That official responded as follows:

Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1867...
Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch is received. In reply, I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

"BERA MAGOFFIN,
"Governor."

Confederate Makes Request.

On the 22nd of April the Confederate Secretary of War asked Governor Magoffin for one regiment of troops, but failed to get them, the State having decided to remain neutral throughout the approaching conflict and act as peacemaker. It was not the fear of war with its usual accompaniments that prompted Kentucky to take this stand; she did it because of the unhappy divisions among her people--neighbor against neighbor, father against son--but, in violation of pledges, she was forced

the President refused to order its removal, and so ended Kentucky's neutrality.

The Exodus to the South.

As it became apparent that the Federal authorities did not intend that the State should not remain neutral, many of her sons whose sympathies were with the South, threw off their allegiance to both State and Federal Governments, made their way to Tennessee and Virginia, where they enlisted in the Confederate service. They went singly, in small parties and in large bodies.

Some joined regiments from other States, and thus lost their identity as Kentuckians, but most of them were organized into battallions and regiments and were numbered and known as Kentucky troops. General S. B. Buckner, commander of the State Guards, resigned and was followed by his men, with their arms and outfit to Tennessee; while John C. Breckinridge, William Preston and George B. Hodge, all of whom became generals in the Confederate army, with one thousand armed volunteers, passed up Big Sandy River, by way of Prestonburg, to Virginia.

Opened Door for Invasion.

General Nelson's commission of the overt act and its approval by President Lincoln, in direct violation of his pledge, threw open the door for Kentucky's invasion by the Confederates, and they were prompt to act. About September 1st, 1861, General Leonidas Polk, with a force of Southern troops, crossed the Tennessee border and occupied Hickman and Columbus, on the Mississippi River. Two days later Paducah was taken by Union troops from Illinois. Both

...ong her people—neighbor against neighbor, father against son—but, in violation of pledges, she was forced from her position; opposing armies invaded and occupied her territory, and fratricidal war made her again "the dark and bloody ground."

President Lincoln's Hopes.

To leading Kentuckians, President Lincoln expressed the hope that the State would abandon her idea of neutrality and continue to support the Government, but if she would not and would remain neutral, "no hostile steps should tread her soil." But very soon after this pledge was made General William Nelson established Camp Dick Robinson, a recruiting station in Garrard county, where he enlisted and organized regiments of soldiers for the Federal service. Governor Magoffin protested against this violation of Kentucky's neutrality and requested Mr. Lincoln to have the camp removed from the State; but

Columbus, on the Mississippi. Two days later Paducah was taken by Union troops from Illinois. Both were speedily and heavily reinforced, and then came the struggle for possession of Kentucky.

The Confederate army consisted of about 40,000 badly armed and equipped volunteers, commanded by General Albert S. Johnston. Its left, under General Leonidas Polke, rested on the Mississippi River, at Columbus, while the extreme right, General Zollicoffer commanding, extended to the valley of the Cumberland, in Wayne county. General Simon B. Buckner held the center at Bowling Green. The opposing army of about 75,000 men, all well equipped for service, was commanded by Generals Buell and Grant.

First Battle in the State.

The first battle was fought at Wildcat Mountain, in Rockcastle county, October 21st, 1861, between General Zollicoffer, with a force of 5,000 men,

S SOLDIERS I

and Colonel Garrard, of the Federal army, with his own regiment, reinforced by six others. The Confederates were defeated. This was the first of a succession of similar disasters that finally drove Johnston's army from the State.

At Mill Springs, in Pulaski county, General G. B. Crittenden, commanding about 4,000 Confederates, was beaten by a greatly superior force under General George H. Thomas. Crittenden's loss was heavy, and he was forced back into Tennessee. In this battle General Zollicoffer, who was second in command, was killed by Colonel Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky (Federal) Infantry.

Capaure of Fort Henry.

The next misfortune in the series was the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River. This fort was held by General Lloyd Tilghman with 3,500 Confederates. General Grant with 15,000 men and seven gun-boats, succeeded in taking it after a terrific bombardment from his gun-fleet but not till after its commander had sent off all but seventy of its garrison.

The next and last of the series was the capture of Fort Donelson, an important fortress on the Cumberland River, not far from the Tennessee line. The fort was defended by Generals Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, who ranked in the order named, with about 18,000 men. It was assailed by 30,000 Federal troops, with ten batteries of field pieces and six gunboats, four of which were iron-clad, the whole commanded by General U. S. Grant.

Struggle at Fort Donelson.

After a prolonged and sanguinary

Grant.

Struggle at Fort Donelson.

After a prolonged and sanguinary struggle the assailants were repulsed and the gunboats driven off. However, as it was known that large reinforcements for Grant's army were not far away, and that the fort could not be held against such odds, the Confederate commander decided to send away most of his troops when the road was open.

So, as has been reported, General Floyd turned the command over to General Pillow, saying that he, too, would leave, stating as his reason for doing so the fact that, as President Buchanan's Secretary of War, he was charged with partiality toward the South in the distribution of government arms, and if captured, he might fare badly.

General Buckner Left in Command.

General Pillow said that as he had been an officer in the U. S. Army, and was then fighting against the old flag, he would not allow himself to be made

prisoner by his former friends and comrades, and that he would accompany the retiring troops, leaving General Buckner in command of the fort and the remnant of its defenders.

He, too, could have turned the command over to the officer next in rank and made his escape; but did he do it? No, he remained with his men, held the fort as long as it could be held, and then surrendered its gallant defenders and went to prison with them. The captives numbered something more than 5,000, among whom were the Kentucky troops—2nd and 3rd regiments.

General Buckner Still Lives.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, the hero of Fort Donelson, still lives, and at 85 is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and with his mental faculties unimpaired. He is the only surviving Lieutenant-General of the Confederate army, and he is also its ranking officer. With his accomplished wife and their only child, Simon B. Buckner, Jr., he resides on his magnificent farm (Glen Lily) in Hart county, where he was born April 1st, 1823.

The house is of logs, and all the additions made to it since Colonel Aylett Buckner, the general's father, built the original one of the same material; but it is elegantly furnished, has water, gas and all the up-to-date conveniences. Here, surrounded by all the comforts that heart could desire, and interested in the management of his farm, the "Sage of Glen Lily" is spending the evening of his life, loved and respected by all who know him.

Graduate of West Point.

loved and respected by all who know him.

Graduate of West Point.

General Buckner graduated at West Point in 1844 as lieutenant of infantry in the war with Mexico; resigned his commission in the U. S. Army in 1855; rejected the offer of a brigadier-general's commission in the Union army, tendered him by President Lincoln, but accepted a similar offer from President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy.

Soon after his return from prison he was made a major-general, and reported to General Bragg for duty. Later on, for bravery and gallantry as a soldier and efficiency as an officer, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General. He served the Confederacy till the starry cross went down forever, participating in many bloody battles, and then returned to the home of his birth without spot or stain upon his character as a soldier or as a gentleman. He has never held civil office, except that of governor of the State

IN THE CIVIL

d for one term.

Johnston Forced out of State.

r- The fall of Fort Donelson compelled
r- General Johnston to withdraw his
rt army from Kentucky, leaving her at
r- the mercy of her military command-
k- ers, her provost-marshals and her
o home guards. She was irretrievably
s, lost to the Confederacy in the matter
e of possession; but she was represent-
it ed in the Richmond Congress her
h States' Rights, people having organ-
e- ized for her a provisional government,
n with George W. Johnston as govern-
d or. A full delegation to the Con-
federate Congress was chosen and was
r- accepted by that body, and thus eKn-
s, tucky became one of the Confederate
c- States.

ll Governor Johnston accompanied
y General Johnston's army on its retreat
e from Kentucky, and in the bloody
s battle of Shiloh, while fighting as a
l private soldier in one of the Kentucky
n regiments, he was killed. The Ken-
n tucky troops engaged in this battle on
ll the Confederate side were the Third,
e Fourth, Sixth and Ninth infantry and
r- Captain John H. Morgan's squadron of
v- cavalry, all commanded by Colonel
l Robert F. Traubee. On the Union
e side were thirteen regiments of infan-
r- try and three of cavalry. Their com-
v- bined loss was about 1,500 men. All
l fought with great gallantry.

e General John C. Breckinridge, who
y on that occasion was commanding a
e division of men, was ordered to charge
it and break the center of the Federal
it battle line. In this desperate charge
p he was accompanied by General John-
w ston, the commander-in-chief, and he,
like the other Johnston, fell in the
battle's front. His victory on the
it first day of the battle was thrown
t- away by his successor on the second,
d and the great commander died in vain.

y General Albert Sidney Johnston
e was one of the six full generals in
the Confederate army during the Civil

The principal organizations of Ken-
tuckias that served in the Confederate
army were as follows:

The First Brigade of Infantry,
known as the "Orphan Brigade," con-
sisting of five regiments and three
batteries. Its first commander was
General John C. Breckinridge. On his
promotion to Major-General Brigadier-
General Roger W. Hanson became its
commander. Hanson was killed in
the battle of Stone's River, or Mur-
freesboro, and was succeeded by
Brigadier-General Ben Hardin Helm,
who fell on Chicamauga's bloody field.
Then Brigadier-General Joe Lewis
was made its commander, which po-
sition he held till the war closed.

Generals Hanson and Helm.

General Roger Hanson was born in
Clark county; was first lieutenant in
Captain John S. Williams' company
in the war with Mexico; at the close
of the war returned to Winchester,
but soon after went to California to
this, he returned to Kentucky, and
practiced law in Lexington till the
beginning of the Civil War. He early
enlisted in the Confederate army and
was made Colonel of the Second Ken-
tucky Infantry.

General Ben Hardin Helm was born
at Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky.;
was a graduate of West Point; served
some years in the regular army; re-
signed and engaged in the practice
of law in his home town; was a mem-
ber of the Legislature and was Com-
monwealth's attorney. He moved to
Louisville where he was engaged in
the practice of his profession when
the war broke out. Though offered
Major's commission in the regular
army by his brother-in-law, President
Lincoln, he enlisted on the other side
and was given command of the First
Kentucky Cavalry, which he held till
promoted to the command of the First
Brigade.

Morgan Native of Alabama.

and the great commander died in vain. General Albert Sidney Johnston was one of the six full generals in the Confederate army during the Civil War. General John B. Hood was another—both native Kentuckians. The former was born in the little town of Washington, Mason county; the latter, near Owingsville, Bath county.

Fought for Texan Independence.

General Johnston graduated at West Point; resigned his commission in the U. S. Army to aid Texas in her struggle for independence; became commander-in-chief of the Texas army, and was Secretary of War of the Texas Republic. In the war between the United States and Mexico he commanded a regiment of Texans. He was leader of the U. S. forces in the expedition against the Mormons in Utah.

Kentucky Cavalry, which he held till promoted to the command of the First Brigade.

Morgan Native of Alabama.

"Morgan's men" included all the organized bodies of Kentucky cavalry that at any time during the war served under that peerless leader. After his death at Greenville, Tennessee, the remnant of his division commanded by General Basil W. Duke till all was over.

Major-General John Hunt Morgan was a native of Huntsville, Alabama. When he was about 16 years of age the family moved to Lexington, Kentucky. The war between the United States and Mexico breaking out some years later, he volunteered as a soldier in Colonel Humphrey Marshall's First Kentucky Cavalry, and made for himself a fine record for

WAR

bravery and gallantry. The beginning of the Civil War found him captain of the "Lexington Rifles," one of the best companies in the State Guard, then commanded by General Buckner. With this company, armed, in September, 1861, he joined the Confederate forces in Southern Kentucky. The companies of Captains Thomas Allen and James Bowles joined with his formed "Morgan's Squadron," which soon became the most noted body of cavalymen in Johnston's army.

Made Colonel of Regiment.

In time the squadron grew to be a regiment, with Morgan as its Colonel. His victory at Hartsville made him a Brigadier-General, and he was given command of a brigade of as gallant cavalymen as ever wore spurs, but most of these men with their leader, were captured on the Ohio raid.

Some months after his escape from prison, one night, while his command was camped near Greenville, Tennessee, and he was quartered in a house in the town, a small body of his enemies stole in, surrounded the house and killed him as he attempted to escape. Thus perished this gallant leader, this knightly cavalier, whose equestrian statue is soon to be erected in Lexington, near the beautiful home where his loving and patriotic mother lived and died.

One Family's War Record.

This mother who was a widow at

One Family's War Record.

This mother who was a widow at the beginning of the Civil War, had in her family six sons and two sons-in-law, all of whom she gave to the Confederate cause—a Lieutenant-General, a Major-General, a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, two Captains, a Lieutenant and a private—eight in all. The Lieutenant-General, the Major General and the Lieutenant were killed, and the Brigadier was desperately wounded. Now, is there in the Southland or elsewhere a family that can show a war record superior to this?

"Williams' Kentucky Brigade" was composed of the First, Second and Ninth regiments of cavalry, commanded respectively by Colonel Jake Griffith, Major Thomas Lewis and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge. The Ninth had served under Morgan from the day of its organization till that General started on his Ohio raid, after which time, till the close of the war, is served under General Wheeler as part of "Williams' Kentucky Brigade." The first commander of this brigade was Colonel J. Warren Grigsby. He was succeeded by General John S.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

KENTUCKY'S SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

(Continued From First Page.)

Williams, who assumed command as it during the battle of Resaca, Georgia and held it till arrested by order of General Wheeler for alleged disobedience of orders, and the command was given to Colonel Breckinridge, who retained it till the war closed.

General Williams' "Disobedience."

In justice to the memory of General Williams be it known that the alleged "disobedience of orders" led to the defeat of General S. G. Burbridge by General Williams at Saltville, Virginia, for which he was voted thanks by the Confederate Congress.

General John S. Williams was born and reared on a farm in Montgomery county, Kentucky; received his education in the home schools and at Oxford College, Ohio; studied and practiced law till the beginning of the war between the United States and Mexico, in which he participated as a Captain and later as a Colonel of volunteers; won the sobriquet of "Cerro Gordo Williams" by gallantry in the fight at Cerro Gordo Pass; served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature; traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa; served a term as United States Senator; was defeated for the nomination for Governor of Kentucky, after which he settled down on his farm and gave his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a brave, generous, warm-hearted, high-spirited, impulsive man—a thoroughbred Kentuckian.

Kentuckians With Forrest.

Serving with General Forrest was a brigade of Kentucky cavalymen, commanded by General H. B. Lyon. These, like all of Forrest's soldiers, were desperate fighting men, and they aided very materially in winning for the "Wizard of the Saddle" the bloody laurels he wore. Com-

ful friend and adviser during the darkest and most trying period of Mr. Davis' eventful life—the last days of the Confederacy.

General Breckinridge was born in Fayette county, January 21, 1821; graduated at Center College; studied and practiced law in Lexington; enlisted and served as major in a Kentucky regiment in the war with Mexico; after the war, served a term in the Kentucky Legislature; was several times elected to Congress; was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with James Buchanan; was defeated for President in 1860; was chosen a United States Senator the succeeding year, but soon after resigned and entered the military service of the Southern Confederacy as commander of the First Kentucky Brigade of Infantry. His gallantry at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, at Missionary Ridge and in Virginia won for a high place among the South's heroic defenders.

General Breckinridge's Movements.

After the last cabinet meeting and the last council of war, which were held at Abbeville, South Carolina, Mr. Davis, his Cabinet officers and his escort separated; and this, after four stormy years of existence, the Confederacy went to pieces. General Breckinridge, after advising the Kentuckians of the escort to surrender and return to their homes, made his way to the Florida coast, thence to Cuba and to England and finally to Canada, where he met several prominent Confederates who, like himself, had not surrendered. After a time he returned to Lexington, where he was gladly received by his many friends and admirers. In 1875 he died.

The Kentucky Confederates came from all parts of the State—the bluegrass and the barrens—and they represented nearly all the professions and occupations. There were preachers and teachers, lawyers and doctors, farmers and mechanics and young men just from school—all in for "three years or during the war."

All in Voluntary Exile.

other cavalry leader in the Southern army. With 2,500 men—he seldom had more—he frequently neutralized 25,000 of his enemies; that is, it required that many Federal troops to protect their lines of transportation and depots of army supplies against the quick dashes of Morgan.

On these rapid raids he usually captured and paroled many more Federal soldiers than he had men in his command, besides destroying much valuable Government property and army supplies. His daring invasion of Indiana and Ohio was not a failure, for he drew after him in pursuit large bodies of cavalry from Kentucky and Tennessee, thus greatly relieving General Bragg's army at a critical time, and before he and his men were taken he captured and paroled about 5,000 Union troops.

Morgan Self-supporting.

Morgan and his men were self-supporting; they cost the Confederate Government nothing. They furnished their own horses, captured from their enemies their saddles, bridles, blankets, arms and ammunition, besides turning over to the Confederacy more than enough military stores to pay for the little clothing and rations furnished them.

Probably no other command of equal numbers in the Confederate service captured as many of their enemies and as great an amount of their military stores as did Morgan and his men. Always at the front, picketing, scouting, fighting or raiding, summer and winter, day and night, in sunshine and in storm, hungry and half-clad—Morgan and his men saw and felt merciless war in all its phases.

In this command were those who after the war held high places in both State and Federal Governments—Governors, U. S. Senators, Congressmen, Appellate Judges, State Senators, U. S. Marshals—and others who became eminent lawyers, doctors, preachers and teachers; and these are the men so shamefully and persistently misrepresented by Northern historians.

Slandered By Historians.

White Kentucky's noble, patriotic

were desperate fighting men, and they aided very materially in winning for the "Wizard of the Saddle" the bloody laurels he wore. Company A. of Forrest's old regiment was composed of Kentuckians, though they were known as Tennessee troops. This is only one of very many instances in which Kentucky Confederates lost their identity by joining regiments from other States.

Brigadier-General H. B. Lyon was born, reared and educated in Kentucky, and graduated at West Point; was a Lieutenant of artillery in the regular army till near the beginning of the Civil War; joined the Confederate Army in April, 1861; organized and commanded what later was known as Cobb's battery; was made chief of artillery for General Buckner's division; became Colonel of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, and with his regiment was captured at Fort Donelson. On his return from prison General Lyon joined his old command, but after a time was transferred to the cavalry service under Wheeler, and later to that under Forrest, with whom he served till the war closed.

General Marshall's Work.

Operating in Eastern Kentucky and South-Western Virginia were the troops of Brigadier-General Humphrey Marshall, representatives of more than a dozen counties in North-Eastern and Central Kentucky. In 1863, General Marshall resigned his commission in the army to accept a seat in the Richmond Congress, and his brigade passed through several different commanders before the war closed.

One of its best regiments—the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Hiram Hawkins commanding—was transferred to the Army of Tennessee and became part of the famous Orphan Brigade. Colonel Hawkins, a native of Bath county, Kentucky, has resided in Eufaula, Alabama, ever since the war closed, and has represented his adopted State in both branches of her Legislature. At 83 he is a healthy, vigorous, busy man.

Marshall Home at Frankfort.

General Humphrey Marshall was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1812; at twenty graduated at West Point; after a brief service in the army, resigned and studied law, and practiced same in Louisville till 1846, when, as

doctors, farmers and mechanics and young men just from school—all in for "three years or during the war."

All in Voluntary Exile.

They were in voluntary exile, fighting in defense of States' rights and Southern homes. They bled on nearly every battle-field from the Mississippi River, through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, to the Atlantic Ocean, and many of their dead lie in unmarked graves among the pines and palmettos and swamps of the Carolinas and in the green valleys of the Virginias. Some died in Northern prisons, some in Southern hospitals, and some that were reported "missing" are missing still, and only God knows what became of them.

The "Orphan Brigade," commanded by General Jo Lewis, and "Williams' Kentucky Brigade" of cavalry fought General Sherman's troops almost daily through the Atlantic campaign—"The One Hundred Days' Battle"—from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Here Lewis' men were mounted, and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge was given command of Williams' Brigade.

Followed and Fought Sherman.

These Kentuckians next followed and fought Sherman on his devastating desolating house-burning, negro-stealing "March to the Sea;" thence northward to Columbia, the beautiful capital of the hated Palmetto State, which the Yankee general laid in ashes, and reported to his government that the houses caught fire from cotton burning in the streets by order of the Confederate General Wade Hampton, concluding his report thus: "And I charge Wade Hampton with having destroyed his own capital city."

In his "Memoirs" published ten years later, he admits that he made a false report of the burning, but that he did it "to shake the faith of the Southern people in their leader." But notwithstanding this admission of falsehood, Northern historians still give his official report as true.

From Columbia, with other troops, both cavalry and infantry, the Kentuckians opposed Sherman's march northward; but having received large reinforcements at Goldsboro, he forced General J. E. Johnson's little army back to Raleigh and on to Greensboro. There, on the 26th of April, 1865, Johnson surrendered.

so shamefully and persistently misrepresented by Northern historians.

Slandered By Historians.

While Kentucky's noble, patriotic Daughters of the Confederacy are preparing to erect a monument to the memory of brave, beknighthly John Morgan, their children and grandchildren are being taught by these same lying historians that Morgan and his men were guerrillas and horse thieves.

"Israel Smith Clare's Library of Universal History," in eight volumes, a work that is "verified and endorsed by the professors of history in five American Universities," and which seems to be popular with Kentuckians, contains the following notice of General John H. Morgan and his men.

"In June the noted guerrilla chief, John H. Morgan, who had in the meantime escaped from captivity in Ohio, made a raid into Kentucky, mounted his followers on stolen horses, and proceeded as far as Lexington, but General Burbridge soon drove him back into Tennessee."

Knew His History Was False.

The author of this history, in his brief story of the Civil War, finds no fault with anyone who fought on the Federal side—not even with Sherman or Burbridge—but hurls his venom at Morgan and his men, when he and his endorsers knew that they were neither guerrillas nor horse thieves, any more than Sherman and Burbridge were Christian gentlemen.

A prominent member of the G. A. R. said in a public speech not long since that "the time is coming when the children of Confederate soldiers will be ashamed to own their fathers." That time will come when these children can be made to believe the many falsehoods written of their fathers by Yankee historians.

Mary Morris, a school girl in Tennessee, burned her history because, as she told her teacher, it made the Yankees win all the battles. This little incident started a revolution in the South in the matter of school histories, and now all books on the Civil War are critically examined before they are admitted into the schools. This is right, and it might not be amiss to have a few Mary Morrises in our Kentucky schools.

Kentuckians in Union Army.

There were something more than

after a brief service in the army, resigned and studied law, and practiced same in Louisville till 1846, when, as Colonel of the First Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, he joined the army of General Taylor in Mexico; distinguished himself in the battle of Buena Vista and on other occasions. The war over, he returned home and resumed the practice of law; was four times elected a member of the United States Congress; was minister to China; was a Brigadier-General in Confederate army from 1861 to 1863, when he resigned and became a member of the Confederate Congress.

In addition to divisions and brigades of Kentucky Confederates mentioned there were smaller bodies from the State incorporated with troops from other States. One of these was the First Kentucky Infantry, C. S. A., enlisted and commanded by Colonel Blanton Duncan, of Louisville. The regiment was attached to the army in East Virginia.

40,000 Kentuckians in Confederacy.

It is estimated that about 40,000 Kentuckians fought in the armies of the South during the Civil War. The larger organizations of these were commanded by Generals Simon Bolivar Buckner, John C. Breckinridge, John H. Morgan, William Preston, Lloyd Tilghman, John S. Williams, Basil W. Duke, H. B. Lyon, Humphrey Marshall, George B. Hodge, Roger Hanson, Ben Hardin Helm and George B. Crittenden—all Kentuckians. Three of the generals here mentioned had brothers who were prominent officers in the Union army.

General John C. Breckinridge was President Davis' last Secretary of War, and he was his trusted and faith-

ful ally back to Raleigh and on to Greensboro. There, on the 26th of April, 1865, Johnson surrendered.

Kentuckians Refused to Submit.

Though the Kentuckians were included in the surrender, they refused to submit. Lewis' Brigade turned southward and marched toward Augusta, Ga. Breckinridge's Brigade, with General Dizzrel's Tennesseans, was ordered by the Confederate Secretary of War to accompany President Davis and his Government officials on their journey southward. At Charlotte the escort was joined by General Basil W. Duke, with the remnant of Morgan's command.

These had been operating in Southwest Virginia and were included in General R. E. Lee's surrender; but, like Breckinridge and Lewis, the gallant Duke refused to yield. In its passage through South Carolina the escort was re-enforced by the remnants of two brigades of cavalry, commanded by Generals Ferguson and Vaughn. At Abbeville near the Georgia border the cavalcade halted and a council of war and a Cabinet meeting were held, after which the Cabinet officers separated, each going his own way, as did the various divisions composing the escort. This was the last act in the great drama, and Kentuckians were among the last actors. The light of hope went out; the curtain fell; the Starry Cross was furled forever, and the Confederacy was no more.

General Morgan's Record.

It was said by prominent Federal officers that General John H. Morgan accomplished more for the Confederate cause, and gave his enemies more trouble with fewer men than did any

in our Kentucky schools.

Kentuckians in Union Army.

There were something more than 75,000 Kentuckians in the Union Army, and the old flag had no braver, no more gallant defenders than they. At Donelson, at Shiloh, at Murfreesboro, at Chickamunga, at Missionary Ridge, and at bloody Franklin, Greek met Greek, Kentuckians faced Kentuckians, and each fought foes worthy of their steel, and few cast shadows on old Kentucky's fair fame.

When the war was over and the survivors returned to their homes, in some instances the first meeting of the Confederate with his Federal brothers was under the same roof that had sheltered them from infancy to manhood, in the presence of father and mother, as was the case with the writer of this paper.

Both parents strong Unionists, both brothers just returned from service in the Federal army, the "returning prodigal," as the Confederate was jestingly termed, could scarcely have expected the glad welcome that awaited him. He is still a loyal Confederate, but is one who entertains becoming respect for all who fought bravely, faithfully, honestly on the other side.

Officers on Union Side.

The leading Kentuckians who fought on the Union side in the Civil War were Generals Robert Anderson, John M. Harlan, William Nelson, Jerry T. Boyle, Lovell H. Rousseau, Thos. L. Crittenden, Steven G. Burbridge, Speed Fry, Green Clay Smith and K. W. Johnson; Colonels Frank Wolford, W. H. Wadsworth, J. J. Landrum, William Hoskins, John H. McHenry, James Shackelford and R. T. Jacob. Major Robert Anderson, the gallant

defender of Fort Sumter, was made brigadier general and given command of the Union forces in Kentucky. He served honorably and acceptably till falling health forced him to resign in 1862. He was succeeded by General W. T. Sherman, who held the place for a very brief time. He was promoted to department commander, and General Jerry T. Boyle, a native Kentuckian, was given the place vacated by General Sherman.

General Boyle a Coercionist.

General Boyle was a coercionist, was strict and harsh in the enforcement of Secretary Stanton's cruel and tyrannical orders. Under these orders he appointed provost-marshals in all the counties, some of whom were good men, but most of them were corrupt, and all were bitter partisans.

These were instructed to require all "disloyal" persons to take the oath of allegiance and to give bond for their future loyalty, and such disloyal persons were informed that "The penalty for the violation of this oath is death."

These provost-marshals were further ordered to collect from "disloyal" citizens of a neighborhood money sufficient to pay all damage done the persons or property of loyal citizens by "marauding guerrillas." This was a license to rob Southern men, and right well did some of these petty tyrants improve their opportunities. Military law was supreme, and General Boyle, with his provost-marshals and home-guards, ruled the State with an iron hand. Many citizens, some of whom were ministers of the gospel, were arrested and with any trial, banished to the South or imprisoned in the North. Large sums of money were collected from Southern sympathizers ostensibly for loyal men who had been damaged in person or property by guerrillas, and none but the truly loyal were permitted to stand for office.

Governor Magoffin's Resignation.

Realizing his inability to successfully resist the petty despots that were usurping his authority or to protect his people in their rights as citizens, Governor Magoffin determined to resign as Chief Executive of the State. This was just what his enemies wished him to do, and what they had conspired to force him to do. He was succeeded by James F. Robinson, Speaker of the Senate, who served till the next general election, nearly one year.

Only a few days before the election General Burnside, who commanded in the department, placed the State under martial law "for the purpose," as he alleged, "of protecting the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of suffrage, and preventing any disloyal person from voting at the election on

in the execution of the orders of his superiors, and of harshness and injustice in his dealings with those of Southern sympathies, but if his administration was despotic, merciless, void of justice and without precedent among Christian people, that of his successor was infinitely worse; and with General William T. Sherman as department commander, poor old Kentucky's cup of misery and humiliation was soon full and overflowing.

Punishment of Guerrillas.

One of Sherman's first orders to Burbridge was to "treat all guerrillas as wild beasts." In obedience to this and other orders from the department commander General Burbridge instructed his subordinates that whenever a citizen was killed by guerrillas, four prisoners of this class should be taken to the place where the killing was done and there shot to death.

Shaler, the historian, who was a Kentucky Unionist, says of this order: "Under the order, many executions took place, some of men who probably were to be classed as Confederate soldiers. The brutal violence of this plan made it extremely distasteful to all fair-minded people. It was carried on without even the semblance of law given by the proceedings of a court-martial. Nor had it the sorry merit of success. It merely gave an additional bitterness to a contest that was becoming a reproach to the name of the race."

Men Murdered Under Orders.

The names can be given of nearly half a hundred men who were murdered under this order, and the graves of as many more can be shown. These men, prisoners, were innocent; no charges were preferred against them; they were murdered because, as was alleged, some Union citizens, somewhere in the State, had been killed or wounded by parties unknown.

This wholesale slaughter of innocent men, many of whom were Confederate soldiers and entitled to the treatment due prisoners of war, was perpetrated in the name of loyalty to the Union and by those far worse than were their unfortunate victims.

One of Morgan's men described to the writer of this paper the manner in which four of his fellow-prisoners were selected to be shot in retaliation for the killing of a citizen somewhere in Kentucky. The prisoners were formed in line. A Federal soldier carrying a hat containing just as many beans as there were prisoners, four of the beans being black, the remainder white, passed down the line, presenting the hat to each prisoner in succession, who thrust his hand under the cover and drew a bean.

How One Morgan Man Escaped.

Those who drew the black ones

men four of whom were citizens—Taylor, Hess, Mathey and Kasterton—and this without trial, and that he had collected large sums of money immunity from labor on useless works. Paine and his associate thieves and murderers fled to Illinois, and more than half a hundred prisoners they had confined at Paducah and Mayfield were released.

Iniquitous System's Result.

Again Shaler, the Unionist, says: "This iniquitous system of interference with the civil law had now pretty thoroughly separated the better class of the Union men from all sympathies with the Federal Government. But worse was yet to come. In all the campaigns and battles in Kentucky, there had always been shown the utmost consideration for women and children. The soldiers of both armies, be it said to their great honor, were singularly considerate to them.

"Even when the battles raged through the towns, as they often did, the non-combatant class was tenderly cared for. But in 1864 the provost-marshals of the State, mostly men who were not soldiers in any proper sense, who had none of the better traditions of war, began to arrest and imprison, on charges of sympathy with the rebellion, correspondence with the enemy and the like. Women, with their children, were banished from the State to Canada under a guard of negro soldiers or sent to prison.

"Women whose sons, brothers and husbands were in the Confederate army, or dead on its battlefields, were naturally given to uttering much treason in their speech; but it was a pitiable sight to see the power of the Federal Government turned against of these helpless sufferers." Shaler concludes this subject by saying: "There can be no doubt that the people of Kentucky endured far more outrage from the acts of Federal provost-marshals than they did from all the acts of the legitimate war put together."

Burbridge's "Hog Order."

Burbridge's "hog order" was "the straw that broke the camel's back," and made its author the most universally hated man in Kentucky. The effect of this infamous order was to rob farmers by compelling them to sell their hogs to designated agents here in Kentucky at prices far below what they were worth in Cincinnati. This outrage was reported to President Lincoln, but weeks elapsed before the order was revoked by the Government, and still Burbridge was retained in command for months.

Finally he was removed as State commandant and General Palmer was appointed in his stead. Of this removal Shaler says:

"The remonstrances of these em-

of loyal citizens and the freedom of suffrage, and preventing any disloyal person from voting at the election on Monday, August 3." Of course the Union ticket was elected. Thomas E. Bramlette was made Governor and K. T. Jacob Lieutenant Governor. Both had been officers in the Federal army.

January 1, 1763, President Lincoln issued his proclamation freeing the slaves in the seceded States. "As a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, I order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the States now in rebellion are and henceforward shall be free, and the military and naval authorities will recognize and maintain their freedom." In his inaugural address Mr. Lincoln said: "I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the State where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so and I have no inclination."

Did Not Apply to Kentucky.

Of course as Kentucky was not in rebellion this proclamation did not apply to her, yet Colonel John H. McHenry, of the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, was dismissed from the United States military service for returning negroes from his camp to their masters.

Immediately following the emancipation proclamation came an order for the enrollment of all negroes in the State suitable for military service. For denouncing as an outrage the enrollment of negroes and for severely criticizing the President for permitting it, Colonel Frank Wolford, of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, was arrested, tried for "disloyalty" and dishonorably dismissed from the military service of the United States. In opposition to the earnest protest of the Kentucky Legislature and of very many of the leading Union men of the State, the enrollment and enlistment of negroes went on, and soon they were in the field wearing the blue.

Our high-spirited Kentuckians thought that Uncle Sam had white men enough and brave enough to fight his battle without calling on the negroes for help, and because of his action in this matter a strong spirit of rebellion manifested itself among the white Kentucky troops in the Federal army.

Governor Bramlette's Threat.

Governor Bramlette himself was not free from this feeling, and it was said that he threatened to recall the Kentucky troops from the field. About this time it was reported that Governors of some of the Northern States had notified Mr. Lincoln that unless he gave freedom to the negroes they would furnish no more men for the prosecution of the war. Thus the

cover and drew a bean.

How One Morgan Man Escaped.

Those who drew the black ones were taken away and shot to death. On putting his hand into the hat the Morgan man found there round beans and others of oblong shape. Taking up one of the former, he was withdrawing his hand when the thought occurred to him that most black beans are round, so he dropped the one and took up the other, and now he lives to tell how the exchange of a round bean for an oblong one saved his life.

Under the Sherman-Burbridge order four prisoners were taken from Lexington to Pleasureville and shot to death in retaliation for the killing of negroes by other parties. The bodies of the white men were left where they fell till buried by citizens.

Two prisoners were taken from Louisville to Henderson and shot in retaliation for the wounding of a Mr. Rankin, and \$18,000 were collected from his Southern neighbors for his benefit, but he would not accept it.

Other Outrages Perpetrated.

For the killing of two negroes by Sue Munday's men three white men were shot near Bloomfield.

In retaliation for the killing of a Federal soldier by Munday's guerrillas, who were not Confederates, four prisoners were shot at Jefferson-town, Ky.

J. M. Morrey, of the Federal army, was killed near Munfordville, Ky., by guerrillas, for which two prisoners were taken from the same prison to the same place later on and shared a similar fate.

Only a few of the many murders committed by Federal authority in retaliation for the crimes of unknown parties are here mentioned. Most of these crimes were committed by sure-enough guerrillas like Sue Munday and his men, who were in no wise connected with the Confederate service; but as few of this class could be taken it was convenient for Sherman and Burbridge to call Morgan's men and other Confederate cavalymen "guerrillas" and "treat them as wild beasts," in retaliation for crimes committed by others, and to satisfy their own thirst for the blood of their enemies.

One Case is Investigated.

Acting under the same order, General Paine, of Illinois, stationed in Western Kentucky, by his savage brutality brought about an investigation of his conduct by a commission composed of General Speed Fry and Colonel John Mason Brown, both of the Federal army, and both men of high character. On the sworn statements of witnesses the commission reported that Paine, by threats and

appointed in his stead. Of this removal Shaler says:

"The remonstrances of these ambassadors and the attention which Burbridge's acts had begun to attract in the whole country, led to his removal from command, thus relieving the State from the rule of a man who had been well named the 'military Jeffreys' of the war."

About the first of October, 1864, General Burbridge, with ten regiments of mounted troops, some of whom were negroes, set out from Mt. Sterling, Ky., to capture Saltville, Va., where were located the most important salt works in the Confederacy. The place, which is well fortified by nature, was garrisoned by a small force of Virginia State troops. From near Pound Gap to Saltville, Burbridge's advance was stubbornly resisted by Colonel Henry Giltner with a few hundred Kentuckians. These were pushed back by superior number, but not without loss to their enemies, till within a short distance of Saltville.

Here General Burbridge, confident of victory, turned the command of his troops over to Colonel Charles Harrison, while he went to some point where he could communicate with Washington City. From this place he dispatched to the Secretary of War that he had taken Saltville.

While Colonel Harrison was preparing to move forward to attack the place its defenders were being reinforced by men fresh from the Atlanta campaign—from "The One Hundred Days' Battle"—who were anxious to meet him who had so cruelly used and abused their families and their friends at home. These were the men of "Williams' Kentucky Brigade," commanded by Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, General Williams being in command of all the troops present, which included a small brigade of Georgians and the Kentuckians under General Duke and Colonel Giltner.

Scarcely had Williams got his artillery in position and established his battle line on the ridges semi-circling the village when Colonel Harrison led his troops to the assault. The battle was brief but bloody. The Federals were repulsed, whipped and driven from the field with considerable loss. Colonel Harrison was wounded and captured.

Never before had our Kentucky Confederates been assailed by negro troops, and this so exasperated them that no colored prisoners were taken. Colonel Harrison, who led the negroes in the attack, though wounded and a captive, was not safe in that locality, so he was sent away.

Where Kentokians Met in Battle.

In this battle Kentuckians fought

ed. of some of the Northern States
te. had notified Mr. Lincoln that unless
ng he gave freedom to the negroes they
ly, would furnish no more men for the
le. prosecution of the war. Thus the
President was forced to issue his
bo emancipation proclamation. A little
vil concession and a few cheap promises
in. quieted Kentucky Unionists and the
er. war went on.

Early in 1863 General Boyle re-
re. signed as military commandant in
K. Kentucky and was succeeded by Gen-
ll. eral Steven G. Burbridge, also a Ken-
Y. tuckian. There was much complaint
nt against General Boyle as military com-
mandant of the State—of usurpation
of authority, of unnecessary severity

the Federal army, and both men of
high character. On the sworn state-
ments of witnesses the commission re-
ported that Paine, by threats and
menaces, had forced peaceable and
quiet citizens to abandon their homes;
that he had practiced robbery and ex-
tortion; that he had arrested and im-
prisoned citizens against whom no
charges could be made, and that he
seized and executed prisoners and
citizens without trials and against
whom there were no charges.

It was stated, but on other authority,
that forty-three men were thus mur-
dered by Paine. The commission re-
ported that a Colonel McChesney of
Illinois, had executed a number of

captives, was not safe in that locality,
so he was sent away.

Where Kentuckians Met in Battle.

In this battle Kentuckians fought
Kentuckians. The opposing com-
manders, William and Harrison, were
born and reared in adjoining counties,
and were friends before the war. Col-
onel Harrison's brother, General Roger
Harrison, of the Confederate army,
was first lieutenant in Captain John
S. Williams' company in the war with
Mexico, and, like Williams, won
laurels at Cerro Gordo Pass.

The writer of this paper was with
the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Williams'
Brigade, in the fight at Saltville, while
his younger brother was with Colonel
Harrison, he having been detailed

from the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, of which he was a member for duty with Burbridge on this expedition. He is authority for the statement previously made, that General Burbridge was not present when the fight occurred, but that he had gone to the nearest point from which he could communicate with Washington, and had reported his capture of the Virginia Salt Works.

Williams' Last Battle.

This was General Williams' last battle. On his return to Georgia he was placed in arrest for alleged disobedience of orders and deprived of the command of his brigade during the remainder of the war.

However, he was present at the surrender and was paroled with the men and accompanied them to Chattanooga, Tenn.

There, in violation of the terms of surrender, the men's horses were taken from them, but railroad transportation was given them in lieu of their horses. General Williams and other officers of the command, who were permitted to keep their horses, crossed the mountains to Gallatin, near the Kentucky border.

Here they were halted by Federal authority and informed that they could proceed no further unless they gave up their paroles and took the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government—another violation of the terms of surrender.

Refused to take the Oath.

But not one of that little body of Kentuckians would take the oath while there was any prospect of a continuation of the struggle. All organized bodies of Southern troops east of the Mississippi River has surrendered and gone to their homes, and Trans-Mississippi Department, was holding out; so the Kentuckians sold their horses for greenbacks and settled down in a little camp near Gallatin to wait and see what General Smith was going to do.

On the 28th day of May, reliable information was received of the surrender of Smith. Then the boys went up to Nashville and informed the Federal authorities that, as the South's last army had given up the fight and surrendered their arms, they were willing to take the oath.

Formed in line on the sidewalk in front of the provost-marshal's office, a large United States flag hanging from a third-story window immediately over their heads and slapping their faces as it was swayed back and forth by the gentle breeze that May morning, our boys were, by a process familiar to many Kentuckians, converted (without repentance) from "wicked rebels" to loyal citizens of the United States, they promising never again to defy the authority of their Uncle Sam or withdraw from his household and do business for themselves.

Soldiers in Both Armies.

Soldiers in Both Armies.

Kentucky's total enrollment of men liable to military duty was about 134,000, of which more than 120,000 were in actual service in the two armies—83,000 in the Union Army and 40,000 in the Southern army. This was nearly one-tenth of the entire population of the State. It was estimated that fully 35,000 of these were lost—some killed in battle, some died of disease. Though Kentucky held back pleading for peace between the opposite sections, and was the last State to enter the contest, she furnished more men for the war according to population, than did any other State of either section; and right well did these men, both Federals and Confederates, uphold the reputation of soldiers.

Few regiments in the Federal army surpassed in gallantry and cool bravery the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, raised in Mason, Fleming and adjacent counties; or Colonel Wolford's Cavalrymen from the highlands. The former won bloody laurels at Franklin, and "old Frank," as his soldiers called him, was exceedingly accommodating and entertaining in his line of business. The writer speaks from experience.

Shaler's Tribute to Morgan.

Shaler, the Union historian, and the only one of his class that has ever given General Morgan justice, says of that knightly leader and his men:

"We find in this remarkable body of men great capacity at once for dash and endurance. Its leader, suddenly improvised from the ranks of private citizenship, not only organized, aligned and led his splendid squadron, but possessed the intuitive genius to develop a new feature in the art of war, in which was a rare combination of vigilance, daring, fertility of resource, and an impetuous power of hurling all the husbanded force of body and mind into a period of ceaseless activity.

"Theirs was the capacity to break through the lines of the enemy, to live for weeks in an atmosphere of battle, fighting and destroying by day, and marching by night, deploying in front of the enemy, or attacking his lines and posts far in the rear—a life that only men of the toughest and finest fiber can endure. Yet this force owed its peculiar excellence to the qualities of the men and the subordinate commanders, as much as to the distinguished leader. Morgan's men and officers were mainly Kentuckians, and their wonderful work is the best evidence of capacity."

After the War was Over

The war over, the Kentucky soldiers returned to their homes to resume the violations of peaceful life. Some of the Confederates and their friends seemed to think that men who had so often faced each other in deadly conflict, could not live together in peace; that the victors would be insulting and overbearing in their intercourse with their former enemies.

MAY 2, 1909.

but such was not the case. The brave Federal soldier met his equally brave Confederate neighbor with extended hand and with expressions of pleasure at his safe return. Only the "truly loyal" citizen who was too cowardly to go to the front and aid in defending the flag under which he claimed protection, but who remained at home and made trouble for his Southern neighbors—only this little specimen of humanity treated the returned Confederate with the slightest incivility, and he very soon learned a lesson that improved his manners.

For nearly half a century the men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, sons of old Kentucky, have lived together in peace and harmony, each according to those of the other side that which they claimed for themselves—honesty and sincerity in choosing the flag under which they fought, either for or against the Union; but all are now fighting under the old flag—bravely fighting life's battle to a finish—and all are wearing the gray.

"A few more ups and a few more downs,

A few more blows and a few more wounds,"

and the battle will be ended, and all will be gathered on the "eternal camping-ground" beyond the river.

Milford Weldon Overly, TheLexingtonHerald, 5.2.1909.18

The writer of this paper was with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, Williams' Brigade, in the fight at Saltville, while his younger brother was with Colonel Harrison, he having been detailed

from the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, of which he was a member for duty with Burbridge on this expedition. He is authority for the statement previously made, that General Burbridge was not present when the fight occurred, but that he had gone to the nearest point from which he could communicate with Washington, and had reported his capture of the Virginia Salt Works.

Williams' Last Battle.

This paragraph talks about Milford and one of his younger brothers, either Thomas or Pinckney.

1910 census, Lexington, Fayette, KY 158 Constitution St.

Milford Overly, 75, m. 52 yrs, b. in IN, parents b. in KY, janitor high school, 0 months out of work, rents house

Mary E Overly, 68, m. 52 yrs, 3 children b., 2 living, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Nadine, 20, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Weldon, 18, b. in KY, parents b. in KY, salesman, retail drugs, 0 months out of work

same.
 Overly Charles (Elizabeth), h 355 N Limestone.
 Overly Milford (Mary E), janitor, h 158 Constitution.
 Overly Mazzie (wid Harry), h 530 Pine.
 Overly Sallie Mrs, housekpr Phoenix Hotel.
 Overly Thomas, clk Thompson Drug Co, b 530 Pine.
 Overly Welden, clk, b 355 N Limestone.
 *Overstreet Cynthia (wid Buck) h 601 Patterson

Milford Weldon Overly, 1912 directory, Lexington, Fayette, KY

MILFORD OVERLY

RETIRED FROM JANITORSHIP OF HIGH SCHOOL BECAUSE OF HIS ADVANCED AGE.

Mr. Milford Overly, who for the last several years had been janitor of the Morton High School, this city, has been retired from his position, on account of his advanced age.

Sometime ago when the City Board of Education selected the janitors of the various city schools for the coming year, it was stipulated that they were to be under the absolute control of the principals of said schools, with authority to direct, discharge, or recommend their successors in the event that their services were dispensed with.

Prof. Ligon, the new principal of the High School, who arrived several days ago to assume his duties, in investigating the capabilities of the janitor and his assistants under the janitor, decided to retire Mr. Overly, and he was notified Monday that his services as janitor would no longer be needed. The salary paid Mr. Overly was \$92 per month, which included the remuneration he paid to the colored man and woman who assisted in taking care of the building. The two assistants have been retained, but no successor has yet been selected to take Mr. Overly's place.

Mr. Overly appealed to Supt. M. A. Cassidy in the hope of being reinstated in his position, but Supt. Cassidy, while expressing regret that he had been retired, assured him that Principal Ligon had been given the authority to select the janitor who would work under him, and that he could not interfere with his order.

Mr. Overly is an ex-Confederate soldier, and has many friends in Lexington who will regret to learn that he will no longer be connected with the city schools, where his uniform courtesy and kindly manner endeared him to teachers and pupils.

Milford Weldon Overly, The Lexington Herald Leader, 9.11.1913

RECOMMENDS MILFORD OVERLY FOR PENSION.

Judge Scott, in County Court on Monday, recommended to the State Pension Board, that a pension be granted Lieutenant Milford Overly, a well-known Confederate soldier, who resides at 158 Constitution street.

Milford Weldon Overly, pension, LexingtonHeraldLeader, 12.9.1913

1920 census, Lexington, Fayette, KY 256 Rand Ave.

Milford Overly, 85, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Mary E Overly, 78, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Commonwealth of Kentucky
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

FORM V - 1-1907 2-20-12
1 PLACE OF DEATH
County Fayette
Vol. Pot. 1
Incl. Town Lexington
City Lexington, Ky (No. 1 Registration District No. Congman Ave St. 1 Ward) E. Northcott
Registered No. 22201

2 FULL NAME Milford W. Overly

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX M. 4 COLOR OR RACE W. 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) None
6 DATE OF BIRTH Dec 23, 1829
7 AGE 85 IF LESS than 1 day ... hrs. or ... min.?
8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work at home
(b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)
9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Ind.
10 NAME OF FATHER Geor. Overly
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Pa.
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Jolly Wicknes
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) Pa.
14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant) Chas. J. Overly
(Address) Lexington, Ky
15 Filed 12/24/1913 REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH Sept 10, 1913
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from _____, 191____, to _____, 191____, that I last saw h_____ alive on _____, 191____, and that death occurred on the date stated above at _____ The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Arterial Sclerosis
Duration) ... yrs. 6 mos. ... ds.
Contributory Old age
(Duration) ... yrs. ... mos. ... ds.
(Signed) Charles Northcott, M. D.
(Address) Lexington, Ky
*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VOLUNTARY CAUSES state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL or HOMICIDAL.
18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS OR RECENT RESIDENTS)
At place of death ... yrs. ... mos. ... ds. In the State ... yrs. ... mos. ... ds.
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
Former or usual residence _____
19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Memphis, Tenn DATA OF BURIAL 2 Nov 1913
20 UNDERTAKER W. J. Milward ADDRESS Lex Ky

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDER
WRITE PLAIN. WITH UNFADING INK--THIS IS A PARENT RECORD
Every item in this form should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state the CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

11-3114

Milford Weldon Overly, death cert

MILFORD OVERLY

EX-CONFEDERATE AND PROBABLY STATE'S OLDEST ODD FELLOW PASSES AWAY—BURIAL AT FLEMINGSBURG.

After a protracted illness, Milford W. Overly, 85 years old, well known ex-Confederate, former officer in the command of General John Hunt Morgan, and probably the oldest Odd Fellow in Kentucky died at his home, 256 Rand avenue, late Friday afternoon. The body was moved to the residence of his son, Charles H. Overly, 119 Woodland avenue, where it remained until this morning, when, accompanied by relatives and friends, the body was taken to Flemingsburg on the 7:30 L. & N. train. Upon its arrival there the funeral services were held at the grave in the family lot in the Flemingsburg cemetery, Rev. Thomas Howe, of Poplar Plains, officiating. The pallbearers were selected from the members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Flemingsburg, with which the deceased was for many years affiliated.

Mr. Overly was the son of Jacob and Polly Overly, and was a native of Fleming county. He was for eight years superintendent of schools of that county. When the Civil War broke out he cast his fortune with the Confederacy and joining the command of General John H. Morgan, fought thru the war with that intrepid cavalry leader, serving as a first lieutenant. He moved to Lexington a number of years ago, and during his residence here wrote a number of interesting reminiscences of Morgan's Men, which stamped him as a scholar and historian of considerable ability.

Mr. Overly is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Overly; two sons, Charles H. Overly, of Lexington, and Thomas Overly, of Marshall, Mo., and a granddaughter, Mrs. William Denny, of Burgin, Ky.

Milford Welford Overly, obit, LexingtonHerald-Leader, 9.11.1920

MILFORD W. OVERLY DIES FOLLOWING LONG ILLNESS

Officer in Morgan's Command
Was Prominent Odd
Fellow

Milford W. Overly, 85 years old, former officer under General John H. Morgan in the Confederate army, died at his home, 256 Rand avenue, at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon after a protracted illness. The body was moved to the residence of his son, Charles H. Overly, 119 Woodland avenue. Mr. Overly was the son of Jacob and Polly Overly. He was superintendent of schools at Flemingsburg for eight years.

Throughout the Civil War he was a first lieutenant in the forces commanded by General Morgan. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in the State. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Overly; two sons, C. H. Overly, of Lexington, and Thomas Overly, of Marshall, Mo.; a granddaughter, Mrs. Will Denny, of Burgin, Ky. The body, accompanied by members of the family, will be taken to Flemingsburg on the 7:30 o'clock L. & N. train Saturday morning. Funeral services will be held at the grave in the family lot in the Flemingsburg cemetery at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Howe, of Poplar Plains, officiating. The pallbearers will be selected from the members of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Flemingsburg.

Milford Weldon Overly, obit, TheLexingtonHerald, 9.11.1920

THE LEXINGTON

Stephen Peuce.
Milford W. Overly
 The body of Milford W. Overly, 85 years old, former Confederate officer in the command of General John Hunt Morgan, and probably the oldest Odd Fellow in the State, who died at his home on Rand avenue Friday, was taken Saturday morning on the 7:30 o'clock Louisville & Nashville train to Flemingsburg. Funeral services were held at the grave in the family lot in the Flemingsburg cemetery, the Rev. Thomas Howe, of Poplar Plains, officiating. The pallbearers were selected from the members of the Flemingsburg lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Overly is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Overly; two sons, Charles H. Overly, of Leexington, and Thomas Overly, of Marshall, Mo., and a granddaughter, Mrs. William Denny, of Burgin, Ky.

Milford Weldon Overly, obit, TheLexingtonHerald, 9.12.1920

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Mrs. Mary E. Overly
 Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Oevrly, 79 years old, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Will Denny, at Burgin shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The body was brought to the home of her son, C. H. Overly, 119 Woodland avenue. She is survived by two sons, C. H. and Thomas Overly; her granddaughter, Mrs. Denny; three grandsons, Charles, William and Herbert Overly, and a number of nieces and nephews.
 The body will be taken to Flem-

THE LEXINGTON

ingsburg for burial in the family lot in the cemetery there, leaving here this morning on 7:15 o'clock L. & N. train. Funeral services will be held at the grave at 10:30 o'clock, the Rev. William Howe officiating.
 Pallbearers will be John Heflin, Robert Sousely, John P. Robertson, Charles Foster, Charles Scott and Bert Overly.

Mary Elizabeth Hughes Overly, obit, TheLexingtonHerald, 6.24.1921.2

Form V. S. 1-12m-4-19-18

1 PLACE OF DEATH
 County Mercer

2 FULL NAME Mrs Mary Elizabeth Overley

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
 State Board of Health
 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

File No. 13303
 Registered No. 120

3 SEX F 4 COLOR OR RACE W. 5 Single Widow
 Married
 Widowed
 or Divorced
 (Write the word)

6 DATE OF BIRTH Dec 22 1841
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

7 AGE 79 yrs. 6 mos. ds.
 IF LESS than 1 day hrs. or min?

8 OCCUPATION
 (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work at home
 (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer)

9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) Kentucky

PARENTS
 10 NAME OF FATHER John Hughes
 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) Kentucky
 12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Polly Towell
 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) Kentucky

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
 (Informant) Chas. H. Overley
 (Address) Lexington Ky

15 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL Chambersburg Ky DATE OF BURIAL June 22 1921
 16 UNDERTAKER W. P. Mulwood ADDRESS Lex Ky

16 DATE OF DEATH June 22 1921
 (Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from 6-20 1921 to 6-22 1921 that I last saw him alive on 6-20 1921 and that death occurred on the date stated above at midnight m.

The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Cerebral Hemorrhage

(Duration) yrs. mos. 14 ds.

Contributory (Secondary) (Duration) yrs. mos. d.

(Signed) H. A. Sanders M. D.
6-24 1921 (Address) Burgin Ky

*State the Disease Causing Death, or, in deaths from Violent Causes state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal.

18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Recent Residents) at place of death yrs. mos. ds. in the State yrs. mos. ds. Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? Former or usual residence

Filed 6/24 1921, J. H. Denny Registrar

11-3184

Mary Elizabeth Hughes Overley, death cert

Children of Milford Weldon and Mary Elizabeth Hughes Overley
Grandchildren of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overley
Great Grandchildren of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

1. Thomas Milford Overley, b. 3/26/1859, Fleming County, KY; m. Lucy Davis Groves, 10/29/1881, Saline County, MO; d. 9/8/1945, Marshall, Saline, MO; buried in Mount Olive Cemetery, Marshall, Saline, MO.
2. Charles H. Overley, b. 10/21/1860, Bethel, Bath, KY; m. Elizabeth Sharp, 4/1/1891, Lexington, Fayette, KY; d. 10/5/1935, Lexington, Fayette, KY; buried in The Lexington Cemetery, Lexington, Fayette, KY.

3. John Overly, b. about 1866, KY; last on 1880 census, Tilton Precinct, Fleming County, KY.

Thomas Milford Overly

Son of Milford Weldon and Mary Elizabeth Hughes Overly

Grandson of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly

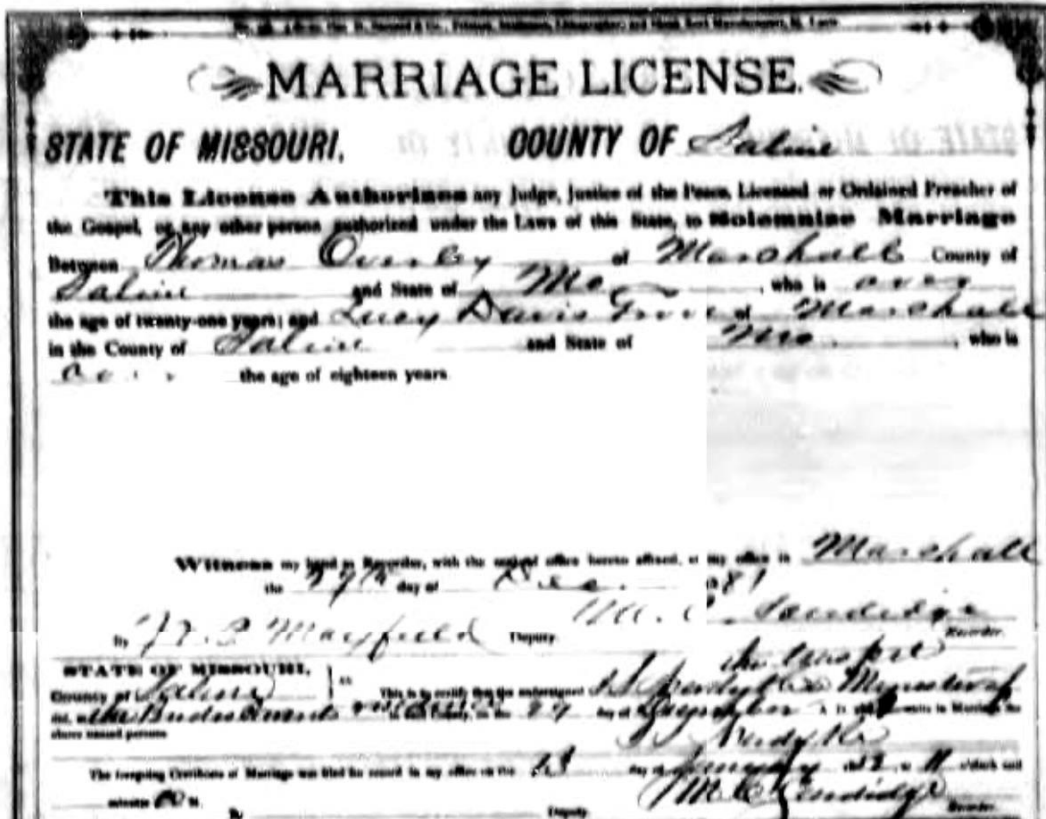
Great Grandson of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner



Thomas Milford Overly, stone, Mount Olive Cemetery, Marshall, Saline, MO

1880 census, Grand River Twp., Carroll County, MO

Thomas Overly, 21, hired, farm laborer, b. in KY



Thomas Overly, marr cert, Saline County, MO

PERMANENT RECORD

| No. | DATE OF BIRTH | | | 1. Name of Child. | | Sex. | Race or Color. | 1. Date of Birth. | | 1. Nationality of Father. | | AGE. |
|-----|---------------|------|-------|-------------------|--------|------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------|
| | Month. | Day. | Year. | 1. | 2. | | | 1. | 2. | 1. | 2. | |
| 62 | July | 4 | 1883 | 1 | Oldham | | | 1 | Sept 30 1850 | 1 | American | 32 |
| | | | | 2 | Maley | | | 2 | Slater | 2 | Ohio | |
| | | | | 3 | Trind | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Oct | 8 | 1883 | 1 | Overly | | White | 1 | Sept 27 1883 | 1 | American | 24 |
| | | | | 2 | Maley | | | 2 | Slater East of Marshall Mo | 2 | Fleming Ky | |
| | | | | 3 | Trind | | | | | | | |

OF BIRTHS.

| 1. Nationality of Mother. | | AGE. | 1. Full Name of Mother. | | 1. Full Name of Father. | | 1. Name and Address of Medical Attendant. | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | | 1. | 2. | 1. | 2. | 1. | 2. |
| 1 | American | 27 | 1 | Euma Oldham | 1 | Wiles E Oldham | 1 | Dr. S. Wood 111 th Slater Mo |
| 2 | Kentucky | | 2 | Eugene Thomas Wabeston Indiana | 2 | Foxman Over RR | 2 | Wood & Paul Slater Mo same |
| 1 | American | 19 | 1 | Lucy D Overly | 1 | Thomas Overly | 1 | Wm Garrison Md Marshall Mo |
| 2 | Saline Co Mo | | 2 | Lucy D Grove | 2 | Fanner | 2 | same |
| 3 | Saline Co Mo | | 3 | Saline Co Mo | | | 3 | same |

Thomas Overly, son birth cert, Saline County, MO.2

Name Overly
 Sex Female
 Race White
 Father's Name Thomas Overly
 Father's Sex Male
 Father's Age 26
 Father's Birth Year (Estimated) 1859
 Father's Birthplace Kentucky
 Mother's Name Lucy Davis Groves
 Mother's Sex Female
 Mother's Age 22
 Mother's Birth Year (Estimated) 1863
 Mother's Birthplace Missouri, United States
 Event Type Birth
 Event Date 25 Jul 1885
 Event Place Saline, Missouri, United States

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|--------|-------|--------------|---|----------|----|----------|----|---|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 183 | Aug 6 1885 | 1 | Overly | white | July 26 1885 | 1 | American | 26 | American | 22 | 1 | Lucy Davis Overly | | |
| | | 2 | Female | | | | | | | | 2 | Real Goddum farm Ky | 2 | D G Groves |
| | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 | Real Goddum farm | 3 | Real Goddum farm |

| | | | | |
|------------|----|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 American | 22 | 3 Salt Springs Mo 1 Lucy Davis Overly | 1 Thomas Overly | 1 J A Edwards and Marshall Mo |
| 2 Mo | | 2 L G Krover 3 Real Godmans farm | 2 Farmer | 2 Sany 3 Same |

Thomas Overly, dau birth register, Saline County, MO.2

1900 census, District 4, Fleming County, KY

Thomas Overly, 41, b. 3/1859, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in KY, blacksmith, 0 months unemployed, house, mortgage

Lucy D Overly, 36, b. 3/1864, 9 children b., 5 living, b. in MO, parents b. in VA

Charles M, 16, b. 9/1883, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO, at school

Georgia B, 14, b. 7/1885, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO, at school

William M, 11, b. 9/1888, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO, at school

Herbert, 4, b. 6/1895, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO

Jesse, 2, b. 4/1898, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO

Daughter Georgia d. in 1907.

1910 census, Elmwood Twp, Saline County, MO

Thomas Overly, 51, m. 1, m. 28 yrs, b. in KY, parents b. in KY, blacksmith, own shop, owns house free

Lucy Overly, 47, m. 1, m. 28 yrs, 11 children b., 3 living, b. in MO, parents b. in VA

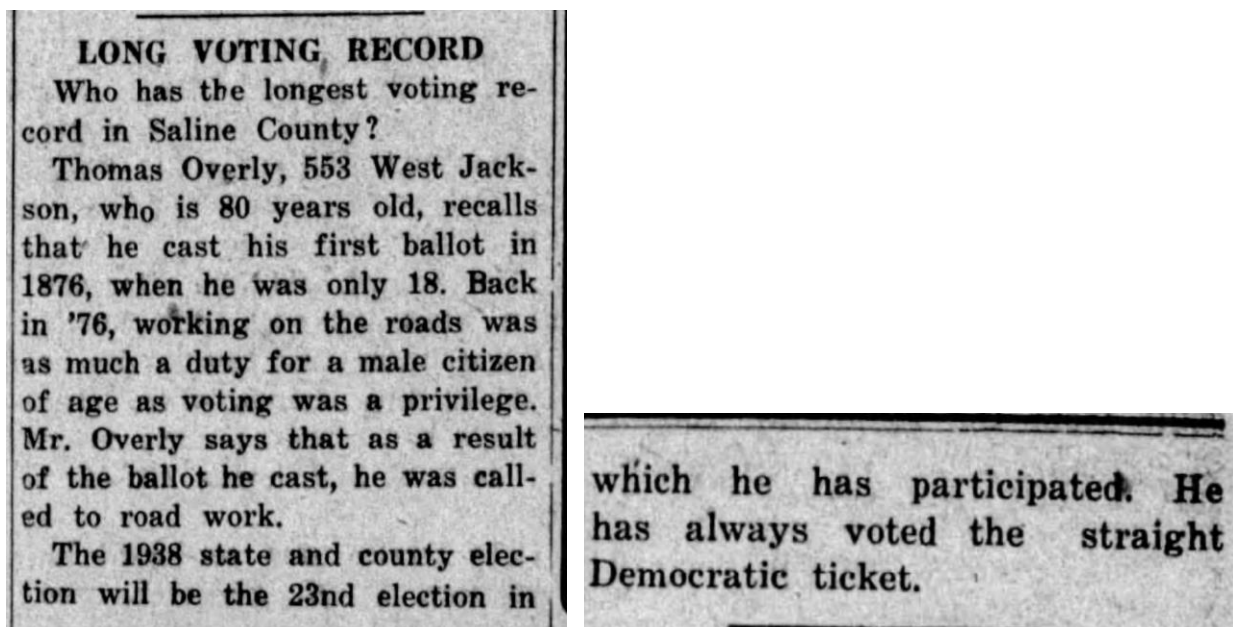
Herbert, 14, b. in KY, father b. in KY, mother b. in MO

Son Herbert d. in 1926.

1930 census, Marshall, Saline, MO

Tom Overly, 71, owns home, \$1100, m. at 23, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Lucy Overly, 63, m. at 17, b. in MO, parents b. in VA



Thomas Milford Overly, voting record, TheSalineCoutyCitizen, 8.4.1938.1

Nebraska.

Mrs. Lucy Overley Died Tues. Evening

Funeral Services Were
Held This Afternoon
at Campbell-Lewis Chapel

Mrs. Lucy Overley, age 75, wife of Thomas Milford Overley, passed away Tuesday evening, May 30 at 7:30 at her home, 553 West Jackson. Mrs. Overley had been in ill health about four months becoming critically ill Sunday.

Lucy Overley, daughter of Elizabeth Myrtle and Noah Groves, was born March 27, 1864 in Saline County where she spent her entire life. She was married December 29, 1881 to Mr. Thomas Milford Overley, who survives. Mrs. Overley was a member of the Marshall Christian Church, uniting about fifty years ago.

In addition to the husband those who survive are two children, Charles M. and William Myrtle Overley, several grandchildren, one great-grandchild and a sister, Mrs. Mary Phillips, now residing in Oklahoma. Nine children have preceded Mrs. Overley in death.

The body remained at the Campbell-Lewis Funeral Home and was kept there until the hour of the funeral which was held at 2:30 Thursday afternoon at the Campbell-Lewis Chapel. Burial was at Mt. Olive Cemetery.

Lucy Davis Groves Overley, obit, TheSalineCountyCitizen, 6.1.1939

1939 JUN 20 1939

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

19889
Do not use this space.

1. PLACE OF DEATH
(a) County Saline Registration District No. 796
(b) Township _____ Primary Registration District No. 3038
(c) City Marshall (d) Street No. _____ St.
(If death occurred in Hospital or Institution, write its name instead of street and number)
(e) Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. mos. ds. (f) How long in U.S., if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. mos. ds.

2. PRINT FULL NAME Lucy Overley
(a) Residence, No. 553 West Jackson St. (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | |
|--|---|---|------------------|--|--|
| 3. SEX <u>Female</u> | 4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u> | 5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (write the word) <u>Married</u> | | 21. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) <u>May 30, 1939</u> | |
| 5A. IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF <u>Thomas Milford Overley</u> | | | | 22. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from <u>Jan 25, 1939</u> , to <u>May 30, 1939</u> Last saw her alive on <u>May 30, 1939</u> . Death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>7:30</u> p.m. <u>Missouri</u> The principal cause of death and related causes of importance were <u>Chronic Intestinal Nephritis 1934</u> <u>Hypertension 1937</u> | |
| 6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, AND YEAR) <u>March 27, 1864</u> | | | | Date of onset | |
| 7. AGE | YEARS <u>75</u> | MONTHS <u>2</u> | DAYS <u>3</u> | If LESS than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ min. | |
| OCCUPATION | 8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. <u>house keeper</u> | | | 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation _____ | |
| | 9. Industry or business in which work was done, as saw mill, bank, etc. | | | | |
| | 10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) _____ | | | | |
| 12. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Saline County Missouri</u> | | | | Other contributory causes of importance: <u>131</u> | |
| FATHER | 13. NAME <u>Noah Groves</u> | | | Name of operation _____ Date of _____ | |
| | 14. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Virginia</u> | | | What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>Chronic</u> Date of autopsy? _____ | |
| MOTHER | 15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Elizabeth Myrtle</u> | | | 23. If death was due to external causes (violence), fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? <u>no</u> Date of injury _____, 19____ | |
| | 16. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) <u>Virginia</u> | | | Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county, and State) Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place. | |
| 17. INFORMANT (ADDRESS) <u>Thomas M. Overley Marshall, Mo.</u> | | | | Manner of injury _____ Nature of injury _____ | |
| 18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL PLACE <u>Ht. Olive Cem.</u> DATE <u>June 1, 1939</u> | | | | 24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>no</u> If so, specify _____ (Signed) <u>Mary Kent</u> M. D. (Address) <u>Marshall, Mo.</u> | |
| 19. FUNERAL DIRECTOR (NAME) <u>Campbell-Lewis</u> (ADDRESS) <u>Marshall, Mo.</u> | | | | | |
| 20. FILED <u>5-31-39</u> <u>Mary Kent</u> Local Registrar. <u>712</u> | | | | | |

Lucy Davis Groves Overly, death cert

1940 census, Arrow Rock Twp, Saline County, MO

William Overley, 51, home rented, \$10 value, lives on farm, 8 yrs school, b. in KY, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935, blacksmith, repair shop

Maud Overley, 50, 8 yrs school, b. in MO, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935,

Milford T, 17, 2 yrs hs, b. in MO, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935, trainer, horse barn

Martha V, 14, 7 yrs school, b. in MO, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935,

Allen V, 12, 5 yrs school, b. in MO, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935,

Thomas Overley, 81, 8 yrs school, b. in KY, rural Saline County, MO, in 1935,

The tragic death of Thomas Overly of Marshall, a former resident of this place, also brought sorrow to Napton and community. Mr. Overly resided here for several years with his son, W. H. Overly and family and during that time made many friends who are sorrowful and extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Thomas Milford Overly, obit, TheSalineCountyCitizen, 9.13.1945

TOM OVERLEY FATALLY HURT BY A TRAIN

Aged Pedestrian Was at Benton Grade Crossing

Thomas Overley, 86, was struck about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Benton Avenue grade crossing by a west-bound Alton freight train and fatally injured.

Arthur Dickson, who heard the screaming of the locomotive whistle and the sudden stopping of the train and immediately ran from his place of business nearby, said Mr. Overley was still breathing when he arrived at the scene of the accident. However, he died within a few minutes, Mr. Dickson declared. The body of the accident victim was taken to the Campbell-Lewis Funeral Home.

The train was cut to open this crossing and awaited the arrival of Dr. C. L. Lawless, coroner. Dr. Lawless did not hold a formal inquest but took a statement from George Roller of Slater, the engineer, said by the coroner to be the only eye witness of the accident he could find. After this statement, Dr. Lawless released the train to continue.

Engineer Saw Pedestrian

Engineer Saw Pedestrian

The engineer told the coroner that as his train approached the Benton Avenue crossing he saw Mr. Overley standing on the sidewalk to the south of the track, which was opposite from the engineer's side of the locomotive. The engineer said that he presumed Mr. Overley was going to wait for the train to go by but as the locomotive was passing over the grade crossing he saw the cane which Mr. Overley had been carrying whirl through the air to the north side of the track. Mr. Roller said he was sure then that the locomotive had struck the pedestrian and so he stopped the train as quickly as he could, within 60 or 80 feet. The engineer said the train was moving at about 15 miles an hour when the locomotive reached the crossing.

A Declaration Of Accident

After taking this statement, Dr. Lawless made a declaration that the death of Mr. Overley was an accident. The coroner said that Mr. Overley was not run over by the locomotive but was struck and thrown to the north side of the track.

This was a regular Alton freight train, the third section of No. 97 and was in charge of T. W. Grotjan, conductor, who lives at Kansas City but works out of Slater.

The funeral of Mr. Overley was at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Campbell-Lewis Chapel and was conducted by Dr. Harvey Baker Smith. Burial was in the Mount Olive Cemetery beside the grave of Mrs. Overley, who died about eight years ago.

Born in Kentucky

Thomas Overley was the son of Milford and Mary Overley and was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, March 26, 1859. He came to Missouri in 1877 and was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Lucy Graves of Saline County. Mr. and Mrs. Overley were the parents of 11 children, only two of whom are living now. They are William Overley of Marshall and Charles M. Overley of Kansas City. There are 10 grandchildren and five great grandchildren. A brother of this train accident victim lives at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Overley became a member of the Christian Church in Tilton, Ky., about 1875.

Thomas Milford Overley, obit, TheDailyDemocratNews, 9.13.1945.3

Overley Funeral Was Monday

Services Held At Campbell-
Lewis Chapel. Burial
Was At Mt. Olive Cemetery

Funeral services for Thomas Overley, whose death resulted after he had been struck by an Alton freight train Saturday afternoon, were held at the Campbell-Lewis Funeral Chapel Monday afternoon attended by a large group of friends.

Dr. Harvey Baker Smith was in charge of the services.

The songs, "My Faith Looks Up To Thee" and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" were sung by Mrs. A. N. Ehrnman and Miss Cecil Craig, accompanied by Mrs. H. B. Smith.

Interment was at Mt. Olive Cemetery beside his wife. The friends serving as pallbearers were Joe Duncan, Allen Swisher, Roger Swisher, Walton Bramble, George Barron and Clarence Wagle.

Thomas Milford Overley, obit, TheDailyDemocratNews, 9.11.1945

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MISSOURI
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

34782
State File No. _____
Registrar's No. 136

FILED OCT 19 1948
Registration District No. 224 Primary Registration District No. 222

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Saline
(b) City or town Marshall
(c) Name of hospital or institution: /
(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution 44 Years
In this community 44 Years

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Missouri (b) County Saline 97
(c) City or town Marshall
(d) Street No. 320 North Benton
(e) Citizen of foreign country? (Yes or No) 0

3. (a) PRINT FULL NAME Thomas Overley
(b) If veteran, name war _____ (c) Social Security No. None
4. Sex Male (1) 5. Color or race White 6. (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Widowed?
6. (b) Name of husband or wife Lucy Overley 6. (c) Age of husband or wife if alive _____ years
7. Birth date of deceased March 26, 1859 (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE: Years Months Days If less than one day
86 5 12 hr. min.

9. Birthplace Fleming county Kentucky
10. Usual occupation Retired blacksmith
11. Industry or business _____

MOTHER FATHER { 12. Name Milford Overley
13. Birthplace Kentucky
14. Maiden name Mary Hughes
15. Birthplace Kentucky

16. (a) Informant Tom Overley (b) Address Kansas City Mo
17. (a) Burial (b) Date thereof Sept. 10, 1948 (c) Place: burial or cremation Mt. Olive cemetery
18. (a) Signature of funeral director Campbell R. R. (b) Address Marshall Mo
19. (a) 101-1-45 (b) J. T. Overly (c) Registrar's signature

20. DATE OF DEATH: Month Sept day 8 year 1948 hour 2 minute 30 M.
21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from held inquest Sept 8 to 8, 1948 that I last saw h. alive on _____ and that death occurred on the date and hour stated above.
Immediate cause of death: Accidental by falling
Due to: C.P.A. B.R.
Other conditions: _____
Major findings: _____
Of autopsy: _____

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify) Accidental by falling
(b) Date of occurrence Sept. 8, 1948
(c) Where did injury occur? Marshall Saline Mo.
(d) Did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial place, in public place? R.R. crossing near Marshall Mo.
(e) Means of injury _____
While at work? No (e) Means of injury _____
23. Signature: P. L. Paulsen (M. D. or other) Date signed 9-8-48
Address: Marshall Mo

1215 (Licensed Embalmer's Statement on Reverse Side)

Thomas Milford Overly, death cert

Jesse T. Overly.

Jesse T. Overly, aged 3 years, son of Thomas Overly of Blue Lick, died at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning after an illness of several days. The funeral was held Thursday morning, the remains being interred in Mount Olive cemetery.

Jesse T Overly, obit, TheMarshallRepublican, 7.5.1901

Mrs. H. S. Wingfield.

Communicated.

At the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overly at Salt Springs, Mrs. Bell Wingfield, aged 21 years, wife of H. S. Wingfield, died Friday, April 5, at 7:30 a. m. of consumption.

She was married to the surviving husband at Chickasha, Indian Territory, April 8, 1906, and was stricken with the dread disease soon after her marriage. She was a devoted christian and was prepared for the summons. She joined the Christian church at Blue Lick in the fall of 1903, and was baptized by Eld. J. I. Orrison, who was preaching there at that time. Besides the husband and parents, three brothers survive the deceased.

The funeral took place from the parents home Saturday. Eld. B. T. Wharton, of this city, conducted the funeral and the remains were interred in the cemetery at Mt. Olive, beside others of the family gone before. The deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband, parents and brothers in their grief and sorrow.

Georgia Belle Overley Wingfield, obit, WeeklyDemocratNews, 4.13.1907



Herbert Overley, stone, Mount Olive Cemetery, Marshall, Saline, MO

PAGE SEVEN

Herbert Overley Dead.

Herbert Overley, son of Thomas and Lucy Overley died of the flu at Redfield, Dakota March 24, 1926. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, June 28, 1895 and came to Missouri with his parents in 1901.

He joined the Baptist church at Mt. Leonard about 1909.

Mr. Overley went to France with the 89th division and served with them until the came home from Germany.

He was married to the surviving wife, Ellen Clegg Overley December 24, 1924. He leaves besides his parents and wife two brothers, Charles M. Overley of Kansas City and William Overley who lives north of Marshall. Two brothers and five sisters who preceeded him are buried at Mt. Olive.

Military Funeral for Herbert Overly.

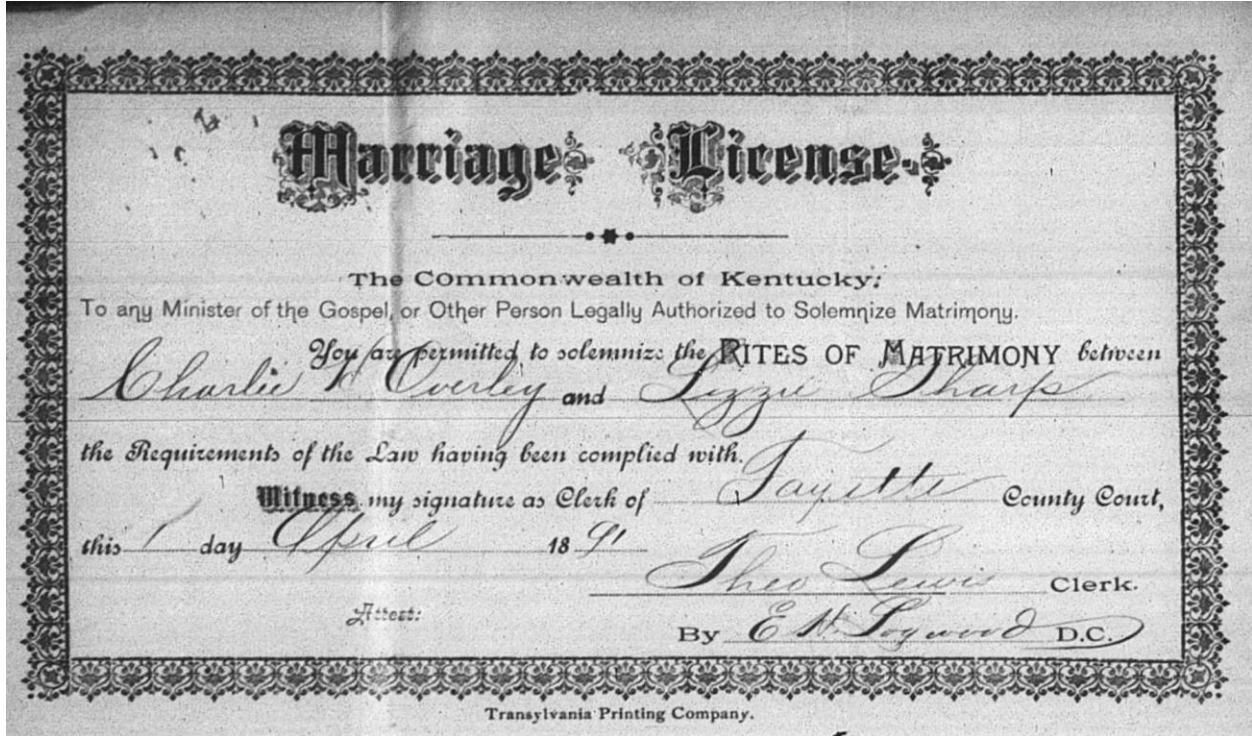
The funeral services for Herbert Overly, who died in Redfield, South Dakota were held Saturday afternoon at the First Baptist church. There were many friends of the two stricken families there to pay him their last tribute. Herbert had asked before he passed away that Mrs. Westbrook be requested to sing the songs he loved so much. Mrs. Westbrook's songs were beautiful, full of sympathy and comfort to all who mourned. The Rev. Melvyn R. Thompson, pastor of the Christian church read passages from the Holy Scriptures, closing with "Let Not Your Hearts Be Troubled." The pastor of the Baptist church, the Rev. Elmer Love offered the prayer. It was a message of strength and hope in itself. A short sermon on "Shadows" was preached by the Rev. A. H. Lowe of the Odell Avenue Presbyterian church and chaplain of the American Legion. Rev. Lowe had married Mr. and Mrs. Overly. It was his lot to speak of things beyond and the ever present hope that comes through Christ Jesus.

Members of the legion were pall bearers. The body was preceded by the National Standard, the Legion Standard and a body guard from the National Guard of Marshall. The committal ceremonies were held at Mt. Olive cemetery. After the committal service which was read by Mr. Lowe, three rounds were fired over the grave and taps was sounded symbolizing the rest and sleep of eternity.

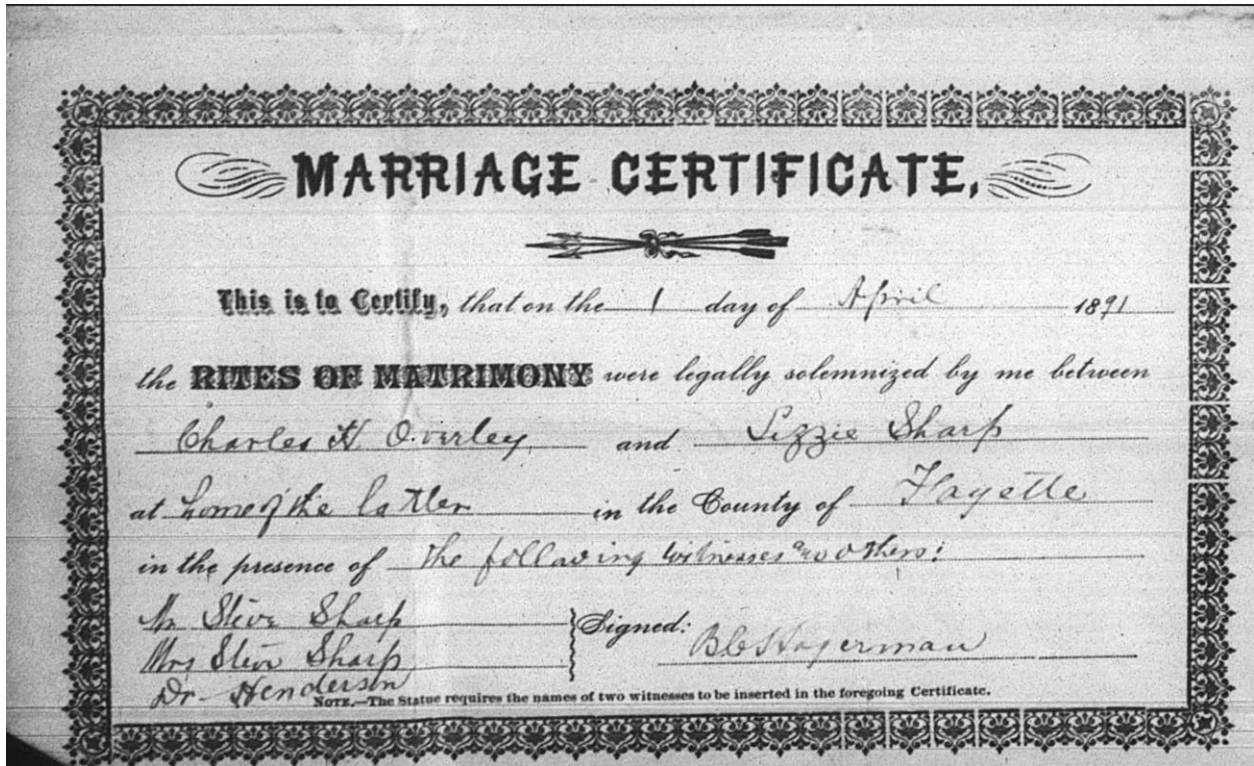
Our deepest sympathy is extended to the parents of the young man and to his young widow. May they ever look to Him from Whom alone comes comfort and Hope.

Herbert Overley, obit, WeeklyDemocratNews, 4.1.1926

Charles H. Overley
Son of Milford Weldon and Mary Elizabeth Hughes Overly
Grandson of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Great Grandson of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner



Charles H Overley, marr lic



Charles H Overley, marr cert

Death Claims C. H. Overley

Former Police Officer Of Local Department Succumbs To Illness

Charles H. Overley, former lieutenant in the Lexington police department, died Saturday afternoon at his residence, 119 Woodland avenue, after a long illness. He would have been 75 years old Oct. 21.

He was a son of the late Milford Overley, superintendent of Fleming county schools, and Mrs. Mary Hughes Overley, and was born at Bethel, in Bath county, but spent his youth in Fleming county. He came to Lexington about 40 years ago. After his service in the police department, he became house detective at the Phoenix hotel, later resigning to become one of the staff of the Ben Ali theater until ill health forced his retirement.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp Overley, and a niece, Mrs. Will Denny, Burgin.

Funeral services will be held at the grave in the family lot in Lexington cemetery at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Rev. Hayes Farish will officiate. Pallbearers will be Andrew Bowman, A. M. Spotswood, Thomas P. Hanly, Dudley B. Veal, Jap Hare and Austin B. Price.

Charles H Overley, obit, LexingtonLeader, 10.6.1935

Form V. S. 1-A
1. PLACE OF DEATH
 County FAVETTE
 City LEXINGTON (No. _____ St. _____ Ward _____)
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
 Department of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
 500

File No. 31223
 Registered 796

Vet. Pat. _____ Registration District No. _____
 Ino. Town _____ Primary Registration District No. 2165

2. FULL NAME CHARLEY H. OVERLEY

(a) Residence, No. 119 WOODLAND AVE. St. _____ Ward _____
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and State)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 3. SEX <u>M</u> | 4. COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u> | 5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word) <u>MARRIED</u> | | 21. DATE OF DEATH <u>OCT. 5, 1935</u> , 19 <u>35</u> | |
| 6. DATE OF BIRTH <u>OCT. 21, 1860</u> | | | | 22. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>July</u> , 19 <u>35</u> to <u>Oct 5</u> , 19 <u>35</u> | |
| 7. AGE Years <u>74</u> Months <u>11</u> Days <u>14</u> If LESS than 1 day hrs. or min. | | | | I last saw him alive on <u>Oct 5</u> , 19 <u>35</u> , death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>2.30</u> p. m. The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows: <u>Cerebral Hemorrhage</u> | |
| 8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as plumber, lawyer, bookkeeper, etc. <u>DETECTIVE</u> | | | | Date of onset | |
| 9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc. | | | | Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause: <u>General Arterio-Sclerosis</u> | |
| 10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) <u>JAN. 1935</u> | | | | Name of operation _____ Date of _____ | |
| 11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation <u>20</u> | | | | What test confirmed diagnosis? _____ Was there an autopsy? _____ | |
| 12. BIRTHPLACE <u>BETHEL KY.</u> | | | | 23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide? _____ date of injury _____ 19 <u>35</u> Where did injury occur? _____ (Specify city or town, county, and State) Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place. | |
| 13. NAME <u>MILFORD W. OVERLEY</u> | | | | Manner of injury _____ | |
| 14. BIRTHPLACE <u>KY.</u> | | | | Nature of injury _____ | |
| 15. MAIDEN NAME <u>MARY HUGHES</u> | | | | 24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>No</u> If so, specify _____ | |
| 16. BIRTHPLACE <u>KY.</u> | | | | (Signed) <u>Att Backlund</u> , M. D. | |
| 17. INFORMANT <u>MRS. C. H. OVERLEY</u> | | | | (Address) <u>Lex City</u> | |
| (Address) <u>119 WOODLAND AVE.</u> | | | | | |
| 18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place <u>LEXINGTON CEM.</u> Date <u>OCT. 7TH</u> , 19 <u>35</u> | | | | | |
| 19. UNDERTAKER <u>W. R. MILWARD</u> | | | | | |
| (Address) <u>LEXINGTON KY.</u> | | | | | |
| 20. Filed <u>10/10/1935</u> <u>D. A. Furlong</u> , Registrar. | | | | | |

should be carefully sup. plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Charles H Overley, death cert

Mrs. Elizabeth Overley Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpe Overley, 71 widow of C. H. Overley, died early today at her home, 119 Woodland avenue, following a long illness.

A native of Athens, Fayette county, she was a daughter of the late Lewallen and Julia Vanlandingham Sharpe. She was a graduate of Hamilton College and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Woodland Christian church.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Lela McLendon, Lexington, and five nieces and three nephews.

The body was removed to the W. R. Milward mortuary chapel.

Elizabeth Sharp Overley, obit, TheLexingtonHerald, 11.2.1943

Form T. S. 1-A
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Census

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Department of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

24131
Registrar's No. 1073

Registration District No. 800 Primary Registration District No. 2165

1. PLACE OF DEATH:
(a) County Fayette
(b) City or town Lexington
(c) Name of hospital or institution: 119 Woodland Ave.
(d) Length of stay: 8 (years, months or days)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:
(a) State Kentucky (b) County Fayette
(c) City or town Lexington
(d) Street No. 119 Woodland Ave.
(e) If foreign born, how long in U. S. A. Y.

3(a) FULL NAME Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp Overley
3(b) If veteran, Name war
3(c) Social Security No. None

4. Sex F. 5. Color or race W. 6(a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Widow

6(b) Name of husband or wife C. H. Overley
6(c) Age of husband or wife if alive _____ Years
7. Birth date of deceased Feb. 16th. 1872 (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE: Years 71 Months 8 Days 14 If less than one day, hr. min.

9. Birthplace Athens Ky.
10. Usual occupation At Home
11. Industry or business _____

FATHERS:
12. Name Llewellyn Sharp
13. Birthplace Ky.

MOTHERS:
14. Maiden name Julia Vanlandingham
15. Birthplace Ky.

16(a) Informant's own signature Mrs. Lela McLendon
(b) Address 119 Woodland Ave.

17. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL
Place Lexington Cem. Date Nov. 4th. 1943

18(a) Signature of funeral director W. R. Milward
(b) Address Lexington Ky.

19(a) 11-2-1943 (Date received by local registrar) (b) W. R. Milward (Registrar's Signature)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
20. DATE OF DEATH Nov. 2nd. 1943
21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from 9-2-43 to 11-2-43 that I last saw him alive on 11-2-43 and that death occurred on the date stated above at 12.30 A. M.

Immediate cause of death
Pulmonary Embolism DURATION 2 hrs

Other conditions Diabetes Mellitus
(Include pregnancy within 3 months of death)

Major findings:
Of operations I-111A
Of autopsy As Noted

22. If death was due to external causes, fill in the following:
(a) Accident, suicide, or homicide (specify) No
(b) Date of occurrence _____
(c) Where did injury occur in or about home, on farm, in industrial plant, in public place? _____

23. Signatures
(a) Name of Registrar L. J. Van Meter
(b) Address Lexington Date signed 11-3-43

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING
N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully repeated. AGE should be given in full. OCCUPATION should be given in full. CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION in very full percent.

Elizabeth Sharp Overley, death cert

Corintha Overly Cooper

Daughter of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Granddaughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name | Thompson W. Cooper |
| Side | Union |
| Regiment State/Origin | Kentucky |
| Regiment | 16th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry |
| Company | H |
| Rank In | Private |
| Rank Out | Private |
| Film Number | M386 roll 6 |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Name | Thomas Cooper |
| Enlistment Date | 12 Oct 1861 |
| Enlistment Place | Camp Lee, Kentucky |
| Enlistment Rank | Private |
| Muster Date | 18 Dec 1861 |
| Muster Place | Kentucky |
| Muster Company | H |
| Muster Regiment | 16th Infantry |
| Muster Regiment Type | Infantry |
| Muster Information | Enlisted |
| Muster Out Date | 15 Jul 1865 |
| Muster Out Place | Company Shops, North Carolina |
| Muster Out Information | Mustered Out |
| Side of War | Union |
| Survived War? | Yes |
| Title | Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky |

C | 16 | Ky.

Thompson W. Cooper

Co. *N*, 16 Reg't Kentucky Inf.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *22* years; height *5* feet *9* inches.

Complexion *fair*

Eyes *blue*; hair *light*

Where born *Fleming Ky.*

Occupation *farmer*

ENLISTMENT.

When *Jan 1*, 1864.

Where *Mossy Creek Tenn.*

By whom *M. C. H.*; term *3* y'rs.

Remarks: *Veteran.*

Thompson W Cooper, Civil War enlistment

©

16

Ky.

Thomas W. Cooper
Priv., Co. H., 16 Reg't Kentucky Inf.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Feb. '63. Deserted Feb. 26/63.
Lebanon, Ky.

Mich. '63. Returned from
desertion, Mich. 30/63.
Lebanon, Ky.

June '65. Absent. De-
tached 3^d Div. Team-
ster since June 19/65.

Book mark:

(546)

Spucher

Copyist.

Thompson W Cooper, Civil War record.2

30

Marriage Register

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Parties Names</i> | <i>By whom Married</i> |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1867 August 22nd | <i>Thompson W. Cooper and Corinthia Overly</i> | 211 <i>D. W. Cooper m. G.</i> |

Corinthia Overly Cooper, marr cert.2

1870 census, Fox Springs Precinct, Fleming County, KY

Thomas Cooper, 29, engineer in sawmill, \$300 personal property, b. in KY

Corinthia Cooper, 30, keeping house, b. in KY

Charles, 2, b. in KY

John, 7/12, b. in KY

Thomas was appointed postmaster in Plummers Landing in 1871.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|-------|
| Plummer's Landing | Fleming | Thomas W. Cooper | 12 00 |
| | | D. D. Ennerhart | 00 00 |

Thomas W Cooper, 1871, postmaster, Plummers Landing, Fleming, KY

1880 census, Village of Plummers Landing, Fleming, KY

T. W. Cooper, 40, house carpenter, b.in KY, father b. in VA, mother b. in IN

Carintha Cooper, 41, keeping house, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

C. E., 12, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

J. B., 10, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Mary B., 8, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

Mattie E., 2, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

1890 Veterans Schedules of the U.S. Federal Census for Thomas W Cooper

Kentucky > Fleming > Centreville

| PAGE | | Special Schedule.—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, etc. | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--|--|---------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|----|----|
| 2 | | S. D.: 2- ; E. D.: 35- ; Minor Civil Division: Elizaville District | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Schedule No. 1. | House No. | Family No. | NAMES OF SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS. | Rank. | Company. | Name of Regiment or Vessel. | Date of Enlistment. | Date of Discharge. | Length of Service. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Yrs. | Mon. | Days. | | |
| 13 | 169 | 170 | Edward W Bell ✓ | Private | B | 16 Ky Inf | - - 186 | - - 186 | - | - | - | 13 |
| 14 | 159 | 160 | Jerry McElwain ✓ | Private | H | 100 Ky Inf | 1 June 1864 | 26 Dec 1865 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 14 |
| 15 | 186 | 187 | Robt Wilson ✓ | Capt. | G | 53 Ky Inf | = = 1864 | = = 1865 | 1 | - | - | 15 |
| 16 | 189 | 190 | Thomas D Roby ✓ | Private | B | 10 Ky Cav | 10 Aug 1862 | 17 Sept 1863 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 16 |
| 17 | 177 | 178 | Thomas W Cooper ✓ | Private | H | 16 Ky Inf | 12 Oct 1861 | 15 July 1865 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 17 |

Thomas W Cooper, 1890 veterans schedule

1900 census, Nepton, Fleming, KY

Thomason Cooper, 59, b. 10/1840, m. 33 yrs, b. in KY, father b. in VA, mother b. in KY, carpenter, unemployed 6 months, owns house free

Corintha Cooper, 62, b. 8/1837, m. 33 yrs, 4 children b., 4 living, b. in KY, parents b. in KY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| NAME OF SOLDIER: | | | | | Cooper, Thompson W. | | | | |
| NAME OF DEPENDENT: | | | | | Widow. Cooper, Corintha | | | | |
| SERVICE: | | | | | H 16 Ky. Inf. | | | | |
| DATE OF FILING. | CLASS. | APPLICATION NO. | CERTIFICATE NO. | STATE FROM WHICH FILED. | | | | | |
| 1882 May 13 | Invalid. | 449412 | 404577 | Ky. | | | | | |
| 1905 Dec 13 | Widow. | 839572 | 605233 | Ky. | | | | | |
| | Minor. | | | | | | | | |
| ATTORNEY: | | | | | | | | | |
| REMARKS: | | | | | | | | | |

Corintha Overly Cooper, widow pension

1910 census, Nepton, Fleming, KY

Corintha Cooper, 70, widowed, 4 children b. 4 living, b. in KY, parents b. in KY, own income, owns house free

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| NAME: <i>Cooper, Corintha</i> | | | | (3-P. A. 2.) | | |
| Certificate No. <i>605233</i> | | ARMY WIDOW. | | Law: <i>ACT JUNE 27, 1890.</i> | | |
| Name of Soldier: <i>Thompson W. Cooper</i> | | | | | | |
| Service: <i>Pt H 16" Ky Vol. Inf.</i> | | | | | | |
| ISSUES. | | | | MINORS—\$2 PER MONTH ADDITIONAL. | | |
| CLASS. | RATE. | DATE OF COMMENCEMENT. | DATE OF CERTIFICATE. | NAME. | COMMENCEMENT. | ENDING. |
| <i>Orig</i> | <i>8 13</i> | <i>Dec 1905</i> | <i>24 Feb 1906</i> | | | |
| | <i>12</i> | <i>19 Apr. 1908</i> | <i>Act.</i> | | | |
| Fees: | | | | | | |
| Transferred from: <i>LOUISVILLE, KY.</i> | | | | Transferred to: | | |
| Died: <i>Orig 103 APR 1 1911</i> Bureau filed: <i>APR 13 1911</i> | | | | | | |
| Remarks: <i>W.</i> | | | | | | |
| Former Roll No. <i>1424</i> | | | | | | |

Corintha Overly Cooper, widow pension

Children of Thompson W. and Corintha Overly Cooper
Grandchildren of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Great Grandchildren of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

1. Charles E. Cooper, b.
2. John Belt Cooper, b. 11/12/1869, KY; m. Mabel Lamb; d. 11/27/1929, Indianapolis, Marion, IN; buried in Elizaville Cemetery, Elizaville, Fleming, KY.
3. Mary Belle Mollie Cooper Scott, b. 12/25/1871, Fleming County, KY; m. Charles Joseph Scott, 4/26/1893, Maysville, Mason, KY; d. 2/14/1957, Nepton, Fleming, KY; buried in
4. Mattie Eva Cooper Wood, b. 8/2/1877, Fleming County, KY; m. Harry Barclay Wood, 7/18/1898, Shannon, Mason, KY; d. 3/30/1951, Fleming County, KY; buried in Fleming County Cemetery, Flemingsburg, Fleming, KY.

Ship to Maysville, Ky

Form V. S. 2

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Local No.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

State Registered No. **36093**

(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)

PLACE OF DEATH
County of Marion
Township of Center
Town of
City of Indianapolis 13 Maplewood Court Ward)

(If death occurs away from USUAL RESIDENCE give facts called for under "Special Information")

FULL NAME John Belt Cooper

| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 SEX <u>M.</u> | Color or Race <u>W.</u> | Single Married Widowed or Divorced <u>Married</u> | 10 DATE OF DEATH <u>Nov 27</u> 19 <u>29</u> (Month) (Day) (Year) | | |
| 11 NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE (of deceased) <u>Mabel W. Cooper</u> | | | I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>Nov 27, 1929</u> to <u>Nov 27, 1929</u> | | |
| 12 DATE OF BIRTH (of deceased) <u>Nov. 12 - 186</u> | | | that I last saw him alive on <u>Nov 27, 1929</u> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>2:30 P.M.</u> | | |
| 13 AGE <u>60</u> years - <u>15</u> months - <u>15</u> days or min.? | | | THE CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: <u>Myocarditis</u> | | |
| 14 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) | | | Contributory <u>Chronic nephritis</u> (Duration) <u>79</u> yrs. mos. ds. | | |
| 15 BIRTHPLACE* OF DECEASED (State or country) <u>Ky.</u> | | | (Signed) <u>D. J. W. Dorman</u> , M. D. <u>11-28, 1929</u> (Address) <u>554 S. Wash</u> | | |
| 16 NAME OF FATHER <u>Thomas Cooper</u> | | | State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes state (1) Means of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal | | |
| 17 BIRTHPLACE* OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Ky.</u> | | | 18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients or Recent Residents) At place of death yrs. mos. ds. In the State yrs. mos. ds. | | |
| 18 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Bertha Overly</u> | | | Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? Former or Usual Residence | | |
| 19 BIRTHPLACE* OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>Ky.</u> | | | 20 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Nepton, Ky.</u> | | |
| 20 Informant (Address) <u>Mabel W. Cooper</u> <u>13 Maplewood Court</u> | | | DATE OF BURIAL <u>12-1-1929</u> | | |
| Burial permit issued by <u>NOV 23 1929</u> | | | 21 UNDERTAKER <u>Shirley Bros</u> | | |
| 21 Filled <u>H. H. Morgan</u> Health Officer or Deputy | | | 22 ADDRESS <u>Indpls.</u> | | |
| | | | 23 WAS THE BODY EMBALMED? <u>yes</u> | | |
| | | | 24 ENBALMER'S LICENSE No. <u>2450</u> | | |

John Belt Cooper, death cert

MARRIAGE BOND.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Be it Known, That we C. J. Scott
 as principal, and J. M. Collins
 as surety, are jointly and severally bound to the Commonwealth of
 Kentucky in the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

The Condition of This Bond is as Follows:

That whereas, Marriage is intended to be solemnized between the
 above bound C. J. Scott
 and Mollie B. Cooper

Now, if there is no lawful cause to obstruct said Marriage, this Bond
 shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Dated at Mayville, Mason County,
 this 26th day of April, 1893

ATTEST:

C. J. Scott
J. M. Collins
J. M. Peavey Clerk,
Mason County Court.
 By J. D. Slattery D. C.

MALE.

Mayville, Ky., April 26th 1893
 I, Mollie B. Cooper, do hereby authorize
 the County Clerk of Mann Co to issue
 a marriage license to C. J. Scott, to
 marry me. And I further swear
 that I am 21 years of age,
 Mollie B. Cooper

Subscribed and sworn to before
 me by Mollie B. Cooper Apr. 26th 1893.
 J. W. General
 J. W. Slattery, S.A.
 Ky.
 20 old.

To be married at Mayville, Ky.
 on the 26th day of April, 1893

I Certify, that the above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand, this 26th day of April, 1893

ATTEST: J. W. Slattery
C. J. Scott

Mary Belle Mollie Cooper Scott, marr lic

\$5,000 ROLL

**Taken From Fleming County Farmer
By Confidence Men in Louisville—
Was Drugged and Sent to
Indianapolis.**

Indianapolis, Ind., January 10 — Charles J. Scott, 50 years old, of Nepton, Fleming county, Ky., appeared at police headquarters today and declared he had been swindled out of \$5,000 in Louisville, drugged and put aboard a train en route to Indianapolis. Scott returned to Louisville today to report the alleged swindle to the Louisville police and try to find the hotel where, he says, he last saw his two "friends."

Scott had taken a car load of poultry to Pittsburg, Pa., and was on his way home. At Cincinnati he had three hours to wait for his train. While walking around the city he met a stranger, who turned and said: "We both seem to be going the same direction." Half an hour later Scott was sitting in a park talking to the man when another stranger passed.

"I believe I know that man," said the first stranger, and he called to the second man: "Are you from Springfield, Mo.?"

"No; my home is in St. Louis," said the other. The men began questioning each other about persons in St. Louis, and soon the second man was introduced to Scott. That was a week ago.

The men, the next day, told Scott they had won \$10,000 on a horse race. They said it would not be possible,

however, to cash the betting check until they showed \$10,000 in cash, an amount equal to their winnings. They explained they only had \$5,000. They suggested that Scott raise the other \$5,000, and for the use of his money for only a few hours they would pay the liberal sum of \$1,500. Scott had a travelers' check for \$5,000, and he accompanied the men to Louisville and cashed the check. They took him to a hotel, where he met three or four other men. The room seemed fitted with telegraph instruments and wires.

He told the detectives he was offered a drink of soda, and that the two strangers seemed to be having a quarrel. Then someone called out: "Stop that bet!" That was all Scott remembered until he awoke on a train en route to Indianapolis. He found a ticket from Louisville to Indianapolis in his pocket and a scrap of paper telling him his "friends" would meet him this morning at the English Hotel. They failed to appear.

D. Hechinger & Co., who are always on the lookout for up-to-date merchandise, received yesterday a shipment of shirts from Japan. This order was placed in April, 1916—near a year ago. They are quite attractive—just different from shirts made in this country, and it will be worth your while to drop in and give them a look.

Misses Martha Green Sharp, Thelma Kirk, Minerva Stockton and Zorayda Cochran returned to their home in this city yesterday after visiting several days in Cincinnati.

Mr. John Crane remains dangerously ill at his home on East Fifth street.

Form V. B. 1-A
 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
 U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
 NATIONAL OFFICE VITAL STATISTICS

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
 Department of Health
 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
 CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

57- 2377
 116
 14

Registration District No. 510 Primary Registration District No. 5211

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>FLEMING</u> | | 2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission) a. STATE <u>KY</u> b. COUNTY <u>FLEMING</u> | |
| b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>NEPTON</u> | | c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>NEPTON</u> | |
| c. LENGTH OF STAY (In this place) <u>72 hrs</u> | | d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) | |
| d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION | | d. STREET ADDRESS | |
| 3. NAME OF DECEASED a. (First) <u>MARY</u> b. (Middle) <u>BELLE</u> c. (Last) <u>SCOTT</u> | | 4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) <u>FEB. 14 - 1957</u> | |
| 5. SEX <u>F</u> | 6. COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u> | 7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) <u>WIDOWED</u> | 8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>DEC. 25 - 1871</u> |
| 9. AGE (In years last birthday) <u>85</u> | | 10. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) <u>HOUSEWIFE</u> | 11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <u>FLEMING Co</u> |
| 10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <u>OWN HOME</u> | | 12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? <u>U.S.A</u> | |
| 13. FATHER'S NAME <u>THOMPSON W. COOPER</u> | | 14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>CORINTHA OVERLY</u> | |
| 15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service) | | 16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. | 17. INFORMANT <u>Edw. Pitt Burns</u> |
| 18. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATION | |
| I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) <u>Coronary Occlusion</u> | | INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH <u>3 days</u> | |
| ANTECEDENT CAUSES *This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asthma, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death. Morbidity conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last. | | DUE TO (b) <u>Coronary sclerosis</u> | |
| DUE TO (c) | | DUE TO (c) <u>Senility</u> | |
| II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death. | | | |
| 19a. DATE OF OPERATION | | 19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION <u>4201-081-16</u> | |
| 20. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 21a. ACCIDENT (Specify) SUICIDE HOMICIDE | 21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg. etc.) | 21c. (CITY, TOWN, OR TOWNSHIP) (COUNTY) (STATE) | |
| 21d. TIME OF INJURY (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) | 21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> | 21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? | |
| 22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from <u>Feb 9</u> , 19 <u>57</u> , to <u>Feb 14</u> , 19 <u>57</u> , that I last saw the deceased alive on <u>Feb 14</u> , 19 <u>57</u> , and that death occurred at _____ m., from the causes and on the date stated above. | | | |
| 23a. DATE SIGNED <u>2-15-57</u> | 23b. ADDRESS <u>Flemingburg Ky</u> | 23c. SIGNATURE <u>W. Graham MD</u> (Degree or title) | |
| 24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) <u>BURIAL</u> | 24b. DATE <u>2-17-57</u> | 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Elizaville</u> | 24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) <u>Elizaville Ky.</u> |
| 25a. DATE RECD BY LOCAL REG. <u>2/21/57</u> | 25b. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>Ruby J. Danner</u> | 26. FUNERAL DIRECTOR <u>Price Bros. Elizaville Ky.</u> ADDRESS | |

Mary Belle Cooper Scott, death cert

WOOD--COOPER.

The Home of Mr. A. J. Stiles, of Shannon,
the Scene of a Happy Marriage.

The parlor at Mr. A. J. Stiles', of Shannon, was the scene of a happy event Monday afternoon, July 18th, at 2 o'clock, when Miss Mattie E. Cooper, of Nepton, Fleming County, was married to Mr. Harry B. Wood, of Helena.

The ceremony was solemnized in the presence of a few invited guests and their special friends, Mr. James Bell and wife, to whose home they returned for the night. Rev. J. D. Redd in most beautiful language pronounced the words which made complete the sacred vows of two young lives. None ever looked more handsome, attired, as they were, with becoming neatness.

The many friends of this worthy young couple wish them a full share of peace, happiness and prosperity in the future. They will be at home to their friends at the residence of the groom's father for the present.

Mattie Eva Cooper Wood, marr, MaysvilleTheEveningBulletin, 7.21.1898

Mrs. Mattie Eva Wood

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., March 31
—Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p. m. Sunday at the McClure funeral home here for Mrs. Mattie Eva Wood, 74, widow of H. B. Wood, who died Friday night at her home here after an illness of one year.

The Rev. W. B. Garriott will officiate. Pallbearers will be E. R. Kelley Jr., Dubbie Grannis, Cray Borders, Powell Owens, John Noe and Eugene R. Kelley Sr.

Mattie Eva Cooper Wood, obit, LexingtonHeraldLeader, 4.1.1951

| Form V. B. 1-A | | COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY | | 51 6946 | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY | | Department of Health | | State File No. 116- | |
| U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS | | Registrar's No. 34 | |
| NATIONAL OFFICE VITAL STATISTICS | | CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | | |
| Registration District No. 510 | | Primary Registration District No. 2172 | | | |
| 1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY <u>Fleming</u> | | 2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived, if institution: residence before admission) a. STATE <u>Ky</u> b. COUNTY <u>Fleming</u> | | | |
| b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>Flemingsburg</u> | | c. LENGTH OF STAY (in this place) | | c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL and give township) <u>Flemingsburg Ky</u> | |
| d. FULL NAME OF (If not in hospital or institution, give street address or location) HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION | | d. STREET ADDRESS (If rural, give location) | | | |
| 3. NAME OF DECEASED a. (First) <u>Mattie</u> b. (Middle) <u>Eva</u> c. (Last) <u>Wood</u> | | | 4. DATE OF DEATH (Month) (Day) (Year) <u>3 30 51</u> | | |
| 5. SEX <u>F</u> | 6. COLOR OR RACE <u>W</u> | 7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (Specify) <u>Widowed</u> | 8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>Aug 2 1877</u> | 9. AGE (In years last birthday) <u>73</u> | |
| 10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) <u>housewife</u> | | 10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <u>88</u> | 11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) <u>Fleming Co Ky</u> | | 12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? |
| 13. FATHER'S NAME <u>Thomas Cooper</u> | | | 14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME <u>Corinthia Overly</u> | | |
| 15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (If yes, give war or dates of service) <u>No</u> | | 16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. | 17. INFORMANT <u>E. S. Wood</u> | | |
| 18. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) *This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, athenia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death. | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATION I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) <u>Arteriosclerotic Heart</u> <u>Failure</u> ANTECEDENT CAUSES Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (b) <u>Arteriosclerosis</u> DUE TO (c) II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death. | | | INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH <u>2 yrs</u> |
| 19a. DATE OF OPERATION | 19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION <u>4200 - 081 - 17</u> | | 20. AUTOPSY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 21a. ACCIDENT (Specify) SUICIDE HOMICIDE | | 21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg. etc.) | 21c. (CITY, TOWN, OR TOWNSHIP) (COUNTY) (STATE) | | |
| 21d. TIME (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) (Min) OF INJURY | | 21e. INJURY OCCURRED WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WHILE AT WORK <input type="checkbox"/> | | 21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR? | |
| 22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from <u>7/25</u> , 19 <u>46</u> to <u>3/20</u> , 19 <u>51</u> , that I last saw the deceased alive on <u>3/20</u> , 19 <u>51</u> , and that death occurred at <u>8:40 P</u> m., from the causes and on the date stated above. | | | | | |
| 23a. DATE SIGNED <u>4-15-51</u> | | 23b. ADDRESS <u>Flemingsburg Ky</u> | | 23c. SIGNATURE (Degree or title) <u>Ben + Allen</u> | |
| 24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) <u>Burial</u> | | 24b. DATE <u>4-1-51</u> | 24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY <u>Fleming County Cem</u> | | 24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) <u>Flemingsburg Ky</u> |
| 25a. DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. <u>4-16-51</u> | | 25b. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE <u>Ruby J. ...</u> | | 26. FUNERAL DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS <u>E. S. Wood</u> | |

Mattie Eva Cooper Wood, death cert

Thomas Peter Overly

Son of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly

Grandson of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

Q

10 Cav.

Ky.

Thomas P. Overly

Pvt., Co. C, 10 Reg't Kentucky Cav.

Age 21 years.

Appears on

Company Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Covington Ky Sept 9, 1862

Muster-in to date Sept 9, 1862

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Aug 10, 1862

Where Fleming Co

Period 12 years Mas.

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks:

Book mark:

Lucas

(356)

Captain

O. | 10 Cav. | Ky.

Thomas Overly

orderly. 10 Reg Ky Cav.

Appears on

Muster Roll

of Brigadier General G. Clay Smith, Staff and
Orderlies, Lexington, Ky.,

for Aug. 18 to Oct. 31, 1862.

Station Lexington Ky

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 1862 ; drawn since \$ _____ 1862

Present or absent Present

Remarks: Detailed orderly
from 10 Ky. Cav. Oct. 1.
1862.

Rank mark:

Thomas Peter Overly, Civil War muster roll

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name | Thomas P. Overly |
| Side | Union |
| Regiment State/Origin | Kentucky |
| Regiment | 10th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry |
| Company | C |
| Rank In | Private |
| Rank Out | Private |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Film Number | M386 roll 20 |
| Name | Thomas P Overly |
| Enlistment Date | 10 Aug 1862 |
| Enlistment Place | Covington, Kentucky |
| Enlistment Rank | Private |
| Muster Date | 9 Sep 1862 |
| Muster Place | Kentucky |
| Muster Company | C |
| Muster Regiment | 10th Cavalry |
| Muster Regiment Type | Cavalry |
| Muster Information | Enlisted |
| Casualty Date | 28 Jul 1863 |
| Casualty Place | Richmond, Kentucky |
| Type of Casualty | Wounded |
| Muster Out Date | 16 Sep 1863 |
| Muster Out Place | Maysville, Kentucky |
| Muster Out Information | Mustered Out |
| Side of War | Union |
| Survived War? | Yes |
| Injured in Line of Duty? | Yes |
| Title | Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nam | Thomas P Overly |
| Admission Age | 38 |
| Birth Date | 1844 |
| Birth Place | Fleming Co Kentucky |
| Enlistment Date | 10 Aug 1862 |
| Enlistment Place | Covington, Kentucky |
| Discharge Date | 16 Sep 1863 |
| Discharge Place | Maysville, Kentucky |
| Military Company | G |
| Military Regiment | Kentucky 10th Cavalry |
| Admission Date | 1882 |
| Residence Date | 1882 |
| Residence Place | Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio, USA |
| Death Date | 22 Jun 1910 |
| Notes | Central Branch |

0 | 10 Cav. | Ky.

Thomas P Overly
Priv. Co. C, 10 Reg't Kentucky Cavalry.

Age 22 years.

Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated
Maysville, Ky, Sep. 16, 1863.

Muster-out to date Sep 16, 1863.

Last paid to Apr. 30, 1863.

Clothing account:

Last settled....., 186 ; drawn since \$..... 100

Due soldier \$..... 100; due U. S. \$..... 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$46 74. 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$..... 100

Bounty paid \$..... 100; due \$..... 100

Valuation of horse, \$..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$..... 100

Remarks: Present. Rec'd, \$ 25

Bounty, #2 Prem.

Wounded by the enemy

July 28, 1863

Scotts bar.

Book mark:

(361)

Paradshaw.
Copyist.

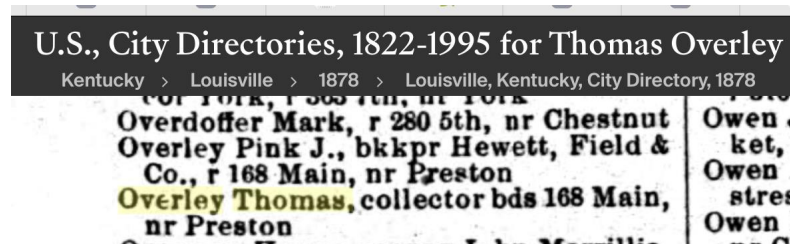
Thomas Peter Overly, Civil War record, wounded by enemy

First marriage

Name Thomas Peter Overley
 Gender Male
 Spouse Mamie Whitesides Overley
 Child Pembroke Whitesides Overley

1870 census, Poplar Plains, Fleming, KY

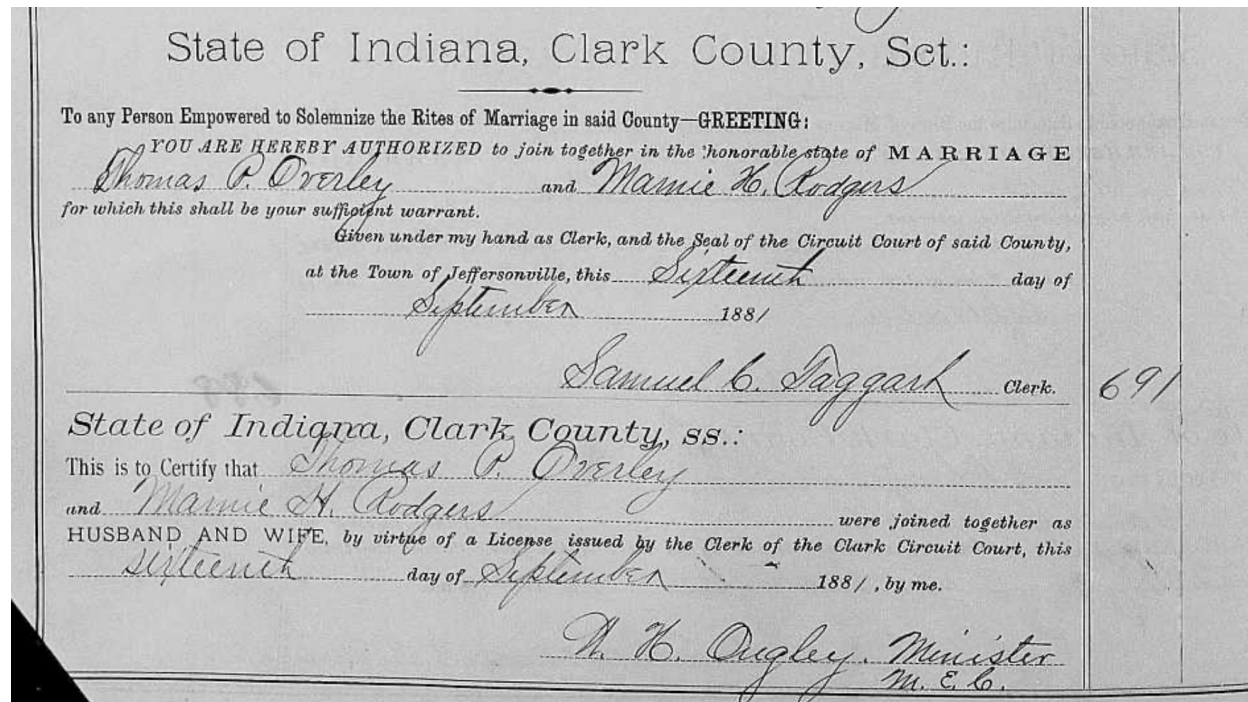
Theodosia Kendall, 47, farmer, real estate \$12,500, personal property \$40,000, b. in KY
 Tom Overly, 26, farm laborer, b. in KY
 Matilda Hart, 65, b. in KY
 Milton Robinson, 40, black, farm laborer, b. in KY
 Sallie Robinson, 35, mulatto, domestic servant, b. in KY, can't read or write
 Tom Robinson, 2, mulatto



Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney Overly, 1878 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

1880 census, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

Tom P Overly, 35, single, clerks hotel, b. in KY



Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Whiteside Overly, marr cert

1153

Thomas D Overly

MILITARY HISTORY.

| Time and Place of each Enlistment. | Company and Regiment. | Time and Place of Discharge. | Causes of Discharge. | Kind and Degree of Disability. | When and Where Contracted and Received. |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| Aug 10 th 1862 Carrington Ky | Co 10 th Reg Cav (Private) | Sept ^r April 16 th 1863 Maysville Ky | Muster out of Regiment | GSN of Penis & Ball lodging in the side. | July 10 th 1863 E. Tennessee |

DOMESTIC HISTORY.

| WHERE BORN. | | Age. | Residence Subsequent to Discharge. | Occupation. | Social Condition. | Number and Kind of Relatives Requiring his Assistance. | P. O. Address of Family or Nearest Relatives. |
|------------------|-----------------|------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| State or County. | Town or County. | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | Fleming Co | 38 | Louisville Ky | Clerk Read and writes Gos. | Married | None | M. D. Overly 927 W. Jeff ^{son} St. Louisville Ky (Wife) |

HOME HISTORY.

| HOME HISTORY. | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| Rate of Pension. | Date of Admission and Re-admission. | Conditions of Re-admission. | Date of Discharge. | Cause of Discharge. | Date of Death. | Cause of Death. |
| \$14 ⁰⁰ 24 | August 5 th 1882. Nov 14. 1887. | Memorial | Nov 7 th 1887 | Age 35 | JUN 22 1910 | Unknown |
| 102189 | | | | | Reported died at Peking San. Ind while on furlough from Canada #15. | |
| GENERAL REMARKS. | | | | | | |
| <p>Order of the War Dept. transferred to Louisville Ky. (By order of Genl M. D. Robinson Gen.) to be changed to Nov 14. 87. Re-admitted and placed on furlough at King Point Tenn</p> <p>*24 J. 30 Aug 10 Special Act. JUL 19 1910 P. O. #102189 to U.S. Pen. Agt. Columbus. Ohio</p> <p>Effects of War</p> <p>Cash 7.00 Personal effects 7.00 Total \$ 7.00</p> | | | | | | |

Thomas Peter Overly, Civil War history.2

U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 for Thomas P Overly

Kentucky > Louisville > 1881 > Louisville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1881

er & Brady, nr Jackson
Ohio Overly Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett,
Hls H. Field & Co., r 133 19th, nr Rowan
Cabel Overly Thomas P., clk Willard Hotel
r 85 Overly Warner, clk Hewett, Field &
Co., r 133 19th, nr Rowan
av, nr Overmyer John L., correspondent L. &

Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney Overly, 1881 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 for Thomas P Overly

Kentucky > Louisville > 1885 > Louisville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1885

& Overly Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett,
Field & Co., r 431 19th
r Overly Thomas P., clk A. J. Ross, r
1228 19th
Overly Warner, clk Hewett, Field &
Co., bds 431 19th

Whatsoever they had intended to do, do it:

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Romantic Story Connected with the Burned Chattanooga Hotel.

From the St. Louis Republic.

One day last week the European hotel at Chattanooga, Tenn., burned, and among those reported missing, and probably cremated, was an exceedingly handsome lady who registered as "Miss Obey." Mrs. T. R. Cooper of this place has received a letter which clears up the mystery and makes public a romance.

Eight years ago Mamie Whiteside, daughter of an aristocratic Fleming county family, was the belle of an exclusive female school at Louisville. One Sunday she spent at a friend's, and there met T. P. Overly, clerk at the Galt house. It was a case of love at first sight. The girl was only 16, and, knowing that her parents would not consent to her marriage, the couple eloped. The affair was the orthodox nine days' wonder, and was then forgotten. Mrs. Overly's parents forbade her their home, and until now she has not since been home. The young couple went to Nortonville, Ky., where they leased a hotel, but Overly was not a successful manager, and the sheriff finally got the hotel. Overly then went to Chattanooga and became connected with a news company and succeeded in laying up some money, which was invested in a grocery at King's Point, Tenn., which was also a success. But Overly

which was also a success. But Overly became dissatisfied and a separation followed, the mother retaining the grocery and children. Although Mrs. Overly had not been home, her children had visited their grandparents, and a few weeks ago Pempa, her oldest girl, was sent to her grandparents on a visit. While there her father stole her away and brought her to Nepton, Ky., where he placed her in charge of his sister, Mrs. Cooper. After some effort Mrs. Overly located the child here, and under an assumed name got into Cooper's house and started off with her child. The sheriff was sent for, but when he attempted to take the child the mother held the sheriff at bay with a revolver. A compromise was effected, and all parties started to Flemingsburg to settle the case with a lawsuit. They arrived there after night, and a friend was found who went Mrs. Overly's bail and allowed her and the child to go to a hotel. She hired the porter to wake her at 4 o'clock, when, rigging up a lantern, she flagged the fast express and started for Chattanooga. On the train she told her story, and the conductor hid her so securely that she escaped detection, though the train was searched at several points. At Chattanooga she left the child with a friend and went to the European hotel, slightly changing her name in registering. The fire that night suggested an opportunity for further concealment, and the papers there have been full of the disappearance of the beautiful guest, who in the meantime had placed her child in safety at Memphis. Mrs. Overly's parents have relented, and wired her to come home, and they will put up the money necessary to secure her legal possession of her children.

Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Whitesides Overly, TheSavannahMorningnews, 11.26.1888.2

WITH A GUN

Thomas P. Overly Pounded a Mean and Drunken Negro Over the Head.

Last night Henry Clark, a mean and drunken negro, called at the home of Mr. Thomas P. Overly on Ohio street, rang the door bell and inquired for a colored woman employed there as cook.

Clark was informed that the woman was not there, and the little girl who answered the bell call shut the door, which Clark proceeded to batter down. Mr. Overly hunted up his shotgun, which happened to be unloaded at the time, but taking the weapon by the barrel Mr. Overly gave it a swing, and pounded the negro over the head with the butt of it, which the latter deserved. Clark was shortly afterward arrested and marched to the police station, where he had the charge of house-breaking credited to him. He was afterward taken to St. Joseph Hospital for repairs.

Thomas Peter Overly, LexingtonHeraldLader, 11.21.1892

Mamie was postmaster

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| Kings Creek..... | Roane..... | JOHN A. FULLER ... | 77. 09 |
| Kingsport | Sullivan..... | G. E. Patton | 65. 58 |
| King's Point..... | Hamilton..... | Mamie H. Overly. | 34. 06 |
| Kingston..... | Boone..... | Henry Crumbliss | 566. 29 |

Mamie Helen Whitesides Overly, postmaster, Kings Point, Hamilton, TN, 7.1.1889

U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 for Thomas P Overly
 Kentucky > Louisville > 1890 > Louisville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1890

| | |
|-----------|--|
| on | Overhuls Kate, r 457 E. Green |
| r, 500 to | Overly Charles H., clk Burnett House |
| al, n of | " Harry F., clk Hewett, Field & Co., b 2302 W. Chestnut |
| uman & | " H. Warner, clk Western Cement Assn, b 2302 W. Chestnut |
| W. Mar- | " Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett, Field & Co., r 2302 W. Chestnut |
| | " Thomas P., clk Commercial Hotel |

Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney Overly, Charles H, 1890 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

Thomas accused of cruelty

Thomas P. Overley, on a peace warrant and carrying a concealed weapon. Both cases were continued until tomorrow, bail \$100 in each case. The warrants were sworn out by his wife.

Thomas Peter Overley, TheLexingtonHeraldLeader, 5.2.1893

Commission.

LOOKING FOR MISSING CHILDREN

A Lexington Saloon-Keeper Anxious to Get Possession of His Little Ones.

John Overly, a liquor dealer of Lexington, was in Central Police Station last night asking the aid of the police in searching for his wife and two children, whom he claims are in the city. Overly was very much excited when he told the story, and seemed to feel his position keenly. He said that he had left Lexington a week ago on business and had been here ever since.

Yesterday afternoon he received a letter from his sister-in-law stating that his wife left Lexington in the morning for this city. She took with her the two children, who are small, and left his home empty.

Mr. Overly said that he wanted to get possession of the children, but did not care what became of his wife. He had been contemplating getting a divorce for some time, believing his wife unfaithful, but had so far failed to bring suit. He invoked the aid of the police in finding his little children, saying he did not like for them to be in the possession of such a woman as he believed his wife to be.

Thomas Peter Overly, TheCourierJournal, 5.20.1893

TRIED TO SHOOT HER.

A Dramatic Scene In the Office of the Humane So- ciety.

Thomas P. Oberly Tries To Get His Children From His Wife By Force.

A dramatic scene was enacted in the office of the Humane Society in the Masonic Temple building at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A frail, consumptive woman protected her two little children from the irate husband and father who attempted her life to get their possession. The man was held by a relative until the trio had crouched in a place of safety. He was then arrested and placed in a cell at Central police station.

Thomas P. Oberly, the son of well-known and prominent people of Lexington, Ky., once a promising young man, was the principal figure in the tableau. The delicate woman who protected her children with her body was his wife—the daughter of Maj. John Rodgers, a wealthy citizen of Fayette county, who was killed in the late war. The pair were married in Lexington, in 1880. He was a well-to-do liquor dealer, and she the accomplished and handsome adopted daughter of Mr. P. S. Whiteside, a wealthy farmer of Shelbyville, Ky. Almost all his life Oberly had been wild and reckless, and the couple ran away to Lexington, and were married there, Mr. Whiteside objecting to the match.

jecting to the match.

They lived at Lexington for some time, and ten years ago little Dolly was born to them. Two years later Hester, now a tot of five, came. During these years Oberly had gradually developed a remarkable appetite for drink and had squandered all his money. He had tired of his wife, although he was insanely jealous of her. The couple drifted over Tennessee and Kentucky, Oberly beating her on many occasions and she leaving him, only to return at his pleading. He accused her of infidelity, and in Lexington, three weeks ago, it is said, assaulted her. She escaped to this city and engaged board with Mrs. Elder Drago, 554 Fifth street. The husband followed her here and located her last Saturday. He proceeded to the Humane Society and asked assistance in securing his children. He showed letters to the Secretary, Miss Bertha Wilson, which he alleged would prove that his wife was an immoral woman. There was nothing in the letters that would indicate that she was.

Oberly stationed himself in front of the boarding-house, and, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Oberly rushed to the office of the Humane Society for protection. Oberly had shot at her several times in the assaults he had previously made upon her, and she feared he would kill her. The man followed her from a distance, and as she was telling her story to Miss Wilson he walked in. The woman and children screamed. The mother grasped them and pushed them ahead of her behind a desk. A relative had followed Oberly and grasped his hand as he placed his hand in his pocket. Officers Meyers and Walker finally marched him to Central police station, and the wife, who is prostrated by the shock, was taken to the boarding-house. It is the opinion of all those who witnessed the scene that he would have killed the woman if he had not been arrested.

A telegram was received by the local authorities last night from the Chief of Police of Lexington, in which he stated that Oberly had been released there some weeks ago, and that he was not wanted now.

The wife is exceedingly ill. Dr. Marvin is attending her.

Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Rodgers Whitesides, The Courier Journal, 5.25.1893.2

NOT HIS FIRST TIME.

Overley Was Only Recently Heavily Fined Here and Placed Under Bond to Keep the Peace--He Beat His Wife.

A short while ago Thomas P. Overley was arrested at his home on Spring street, in this city, on several warrants sworn against him by his wife for assault and battery upon her and other offenses.

Overley was arraigned in the Recorder's court, where he was fined on one of two of the charges and was held in heavy bond to keep the peace. His wife left Lexington for Louisville, and from the above sensational telegram it seems that Overley followed her to the Falls City to renew his meanness.

Overley is a brother of the senior partner of the now defunct firm of Overley, Bond & Co.

Thomas Peter Overly, wife Mamie Helen Whiteside, LexingtonHeraldLeader, 5.25.1893

Thos. P. Overly, formerly well-known and well-to-do in Lexington, was arrested in Louisville last week while trying to take their children from the mother. It is believed that he would have killed his wife, but for the intervention of the police. Love of liquor is the cause of his downfall Rev.

Thomas Peter Overly, Mamie, TheJessamineJournal, 6.2.1893

Court Brevities.
—Mamie H. Overly filed suit for divorce from Thomas Overly on the ground of cruelty. They have been married twelve years.

Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Whitesides Overly, divorce, TheCourierJournal, 6.30.1893

Discharged on a Technicality.
Yesterday Mrs. Mamie Overly, who is quite well known in the city, was bound over to court by 'Squire Holtzclaw, for fraudulent breach of trust. It seems that some months ago the defendant bought furniture on the installment plan and before the goods were paid for moved them from the state. Following the trial Mrs. Overly was taken to the county jail, but before she was locked up her attorney filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, on the grounds that the defendant was a married woman, and that she could not be held liable for contracts made.
The trial on the writ was immediately heard by Judge Moon and Mrs. Overly was discharged from custody.

Mamie Helen Whiteside Overly, TheChattanoogaDailyTimes, 9.15.1893

Thomas married again in 1896

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Name | Thomas P Overly |
| Gender | Male |
| Event Type | Marriage Registration (Marriage) |
| Marriage Date | 7 Apr 1896 |
| Marriage Place | Indiana, United States |
| Spouse | Mary E Espey |

RISING SUN RE-ELECTS REPUBLICAN MAYOR

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RISING SUN, Ind., May 3.—At the city election here to-day Charles B. Matson, Republican, was re-elected mayor by twenty-seven majority over Calvin R. Green, Democrat. William Toohy, Democrat, was elected clerk and Joseph P. Hemphill, Democrat, was re-elected treasurer. Thomas P. Overly, city marshal, Republican, was re-elected without opposition. The council is evenly divided, three Democrats and three Republicans being elected. The normal Republican majority in the city is about 100. Local issues entered largely into the contest which was spirited.

Thomas Peter Overly, TheIndianapolisJournal, 5.4.1904

Marshal Murderously Assaulted.

Rising Sun, Ind., July 29.—Marshal Thomas P. Overly of this city was murderously assaulted by William Jones, who cut a three-inch gash over the marshal's eye and probably destroyed the sight. Jones was arrested and committed to jail for assault with intent to kill.

Thoms Peter Overly, TheReporterTimes, 7.29.1905

RISING SUN—T. P. Overly, a Republican, has been appointed city marshal by Mayor Steele.

Thomas Peter Overly, TheIndianapolisNews, 4.7.1910

1900 census, Rising Sun, Ohio, IN

Thomas P Overly, 56, b. 3/1844, m. 4 yrs, b. in KY, parents b. in KY, census enumerator, owns home
Mary Overly, 54, b. 11/1848, m. 4 yrs, 2 children b., 2 living, b. in IN, father b. in IN, mother b. in KY
Pemme, 17, b. 8/1882, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
Vesta, 14, b. 10/1885, b. in TN, parents b. in KY

Pemme married in 1907.

1910 census, Rising Sun, Ohio, IN

Thomas Overly, 69, m. 2, 14 yrs this m., 2 children b, 2 living, b. in KY, parents b. in VA, town marshall, city, owns home, mortgage

Mary Overly, 67, m. 1, m. 14 yrs, 0 children b., b. in IN, father b. in PA, mother b. in KY

| PLACE OF DEATH | | [SEE OTHER SIDE] | | Indiana State Board of Health. | | 30 | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| County of | <i>Ohio</i> | | | CERTIFICATE OF DEATH. | | Registered No. <i>21</i> | |
| Township of | <i>Randolph</i> | | | | | | |
| Village of | <i>Rising Sun</i> | | | | | | |
| or | | | | | | | |
| City of | | (No. | | St.: | | Ward) | (If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.) |
| [If death occurs away from USUAL RESIDENCE give facts called for under "Special Information."] | | FULL NAME | | <i>Thomas Peter Overly</i> | | | |
| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | | MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | | |
| SEX | <i>m</i> | COLOR | <i>w</i> | DATE OF DEATH | <i>June 22</i> | <i>1910</i> | |
| DATE OF BIRTH | <i>3</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>1841</i> | Month | Day | Year | |
| AGE | <i>69</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>12</i> | HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <i>June 19 1910</i> to <i>June 22 1910</i> that I last saw her alive on <i>June 22 1910</i> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <i>11:30</i> P. M. The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: | | | |
| SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED | <i>married</i> | | | <i>Uraemia</i> | | | |
| NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE | <i>Mary Eskey Overly</i> | | | Contributor: <i>Dr. J. A. Steele</i> | | | |
| BIRTHPLACE OF DECEASED (State or country) | <i>Kentucky</i> | | | (Signed) <i>J. A. Steele</i> | | | |
| NAME OF FATHER | <i>Jacob Overly</i> | | | <i>June 22 1910</i> (Address) <i>Rising Sun, Ohio</i> | | | |
| BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) | <i>unk</i> | | | SPECIAL INFORMATION (Only for Hospitals, Institutions, and Transients) | | | |
| MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER | <i>Mary Beckner</i> | | | Farmer or Usual Residence _____ How long at Place of Death _____ Days _____ | | | |
| BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) | <i>unk</i> | | | Where was disease contracted (if not at place of death)? _____ | | | |
| OCCUPATION OF DECEASED | <i>Officer</i> | | | PLACE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION <i>Rising Sun</i> DATE OF BURIAL <i>June 24 1910</i> | | | |
| THE ABOVE STATED PERSONAL PARTICULARS ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF | | | | No. OF LICENSE <i>203</i> | | | |
| (Informant) | <i>C. Marshall</i> | | | WAS THE BODY EMBALMED? <i>Yes</i> | | | |
| (Address) | <i>Marion, Indiana</i> | | | | | | |
| BURIAL PERMIT ISSUED BY | <i>G. A. Stevenson</i> | | | | | | |
| | | | | Name and Address of Health Officer or Deputy | | | |

Thomas Peter Overly, death cert

BURIAL RECORD.

121

| Sec. | Row. | NAME. | Co. | REGIMENT. | Date of Death. | REMARKS. Grave No. |
|------|------|------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| L | 24 | Overton, Oscar | E | 147 th N. York | April 16, 1900 | # 10 Reported died at |
| | | Overly Thomas P. | E | 10 th Ky Cav. | June 22 nd 1910 | Rising Sun Ind. |
| Q | 9 | Overman Mary | E | 10 th Mo. Inf | March 12 th 1911 | Grave # 15 |

Thomas Peter Overly, burial record, Dayton National Cemetery

(5-11-4)

NAME OF SOLDIER: Overly, Thomas P.

NAME OF DEPENDENT: Widow, Overly, Mary E.
Minor,

SERVICE: 10th Ky Cav.

| DATE OF FILING. | CLASS. | APPLICATION NO. | CERTIFICATE NO. | STATE FROM WHICH FILED. |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1869 July 9 | Invalid, | 145 612 | 10 2189 | |
| 1910 Aug 13 | Widow, | 947 349 | | Ind. |
| | Minor, | | | |

ATTORNEY:

REMARKS: a.j. P.H.

Thomas Peter Overly, Civil War widow pension

Last Will and Testament of *Mary E. Overley.*

Verified copy delivered to
 County Recorder this Feb. 6, 1911
 William D. Ricketts
 Clerk Ohio Circuit Court

I, *Mary Overley* of *Ohio County and State of Indiana* do make and publish, this my last will and testament, expressly revoking all wills by me heretofore made.

Item One (1) I direct that all of my just debts and funeral expenses be paid out of any moneys that may come to the hands of my executor and a reasonable Tomb Stone erected at my grave and at the grave of father and mother.

Item 2nd. I bequeath my jewelry and silver ware to my stepdaughter *Pembroke Overly Marshall*.

Item 3rd. I give devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate real, personal and mixed to my two step daughters *Pembroke Overly Marshall* and *Helen Vesta Overly*, share and share alike, they having agreed to take care of me and support me during my life.

Item 4th. I appoint *Charles C. Marshall* executor of my will.

Witness my hand this 25th day of January 1911.

Mary E. Overley.

Witnesses.

Dr. C. W. Shaw.

James S. Hemphill.

Effie Brown.

Probate.

State of Indiana, Ohio County, S. S.:

Before me, *William D. Ricketts* Clerk of the Ohio Circuit Court, personally came *Mrs. Effie Brown* one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of *Mary E. Overley* late of Ohio County, Indiana, deceased, and being duly sworn on oath says that she was present at the execution of said last will, that the same was duly executed; that at the time of the execution thereof, said testatrix was of full age to devise her property, of sound mind and memory and not under any coercion or restraint; that said testatrix requested her the said *Effie Brown* and *Dr. C. W. Shaw* and *James S. Hemphill* to sign said will as witnesses thereto, which they accordingly did in the

Last Will and Testament of

presence of said testatrix and in the presence of each other as subscribing witnesses thereto.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of February, 1911.
(Seal.) Effie Brown.
William D. Ricketts, Clerk.

State of Indiana, Ohio County, S.S.:

I, William D. Ricketts, Clerk of the Ohio Circuit Court, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing last will and testament of Mary E. Overley late of Ohio County, State of Indiana, deceased, was this day duly admitted to probate and record, and the proof thereof duly made by Effie Brown one of the subscribing witnesses thereto, which said will, together with such proof, have been duly recorded in Record of Wills, No. 3 Pages 512-513, in this office.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, this 6th day of February 1911.
(Seal.) William D. Ricketts, Clerk.

State of Indiana, County of Ohio, S.S.:-

I, William D. Ricketts, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for said county and state, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of the last will and testament of Mary E. Overley, deceased, together with the proof thereof and certificate of probate.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this February 6th 1911.

William D. Ricketts,
Clerk Ohio Circuit Court.

Mary E Espey Overly, will and probate

Mrs. Cogley Marshall was called to Rising Sun, on account of the serious illness and death of her mother.

Pembroke Whitesides Overly Marshall, TheJournalPress, 2.17.1911

Children of Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Whitesides Overly
Grandchildren of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly
Great Grandchildren of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

1. Pembroke Whitesides Overley Marshall Howe, b. 9/18/1884, KY; m. 1st Charles Cogley Marshall, 11/6/1907, Marion, IN; divorced, 2/1915, IN; m. 2nd Charles Gaff Howe, before 1919; d. 12/13/1986, Falls Church, Fairfax, VA; buried in Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, Clark, OH.
2. Vesta Helen Overley Moore, b. ; m. Ivan Francis Moore, 9/12/1921, Marion County, IN; d.

Children of Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Rodgers Whitesides Overley
Grandchildren of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overley
Great Grandchildren of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

Pembroke Whitesides Overley Marshall Howe
Daughter of Thomas Peter and Mamie Helen Rodgers Whitesides Overley
Granddaughter of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overley
Great Granddaughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner

Miss Pembroke Overley of Rising Sun, was the guest of Miss Pauline Marshall this week.

Pembroke Whitesides Overley Marshall Howe, TheJournalPress, 9.27.1907

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Charles C. Marshall and Pembroke W. Overley.

Pembroke Whitesides Overley Marshall, marr ann, TheIndianapolisStar, 11.8.1907

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Name | Charles Cagley Marshall |
| Sex | Male |
| Father's Name | Hubert J. Marshall |
| Father's Sex | Male |
| Mother's Name | Lulu Howard |
| Mother's Sex | Female |
| Spouse's Name | Pembroke Whitesides Overley |
| Spouse's Sex | Female |
| Spouse's Father's Name | Thomas Peter Overley |
| Spouse's Father's Sex | Male |
| Spouse's Mother's Name | Mamie Whitesides Overley |
| Event Type | Marriage |
| Event Date | 6 Nov 1907 |
| Event Place | Marion, Indiana, United States |
| Source Details | cn 441 |

Mrs. C. C. Marshall has been entertaining her sister, Miss Vesta Overley, of Indianapolis.

Pembroke Whitesides Overley Marshall, Vista Overley, Aurora,IN,TheJournalPress, 4.14.1911

WIFE OF PHYSICIAN

Alleges Husband Refuses To Treat Her—Sues For Divorce.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Aurora, Ind., December 5.—Mrs. Pembroke Overby Marshall, 31 years old, prominent in musical and social circles, filed a suit in the Dearborn County Circuit Court to-day for divorce from Dr. Cogley C. Marshall, 41 years old, to whom she was married November 6, 1907.

Mrs. Marshall alleges that Dr. Marshall has been cruel; that he cursed her and used vile language in the presence of others, refused to take her to church and to accompany her to their home from social gatherings and that he threatened to take her life. He refused to give her medical treatment when she was nervous and sick, she said, and she was compelled to obtain the services of another physician.

Mrs. Marshall asks \$500 for counsel fees and \$5,000 as alimony. She prays to have her maiden name of Pembroke Overby restored.

Pembroke Whitesides Overby Marshall, divorce, The Cincinnati Enquirer, 12.6.1914

ASKS DIVORCE, FEES, ALIMONY AND NAME

Special to The Herald.

AUBORA, Ind., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Pembroke O. Marshall, age twenty-seven, prominent in musical and social circles for several years, has filed a suit in the Dearborn county circuit court for divorce from Gagley C. Marshall, age forty-one, to whom she was married November 8, 1907. Mrs. Marshall's petition alleges that Dr. Marshall has been cruel in his treatment of her. She asks an allowance of \$500 for attorney fees, a judgment in the sum of \$10,000 for alimony, and the restoration of her maiden name of Pembroke Overly, as they have no children. Mrs. Marshall is now living with her sister, Miss Nellie Overly, a trained nurse, in Indianapolis. Dr. Marshall makes a general denial of the charges.

Pembroke Whitesides Overly Marshall, divorce, TheAndersonHerald, 12.8.1914

Pembroke O. Marshall was divorced
from Charles C. Marshall.

Pembroke Whitesides Overly Marshall, divorce, TheLawrenceburg,IN,Press, 2.11.1915

DEATH SUMMONS PHYSICIAN WHILE IN HIS SLEEP

**Dr. C. C. Marshall Passes Away
Early Monday Morning. Prac-
ticed Medicine Here 30 Years**

The sudden death of Dr. Charles Cogley Marshall which occurred on Monday morning, March 12 about 2 a. m. at the Dillsboro Sanitarium, came as a distinct shock to relatives and friends. Dr. Marshall had entered the sanitarium for treatment on Friday evening and had retired Sunday evening without any indication of the nearness of death. His lifeless body was found Monday morning and an autopsy revealed the information that death had probably resulted several hours before, while he was asleep.

Dr. Marshall was widely known as a physician and possessed many admirable qualities. Born in Ghent, Ky., on Oct. 20, 1873 he came to Aurora with his parents, Hubert J. and Loulle Howard Marshall when but a child, and has spent the greater part of his life here. He received his early education in the Aurora public school later assisting his father in the drug store which he conducted here for many years.

He took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio on April 9, 1897 with high honors, having made a brilliant record in his work. He served for a period as interne in Dr. Holmes hospital at Cincinnati, later locating at different cities including LaPorte, Connersville and Rising Sun. For the last 30 years he has practiced medicine in this city where he has made countless friends by his willingness to serve the public. Courteous, polite and obliging he was always ready to answer a call regardless of time or circumstances, and his word of friendly greeting will be greatly missed about the city. With the same regard to duty in view he enlisted, during the world war on July 5, 1918, serving as first lieutenant in the Medical section of the Officers Reserve Corps and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. and later at Camp Lee, Richmond, Va. where he made a remarkable record. He was honorably discharged from the service in January of 1919 and returned to Aurora where he has since resided.

Dr. Marshall had at one time been affiliated with the Masonic order and Knights Templars, an organization very dear to the heart of his father, H. J. Marshall, before him. He also served as coroner of Dearborn county for a number of years.

Of his immediate family Dr. Marshall is survived by an only sister, Pauline, his father having died four years ago after an invalid life of eight years, and his mother a number of years previous.

Funeral services were held with military honors from the funeral home of Stier and Williams on Wednesday afternoon, March 14 at 2 o'clock conducted by Rev. C. S. Black and the remains laid to rest in River-view cemetery.

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Charles Cogley Marshall, obit, TheAuroraJournal, 3.15.1934

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Body Received Here.

The body of Helen Pembroke Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Howe, of Springfield, was received today by Humphreys & Son and placed in the Grandview Mausoleum. The child passed away at the summer home of the Howes at St. Thomas, Ontario, August 3, 1928, at the age of six.

—●—

Helen Pembroke Howe, obit, TheUrbanaDailyCitizen, 12.6.1928

DEATHS

211

| County of <u>Elgin</u> | | Division of <u>Bayham</u> | |
|--|---|---|---|
| No. 32 | | No. 33 | |
| Surname of Deceased | <u>Ault</u> 013296 | Shipp 013297 | Howe 013298 |
| Full given Name | <u>George A</u> | <u>Kate Caroline</u> | <u>Helen Pembroke</u> |
| Place of Death, street and number or (a) Sex, (b) Racial Origin, (c) Single, Married, Widowed | If in a Hospital or Institution give name | | |
| Age | <u>58 yrs. 3 mos. 23 dys. hrs. min.</u> | <u>69 yrs. 3 mos. 1 dys. hrs. min.</u> | <u>6 yrs. 7 mos. 16 dys. hrs. min.</u> |
| (d) Place of Birth (e) Date of Birth | <u>Pt Burwell</u> <u>March 25th 1870</u> | <u>England</u> <u>May 1st 1859</u> | <u>Texas</u> <u>Dec 19th/21</u> |
| Trade or Occupation | <u>Salesman</u> | <u>House wife</u> | |
| Kind of Industry | | | |
| Date from which to which employed | from _____ to _____ | from _____ to _____ | from <u>Sept 27-28</u> to _____ |
| Length of Residence | <u>life</u> at place of death in Ontario in Canada | <u>28 yrs</u> at place of death in Ontario in Canada | <u>43 days</u> at place of death in Ontario in Canada |
| Name of Father | <u>George Ault</u> | <u>George Salmon</u> | <u>Chas G Howe</u> |
| Birthplace of Father | <u>Ont</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>Ohio</u> |
| Maiden Name of Mother | <u>Alida Dunham</u> | <u>Unknown</u> | <u>Pembroke Overly</u> |
| Birthplace of Mother | <u>Ont</u> | <u>England</u> | <u>Kentucky</u> |
| Name of Physician | <u>J.F.B. Rogers</u> | <u>J.F.B. Rogers</u> | <u>W.H. Bennett</u> |
| Address | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Tillsonburg</u> |
| Name of Informant | <u>Wm Backhouse</u> | <u>S Shipp</u> | <u>W.H. Bennett</u> |
| Address | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Tillsonburg</u> |
| Relation to Deceased | <u>Father-in-law</u> | <u>Husband</u> | <u>None</u> |
| Place of Burial | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>St Thomas</u> |
| Date of Burial | <u>July 20th</u> | <u>August 4th</u> <i>1928</i> | <u>August 7th</u> <i>1928</i> |
| Name of Undertaker | <u>E.C. Spragge</u> | <u>E.C. Spragge</u> | <u>Griffith & Sifton</u> |
| Address | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>St Thomas</u> |
| Cause of Death if no Physician attended | | | |
| Date of Death | <u>July 18th 1928</u> | <u>August 2nd</u> <i>1928</i> | <u>August 5th 1928</u> |
| Name of Deceased | <u>George A Ault</u> | <u>Kate C Shipp</u> | <u>Helen P Howe</u> |
| Date of Death | <u>July 18th 1928</u> | <u>August 2nd</u> <i>1928</i> | <u>August 5th 1928</u> |
| Date from which to which Medical Practitioner attended. Deceased | from <u>July 18th</u> to _____ | from <u>July 1st 1927</u> <i>Dec 1927</i> to <u>August 1928</u> | from <u>June 24th</u> <i>26</i> to <u>Aug 5th 28</u> |
| Primary Cause of Death | <u>Valvular disease of Heart</u> | <u>Valvular heart disease</u> | <u>Spinal Meningitis</u> |
| Duration | <u>2 yrs. mos. dys.</u> | <u>2 yrs. mos. dys.</u> | <u>43 mos. dys.</u> |
| Contributory | <u>Excitement</u> <u>Excitement of Ball Game</u> | <u>Bright Disease</u> | |
| Duration | <u>2 yrs. mos. dys.</u> | <u>2 yrs. mos. dys.</u> | |
| (a) Did an operation precede death? | <u>no</u> | <u>no</u> | <u>no</u> |
| (b) Was there an autopsy | <u>no</u> | <u>no</u> | <u>no</u> |
| Name of Physician | <u>J.F.B. Rogers</u> | <u>J.F.B. Rogers</u> | <u>W.H. Bennett</u> |
| Address | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Pt Burwell</u> | <u>Tillsonburg</u> |
| Date of Return | <u>July 19th</u> | <u>August 3rd</u> | <u>August 7th</u> |
| Date received by Division Registrar | <u>August 1st</u> | <u>August 15th</u> | <u>August 7th</u> |
| I certify that the foregoing are correct registrations of Deaths made to me during the month of <u>August</u> 19 <u>28</u> | | | |
| <u>Benjamin Brown</u> D.R. or Sub-Registrar. | | Address <u>St. Thomas</u> | |

Helen Pembroke Howe, death record

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA—CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL RECORDS—RICHMOND

COPY A
FOR DIVISION OF VITAL RECORDS

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | REGISTRATION AREA NUMBER 129 | CERTIFICATE NUMBER 2104 | STATE FILE NUMBER 86-042945 |
| DECEDENT 1 | 1. FULL NAME OF DECEASED (First, Middle, Last) PEMBROKE OVERLEY HOWE | | 2. SEX male <input type="checkbox"/> female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3. RACE White | | 7. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO |
| PLACE OF DEATH 91 | 4. DATE OF DEATH (mo., day, year) December 13, 1986 | | 5. AGE (year, month, days) 102 |
| | 8. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION OF DEATH (if name, so state) Residence | | 9. COUNTY OF DEATH (if independent city, leave blank) Fairfax |
| USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEDENT 129 | 10. CITY OR TOWN OF DEATH (inside city or town limits?) Falls Church | | 11. STREET ADDRESS OR RT. NO. OF PLACE OF DEATH 3119 Juniper Lane |
| | 12. STATE (OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) OF DECEASED'S RESIDENCE Virginia | | 13. COUNTY OF DECEASED'S RESIDENCE (if independent city, leave blank) Fairfax |
| PERSONAL DATA OF DECEDENT 5183 | 14. CITY OR TOWN OF RESIDENCE (inside city or town limits?) Falls Church | | 15. STREET ADDRESS OR RT. NO. OF RESIDENCE 3119 Juniper Lane |
| | 16. NAME OF FATHER OF DECEASED Thomas Peter Overley | | 17. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER OF DECEASED Mamie Helen Whiteside |
| 18. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY U.S.A. | | 19. BIRTHPLACE (state or country) Kentucky | 20. NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOWED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. USUAL OR LAST OCCUPATION Housewife | | 24. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Own Home | 25. INFORMANT—OR SOURCE OF INFORMATION Margaret H. Moreau- Daughter |
| 26. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter only one cause per line for (A), (B), and (C). PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: | | | INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH |
| IMMEDIATE CAUSE (A) Cardiac arrest | | | |
| DUE TO (B) _____ | | | |
| DUE TO (C) _____ | | | |
| PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO THE TERMINAL DISEASE CONDITION GIVEN IN PART I (A) HYPONATREMIA | | | 26a. AUTOPSY AUTHORIZED BY: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO |
| 26b. IF FEMALE, WAS THERE A PREGNANCY IN PAST 3 MONTHS? yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown <input type="checkbox"/> | | 26c. IF EXTERNAL CAUSE, IT WAS PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> OR CONTRIBUTING <input type="checkbox"/> TO CAUSE OF DEATH NOTE: IF EXTERNAL CAUSE, NOTIFY MED. EXAMINER | 26d. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY RELATING TO DEATH OCCURRED |
| 26e. TIME OF INJURY (mo., day, year) A.M. _____ P.M. _____ | 26f. INJURY OCCURRED while at work <input type="checkbox"/> not while at work <input type="checkbox"/> | 26g. PLACE OF INJURY (home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.) | 26h. (city or town) (county) (state) |
| 26i. To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at 8 PM on 12/13/86 (a.m.) (p.m.) on the date and place and from the cause(s) stated. | | | |
| ACTUAL SIGNATURE A. Joseph | | DATE SIGNED December 15, 1986 | |
| NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN (Type or Print) Alice Joseph, M.D. | | ADDRESS OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN 5244 Dawes Ave., Alex., Va. 22311 | |
| FUNERAL DIRECTOR | 27. BURIAL REMOVAL CREMATION <input type="checkbox"/> BURIAL <input type="checkbox"/> REMOVAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CREMATION | | 28. PLACE OF BURIAL, REMOVAL, ETC. Metropolitan Crematory Alexandria, Virginia |
| | 29. (Signature of funeral director or person legally filing this certificate) John R. Crow | | NAME OF FUNERAL HOME AND ADDRESS Colonial Funeral Home 6161 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA |
| REGISTRAR | 30. (Signature of registrar) Wayne Johnson | | DATE RECORD FILED: 12/16/86 |

Pembroke Whitesides Overley Howe, death cert

NINE NURSES ARE GRADUATED

Class From City Hospital Training School Receives Diplomas.

An audience of 500 friends of the nine young women who were graduated as professional nurses at the training school at the City Hospital last night was present when the diplomas representing three years' study were presented. The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of the Roberts Park M. E. Church.

A musical program was given. Dr. E. D. Clark, president of the City Board of Health, presented each of the nine graduating nurses with her diploma. The class of 1909 was composed of Sarah Christina Sheldon, Vesta Helen Overley, Zulu Lena Burress, Myrthel Clare Dixon, Nellie G. Dyo, Laura Ethys Hart, Bessie Rider Bell, Elizabeth Myrtle Shiner and Mary Edna Bopp.

Vesta Helen Overley, TheIndianapolisStar, 5.12.1909

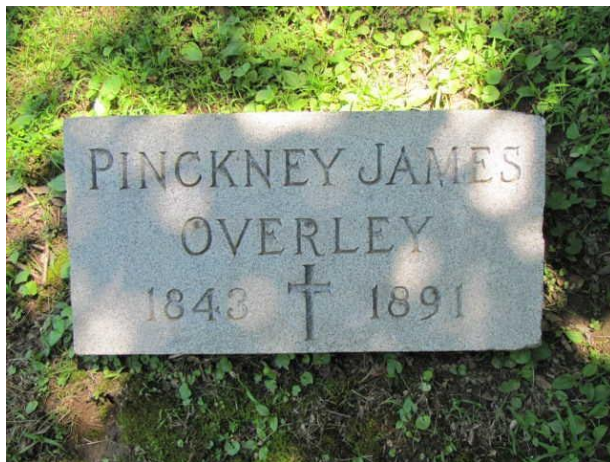
| <i>Marriage Licenses</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| James Nicholson, 1554 W. New York.. | 19 |
| Fay Ashley, Somerset, Ky..... | 19 |
| Ivan Moore, 416 E. Michigan st..... | 28 |
| Helen Orarley, 633 Ft. Wayne av..... | 36 |

Helen Vesta Overley Moore, marr lic, IndianaDailyTimes, 9.13.1921

Pinckney James Overley

Son of Jacob and Mary Polly Beckner Overly

Grandson of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner



Pinckney James and Arabelle L Allan Overley, stone, Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

1850 census, District 1, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly, 48, farmer, property value \$2,000, born in KY

Polly Overly, 42, b. in KY, can't read or write

Miranda, 21, b. in KY

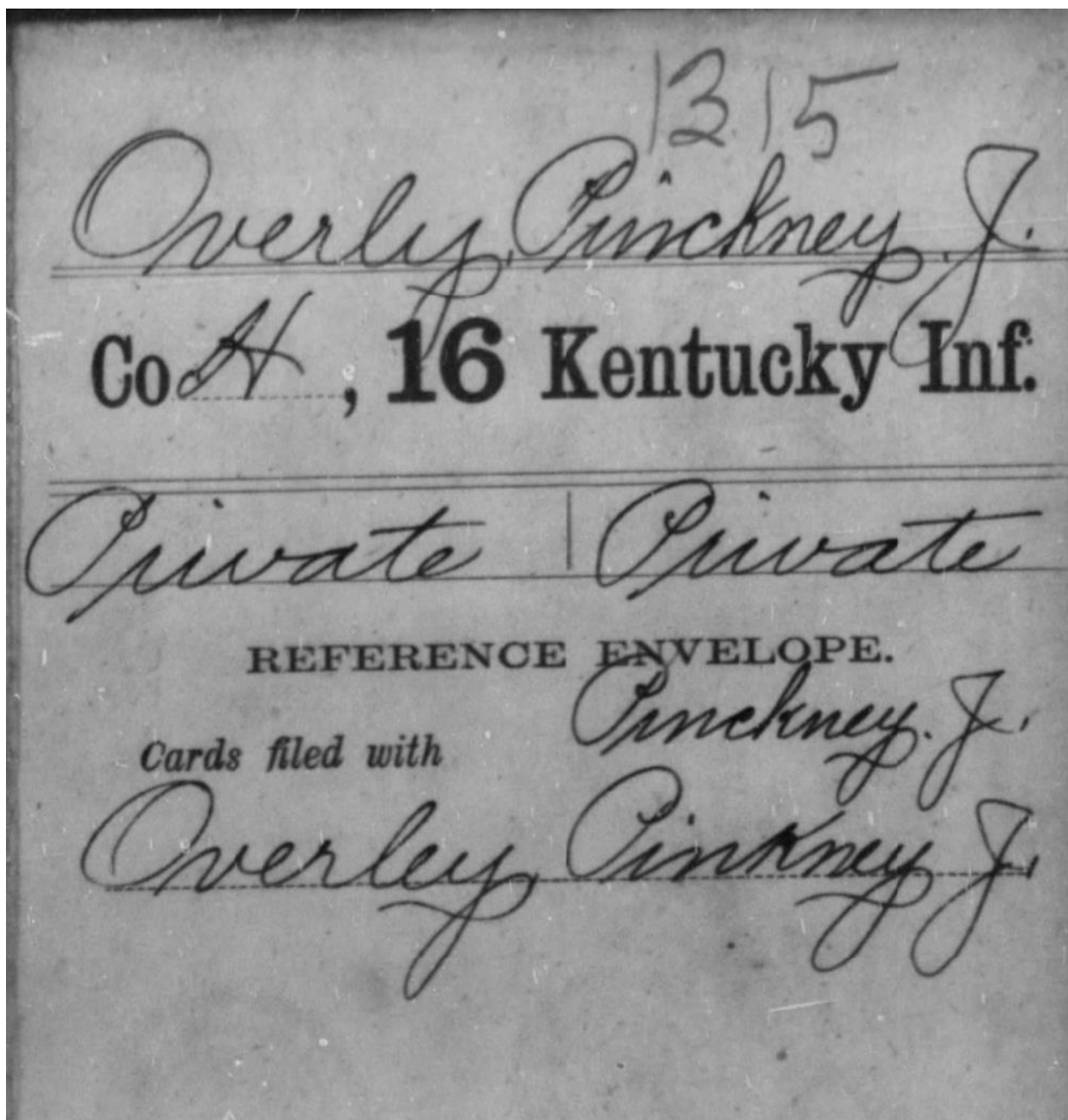
Dorothy, 17, b. in IN

Milford, 15, farmer, b. in IN, attended school in last year
Corintha, 11, b. in KY, attended school in last year
Thomas P., 9, b. in KY, attended school in last year
Pinckney J., 6, b. in KY, attended school in last year

1860 census, District 1, Fleming County, KY

Jacob Overly, 57, farmer, real estate value \$3,800, property \$800
Molley Overly, 52, an invalid, b. in KY
Corintha, 21, b. in KY
Thomas, 19, farmer, b. in KY
Pinkey, 16, b. in KY, attended school in last year

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name | Pinkney J. Overley |
| Side | Union |
| Regiment State/Origin | Kentucky |
| Regiment | 16th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry |
| Company | H |
| Rank In | Private |
| Rank Out | Private |
| Alternate Name | Pinckney J./Overley |
| Film Number | M386 roll 20 |



Pinckney James Overley, Civil War

RETURNED.—We were pleased to see our good-looking, sensible and obliging young friend P. J. Overly at his old post yesterday, as chief clerk in Gen. Ely's headquarters. "Pink" has been home on a "sick furlough."

FLOWERY.—We were pleased yesterday to see our young and handsome friend, "Pink" Overly, chief clerk at Gen. Davis's headquarters, at his desk again. "Pink" has had a severe tussle with the "fell destroyer," but come out "first best," though not as fresh as a daisy. In fact, his disease has made him so lean, thin, and cadaverous that the girls say he looks more like a hollyhock than a pink.

MARRIAGE BOND.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Be it Known, That we, Pinckney J. Overley
as principal, and W. K. Allan
as surety, are jointly and severally bound to the Commonwealth of
Kentucky, in the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

The Condition of this Bond is as follows:

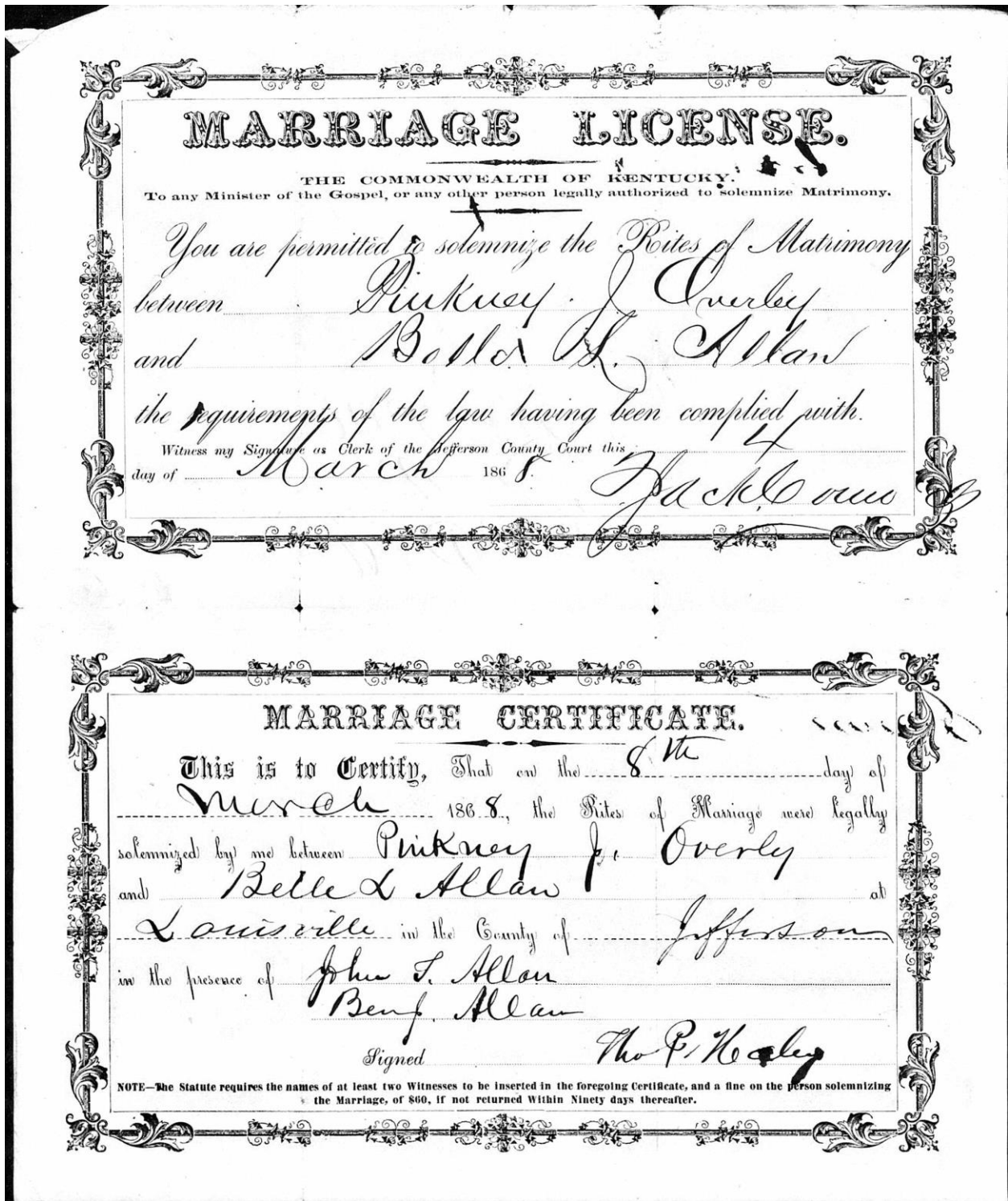
That, whereas Marriage is intended to be solemnized between the above
bound Pinckney J. Overley
and Belle L. Allan daughter
of W. K.
Now, if there is no lawful cause to obstruct said marriage, this bond shall
be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Dated at Louisville Jefferson County, this 4th day
of March 1868.

In Test:
Jack Sargant Clerk
Jefferson County Court.

Pinckney J. Overley
W. K. Allan

Pinckney James Overley, marr bond



MARRIAGE LICENSE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
To any Minister of the Gospel, or any other person legally authorized to solemnize Matrimony.

You are permitted to solemnize the Rites of Matrimony
between *Pinkney J. Overley*
and *Belle L. Allan*
the requirements of the law having been complied with.

Witness my Signature as Clerk of the Jefferson County Court this
day of *March* 1868. *John S. Allan*

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

This is to Certify, That on the *8th* day of
March 1868, the Rites of Marriage were legally
solemnized by me between *Pinkney J. Overley*
and *Belle L. Allan* at

Louisville in the County of *Jefferson*

in the presence of *John S. Allan*
Benj. Allan

Signed *The P. Haley*

NOTE—The Statute requires the names of at least two Witnesses to be inserted in the foregoing Certificate, and a fine on the person solemnizing the Marriage, of \$60, if not returned Within Ninety days thereafter.

Kentucky, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1783-1965 for Pinkney J. Overly
Jefferson > 1868-1881

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Pinkney J. Overley</i> | <i>The P. Haley</i> | <i>Louisville Ky</i> | <i>John S. Allan</i> |
| <i>Belle L. Allan</i> | | <i>8 March 1868</i> | <i>Benj. Allan</i> |

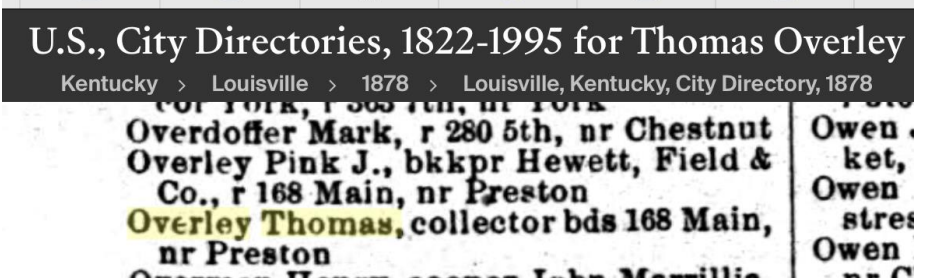
Pinckey James and Arabella L Allan Overley, marr rec

Pinckney J. Overly
Ben. J. Allan

Thos. P. Healey

Louisville Ky
8 March 1868

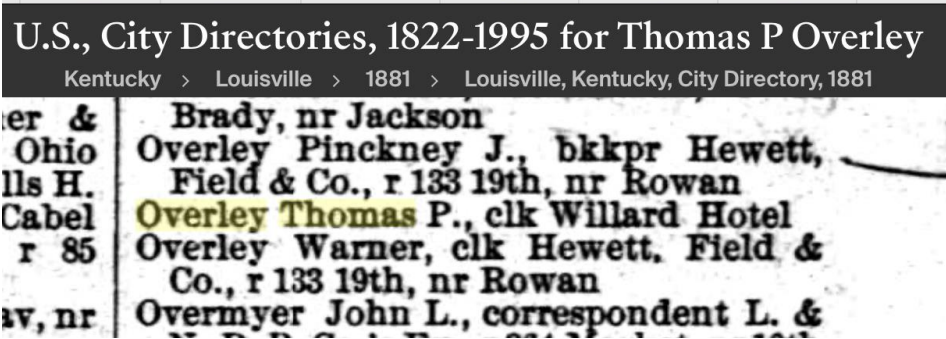
John T. Allan
Ben. J. Allan



Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney James Overly, 1878 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

1880 census, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

- James Overly, 36, seed house, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
- Arabella Overly, 31, keeping house, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
- Herbert, 8, attended school, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
- Harry, 1, b. in KY, parents b. in KY
- Kate Konald, 27, servant, b. in KY, parents b. in Ireland



Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney James Overly, 1881 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

Confederates—A. P. Harcourt, Eighth Texas Cavalry; G. C. Howard, Fifty-first Tennessee Infantry; E. R. Simear, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; E. L. Owen, Kentucky Cavalry; W. E. Mayfield, First Arkansas Cavalry; A. W. Randolph, Sixth Kentucky Infantry; T. P. Jump, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; M. C. Hay, Ninth Kentucky Infantry; J. C. Terrell, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; David Stone, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry; W. W. Page, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry; A. D. Pierce, Quantrell's Regiment; W. W. Combs, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; W. A. Gray, Morgan's Cavalry; E. G. Betts, Eleventh Mississippi Infantry; J. B. Briggs, Forrest's Cavalry; John T. Harp, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry; W. L. Clay, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Milford Overly, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. H. Boone, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry; D. G. Pursley, South Carolina Infantry; Wm. A. Love, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry; Hans H. Huston, Twentieth Mississippi Infantry; Haycock Taylor, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; N. B. Peck, Second Kentucky Cavalry.

Federals—W. S. Ross, Eighth Kentucky Cav-

Federals—W. S. Ross, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry; Isaac Phipps, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry; E. K. Choate, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; Elisha Whitner, Third Kentucky Cavalry; Thos. M. Booth, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; John Heiser, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; L. F. McLaughlin, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry; John H. Cook, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; W. E. Welley, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry; James H. Simpson, Forty-second Indiana Infantry; J. L. Green, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry; John W. Hite, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry; J. C. Shafer, Tenth New York Artillery; John F. Kalley, jr., One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Infantry; Edward Gough, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry; John K. Farley, Thirty-second New York Infantry; J. D. Sheppard, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry; W. P. McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, Fourteenth Army Corps; Fred. Geiger, One Hundred and Forty-third Indiana Infantry; Jos. M. Ellis, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry; Thomas J. Nolan, Seventh Wisconsin Artillery. C. D. Leach, First Michigan Artillery; P. J. Overly, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; W. W. Kendall, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry; W. D. Smith, First Michigan Sharpshooters; E. Farley, Third United States Cavalry, Co. G; G. W. Barth, Fourth Army Corps; C. W. Jones, Third Kentucky Cavalry; W. H. Cockran, Forty-second Indiana Volunteers; Lowner Frame, Eleventh

Milford Weldon Overly, Pinckney James Overly, TheCourierJournal, 10.5.1884.2

U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 for Thomas P Overly
 Kentucky > Louisville > 1885 > Louisville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1885

& Overly Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett, Field & Co., r 431 19th
 r Overly Thomas P., clk A. J. Ross, r 1228 19th
 . Overly Warner, clk Hewett, Field & Co., bds 431 19th

Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney James Overly, 1885 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995 for Thomas P Overley

Kentucky > Louisville > 1890 > Louisville, Kentucky, City Directory, 1890

Overhuls Kate, r 457 E. Green
 Overley Charles H., clk Burnett House
 " Harry F., clk Hewett, Field & Co.,
 b 2302 W. Chestnut
 " H. Warner, clk Western Cement
 Assn, b 2302 W. Chestnut
 " Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett, Field &
 Co., r 2302 W. Chestnut
 " Thomas P., clk Commercial Hotel

Thomas Peter Overly, Pinckney James Overley, Charles H, 1890 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

Overley H. Warner, stenog Western Cement Assn, b 2302 W. Chestnut
 " Pinckney J., bkkpr Hewett, Field & Co., r 2302 W. Chestnut

Pinckney James Overley, 1891 directory, Louisville, Jefferson, KY

Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965 for P J Overley

Death Records (Large Cities), 1852-1910 > 1887-1894 > Film 7007128: Louisville, Books 7-8

3
10th week

MORTUARY RECORD

Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965

| No. | NAME | SEX | COLOR | Condition M. or S. | AGE | DISEASE | Duration of Disease |
|-----|----------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Wallace Balm | m | w | S | 13' | Pernicious intermittenal fever | 12' |
| 2 | Lera Ziljak m. | m | w | m | 74' | <i>Feb 75</i> Paronychia | 11' |
| 3 | Overley P. J. | m | w | m | 47' | Influenza of 2 weeks | 12' |

Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965 for P J Overley

Death Records (Large Cities), 1852-1910 > 1887-1894 > Film 7007128: Louisville, Books 7-8

FOR THE MONTH OF August 1891

| DOCTOR | Date of Death | NATIVITY | RESIDENCE | Date of Burial | CEMETERY | Name of Undertaker |
|--------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|
| A.D. Piller | Aug 30 th | Cis | Main - 27 2025 25 | Aug 30 | East Ave | Geo H. P. Piller |
| S. A. Allan | " " | " | 2007 Bank | " 1 st | " | Georgetown |
| J. P. Piller | " " | By | 2302 Chest | " " | Can Hill | Pearson |

Pinckney James Overley, mortuary record.1

(3-22-8)

U.S. Civil War Pension Index:
Pension Files, 1861-1934

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| NAME OF SOLDIER: | Overley, Pinckney J. | | | |
| NAME OF DEPENDENT: | Widow, Minor, | Overley, Belle L. Overley, 76 M. | | Oldm |
| SERVICE: | 76 16 Ky Inf. | | | |
| DATE OF FILING. | CLASS. | APPLICATION NO. | CERTIFICATE NO. | STATE FROM WHICH FILED. |
| 1890 Aug 11 | Invalid, | 873366 | 692719 | Ky |
| 1890 Nov 24 | Widow, | 533647 | 327837 | Ky |
| 1893 Mar 8 | Minor, | 572955 | 374815 | Ky |
| ATTORNEY: | | | | |
| REMARKS: | not | | | |

Pinckney James Overley, Civil War widow pension

OVERLEY—Sunday, November 6, at 1:45 p. m., Mrs. Belle L. Overley. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 2222 W. Walnut st.

Arabella L Allan Overley, obit, TheCourierJournal, 11.8.1892

The following deaths were reported to Dr. Galt yesterday: Samuel Prentice Scoggan, three years, St. Matthew's; Phillipena Scheidel, twenty-nine years, consumption, 1531 Rowan street; Belle L. Overley, forty-three years, phthisis pulmonalis, 2222 West Walnut street.

Arabella L Allan Overley, death, TheCourierJournal, 11.9.1892

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Name | Belle L. Overley |
| Sex | Female |
| Age | 43 |
| Birth Year (Estimated) | 1849 |
| Birthplace | Oldham |

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Address | 2222 W. Wal |
| Death Date | 6 Nov 1892 |
| Death Place | Louisville, Jefferson, Kentucky |
| Marital Status | Widowed |
| Event Type | Burial |
| Event Date | 8 Nov 1892 |
| Event Place | Kentucky, United States |
| Cemetery | Cave Hill |

Elizabeth Ann Beckner Cannon
Daughter of Frederick and Mary Locke Beckner
Mother of Elizabeth Ann Cannon Chewning

Elizabeth Ann Beckner was born about 1809/11. She married Newbold J (NJ) Cannon 1/15/1829 in Fleming County, KY, and died 9/17/1870. She is buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.

To know Elizabeth's story, please go to the notebook she shares with her husband, NJ.

Marriage Records of Fleming County, Kentucky 1798-1851

Name: Newbold Cannon

Spouse: Eliz N. Beckner

Marriage Date: 15 Jan 1829

She appears on the 1830 census with her new husband, NJ (also called Newbold/Newbould) Cannon, in Missouri.

There are two "Newbould" or "Newbold" censuses for 1830, which makes sense; one is Senior, one is Junior.

NJ was made administrator for his father's will. There is a considerable amount of information pertaining to Newbold Cannon's estate, which I am not copying here. Please see the Cannon notebook.

1830 census, Marion, District or Territory of MO

Nwbanta Cannon – this has to be Junior - page 29 of census

1 free white male of 25 and under 30 (*Newbold?b/ 1809*)

1 free white female under 5

1 free white female of 25 and under 30 (*Elizabeth Beckner Cannon, b. 1811?*)

Several land patents for Newbould or Newbould J. or Newbold, for Lewis County. The first one, dated 4/24/1833, says he lives in Marion County, purchasing land in District of Canton. Eighty acres.

The next one says **Newbould J. Cannon, Jr., of Lewis County, MO**, purchasing land Lewis County. This is obviously for the younger Newbold. Dated 10/13/1835. Forty acres.

A third patent, dated 9/1/1838, for **Newbould J. Cannon** of Lewis County, MO. Forty acres.

The fourth patent is for Newbould Cannon of Lewis County, 4/1/1839. This for 40 acres.

1840 Census, Lewis County, MO

N J Cannon

1 free white male under 5 (*William? Or another child not on 1860 census*)

1 free white male 30-40 (NJ)

1 free white female under 5

2 free white females 5-10

1 free white female 10-15

1 free white female 20-30 (*Elizabeth*)

Where is the 1850 census??

1860 census, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO

NJ Cannon 51, farmer, value of real estate \$1,600, personal property \$1,500, born in KY

Elizabeth Cannon, 49, born in KY

William 20, born in MO
Martin L, 17, born in MO
John, 14, born in MO
Elizabeth, 11, born in MO
Charles, 9, born in MO
Mary Thomas, 10, born in MO
Ephraim Herrell, 28, farmer, born in MO
Amanthis Herrell, 29, born in MO
Ellen Herrell, 2, born in MO
Martha Herrell, 2/12, born in MO

MO 1860 slave schedule

N.J. Cannon

State: MO

County: Lewis

Year: 1860

Record Type: Slave Schedule

Page: 006

Number of slaves: 1

Age: 18

Sex: Female

Color: C ?? other initials on the page are B (black) or M (mulatto) don't know what C is, unless Colored?

NJ died in 1866; we copied the documents pertaining to settling his estate. All the information regarding his estate is in the NJ and Elizabeth Ann Beckner Cannon notebook.

Newbold J. Cannon (from findagrave) there is no tombstone picture online, but are pics of other Cannon stones

Birth: Unknown

Death: Sep. 28, 1866

Age: 57 years

Burial: Wyaconda Cemetery

Canton, Lewis, MO

1870 census, Union Twp., Clark County, MO

James Chewning, 32, farmer, born in MO

Betsy Cannon, 58, keeps house, born in KY

Elizabeth Cannon, 20, born in MO

Charles Cannon, 18, born in MO

Elizabeth A. Cannon, widow of Newbold J. Cannon

Birth: Unknown

Death: Sep. 17, 1870

Wife of Newbold J.

Age 59 years

Picture of tombstone on findagrave.com

<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GScid=220081&GRid=7950498&>

There is more in-depth information for Elizabeth in the notebook with NJ Cannon and her children.