

Clark Circuit Court
Packet # 529

Bill of Complaint

Peter Snider complains of Constant Strode in a plea of trespass vi et armis For that the said defendant on the day of in the year of our Lord 1841 with force of arms etc. made an assault upon the said plaintiff to wit at the county of Clark and then and there with great force and violence seized and laid hold of said plaintiff and pushed and knocked him down and then and there with his fists gave and struck the said plaintiff a great many violent blows and strokes upon his body in divers places, and also then and there with great force and violence shook and pulled him the said plaintiff and cast and threw him the said plaintiff down upon the ground at a certain pile of wood and then and there with force and violence gave and struck him a great many other blows and strokes. By means of which said several premises the said plaintiff was and became sick and sore and lame and was deprived of doing and following his business and necessary affairs for the space of weeks all which is against the peace and dignity of this commonwealth and to the damage of the said plaintiff \$500.

Wherefore he brings suit.

Smith for plaintiff.

Historical Essays 1967

Newspaper Told It Must Refrain

201

Editor's Note: The following essay was written by Perry Brantley, a senior at George Rogers Clark High School, and won first prize in the high school division of an essay contest held in conjunction with the county's 175th anniversary celebration. It is printed here in its entirety.

STRODE'S STATION

Strode's Station lay on a small rolling hill amidst the rich fertile bluegrass soil of Kaintuck. This outpost amid the virgin wilderness of Kentucky was lodged in the county of Clark. Many hardy pioneer folk from Virginia crossed over the rugged Allegheny Mountains to take up home in Strode's Station.

John Strode, born January 11, 1730, was the woodsman who left his native state of Virginia to come to the "Dark and Bloody Ground" of Kentucky to settle Strode's Station. John was among the party of ten men from Shepherdstown, West Virginia to come to Boonesborough that year, while the rest of the members of the party went back to West Virginia. John stayed behind. During the winter months of 1779-80, John Strode layed out the boundaries of his fort to be.

This frontier fort became known as Strode's Station. With the present-day maps, the station would be located near the junction of the Lexington Road and the I-64 By-pass about two miles west from the present-day Winchester. The station consisted of twenty-five crude log cabins surrounded by a high protective wall made from the nearby trees. The means of water was furnished by a small creek that snaked through the county near the station, there was also a clear spring that the settlers used for water.

The site of the fort delineated with considerable accuracy by the Winchester-Lexington Road on its shorter, south line, and the By-pass on its longer, west line, and the bank of the creek (Strode's) on the east line. The length of the fort is not yet known, but discoveries when constructing a building on its site indicate that the chimney rocks are in place only covered by sod, so by a thorough research the length could be established.

John Strode, after founding Strode's Station, went back to Culpeper County, Virginia to become the master of the gun factory, near Falmouth, Virginia which was supplying arms to the Virginian troops during the Revolutionary War. He didn't return to Strode's Station until 1784, where he lived with his wife, and twelve children until his death.

The Strode's Station like any other early fort of that time was attacked by hostile Indians. In 1780 the fort wasn't attacked directly by Indians, but some of the settlers' horses were stolen by an Indian army that attacked Ruddles and Martin Stations in neighboring Bourbon County. Frightened from the Indian raids, several of the pioneers of Strode's Station packed their possessions to go back through the Cumberland Gap to return to their old homes in Virginia, but not being able to go, they gave it up

battle of Piqua, Ohio on August 6, 1780.

In the fall of 1780 after the defeat of the Shawnees the following settlers from Strode's Station were captured by bands of roving Indians; James Brithis, Mr. Steel, Mr. Orchard, and two little girls, Polly Donaldson and Rebecca Sphar. The Mr. Orchard was later killed by the savages.

The following year of 1781, the Shawnees, north of the Ohio River, who were led by the chiefs Blackfish and Blue Jacket, grew alarmed over the spread of the white settlements in Kentucky. Raiding parties wreaked havoc, especially with those settlers who had no stock-ade, but even Strode's Station which had a protective wall was not safe for long. On March 1, 1781 the station was besieged from milking time in the morning till four in the afternoon by a force of British and Indians. During the battle a Mr. Judy was wounded, and Captain Patrick Donaldson, and Jacob Sphar were killed. Sphar was killed while driving the cattle along the fence line by his garden, the Indians attacked him from ambush, Captain Donaldson, hearing the shots, ran to see what had happened and was killed instantly by a bullet in the head. The station was virtually unprotected that day as a party had been sent to Boonesborough to protect the fort there against a possible Indian attack. With the few men that were left at Strode's Station, they held off the horde of savages during the battle that raged hour after hour. When the attack on Boonesborough failed to materialize, the men returned home to find that their own station had been under siege.

During the next two years, the Indian raids increased, more ravages, more cruelties. The white men retaliated but this only brought on greater savagery. The year 1782 finally went down in history as Kentucky's "Year of Blood."

The year 1782, opened with fine warm weather in which two detachments from Strode's Station left the fort. One went with Colonel Clark on another of his raids on the Ohio Indians which led to successful victories against the Shawnee villages in the upper Miami Valley. The other detachment went with Captain Holder in pursuit of the Indians that raided Bryan Station in Fayette County. In following up this pursuit, the settlers made an ill-advised assault upon the retreating Indians at Blue Licks and were defeated. John Douglas of Strode's Station was killed during the battle and is buried there. Back at Strode's Station, with the absence of the two detachments the station with a garrison of thirty men withstood a thirty-six hour siege from a party of twenty-five Wyandotte Indians. In the battle two men were killed and much of the sheep flock was slaughtered, but the Indians were not able to do any damage to the fort itself.

In 1783, James Brithis, who was captured by Indians in the fall of 1780, managed his escape from his Indian captors and returned, unharmed, to Strode's Station in time to prevent his wife from remarrying.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Labor Relations Board has told the News Publishing Co. of Bowling Green it must refrain from discouraging union membership among employees.

The NLRB's order also said the firm, publisher of Park City Daily News, also must bargain with Nashville Typographical Union No. 20 if so requested.

A settlement stipulation was reached by both sides July 20, which formed the basis for the NLRB's order.

The order mandates that the firm cannot question employees about their union membership. It also may not threaten to discharge them for engaging in such activities.

make a move, a band of Indians was upon them. It was all over in a matter of seconds, they were killed without having had a chance to defend themselves at their camp near Plum Lick.

There are only scattered incidents of trouble at Strode's Station reported during the next several years, but during those years: Captain Van Sweaingen, Peter Harper, Major McCracken, Ezekiel Sudduth and John Nutt were either killed in or around Strode's Station.

Winchester had been settled during this time and thereafter a battle developed between the two settlements to see which would become the county seat of Clark County. The two settlements were only two miles apart. When the vote was finally cast, Winchester was made the county seat in 1792 over Strode's and Hood's Stations by one vote. The vote was taken among the county's five magistrates and John Strode voted for Winchester because he didn't want any man to think he would use his position for a private purpose. Strode owned the land on which the town would be located if his station were chosen the county seat.

After the decision to make Winchester the county seat of Clark County, the pace of life at Strode's Station slackened considerably. Few references are found concerning the station after that and people gradually began to move to Winchester. This started the end of Strode's Station.

Captain John Strode, veteran of Captain William Morgan's Company during the French and Indian War, died at Strode's Station in August of 1805 at the age of seventy-six. Before his death, John and his wife (Mary Boyle) had the following children: Edward, Eleanor, James, Mary, John, Nancy, Susanah, Jeremia, Stephen, and Nelley.

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Subscribe To The Sun

The n
... Minister of the First Methodist
... Mrs. J. H. Tur-
... visited Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tur-

Notes re Captain John Strode

John Strode (1729-1805) of Berkeley Co., Va. First came to Ky in 1776/ He marked and improved land in the area now Clark County. Back to Va. and returned to Ky. in 1779 with a preemption for 1000 acres. He built a cabin which was the nucleus of Strodes Station (winter of 1779-80). In order to establish his station Strode offered other pioneers, especially those around Boonesborough, the use of land, free of rent until after the Revolutionary War. By 1781 twenty five cabins had been built.

Pioneers whose cabins comprised Strode's Station were:

1. John Strode 2. Stephen Boyle 3. Matthias Sphar 4. John Douglas
5. Jimmy Bathis 6. Granny West 7. Joshua Stamper 8. _____ Dumpford
9. Pressley Anderson 10. John Rice 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. Robert Taylor
14. Jacob Sphar 15. Barney Mitchell 16. John Constant
17. Frederick and Benedict Couchman 18. James Duncan 19. _____ Baker
20. Joe Dark 21. Patrick Mooney 22. John Hart 23. Patrick Donnalsen
24. Joshua Bennett 25. William Clinkenbeard and John Kirk.

Each man at the station was allowed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre for a garden. There were no fences, the garden was open field with stakes marking the allotted plots. The garden was on the south and west end and side. On the north end was a corn field of about 100 acres, extending nearly to Constant's Station (later Thomas R. Moore's farm) The garden was seperated by a fence from the cornfield. The spring was on the east side next to the creek.

The most that is k own of Strode's Station and its inhabitants is found in the interview which the pioneer William Clinkenbeard gave to Rev. John D. Shane, a Presbyterian minister, in 1843, a year before Clinkenbeard's death.

In describing the Indian attack made on Strode's Station on March 1, 1781, Clinkenbeard recalled that he and his brother Isaac, along with John Douglas, John McIntyre an, John Hart, Frederick Couchman, Samuel Taylor and John Kirk were ordered to Boones Station (near Athens) to guard the small station there. On returning to Strode's Station the young men, including Clinkenbeard, wan ed to fire their guns to show their joy at being home but John Douglas protested that it would frighten the women and they desisted. It was advice well taken for on reaching the fort they found that during their absence Indians had attacked. Two pioneers had been slain, they were Jacob Sphar and Patrick Donnalsen. The stock had either been killed or driven off. Sphar was driving cattle along the garden when Indians lying outside the gap that led into the cornfield fired and killed him. Patrick Donnalsen heard the shot and rushed to see what had happened.. he was shot in the head and was killed instantly.

1. Edward Strode and Eleanor b. in England
2. Edward Strode. b in Eng.
3. John Strode b 11 Jan 1729 (Va.) m Mary Boyle b 22 Feb. 1739 d. 1804; he d. 1805
4. John Strode, Jr. b. 25 Sept 1763 (Va) m 11 Nov. 1790 Ruth Constant (b. 24 Mar 1770) Ruth d. 21 Aug 1845; John d 2 Aug. 1832
4. Nancy Strode b 21 May 1770 m 1791 (Abijah Brooks (b. ca 1759-65 Mass.; d. 5 Nov. 5, 1812 Clark Co. Ky) d. July 6, 1855.
5. Stephen Strode b 1790-1800 Clark Co., Ky. m Lucinda G (Young?) d Clay Co. Mo.

Brookds and Strode's from there to present (my line) were in Mo.

1. John HOY d before 1767 in Va. m Elizabeth Jones b. 1733 in Va. d. 1813 in Clark Co., Ky. she m 2d a Calloway and lived at Boonsboro, Ky.
2. William Hoy b. 1751 in Va. m 1775 Sarah Calloway d. 1790 at Hoy's Station, Ky.
3. Jones Hoy b. 1 May 1773 in Estill Co., Ky. m 1 July 1805 in Ky. to Elizabeth Brown dau. of Samuel.

So you can see why I am interested in your part of Ky. Strode's my mothers line; Hoy's my father's line and Brook's my husband's line.

Med *4-28-48*
DR. ERNEST STRODE

Dr. Ernest Cole Strode, 59, of 432 Bristol Road, Lexington, brother of Dr. Robert E. Strode of Winchester, died Sunday at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington.

He was a native of Winchester, a son of the late Walter E. and Elizabeth Cole Strode and a member of the Central Christian Church. Dr. Strode was a graduate of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville Medical School. He served his internship at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lexington, and as a resident at the General Hospital, Louisville. He began his practice of surgery in Lexington in 1946.

Dr. Strode was a member of the Fayette County Medical Association, Kentucky Medical Association, American Medical Association, Southern Surgical Society, Kentucky Chapter of the American College of Surgeons and was a surgeon for the Southern Railway. He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Air Force, and was discharged as a major.

Additional survivors include his widow, Mrs. Mary Byrne Strode and three sons, James C., Richard F., and Thomas B. Strode, all of Lexington.

Funeral services will be conducted at 11 a.m. Tuesday at the W. R. Milward Mortuary—Southland, Lexington, by the Rev. M. Glynn Burke and Rev. T. O. Harrison. Burial will be in the Winchester Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Henry S. Vance, J. D. Reeves, Elmer T. Gilb, Charles Wylie, H. C. Herrington and Paul H. Nickell. Honorary bearers will be members of the Fayette County Medical Society.

The body is at the funeral home where friends may call until 9 p.m. today.

The family has requested that the expressions of sympathy take the form of contributions to the hospital building fund of their choice.

Miss Kathryn Owen
423 East Broadway
Winchester, Kentucky

Aug 23, 1984.

Re: STRODE

Dear Ms. Owen,

Received your name and address from some information passed on to me by a Barbara Hart of Cone Junction, Oregon. She may have received the info from a Carlisle Crabtree, a genealogist from Wayne Co, Indiana.

I am interested in the Strodes of Strodes Station, Ky. In particular, I want to determine the parents of James Worley Strode (b. 24 Oct 1790 Mason Co, Ky) who m. Mary Poe (b. 23 APR 1795 Mason Co, Ky). They married on 13 DEC 1814. Mrs. Hart sent me a bundle of info on Strodes, for the most part from DAR lineage, but we have yet to determine the parents of our James Strode.

Please respond and let me know if you have any insight into this determination. A SASE is enclosed for your convenience. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Gregg Logg

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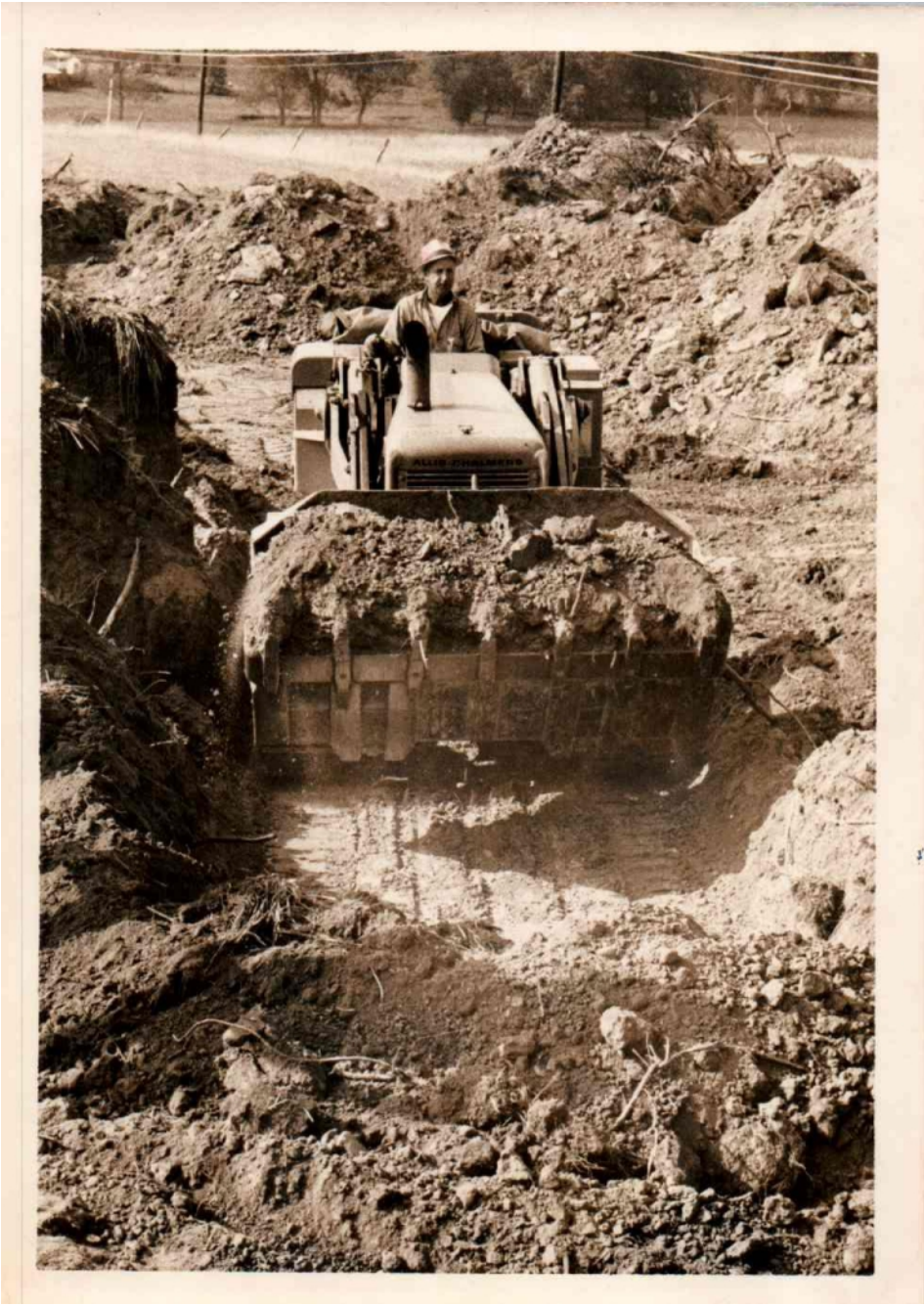


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