

Bluegrass/Eden Shale Civil War soldiers, and a slice of Sadieville history

By Clinton Slayton

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In two previous issues of *Kentucky Ancestors*, vol 38, numbers 1 & 3, 2002 & 2003, the story of the family of John Slatton was explored with emphasis on his soldier sons. In the intervening years, details have been uncovered to the extent that an update fills many lacunae in the previous article.

Please note that variant spellings are used interchangeably among the family members, affiants and clerks who wrote this name, which was occasionally mistranscribed and read as *Slotten*. This usage creates constant problems for accessing records and caused some headstones to be engraved with wrong surnames.

The author of this study, Clinton **Slayton** is a direct descendant of the "early" John **Slatton** mentioned below, through his son "Captain John **Slaten**." The John H **Slatton** whose Kentucky family is the subject of this article is the author's third great uncle.

For purposes of consistency, any references to Mathilda or Harriet have been standardized as Matilda and Harriett, since there is little consistency in the actual records. Many documents used "co" as an abbreviation for "county," these have been altered to the full spelling "County."

The John Slatton(s)

An obituary in the Lexington papers states that the father of the deceased John H Slatton was also named John H. and that before that a grandfather John "served as a captain in the War of 1812 and [*his* father John] fought in the Indian War." ¹

Because pension records show a John Slatten as a private in Roger's Company of the Tennessee Mounted Infantry in the Cherokee War, the late researcher Alton Greene assumed this to be the "earliest" John found in North and South Carolina records, which seems reasonable, but not provable. John may have moved from Albemarle County Virginia as early as 1766, and a John and probable brothers George, Major, and William all appear in 1771 North Carolina (the same location was in Rowan County then Surry County and now Stokes County). In 1792, a John appears in Greenville district South Carolina. No land sale in North Carolina appears because there is evidence that both John and George lost their lands during the Revolutionary War, not through being loyalists, but because of the disruption of filing land surveys in North Carolina during that period. ² Major was clearly a private soldier and George either a soldier or patriot in the Revolutionary War, but John is unclear. A John, George and Major lived on either side of the Saluda River in South Carolina, which formed the border between Greenville and Pendleton districts in SC. John died in 1814, probably in Greenville district South Carolina, but possibly in Tennessee. ³

Y-DNA of 25 to 46 markers from suspected and proven male descendants of John, George, Major and William show 99-100% matches across the board, with no "genetic drift" for up to seven generations. ⁴

The conjectured son of "early" John was a captain in the Tennessee militia, receiving his commission in Nashville, TN, Dec 12 1813.⁵

Loose court records at the Historical Society in Rogersville, Hawkins County Tennessee suggest that Captain John Slaten died in Hawkins County Tennessee or environs in 1819, when his widow Mary was made his executrix. Obviously, with four identical names in a presumed bloodline we have elected to refer to the presumed elder Indian War veteran as "John I," the War of 1812 Captain as "Captain John II," the next son John H as "John III" and *his* son John H as "John IV."

Point of confusion: yet another War of 1812 John Slatton ("Private") appears in Alabama records when his widow Martha Andrews applied for his pension. The NARA records show that this "Private John" was too young to be "Captain John." "Private John" is near the same age as the John H. Slatton III in this document. "Private John" served in Colonel Stampfer's Tennessee militia in the War of 1812. A descendant of this "Private John" has volunteered Y-DNA that suggests that "Private John" is *from a completely different family line and not related (genetically) to any in this article.*

John Slatton III

John H. Slatton III b abt 1810-1815, Hawkins County, Tennessee, was a son of Captain John II and Mary Slaten/Slatten of Hawkins/Hancock County Tennessee. John III mar Matilda Harriett Murrell, 11 July 1835. The family moved from Tennessee to Lee County Virginia by 1850 and then to Owen County Kentucky ca 1855. John III died 6 May 1858 in Owen County Kentucky, possibly from an accident with a runaway horse.⁶ His burial place is not recorded, but this submitter strongly suspects somewhere near *Natlee-Slatin Road* in Owen County.

Matilda's records do not indicate where the marriage took place, but almost certainly in Tennessee, probably Hawkins or Hancock county, which have suffered four courthouse fires.

John III and Matilda's descendants are the focus of this study. Matilda bore at least eleven children in all: ten appear in Kentucky records, and seven of them were in her household at the time of John III's death, ranging from seventeen years down to about six weeks.

Affidavit of Nottely Estes of Scott County Kentucky [deposes] In the years 1855 and 1856 I was engaged in selling dry good and groceries in the neighborhood of John Slatten and he was a regular customer...he was a renter and owned no real estate...he paid me for his entire account of fifty or sixty dollars [but since he still owed at the time of his death] Mrs Slatten sold me a Cow to pay the same...[Notley Estes later served as county court clerk (1880) for Scott County Kentucky, his given name appears with various spellings, including Natley].⁷

This leads the submitter to suspect that Notley Estes, who married Allie Offut and was court clerk of Scott County Kentucky in 1880, might have been originally named Nathaniel Lee Estes, and that *Natlee-Slatin Road*, which branches off of Porter Road as Cotton Lane, and then enters Owen County, is possibly a vestigial corruption over the years of (possibly Nathaniel Lee Estes) and John & Matilda Slatton. This seems a wild

conjecture on my part, since the spelling *Notley* prevails in records and in Perrin's standard history.⁸ Naming a road after renters seems a stretch. But why do the words *Natlee* and *Slatin* appear on any Owen co road, unless there is a connection? If anyone knows, please contact the author.

Affidavit of G [Greenberry] F Mallory [word order edited for clarity]
[John Slatten] rented a small farm of my brother Abraham Mallory which he occupied one or two years, when he removed to Owen County Kentucky, where he died...I having in the meantime purchased the [Scott County farm] from my brother, Mrs. Matilda Slatten returned to Scott County and rented of me the same farm.⁹

Matilda Harriett Murrell, wife of John Slatton (III)

Born ca 1816, probably in Hawkins or Hancock County Tennessee, to James Murrell and wife Nancy, died 16 July 1903 in Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky

The lineage of James Murrell is quite murky. Records show that a Rev Thomas Murrell, probably a Baptist minister, *may* have been married to a widow of William Martin, and that James Murrell may in fact be a son of that Martin and thus *adopted* the name Murrell. There is as yet no clear record of James' parentage seen by this researcher.

What can be established is that Stockley (or Stokely/Stokley) Donelson (1753-1804), the brother of Rachel Donelson, came to Hawkins County and that Rev Thomas Murrell may have travelled in his company. This would account for the use of Stokley Donelson as a given name throughout Murrell lines, since Stockley Donelson was a brother-in-law to Andrew Jackson, and an appointed surveyor of the Virginia-North Carolina border.¹⁰ Donelson was embroiled in a major military land grant fraud which netted Donelson over a half a million acres of land, a fraud possibly uncovered in 1797 by Andrew Jackson himself.¹¹

James Murrell figures in an 1821 divorce record from the Tennessee Legislative Petitions, #70-1821-1, alleging that he caught his wife with another man, and family stories say that the wife, Nancy, left him with a son from this other man. There are certainly traces of this alleged non-Murrell Murrell line in Knox County, Tennessee. A complete and documentable list of the children of James is thus somewhat compromised, but there are purported loose records in Hawkins County Tennessee (seen only in transcription by this researcher, not yet in the original) that suggest that Matilda is one of children from James and Nancy.

It is likely that James Murrell was a "neighbor" of Captain John II. Both James Murrell and Captain John II owned lands along the Big War Creek, near the border between Hawkins and Hancock Counties, Tennessee. Land records for James Murrell throughout the 1830s mention the same neighboring land lines that appear in the land and estate records of the by-then deceased Capt John II. It would not be a stretch to imagine that a daughter of James Murrell and a son of Captain John II might have known one another since childhood, and married before moving east to Lee County Virginia. As already noted, Hawkins and Hancock Counties suffered a total of four courthouse fires and unless such records show up in private hands, we can only conjecture some connections and dates.

A Murrell household appears in 1860 Owen County Kentucky census, that of Stokley Donelson Murrell. This researcher does not think that this is a coincidence. It

appears that after James Murrell divorced his wife Nancy he produced a family by his second wife, whose name is unclear. This family included Stokley D, who later settled in Scott County near Lytle's Fork (which would become Josephine P.O. fifteen years after his death). He would be a younger half-brother to Matilda. He served in the same Union unit, 4th Kentucky Mounted Inf, as some of his cousins, as will be seen. His story of being in several battles, then being captured, recaptured and sent to Andersonville, only to be released and shipped out on the *SS Sultana*, which exploded, is well-documented elsewhere.¹²

In Scott County Kentucky the family of John and Matilda Slatton and their ten children lived in what became Precinct No 5, that came to be called "Stonewall" after General Thomas J "Stonewall" Jackson. Because the Slattons were not landowners and rental agreements are not usually recorded in court, it is not clear exactly where they were previously in Owen County Kentucky, but Rock Dale precinct in Owen is adjacent to Stonewall in Scott, and as noted previously, there is the mysteriously named *Natlee-Slatin Road*. Consulting a map will show the reader that these county lines were so adjacent that some towns, such as Corinth, were in more than one county. The name of the community of Stonewall suggests that there might be some hostility to a family that was so obviously a "Union" family, as will be seen.

John and Matilda rented lands from Abraham Mallory and later, after John's death, Matilda rented the same "small farm" from Greenberry Mallory, brother to her daughter-in-law Sarah. Scott County Kentucky Will Book N records on pages 292 and onwards, the 1859 division of the lands (and slaves) of John and Mary Mulberry, deceased, which included several Lancasters, and Greenberry F and Abraham Mallory. In Scott County Kentucky Deed Book 5 page 318, Greenberry purchased 35 acres of Abraham's 126 acre division, Abraham "to give peaceable possession" by 10 March 1860. Clearly mentioned in his affidavit below, this was the "small farm" where John and Matilda rented land. Later Matilda moved to the lands of "Major" James E Emison.

Matilda "broke up her household" and lived with her children after 1879, first with son Madison and wife Maggie in Scott County, and finally with daughter Matilda and son-in-law Thomas B Marshall in Lexington.¹³

Her pension application, SC251,365, based on the death of son Thomas J Slatten, was rejected. Despite over 100 pages of depositions, including several doctors who treated Thomas both in the service and in his final weeks at home, the Pension Board would not agree with numerous deponents that he contracted tuberculosis during his time in the service. This is based on the reports that only "kidney and bladder disease" were noted in his service files, and several statements that suggested that the entire family was congenitally tubercular, now known to be a very rare condition. Dozens of officers and private soldiers from Thomas' unit wrote affidavits. The 345 pages make for very sad reading, as Thomas J was the oldest unmarried son surviving after 1866, and each of Matilda's sons joined the Union Army as they came to enlistment age.¹⁴ All but one son predeceased her.

Affidavit of [Greenberry] F Mallory [word order edited for clarity]
[John Slatten] rented a small farm of my brother Abraham Mallory which he occupied one or two years, when he removed to Owen County Kentucky, where he died...I having

in the meantime purchased the [Scott County farm] from my brother, Mrs. Matilda Slatten returned to Scott County and rented of me the same farm...T J Slatten was her oldest unmarried son and her main dependence whilst they were at home...I state this because I usually took her mail to her, and at her request, read the letters to her, and usually answered them for her...Mrs. Slatten was an undoubted Union lady...She lived on my farm for a year or so [after son Thos J's discharge] and she then moved to the farm of my brother-in-law, Major James E Emison.¹⁵

All of these properties place her family near the now-defunct Emison Mill operation on Eagle Creek. Reading the letter below, the reference to "sleeping side by side" in their little mounds refers to the small graveyard visible just south of the address of 589 Elk Lick Road. It is surrounded by the remains of a dry stone wall and has a fallen tree parallel to the ground just over it. It can be seen on the www.findagrave.com website as "Emison Mill Cemetery."

Letter from Clinton D. Murrell, Josephine, Scott County, Kentucky:
Feb 1st 1901 Hon W J Deboe, U S Senate, Washington D C
[Spellings not corrected, but excessive capitalizations are normalized and some punctuation added for clarity]

"Dear Sir If you remember we had some little correspondence Last session in Regard to the Pension Claim of Mrs Matilda Slatten of Lexington KY dependent mother of James Slatten Co B 6th Ky Cav Thomas J Slatten Co K 4th Ky Mtd Inft Madison Slatten Co K 4th Ky Mtd Inft William Slatten Co B 6th Ky Cav John H Slatten Co K 4th Ky Mtd Inft Benjamin F Slatten Co I 53rd Ky her Entire Family Whose Agregate Service to their Country amounted to something like 16 years. They were all Honorably Discharged and are all Dead Except John H who is now a Resident of Lexington Ky and is Drawing a Pension of \$8.00 per month. As before stated this old mother is almost totaly blind and is in her 85th year without any means whatsoever. She is living with her daughter a poor woman and a renter. It does seem to me that if there ever was need of a friend [in the senate] this one should receive favorable actions [run-on sentence ahead] if their brave and noble heroes who gave their best days to perpetuate this the grandest government on earth *as they sleep in their little mounds side by side in Scott County Ky* [could] for one moment [realize] the suffering and many privations of their dear old widowed mother they would certainly feel that their hardships and [skip] long and weary marches, suffering in the prisons of the enemy, had all been in vain. And we a few of their comrades who are left in behalf of their noble sons and their old and decrepit mother beg of your comitee to take up this claim on its merits and thereby aleviate her sufering the few remaining days that may be left to her..."¹⁶

Despite the fact that some of her children died from what appears to be tuberculosis, Matilda lived to be over eighty, as did her son John. Had she contracted and later passed on tuberculosis to two daughters and two sons from intrauterine or other contact with tuberculosis bacilli? This seems unlikely to this researcher.

She appears to be living with daughter Matilda Marshall at her death in 1903, and Milward Funeral Co produced a transit order to remove her body from the Marshall home on Estin Ave (now Eastin?) in Lexington to Sadieville, the small community in Scott County that enjoyed a brief development period with the coming of the railroad. Her

death was also announced in the Lexington Leader newspaper, Scott County news section. The Sadieville Cemetery (as it is now called) was not established until 1913, so she was probably buried with five of her sons at the small lot near the old Emison Mill off of Elk Lick Road. The continued use of the given names Matilda Harriett carries through at least two more generations.

Sons of John III and Matilda Slatton

James Slatton

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, was born ca 1834, probably in Hawkins County Tennessee. He died 4 May 1895, according to the government card of issuance for his veteran's tombstone.¹⁷

James married Sarah Ann Mallory on 9 Sep 1857, before the reported death of his father, in Scott County Kentucky.¹⁸ Sarah was born abt 1838 in Kentucky. She appears to be a daughter of Abraham Mallory and thus a sister to Greenberry F Mallory, Benjamin F Mallory and another Abraham Mallory. James and Sarah were apparently unable to support Matilda, but James gathered deponents to help with her claim.

James Slatten served as "company sergeant" in the Sixth Kentucky Veteran Cavalry, Union Army. Note that this unit had already served a term as a volunteer unit then remained together as a "veteran" unit; James apparently did not serve in the original volunteer unit, but his brother William had, from 1861.¹⁹

Numerous land records in Scott County Deed Books show James and Sarah both "of Harrison County Kentucky" and "of Scott County Kentucky." These show land "on the waters of Ray's Fork" and property lines of Mulberrys, Mallorys, Skinners, Switzers, Stubbs, Horn and James' brother Madison "Matt" Slatten. This series of transactions shows what appears to be a depressing record of loss of investment.

Sarah Mallory Slatten ended her days at 129 Lexington Ave in the city of Lexington. She died in Apr 1923. She was buried (unmarked) on 25 Apr 1923 in Lexington Cemetery.

James' headstone is not visible on the Emison Mill property off of Elk Lick Road, Scott County KY, but the request to the government for James SLATTEN says to ship to "Emison," where he is buried beside four brothers.²⁰

James and Sarah's children:

Alice Slatton was born ca 1860. Alice married Volney Stewart. Certificate #4 of Grant County Kentucky Birth Records for 1898 shows Ollie Stewart born 22 Oct 1898 to them.

William Franklin Slatton was born on 25 Apr 1861. He died on 12 Oct 1907. He married Virginia Carter. They have known descendants in Versailles, Woodford County. He and his wife are buried in a family graveyard surveyed in the previous article and on the www.findagrave.com website as "Carter Family Cemetery."²¹ It should be noted that the Slatton family calls it "Slatton Cemetery," and the Thompson family calls it "Thompson Cemetery." It is on private property, adequately fenced, and frequently guarded by a bull.

Fannie F Slatton was born about 1868 probably in Kentucky. She married a Robert Southerland, and it appears that they had a son Eugene, but this is unclear. She is buried (unmarked) at Lexington Cemetery, Section B-1.

John T Slatton was born ca 1872 probably in Kentucky. He died in 1904. He was buried on 26 Dec 1904, Lexington Cemetery. He married Ruth Southerland. No known descendants.

Annie Mallory Slatton was born ca 1875 probably in Kentucky. Annie may have also married a Southerland. This is still being investigated.

James E Slatton was born ca 1876 in Scott co, Kentucky. Kentucky State Guard in the Spanish American War, 1898-1899, Kentucky State Archives, Public Records Division: James E Slatten b Scott [County], 22 Co D 1898-05-09 resides Hartford Kentucky. Mustered in 1898-05-27, Lexington, Discharge 1899-05-16, Savannah Georgia, next of kin Mrs. S Slatton of Mortonsville [Woodford County, his mother Sarah]

He is almost certainly the James E who married Annabelle Wheatley in Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana, Dec 24 1902. One daughter Marguerite is in 1910 Scott County Indiana census, where James is listed as an electrical lineman for the railroad. He is buried in Valley View Cemetery in Ordway, Crowley County, Colorado. His GI stone does not show any dates. No known descendants.

Charles Slatton was born ca 1879 probably in Kentucky. Nothing else found. No known descendants.

Clarence A Slatton was born ca 1883. From one census record. No known descendants. 1906-1907 Lexington City Directory, Slatten, Clarence A (salesman) house at 338 Lexington Ave. Clarence married a Gertrude Lulu Peters.

Sarah Ann Mallory Slatten and the Emison Mill property gravesite

Ron Vance of the Scott County Historical Society posits that the headstones near the former Emison Mill south of 589 Elk Lick Road indicate the residence of at least one of the interred individuals on this property.

Sarah Ann Mallory was the sister of Greenberry F Mallory. Greenberry F Mallory took over the mill property from his father-in-law William Emison, who had in turned taken over this property from *his* father, Ash Emison. This is outlined in the various books about the Emison family published by James Wade Emison and repeated in *A History of Scott County: as told by Selected Buildings*, by Bevins, 1989. The burial place of Sarah Ann Mallory Slatten is found in Lexington Cemetery in nearby Fayette County, although there is no marker. But her husband's headstone was requested to be sent to "Emison." That her mother-in-law, husband or James' other siblings lived on this property would be difficult to prove, especially as renters.

The headstone for James Slatten is not visible in the current condition of the graveyard, which is seriously in peril from cattle. The document you are reading, in establishing that five brothers and possibly their mother and others are buried in this lot, is a warning to descendants and researchers that the physical trace of these families in

Scott County is in danger, with only one brother and one sister buried in a relatively protected environment. The neglect of this cemetery over the years might have been willful due to animosity towards Union veterans in Scott County.

There is another clue as to why they are buried there: a map produced in 1879 shows this land with only the names "Mrs Kaley" and "J E Emison" near the mill, the land where five of the brothers and possibly the mother Matilda were laid to rest.²² More about Mrs Kaley later.

William M Slatton

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, was born in ca 1838. A Wm M in Co B, 6th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, states that he was born in Hawkins County Tennessee and was born ca 1841-3 His reported age "shifts." He appears to be the William found with John and Matilda in the 1850 Lee County Virginia census. Perhaps the "M" stood for Murrell, but this is a guess.

William served in Co B , 6th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, but enlisted in 1861 before it changed to a "Veteran" unit, otherwise it is the same unit in which his brother James served. He has a rough service record, indicating at least one episode of "arrest for disorderly conduct" and a demotion in rank.²³

The late Carl "Buster" Slatten, a descendant of James Slatten, suggested that William's 1866 death may have been attributable to the possibility that he continued to carry his bounty money on his person. Scott County just after the Civil War was a dangerous place. William never married and family stories repeat that he was "shot" and "killed," but no details from any other records found so far. His brother John IV implies that one of his older brothers was "wild and dissipated," and while he does not specifically name William, the suspicious manner of his death suggests such an identification.²⁴

His headstone request bears the death date of 18 Dec 1866, at the youngest age for the death of any of the six soldier brothers.²⁵

His headstone is found near the Emison Mill property off of Elk Lick Road, County Kentucky. Cemetery surveyor Ron Vance says the grave reads as SLOTTEN, but the present condition disallows confirmation.

Thomas J Slatton

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, was born in 1840 in Tennessee. Thomas J Slatten Co K, 4th Kentucky (late Mounted) Volunteer Infantry (the same unit as Madison and John IV Slatton below) enrolled 24 Aug 1861 as Private, Owens County Kentucky, mustered in Camp Dick Robinson 9 Oct 1861. He made Corporal but he was sick in hospital when his term of service was over.²⁶ A full enlistment page for him in Compiled Service Records is not yet found. Presumably his middle name is Jefferson, but this is never seen in records.

Pension File SC251,365 filed by his mother, contains over 300 pages, with all depositions of personal acquaintances stating that he was "stout" "hale" and "healthy" before enlistment, soldier's depositions stating that he was increasingly frail as shown in muster rolls, medical officers testifying that he had bladder and kidney disease, and a unanimous agreement from everyone who knew him after the war that his health was destroyed by his service. His brother John IV, however, disputes that he was "feeble" on

his return from service, but that he gradually became able to work, and chased down a cattle thief to Ohio, before he began to report pains and a return of his "old afflictions." Just before his death, he could not perform "but maybe a quarter" of the labor of a healthy man, according to one deponent.²⁷ But his mother never received support from the pension, only a G I headstone.²⁸

All deposing siblings state that he became the male authority and that they obeyed him as their "father," and that he paid the rent for the farm where they lived. What may have ruined the chance for his mother's pension to be awarded was the frank testimony of brother John IV, who is described by a special examiner as "as honest a man as you will ever find." After describing Thomas as "timid," "the best of any of us," and the man he looked up to as a father, John answers affirmatively that after Thomas and some of his comrades were paid for cutting some wood for the L & N railroad, they took a furlough and went into Nashville, where they associated with some "sporting women." He also stated that when Thomas was in Ohio chasing a cattle thief, John discovered a "syringe instrument" that Thomas had hidden, but does not indicate how it was used. This set off all the red flags for the special examiners, because they could then call into question whether Thomas' reported "kidney and bladder" disease was in fact a venereal disease. Notes seen in the professional diary of a Dr Bush of Lexington, refer to charging Thomas \$20 for eight separate procedures for "bougie strictures," meaning that a special probe was used to unblock urethral damage. This type of damage can result from either venereal disease or scarring from the passage of stones. These procedures were expensive, and special examiners could speculate that his health problems related to "vicious habits" and not war-related disease. Another of the comrades said that he never saw Thomas touch a woman, but admitted that he suspected that Thomas came to Nashville with them for that purpose.²⁹ Thus, several notations that the entire Slatton family was congenitally tubercular, combined with the moral judgments of the pension examiners saved the government about \$96 per year, instead of supporting a mother whose six sons were honorably discharged by the Union Army.

His headstone request to the government gives shipment to "Stonewall" and date of death as 19 March 1871.³⁰ Thomas' headstone is found near the Emison Mill property off of Elk Lick Road, Scott County Kentucky. Gravestone clearly reads as SLOTTEN, a clerical error.

Madison "Matt" Slatten

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell was born ca 1842, Hawkins County Tennessee, died June 1891, Grant County, Kentucky. He married Margaret "Maggie" Anderson, on 14 November 1877, she being "24, of Covington, Kentucky," however, census gives her birth as ca November 1849.

The marriage took place in Covington, Kenton County Kentucky. She notes in her pension papers that her husband spelled the name SLATTEN, not SLATTON.³¹ She appears to be a daughter or granddaughter of John B Anderson and Icibinda (?) Lee.

According to his Civil War service record, Madison Slatten enrolled as a private on 24 August 1861 in Owen County. He was 19 years old. He was at Camp Dick Robinson on 9 October 1861. He served in Kelly's Company of the Union 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Infantry (later Kentucky Mounted Infantry).

Madison re-enlisted in Union-controlled Chattanooga Tennessee in January 1864 as a

veteran in Company K of the Union 4th Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, in which his brothers Thomas and John also served. Listed as "Maddison" Slatton, he was described as six feet tall, with gray eyes, red hair, and a fair complexion. Matt Slatton's record said he had been promoted to Corporal in April 1864 and was due \$240. Captured in Georgia on 30 July 1864, he was sent to College Green Barracks in Maryland, then to Camp Chase Ohio, ending up at the infamous Andersonville Prison in Georgia. He was paroled in North Carolina on 26 February 1865.³²

"Matt" bought lands five miles south of the meeting point of Scott, Harrison, Grant, and Owen Counties. Matt has numerous land records in Scott County Deed Books mentioning Switzer "of Madison County TN," Thomas J Burgess, a major capitalist in the county, Benjamin F Mallory and the Boyers, clearly showing that what land he owned was just to the east of the old Emison Mill property and near the county lines of Scott, Harrison and Grant. Many of these deeds are for very small acreage (fourteen and under), which might reflect the aspiration of making money from right-of-way deals with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, although this is pure conjecture on my part. The lands are also close to those of Hartwell Stubbs, whose name appears in many of brother John IV's and James' deeds and lawsuits. It becomes clear that Matt, John and James all owned lands in this area, and thus the place-name *Slattenville* which was applied to a stage stop in Stonewall, Scott County, may indicate not just one landowner, but all three.³³

In 1882, Matt Slatton was an officer of the Raven Creek Lodge No. 584 of Free and Accepted Masons, located near Friendship Church in western Harrison County Kentucky.³⁴ In the Big Eagle District of Scott County, he operated a tavern along the Georgetown Road (present U.S. 25), in the community of Stonewall, according to descendants, and his purchase records support that. Matt's brother John H. Slatton owned an interest in this tavern, according to late descendant Carl "Buster" Slatten. Madison "Matt" did some of his banking in Corinth, five miles north of Stonewall.³⁵

There are numerous Anderson transactions in Scott County Deed Books, but this one below helps establish some connections for his wife's family:

Scott County KY Deed Book 26 page 86-87 (abstracted) Mar 13th 1889, between Margaret Slatten and Matt Slatten her husband, M C Anderson and Alice Anderson his wife, Nancy J Murrell and C D Murrell her husband, to Benj F Anderson, for \$100 to Matt and Margaret, Nancy Jane and C D, \$75 to M C Anderson, to the dower, or life interest, of Mrs J B Anderson, in about forty-five acres which was set apart to the widow in the division of the lands of John Anderson dec'd, intended to be the one-sixth interest except in the trust of M C Anderson, who has already paid the balance of the \$100. Recorded March 13 1889

Unfortunately the lands are not described and the original settlement and statement of division may have been destroyed. One of the legatees, C. D. Murrell, can be identified as Clinton D. Murrell, son of Stokley D. Murrell already mentioned and thus nephew to Matilda Murrell Slatton. Clinton D. Murrell was appointed to carry mail from Owen County into Scott co.³⁶ This suggests strongly that Clinton's wife "Nancy Jane" Josephine Murrell was born an Anderson. Her middle name of **Josephine** is almost certainly the origin of the Post Office name from 1880.³⁷

After the war, Matt Slatton claimed to have asthma and rheumatism from his P.O.W. time. Matt's poor health is evident in some of the court records near the end of his life.³⁸ A pension deponent states that Matt suffered from scurvy while imprisoned. A medical examiner in Cynthiana, Harrison County Kentucky, stated that while his chest was well-developed, he showed signs of both malnutrition and rheumatism. The critical nature of his health was recorded by several deponents in the months before Matt's death.³⁹

Madison "Matt" Slatton died 13 June 1891, according to his headstone request and a death notice in a Williamstown Courier newspaper, where the cemetery is not named.⁴⁰ Ben F. Mallory, the brother of Sarah Ann Mallory, wife of Matt's brother James, administered the estate. There appears to be very little remaining after paying the widow Maggie \$50, debt ate up virtually the entire estate.

Matt and Margaret's children were: Clara born 14 Aug 1878, married Justin Davis, died 1951, buried Corinth IOOF Cemetery, Grant County; Minnie K born 19 July 1880, married John Ireland, buried Corinth IOOF Cemetery, Grant County; daughter Jessie born 3 Jan 1882, died Dec 1891. It is suspected that Jessie is buried in the "Old" Corinth Cemetery, near her mother, in Corinth, Grant County. Gracie born 9 Sept 1884, married Clarence Boone, died 1927, buried Maple Hill, Tipp City, Miami County Ohio; and Victor F. B. born 3 Jan 1886.

Son Victor died Sept 30, 1929 in Nitro West Virginia, after an accidental fall at the U S Explosives Plant C. Victor's cemetery card (Spring Grove, Cincinnati) and draft registration show him living in Corinth for draft registration (1918), but Cincinnati Ohio at the time of his death. His occupation possibly exempted him from any military service. He was almost certainly named for Victor F Bradley (1854-1908), an attorney and school superintendent in and for Scott County Kentucky.

Matt's wife Maggie is very likely buried in the "Old Corinth" Cemetery, but conditions have not allowed for confirmation.

Madison's headstone is not visible on the Emison Mill property off of Elk Lick Road, Scott County Kentucky, but the request to the government from his mother says to ship to "Stonewall," same as Thomas J and Ben F in this document.

John H. Slatton IV

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, born Hawkins County Tennessee, 2 Sept 1845, married Katherine "Kate" O'Sullivan on 15 February 1877 at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, Fayette County, KY.⁴¹ John consistently used SLATTON in his signature, unlike his brothers.

The couple apparently had no children. This is not surprising as his pension application shows that he developed mumps while in the service, and suffered from "orchitis," inflammation of the testicles, which might have affected his ability to procreate. He also reported that on the Nicholasville Turnpike, he was thrown from a horse, which apparently shattered his left elbow, leaving him unable to raise his left arm to the height of his head.⁴²

According to his Civil War service record, John Slatton served in Company K of the Union 4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (later mounted infantry).⁴³ Two of his other brothers served in this unit. Despite the handicap of an uncorrected elbow injury in 1861,

he travelled with the Army to the environs of several major campaigns, including Chickamauga-Chattanooga, and Atlanta.⁴⁴

US Census of 1880, Fayette County, Kentucky, p. 137B. shows him living in the Fayette County community of Cason's as a "turnpike builder." He was sometimes a resident of Scott County and—in at least three transactions from 1888 to 1892—bought and sold land "on the waters of North Fork of Raven Creek," in nearby western Harrison County. He appears in other census and directories as a "capitalist." Many of his land transactions are found in Harrison County, and several would seem to adjoin those associated with his brother Madison. He appears later to have divested himself of Harrison County lands. He also took out a mortgage on a mule team (!)

There is a distinct contrast between John and his surviving brothers: John appears to be somewhat of a money-maker, and he had no children to support. His surviving family did not receive burial expenses from the pension board because he had \$2300 of assets in his estate, to offset his claimed \$480 in burial expenses. It is unclear how much support he could or would provide to his seemingly destitute mother. He certainly wrote on her behalf to the pension bureau. He outlived all of his male siblings and the rate of his pension is stated as \$6 then \$12 and later as \$35 per month near the end of his life, but some of these letters are addressed to John STATTON or STRATTON, indicating that the Pension Board was *reviewing an incorrect name*, and there is confusion as to who received what. By the time of his death, medical affidants say he was blind in one eye, and nearly so in the other, his left hand fingers were nearly useless from the Civil War injuries to his elbow, and several examiners stated that he was "near tuberculosis" and needed constant nursing. It is also suggested among the affidants that his family has a known history of "being consumptives."⁴⁵ He consistently lists himself in pension papers as "farmer," but he was clearly more of an entrepreneur. His death certificate says "retired contractor."

John H Slatton IV was living in Lexington in 1910 and this submitter suspects that his 1910 home on Georgetown Pike was on or near the site of present-day Booker T Washington Academy and Keller Court (street), across from the end of present-day Price Drive.

Lexington Herald, 31 May 1912: ceremony in which flowers were strewn over the graves of Civil War and War of 1812 veterans. At the very end of the article is "J. H. Slatten, who is a member of the post, had five brothers in the Union Army, all of whom were either killed in battle or died of wounds."

John H Slatton IV died of bronchial pneumonia on 31 October 1925 "at his home on the Georgetown Pike" and was buried in the Lexington Cemetery, on Block T.

Lexington Herald, Nov 1, 1925, Union Veteran Dies at Age of 80 Years
John H Slatton, veteran of the Union Army in the Civil War, 80 years old died at his home on the Georgetown Pike last night at 10:55...Death was due to bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Slatton was the son of John H and Matilda Slatton, and was born in Hawkins county, Tenn, September 2, 1845. He moved to Scott when he was a young man and later to Woodford but for many years had made his home in Lexington and Fayette . He was mustered in as [private, Co K, 4th Ky Vol Inf] shortly after enlisting in the Union

Army at Louisville on March 22, 1864. He was one of the few members of the E. L. Dudley post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of five [sic – *there were six*] brothers that served in the Union army during the Civil War. Mr Slatton's grandfather served as a captain in the War of 1812 and his [great grand] father fought in the Indian War. [All named John] He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Matilda Marshal, of Lexington and Mrs Ella Fields of Sadieville, Ky. Funeral arrangements will announced later.

John willed his property to his two surviving sisters, Matilda "Sis" Marshall and Ella Fields.⁴⁶

Kate Slatton had already died on 9 May 1923. She was the daughter of James O'Sullivan and Katherine Hagarty. Kate's marking on shared gravestone reads "Catherine T Slatton [b] 1864," but her death certificate says born 22 Sept 1856, and it is clear from some records that she owned land in her own right. It is also possible that her extended family had a plot for her somewhere else in this same cemetery, suggested by paper records.

Benjamin F Slatten,

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, born ca 1847, *may* have married Louisa C. Baird in 1883 in Harrison County Kentucky.⁴⁷ This date seems late for a man born ca 1847, but he is the only likely candidate with this name whose family was in the area. However, his mother's pension application implies that he died leaving no widow. Since this marriage took place in 1883, she could not have applied for a widow's pension, so possibly she had already died or they had separated by 1889, but this marriage cannot be conclusively tied to him. His middle name is presumably Franklin, not seen in records so far.

According to his Civil War service record, B F Slatten served in Company H and/or I of the 53rd Kentucky Infantry. He may also have been the man recorded as serving in Company I, 1st Regiment of the Capital Guards, who enlisted in Frankfort on 18 August 1864 and served for six months.⁴⁸ It is suspected by this researcher that a pension affiant who named Thomas' brother "Eugene" as a man who died in an accident involving a wagon tongue, was meant to be this Benjamin.⁴⁹ There was no brother or brother-in-law named Eugene.

His headstone request to the government gives shipment to "Stonewall" and date of death as 4 May 1889.⁵⁰

His headstone is found near the Emison Mill property off of Elk Lick Road, Scott County KY. Cemetery surveyor Ron Vance says the grave reads as SLOTTEN, but the present condition disallows confirmation.

Nothing else is known by this researcher, he remains a nagging mystery.

Joshua Slatton

a son of John H. Slatton III and Matilda Murrell, appears only in 1850 Lee County VA census b ca 1849 in VA, probably an early death. It does not appear that he survived into any Kentucky records.

Daughters of John and Matilda Slatten

Mary J Slatten was b ca 1852 in Virginia, her mother deposes that Mary J, her eldest daughter, died Dec 1 1880, presumably in Kentucky, never married.⁵¹

Emiline or Emmeline "Emma" Slatten was born ca 1854 in Kentucky, she married John Kaley in Scott County KY on 22 June 1875, this marriage record was recorded in the County Marriage list with spelling of John *Caley* but his signature is John *Kaley*. John's half-brother signed the bond as Will Ruby (that will be explained later in this document.) John and Emma had three daughters, Nena, Maud and Matilda Harriett.

John is a son of Nicholas/Nickolas and Harriett (Marshall) Kaley. Nicholas' will was probated in 1868, leaving all 173 acres to Harriett, and next in line, sons John, Nicholas, George, Daniel and James.⁵² Nicholas may have been from Kilkenny, Ireland, but some census records suggest he was born in Kentucky.

There is a clear trail of records from 1859 to 1866 showing Nicholas Kaley (who appears as *Kale* in one record) acquiring 101 acres in his name, and Harriett acquiring 72 acres in her own right. As will be seen below, Harriett outlived her husband and lived in Sadieville in a house that still stands beside the current Post Office.

It appears that John had a residence next door to his mother, but this is unclear, because the 1879 map showing John Kaley to *the north* of Harriett's house does not match the deeds and mortgages suggesting that John lived at the property that became the "Risk Hotel," the lot *south* of Harriett's house.⁵³ More about this later, but it appears safe to assume that any notations on the 1879 map for "Mrs Kaley" refer to Harriett Kaley.

It also appears that both Harriett and son John were in the "hospitality" industry of the time, since census records suggest that Harriett ran her home as a boarding house and son John operated a nearby hotel. In Aug 1877, two editions of the weekly *Georgetown Times* refer to "Kaly's Hotel." ⁵⁴

The US census of 1880, Scott County KY, page 119D, Enumeration District 172 refers to John as a "keeping a tavern," born ca 1855 in Ireland of Irish parents. Note: not to be confused with another John Kaley on page 118A Enumeration District 172 as a "servant" born ca 1830 in Ireland of Irish parents.

In 1880, John *Caley* signed the articles of incorporation for the village of Sadieville. As a businessman associated with T J Burgess, this would certainly have to be the John Kaley who owned the hotel and had married Emma.

Emma died Dec 2 1880, possibly of tuberculosis, about five months after the birth of daughter Matilda H. In the 1880 census, infant Matilda H is enumerated (aged 5 months) with grandmother Harriett Kaley on the 7 June enumeration and then again with both the parents on the 8 June enumeration.⁵⁵ Burial information for Emma Slatten Kaley is not yet found.

John Kaley next married Lucinda Jane Marshall of Owen County, daughter of William Asberry Marshall. The date is not yet found. They had three children, the apparent first, daughter Pearl in 1883, then Mary later that same year, and then son Emil R Kaley, born Jan 1887 in Rockdale, Owen County, Kentucky. Emil became a locomotive engineer and World War I veteran, and resided in Cincinnati Ohio.

John Kaley was listed as a tavern-keeper in 1880, his death notice in 1899 says he was a grocer and the 1898-99 Lexington City Directory says the Kaleys lived at the

grocery and meat market, northeast corner of Chase and Georgetown Pike. Chase is either renamed or no longer exists.

John Kaley's relatively young death at age 44 is reportedly caused by "morphia narcosis," *not necessarily* self-inflicted or willful abuse, as this was a frequent result of medical practices at that time, who are we to judge?

John Kaley, presumed second wife Lucinda, and daughters Mary Kaley Taylor and Maude Kaley Zwick are buried in Lexington Cemetery.

Daughter Maud born ca 1878 appears to have married a Mr Zwick and died late in Jan 1902, according to an uncited Jan 30 newspaper report (probably the Lexington Leader). Her body was entrained in Cincinnati and brought to her stepmother's house (incorrectly identified as her mother in the newspaper article) on Georgetown Street.

Daughter Mary had married Dr. Asa Porter Taylor (1857-1921), also buried at Lexington Cemetery.

Daughter Nena Kaley born 16 May 1876 is found as a servant in the Hillenmeyer household in the 1900 Fayette County KY census. In the 1902 Lexington City Directory, Nena and half-sisters Pearl and Mary were all three at 248 Georgetown Road. Nena is found later in Mississippi, persistently in the company of Eusebia Sparks, both listed as female "trimmers" in a millinery store, and then later as dry goods merchants.⁵⁶

Daughter Matilda Harriett was nicknamed "Hallie Hattie" and married John Hartman, and settled in Ripley County, Indiana.⁵⁷ She died in 1911 in Oxford, Mississippi, probably under the care sister Nena.⁵⁸

John Kaley house

The deeds and the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map tell two different stories. The deeds suggest that John Kaley owned a lot south of his mother Harriett, and that he sold this land to Thomas J Burgess who in turn sold it to Leander Risk, who then operated the Risk Hotel at this address. Also, since Harriett Kaley purchased from Burgess a lot adjacent to hers (there can only be side adjacencies, the front and rear were roadways), this suggests that she owned the lot about where the present former "Lancaster Drug Store" stands, south of the Harriett Kaley house. But the map shows "J Kaley" north of "Mrs Kaley."



(John's) Kaley Hotel

The 1879 map, deeds and mortgages all suggest that John Kaley owned a residence on the present Main Street beside Harriett Kaley, his mother. He also owned, on present Pike Street between "1879" John Cottenham and the old Sadieville Post Office, the *Kaley Hotel*.

On 31 March 1877 S T Connolee and Lucy H Conollee his wife sell to John Kaley, for \$50, 1/6 of an acre lot, on the waters of the Big Eagle, Beginning at the center of Big Eagle and Connersville turnpike and then running with the said road in the center thereof fifty feet to the Old line of Z Fields [probably Zephaniah] near Polk Fields stone house [generally accepted as the oldest residence there] *and occupied by J KALEY*, thence southeast 138 feet to a stone, then down the branch parallel with said pike 50 feet to a stone, then 138 feet to the beginning.⁵⁹ It appears that John Kaley may have bankrolled his hotel operation through the offices of Thomas J Burgess, because he mortgages the hotel more than once.⁶⁰ Then he and Lucinda sell the property to Thomas J Burgess outright.⁶¹

It is probably not a coincidence that in 1883, Thomas J Burgess sold to Leander Risk a lot which used to belong to John Kaley, and which became the *Risk Hotel*, which stands beside the old Harriett Kaley lots. Supposedly the *Risk Hotel* was a success, despite its name (why did he not call it "*Leander's*"?)⁶²

Harriett Marshall Ruby Kaley

A direct descendant of Emmeline Slatten Kaley picked and pulled the thread that revealed some of the history of Harriett Kaley.⁶³ In January 1844, a marriage license was consented for a marriage between Joshua K Marshall and Sallie Ann Marshall. The consenter is another Sally Ann Marshall, the mother of the marrying Sally, but the bond has the signatures of Joshua Marshall and "Jeremiry" Ruby.⁶⁴ In 1850, Jeremiah Ruby, an Irishman b ca 1812, is in the census with wife Harriett and children William and Mary.⁶⁵ As evidenced in the pension records of several of the Slatton soldiers already mentioned and in the pension application of Matilda Murrell Slatton, William Ruby served in the same 4th Mounted Kentucky Infantry as they, and his government papers show "William Kaley, also known as William Ruby" and *vice versa*. William Ruby appears in census with wife Permelia Ellen (possibly *nee* Zumwalt) and census in 1900 reports that she bore ten children, six were living, and there are six in the 1880 census.⁶⁶ William Ruby's 1926 death certificate, showing his residence at Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, shows his father as Jeremiah Ruby born Ireland and mother Harriett **Marshall** born Kentucky.⁶⁷ Assuming that the informant had accurate knowledge, this leaves little doubt that Harriett Marshall married first Jeremiah Ruby, and then, presumably at his death, married Nicholas Kaley, two Irishmen in a row.

A note of caution here about Marshall overload: Harriett Marshall Kaley had a son John who married Emma Slatton, who in turn produced a daughter who married Thomas B Marshall. Thomas B Marshall's father Joshua King Marshall, appears to have married Sarah Ann Marshall. Then after Emma's death, John Kaley married Lucinda Jane Marshall, daughter of William Asberry Marshall.

Finding a father for Harriett Marshall is hampered by several standard genealogical roadblocks: she was married before 1850, so no provable census with parents, and so far, her death location is unknown. Since she may have remarried before

death, her name at death is not known, so no death certificate so far. In 1870 her Scott County property was valued at \$2750.⁶⁸ Yet no estate records have been found by or presented to this researcher. Harriett and various issue had sold off or mortgaged at least 100 acres to Thos J Burgess by 1882.⁶⁹ In 1900 she is found in the household of her granddaughter "Hallie" in Indiana, but not seen again.⁷⁰

The Harriett Kaley House

A revered Scott county historian refers to 127 Main Street, Sadieville, as the "Harriett Kaley House," because from 1878 until 1883, Harriett Kaley was residing in a house built after 1878, on one side of the building which became the "Risk Hotel," purchased from T J Burgess by Leander Risk, on the other side of which was a building owned by T T Hedger.^{71 72} There is some confusion caused from the 1879 map referred to earlier, in that it shows "J Kaley" at a lot to the north of this address, but the Book 24 page 46 deed refers to "corner to John Kaley (now Risks line)" suggesting a south location.⁷³

This suggests that John held land (by that time) to the south of Harriett's lot, because the Risk Hotel is still standing in altered form, adjacently south of the two Harriett Kaley lots. When Harriett acquired the lot from D S Booth for \$300, there was probably no structure there, but later records refer to the house, so ca 1879 appears to be an accurate build date.⁷⁴ Then on 19 Oct 1885, T J Burgess sold to Harriett Kaley a lot adjoining the lot originally "deeded to Harriett Kaley by D S Booth," and the deed mentions Willie Luke's, T. T. Hedger's and Harriett Kaley's existing lines.⁷⁵ This would seem to indicate the lot to the south. This is still unclear, but the intent is that she ends up with two adjacent lots. On 12 November 1885 she sold the original "Booth" lot for \$500 (she did not "pass it down" by last will as far as this researcher can find) to "Lucinda Jane Kaley wife of John Kaley." Note that John Kaley was still alive at the time, but the daughter-in-law is given precedence.⁷⁶

On 2 November 1887, Lucinda and John Kaley sold the property to Millard Griffith and Thomas Luke in the Scott County Kentucky Deed Book 24 page 238. The Griffiths sold the property to William Mulberry, who presumably then resided and died in the "Harriett Kaley House." In 1903, his heirs sold the property to S B Jones, who in turn sold to Charlie P Fields (1880-1968), a son of Joseph "Peter" Fields and Ellen Slatten.⁷⁷ So, the property re-entered into the family nexus briefly. Charlie in turn sold to the Lee family and there are fifteen further deeds for the house and lot up to the time of this writing. The Fields connection is explicated below in this document.

Permelia Ellender "Ella/Ellen" Slatton was born on 9 May 1856 in Kentucky. She died on 30 Nov 1946. Ella/Ellen married Joseph or Josephus "Peter" Fields (1857-1937) on 6 Aug 1879 in Scott County, Kentucky. She had at least seven children. She and her husband are buried together in the Knights of Pythias (now Sadieville) Cemetery, Scott County, Kentucky, although they were presumably separated at the time of his death. She is mentioned in the will of John H Slatton IV as one of his two surviving sisters.⁷⁸

This researcher assumes that the nickname "Peter" was used to distinguish this man from his cousin "Polk" who was James K Polk Fields (1844-1918) prominent in Sadieville for having the first "permanent" (meaning stone) house built in the what was to become the town, at 152 Vine St. Unfortunately, the existence of several men who used the initials "J" and "P" in front of the Fields surname is a research problem.

"Peter" appears to be the child of the second marriage of John W Fields, to Charity (Tapp) Estill, and "Peter" had one younger brother Mathew, and six half-siblings by his father's previous marriage to Susan Munson.⁷⁹

This man is too young to have served the CSA, so images showing Joseph "Peter" Fields as a Confederate veteran cannot be correct. He could not have enlisted at 9 years old and lied about his age, unless he was a volunteer drummer boy. This seems unlikely, *unless his reported birth is consistently 10 years "younger" than he actually was.*

In May 1883, he appears to be mortgaging his interest in his division of a legacy *before he inherited it*, which seems highly irregular to this researcher.⁸⁰

This action is reflected in the will of John W Fields, which provides \$50 outright to grandson Charlie P Fields, \$100 for his [daughter-in-law] Ellen, and to son Joseph \$1.00 "having sold his interest in this my estate." The rest is divided with some tricky language: 1) Elizabeth Mulberry; 2) heirs of Patsy Mulberry deceased; 3) Zephaniah Fields and 4) John Fields Jr. He specifies to Elizabeth: "her share of my estate joining hers," to Zephaniah: "his share where my residence is located," but then the tricky part: "Any residue up to \$300 left over to his four heirs **and** to Charlie and Ellen." ⁸¹

"Peter" Fields' final census record, 1930, shows him living in Franklin County Kentucky with nephew William Mulberry.⁸² Ella/ Ellen is listed as a "widow" in her 1930 Scott County census, not uncommon for a separated woman to claim, although "Peter" survived until 1937.⁸³ Their son Charlie at one time owned the "Harriett Kaley House" property as shown above in the section under **Emiline or Emmeline "Emma" Slatten.**

Matilda "Sis" Slatton was born March 1858 in Kentucky. She was about 6 weeks old when her father John Slatton III died. She gives the story that her father John died in an accident with a runaway horse.⁸⁴ It is difficult to know how much value to assign that story, as she was only a baby when it happened, but she did provide the last home for her mother Matilda, on "Estin" (probably now Eastin) Ave in Lexington. Although Matilda was not thought to be sound of mind by the time she came to live with "Sis," it is the only version of John III's death found so far. "Sis" attributes the death of her brother Benjamin to an accident with a wagon tongue, and she was about thirty-one years old at the time.⁸⁵ She is mentioned in the will of John H Slatton IV as one of his two surviving sisters.⁸⁶

Matilda married Thomas Breckinridge Marshall, son of Joshua King Marshall. She had four children. She died 7 Feb 1935. She and her husband are buried at a Marshall monument, but are otherwise unmarked, between two sons at Lexington Cemetery on Block 11. One granddaughter of this family, Jessamine "Jesse" McFarland, mar William J Clark and in 1949 was the first woman elected to the Fayette County School Board, of which she became Head, and her portrait hangs in the Jesse Clark Middle School on Clay's Mill Road in Lexington.

Research assistance was provided by Julia O. Mitchel of Lexington KY, the late "Charlie" Feix of Cynthiana, Harrison County KY, Ron Vance of Turkeyfoot, Scott County, KY, and a cousin in Missouri. For continually updated research on this family, please go to:

http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=sssfp_ncsc

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NOTES

¹ *Lexington Herald*, Nov 1, 1925, Union Veteran Dies at Age of 80 Years (Microfilm available in the Lexington Kentucky Public Library).

² Charles D. Rodenbough, *Governor Alexander Martin: Biography of a North Carolina Revolutionary War Statesman* (Jefferson NC: McFarland & Co, 2011), 192.

³ "Estate of John Slaton, deceased," Greenville, SC, Apartment 7 file 460, South Carolina State Archives, Columbia SC.

⁴ Slaton Slatton Slayden YDNA Project, last modified November 2014, http://www.familytreedna.com/public/SSSFP_YDNA/ and Slaton Slatton Slayden Family DNA Project, no longer available on MyFamilyDNA.com, fifty-one results in possession of Clinton Slayton.

⁵ Mrs. John Trotwood (Mary Brown Daniel) Moore, *Record of Commissions and Officers in the Tennessee Militia, 1796-1815* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1977), 204.

⁶ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten based on Union Army service of Thomas J Slatten (345 pages total).

⁷ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁸ William Henry Perrin (editor), *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky* (1882; reprint 1979, Easley, S.C.), pp 573-574.

⁹ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

¹⁰ Russell Scott Koonts, *"An Angel has Fallen!": The Glasgow Land Frauds and the establishment of the North Carolina Supreme Court*, Dissertation, North Carolina State Univ, 1995

¹¹ Russell Scott Koonts, *"An Angel has Fallen!": The Glasgow Land Frauds and the establishment of the North Carolina Supreme Court*, *ibid.*

¹² Lindsay Apple et al, *Scott County: A History*, Georgetown: Scott County Historical Society, 1993, pages 199, 201-202 NOTE: This version contains an often-repeated anachronism of referring to S D Murrell's hometown as Josephine, which was not true during his lifetime, it was Lytle's Fork until 1880 when the Josephine P. O. was established.

¹³ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

¹⁴ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

¹⁵ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

¹⁶ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

¹⁷ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op cit*

¹⁸ National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC701,391 and Widows' Pension W617,252 based on Union Army service of James Slatten.

¹⁹ *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

²⁰ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op cit*

²¹ Clinton Slayton, "John Slatten and his six Kentucky Soldier Sons," *Kentucky Ancestors*, Vol. 38 No. 3 (2003) 169.

²² *Map of Scott County Kentucky*. (Philadelphia: D G Beers and J Lanagan, 1879) Precinct No 5.

²³ *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

²⁴ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

²⁵ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op cit*

²⁶ *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

²⁷ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

²⁸ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op cit*

²⁹ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

³⁰ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op. cit.*

³¹ National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC709, 847 and 346,584 filed based on Union Army service of Madison "Matt" Slatten .

³² *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

³³ B O Gaines, *History of Scott County*, various editions, various paginations. Section entitled *The Old Stage Coach* mentions Slattenville as a stage post/tavern operated by John Jones, and as one of the first stage stops above Georgetown on the Cincinnati Pike, placing it possibly as an existing structure on the east side of Highway 25 in Stonewall. Resident John Mulberry pointed it out as such on a visit to the site.

³⁴ William Henry Perrin (editor), *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky* (1882; reprint 1979, Easley, S.C.), p. 321.

³⁵ "Grant County Bank Records," *Kentucky Ancestors*; Vol. 1, No. 2 (2000), 64, 66-67, and 70.

³⁶ *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971*. NARA Microfilm Publication, M841, 145 rolls. Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

³⁷ Robert M Rennick, *Kentucky Place Names*, Lexington: Univ of Kentucky Press, 1984, p 155 NOTE: correctly states that it was named for "Mrs Nancy Josephine Murrell," incorrectly states that she was the "wife of a Union Army officer." Her husband, Clinton D. Murrell, served as a private soldier for six

months, but in photographs with his wife, he wears a Grand Army of the Republic uniform, so he was probably an officer in the G.A.R.

³⁸ Found in boxed Circuit Court records, Kentucky State Archives, Frankfort Ky
Case No 1694 Bill of Sale March 11, 1889 Cynthiana Ky
To the Honorable Judge of Harison [sic] County Circuit Court as I am Sick and not able to attend or leave my room you will please have the case of G W Wyatt against Matt Slatten Defendant Laid over until next court. I send you my Doctors Certificate Yours most respectfully Matt Slatten
Stonewall KY April 30th 1889
I hereby certify that I have this day examined Matthew [sic] Slatten and find him unable to attend Circuit Court at Cynthiana, he is not able to leave his room. T H Daugherty M D

³⁹ National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC709, 847 and 346,584 *op. cit.*

⁴⁰ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op. cit.*

⁴¹ Fayette Co, Ky., Marriage Book 5, p. 284. The marriage bond was issued on 13 February 1877. Their names were listed as John H Slatten and Kate T. O'Sullivan. They were both of age and of Scott County Ky.

⁴² National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC992,510 filed based on the Union Army service of John H Slatten, mismarked as John H STRATTON on several pages. Nicholasville Road is still dangerous to this day.

⁴³ *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

⁴⁴ National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC992,510 filed based on the service of John H Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁴⁵ National Archives and Records Administration pension files SC992,510 filed based on the service of John H Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁴⁶ Fayette Co, Ky., Will Book 13. John Slatton appointed his two sister-heirs executrixes of his will, which was witnessed by George C. Morgan and W.W. Meeks on 18 April 1925. John's name sometimes appears as "Slatten," though he always signed "Slatton."

⁴⁷ Harrison County Marriage Bond, page 162, 30 May 1883, signed B F Slatten, B H Schoff[?] (surety)

⁴⁸ *Service Records of Union Army*, National Archives and Records Administration.

⁴⁹ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁵⁰ *Card Records of Headstones Provided for Deceased Union Civil War Veterans, ca. 1879-ca. 1903; op. cit.*

⁵¹ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁵² Scott County Ky Will Book P, page 370

⁵³ *Map of Scott County Kentucky*. (Philadelphia: D G Beers and J Lanagan, 1879) Precinct No 5.

⁵⁴ *Georgetown Times*, 1 Aug 1877, 22 Aug 1877 (Microfilm available in the Kentucky Room, Scott County Kentucky Public Library).

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- ⁵⁵ US Census, 1880; Census Place: Big Eagle, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: 441; Family History Film: 1254441; Page: 119D; Enumeration District: 172; US Census, 1880; Census Place: Big Eagle, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: 441; Page: 118B; Enumeration District: 172
- ⁵⁶ US Census, 1910; Census Place: Oxford, Lafayette, Mississippi; Roll: T624_745; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 026; US Census 1920; Census Place: Sumner, Tallahatchie, Mississippi; Roll: T625_895; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 88; US Census 1930; Census Place: Sumner, Tallahatchie, Mississippi; Roll: 1167; Page: 5A; Enumeration District: 0017
- ⁵⁷ US Census, 1900; Census Place: Center, Ripley, Indiana; Roll: 400; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 0120;
- ⁵⁸ Notes of descendant researcher who wishes to remain anonymous, personal meeting at Scott County Public Library, Georgetown, Kentucky, October 17, 2014.
- ⁵⁹ Scott County Ky Deed Book 15, pp 432-433, recorded Apr 2 1877
- ⁶⁰ Scott County Ky Mortgage Book 7 page 262, 2 May 1883, Land bounded west by James Jones, south by S T Conollee, east by Mrs Vance's lot, the fronting being 50 feet, in Sadieville and known as the Kaley Hotel, to T J Burgess, [because of \$550 debt to Burgess] signed John Kaley, Lucinda J Kaley; Scott County Ky Mortgage Book 7 page 380 the same land in page 262 with additional lot, to T J Burgess, [because of \$365.73 debt to Burgess] signed John Kaley, Lucinda J Kaley.
- ⁶¹ Scott County Ky Deed Book 22 pp 327-328, recorded 24 June 1885 22nd of June 1885, John Kaley and Lucinda J Kaley his wife of the village of Sadieville in Scott County sell to Thos J Burgess, for \$1045.60, property situated in the Village of Sadieville known as the Kaley Hotel property being on the South Side of the Connersville Harrison Co & Big Eagle turnpike, fronting 50 feet, back 147 feet, adjoining the property of Henry Jones & others.
- ⁶² National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, United States Department of the Interior, Sadieville Historical District. Text describing existing buildings indicates that the Kaley Hotel no longer stands, but this is unclear. The Harriett Kaley House" (127 Main St) and the old "Risk Hotel" (137 Main St) still exist at the time of this writing.
- ⁶³ Notes of descendant researcher who wishes to remain anonymous, *op. cit.*
- ⁶⁴ Scott County Marriage Bonds Register A Box 1837-1845, envelope #545
- ⁶⁵ US Census, 1850; Census Place: District 2, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: M432_218; Page: 457B; Image: 381.
- ⁶⁶ US Census 1900; Census Place: West Williamstown, Grant, Kentucky; Roll: 522; Page: 8B; Enumeration District: 0054; US Census 1880; Census Place: Big Eagle, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: 441; Family History Film: 1254441; Page: 119D; Enumeration District: 172
- ⁶⁷ Commonwealth of Kentucky State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate 4540 (1926), William Ruby; residence: 2116 Howell, City: Covington, County: Covington [sic-Kenton] born July 25 1845 Kentucky d Feb [smudged] 1926, Male, White, Married, Merchant, buried Williamstown Cemetery, Grant County, Kentucky
- ⁶⁸ US Census 1870; Census Place: Big Eagle, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: M593_497; Page: 223A; Image: 451
- ⁶⁹ Scott County Ky Deed Book 15, p 166; Scott County Ky Mortgage Book 7 p19; Scott County Ky Deed Book 21, p 99

⁷⁰ US Census 1900; Census Place: Center, Ripley, Indiana; Roll: 400; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 0120

⁷¹ Ann Bolton Bevins, *A History of Scott County As Told by Selected Buildings*, (Georgetown: Scott County Historical Society, 1989), page 249.

⁷² Scott County Ky Deed Book 26, page 164, recorded June 8, 1885

⁷³ Scott County Ky Deed Book 24, page 46 Nov 12 1885

⁷⁴ Scott County Ky Deed Book 24, page 278, Mar 7 1878

⁷⁵ Scott County Ky Deed Book 22, page 279, recorded Oct 19, 1885

⁷⁶ Scott County Ky Deed Book 22, page 46 *op. cit.*

⁷⁷ Scott County Ky Deed Book 35 page 531; Scott County Ky Deed Book 36 page 193

⁷⁸ Fayette Co, Ky., Will Book 13. John Slatton appointed his two sister-heirs executrixes of his will, *op cit*

⁷⁹ US Census, 1850; Census Place: District 1, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: M432_218; Page: 432A; US Census, 1860; Census Place: District 2, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: M653_394; Page: 859; US census, 1870; Census Place: Big Eagle, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: M593_497; Page: 217A

⁸⁰ Scott County Ky Mortgage Book 10 page 82, signed Peter, Ellen and John Fields.

⁸¹ Scott County Ky Will Book T, page 51, 16 Jan 1897 (witnessed and recorded same day)

⁸² US Census, 1930; Census Place: District 2, Franklin, Kentucky; Roll: 745; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 0010 listed as divorcee, 72, Uncle to head of household William Mulberry 61 and Lena Mulberry 54.

⁸³ US Census, 1930; Census Place: Sadieville, Scott, Kentucky; Roll: 777; Page: 5A; Enumeration District: 0014 listed as widow

⁸⁴ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit*

⁸⁵ National Archives and Records Administration pension file SC251,365 filed by Matilda Slatten, *op. cit.*

⁸⁶ Fayette Co, Ky., Will Book 13, *op. cit.*

Civil War soldiers were mostly young white men but a surprising number of them were also women, children, African-Americans, Jewish people and Native-Americans. According to the National Park Service, about 2,489,836 Civil War soldiers were white, about 178,975 soldiers were African-American, 2,530 were Native-American and approximately 400 soldiers were women in disguise. A large number of children served in the war, mostly in supporting roles like drummer boys but some of them also fought as soldiers. Fewer than 3% of soldiers on both sides worked as business professionals before the Civil War. This indicates that the majority of the soldiers were lower to middle class blue-collar workers. Why Did Soldiers Fight in the Civil War? One in thirteen surviving Civil War soldiers returned home missing one or more limbs. Pre-war jobs on farms or in factories became impossible or nearly so. This led to a rise in awareness of veterans' needs as well as increased responsibility and social power for women. For many, however, there was no solution. Tens of thousands of families slipped into destitution. The Scholarly Challenge. Compiling casualty figures for Civil War soldiers is a complex process. Indeed, it is so complex that even 150 years later no one has, and perhaps no one will, assemble a specific, accurate set of numbers, especially on the Confederate side. The Civil War is known as the bloodiest war in the history of America, and any discussion on this subject will not be complete without the mention of slavery. The period of Reconstruction started soon after, and there was a significant change in the lives of the slaves in the South. It would be wrong to say that after the end of the Civil War, the slaves were treated as equals, but their condition changed from being slave laborers to free laborers. The history of slavery in America dates back to the seventeenth century when slaves were brought to Virginia in 1619. The era of slavery in US can be broadly divided into three sections, The Antebellum Slavery during the Civil War The Reconstruction.