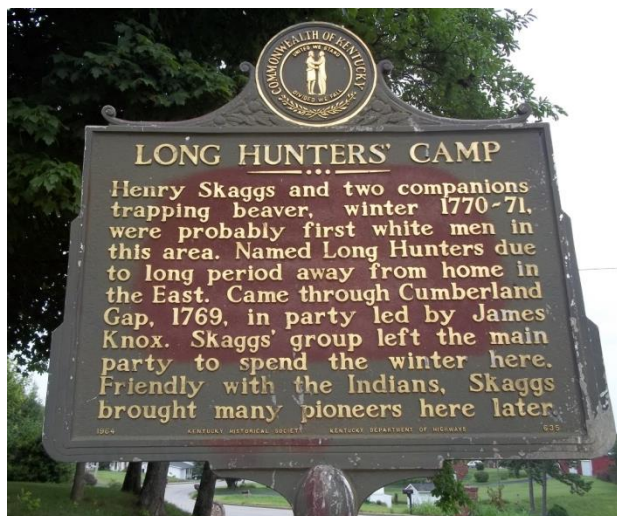


William Sutton, From Indiana to Kentucky Part Two



Skaggs Creek, Barren County, Kentucky

*A family narrative written by Helen Vaughan Michael
September 28, 2020*



William Sutton 1822 to 1901

Dead at forty-eight, Mary Susan Sutton Chaney was the last of this family's Sutton line. Her total story would lie in a cemetery and be printed out on a couple of census lists were it not for her family's mementos, pictures, and memories. In spite of descending from well-known ancestors, her story is brief and unremarkable. Her father William, a generation closer to fame,

is easier to know. Listed in a solid line of census forms, William Sutton is at least identifiable. Without personal testimony—family tradition, a diary, a Bible, a letter—to go by, continuous, contiguous census records—and a single draft registration card—at least place his life story in American history. Upper left, *Kentucky Historical Marker*

His Sutton forefathers were leaders in the Baptist movement of a Great Awakening who had helped start Quaker and Baptist churches and schools from New Jersey to Indiana, and Indiana is where life began for William. According to calculations from relevant census documentation, life began for him in Lawrence, Indiana in 1822. He was born to John and Rachel Roark Sutton who already had a houseful of kids. His mother Rachel is the daughter of Reuben Roark and Sylvia Skaggs Roark. Sylvia is the daughter of a famous Longhunter, Henry Skaggs, making William the great-grandson of Henry Skaggs, a friend and contemporary of the famous Kentuckian, Daniel Boone of the past century.

1830 --1830 U S Census

John Sutton b 1780 and Rachel Roark Sutton, b1790

Home in 1830 (City, County, State): Lawrence, Indiana

Free White Persons - Males - Under 5: 1

Free White Persons - Males - 5 thru 9: 3 William

Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 14: 2

Free White Persons - Males - 15 thru 19: 2

Free White Persons - Males - 40 thru 49: 1 John b 1780, the father

Free White Persons - Females - Under 5: 1

Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 14: 1

Free White Persons - Females - 20 thru 29: 1

Free White Persons - Females - 30 thru 39: 1 Rachel b 1790, the mother

Free White Persons - Under 20: 10

Free White Persons - 20 thru 49: 3, Total All Persons: 13

The births of thirteen children commemorate more than two decades of life in Lawrence for John and Rachel Sutton: Margaret, 1809; Sylvia, 1811; Sarah, 1813; Benjamin, 1813; Timothy, 1813; Joshua, 1814–1845; Richard, 1816; Silas Charles, 1817; Reuben, 1820; Rachel, 1822; William, 1822; Lewis, 1825–1895; Ari, 1826–1906; and John, 1832–1889.

Followed through the maiden names of two women in William's life—his mother and his wife--he can be found in Indiana and Kentucky from birth to death, 1822-1901. Interestingly enough, William the grandson of Henry Skaggs, married the granddaughter of Charles Skaggs, Lucretia Skaggs. The records of the nineteenth century descendants of the two eighteenth century Longhunter Skaggs brothers form an ancestral merry-go-round.

In every decade that has a census record available William and his family are accounted for up to 1900, and that is almost the total of his records. John Sutton, his father, lived a life of even less written recognition. Although their ancestors were religious leaders, without documentation of their private lives, there are few facts to help make out a connection of one Sutton preacher to the other as they moved west.

William's mother, Rachel Roark Sutton, headed the 1840 census, and seems to give credit to the belief that John died in 1836 when William was a young teenager. William has no siblings who were born after that year, while he and his mother continued on in Lawrence, Indiana with seven of his siblings.

John Sutton had no slaves in 1830 and Rachel has none in 1840. Eight of the ten people in the house were involved in agriculture, which means the Suttons ran a family farm. Having no slaves is evidence of the Sutton's Baptist heritage. The Baptists of the time were social reformers and abolitionists, and John's father may well have been one of the first of their missionaries who brought their religion to Indiana. John ended up in Lawrence County. William was born in Lawrence, and John died there.

Indiana



Lawrence County, Indiana



1840, Rachel Sutton in the 1840 United States Federal Census

Home in 1840 (City, County, State): Lawrence, Indiana

<i>Free White Persons - Males - 5 thru 9:</i>	1	<i>Last child before death of John Sutton</i>
<i>Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 14:</i>	2	
<i>Free White Persons - Males - 15 thru 19:</i>	2	<i>William 1822</i>
<i>Free White Persons - Males - 20 thru 29:</i>	3	
<i>Free White Persons - Females - 5 thru 9:</i>	1	
<i>Free White Persons - Females - 40 thru 49:</i>	1	<i>Rachel b 1790/no John</i>
<i>Persons Employed in Agriculture:</i>	8	
<i>Schools - No. of Scholars at Public Charge:</i>	1	
<i>No. White Persons over 20 Who Cannot Read and Write:</i>	1	
<i>Free White Persons - Under 20:</i>	6	
<i>Free White Persons - 20 thru 49:</i>	4	
<i>Total Free White Persons:</i>	10	
<i>Total All Persons - Free White, Free Colored, Slaves:</i>	10	

When William was grown he moved to Kentucky and got married in 1843. His bride was Lucretia Skaggs, the daughter of Moses Skaggs and granddaughter of Longhunter Charles Skaggs, brother of Henry Skaggs. William's kin had arrived on the shores of New England not long after the arrival of the **Mayflower** on the **Goodship Hercules**. His very own founding father, George Sutton, was a Quaker who left New England, then found his way to a Quaker village in North Carolina. Without words in papers or stone, it is a tenuous triangular thread that reaches from North Carolina to Indiana that ties John Sutton to the Suttons that traveled between him and the 17th century George Sutton from the **Hercules**.

New England Quakers were leading abolitionists as early as 1688 all the way to Pennsylvania. As the Baptists branched off from the Quakers and went on their various pilgrimages across the growing nation--from New Jersey, through Pennsylvania, and across Ohio--many Suttons began preaching the new Baptist ideology of immersion but continued to work on the ills of society. If John was one of these preachers, he made it to Indiana without much fanfare.

Nevertheless, by the census of 1850, his son William had established a life of his own. In spite of multiple inaccuracies, when balanced against the facts in his other census years, a chapter in the story of William's life

comes into view. He is a man of twenty-eight years and during the past decade he and his young wife, Lucretia Skaggs Sutton, have become the parents of four children—the first four of fourteen. He has moved to Kentucky where he works a small farm. Since the Skaggs owned land all over Kentucky, perhaps his wife’s family helped him make the move.

1850, William Suttin in the 1850 US Census

Age: 28

Birth Year: abt 1822, Birthplace: Kentucky

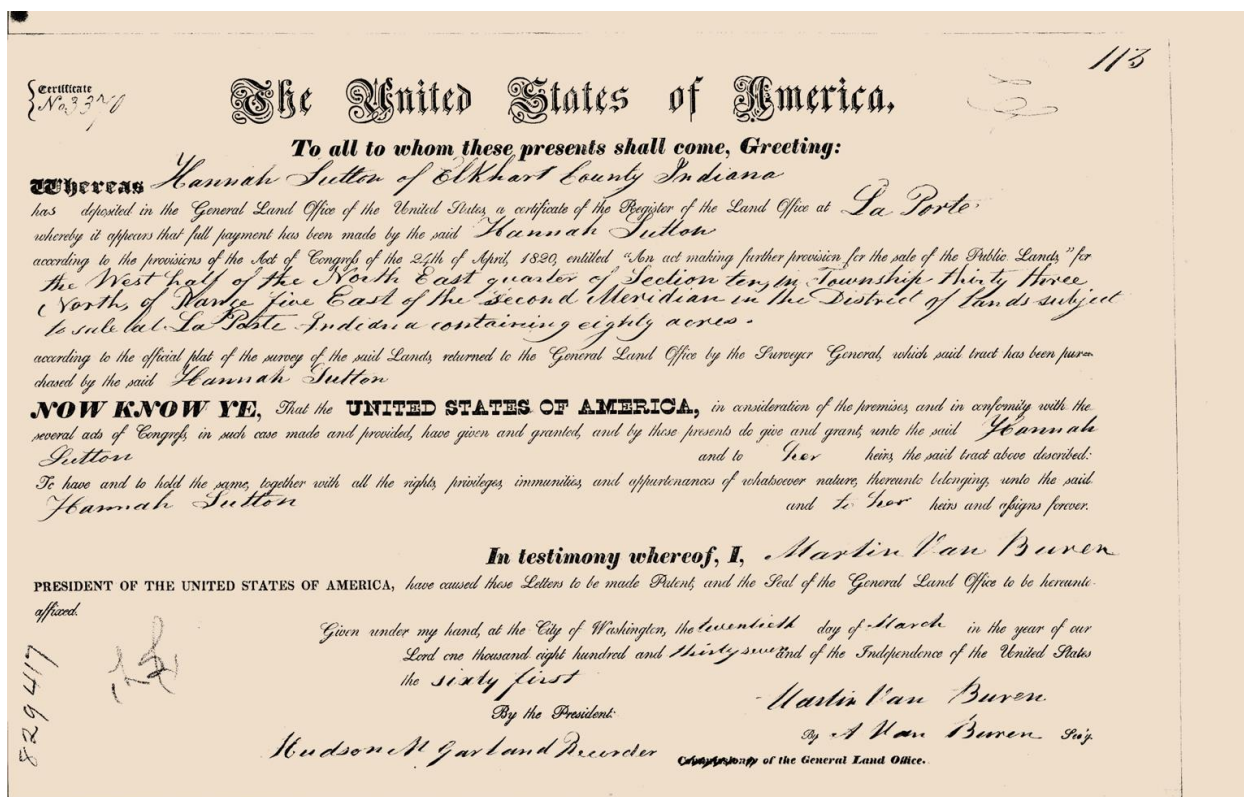
Home in 1850: District 2, Green, Ky (See Map) Occupation: Farmer

Real Estate: 72

Name	Age
William Suttin	28
Lucretia Suttin	23
Rachel Suttin	6 Family name
James Suttin	4
John Suttin	3
Reuben Suttin	2 Family name

As is commonly true with his branch of Baptist Suttins, William farmed without forcing black men and women to do his work for him. Northern Baptists of that day and time continued to be social reformers, and they were leaders in the abolitionist movement. Many members of the Underground Railroad were Baptists and Quakers.

Following the abolitionists could turn out to be a research tool with some teeth when it comes to sorting through the measly stack of clues to the Indiana Suttins. For example, an 1837 Indiana Land Office record features a mysterious woman named Hannah Sutton of Elkhart County, Indiana who received eighty acres paid in full. President Martin Van Buren signed the paper. 1837 is about the time of John Sutton’s death. Not long after that, William Sutton moved his family to Kentucky. Women named Hannah are among his kin. Sadly, this Hannah didn’t leave any wider trail to Indiana than William’s father had, but, at least, historically, if not in name, there is a connection. She could even be an older spinster sister.



Hannah Sutton, 1837 Indiana Land Office Record.

Especially significant is Hannah Sutton's presence in Elkhart County, because Elkhart has plenty of the Baptists in its history.

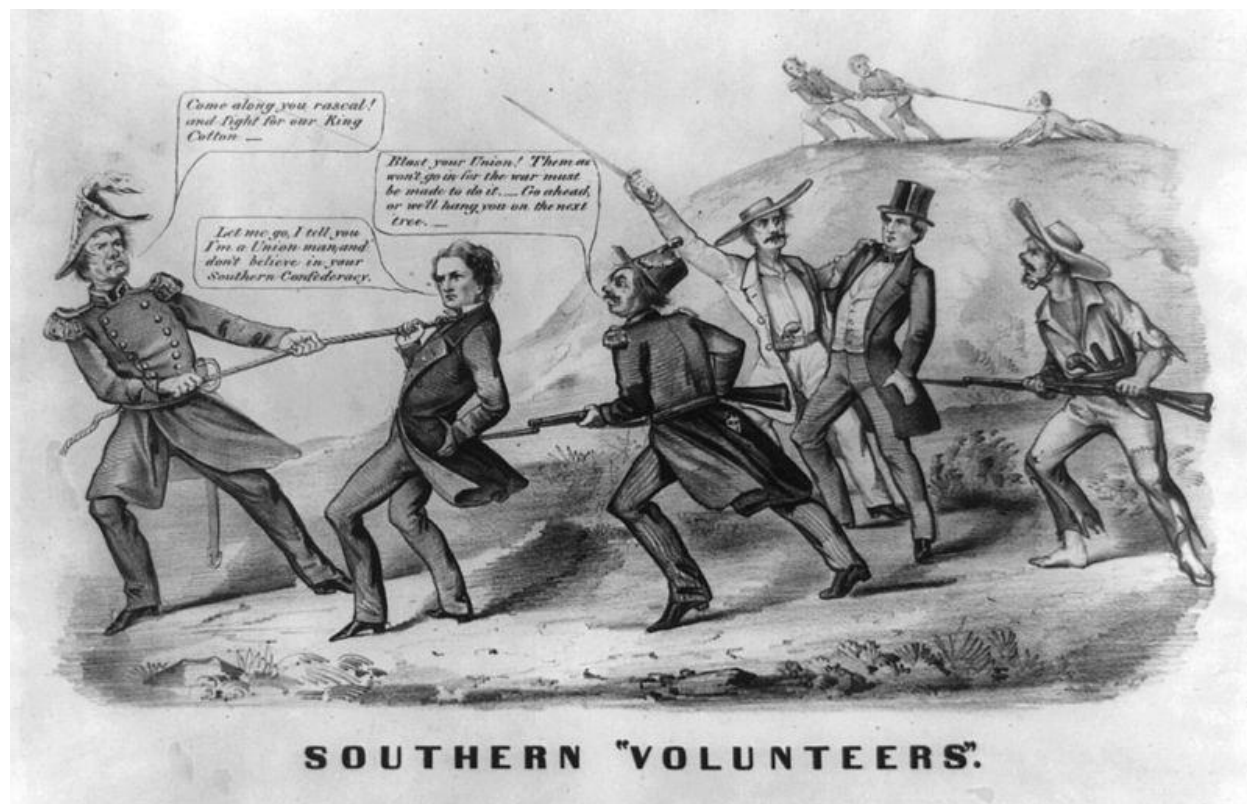
At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the area now within Elkhart County boundaries was mainly inhabited by the Potawatomi tribe. Pioneers began settling in the Elkhart Prairie in 1829.

Elkhart County was founded by immigrants from New England. These were old-stock "Yankee" immigrants, descended from the English Puritans who settled New England in the 1600s. Some of the later settlers were from upstate New York, whose relatives had moved to that region from New England shortly after the American Revolutionary War. New Englanders and New England transplants were the vast majority of Elkhart County's inhabitants during the first several decades of its history. These settlers were primarily members of the Congregational Church though due to the Second Great Awakening many of them had converted to Methodism and some had become Baptists before moving west.

As a result of this heritage, most of Elkhart County supported the abolitionist movement before the American Civil War. Elkhart County provided substantial numbers of recruits for the Union Army.

When migrants came to Elkhart County, most stopped in other areas in the Midwest, such as Ohio.[5][6] Wikipedia

William Sutton In the War Years



Besides a census every ten years, William's only other record is his draft registration during the Civil War. Placing it in the context of American history, his narrative can be improvised. Although he is never named, he lived during the same fight in which other men became famous. His census statistics say he did his part to save the Union during the perilous times in which he lived, and even in Kentucky, if he had abolitionist ideas or Lincolnite leanings the peril he faced was deadly.

During the 1850's steps were taken by the planter class of the Deep South to get their slaves out of the reach of the U. S. Constitution and away from the influence of the Declaration of Independence, and to get their "Peculiar Institution" as far away from the abolitionists as possible. Every planter's heart was filled with the dream of establishing for himself his own realm *a la* the fiefdoms of Medieval Europe. They hoped for this authoritarian system to spread into new territories of the United States and even into Mexico. To get their way they went on a fear-mongering campaign amongst their neighbors and against their own slaves and whipped young southern men into an hysterical frenzy for war. They were

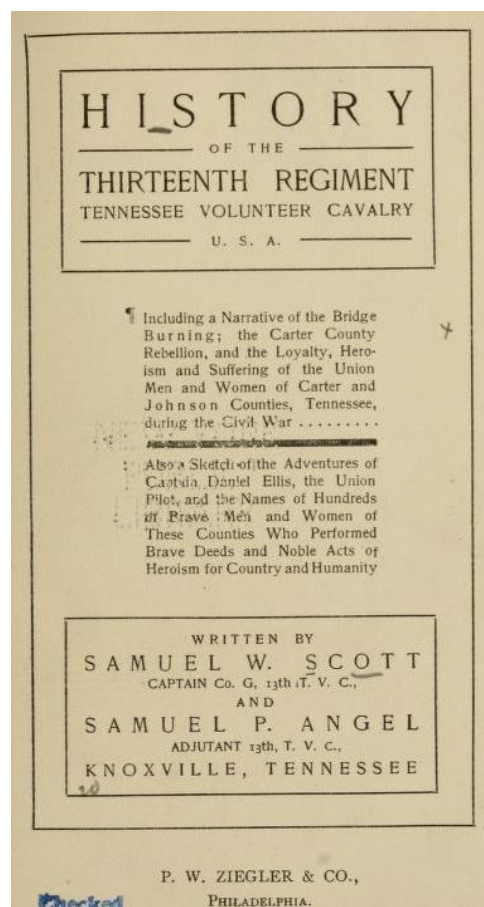
called Fire Eaters. They looked upon abolitionists as mortal enemies who deserved to die.

In American history, the Fire-Eaters were a group of pro-slavery Democrats in the Antebellum South who urged the separation of Southern states into a new nation, which became the Confederate States of America. By radically urging secession in the South, Fire-Eaters stirred up sectionalism in the U.S. during the 1850s, and they materially contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War. As early as 1850, there was a Southern minority of pro-slavery extremists who did much to weaken the fragile unity of the nation. Wikipedia.

By the time Abraham Lincoln was elected in November of 1860, the Fire-Eaters had grown mad with fear that abolitionists were about to free their slaves. Whether William was an abolitionist or not, or whether the Suttons had slaves or not, wouldn't have mattered—every family was affected by the madness that crept into their state. Southern autocrats who had no regard for the rights of their neighbors, or each other—white or black—had begun oppressive acts as early as the 1850's. By 1860 they had succeeded in blocking voter support for Lincoln, and even though Kentucky was Lincoln's birth place, he never became a leading candidate there. Except for Virginia, ballots in the South did not even list Lincoln's name, even though many Southerners had hoped to vote for him. In South Carolina, no one was allowed to vote at all. Voter suppression in the South was maintained with severe punishments. Anyone who supported Lincoln there could be jailed, suffer loss of property, or be killed.

Kentucky, a free state with comparatively few slaves, lay on the edge of the danger.

In the nineteenth century along the ridges, knobs, and hills of Kentucky, family farms lined the roads. Behind miles of verdant walls of vine-covered bois d'arc, juniper, and oak fences yeomen farmers who traveled the roads built their homes, planted their crops, and tended their livestock. Early on, folks along the picturesque trails established themselves as fine farmers, and hardly any of the hard-working Kentuckians kept slaves in William Sutton's picturesque neighborhood.



The beauty of the mountainous border states was something to write about:

We know of the happy contented people in these counties before the Civil War, but it would require a Goldsmith or Robert Burns to describe their happiness, their simple lives, their cheerful songs, their hospitality, their love of country . . . **History Of The Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry USA, 1897, by Samuel W. Scott, Captain, Co. G, 13th Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry and Samuel P. Angel, Adjutant 13th, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry.**

Before the Civil War--the 1850's.

Kentucky and Kentuckians lay in the way of the planter's view of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories--impeding their hopes for the realms of horror they planned for African Americans. Their separatist plans had seethed on the back burner of American politics for a long time.

Back in 1821, around the time of William's birth, a piece of the explored lands from the Louisiana Purchase had become the State of Missouri as a slave state as agreed in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. By 1850, slave-holders began a rush to Missouri to keep it in line with their nightmarish dreams, and they inflamed Missouri's western border with their rhetoric and with guns.

The 1850's

After the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act passed, planters' henchmen could make a living going north and capturing Blacks--even free Blacks. By 1851 U.S. government agents were sending free men down south as slaves. Although Blacks from the north were sent south whether they were escaped slaves or not, the fears of the planters were not assuaged by the help the Act gave them in keeping black people in chains.

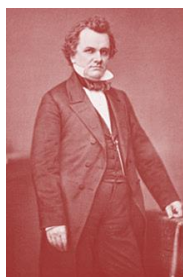
CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
 You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,
 For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN,** they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
 AND
Slave Catchers,
 And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,** and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

Planter hysteria got churned up even more by abolitionists purposefully taking aim at the locks on their plantation prisons. The writing of **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, 1852, was a book with such wide spread appeal that it was read and wept over by Queen Victoria. Harriet Beecher Stowe's literary depiction of slave suffering galvanized the abolitionist movement into action at the same time it whipped the slaves' persecutors into madness.



Stephen A.
Douglas

The times, people, and borders of the United States were changing according to the dictates of slavery. When Stephen A. Douglas's Kansas-

Nebraska Bill of 1854 opened up Kansas as a territory, he set the stage for a six-year preview of the incivilities of civil war. Bloodshed previewing the coming war began oozing out of Kansas and Missouri long before the shooting began for real at Fort Sumter in April of 1861.

John Brown



The planters became even more hysterical after abolitionist John Brown raided Harper's Ferry, Virginia in 1859. This attempt by a white man to start an armed slave revolt had the slave owners quivering in their boots even though Brown was easily defeated. Brown had originally asked Frederick Douglass to join him in his raid, but Douglass wisely declined, as

he, at least, knew Brown's plan—and any, like unto it—had no chance of succeeding.

Slave holders were unable to be as logical as Frederick Douglass. After Lincoln's election, they were frantic. During the upcoming state campaigns for secession, freedom of speech and freedom of the press were quelled by intimidation, terror, and murder. Although Lincoln received few of their votes, Kentuckians watched with concern as their Lincolnite neighbors in East Tennessee got taken down by martial law.



Kentuckian,
Abraham Lincoln

Not one of the previously mentioned events—not all of them combined--worked to start the war as much as the negro phobia that

infested the planter psychopaths; in fear of losing their valuable stock market of slaves, and in fear of their slaves if ever turned loose, these panic-stricken men connived to get Southern boys to start shooting at boys from the North, and in many cases, at each other.



Their wild-eyed claims that their rights were being violated earned them the name, Fire-Eaters. Before long, their stump propaganda had some Kentuckians believing them and trembling beside them. In effect, slaveholders stirred up a war to try to save their way of life with their slaves which included the buying and selling of children—children who repeatedly witnessed the rape of their mothers; the chaining, beating, and mutilation of their fathers; the torture and starvation of their siblings and grandparents; and the forced labor of all. When bombardment of the fort off South Carolina's shore started the American Civil War, young boys who had fallen under the spell of the fire-eaters' campaign of lies could be heard shouting, "We got our war!" None of them—not one--had had any of their rights violated by the United States government. On the other hand, every right they had ever enjoyed under the United States Constitution was about to be taken away in a confederacy of madness.

While their propaganda was just right for priming a boy for war, the Suttons were fortunate to have no war age sons. When war came, only William, who was forty, had to register for the draft.

**Detail: Civil War Draft Registration for William Sutton, 40,
1863 Green County, Kentucky.**

SCHEDULE 11—ENROLLMENT LIST of all persons of CLASS I, subject to do military duty in the _____ Sub-district of the 4th Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of _____ and _____ in the State of Ky, enumerated by me on the _____ day of Sept, 1863.
At (Place): Green Co Prov. Marshal _____, Enrolling Officer.

RESIDENCE	NAME	AGE on July 1863	WHITE OR COLORED	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	MARRIED OR UNMARRIED	PLACE OF BIRTH (Naming the State, Territory, or Country)	FORMER MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
Green Co	1 Shuffitt A.	37	W	Farmer		Ky		1
	2 Stinnett L B	35	"	"		"		2
	Stinnett Law	41	"	"		"		3
	4 Skager M. B	42	"	"		"		4
	Skager Josiah	40	"	"		"		5
	6 Stearman W. G.	37	"	"		"		6
	7 Stearman W. T.	36	"	"		"		7
	8 Sutton Wm	41	"	"		"		8
	Sutton P	30	"	"		"		

Transcription: Civil War Draft Registration

Name: Wm Sulton

Birth Year: abt 1823; Age on 1 July 1863: 40

Residence: Green, Kentucky; Congressional District: 4th

Class: 1

It was 1863 before William registered. General Ulysses S. Grant was about to take Vicksburg and at the same time General George Meade would defeat Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg. By 1864 United States Army General William Tecumseh Sherman was heard warning that he could, "Make Georgia howl," as he led his troops on a fiery route across Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina to victory.

Back in 1860 Sherman had given the South fair warning:

[29] On hearing of South Carolina's secession from the United States, Sherman observed to a close friend, Professor David F. Boyd of Virginia, an enthusiastic secessionist:

You people of the South don't know what you are doing. This country will be drenched in blood, and God only knows how it will end. It is all folly, madness, a crime against civilization! You people speak so lightly of war; you don't know what you're talking about. War is a terrible thing! You mistake, too, the people of the North. They are a peaceable people but an earnest people, and they will fight, too. They are not going to let this country be destroyed without a mighty effort to save it... Besides, where are your men and appliances of war to contend against them? The North can make a steam engine, locomotive, or railway car; hardly a yard of cloth or pair of shoes can you make. You are rushing into war with one of the most powerful, ingeniously mechanical, and determined people on Earth—right at your doors. You are bound to fail. Only in your spirit and determination are you prepared for war. In all else you are totally unprepared, with a bad cause to start with. At first you will make headway, but as your limited resources begin to fail, shut out from the markets of Europe as you will be, your cause will begin to wane. If your people will but stop and think, they must see in the end that you will surely fail.[30]

Almost perfectly describing the four years of war to come.[31] **Wikipedia**

Just as reasonable men had predicted, the South was lacking the men and goods to fight a war. Sam Houston, Governor of Texas, was also certain a conflict would favor the industrialized and populated North. He had predicted in 1860:

Let me tell you what is coming. After the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, you may win Southern independence if God be not against you, but I doubt it. I tell you that, while I believe with you in the doctrine of states rights, the North is determined to preserve this Union. They are not a fiery, impulsive people as you are, for they live in colder climates. But when they begin to move in a given direction, they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty avalanche; and what I fear is, they will overwhelm the South.[20][21] **Wikipedia**

Such pro-Union feelings stunned Confederates in Kentucky, but the Rebels ran into this kind of Union patriotism even in their own Deep South states.

The fact that William Sutton's personal worth increased significantly from 1860 to 1870 could very well indicate that he was able to help save the Union in a way other than fighting. He had a farm. Farms raised food. Armies of men and horses had to have food, and the Union had money to pay for it. It's a fitting scenario since William came from a legacy of peace-loving Quakers and abolitionist Baptists.

William was nearing fifty years of age when the war ended in 1865. Only if they were very lucky would his family have missed the carnage the hungry, poorly equipped Confederate soldiers left in their wake as they crossed the farms and raided the villages of his state. Of major importance, Lucretia added three more babies to the family during the war years, indicating that their father was around to take care of his family during the whole war. The fact that his children went to school and learned to read, and also that his total wealth more than doubled, indicates he was able to take care of them.

While William could be grateful for the fortunate births of his sons who were not old enough to fight for the Union, the Suttons would not have gone untouched by Confederate violence. Curiously in line with Sherman's prediction, William may have benefitted from the turmoil. While the war devastated the South, many folks in the North used it to make a profit.

There is evidence in the next census, five years after the war was won, that William and his family came through it alright. The Suttons were a part of the industrious people, "right at your doors," Sherman had described for his friend.

Before the war, at the start of the decade, William Sutton's household looked like this:

1860: Wm Sutton in the 1860 United States Federal Census

Name: Wm Sutton; Age: 38; Birth Year: abt 1822; Birth Place: Indiana

Home in 1860: District 1, Green, Kentucky; Post Office: Summersville

Occupation: Farmer

Real Estate Value: 400

Personal Estate Value: 300

Name	Age
Wm Sutton	38
Lucretia Sutton	30
Rachel J Sutton	16
Jas B Sutton	14
John Sutton	12
Ruben Sutton	10
Mary S Sutton	9
Wm L Sutton	7
Charles Sutton	5
Sally A Sutton	3
Nancy E Sutton	8/12

After the war, at the end of the decade, William Sutton's household looked like this:

1870: William Sulton in the 1870 United States Federal Census

Name: William Sulton; Age in 1870: 47; Birth Year: abt 1823; Birthplace: Indiana

Dwelling Number: 192

Home in 1870: Upper Brush Creek, Green, Kentucky; Post Office: Allendale

Occupation: Farmer

Personal Estate Value: 934

Real Estate Value: 500

Name	Age
William Sulton	47
Lucy Sulton	45
Rachel J Sulton	24
Rheuben Sulton	21
Mary S Sulton	19
Wm L Sulton	18
Charles Sulton	15
Sally Sulton	12
Ellen Sulton	10
*Celia Sulton	9
*Emily C Sulton	7
*Betty A Sulton	5
Edward Sulton	3
Eliza F Sulton	1/12
*War babies	

Post war anecdote—a number of Suttons added sons they named Grant and Sherman to go with John and James to their census forms.

A total of five children were born during the decade. When the next census takers came around, they would find the eldest children, except for Sallie and John, had moved on and that there had been no new additions to the family for ten years. Lucretia was now in her fifties. Several of her Skaggs kinfolk were living in the Green County area.

1880 Green County, Kentucky United States Federal Census

Name: William Sutton

Age: 59

Birth Date: Abt 1821

Birthplace: Indiana

Home in 1880: Green, Kentucky, USA

Spouse's Name: Lucrititia Sutton

Occupation: Farmer

Neighbors: [View others on page—Skaggs](#)

Name	Age
William Sutton	59
Lucritia Sutton	55
John Sutton	34
Sally Sutton	21
Nancy Sutton	20
Celia Sutton	18
Emily Sutton	16
Betty Sutton	14
Mattie Sutton	12
Eliza Sutton	10

Twenty years later all the children are gone, except for forty-year-old Sallie and fifty-two-year-old John, a widower. The Suttons are in their seventies. They claim fifty-two years of marriage, but they have been together nearly sixty. Lucretia has given birth to fourteen children, and eleven are still living. They own their own home and William is still able to farm. They have relatives living with them.

1900

William Sutton in the 1900 United States Federal Census

Name: William Sutton

Age: 78

Birth Date: May 1822

Birthplace: Kentucky, USA

Home in 1900: Upper Brush, Green, Kentucky

Married, Spouse's Name: Lucisie Sutton

Marriage Year: 1848

Years Married: 52
 Father's Birthplace: Kentucky, USA
 Mother's Birthplace: Kentucky, USA
 Occupation: Farmer
 Months Not Employed: 0
 Can Read: Yes
 Can Write: Yes
 Can Speak English: Yes
 House Owned or Rented: Own
 Home Free or Mortgaged: F
 Farm or House: H
 Neighbors: *View others on page*—Skaggs, Blevins,
 William Sutton 70
 Lucisie Sutton 75
 Sallie A Sutton 40
 John Sutton 52
 Edward Sutton 17
 Robert Skaggs 14
 Maud Sutton 4
 Thomas Skaggs 63, widowed boarder.

The 1900 census is the last document on William, so he may have died before reaching eighty. After moving from Indiana, he raised a family in Kentucky and took care of them during the war years. Other than one military record, census records--inserted into historical settings--make up all the story there is on William Sutton. Plus, he is the father of Mary Susan, born 1851, who went to Texas with her husband, Josephus Chaney and their family.

Of his father, John Sutton, there is even less to tell.

The End

William Sutton Story, October 13, 2020

SCHEDULE II—ENROLLMENT LIST of all persons of CLASS I, subject to do military duty in the _____ Sub-district of the 4th Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Green and _____ in the State of Ky, enumerated by me on the _____ day of Sept, 1863.
 BY: J. J. Alexander Prov. Marshal Enrolling Officer.

RESIDENCE	NAME	AGE in July, 1863.	WHITE OR COLORED.	DESCRIPTION.		PLACE OF BIRTH. (Naming the State, Territory, or Country.)	FORMER MILITARY SERVICE.	REMARKS.
				PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	MARRIED OR UNMARRIED.			
Green Co	1 Shuffett A.	37	W	Farmer		Ky		1
	2 Stinnett L B	35	"	"		"		2
	3 Stinnett Lane	41	"	"		"		3
	4 Skaggs Mr. B	42	"	"		"		4
	5 Skaggs Josiah	48	"	"		"		5
	6 Stearman W. S.	37	"	"		"		6
	7 Stearman W. T.	36	"	"		"		7
	8 Sutton Wm	41	"	"		"		8
	9 Sidebottom P.	39	"	"		"		9
	10 Simpson E	40	"	"		"		10
	11 Strader W. H.	37	"	"		"		11
	12 Sullivan Jno	39	"	"		"		12
	13 Sandridge J. T.	40	"	"		"		13
	14 Stillman P. A.	43	"	"		"		14
	15 Sidebottom F	37	"	"		"		15
	16 Sullivan Jno B	40	"	"		"		16
	17 Smith Pison	40	"	"		"		17
	18 Settle Simon	30	"	"	Genl Smith		"	18
19								19
20								20

STATION: _____

**Civil War Draft Registration for William Sutton, 40,
 1863 Green County, Kentucky
 Sept 1863**