

Reproduced here are four pages from the book, "The Times of Long Ago" written by Franklin Gorin. Shown are pages 3, 5, 24, 25 with this cover page. These pages mention Blue Spring Grove & Creek, an Edward Gill (not known to be related to John Robertson's wife, Sally Gill) and John Robertson. This Franklin Gorin was born in 1798 about two months after William Robertson son of John near present day Glasgow, KY.

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James G. Robertson, August 2008

THE TIMES OF LONG AGO

Barren County, Kentucky

By
FRANKLIN GORIN

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ascertain the cause without avail, he became somewhat superstitious and rushed out of the mill, when to his astonishment, he observed muddy water running over the dam, the first in many months past. He afterwards ascertained that it was caused by a very heavy rain which had fallen two days previous at Mr. Wm. J. Wood's, and the Blue Spring Creek in an hour had become impassable. The distance on land to the mill being, perhaps, twenty miles it had taken two days to reach it. This creek is also thought to have been the source of a lake which once existed near the Roundtop barn on the north side of the Lexington Road, and which covered an area of more than a hundred acres. This lake, which dried up long since, was in those early days a favorite resort for geese, ducks and other wild fowl, and abounded in turtle, but no fish sported in its waters. Blue Spring Creek again shows itself at Horse Cave, or Caverna, by the falling in of the rocks and earth above. Since the first creation of Barren County it has lost a large portion of its territory, as well as many valuable citizens, by the formation of Hart, Monroe and Metcalf counties. A part of Warren County has been added to it, and the line between it and Warren now crosses the Denton Road about twelve miles from Glasgow. The lines between Green and Barren were perhaps not straight, neither the one up Green River, which ran with the meanderings thereof.

have been made how the skulls came there. One is, they were thrown in Never Sink, which is only about ten feet in diameter, by their brethren—the Indians—as a punishment for crime. The most plausible one is that in walking or running over the spot, which was concealed by tall grass, they pitched into the well-like cave, and were washed up the stream by the backing of the water, caused by the freshets. The stream is believed to be one of many that forms the river in the Mammoth Cave. It also makes its appearance in the valley below the Mammoth Cave, in the large “Blue Spring,” not far from Green River, on the south side.

The cave, Never Sink, has never been fully explored. If ever explored it may be found an entrance to the great “Wonder of America.” Oak balls, wasp nests, and other things were found at the bottom of Never Sink, petrified; also a live raccoon, evidently but a week or two old.

There are still to be seen in this county the remains of two or more Indian forts. The largest is situated in the junction, formed by Barren River and Peter’s Creek, and the other in a bend of Skegg’s Creek, five or six miles south of Glasgow. Within the forts were mounds. One was used for the council-house, and the surrounding ones for wigwams and other purposes; also one as a burial ground. About a half mile from the first fort mentioned, on the north side of Peter’s Creek, near the late residence of John (Jack) Lewis, was a solitary Indian grave, with large slab stones placed on edges at the head, feet and sides, and one laid on top. On part of it grew a large oak tree about three feet in diameter. The reason of this body being buried here, outside of the fort, and on the north side of the creek, and whose it was, whether a chief’s or a disgraced person’s, may suggest many thoughts to the curious or enquiring mind. A cave in a cliff of Barren, and on the north side, was also used as a burying ground, in which were lately found some teeth and human bones.

In various places indications of salt were found, such as Deer Lick, &c. About seven miles from Glasgow, near the road from Glasgow to Bell’s Tavern, (in one of those places called the slashes) a well was partly dug for salt water. It was at this point the Indian war-post stood, which was there before any settlements were made in Barren County, and was discovered by the first military surveyors. They called their survey of one hundred acres (which was made in the name of William Croghan), the War Post Lick Survey.

Much valuable stone is in this county for building and other

Carters, James Fisher, Wilburns, Denhams, Biggers, Quigley, Nichols, Joseph Wooten.

Not being able, at this late day to distinguish the settlements, made upon Peter's and other creeks and on Big Barren River, give them collectively. They were made by Dr. A. D. Roberts, Ben Carvers, the Elmores, Goodmans, Beavers, Richard Fulcap, Fishers, Richard Bailey, Bewleys, the Whitneys, Tinsleys, Uary McClelland, Isaac and Erasmus Tracy, James Frazier, Youap, Middletons, Beams, James Barton, Brooms, George Bush, Sanaze, Francis', Reuben Franklin, Bratchers, Bridges, Tomlins, Mmed, ness', Capt. Jacob Peck, the Woods, Asa Ellis, Col. William both Clifton Rodes, Leonard H. Maury, the Smiths and Obadiah Wites,

Among the earliest settlers in that part of Monroe County, taken off of Barren County, were Thomas Combs, Col. Hugh Brown, Col. Samuel Carpenter, Jacob Goodman, Col. James Flippin Thomas Flippin, Esq., Col. James Chism, Rev. John Longdon, Rev. John Mulkey, Rev. Jacob Chism, Samuel Marrs, Nathan Breed, William Howard, Thomas Means, Rev. Philip Mulkey, Capt. George Bushong, Henry Bushong, John G. Bailey, Ben Gist, Dan, Hestand, Richard Bray, Jacob Lough (Low), Welcome Marti Benjamin Halsell, John Martin, his twin brother William Mart ce, Franklin Hill, William Maxey, grandfather of Sam Bell Max es, now a member of the U. S. Senate from Texas, Joseph Hall, Bu am Andrews, Col. David Hardin, — Kays, Joseph Wooten, Edwa am Purcell, the father of our Dr. Purcell, Samuel and James Wils ky W. the McPhersons, Howard Mercer, Gideon Mayfield.

On the north side of Beaver Creek, Abel Hainon, Rev. Jo am Howe, Daniel Curd, Havilah P. Crump, William and Henry Renie ik, Edward Young, Isaac Wren, Moses Cox, Robert Field, Joel Yance sw Frederick Smith, Elisha Deweese, Andrew Beard, John Jon as Thomas Maggard, John King, Joseph and Solomon Dunnaga w Shadrach Garison, John Rotan. At Blue Spring Grove, Jo of Robertson, the Roberts, Hugh McMahan, Henry Cook, John Burk m Thomas Hardy, James Howell, William Edwards, Alexand to Edwards, Cader Edwards, Gabriel Ament. At Bear Wallow, Phi ith Maxey, adjacent thereto David Garvin, Robert Garnett, W gh Douglass. sm

On Beaver Creek above the Columbia Road, including th sinks of Beaver, and surrounding country: McCoy, Francis Latg mer, — Cochran, George Douglass, father of William and Samu of Douglass, John and Hugh Smith, Esekiel Newland, James Reniche David Crawford, Levi Newberry, James Neville, John and Shero

ree, William Bell, Thomas Evans, Leonard Hall, the Woods. fath ve, on the Columbia Road, John Crow, in the same neighbor- sevo ay, Cornelius Deweese, Sam Malone, Richard Waggener and sons, and Granger (Crenshaw), Thompson Crenshaw, Wm. Bishop, and s nard Shirley, who killed two panthers on his plantation; others (his ere heard day and night, screaming around his home. In those Har ys—1800 to 1804—persons carried their guns with them every- brot here, even to meeting to protect themselves against Indians and Josh ild animals.

the The Dales, Edward Gill, Stephen Ratliff, the Askews, the Tom aggers, the Dewitts. At the head of the sinks of Beaver Creek, Bran ved John Scott, the first settler.

lay On the head waters of Marrowbone, Skegg's, No Bob and st lover's creeks, settled Obadiah White, Michael Branstetter, Joseph l Harvey, Wm. I. Pace, Philip V. Young, John S. Gee, George and l Pa uben Dooley, Wm. Smith, called "America," Wm. Nunn, Ambrose (R) uffman, Wm. Barnett, Pleasant Whitlow, Henry Byram, Clement H) ill, — Harper, Stephen Franklin, the Wittys, Lee and McCann H) aybee, John Henry and Absalom Tudor. The Tudors were said to th e descendants of the Royal family of Tudors of Great Britain. me the portrait of Henry the Seventh of England, as seen in Hume's A) History of England," is a perfect likeness of Absalom Tudor, e) which circumstance confirms in a great measure the tradition; v) owever, their general conduct and deportment which were noble, pu e an equally strong proof. They were noted for their reticence and on the subject, as well as their humility and quiet demeanor. and eir address, their manners, the tasteful arrangement of their pr ouses, their groves of sugar trees, (which in those days were th considered noble trees), their hightoned honor and gentlemanly D) nduct toward all, especially their hospitality indicated their noble Jo) eneage.

Re) On No Bob Creek, above and below the road to Tompkinsville, De) settled the three brothers, John, William and Walter Courts, Joseph T) install, his sons Joseph T. and Leonard H. Tunstall, — Huff- ex) an, — Holsclaw, Joseph and John Ritter, the last was the po) uther of the late, much esteemed and lamented John W. Ritter, a bod lawyer of long standing, and Judge of the late Criminal and Equity Court for this district; David Lyon and the Wilsons.

The center of the next settlement above was Edmund Rogers', near Edmunton. Around him were the Clarks, Rev. Robert Stockton, Abner Hamilton, Noab Barton, Mrs. Rogers, the mother of Bird and Dr. George Rogers, John Parish, John Pool, the Reads,