

## 6

### *The Family of Matthew Glaves Jr. About 1758 - 1800*

Mathew was the youngest son of Matthew and Esther Glaves. Like both his older brothers, he too blazed a trail to the new frontier. His life would be the shortest of the three. The exact date and location of Matthew's birth is unknown, although in Chapter One we place it as the late 1750s. It is possible that Matthew was not born until 1760, although other records suggest a date of 1758 as most likely. We do know that the family was in the Crimora area of Augusta County, Virginia prior to 1760, so it is quite possible that he was born west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Matthew is first identified while still a minor, in 1772 through the lawsuit *Turk vs. Rafferty*, which is detailed in Chapter One. His brother William had previously been named his guardian although there does not appear to be any court record of this event. "...*Bill of Chancery ... whereby Thomas TURK and Mary his wife, William GLAVE and Elizabeth GLAVE, and Michael GLAVE, Esther GLAVE and Matthew GLAVE. Infants by William GLAVE their guardian.*" His father had died about 1760 when he was very young. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*

Within a few years of his father's death, Matthew's mother Esther had remarried. This occurred on June 6, 1762 to a man named Thomas Rafferty. The marriage is recorded in Augusta County. It is assumed that Matthew lived, at least initially, with his mother and stepfather, although there is no documentation.

Thomas and Esther Rafferty had moved further south to Washington County, Virginia by the early 1770s. They were among the earliest settlers of this area and the "*Thomas Rafferty family*" is listed as being in the county previous to 1772. He is listed with other of heads of families in Rev. Charles Cummings' Congregation at Sinking Spring, a Presbyterian Church.

*Historical Sketches of the Campbell, Pilcher and Kindred Families*

It is not known if Matthew made the move with them or remained in Augusta County with the families of his older brother or sister. His brother William had married Elizabeth Turk in 1770 and his Sister Mary married Thomas Turk four years earlier in 1766. Court documents contain no signatures of the children, which would clearly establish his being in Augusta County in 1772. Subsequent entries pertaining to Matthew make it likely that he remained in Augusta County with relatives.

#### *Apprenticeship to John Finley*

For the three years after the *Turk vs. Rafferty* lawsuit, there is no record of Matthew. He is not mentioned in any document until 1775. In that year, a legal document identifying him was presented in the Augusta County Court.

On January 24<sup>th</sup> 1775, Matthew was apprenticed by his brother William to a man named John Finley. The apprenticeship was to learn the "*Mystery of a wheel-Wright and Cooper*". Wheelwrights made and repaired wagon wheels and a Cooper made barrels. The agreement was for a period of four years. Matthew would have been about 17 at the time and the apprenticeship may have been until he reached majority at 21.

Although the document does not appear to have been recorded at the time it was signed, it was entered into the Augusta County Court records almost 20 years later, in connection with a lawsuit filed by Matthew detailed later in this chapter. *Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement of Virginia*

A list of Augusta County Tithables for 1777 taken by a man named William Boyer includes an entry for “John Findley”. The entry shows him owning 100 acres of land and has two other tithables living with him: “Matt GLAVES & Negroe Chas.” *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy Vol. 39, No. 3, August 2001*

The following is a transcript of the Apprenticeship Agreement signed by Matthew and his brother on January 24, 1775.

*“This Indenture Witnesseth that Matthew GLEAVES son to Matthew GLEAVES deceas'd of Augusta County and Colony of Virginia hath of his own Voluntary Consent and the Consent of his Guardian put and Bound himself apprentice unto John Finley wheelwright of the County and Colony afforesaid to learn his art trade or Mystery of a wheel-Wright and Cooper and after the Manner of an Apprentice to serve him from the Day and the Date hereof for and During ye full term of four years Next Ensuing During all which time he the said apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve his secrets keep his lawfull commands every where Gladly obey he shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see it to be Done by others without giving notice thereof to his said Master he shall not waste his said Masters goods nor lend them unlawfully to others fornication he shall not committ Matrimony he shall not Contract at lands Dice or any other unlawfull game he shall not play whereby his said master may be damaged with his own goods or the goods of others he shall not buy nor sell without licence from his said master he shall not absent himself day nor night from his said Masters service without his leave nor haunt alehouses taverns or play houses but in all things behave himself as a faithfull apprentice ought to do During said term and the said master shall use the utmost of his Endeavours to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the trade of Mystery he now professeth and procure or provide for him the said apprentice Sufficient meat Drink washing lodging and apparel sufficient for an apprentice During said term and likewise at the Expiration of said term said Master is to provide for said apprentice a sett of tools fitt to carry on the business and for the true performance of every of the above articles we bind ourselves Each to the other by these presents in Wittness whereof we have interchangeably put our hands and seals this 24th Day of January 1775”*

*Test John Davidson  
Robt Finley  
Edward Hunter*

*John Finley  
Matthew GLAVE  
William GLEAVE*

This document has resided in the Augusta County Court House for more than 200 years and may be viewed by any researcher. The location of the document is drawer 449, where it is bundled with other loose papers filed with the court during the same time.

We do know from this document that Matthew was still under the age of 21 in 1775, since his brother was still serving as his guardian. Boys reached majority at 21 and girls three years earlier at 18 years of age. This would mean that the earliest Matthew could have been born would be 1754.

Subsequent land records suggest that Matthew was probably about 17 years old at the time the document was signed. Papers associated with this apprenticeship appear to be one of the few references to Matthew where his surname is recorded as “GLEAVE”, the same spelling as used by his brother William. Matthew appears to have signed the document as “GLAVE”.

This Indenture Witnesseth that Mathew Gleaves son to Mathew Gleaves deceased of Augusta County and Colony of Virginia hath of his own Voluntary Consent and the Consent of his Guardian put and Bound himself Apprentice unto John Finley wheelwright of the County and Colony aforesaid to learn his art Trade or Mystery of a wheelwright and Cooper and after the manner of an Apprentice to serve him from the Day of the Date hereof for and during of full term of four years Next ensuing Beginning at which time he the said apprentice his said Master faithfully shall serve his secrets keep his lawfull Commands every where Gladly they he shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see it to be done by others without giving Notice thereof to his said Master he shall not waste his said Masters Goods nor lend them unlawfully to any person he shall not contract Matrimony he shall not contract of Cards Dice or any other unlawfull Game he shall not play where by his said Master may be Damaged with his own Goods or the Goods of others he shall not buy nor sell without licence from his said Master he shall not absent himself Day nor Night from his said Masters service without his leave nor haunt alehouses Taverns or Playhouses but in all things behave himself as a faithfull apprentice ought to do during said term and the said Master shall use the utmost of his Endeavour to teach or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the Trade or Mystery he now professeth and procure or provide for him the said apprentice sufficient meat Drink washing Lodging and apparel sufficient for an apprentice during said term and likewise at the Separation of said term said Master is to provide for said apprentice a set of tools fit to Carry on the Trade and for the true performance of every of the above articles we bind ourselves each to the other by these presents in Witness whereof we have interchangeably put our hand and seals this 24<sup>th</sup> Day of January 1776

Mathew Gleaves  
 John Finley  
 William Gleaves

The 1775 Apprenticeship Agreement between Matthew Gleaves and John Finley. A transcript of the document appears on the previous page.

**Forgery or Just Good Penmanship?**

The document raises some interesting questions about who actually signed the apprenticeship. Both brothers' names appear in the lower right corner of the document. The spelling of the surnames is different, but both Matthew and William's signatures are similar and may have been signed by the same hand.

Matthew Gleaves  
William Gleaves

William Gleaves was not living in Augusta County in 1775. Three years prior, he and his family had migrated some 100 miles further south to the Cripple Creek Valley, in what would become Wythe County. We have established that at least one sister, Mary, was living in the Augusta County area with her husband Thomas Turk Sr. In fact, it is conceivable that Matthew had been living with the Turk family prior to the apprenticeship. William may have been visiting his sister at the time the document was signed, although there are no other records to show that he ever returned to Augusta County.

We do know that William Gleaves was acquainted with the Finley family and probably knew John. Portions of the Finley Clan also moved to the Wythe County area where William settled. Thirty years later, in 1806, William Gleaves' signature appears on a document giving his consent for his daughter Esther to marry Asa Finley, a nephew of John Finley. This signature appears in Chapter 3 of this manuscript. A comparison of the two signatures of William Gleaves shows that they bear little resemblance to each other. The question then arises: Is William's signature a forgery and if so, who signed for him?

The likely culprit would appear to be Matthew himself. Boys have been known to forge parental signatures on report cards, why not guardian signatures on apprenticeships? Family researcher, Bonnie Snow has tried in vain to locate any other documents bearing the signature of Matthew Glaves. His will was recorded in Pendleton County, Kentucky, but her search of court records there has failed to turn up the original document. If it was actually filed, it may have been lost over the last 200 years. Without a documented signature of Matthew Glaves to compare it to, we can't be certain that he actually signed the Apprenticeship either. Just one more case of needing more evidence to solve a family mystery.

### ***Augusta County Land Records***

Prior to 1810, the only form of census was the county tax rolls. By 1779, Matthew had completed his apprenticeship and acquired land in Augusta County. "*Mathew GLAVES*" appears in a court document titled; "*Delinquents, Augusta County Levy for 1779*". There is no record in this document of the extent of his land holdings. In many instances, citizens were listed as being delinquent, when in actuality they had just abandoned their land and moved westward. Next to Matthew's name is the notation "*Rockingham*". Rockingham County had been formed the previous year from the northern portion of Augusta County. The area settled by Matthew's father, Matthew Glaves Sr., would have been very near this county line. It appears that the tax assessor had assumed that Matthew's land was in the new county. Since we do not know the exact location of the property, we cannot be sure if this was a correct assumption. *Chronicles of Scotch-Irish Settlement of Virginia*

This entry would mean that Matthew had arrived at the age of majority by 1779, which would make the year of his birth about 1758. To hold title to land a person had to be at least 21 years old. Prior to reaching this age, the land would have been listed as the property of the estate.

During the period of the early 1780s, the details of Matthew Glaves' life are at best sketchy. If an individual was not listed as delinquent on the tax rolls nor had a reason to appear in court, there was virtually no documentation of their existence. Other than those found in church records, very few marriages and births were recorded until the early 1800s.

Matthew did appear several times in Augusta County court records between 1780 and 1785. The first two circumstantial entries appear on April 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of 1780. In both instances, purchasers of land list the property as "*adjoining GLAVES land between South Mountain and the South River*". William and Michael Gleaves had already moved to Wythe County by this time, so the entries appear to pertain to Matthew. *Abstract of Land Grant Surveys 1761-1791*

This author believes that the South Mountain referred to in these reports has been renamed. The mountain by that name on maps today is located some fifty miles to the south. It appears that the mountain referenced in these entries is now known as Turk Mountain, named after Robert Turk, the father of Matthew's brother in law, Thomas Turk. This would place Matthew Graves' property near the Turk family lands across the South River, nearer the Blue Ridge Mountains. A number of deeds filed by Thomas Turk reference these same landmarks.

### ***Matthew and the American Revolution***

Most able-bodied men in Virginia were required to serve in the local militia units. Companies were built around areas of the county and served as the basis for the county tax rolls. "Mathew GLAVES" is listed as having served in the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) as a member of Captain Thomas Rankin's Company in the Virginia Militia (no dates are given for his service). The dates of service are most likely 1779-82 since we can document Matthew's participation in other militia units in subsequent years. The company was formed in Augusta County, Virginia. Matthew's brother-in-law, Thomas Turk Sr. was also a member of this company. There is no record of involvement of this unit in any military action during the war. *Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolutionary War*

On June 10, 1783, "Mat. GLAVES" is listed as one of the purchasers of items from the estate of John McDonough sold at venue. No details of the purchase are listed.

*Augusta County Will Book #6 page 402*

### ***Personal Property Tax Rolls***

By the early 1780s Virginia began collecting a tax on the personal property of its residents. The tax was levied on the personal holdings of individuals, namely horses, cattle and slaves. The tax still exists today on cars, boats, etc. and is one of the most contentious in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This author has not been able to locate any such records pertaining to Matthew for the period 1779-1782.

"Matthew GLAVES" does appear in the Augusta County records for the years 1783-84 (In 1784 "Mathew" is spelled with one "T"). For both years, he is listed as a member of Captain Finley's Company. This is the same John Finley that he was indentured to during 1775-79. Both entries list him as owning 2 horses and 6 head of cattle. It does not appear that Matthew owned any slaves during this period. Neither entry provides a clue as to the location or extent of his land holdings. An exhaustive search has not turned up any Virginia tax records pertaining to Matthew for tax years 1785 or beyond.

*Virginia State Library*

### ***Elizabeth "Betsy" Bell Before 1765 - About 1810***

Although there is no definitive record, evidence suggests that during this period, Matthew married a woman named Elizabeth that appears to be Elizabeth Bell of Augusta County, Virginia. Without a marriage record, Elizabeth's maiden name cannot be proven beyond any doubt. A series of circumstantial details give this author a high degree of confidence that Elizabeth Bell is the mother of Matthew Graves' children. Information pertaining to their children suggests that the marriage occurred between 1779 and 1783.

Information obtained from Bell family genealogical records on the Internet list an Elizabeth Bell, born about the same time period as Matthew's wife. The records further document her married name as "GLAVES". No locations of her birth and death are given. She was one of 11 children born to Samuel Bell (About 1724-1800). Samuel was born in Ireland and was the son of William Bell.

### *The “Stone Church” Bells*

William Bell (1685-1757) was one of the earliest settlers in the Beverly Manor Patent area. He and his wife Mary McGowin came to the New World with their children, settling in Augusta County, Virginia some time before 1742.

Most of the settlers in this part of the Valley were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who wasted little time in setting up their churches. In 1740, the Congregation of the Triple Forks of the Shenandoah, established two meetinghouses; Tinkling Spring and the Augusta Stone, both served by Reverend John Craig. The Virginia Colony, although somewhat tolerant of other religions, was an English Colony. All dissenting churches were called “*meeting houses*” while the word “church” applied only to the Church of England.

There was at least one other Bell family living in the area so William’s family identified themselves with the Presbyterian meetinghouse they attended. The “*Stone Church Bells*” attended the Augusta Stone Meeting House located just outside the Beverly Patent near the present day community of Ft. Defiance.

The third of five children was a son, Samuel Bell. Samuel Bell was born in Ireland in 1724 and came to America with his parents. He married a woman named Jane Holmes about 1759 in Augusta County. Samuel and Jane had twelve children; the seventh was a daughter, Elizabeth.

When Samuel Bell wrote his will in 1800, he mentioned his daughter, Elizabeth, by her married name. “*5<sup>th</sup> Item... I give and bequeath unto my daughters Elizabeth GLAVES and Sarah Kerr sixty seven dollars each*”. The majority of the estate went to Elizabeth’s mother and several of her brothers. There is no reference to the fact that Elizabeth would have been living in Pendleton County, Kentucky at the time. Samuel died in 1803 and his will was probated in May of that year.

*Augusta County, Virginia Will Book IX*

### *1785 Land Deals*

During 1785 Matthew was involved in at least three transactions involving land. The first two appear in a *Land Alienation Record Book* on a page titled “*A List of the alinations and Partitions that have taken Place in Augusta County for 1785*”. The 10<sup>th</sup> entry involves a tract of land that Matthew purchased from a man named William Foster. “*Mathew GLEAVES*” is listed as the person “*To whom Alinated*” (the buyer). The tract contained 250 acres and is reported to be the entire tract of land and not a subdivided portion of the property contained in the original tract. The total purchase price is not recorded; rather the price is listed as “*6 shillings and 6 pence per acre*”. A description of the tract was not included here so the exact location cannot be determined. There is no day or month recorded with this or any other of the transactions.

The second entry, recorded some time later that year, lists “*Matthew GLAVIS*” as selling what appears to be the same 250 acres for exactly what he paid for it. The buyer was a man named Robert Porterfield. Again, no detail on the exact location, but the buyer’s name does offer some antidotal evidence.

*Augusta County Land Records .pages 42 & 43*

Robert Turk Lane is a short dirt road described in detail in Chapter 2. It runs through the family homestead given by Robert to his son, Thomas Turk Sr. Thomas’ second wife was Matthew’s older sister, Mary Gleaves. Located about one-quarter mile to the south is a second road, Porterfield Lane. It crosses a stream known as Porterfield Branch. This author suggests, without proof, that this is the property in question. It would appear that Matthew purchased land from William Foster, adjacent to his brother-in-law and for some reason sold it that same year. The third item dealing with property may provide a clue as to Matthew’s motives here.

### ***Harrison County, Virginia***

The most curious land transaction occurred this same year. On July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1785, The Commonwealth of Virginia granted “*Matthew GLAVE*” 400 acres of land in Harrison County, Virginia. Harrison County is in present day West Virginia. It appears that Matthew had purchased or otherwise obtained a Revolutionary War Bounty Warrant (# 15,239) originally issued to a Michael Ryan and redeemed it for an Exchange Treasury Warrant (#188). The bounty warrant had changed hands several times and it appears he acquired it from a man named Samuel McCaw. He used a Treasury Warrant to acquire land from the Commonwealth. Bounty warrants were used to compensate individuals who provided service to the New Nation during the war. Many recipients simply sold them to others looking to acquire cheap land. The document was signed by then Governor Patrick Henry. The digital copy of the document may be viewed at the Virginia Library site, <http://image.vtls.com/>. *The Library of Virginia Land Records*

This author cannot provide a definitive rationale for Matthew's land dealings during this period. It would appear that a decision made after he purchased land from William Foster necessitated the sale to Roger Porterfield. If Matthew decided to migrate further westward, the purchase of the bounty grant in Harrison County may have been his intended destination. There is no documentation to prove that he settled, even briefly, on this land. If he ever was physically present on the property, he may have decided it was not suitable for his needs and simply kept on moving to Kentucky.

We do know that several individuals from Augusta County, Virginia moved to the Pendleton County, Kentucky area about the same time. Elizabeth's brother, George Bell, was certainly there prior to 1800 and a man named Elijah McClanahan also made the move. McClanahan appears to have been a friend of Matthew's and the two are mentioned together in several entries in Pendleton County. Elijah McClanahan would be the man credited with saving the life of Matthew's son Michael during the War of 1812.

As reported earlier, Matthew does not appear on the 1785 Personal Property Tax Rolls in Augusta County, Virginia and probably had left the area before 1786. There are no entries found thus far pertaining to Matthew during the year 1786. His whereabouts during this period remain a mystery.

It would be more than a year until Matthew again appears in any historical record. We do know that by 1787 he had left Virginia and settled lands in present day Kentucky. It appears that our Matthew had developed a yearning to become part of the westward migration to seek his fortune.

### ***The Kentucky Territories***

*“The real history of Kentucky may be said to begin with the expedition of Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750. Commissioned by the Loyal Land Company, which had been given 800,000 acres to the west to settle by the Crown, he and five companions explored the area but found the land to be inhospitable. They returned disheartened having seen only the mountainous regions and not having penetrated to the Bluegrass Region.*

*A second more successful expedition was undertaken by Christopher Gist at about the same time on behalf of the Ohio Company. He was able to penetrate the mountainous regions of eastern Kentucky and explore the wide rolling plains of the Bluegrass Region in the central part of state. His reports inflamed the desire for westward movement by his employers. However the French and Indian War put an end to any further activity by the Company.*

*On November 5, 1768 the Shawnee Indians granted lands including Pendleton County, to King George III of England for the sum of 10,460 Pounds. By the acquisition of this territory, a large portion of Kentucky could now be opened up for settlement. Still by 1775, the total population of the Kentucky territory was less than 300 men.*

*Kentucky County, Virginia was created in 1776, but the Revolutionary War once again delayed settlement of Kentucky. It was not until 1779, when the Virginia Legislature enacted the Land Law, authorizing individuals to appropriate land in Kentucky, that any meaningful settlement took place”.*

Excerpts from: *Pendleton County .The First 200 Years*

We do know that some time between 1785 and 1787 Matthew moved to the central region of the Kentucky territory in the vicinity of the present day city of Lexington. The area, part of the Bluegrass Region, has rolling hills and valleys with rich bottomland for farming. The earliest pioneers settled there in 1776 and raised tobacco, corn and hay. The reason for the move is unknown. His older brother Michael was also in Kentucky during this timeframe, appearing in Lincoln County court records in 1784-5. It isn't known if the brothers were in contact with each other as no records put them in the same county at the same time.

Matthew first appears on a personal property tax roll for Fayette County, Virginia in 1787 (the state of Kentucky was not created until 1792). That tax census shows *Matthew GLAVE* owning five horses and five cattle. The survey did not count dependents other than males over 21, so we cannot prove he had married Elizabeth before this date. This tax roll also lists another man as living with Matthew and his family. The entry for Samuel Givens lists "*Matthew GLAVE*" under the column titled "*Head of Household*". This author has not found any other references to this individual where he is directly associated to Matthew. *The 1787 Census of Virginia*

Until 1785, Fayette County encompassed nearly a third of the state of Kentucky. That year, Bourbon County was formed including what is now Pendleton County (Pendleton County was not formed until 1798). There is no information to pinpoint where in the vast expanse of Fayette County Matthew was living in 1787, although it was definitely not in what became Pendleton County.

Several years earlier, on March 13, 1783, Matthew's oldest brother, William, recorded a deed for 562 acres in Fayette County, Virginia. Under the column naming the watercourse where the property was located, is entered the word "*none*". We do not know how William acquired the land but he may have patented unclaimed land. Virginia had opened the area to settlers in 1779 with the passage of The Land Law, which allowed individuals to claim free land. This event is described in more detail in Chapter 3. It is possible that this was the land where Matthew originally settled prior to 1787. *Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds*

By 1791, Matthew had moved. "*Matthew GLAVES*" appears on the tax rolls of Bourbon County, Virginia. At this time, Bourbon County still comprised an area that would later become Pendleton County. This entry does not provide enough information to positively connect Matthew with the Falmouth area of Pendleton County. This author has no other information from this source. *Kentucky Census Data before 1810*

### ***Glaves vs. Finley***

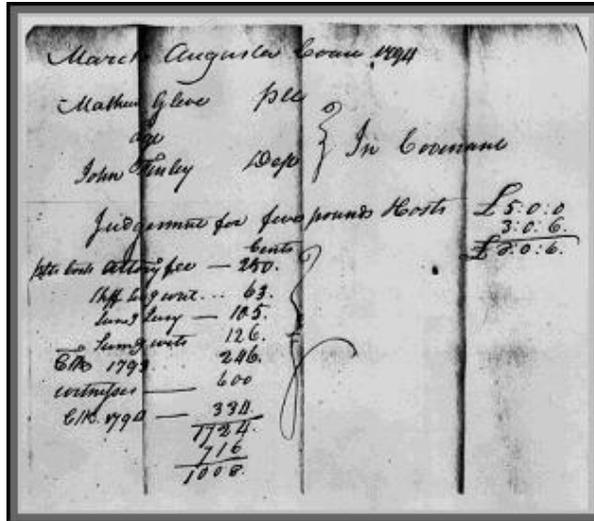
Some time during the summer of 1793, Matthew filed a lawsuit to right a perceived wrong that had lingered for more than fourteen years. That year, he filed in Augusta County, Virginia claiming that John Finley had not lived up to his part of the bargain during Matthew's apprenticeship to him (1775-1779). "*...the said plaintiff in fact saith that the Deft (Defendant) did not teach or cause him to be taught in the period afoesaid the arts of the Wheelright or Cooper nor did he at the expiration of the four years above mentioned furnish him with a set of tools suitable for each trade according to the form and effect of his agreement in his behalf made therefore the plaintiff says that the defendant altho often requested his agreement afoesaid in form afoesaid made to the Deft did not perform but broke & the same to him hitherto to perform the Deft hath refused & still doth refuse wherefore he saith he is prejudiced & hath damage to the value of two hundred pounds & therefore he brings suit*". The text of this document also appears online at the Finley Family site referenced earlier in this chapter. *Augusta County Court Records, Drawer 449*

Although there are no reports of Matthew's whereabouts during 1793, it does not appear that Matthew actually returned to Virginia to file the suit. The documents were signed by his attorney, Archibald Steward. The case was heard during the March Court Session in 1794 and accounts appear in published abstracts. The package of materials in the Augusta Court house includes several

summons and other assorted documents. There is no published record to identify when, or how the case was decided. A single, undated and unsigned slip of paper included in the package may reveal the details of the outcome.

Matthew appears to have won his case but the judgment was not for the 200 pounds he was seeking. The scrap of paper detailing the outcome suggests that he was awarded the sum of five pounds. Additionally, court costs spanning a period of two years were also assessed against John Finley; these totaled 3 pounds and 6 pence. There is no record showing if John Finley ever made good on this debt, although no further actions by Matthew appear in Augusta Court records.

August County Court Records Drawer 449



*This single piece of paper shows the settlement of Glaves vs. Finley. Expenses assessed against John Finley included attorney fees, serving of summons, and fees charged by the court clerk.*

### **Pendleton County Pioneer**

It is not until 1794 that we can positively place Matthew Glaves in Pendleton County. It is possible that he was in the area by 1791, although the following account leads this author to believe the 1794 date.

A lawsuit over property boundaries, *Jacob Robinson vs. Hiram Critchfield* provides additional information. A man named Daniel McClain gave a deposition in Lewis County, Missouri, on March 2, 1840. Excerpts from the deposition are included here.

*"I moved into Pendleton County, Kentucky in the year 1794 to where Joel Robinson Sr. and Matthew Glaves Sr. lived.....I was acquainted with old Mr. Joel Robinson and Matthew Glaves (both now deceased) and with the boundaries of their respective tracts of land upon which they lived in Pendleton County. Matthew Glaves came into the county in 1794, the last of March or the first of April, and Mr. Robinson came I think in 1795.....I was present in the Spring of 1836 when Reuben McCarty cut a block out of a beech tree standing at or near the corner, the tree was marked M.G.....Matthew Glaves died in the year 1800. He settled on the Moody Survey."*

Captain James Moody had been an officer in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War and had received land in Kentucky through a Bounty Warrant. This must have whet his appetite for land acquisition since he filed two additional Land Grants, one in 1786 and the other in 1791, for unclaimed land totaling 45,000 acres. Both Grants are described as being "*On the waters of the south fork of the Licking*". He appears to have made a fortune in land speculation, as he is listed as the seller in numerous land transactions in the 1790s. *The Library of Virginia Land Records*

On May 6, 1794 “Matthew GLAVES” purchased a tract of land from Mr. Moody consisting of 500 acres listed as being in “Scott County”. The county cited is probably an error since the Licking River does not run through Scott County. This author assumes the correct county to be Campbell. Matthew paid the sum of 150 pounds for the property. This appears to be the family land mentioned in Matthew’s will. A portion of the description of the boundaries of the property is listed here. “Beginning at two beech trees and a dogwood at the mouth of Fork Lick Creek on the lower side running from thence down the South Fork (of the Licking River) binding thereon 280 poles when reduced to a straight line to two beech trees on the bank....to two sugar trees on the bank of Fork Lick Creek at Ewing’s Corner thence down Fork Lick with the meanders so as to leave the Channel of the Creek to Ewing, to a Beech on Fork Lick (at) another of Ewing’s Corners.” This description places the land in the Southwest quadrant of Pendleton County near the town of Morgan.

Campbell County Deed Books

### **Trustee for the Town of Falmouth**

Kentucky had become a State in 1792 and in June, the initial session of the State Legislature issued a charter for a town to be located at the “Forks of the Licking River”. The site was laid out in 1794 and on July 22<sup>nd</sup> of that year, “Mathew GLAVES” was appointed one of the original Trustees for the proposed town of Falmouth, which was then part of Campbell County. The town was to be laid out where the Licking River splits into two branches. The River is a navigable stream that would serve as an avenue of commerce with other towns, including Cincinnati, some 50 miles to the north. The principal founder, John Waller, was from Stafford County, Virginia and named the town after his birthplace, Falmouth, Virginia.

History of Kentucky



On July 22, 1795, Matthew and the other Trustees set up the sale of lots at a public auction in the town. The tax rolls for the same year show Matthew owning two lots in town; also one slave, three horses and eleven cattle. During this period Matthew’s name appears frequently in court records primarily due to his role as a Trustee.

Campbell County, Kentucky Tax List 1795

In October of 1795, Matthew and several others were appointed to; “view and mark out the nearest and best way from the ford at Crooked Creek to where it will strik the first waters of Grassy Creek on a Direction to the ford on Raven Creek and Make report to Court of the Convenience & inconvenience of said road”. Matthew and two others made their report the following month. “In submission to the Court of Campbell County according to the order we have reviewed the Road from Crooked Creek to Grassy Creek & we find that there can be a sufficient Wagon road without much difficulty”.

Campbell County, Kentucky Court Order Book A

On September 5, 1796 a report was filed with the court dealing with a mill proposed to be built by Matthew’s neighbor, John Ewing. Since waterways were an important avenue for commerce, individuals needed permission before they were allowed to do anything that would change or impede a watercourse. It appears that a dam associated with the proposed mill flooded some land owned by Matthew. “The Jurors find that the land that will be overflowed by the Mill are the property of Matthew GLAVES and that (they) are worth 20/ (shillings?) pr Acre & that the navigation or passage of fish will not be affected thereby”.

Campbell County Kentucky Court Order Book A, page 59

By April 12, 1798, Matthew had resigned as a Trustee for the Town of Falmouth and had been replaced. No reason for the resignation is given; it may have been only a four-year appointment. Pendleton County was formed in this same year and it is possible that the Act of the State Legislature that created the County named new trustees. *History of Kentucky*

### ***Pendleton County Militia***

Matthew was probably involved in the local county militia during the time he lived in Pendleton County, although little documentation exists. The only record pertains to an event shortly after he resigned from the Falmouth Board of Trustees. On October 8, 1798, "MATTHEW GLAVE" was commissioned by the State as a Captain in the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the Kentucky Militia. This was the Pendleton County Infantry Regiment. He most likely had held a lower officer's rank before that date, but no such record has been located.

On that same date, his friend Elijah McClanahan was promoted to the rank of Ensign. Some ten years later, Matthew's son Michael would be promoted to the rank of Captain in this same regiment. This appears to be the final public record documenting Matthew Glaves during his lifetime. It is likely that Matthew was still active in the militia at the time of his death.

*The Cornstalk Militia of Kentucky 1792-1811*

### ***The Last Will and Testament of Matthew Glaves***

Matthew Glaves wrote his will on November 11, 1799. We do not know the exact date of his death but we do know that the will was probated in the Pendleton County Court during the April session in 1800. This author does not possess a photocopy of the actual document, only a hand written transcript, author unknown. What follows here is that document.

*I Matthew Glaves of the County of Pendleton, State of Kentucky, do hereby make my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say,*

*1<sup>st</sup> I desire that all the perishable part of my estate be immediately sold after my decease and out of the moneys arising therefrom all my just debts and funeral expenses paid.*

*2ndly After the payment of my debts and funeral expenses, I give to my wife Betsy one third of my estate both real and personal for and during the term of her natural life and after her decease I give the same to my children herein after mentioned, equally to be divided among them and to be enjoyed by them forever.*

*3rdly I give to my three sons Michael, Thomas T. and William the Five hundred (acre) tract on Fork lick creek to be equally divided among the three. Likewise one sixth part each of my personal estate.*

*4thly I give to my three daughters Margaret, Esther and Polly an equal divide with the sons.*

*5thly All the rest of my estate both real and personal of what nature or kind soever - it may not herein before mentioned or disposed of I desire may be equally divided among the six children which I give to them, their heirs, Exors, Adminrs, & assigns forever.*

*And Lastly I do hereby constitute and ask my friends Samuel Bryant and Wm Robertson, Executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all other and forever wills or testaments by me before made, In witness whereof I have set my hand and affixed my seal the 11<sup>th</sup> day of November 1799.*

*Matthew Glaves (Seal)*

*Signed, sealed, published & declared as and for the last will & testament of Matthew Glaves in presence of us.*

*John Ewing Joseph Robertson*

*Pendleton County Order Book A page 113*

Matthew would have been barely forty years of age at the time of his death. The youngest of three sons of Matthew and Esther Glaves Sr., he was the first to pass away. There are no details dealing with Matthew's death and no reference in his will about being in bad health. It is assumed that

he was buried on the family property although any marker that may have existed has long since vanished.

### ***The Estate of Matthew Glaves***

Matthew's will was filed in April of 1800 and Elizabeth, immediately contested it. "*Elizabeth Glaves, widow of Matthew, said that she would not accept the legacy given to her in her husband's will*". The Court appointed several individuals to appraise the estate and in the July term "*Ordered that William Arnold, John Ewing, Edward King and Joel Robertson proceed to divide and set apart Elizabeth Glaves, Widow of Said decedent, her dower and make a report thereof*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A*

It appears that Elizabeth was contesting the immediate disposition of the assets of the estate even though her children were all minors. The language and math in Matthew's will was at least one source of the problem. It gave Elizabeth one third of his estate and at the same time gave each of his six children a one sixth share.

During this same period the County Tax Rolls give some insight as to Elizabeth's plight. On May 2, 1800, a tax assessor recorded *Elizabeth GLAVES'* household as consisting of no white males over 21, or any between the ages of 16-21, and a total of three slaves, only one over the age of 16. She is listed as owning 505 acres and the watercourse on which the land was located is listed as "*South Licking*". There is no specific identification of Elizabeth's children since all but the oldest son; Michael would have been less than 16 years old at the time. Michael is not listed so most likely he had moved away from home prior to 1800.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Tax Lists 1800*

On August 14, 1800, the four men who were appointed to set aside Elizabeth's share of the estate completed their appraisal of Matthew's holdings. The estate consisted of; "*500 acres located on Fork Lick Creek, three Negroes; Hannah, Harry & Jack, some farm implements, sheep, cattle but no horses*". The estate was appraised at 217 Pounds, 8 Shillings & 6 Pence.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A*

The following day, the estate was auctioned. The land and slaves were held back. This author has a complete copy of the appraisal and list of purchasers at the estate sale. Matthew's widow, Elizabeth, is listed as one of the purchasers. Among the items she purchased: "*2 pided cows, 1 white back cow and calf and 122 hogs*". Elizabeth paid 7 pounds, 6 shillings and 10 pence for the hogs. Items listed in the sale included livestock and tools. It appears that Matthew did learn some of the wheelwright's trade from his apprenticeship to John Finley, since one of the items sold was "*1 rim for turning wheels*". Most of the household items appear to have been held back from the sale and appear to have been retained by Elizabeth.

*Pendleton County Court Records*

The men tasked with setting aside Elizabeth's dower filed their report on June 19, 1802. "*We William Arnold, John Ewing, Edward King and Joel Robertson have proceeded to Divide and set apart the Estate of Matthew Glaves, decd. & have alloted to the widow her dower in manner & form as follows, to Witt.*"

*It appears from the List of Sales after giving all due credits to Belong to sd. dower 30(pounds) - 0(shillings) - 1<sup>3/4</sup>(pence). As for the land and Negroes we think ought to remain in the possession of sd. Widow for the Support and Maintenance of the Children until further Settlement*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A*

### ***Guardianship***

As was the custom of the day, a guardian was named for the children even though they continued to live with their mother. At least five of the children were still minors at the time of Matthew's death. This was usually a close friend or family member who was approved by the court. This person was responsible for administering the children's share of the estate. Girls over the age of twelve and boys over fourteen were allowed to choose their own guardians.

The Guardian appointed was named “George Beal”. This author believes this to be an incorrect spelling of the name of Elizabeth’s brother, George Bell, who lived in the area. Elizabeth had remarried in 1801, and it appears that the minor children continued to live with her since her new husband, John Norton is named as one of the men serving as security in the guardianship. Court records contain the following entry. “November term 1804, Motion of Peggy GLAVES and Thomas GLAVES, infant orphans of Matthew GLAVES, deceased; they choose George Beal for their guardian, with John Norton, Elijah McClenahan, John Ewing as security. George Beal in also appointed guardian for Easton (Esther) GLAVES, Polly GLAVES and William GLAVES”. There is no record of whom, if anyone had served as guardian for the children prior to 1804.

Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A page 264

### ***Settlement of the Estate***

That same day, George Bell moved to settle the Matthew’s Estate. “On motion of George Beal Guardian to the heirs of Matthew GLAVES Decd. Ordered that John Ewing, William Arnold, James Theobalds and Robert Childres be appointed Commissioners to settle with the Executors of Matthew Glaves and report accordingly. Witness my hand this 13<sup>th</sup> of Novr. 1804.

We have proceeded to divide between the heirs of Matthew GLAVES Decd. The Estate of Said GLAVES in manner following Viz – allotted Michael GLAVES legatee the one third of the land lying on the lower part of said land...with the use of the lower field two years and the use of one molatter boy until a further division takes place.

We also allow John Norton the Interest on the whole of the moneys due said Estate from the time they became due so long as he may Seport and Maintain the orphans of said Descedent.

Given under our hands the 26<sup>th</sup> day of Nov. 1804”.

Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A

Even after 1804 there are continuing court entries dealing with settlement of the estate. The early entries reflect an on-going battle between Elizabeth and her oldest son, Michael. In 1808, Michael succeeded in being named Guardian for the children still underage. Years later, his brother, William would bring suit against him for mismanagement of his share of the estate. The final Pendleton County Court entry referencing the estate of Matthew Glaves occurred in 1824, when William dropped his suit after the death of his brother, Michael.

### ***Elizabeth’s Second Marriage***

On September 23, 1801 Elizabeth married for a second time, to John Norton. His surname is listed in marriage records as “Mortin”. John was a neighbor having lived in the area since about 1796, when he came to Kentucky with his father. John Norton was born in Loudoun County, Virginia about 1762. He served in the Revolutionary War and is listed as having been a Private in the County Militia.

Pendleton County, Kentucky Marriages 1799-1843

Elizabeth was the second of John’s three wives. John had five children from his first marriage and Elizabeth bore him an additional daughter, Sally.

There is no definite date recorded for Elizabeth’s death, although her son William would later state in court records that “Plaintiff’s mother survived her husband by only a few years”. The 1810 census notes a woman living in John Norton’s home who is over 45. It is impossible to know for sure, but this appears to be Elizabeth. The census also lists five children of varying ages. John Norton married his third wife, a woman named Mary Hemingway, in October of 1813, so researchers believe that Elizabeth died prior to that date.

### *A Pioneer Life*

Like his two older brothers, Matthew helped push the edge of the frontier westward. He and Elizabeth possessed the pioneer spirit that allowed them to endure hardships in search of a better life. They established a family presence in Northern Kentucky that would span the next 60 years. By the 1850s, their grandchildren had again moved westward, leaving only the court records to mark the family's name in Pendleton County. The location of their graves is unknown. We are grateful for the documentation that allows us to learn more about this couple and our heritage.

### *The Children of Matthew and Elizabeth Glaves*

Matthew and Elizabeth had six children over a span of about 15 years. Michael, Peggy, Thomas T., Esther, Polly and William are all mentioned in their father's will. Most of the children appear to have been named for members of Matthew's family. All appear to have lived their entire lives in Kentucky. Virtually all of the following generation left Kentucky in the 1850s for some unknown reason. The family settled in northeast Missouri on the Mississippi River. Matthew and Elizabeth's children are listed below in chronological order.

#### *1) Michael Glaves After 1780 – 1822*

Michael was the oldest son of Matthew Jr. and Elizabeth Glaves. It is reported that he was born while his parents still lived in Virginia and given the possible dates of his birth, this appears to be reliable information. Michael appears to have been named for his Uncle Michael, who helped pioneer the Davidson County, Tennessee area as described in detail in Chapter 4.

There are conflicting reports about Michael Glaves and some of the dates do not match up. There possibly could have been more than one Michael in Pendleton County, Kentucky around 1800, although unlikely. There is a report by Michael's son David Newton Glaves, suggesting that his father was of Irish ancestry. Most other information has the family coming from Cambridgeshire, England.

*History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, Missouri*

Pendleton County court records lead us to believe that Michael was still a minor in 1800 when his father died. If this fact were true, the earliest he could have been born would be 1779. In 1804, when George Bell was named guardian for the minor children, Michael was not listed among them. This would narrow the window for Michael's birth to 1779-1783. Given that his father Matthew was apprenticed and could not marry until early 1779, a birth date of 1780-81 appears to be the most likely.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A, page 264*

The first time Michael is listed as an adult in Pendleton County appears to be on August 10, 1801 when he appears in an Appraisal Book used to record the value of livestock. On that date the entry reads "*Michael GLAVES, living on the mouth of Fork Lick Creek*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Appraisal Book*

Michael next appears in an April 15, 1803 entry on the tax rolls. In that year he is listed as being over 21 and possessing "*no acreage*". The following year, the entry is a duplicate of the 1803 entry. On April 10, 1805 the entry shows him owning 173 acres on the South Licking River and owning one slave under the age of 16. The slave is not identified by name. The addition of the property in the 1805 entry would be consistent with the settlement of his father's estate in November of 1804. The entry for 1806 reports only 163 acres, again on the South Licking but no slaves are recorded.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Tax Lists*

### ***Michael's First Marriage***

Michael married for the first time on December 22, 1807 in Pendleton County. His bride was a woman named Betsy Criswell. Little is known of her life. A woman by that name is listed as being born in 1783 in Tazwell County, Virginia. Military records list several Revolutionary War veterans from Virginia with that surname settling in Kentucky. Betsy appears to have died prior to 1817 when Michael remarried. We do know the names of two children from this first marriage, as they are identified as minors in Pendleton County court records after his death in 1822.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Marriages*

In September of 1808 "*Michael GLAVES*" was named the guardian of his brothers and sisters who were still minors at the time. His handling of the estate would lead to a series of court entries where his youngest brother William, would sue him over how the property was divided.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book B*

It is not clear if his mother, Elizabeth Norton, was still alive at this time. An 1822 deposition by her youngest son William states "*Plaintiffs mother survived his father but a few years*". Census records for John Norton's family suggest that she was still alive in 1810.

Also in 1808, Michael received a commission with the rank of Captain, in the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the Kentucky Militia. This is the same regiment that his father, Matthew, had served with; he held a similar rank ten years earlier. No records indicating previous ranks held have been found. He most likely had been active in the militia prior to this date. It is assumed that he held this rank in the militia until the outbreak of the War of 1812.

"*Michael GLAVES*" and his family appear in the 1810 Census for Pendleton County. Michael as the head of household is the only family member listed by name and he gave his age as being 26-45. Included among the others is; a male under 10 years (most likely his son Harvey) and two males 10-16 (one may be his brother William, but the other is a mystery). Two females 16-26 are also recorded although it is impossible to positively identify them. One of these women is most likely his wife Betsy Criswell since we know she was still alive and had a daughter subsequent to this date. The other could be one of Michael's sisters, Peggy, Polly or Esther. Esther probably had already died prior to this date. The same page of the census lists John Norton's family with a number of children also. It is impossible to tell with any accuracy where Michael's siblings were counted.

The final page of the Census gives us some insight into Pendleton County during this period. "*I Jacob Pettit assistant to the marshal of the district of Kentucky in making the ---- census in Pendleton County, do hereby certify that that number of persons within my division, consisting of white males appears in the schedule hereto annexed to be 1399; Free white females 1275; other free person, except Indians, not taxed, 1; slaves 386; whole number of souls in Pendleton County 3061; Witness Jacob Pettit Assistant to the Marshal of the District of Kentucky, in Pendleton County, this 24th day of November A.D. 1810*"

Att. Jacob Pettit

*1810 Census, Pendleton County, Kentucky*

### ***The War of 1812***

"*Relations between the United States and Great Britain had deteriorated over the previous year to the point that both sides were looking for a reason to instigate hostilities. Several naval incidents involving American sailors proved to be enough for Congress to declare that a state of war existed between the two countries.*

*News of the declaration of war reached central Kentucky on June 26, 1812. The news was greeted with celebration with the firing of cannon and musketry. A regular Army force of some 2,000 men under the command of General Hull had been moving since early June to defend the Michigan territory and attack upper Canada from Detroit. The plan called for this force to be supplemented with Kentucky's quota of troops, 1,500 men, raised from volunteers."*

*Remember the Raisin*

The Kentucky contingent consisted of three regiments under the command of General James Winchester. The First Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. John Scott, included a company of soldiers formed in Pendleton County. “*Captain Michael GLAVES’ Company*” consisted of 59 men, many with surnames reported earlier in this document. While the unit was supposed to be made up of volunteers, some men may have been conscripted into service. The company’s roster includes three individuals who were being paid by others to take their place. *Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812*

On August 20th the Pendleton troops moved to rendezvous with the main force at Newport, Kentucky. The force became a part of the Northwestern Army under the command of General Benjamin Harrison. Early December found the force at Ft. Defiance, Ohio.

*“Though all the soldiers of the Northwestern Army suffered during the winter, none underwent greater privations than those under Winchester. Shivering in crudely made huts, the Kentuckians were on half rations except when they had no food at all. Nowhere within 100 miles was there a human habitation that offered a warm fire, a clean bed or a decent meal”.* *The War of 1812*



On December 22<sup>nd</sup> Winchester’s force was ordered north to the Maumee River in Southern Michigan. “*Though snow fell to a depth of two feet, Winchester’s force of some 1200 men reached the rapids on January 10th and began to lay out a fortified camp on the north bank of the Maumee. About 35 miles northeast of the rapids and only eighteen miles southwest of Malden was the small settlement known as Frenchtown (later Monroe, Michigan) on the Raisin River. Soon messages began to be received from Frenchtown that the American settlers and a considerable quantity of food supplies were in need of rescue. The town was supposed to be garrisoned only by 50 Canadian militia and 100 Indians. After long months of waiting, the chance to strike the enemy was all the Kentuckians wanted”.* *Remember the Raisin*

On January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1813 a force of approximately 750 men under Colonel William Lewis attacked Frenchtown. The British garrison fought long enough to kill 12 Americans and wound 55, but by nightfall Colonel Lewis was in possession of the town. With half his force at the rapids and half within 18 miles of a strong British force at Malden, Winchester suddenly realized how perilous his position was. He therefore decided to march to Lewis' help with 300 additional men.

### ***The Battle of Raisin River***

The major battle occurred four days later when the British commander, Colonel Henry Proctor, realized that the American force had over-extended itself. On January 22nd, with a force of 500 soldiers and 800 Indians under Chief Roundhead, the British attacked at dawn. When the right flank gave way to the British assault, the battle was lost. Some time early in the battle, Captain Michael Graves was wounded.

The battle became a slaughter with the Indians pursuing the retreating Kentucky companies, killing and scalping those caught in their advance. General Winchester was captured and surrendered the force to avoid any more bloodshed. Michael was one of a few to escape capture.

Michael's escape is recounted in testimony given by Major Elijah McClanahan, the man credited with rescuing him. McClanahan was a friend of Michael's late father Matthew; his name appears in records involving the family as far back as Augusta County, Virginia. "*Major McClanahan aided in the retreat of Captain Price and his men. "I assisted Captain Price, Captain (Michael) Graves and others in the retreat" he stated in May, 1813. "Captain Graves was wounded, but I succeeded in getting him off, and should have saved Captain Price also, but for the weakness of my horse."* The Major, Captain Graves, and Richard Matson and twenty five to thirty privates were the only ones to escape the battle of this day. *Remember the Raisin*

### ***The Raisin River Massacre***

When Colonel Proctor moved the able-bodied prisoners back to Malden, he left some 200 wounded Americans in the hands of his Indian allies at Frenchtown. The Indians, without the restraint of the British, looted the town and soon became drunk on the whiskey in the storehouses. In this state, they began to attack the doctors and wounded left behind. Over the next 24 hours most of the Americans were tortured, tomahawked and scalped. Some were made to stand without clothing in the deep snow until they were overcome by the elements. The brutality of this incident shocked citizens on both sides. Colonel Proctor was held personally responsible by the Americans. Fearing American reinforcements, he had to move quickly to the safety of Ft. Malden. The phrase "*Remember the Raisin*" became a rallying call for the remainder of the war.

Michael's wounds proved to not be life threatening; he lost some teeth and probably was left with scars on his face. After the war, he was granted a 50% pension by the state.

*"A record of the discharge of Michael GLOVES, Captain in the First Regiment of the United States Militia Infantry. He was rendered incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of wounds and other injuries inflicted in the line of duty. On January 22, 1813 while in battle for the United States at or near a place called River Raisin in Michigan he received 2 wounds from a gunshot in the upper jaw removing some of his teeth. His disability was rated one-half.*

*In Pendleton County, Kentucky on May 13, 1820, Elijah McClannahan, late Major in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Kentucky Militia, Commanded by Colonel John C. Scott, made certification that on January 22, 1813, Michael GLAVES, who was a captain in his battalion, received two wounds. One was in his head and and one was in his jaw. The wounds disabled him.*

*Michael GLAVES, Captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, whose ratio of disability was rated one-half, was inscribed on the Pension Roll of the Kentucky Agency to commence on May 16, 1820. Certificate of the Pension was issued November 30, 1820."*

*Abstract of Kentucky Pensions, Volume IV*

Michael's pension was set at \$120.00 per year. Records indicate that he received a total of \$267.67 before his death in 1822.

There is no official record of Michael's military service after the Raisin River but at least one report lists him continuing his service even after being granted a pension in 1820. Several later documents refer to him with the titles "*Major*" and "*Colonel*".

### ***Pendleton County Court Records***

After the war, Michael resumed his life in Pendleton County and was mentioned frequently in court proceedings. Many of the records had to do with his involvement with his father's estate. Entries pertaining to this estate continued even after Michael's death in 1822.

Michael shows up frequently as purchaser at estate sales and in several instances, serves as security in guardianships. A number of documents filed after Michael's death gives us some insight into his business dealings. Various accounts had to be settled by his executor, David Clarkson. Most entries dealt with money lent and borrowed.

### ***Martha "Patsy" Clarkson 1801 - 1872***

Michael married for a second time on December 8, 1817 to Patsy Clarkson of Pendleton County, Kentucky. Little is known about her early life. She was the daughter of David Clarkson, a Revolutionary War veteran who served as the Administrator of Michael's estate. David C. Clarkson was the son of Anselm and Nancy Clarkson. Anselm died in 1816 in Pendleton County and his will mentions his son David. *Pendleton County, Kentucky Wills 1799-1871*

Michael and Patsy's marriage produced at least two children. Patsy appears to have also raised Michael's children from his previous marriage since all were minors at the time of his death. Years later, her son, David Newton Graves, would identify Michael and Patsy as his parents in a biographical sketch, "*....the latter (Patsy) a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born about 1801.....The mother came to this county (Lewis County, Missouri) in 1857, where she died in 1872. Our subject was reared by his mother, chiefly, and with few educational advantages*".

*History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, Missouri*

### ***Distiller of Spirituous Liquors***

It would appear that during the final decade of his life, Michael owned a still and produced a corn and rye based whisky, very possibly an early Kentucky bourbon. On February 9, 1822 Michael signed the following note. "*On or before the 10<sup>th</sup> of May next, I promise to pay to James Miller two Hundred and thirty gallons of good whiskey to be delivered in barrels at or near My house for value received*". On May 9<sup>th</sup> he delivered 130 gallons, the remainder was never delivered. His estate paid \$50.00 on October 9, 1823 to settle the remainder of the note.

Two lawsuits filed in 1824 provide some insight into this hobby. In the case *United States of America vs. William Stowers*, January 8, 1824, the following information appears in an abstract. "*Suit on a bond of Michael Graves on which Wm Stowers was surety; suit for \$54.00 on bond of \$27.00. Bond dated February 15, 1817, that Michael Graves would pay U.S. Collector, \$27.00, being the full amount of duties payable by him under Act of April 19, 1816 to impose a license to distillers of spirituous liquors on 1 still of capacity of 75 gallons in Pendleton county now belonging to Michael Graves and under his management – for a term of two months.*" Michael signed the bond although this author does not have a true copy of the document. William Stowers made good on the bond and promptly filed suit against Michael's heirs to recover money and distilling supplies he was owed by the estate.

### ***Michael Glaves' Estate***

Michael appears to have died in October of 1822. A court entry dated October 1822 reads “*the estate of Michael GLAVE deceast to Wm. W. Porter for making one raised lid walnut coffin \$12*”. On November 18<sup>th</sup> of 1822 the Pendleton County Court decreed that “*Letters of Administration are granted to David Clarkson (appears to be Patsy's father) on the estate of Michael GLAVE, dec'd*”. It appears that Michael died intestate (without a will). One of his grandsons, William Michael Glaves, reported years later that “*Grandfather Michael Glaves was a major in the War of 1812, and afterwards, while major at a general muster in 1823, was accidentally killed through being thrown from his horse.*” No other details exist. At the same meeting, “*Elijah McClanahan is appointed guardian to Harvey GLAVE and Betsey GLAVE, infant orphans of Michael GLAVE, dec'd*”. These were the children from Michael’s first marriage to Betsy Criswell.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book D*

His estate was liquidated on November 29, 1822. Patsy, Peggy and Thomas GLAVES all are listed among the 50 buyers at the estate sale. An inventory of the sale included “*1 rifle gun & powder horn, a clock (bought by brother-in-law Gauis Payne for \$37.37 ½), a 125 gallon still, a sword, pistols and books*”. Patsy bought a bed and furniture for \$20. Patsy also had a survey of the property done: “*Dower of Patsy Glaves laid off May 23, 1825, 55 ½ acres*”.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

In August of 1824, David S. Clarkson was appointed guardian of “*Phebe Ann and David N. Glaves*”, children of Patsy Clarkson-Glaves. David S. Clarkson was Patsy’s brother. He used the “S” as his middle initial to distinguish him from his father by the same name. Since children over the age of 14 could chose their own guardians both must have been less than that age. We know David was only four years old at the time.

Andrew Hughes was the lawyer who handled the court filings associated with the estate; his bill is included in the records. “*Received from David Clarkson Ten dollars in Commonwealth paper being the amount of my fees in six or seven cases in which the Estate of Michael Glaves was concerned and in every case he has succeeded – and for which he is entitled to a credit on Settlement of the Estate Apl 22<sup>nd</sup> 1825.*”

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

### ***Patsy's Life after Michael***

Martha “Patsy” Clarkson-Glaves did not remarry after the death of Michael. The 1850 census lists her as living in Pendleton County with her son David. Patsy made the move with her son to Lewis County, Missouri and appears in the 1860 and ‘70 Census there. She is believed to be buried in Lewis County, although there is no record of the exact location.

## ***2) Margaret “Peggy” Glaves Before 1790 – After 1823***

Margaret was the second child of Matthew and Elizabeth. There is very little information on Margaret. The first time that Margaret is identified is when she is mentioned in her father’s will in 1799. We do know that she was still a minor in November of 1804 when she and her brother chose their guardian. “*November term 1804, Motion of Peggy GLAVES and Thomas GLAVES, infant orphans of Matthew GLAVES, deceased; they choose George Beal for their guardian, with John Norton, Elijah McClenahan, John Ewing as security*”. Peggy would have been at least twelve years old to make the selection for herself; Thomas at least fourteen. If the birth order listed here is correct, then she would have been born before 1790.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A, page 264*

In September of 1808 *Michael GLAVES* was named to be the guardian of his brothers and sisters who were still minors at the time. In April of that year, Michael asked the court for \$50.00 from his father's estate to pay for Peggy's medical expenses. "*Traveling to Elizabethtown & returning with my two brothers Thomas & William & Margaret & she greatly affected with Fits*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book B*

After Michael's death, the estate of Peggy's father, Matthew Glaves was finally settled in 1824. Part of the settlement was to sell the family's two remaining slaves. On December 25, 1823, Hannah and Harry were sold at auction at the Courthouse in Falmouth. Harry was sold to a family friend, Graham Wallace and "*Margaret GLAVES*" purchased "*the negro girl Hannah*" for \$175.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book D*

No record of any marriage involving Peggy has been found and this author believes that she probably died a spinster. Information regarding the date or location of Peggy's death has not been uncovered. Peggy's brother Thomas appears in the 1840 Pendleton County Census with his family. The names and relationships of the others in the family were not listed. A female born between 1780 and 1790 is listed as a part of the family unit. This appears to be Peggy, although there is no proof.

### **3) Thomas Turk Glaves**

*About 1792 – 1843*

Thomas was the third child of Matthew and Elizabeth Glaves. Thomas was named for his uncle, Thomas Turk Sr., who married his father's sister, Mary Glaves in 1766. The first time Thomas appears in court records is in connection with his father's Will.

*Pendleton County Order Book A, page 113*

In September of 1804, Pendleton County, Kentucky Court records list "*Peggy and Thomas GLAVES, infant orphans of Matthew GLAVES*" as choosing George Beal (a later entry lists him as George Bell, Elizabeth's brother) to be their guardian. Children over the age of fourteen were allowed to select their own guardians. This would mean that both were born no later than 1790. A son, James Ren Glaves would later report his father's year of birth as 1792.

*Kentuckians in Missouri*

In September of 1808 an entry shows a change in guardians with their oldest brother, Michael Glaves, assuming this duty. On the same date, Thomas was apprenticed by Michael to a man named Discon H. Kennett. No mention is made of the length of the apprenticeship or Mr. Kennett's occupation. Thomas was probably about 18 at the time. Money was also paid from his father's estate to Michael "*for his sister Peggy*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book B*

It appears that Thomas had at least some formal schooling. On March 5, 1810 his brother Michael asked the Pendleton County Court to be reimbursed from his father's estate for the sum of \$50.00, "*To schooling at Sundry times my two brothers Thomas & William*".

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A, page 264*

#### ***Elizabeth Dance***

***September 11, 1800 – November 26, 1881***

Thomas married Elizabeth Dance on April 9, 1819 in Pendleton County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Elders) Dance. Elizabeth was born in Kentucky, although there is at least one report that she was born in Chesterfield, Virginia. This author has found no records of her early life. Thomas Dance appears in Pendleton County tax lists as early as 1806 owning 100 acres on Crooked Creek. Her father is recorded as being granted a tavern license in Pendleton County in March of 1828.

*Early Bluegrass Marriages*

Thomas Glaves and his family appear in the Pendleton County, Kentucky Census records for 1820 through 1840. Those records show that they had at least six children. The names of dependents were not listed until the 1850 census. All six of the children have been identified. All the children were born in Kentucky.

The 1830 Census lists a young woman living with the family who was between 20-30 years of age. This unidentified person would have been too old to have been Thomas' child since he would have been married only 11 years at the time. It is possible that the woman may have been a relative, although there are no known unaccounted-for Glaves children during this timeframe. It is possible that this person may have been a relative of Elizabeth's.

Thomas appears to have initially farmed the land given to him from his father's estate. Thomas eventually sold the land in several parcels and after his death, Elizabeth filed suit to reclaim a portion of the property, claiming she had never relinquished her dower rights. A deposition by Robert Makenson, taken on March 24, 1848 reveals the following.

*"I am well acquainted with the tract of land upon which it is said that Matthew Glaves lived and died and have been acquainted with it since 1812.*

*When I first knew the land, Michael Glaves lived on it, and William Glaves lived with him; and afterwards Thos. T. Glaves lived on a part of the land. The tract of land was afterwards divided among the sons, Michael, Wm. and Thomas Glaves.*

*Michael lived on his portion, Thomas T. Glaves lived on his part and William sold his.*

*I bought a portion of the tract of Thomas T. Glaves laid down on the plat – 60 acres and a little upwards. Thomas T. Glaves lived on the tract laid off to him I would judge 16 years or upwards and he then moved on to the place I exchanged him for the 60+ tract, and I moved on the piece I got from him. Thomas T. Glaves' residence was on the part he sold to me near the river. He sold a part to Leonard Highfill and he lived upon it until he sold it to Joseph Brann. Since his death his widow Ann Brann has lived upon it, in the house built by Highfill. Elizabeth Glaves now lives on, and has lived ever since the death of her husband, upon the land I let him have in exchange for the 60+ acres".*

Elizabeth eventually won her suit. *"Dower of Elizabeth C. Glaves laid off – 34 acres consisting of 11.50 acres improved; 3.71 partially cleared; 18.79 forest land".*

*Elizabeth C. Glaves vs. Ann Brann*

In 1835, Thomas was involved in a lawsuit in which he charged a man named John Owens with trespass. *"The deft with force of arms broke and entered the close of pltf. And felled, cut down, prostrated and destroyed the trees and timber To wit 20 oaks, ash trees and 20 poplar trees of sd pltf. of value of \$60."* Thomas lost his case. *Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

### ***The Estate of Thomas Turk Glaves***

When Thomas died in 1843, Elizabeth was named to administer the estate. In December of that same year she relinquished that responsibility to her son William. *"William M. GLAVE having produced in Court the written relinquishment of Elizabeth GLAVE of her right to administer upon the estate of her husband Thos. T. GLAVE decd. It is ordered that the said Willim M. GLAVE be appointed administrator of the personal estate of said Thomas T. GLAVE decd, Whereupon the said William M. GLAVE took the oath required by law and executed bond in the penalty of six hundred dollars with John Meyer's his security as the law directed and letters of administration is granted in due form of law".*

*"Ordered John Childers, Robert Makemson and John Fugate being first duly sworn as the law directs do proceed to view and appraise the slaves, if any and personal estate of Thomas T. GLAVE deceased and that they return an inventory of this appraisment to this Court".* This author does not possess a copy of the Will, the results of this appraisal, nor any further reference to Thomas' estate.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

In 1850 Elizabeth is listed living in Pendleton County with her three youngest children. The land she owned was valued at \$800. Under the heading of occupation, she is listed as a "Farmer". Several of the children are listed as attending school. *1850 Census, Pendleton County, Kentucky*

When Thomas Dance Sr. died, his will was probated in the County Court in January of 1862. Listed among his children mentioned in the will is "Betsy GLAVES".  
*Pendleton County, Kentucky Will Abstracts, 1799-1871*

Some time around 1855, Elizabeth's two oldest sons, William and James and at least two cousins moved to Lewis County, Missouri. The reason for the move remains a mystery although we do know that William's father-in-law, Graham Wallace had relocated to the area at least ten years prior. It does not appear that Elizabeth made the initial 1855 trip to Lewis County and must have moved there later. The 1860 census has Elizabeth and her children, Mary and Charles still in Pendleton County, Kentucky. A biographical sketch of her son, James Ren Glaves provides precious little detail of her life. "*The mother lived in Kentucky from infancy and in 1864 came to this county where she died November 6, 1884.*" Elizabeth is buried with more than 30 members of the family in the Lewiston Cemetery, Lewis County. The date of death on Elizabeth's tombstone is November 26, 1881.

#### ***4) Esther Glaves*** ***After 1793 – About 1810***

Esther was the fourth of six children born to Matthew and Elizabeth. Her dates of birth and death have not been accurately established. It appears that she may have been named for Matthew's sister who is briefly profiled in Chapter 5. Esther was also her fraternal grandmother's given name. Her life would be relatively short.

In September of 1808 "*Michael GLAVES*" was named to be the guardian of his brothers and sisters who were still minors at the time. The children are not specifically named in this entry so we cannot be sure if Esther was still alive on this date. *Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book B*

Esther had definitely passed away before March of 1810. On March 5<sup>th</sup> of that year, her brother Michael asked the Pendleton County Court to be reimbursed from his father's estate for the sum of \$40.00, "*....To medical aid & other necessary expenses for my sister Esther Glaves Decd*".  
*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book B*

An 1822 affidavit filed by William Glaves in conjunction with his lawsuit against his brother Michael confirms that Esther died early. "*William Glaves says that his father died leaving six children: Michael, Margaret, Thomas T., Esther, Polly and the Plff., William Glaves, all infants under the age of 21 years. Esther afterwards died intestate and without issue*". The term "without issue" meant that she had not given birth to any children. If Esther lived until 1810, she would have been no more than 16 years old when she died. No records of a marriage have been found. This author assumes that she died single. *Pendleton County Court Records*

#### ***5) Mary "Polly" Glaves*** ***After 1793 – after 1850***

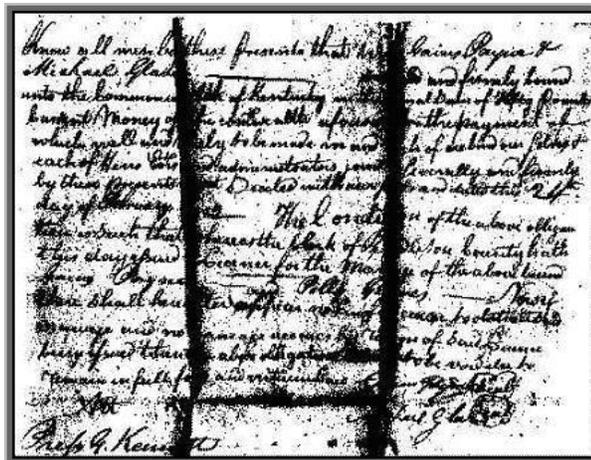
Polly was born about 1794, although no accurate date has been established. She was the fifth child of Matthew and Elizabeth Glaves. Given how her siblings were named for other relatives, it appears that she was named for Matthew's oldest sister, Mary Glaves-Turk. The first time Polly appears in court records is in connection with his father's Will. *Pendleton County Order Book A*

After the death of her father, the Pendleton County Court appointed George Beal as guardian of “Easter, Polly and William GLAVES” in 1804. Her brother Thomas and sister Peggy chose the same man as their guardian. Boys over the age of 14 and girls over 12 could choose their own guardians. This means Mary was less than 12 in 1804. Boys reached majority at age 21 and girls at 18. The children appear to still be living with their mother since one of three men named as security for the guardianship is John Norton, her new husband that she married in 1801.

In September of 1808 an entry shows a change in guardians with their brother, Michael Glaves assuming this duty.

**Gaius Payne**  
**About 1792 – July 1846**

Polly married Gaius Payne (listed in some records as “Gaines Paune”) on February 27, 1812 in Pendleton County. The marriage record is listed in county records. Polly needed the consent of her brother Michael, which means she had not yet turned 18. If this is true the earliest she could have been born would be 1794. Early Bluegrass Marriages



*Marriage Bond for Gaius Payne and Polly Glaves*

“Know all men by theses presents that We Gaius Payne & Michael Glaves \_\_\_\_\_ are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the final sum of Fifty pounds current money of the commonwealth aforesaid for the payment which well and souly to be made we and each of us bind ourselves & each of Heirs Exors and administrators jointly severally and firmly by these presents and sealed with our seal and dated this 24th day of February 1812. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the Clerk of Pendleton County hath this day issued a License of the Marriage of the above bound Gaius Payne and Polly Glaves \_\_\_\_\_ Now if there shall hereafter appear no lawful cause to obstruct said marriage and no damage occurs by reason of said license being issued then the above obligation shall be void, otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.”

Att Gaius Payne (Seal) \_\_\_\_\_ Kenneth  
Michael Glaves (Seal) Pendleton County Court Records

There is no positive proof that Richard Payne was Gaius’ father although several researchers suspect this to be true. Gaius and Zenus Payne (probably his brother) served as administrators of Richard Payne’s estate after his death in 1821. Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book D

During the early 1820s, Polly's brother, William sued Michael over how his brother had managed their father's estate. On several instances, Polly was subpoenaed to testify about the matter.

The Final Settlement of the estate of Michael Glaves on March 16, 1827 includes an entry, “balance due on note held by Gaius Payne on sd. Glaves (dated Nov. 24, 1819) \$150 plus interest of \$59.00”. Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records

That same year, Gaius appears on a list of individuals who owed money to the estate of Walter Fryer. No other details are included here. Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book D

### ***The Will of Gaius Payne***

Gaius died sometime in July of 1846. His will was written in May of that year. It serves as an important piece of information in documenting this family group.

*“In the name of God Amen I Gaius Payne of the County of Pendleton and state of Kentucky being weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be unto God calling into mind the mortality of my body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament (that is to say) principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of Almighty God who gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in a decent burial, at the discretion of my executor and as touching my worldly estate where with it has pleased God to bless me with in this life.*

*I have devised and disposed of in the following manner and form, first I will that all my just debts be paid.*

*Secondly, I will that Polly Payne my beloved wife is to live on said plantation where we now live and be supported from the same while she lives my widow ----*

*Thirdly, I will and bequeath the whole of the farm containing one hundred and seven acres unto my three sons, namely, Uriel S. Payne, James H. Payne & William T. Payne, said land is to be equally divided when they come of age, it is to be further understood they are to live on said plantation with their mother and all the house hold and kitchen furniture and what of the stalk that is left after my debts is paid is to go to my wife & the family for & support that Luisa and Elvira my two youngest, and also each of them is to have one dollar each –*

*Besides also I will and bequeath unto my daughters Elizabeth Porter on dollar and to Lucy Ann James on dollar also to Agnes Roberts on dollar.*

*I do ordain and appoint Uriel Payne my executor of this my last will and testament. I do confirm and ordain this my will and no other. As witness whereof I have hereinto set my hand and seal this 18th day of May 1846.”*

*Gaius Payne (Seal)*

*Teste Mtn. Fugate*

*Jonathan Egleston*

*A. B. Egleston*

*“Commonwealth of Kentucky, Pendleton County Court July Term 1846*

*The foregoing instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Gaius Payne, decd was produced in the said Court at the term aforesaid, and proved by the oaths of J. S. Egleston and A. B. Egleston, two of the subscribing witnesses thereto, whereupon the said writing was established as the last will and testament of the said Gaius Payne decd, and ordered to be recorded which is hereby done.”*

*Att. Robert McCarty CLK*

*By Wm. E. Records DC*

The will of Gaius Payne is recorded in the Pendleton County Court, Commonwealth of Kentucky, July Term, 1846. His son Uriah was named Executor of the estate.

Pendleton County Will Book 1

Polly appears to have died some time after 1850, although this author has no definite details regarding this event. A “Mary Payne” appears in the 1850 Pendleton County Census living with her son James and his family. The age reported (50) appears to be inaccurate, although this author is reasonably sure that this is our “Polly”. No further records pertaining to her have been found to date.

## **6) William Bell Glave(s)** ***Before 1798 – After 1861***

William was the youngest son of Matthew and Elizabeth Glaves, born just before the turn of the century. William appears to have been named for his father's oldest brother who is profiled in Chapter 3 of this document. His middle name, "Bell", was his mother's maiden name, adding more evidence to her true identity. During his adult life, many entries pertaining to him list the family surname as "GLAVE", dropping the "S".

On March 5, 1810 his brother Michael asked the Pendleton County Court to be reimbursed from his father's estate for the sum of \$50.00, "*To schooling at Sundry times my two brothers Thomas & William*". Other court documents report that William lived with his brother Michael on the family farm for some period of time while he was still a minor.

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Order Book A page 264*

### **Glaves vs. Glaves**

The first series of records uncovered pertaining to William's adult life are several court filings in the early 1820s where he sued his brother Michael over the handling of his father's estate. He eventually dropped the suit after Michael's death in 1822. He was successful in obtaining some land from his brothers, Thomas and Michael.

While a number of documents were filed in conjunction with this lawsuit, the most detail is provided in an abstract of a deposition taken from William. The document is undated, although appears to have been taken in 1821.

*"Matthew Glaves died in the year 1800, after making his will. Samuel Bryant and William Robinson were named executors.*

*William Glaves says that his father died leaving six children, Michael, Margaret, Thomas T., Esther, Polly and the Plff., William Glaves, all infants under age of 21 years. Esther afterwards died intestate and without issue. Matthew devised one third of his estate during her life, to Betsy, his wife.*

*Matthew died possessed of three negros: Hannah, Harry & Jack, and that since his death sd negro woman had issue a daughter called Cloe; that sd negro Jack died several years ago, and Cloe some time in the month of March last. Jack was 16 or 17 years old when he died, and Cloe betwixt 17 and 20 at her death; so that there are living only two of the slaves – Hannah and Harry.*

*Plaintiff's mother survived his father but a few years. The executors proceeded with their duties until the death of Wm. Robinson, whereupon Martin Fugate became Admr. With the will annexed to sd Matthew.*

*In the year 1808 Michael Glaves was appointed Guardian for the Plff and his brothers and sisters; prior to that time he had obtained possession of the negro Harry, and had settled upon the tract of 500 acres of land, and upon his appointment as guardian, he obtained possession of the remaining negros and took control of the plantation of which Matthew had died seized, and continued to receive the rent and issues of sd plantation until within a few years past, and the negros up to this date; and also he received from sd Fugate, Admr. And Wm. Robinson Decd., considerable sums of money, to which his wards were entitled.*

*The Plaintiff, since he has arrived at full age, which has been betwixt 2 and 3 years ago, he has frequently called upon his said guardian for a settlement, and payment of the balance which would be found due Plff. But he has refused to come to a settlement or to make payment of the balance. Said negro Cloe has died since all of the wards have arrived at full age and since a demand made for the sale or division of the negros".*

*Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

Evidently, William had already moved south to Harrison County at the time of the lawsuit against his brother. A summons reads; "*Harrison Co. Sgt. Richard W. Porter made oath that he*

*delivered a copy of written notice to Wm. GLAVES at his boarding house in Cynthiana on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Aug. 1823*". It appears he would spend the remainder of his life in this county. A deposition taken from Robert Makenson as part of the lawsuit, states that upon receiving his share of the family farm, William promptly sold it. *Pendleton County, Kentucky Court Records*

On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1824 *William GLAVES* married Rebecca Woodmansee in Harrison County, Kentucky, most likely in the town of Cynthiana. The bride's name was recorded as "*Rebeckah*". Little is known about her other than several undocumented reports stating that she was the daughter of Frank Woodmansee. *Harrison County, Kentucky Marriage Bonds and Marriages 1814+*

After his brother Michael died, his older children, Harvey and Elizabeth appear to have been taken in by William at least for a period of time. A summons served on Harvey in conjunction with Michael's estate was delivered to Harrison County, Kentucky in late 1824. Some time before August of 1827 William had apprenticed Harvey to a man named John White, no occupation given. That month, a court entry states; "*Harvey GLAVES is released from his apprenticeship to John White, he having been bound by William H. GLAVES, his guardian, without the consent of this court*". *Harrison County, Kentucky Record Book D*

William appears in numerous records during the 1830-1850 timeframe. In December of 1832, "*William GLAVES is released from paying his county taxes, due to error*". The following month "*William GLAVES is appointed guardian to William Grubs, on a motion of Richard F. Grubs*". *Harrison County, Kentucky Minute Book G*

### ***Sheriff William Bell Glave***

During this same period William became the Sheriff of Harrison County. He frequently brought claims against the county for payment of expenses that appear to be related to his duties as Sheriff. Few provided any detail, although a November 1844 entry states; "*payment to William B. GLAVE for arresting Jno. Egnew and Jno. Asbury*". *Harrison County, Kentucky Minute Book J*

On May 10, 1847, William was again called upon to serve as a guardian; "*Wm. H.T. Beckett and Selina Beckett, infant orphans of Joseph Beckett, being over the age of 14 years, chose Wm. B. GLAVE as their guardian*". Another entry details yet another duty performed. "*Payment is made to Wm. B. GLAVES for Sheely's burial*". *Harrison County, Kentucky Minute Book K*

William and Rebecca are listed in the 1850 Harrison County Census along with their two children. He lists his age as 48, which may be an error since his father appears to have died prior to 1800. He lists his occupation as a "*Gunsmith*" and states that the value of the real estate that he owns is \$3,000. A February 1857 reference in the *Cynthiana News* refers to the marriage of "*Miss Sarah E. GLAVES, daughter of W.B. GLAVES, Sheriff of this County*". *Vital Statistics of Harrison County, Kentucky*

In the 1860 Census the couple is still in Harrison County. William states that he is a 60 year old Deputy Sheriff. William also shows up in the 1860 Slave Schedule where he is recorded as owning 22 slaves. The names of the slaves were not recorded, only their age and sex.

The final reference to William appears in a book about Harrison County during the Civil War. "*On September 30, 1861, a group of influential pro-South sympathizers, and county officials became the first of many arrested for "affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the government."* Major J.R. Curry, judge of the Harrison County court, Perry Wherritt, county court clerk, William B. GLAVE, sheriff, (other entries list him as the former sheriff) and A.J. Morey, editor of the *Cynthiana News*. After being processed at the U.S. Barracks at Newport, Kentucky, the prisoners were transported to Camp Chase, which was near Columbus, Ohio. They remained confined there from three to twenty-

*five days, except Wherritt, whose release was in late November 1862. The prison log does not record the charges against these men.”* *Rattling Spurs and Broad-Brimmed Hats*

William Bell Graves would have been more than 60 years old when he was arrested in 1861. No other information has been uncovered pertaining to the lives of William and Rebecca. The dates and locations of their deaths remain a mystery.

During his later years William is listed with the spelling of his surname without the “S”. His son Edwin appears almost exclusively with the spelling of the surname as “GLAVE”. This change has made it difficult to document additional generations of this line.

***More About  
Matthew & Elizabeth’s Family***

The story of the Matthew Graves Jr. Family continues later in this manuscript. Additional generations are chronicled in Chapter 10.

