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Spring 2008

Kentucky Ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety



A Patriotic Clan from Eastern
Kentucky in the War
to End All Wars

North or South?
Finding Your Kentucky
Civil War Ancestor

The Kentucky Secretary of State's
Land Office
Lincoln Entries Database

Kentucky Ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety

kentucky ancestors

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on the cover: Margaret Gretchen, John Bayles, and Elizabeth Eleanor Minnich. *Courtesy of Gretchen Lupo.*

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky in the War to End All Wars

By John Trowbridge

The door that barred the way to women joining the ranks of the United States military was opened slightly on 28 February 1901, with the introduction of the Nurse Corps (Female) and on 13 May 1908, with the establishment of the Navy Nurse Corps. However, it was not until the United States entered World War I that the government and the military authorities got serious about allowing women into the service.

Approximately 4,300,000 Americans served in the military during the war. Of that number an estimated 30,000 were women. American women served in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard.²

American servicewomen served around the globe; by war's end they had seen service in the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Haiti, Virgin Islands, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Siberia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in addition to various locations within the United States.

Many women who served overseas in combat areas suffered the same hardships and potential dangers of their male counterparts. Some women serving near the battlefield were killed in accidents, others were wounded or gassed, some died of disease. A number of American nurses are buried in military cemeteries in foreign countries far from their native soil. More than 320 American women serving in the military were casualties of the war to end all wars.

Women served valiantly with dedication and devotion to duty throughout the war. Three Army nurses were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, twenty-three received the Distinguished Service Medal, while numerous others received a variety of citations. Four Navy nurses received the Navy Cross, while six others received citations. More than 100 Army nurses were awarded with French decorations. The British military presented decorations to more than ninety Army nurses.³

Once war ended and the role of women in the

military faded, they quietly returned to their homes, families, and civilian life. Though the Army and Navy Nurse Corps continued to exist in peacetime,

The Nurse Behind the Gun¹

You've heard of how the boys over there
Struck terror to the Hunnish heart –
How Pershing, Foch, Haig and all the rest
Stood up to play the hero's part.

Now Fritz is gone, the "cock-pit's" free again;
The roar of mighty guns is stilled;
No longer clanks the bloody, Prussian sword,
By treason, trick and cunning willed.

But there's another valiant story yet,
Of deeds the world is less aware –
The story of the gallant A.N.C.,*
That toiled and labored over there.

Now deeds of daring, both on land and sea,
And thrilling air fights overhead
Most often tincture war's romance,
And hallow spots where heroes bled.

The art and ghastly weapons of grim war
Were fashioned to destroy men;
Then came the Medico and gentle nurse
To build the suffering up again.

Then here's a health to Florence Nightingale,
And all her sisters in the cause;
A curse on Mars and all his martial tribe,
Who cut down man and ruin his laws!

*Army Nurse Corps

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

it would be a number of years before these women would receive the rank, pay, and benefits of their male counterparts. Many of the women “veterans” who had served in the Army Signal Corps during the war were told they would not be eligible for honorable discharge or veterans benefits. After a more than sixty-year battle, however, Congress passed Section 1414 of the GI Bill Improvement Act of 1977, finally giving the women veteran status.⁴

During World War I, Kentucky provided approximately 250 women to the military service. These women came primarily from the nursing profession. Of the 250, fifteen were from the Appalachian region of the state.⁵

An interesting case in point is the story of the Minnich family of Oil Springs in Johnson County, deep in the mountains of southeastern Kentucky. This mountain family provided two daughters and one son to the war effort.

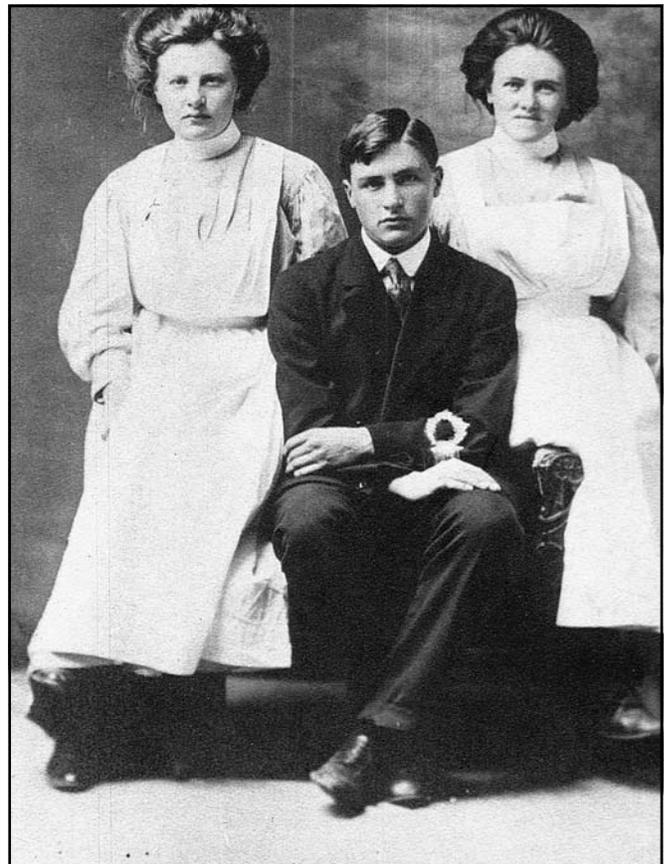
The three were the children of William W. and Myrain F. (Long) Minnich. Elizabeth Eleanor “Lizzie” was born on 22 November 1883, Margaret Gretchen was born on 30 July 1888, and John Bayles was born on 6 February 1890.⁶

All three attended Berea College. Elizabeth and Margaret graduated from the College of Nursing with the class of 1909. Both women listed their home address as Olympia, Bath County. In 1911, John completed the three-year course. While attending Berea College, John dreamed of one day becoming governor of Kentucky. His working experience, however, was at Boone Tavern, and he spent his entire career in hotel management. Prior to his entry into military service, John was managing the Continental Hotel in Pineville, Bell County, Kentucky.

For nearly ten years following their graduation from Berea College, Elizabeth and Margaret worked at hospitals in Madison, Bell, Franklin, and Fayette counties.

The United States entered the war on 6 April 1917. Elizabeth and Margaret joined exactly one year later, on 6 April 1918. John joined five days later, on 11 April. At time of enlistment, Elizabeth was thirty-four, Margaret was twenty-nine, and John was twenty-eight.⁷

Both women were working for the Kentucky Public Health Nursing Association in Frankfort. Elizabeth lived at 190 North Upper Street in Lexington



Courtesy of Gretchen Lupo

Margaret Gretchen, John Bayles, and Elizabeth Eleanor Minnich.

and is credited on official records to Fayette County. Margaret was living in the Pineville hotel managed by her brother and is credited to Bell County. Elizabeth and Margaret joined Base Hospital No. 40, known as the “Barrow Unit” after its director, Dr. David Barrow of Lexington.

In June 1917, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas authorized the organization of Base Hospital No. 40. Home for the base was Lexington’s Good Samaritan Hospital. All base hospitals were required to be sponsored by either a medical school or hospital. Organization of this unit was placed in the hands of the American Red Cross Association, with Colonel Jefferson R. Kean in charge. On 15 July 1917, Elizabeth Bogle, of Lexington, was appointed head nurse.

In December 1917, Dr. Barrow was instructed to change the original 500-bed unit to a 1,000-bed hospital, which would require an organization of thirty-three officers, 100 nurses, five civilian employees and 200 enlisted men. By late December the organization of Base Hospital No. 40 was completed, even though

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

the nurses had not been called to active service.⁸

On 23 February 1918, the unit was mobilized into active duty service and on 1 March was ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor in Louisville for additional instruction and training until 18 June 1918. In early April, the nurses were ordered to active duty for training, some reported to Camp Taylor, others were sent to hospitals at Camp Dix, Camp Sherman, Camp Devens, Camp Greene, Camp Lee, and Camp Upton. The Minnich sisters were sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, for their training.

By June 1918, Gorgas had certified Base Hospital No. 40 was prepared to take charge of a hospital in France, or anywhere else, and to conduct it to the best interest of the soldiers, and to the satisfaction of the Medical Department.

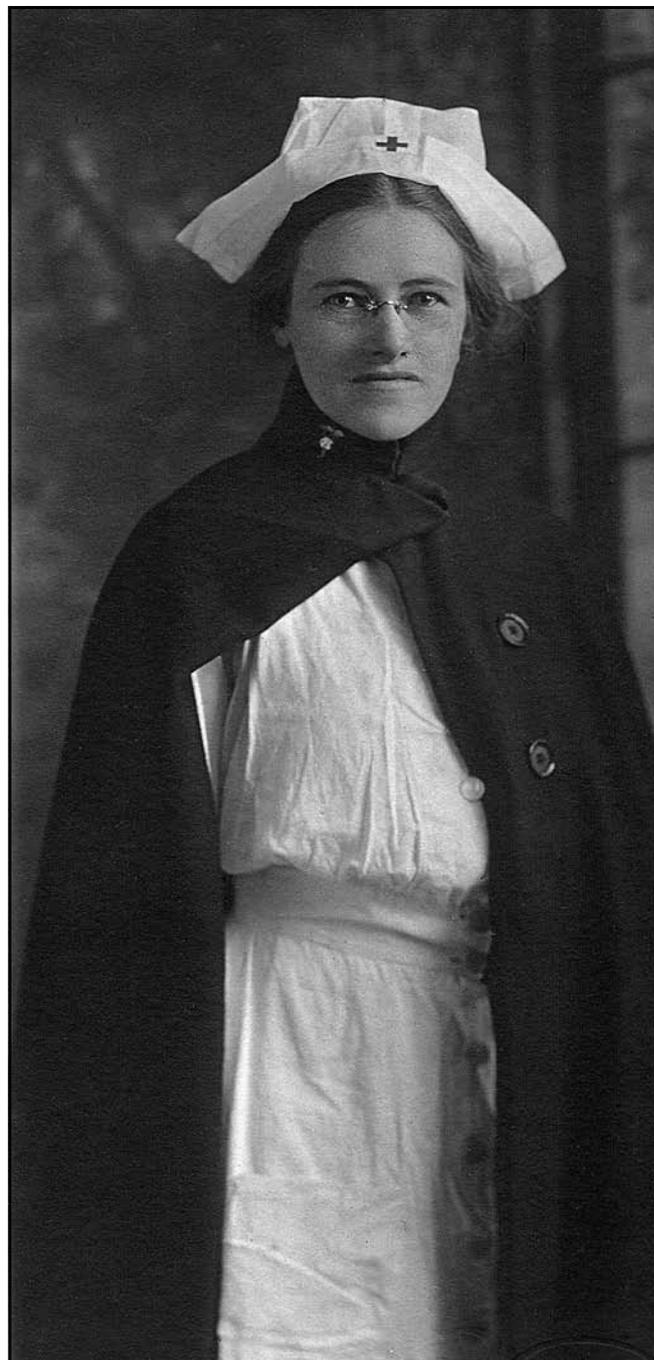
On 28 May 1918, Elizabeth and Margaret Minnich were ordered to the Holley Hotel in New York City, to await the arrival of the remainder of personnel of Base Hospital No. 40 at Camp Mills, prior to deployment overseas. After staying at the hotel, the nurses were assigned to comfortable quarters at various locations around the city until ordered overseas. In the interim, the nurses' uniforms were being made and fitted by the Red Cross. In the afternoons, at the Armory in New York City, the nurses were drilled and given military instruction. During their stay in New York they were cared for by the Red Cross Association.

By 12 July 1918, the Minnich sisters were aboard the famous White Star Line's RMS *Olympic*, which arrived at Southampton, England, on 19 July. The *Olympic*, sister ship of the *Titanic* and *Britannic*, had been converted into a troop transport in support of the war effort.

The trip across the ocean was uneventful, the ocean quiet. Although the *Olympic* was crowded, everyone seemed happy and anxious to get to work. Upon arrival at the Southampton docks the nurses were sent to Sarisbury Court, arriving there the following morning by truck. When the personnel of Base Hospital No. 40 arrived at Sarisbury Court, the construction of the hospital buildings was not complete. The majority of the personnel were detached and assigned to English and American hospitals in England and France. Quarters for the nurses had not been completed, so they had to be quartered on the third floor of the mansion house.

Sarisbury Court was scheduled to be the largest

American hospital in England. It was situated along a bend of the Hamble River, about six miles from Southampton; the estate covered 186 acres of rolling farmland, meadows, and woods. The manor house stood on high ground and on a clear day its tower could be seen twenty miles away. The manor house and surrounding property had been purchased by the American Red Cross for conversion to an American hospital.



Courtesy of Gretchen Lupo

Elizabeth Minnich in her nurse uniform.

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

The Red Cross personnel assigned to Sarisbury Court tried to relieve the Kentuckians' homesickness and the boredom of waiting for patients by organizing entertainment and recreational activities for them. Captain Thomas C. Campbell, the Red Cross chaplain, organized a glee club and string band with Bruce Reynolds and Sidney Freeman, former members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who were serving with Base Hospital No. 40. Captain Campbell introduced croquet and lawn tennis to the nurses. Additionally, he observed that English women rode bicycles, and he procured a number of bicycles for the use of the nurses. To his surprise he discovered that only a few of the American nurses knew how to ride.⁹

The nurses' time in service was not all fun and games; they still had their duty to perform. When Base Hospital No. 40 arrived in England their hospital was not completely built, so personnel were assigned to various hospitals across England and France. Some of these teams were stationed close to the front and came under the guns of the enemy near the Metz Front and the Argonne Forest. In a letter written to *The Lexington Leader*, Corporal John R. Marsh, who had been a reporter for the paper before the war, made the following commentary on his returning fellow members of Base Hospital No. 40 that had been serving in France:

Our "overseas contingent" got back from France the other day loaded down with souvenirs and stories, not to mention a few of those interesting creatures the A. E. F. has lovingly named "cooties."¹⁰

On 17 August, Margaret was part of a ten-nurse detachment attached to American Red Cross Medical Hospital No. 21, Paignton, Devonshire, England, and served with that organization until re-assignment to Base Hospital No. 40 on 2 January 1919.¹¹ Elizabeth remained with Base Hospital No. 40 in her sister's absence.

The Sarisbury Court hospital was opened for admission of patients on 27 September 1918, 125 cases being admitted on that date. During its operation, the majority of the hospital cases seen by the doctors and nurses were influenza and pneumonia and their complications.¹²

The reunion of the sisters at Sarisbury Court in January 1919, was short lived, for, on 15 February, Margaret reported to Base Hospital No. 113, at Save-



Courtesy of Gretchen Lupo

Elizabeth Eleanor and Margaret Gretchen Minnich, while serving in the U.S. Army Nurse Corps at Sarisbury Court, England.

nay, France.¹³ The following day Elizabeth reported to Evacuation Hospital No. 20, located at Beau Desert, in the vicinity of Bordeaux, France, serving with that organization until 14 May 1919. On 15 May, Elizabeth was assigned to Base Hospital No. 111, also part of the Hospital Center, Beau Desert.¹⁴

In June 1919, the sisters were reunited, this time in Savenay when Elizabeth was assigned to Base Hospital No. 113. During this time Base Hospital No. 113 was designated as a hospital from which all disabled nurses were to be evacuated to the United States. Records do not indicate if either of the sisters was ill during their time with this unit. However, unlike the other nurses of Base Hospital No. 40, they did not return to the United States with their original unit.¹⁵

On 15 July 1919, the Minnich sisters sailed from St. Nazaire, France, aboard the *Santa Teresa*, arriv-

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

ing in New York on 27 July 1919. On 22 August, Elizabeth was placed on the Reserve Nurse List at Camp Dix, New Jersey. On 31 August, Margaret was also relieved from active duty. So ended the military careers of the Minnich sisters.¹⁶

The war made a lasting impression on the Minnich sisters. They had survived their overseas military service; and although they had not come under direct fire of the enemy, they still shared with their male counterparts the suffering, death, and hazards of war. These women saw, first hand, the horror of war and its aftermath on the human body and spirit. They had to contend with, on a daily basis, the uncertainty of war. There was always the possibility of an attack by the enemy on their hospital, or the possibility of reassignment to a location closer to the front. They not only had to care for their patients, they had to take care of themselves to insure they did not become a casualty of an infectious disease.¹⁷

Following their military service, the Minnich women returned to Kentucky and their nursing careers. The 1920 Federal Census listed Margaret as living in Paducah and Elizabeth as living in Frankfort.¹⁸ In August 1921, Margaret married Dr. Cary Randolph Blain, a Presbyterian minister of Christiansburg, Virginia. Margaret and Cary never had any children of their own; however, they adopted and raised three children.¹⁹ In the early 1920s Elizabeth was working at Kings Daughters Hospital on East Main Street in Frankfort. She later moved to Breathitt County, taking a nursing position at Bach Memorial Hospital. By the 1930s she had moved to Ashland, where she worked as a nurse at Kings Daughters Hospital.²⁰ In 1936, she became extremely ill, and, due to her veteran status, was sent to the Veterans Home in Dayton, Ohio, for treatment.

Elizabeth Eleanor "Lizzy" Minnich died at the Veterans Home on 16 June 1939, following a three-year illness.²¹ Her body was brought back to Kentucky where she was buried with military honors near the grave of her father, and sister, Rose, in the Ashland Cemetery.²²

During his military service, Private First Class John Bayles Minnich served at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.²³ According to his service record, he served with the newly organized Chemical Warfare Service. He was discharged on 8 December 1918.²⁴ After the war, John returned to the hotel business,

once again managing the Continental Hotel in Pineville. On 27 May 1927, he married Edith Nuckols, a schoolteacher in Pineville. The couple had one child, Elizabeth Gretchen Minnich, named in honor of her two aunts.

John Minnich served as president of the Kentucky Hotel Association in the 1920s. He moved his family to Middletown, Ohio, in 1930 when he took the manager position at the Manchester Hotel for Armco Steel Corporation. He served as the head of the Gas Rationing Board in Middletown during World War II. In 1965, the family moved to Ormond Beach, Florida, where John retired. He became a member of the Ormond Beach American Legion Post 267, the Oceanside Country Club, and the First United Methodist Church. John Minnich died on 21 April 1977, at the Ormond Beach Hospital. His remains were cremated.²⁵

A year after the death of her brother, on 1 April 1978, Margaret Gretchen Minnich Blain died at the Regency Nursing Home, Forstville, Maryland. She is buried in the historic Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia.

The story of this Kentucky family serves to illustrate the sacrifice not only of this family, but is typical of many American families who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War I. Although these Kentucky veterans were not in battle or on the battlefield, when called upon, they volunteered to serve. They honorably and faithfully performed their duty to their country. They put their lives on hold, willing to sacrifice their lives for a belief in democracy and freedom in the "War to End All Wars."

Roster of Base Hospital No. 40 "Barrow Unit"

This organization was composed primarily of individuals from across Kentucky, however the states of Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Tennessee are represented.

Commanding Officer

Hughes, Leonard S. Major, U. S. Medical Corps

Director

Barrow, David M. Major, Medical Reserve Corps

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

Adjutant

Simpson, Virgil E. Captain, Medical Reserve Corps

Detachment Commander

Kinnaird, Virgil G. Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps

Chief of Surgical Services

Bullock, Waller O. Major, Medical Reserve Corps

Chief of Medical Services

McClymonds, Julian T. Major, Medical Reserve Corps

Hanes, Granville S. Major, Medical Reserve Corps

Captains, Medical Reserve Corps

Coleman, Robert M.
Craig, Lawrence R.
Garr, Charles C.
Lockhart, Robert
McCoy, Stephen C.
Moren, John J.
Phythian, John L.
Sammis, George F.
Wyatt, Walter S.

First Lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps

Arnold, Calvin G.
Bailey, Carl H.
Boulware, Judson P.
Davis, Ralph H.
Hahn, Albert G.
Jefferson, Charles W.
Knapp, John C.
Marks, Samuel B.
Marks, Thomas M.
McKinley, David H.
Parrigin, Oliver H. P.
Pirkey, Marion E.
Reddish, William D.
Reed, Clinton V.
Rinder, Carl O.
Ryan, James A.
Taylor, Septimus T.

Captains, Dental Reserve Corps

Grant, Henry Lee
Tileston, Leroy

Quartermaster Corps

Kennedy, Raymond C. Second Lieutenant

Chaplain

Gunn, C. Groshon

Chief Nurse

Bogle, Elizabeth

Nurses

Amrine, Verne
Applegate, Mrytle
Aust, Louise
Baird, Selah
Ballard, Nancy
Barker, Hester
Beverly, Lillian
Blake, Ina
Blythe, Marie
Bona, Pearl
Brooks, Lora
Brown, Grace
Brown, Myrtle
Bryan, Aileen
Byrne, Icy
Cardwell, Cora
Carfield, Anna
Christopher, Elizabeth
Cleek, Harriett
Collins, Helen May
Collins, Lucinda
Cottrell, Maud
Coy, Vivian Pope
Darnaby, Martha R.
Davis, Lillie
Davis, Martha Helen
Elliott, Anna M.
Firestone, Mabel
Finn, Ella
Frazer, Joy
Frost, Margaret
Gray, Annette
Greathouse, Jessie Lee
Greathouse, Tillie

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

Green, Sadie
Gross, Jessie Lee
Hanna, Edith
Hatch, Maline
Hatfield, Margaret
Hayward, Maud
Hiatt, Ella
Highfield, Mabel
Hix, May
Hunt, Emma
Hutton, Agnes P.
Lightner, Alleen
Lockhart, Anna F.
Lorins, Olga
Loyd, Edna K.
Martin, Virginia
Mary, Katherine
McCarthy, Elizabeth
McDonnell, Hylda
Meehan, Mary E.
Menke, Laurene
Minnich, Elizabeth
Minnich, Margaret
Mitchell, Alberta
Moree, Mary
Mulberry, Sara F.
Napier, Grace
Nash, Alpha
Nichols, Emma
Nichols, Margaret R.
Northey, Agatha
O'Brien, Katherine
O'Neill, Gertrude
O'Neill, Margaret
Panke, Clara
Pannell, Susan
Pelley, Bessie
Pracht, Anna Marie
Proctor, Edna E.
Reed, Jennie
Robinson, Minnie J.
Ross, Ollie
Ryan, Anna H.
Sallee, Lelia Cooke
Schweitzer, Margaret
Sesmer, Eva²⁶
Simms, Mary G.
Simon, Marie

Smith, Margaretta
Sparks, Delilah
Steinman, Pearl
Stine, Nancy
Stone, Mary K.
Taylor, Alice L.
Teasdale, Ruby
Turner, Mary E.
Tuttle, Lula
Watson, Pearl
Weller, Hazel
Willett, Lulu
Williams, Myrtle
Wingate, Ethel
Wisehart, Erma
Wolf, Leah
Zulauf, Nettie

Sergeant First Class

Caldwell, Fred B.
Clemmons, Walter P.
Foushee, Francis C.
Graves, George T.
Haggin, Louis L.
Hunt, George G.
Hunter, Hal H.
Lee, Owen S.

Sergeants

Bell, George
Lassing, Coleman H.
Miller, George A.
Roy, Leonard C.
Sager, George H.
Stucky, Harry C.

Corporals

Barbee, James H.
Coons, William L.
Dawson, Andrew L.
Foushee, Clyde E.
Gilbert, Ray H.
Jones, Edward S.
Leedy, John W.
Marsh, John R.
McAdams, Oliver K.
McDougal, Edgar B.
McKellar, Archibald

Montgomery, Bruce
Peters, John B.
Rodes, Frank B.
Snoddy, Leland B.
Taylor, Robert B.

Privates, First Class

Adams, Charles C.
Addams, Abe B.
Alexander, Gayle
Allender, Harry B.
Asbury, Charles A.
Ashcraft, Oscar C.
Banks, Gabriel C.
Bean, Clarence L.
Blankenship, Leslie G.
Blount, Hobert H.
Botts, Omar R.
Boughton, Abram J.
Brackett, Wallace W.
Bradshaw, Charles W.
Bronaugh, Forrest
Bronaugh, Frank W.
Bruce, Walter H.
Bryant, Marshall T.
Burch, Hiram P.
Burton, Leland D.
Burton, Orrin G.
Byrd, Herbert E.
Caldwell, Russell E.
Cart, Nutter O.
Castlen, Robert C.
Chambers, Alvin L.
Clark, Hunter
Clay, Douglas K.
Cole, Samuel H.
Combs, Josiah H.
Corbin, Chester C.
Cornn, Charles W.
Curtis, Charles M.
Dale, Marshall
Davis, Richard W.
Dean, James C.
Dick, Samuel S.
Dozier, Emmitt W.
Drake, Ernest G.
Dye, Eugene D.
Early, Cuvier C.

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

Eckley, Ishmael W.
Faulkner, Ray H.
Faulkner, Forrest
Fahey, John H.
Feedback, John K.
Fields, William G.
Fogg, Richard J.
Foster, Richard W.
Gatewood, William H.
Gilmore, Thomas E.
Ginocchio, Louis M.
Gray, Allen E.
Gray, Clarence R.
Hadded, George A.
Hagan, James A.
Hancock, John S.
Harney, Clarence W.
Hart, Derrill
Hart, Louis P.
Hellard, Renious
Henderson, Henry B.
Hill, Riley B.
Houston, Albert L.
Howard, Hugh F.
Humphrey, William J.
Hundley, Robert E.
Ingels, Julian A.
Joplin, George A.
Joplin, Vaughn T.
Kimbrough, Marion L.
Kirkpatrick, Russell
Lane, William M.
Ledridge, Edward W.
Lovelace, Wayne
Millam, James W.
Minihan, William A.
Muller, Mortimer G.
Murray, Charles W.
Myer, Winston B.
O'Brien, Anthony
Pearson, Clarence A.
Porter, Spencer
Potts, Edward E.
Powell, Benjamin C.
Prather, Frank
Pritchard, Thomas
Ready, Thomas J.
Reynolds, Goodson

Rix, Elmer
Rogers, Elwood
Rogers, Jack D.
Rush, Lovell
Scott, Harrison L.
Scott, Roy G.
Shipley, Carey S.
Shouse, Leonard B.
Shropshire, Grover
Skillman, Winston B.
Stephenson, Frank O.
Stewart, Artie
Stewart, James H.
Stokes, Fay B.
Stone, Andrew K.
Taylor, Robert B.
Thompson, Alvin
Thompson, Shelby W.
Thornton, Charles A.
Todd, Demaree
Tomlinson, Robert H.
Tucker, Roy J.
Uppington, Theo E.
Vermillion, Jesse
Whaley, Clarence N.
Wiley, Albert N.
Wiley, Dawson
Wilkinson, Lee W.

Williams, John H.
Wise, Thomas M.
Womack, Gilman T.
Woods, Baldwin
Worick, William R.

Cooks

Baker, Grover C.
Downing, John P.
Jasper, Gaines
McCormick, John M.
Snipes, Percy D.
VanMeter, Samuel W.
Ward, Will W.
Watson, Otto B.
Young, Leving P.

Other Members (Civilian)

Maxwell, Mary E., Secretary to
Major Barrow
Payne, Margaret, Nurses' Ad-
ministration Office
Hurned, Nell H., records office
Cchleby, Anna, interpreter, as-
sistant in the receiving ward
Cassells, Ruth, dietitian
Pence, Kate, sick and wounded
office

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_____, *New Hospital is Ready for Big Push*. American Red Cross Bulletin, London, p. 3, 14 Aug 1918.

Endnotes

¹ Ex-Buck Private Josiah H. Combs, Base Hospital 40, A.E.F., From his book, "The Siege Of Sarisbury Court: Which Chronicles the Feat of BASE HOSPITAL 40 In Winning the

World War."

² a. Women in the Army served in the Army Nurse Corps, as nurses, reconstruction aides, and dieticians. Some women served in the Army Signal Corps as telephone switchboard operators in France.

^b Women in the Navy served in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force as Navy nurses and Yeoman (F), popularly known as "Yeomanettes." The majority of these women performed clerical duties, including typing, stenography, bookkeeping, accounting, inventory control and became telephone operators, radio operators, electricians, draftsmen, pharmacists, photographers, telegraphers, fingerprint experts, chemists, torpedo assemblers, and camouflage designers.

^c Women in the Marine Corps served in its Reserve as Marine Reservists (F), popularly known as "Marinette." These women served as typists, stenographers and bookkeepers working in offices of the adjutant, inspector, quartermaster and paymaster and in recruiting offices across the country.

^d Women in the Coast Guard were assigned to the Coast Guard Reserve as "Yeomanettes" serving in administrative positions. At war's end during a mustering out ceremony for the women serving in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels bade them farewell: "As we embrace you in uniform today, we will embrace you without uniform tomorrow."

³ Miss Willie Arvin, of Henderson, Kentucky, was awarded the French Croix de Guerre, the British Royal Red Cross and a Certificate of Merit. Arvin enlisted in the Red Cross in Richmond, Va., and served with the Boston Unit No. 5 in France. She was decorated by the French, British and American Forces for her heroic actions on the night of June 30, 1918, when her hospital came under German air attack.

⁴ Miss Frances Boyd of Cynthiana served nineteen months in France with the U.S. Army and the Red Cross as an interpreter. She served in Contrexeville, located in the Verdun region, and was later sent to Brest.

⁵ Information obtained from records compiled by Kentucky County Council of Defense Committees currently on file at Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Military Records and Research Branch, Frankfort. Kentucky provided three hospital units: Unit D, Base Hospital 40, and Base Hospital 59.

⁶ There were a total of six Minnich children, the three younger children were: Rose L., born June 1892; Paul, born August 1897; and Ruth, born July 1898.

⁷ Service records of Elizabeth, Margaret, and John Minnich, Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Military Records and Research Branch.

⁸ History of U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 40, 14 pages, part of the Defense Council records on file Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Records and Research Branch.

⁹ *A Visit to Sarisbury Court*. *American Red Cross Bulletin*, London. Page 6-8, September 18, 1918.

¹⁰ A.E.F. = American Expeditionary Force.

¹¹ The American Red Cross Military Hospital was organized as part of the American Expeditionary Force in July 1918 and demobilized March 1919 in England.

A Patriotic Clan from Eastern Kentucky, *continued*

¹² A complete listing of cases seen by Base Hospital No. 40 can be found on pages 10-12, U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 40, on file with Kentucky Records and Research Branch.

¹³ Base Hospital No. 113, was organized in August 1918, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

¹⁴ Base Hospital No. 111, was organized on August 10, 1918, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

¹⁵ For an in-depth history of the Base Hospital system used by the U.S. Army during the World War I, see Ford, Joseph H. *The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War*; GPO, Washington, D.C., 1927.

¹⁶ For additional information concerning Army nurses in the World War I, see Carolyn M. Feller and Constance J. Moore, editors, *Highlights in the History of the Army Nurse Corps*, U.S. Army Medical Department, GPO, Washington, D.C., 1975.

¹⁷ Prior to World War II, numbers of non-battle (disease) casualties surpassed battle casualties. *America's Wars: Casualties and Veterans, Casualties of World War I*, Department of Defense and Veterans Affairs, 2001.

¹⁸ 1920 Federal Census, 14th Census of the United States.

¹⁹ Telephone conversation with Catherine Cook, daughter of Cary and Margaret Blain, January 31, 2003. Four Halifax

Gazette, South Boston, VA., January 4, 1962.

²⁰ 1930 Federal Census, 15th Census of the United States.

²¹ Dayton Veteran's Home was the first veteran's hospital in the United States, eventually becoming part of the Veterans Administration Hospital system.

²² *The Daily Independent*, Ashland, Ky., June 18, 1939, Sec.2, pg. 20, Col. 4. Telephone conversation with Catherine Cook, January 31, 2003. Ashland Cemetery records, William W. Minnich died in 1935, Rose L. (Minnich) Nolcini died June 8, 1923.

²³ Edgewood Arsenal located on part of the original Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Known as the U.S. Filling Plant on Gunpowder Neck Reservation. Manufactured military chemicals (phosgene, chloropicrin and mustard gas) and filled shells and grenades.

²⁴ Service Record – John B. Minnich.

²⁵ Telephone and written correspondence with Gretchen Lupo, daughter of John Minnich, January and February 2003. *Daytona Beach News Journal*, obituary of John Minnich.

²⁶ Snyder, Eva Sesmer, R.N. (1894-1979). Eva Sesmer and Herbert Mitchell Snyder Collection located at University of Louisville Archives, Kornhauser Health Sciences Library.

QUERIES

Questions about Kentucky families submitted by Society members

Benningfield

Henry E. Benningfield, Revolutionary War soldier. Private under Capt. Haup (House) of Virginia; placed on the pension roll at \$8.00 per month, 7 July 1818. He states on his pension papers b/p Richmond, Va. Enlisted in the Continental Army 1777 at Williamsburg, Va. Discharged 12 December 1780, Richmond, Va. First known record in Ky.: listed on the 1796 tax list of Bourbon Co., Ky. The tax list of 1800 Bourbon Co., Ky. lists Henry Benningfield. Also, filing under the name of Henry is a John Benningfield. Last known record of Henry E. Benningfield, 23 Mar 1820, Fayette Co., Ky., received land bounty grant for three years service. It is thought he died ca. 1829.

Reuben Benningfield married Eliza J. Foster, 23 Jan 1838. Marriage record: Courthouse, Greensburg, Green Co., Ky. Among other children, had

a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, who married Charles Madden, 4 Oct 1866, at the home of Samuel Stanfield. Died 28 May 1890, Spottsville, Henderson Co., Ky.

Arland W. Benningfield, Jr.
2196 Janlyn Road
Louisville, KY 40299-1718
Email: mussoncreek@bellsouth.net

Craven, Slaughter

Cravens, Jesse and Slaughter, Lavina

Who were the parents of these two people who married 1 May 1816 in Knox County, Kentucky? I'll be glad to share information on their children.

Pat Hornaday
1510 Poinsettia Avenue
Tarpon Springs, FL 34689
pathornaday@msn.com

North or South? Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor

By Don Rightmyer

The Civil War and family history are two areas that are very popular for research and reading among Kentuckians. With the rapid approach of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War in 2011-15, this is a great time to discover where your Kentucky ancestors were and what they were doing in the war years – 1861-65. With the plentiful research materials available here in Kentucky and on the World Wide Web, the time is right to find out if your family tree contains any Civil War veterans.

Where to Start

The first step in discovering if you have ancestors who served during the Civil War is to work on your own family tree back to and even earlier than the Civil War. The “earlier” part is crucial because you need to know the names and as much as you can about the identification of your Civil War period ancestors. There are numerous resources that identify Kentucky’s Civil War veterans, but you have also got to make the connection between you and them to determine which veteran is *yours*.

Once you’ve managed to lay out your family history through the Civil War period, then you can turn to research materials available to help you narrow down the possibilities. A primary reference for Kentuckians’ documented service in the Civil War are the four volumes of the *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky*. Two volumes for Kentucky Union volunteers were compiled and published in 1866/67 and two additional volumes were printed in 1915/1918 for Kentucky men who served in the Confederate army. The *Adjutant General’s Reports* include short capsule histories for individual army units and lists of the muster rolls for each Kentucky unit serving in the Union and Confederate armies. Volume II in the Union volunteers set contains listings of the African American men who enlisted in the Union army in Kentucky.

Another helpful reference in uncovering an ancestor’s Civil War history is Frederick H. Dyer’s

A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion (1959) which contains a detailed chronological history for each Union army unit’s war service. There are also a number of places where lists of men have been documented such as the pages of *Kentucky Ancestors*, *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, the *Filson Club History Quarterly* (now entitled *Ohio Valley History*), and various statewide and regional historical/genealogical publications and newsletters published throughout the state, such as the Kentucky Genealogy Society’s *Bluegrass Roots*.

General History of the Civil War in Kentucky

Understanding your Civil War ancestor’s experience during the war will probably require searching through a variety of sources. One resource which will be helpful for general background reading is a history of the Civil War within Kentucky’s borders. Historian E. Merton Coulter’s *The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky* (1926) and Lowell H. Harrison’s *The Civil War in Kentucky* (1975) provide concise accounts of what went on in the state. Most Kentucky men served in the western theater of the war (fighting campaigns west of the Allegheny Mountains). There are also several books in print that will help guide you through your Civil War ancestor’s research. These are: *Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor* (Bertram H. Groene, 1995), *The Civil War Research Guide* (Stephen McManus, Donald Thompson, and Thomas Churchill, 2003), *How to Do Civil War Research* (Richard A. Sauers, 2003), and *Civil War Genealogy* (George Schweitzer, 2003).

Unique Situation in Kentucky

There are several aspects of the Civil War years in Kentucky that made the Commonwealth’s experience unusual compared to any other state that had men serving in the war. In the spring of 1861, as the nation became divided, many Kentucky men left the state to join either the Union or Confederate army even though Kentucky itself had not taken

Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor, *continued*

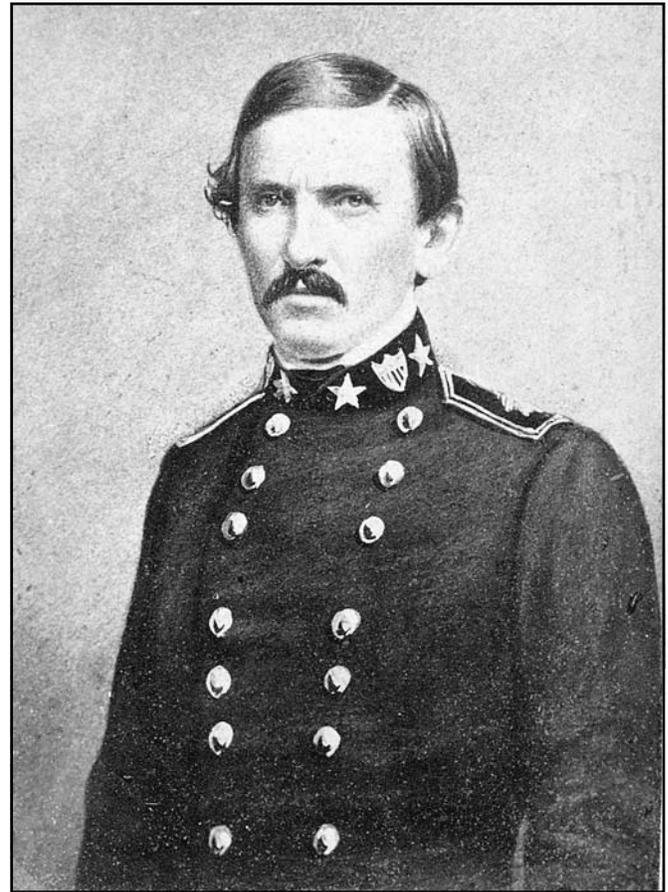
a stand with either side. In May 1861, Governor Beriah Magoffin notified both sides in the conflict that Kentucky was taking a neutral stance between the two belligerents. During the period of neutrality, recruiting and training military units was forbidden for either side and most men wishing to join the Confederate army went to Camp Boone and Camp Trousdale, Tennessee. Men in Kentucky wanting to join a Union regiment went across the Ohio River to Camp Clay (near Cincinnati) or Camp Holt (near Jeffersonville, Indiana). The period of armed neutrality existed until September 1861 when Confederate forces invaded Kentucky and occupied the city of Columbus on Kentucky's Mississippi River border. The Kentucky legislature quickly asserted its intention to support the Union cause. With the official end to neutrality, Kentucky men rallied and were mustered into the armies of both sides at locations throughout the state.

After neutrality ended, the Kentucky legislature passed a series of laws to discourage Kentucky's men

from leaving the state to serve in Confederate forces. Several indictments were brought against various Kentuckians during the war years for violating those laws although very few were ever brought to trial.

Where to Research a Civil War Ancestor

The Kentucky Historical Society's Martin F. Schmidt Research Library and the Society's Special Collections are excellent locations for learning about your Civil War ancestors. The KHS Library has a variety of sources where material can be discovered about Kentucky Civil War ancestors. The microfilm collection, vertical files (surname, county, subject, and biography), and various published histories, biographies, and family histories in the General Stacks contain a wealth of information on Kentucky men and the Civil War. The individual Kentucky county section of books (call number 976.902) often has individual county histories, cemetery listings, and books written about that county's Civil War participation that can be extremely helpful and informa-



KHS Special Collections

Thomas L. Crittenden (left) and George B. Crittenden (right), sons of former Kentucky governor and U. S. Senator, John J. Crittenden. Thomas was a Union general and George was a general in the Confederate army.

Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor, *continued*

tive. A search to find which materials are held in either the library or Special Collections can be done with the online card catalog on the Kentucky Historical Society's website (<http://www.history.ky.gov>).

The Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (<http://www.kdla.ky.gov>) on 300 Coffee Tree Road in Frankfort, Kentucky, also has the following sources for research:

- Confederate Pension Applications
- Confederate Home records
- Compiled Service Records (Union and Confederate)
- Louisville Military Prison Register
- McLeans Barracks Prison Registers
- Petitions for Amnesty by Kentuckians Submitted to President Andrew Johnson
- Petitions for Pardon Submitted to Wartime Kentucky Governors

One of the most helpful sources of Civil War information on Kentucky men is the Compiled Service Records which can be found on microfilm at KDLA.



KHS Special Collections

Corporal Nicholas M. Wayman, 1st Ky. Vol. Calvary, USA, August 1861, Bardstown, Ky. Enrolled July 1861 at Camp Dick Robinson; mustered out December 1864 at Camp Nelson.

Other locations where worthwhile Civil War research can be conducted in Kentucky are: the Filson Club (Louisville), local historical and genealogical societies, college and university libraries, and public libraries throughout the state.

Potential Sources for Civil War Research

Some of the most interesting and potentially rewarding sources of material on your Civil War ancestor may be personal or family materials that you have in your possession. You may find personal papers in some of the most unlikely locations (attic, basement, barn, chicken coop, other outbuildings) if you look hard enough. If there's a member of your family or a relative who has accumulated a lot of family historical materials, check with them. You may also find information on your community and your ancestor's Civil War story in newspaper accounts, published or unpublished family histories, and family papers. Many unit histories also contain information such as unit rosters, details of soldiers' Civil War service, and details of what your ancestor's unit did and where it moved during the war.

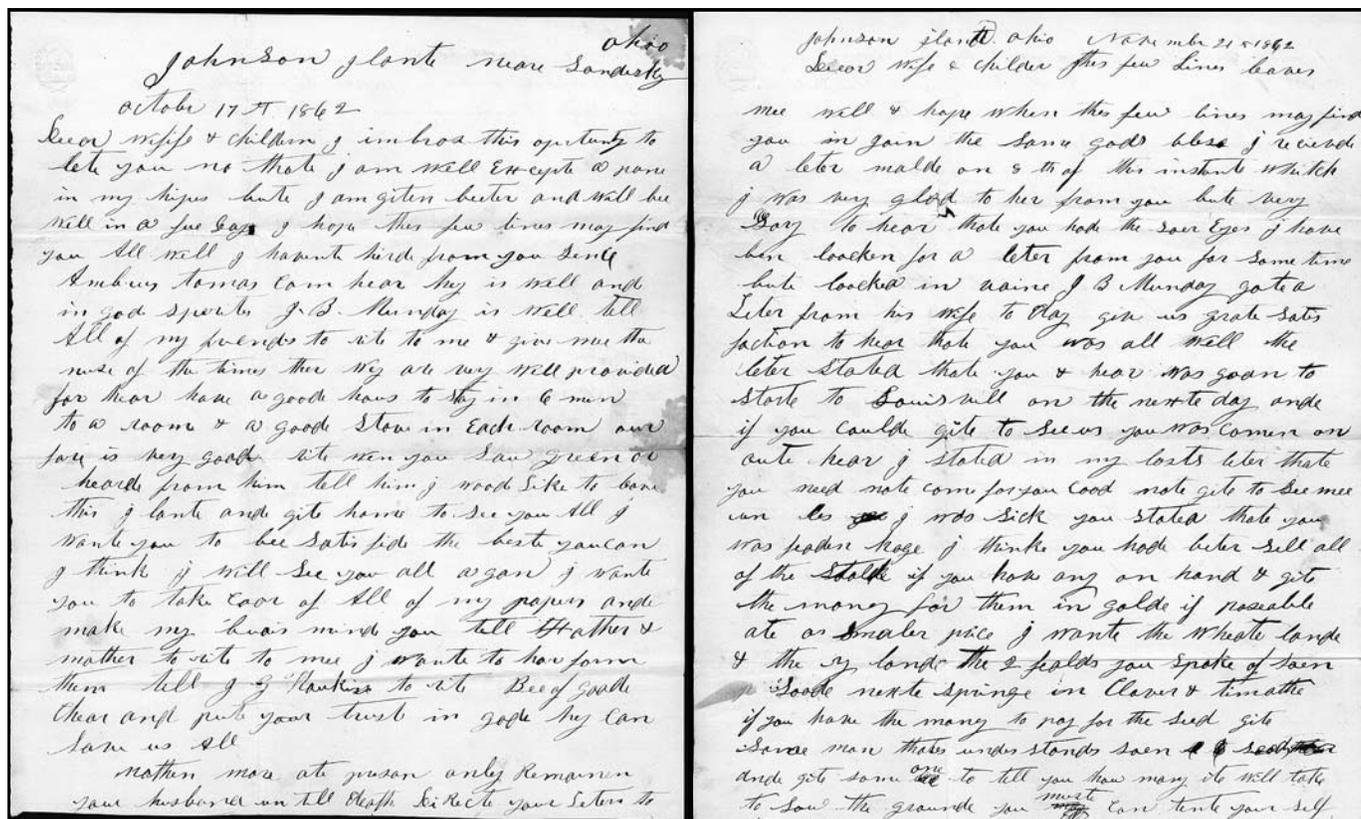
Other Places to Research

You can contact the National Archives and request copies of the files on a specific Civil War soldier (<http://www.archives.gov>). The records on individual soldiers can be found in the compiled service records and pension records. There are a wide range of Civil War subjects covered by materials in the archives. Two significant published resources on the holdings of the National Archives will help you in either planning a research trip to the Washington, D.C. area or in shaping your request to the National Archives by mail: Kenneth W. Munden *et al.*, *The Union: A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* (revised ed., 1986) and Henry P. Beers, *The Confederacy: A Guide to the Government of the Confederate States of America* (revised ed., 1986).

Online Civil War Sources

Increasingly online genealogical research sources provide quick access to more and more Civil War information. In the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library, you can use both Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.com free of charge (the only charge is for printed copies). You can also access those genea-

Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor, *continued*



KHS Special Collections

Civil War letters from a Kentucky soldier back to his family while being held at Johnson Island, Ohio.

logical research databases from your home computer for a subscription fee or your local public library may provide free access to the databases.

Individual Civil War soldiers and unit histories can be found on the National Park Service's Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss>). You can search this database to help narrow down those who might be your Civil War ancestor by running a surname search or by looking for a specific individual with a more detailed search.

Another website that can provide valuable Civil War genealogical information is "Guide to Genealogical Research on Kentucky Ancestors in the Civil War" (<http://www.geocities.com/drightmyer>). This website contains a large number of both books and articles that touch on the topic of Kentucky men who served during the Civil War. The entire 128-volume set of the records of the Civil War (also known as the Official Records or OR) can be accessed online free of charge as well: (<http://cdl.library.cornell.edu/moa/browse.monographs/waro.html>)

Fleshing Out Your Ancestor's Civil War History

Identifying your specific Civil War ancestor is just the beginning. There are several questions you will want to find answers for when you have determined that you actually have an ancestor who served in the war.

What time period did your ancestor serve in?

Where did your ancestor actually serve in the war?

What unit was your ancestor assigned to?

What happened to your ancestor or to his immediate friends and acquaintances during his Civil War service?

Did your ancestor survive the war? If not, where is he buried? Can you identify his grave?

If your ancestor became a casualty, did he die or recover from his wounds?

What happened to your Civil War ancestor after the war and how did his wartime experience affect his life?

As you pursue your search for your Civil War ancestor, be ready for some unexpected surprises. Researching family history often results in learning new things about your family that you would never have known otherwise. "North or South?" is the title

Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor, *continued*

of this article because family tradition has sometimes said that “great-grandfather Turpin or Reynolds” was “wearing the gray” and digging into your family’s historical records might result in asking “Great-grandfather was a WHAT?”

Finding a Civil Ancestor Who Disappears

Your Civil War ancestor might have disappeared during the war. There were many Kentucky men who left home to join the army and served during the Civil War but for many of them the trail came to a dead end somewhere during the war years. Your ancestor may have been killed or died of illness and his death was not adequately documented. An underage ancestor may have changed his name in order to gain entry into the army. If something happened to a young soldier who was serving under an assumed name, it would often be nearly impossible to locate the soldier if he was killed or died of illness. His fellow soldiers would bury him and try to identify his grave by the name they knew him by. Sometimes battle casualties had to be recovered and buried by civilians remaining in the area when an army moved out of the immediate vicinity.

Sharing Your Family’s Story

One of the goals we’d like to achieve in the sesquicentennial of the Civil War is a better understanding

of Kentuckians’ wartime experience. Whether you’re already aware of your ancestor’s Civil War history or just discovering it for the first time, we would love to share in what you have learned about your family during the Civil War. Please send your information to: Civil War History, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40602 or email your family’s stories to: don.rightmyer@ky.gov

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Kentucky's Signature Lincoln Exhibition Opens October 21

Imagine Abraham Lincoln. Now, during the bicentennial commemoration of his birth, prepare to see Lincoln differently. *Beyond the Log Cabin: Kentucky's Abraham Lincoln*, the commonwealth's signature Lincoln bicentennial exhibition, opens to the public Tuesday, October 21, at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort.

The exhibition, which will travel to two additional Kentucky venues in 2009-2010, illuminates Lincoln's connections with Kentucky, the perspective his Kentucky friends and acquaintances provided his life and actions, and the inspiration his legacy continues to contribute to American ideals.

Through engaging imagery, artifacts, and interactive activities, *Beyond the Log Cabin* presents the untold story of Lincoln's lifelong engagement with Kentucky and Kentuckians. Taking a broad view of Kentuckians' perceptions of Lincoln from the assassination to the current bicentennial commemoration, the exhibition explores the complex relationship between Lincoln and his native state, and features unique artifacts gathered from repositories and collections across the nation.

"Museums and historical societies in Kentucky and beyond have been very generous in loaning high-quality artifacts and images for this important exhibition," said Marilyn Zoidis, assistant director at the Kentucky Historical Society. "Pieces never

presented together provide a unique story of Lincoln and Kentucky. They help to make *Beyond the Log Cabin* a signature exhibition."

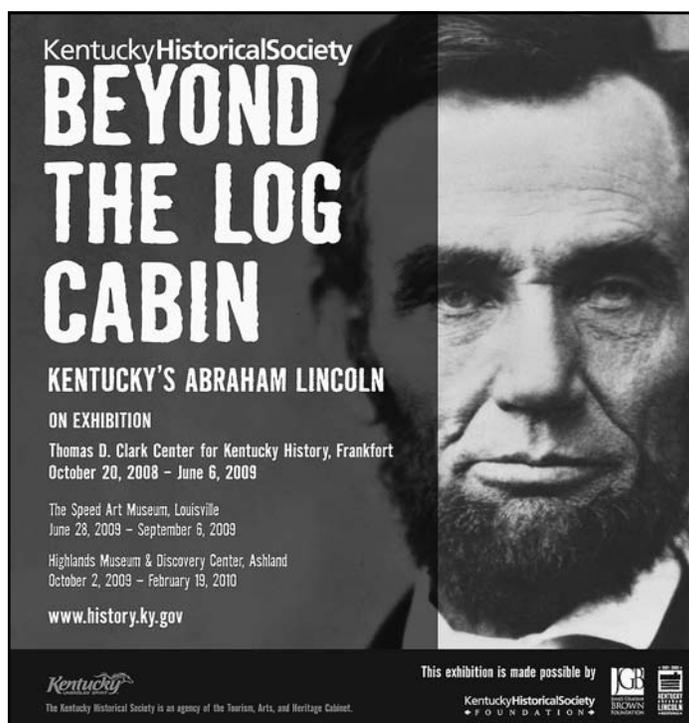
Beyond the Log Cabin: Kentucky's Abraham Lincoln was designed by Gallagher & Associates, an international design firm acclaimed for its work on exhibitions and museum projects at the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and others.

This exhibition will be on display at the Center for Kentucky History through June 6, 2009, and will then travel to the Speed Art Museum in Louisville for exhibition June 28, 2009 through September 6, 2009. It will open at the Highlands Museum & Discovery Center in Ashland on October 2, 2009 and remain on display there until February 19, 2010.

"We hope that Kentuckians will take advantage of these upcoming opportunities to experience the *Beyond the Log Cabin: Kentucky's Abraham Lincoln* exhibition and to learn more about Lincoln's Kentucky connections during this bicentennial commemoration of his birth," said

Kent Whitworth, executive director of the Kentucky Historical Society.

Beyond the Log Cabin was made possible by generous support from the James Graham Brown Foundation, the Kentucky Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, and the Kentucky Historical Society Foundation.



Interments in the Irish Catholic Burying Ground on 3rd Street, Lexington

By Nancy O'Malley

The names of interred individuals in the Catholic burying ground on 3d Street in Lexington, Kentucky were compiled from a book listing transferred graves housed in the Catholic Diocese office in Lexington, and from a list compiled by Melvin E. Hurst from gravestones left at the 3rd Street cemetery (Fayette County Genealogical Society, 1992). Hurst's list was based on a list provided by Cassie Felty of the mayor's office. Two lists of gravestone information written in different handwriting were procured from the Lexington city archives. A comparison of the three lists of gravestone information revealed conflicting transcriptions that reflected simple reading errors and difficulty in reading stones whose inscriptions were worn. Some of these discrepancies were corrected by checking the stones again but, in some cases, stones were missing or the inscriptions were too worn to be read. While some of the names on the transfer list may have been from other cemeteries, it is likely that that great majority of them came from the 3rd Street cemetery. The transfer dates range from 1875 to as late as 1893. The names on the gravestones did not correspond with any of the names on the transfer list. A spot check of some of the names on the gravestones was conducted to see if any of the names on the gravestones were also present on burial cards at Calvary Cemetery. No matches were found, suggesting that the individuals represented on the gravestones were not moved to Calvary and may still be buried at 3rd Street or, less likely, were transferred to another cemetery.

Names on gravestones still present at the 3rd Street location include:

Botto, Ann
Byrne, Jane
Connell, Honora (Mrs. Timothy)
Connell, Walter
Corrigan, Thomas
Donnelly, Hugh
Donnelly, Rosa
Donovan, Catherine
Doyle, Dennis J.
Driscoll, Denis
Dunevan, Peter
Finnerty, Kattie
Finnerty, Maggie
Finnerty, Martin
Finnerty, Martin Jr.
Finnerty, Tommie
Fitnam, Jane Theresa
Fitnam, Oscar Parsely
Fitzgerald, J.E.
Fitzpatrick, Mary Isabella

Flynn, Peter
Franklin, Cattie
Galliven, Garrald
Gannon, Elizabeth (Mrs. John)
Gilroy, Owen
Giron, Felicity
Gribbin, Amanda (Mrs. Patrick)
Haggan, Elizabeth
Haggan, unknown
Haney, John
Haney, Mary Francis
Hays, William
Higens, Thomas
Hollenbach/Hollenkamp/Hellenhenge, Julia Howard, Patrick Kelley, Elizabeth Kennedy, Richard King, Jam-- King, Michael Lavin, Mary S.
Lewis, Samuel Thomas
Lynch, James E.
M., W. E.
Mahoney, James
McAlister, James
McBride, Daniel
McCool, John

Interments in the Irish Catholic Bury Ground, Lexington, *continued*

McCristal, Margaret
 McDonald, Mary Crawford (Mrs. Hugh)
 McGee, Bernard
 McGee, Margaret (Mrs. Bernard)
 McGirk, Thomas
 McGlin, John
 McMahan, Dan
 McNamara, John
 McNamara, Mary
 McNamara, Patrick
 McQuinn, Johanna
 McShane, John
 McTaggart, Lawrence
 McWilliams, Nancy (Mrs. James)
 Murphy, Susannah
 Murry, Mary
 O'Connel, Mary
 O'Connell, Anny
 O'Connell, Ellen Sullivan
 O'Conner, Mary Ann
 O'Mara, James
 O'Neil, Jane (Mrs. Francis)
 O'Neil, Nancy
 O'Regan, Margaret
 Quinn, Felix
 Quinn, John
 Ready, John
 Reilly, Alice (Mrs. James)
 Roche, James
 Roche, Morris
 Schmidt, Antonia
 Sharp, Elizabeth A.
 Shea, Ellen
 Sheehan, Martin
 Sheeren, John
 Skain, Richard
 Smith, Ann Margret
 Smith, Theodore E.
 Spalding, Sister Ann
 Thornton, C.
 Traynor, Daniel
 Traynor, Eliza
 Traynor, Michael
 Unknown
 Unknown
 Unknown
 Unknown
 Unknown, Alice

Unknown, child
 Unknown, child
 Unknown, John
 Unknown, John
 Unknown, Margaret
 Unknown, Mary Isabella
 Unknown, Michael
 Unknown, Mother
 Wallace, James
 Walls, Richard
 Walsh, Margaret
 White, Letitia (Mrs.)
 Williams, Charles

The transfer list includes only a few names that were specifically noted as being transferred from the 3rd Street cemetery. These include:

Dowd, Martin
 Fager, Valentine
 Gribbins, Elizabeth
 Gribbins, John
 Gribbins, Matthew
 Gribbins, Peter
 Gribbins, William
 Maw, Mary
 McGahan, Margaret
 McGahan, Elizabeth

Additional names were noted as transfers but without indication of the cemetery of origin. These are presumed to be from 3rd Street since that was the principal Catholic burying ground in Lexington prior to the establishment of Calvary Cemetery. These names include:

Anglin, Timothy*
 Bietz, infant #1*
 Bietz, infant #2*
 Bona, infants of A. and I. Bona
 Bowlin, Frank
 Brown, Mary*
 Cangany, Daniel
 Cannon, Brien
 Clark, James*
 Clark, Michael*
 Clohesy, Mary L.
 Collican, Katherine
 Conners, John

Interments in the Irish Catholic Bury Ground, Lexington, *continued*

Cronan, Peter F.*
 Cronan, Wihd*
 Cushing, Robert
 Daly, Mary*
 Daly, Patrick*
 Donahue, John (3 males of the same name)(1*)
 Donahue, Michael*
 Douglas, Susan
 Fitzgerald, infant*
 Fitzgerald, Catherine*
 Fitzgerald, John*
 Flynn, Agness (infant)*
 Flynn, John*
 Flynn, John R. (infant)*
 Flynn, Michael*
 Flynn, Thomas*
 French, Charles*
 Garland, Peter (child of Richard)*
 Garland, Philip (child of Richard)*
 Gilroy, Michael
 Gormley, James*
 Gormley, Mary*
 Gormley, Thomas*
 Gormley, child of Thomas*
 Hanley, Catherine A.
 Hannibal, Mary E. (child)
 Harrington, 2 children*
 Herbert, James (child)*
 Herbert, John (child)*
 Herbert, Margaret (child)*
 Herbert, Patrick*
 Higgins, Frank*
 Horan, Jeremiah
 Houlihan, James (child)*
 Houlihan, Ellen (child)*
 Houlihan, Timothy
 Kearney, Mary
 Mackey, Kate*
 Mackey, Lizzie*
 Madden, Mary*
 Maloney, P.'s child
 McKee, Mrs. Philip*
 McWilliams, Charles M.
 O'Brien, Andrew*
 O'Brien, Mary*
 O'Brien, Susan E. (infant)*
 O'Toole, John*
 O'Toole, 2 of John's children*

Owens, Mary
 Ryan, Catherine
 Ryan, William
 Shea, Timothy
 Tearney, John*
 Tearney, Mary*

The following names were listed as transfers with a death date that preceded by several or many years the reburial date in Calvary Cemetery. These are presumed to be transfers from another cemetery, probably 3rd Street.

Anglin, John
 Bracken, Bridget
 Bradley, James
 Browne, Dr. John
 Carrol, Mary G. (child)*
 Carroll, John (child)*
 Donahoe, Ellen Moran (Mrs. John)*
 Donahy, Margaret (infant)*
 Fitzpatrick, John*
 Fitzpatrick, Margaret*
 Fox, James P.*
 Fox, Katie*
 Fox, Michael (3)*
 Fraugher, Timothy*
 Fraugher, William*
 Gormley, Catherine (Mrs. Thomas)*
 Gormley, Thomas
 Hanly, Major John Hayes*
 Hanly, Margaret McKenzie*
 Knight, James*
 Leonard, Kate*
 Locke, Catherine (Mrs.)
 MaGuire, James
 McGuire, John (infant)
 Monaghan, Henry
 Monaghan, James Thomas
 Monaghan, Thomas
 O'Connor, infant
 O'Connor, Mary (Mrs.)*
 O'Mara, James
 O'Neill, James (2)
 O'Neill, Sarah
 Quinn, Thomas
 Ryan, James*
 Shannon, Almira G.*

Interments in the Irish Catholic Bury Ground, Lexington, *continued*

Shannon, Edward*
Shannon, infant*
Shannon, Michael*
Shannon, Thomas*
Shay, Timothy
Shea, John
Worland, Thomas*

*These names were transfers that did not indicate death date or cemetery of origin but were buried on the same day in the same lot and in some cases in the same grave, particularly in cases where a series of individuals shared the same surname. Others that meet this criterion but do not belong to the other groups include:

Collins, child of Cornelius
Collins, Mrs. Cornelius
Keating, James (infant)

Other names of individuals interred in the 3rd Street Catholic burying ground were found in Duff's Funeral Notices of Lexington. These individuals are not represented on either the Calvary transfer list or the list of stones that still remain at 3rd Street. These names include:

Cleary, John Hanley
Meehan, Patrick
Sloan, Miss Mary M.
Watts, Richard

George Washington Ranck (1872: 38) reported

that Dr. Samuel Brown and Judge Thomas M. Hickey were also buried at the 3rd Street location. Dr. Samuel Brown was a physician who established a medical practice in Lexington in January of 1798. He taught medicine at the Transylvania University Medical School, vaccinated patients with cowpox to prevent their contracting smallpox and conducted chemical experiments in the use of Kentucky saltpeter for making gun powder and steam distillation for the production of bourbon whiskey. He died in Huntsville, Alabama in 1829 at his brother-in-law's house but reportedly was buried or reburied at the 3rd Street cemetery (letter from Dr. John B. Floyd, Jr. to Mayor Scotty Baesler, January 16, 1990). Judge Hickey was the son of Simon Hickey, one of the early Catholic settlers in Lexington; he was a judge on the Circuit Court. He died in 1842.

Readers interested in more information about these names can contact Nancy O'Malley for more details at:

Nancy O'Malley
Assistant Director
William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology and
Office of State Archaeology 1020A Export Street
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
Ph. 859-257-1944
FAX: 859-323-1968

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Kentucky Archives Month, October 2008

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Photographs: (top) Kentucky state capitol dome in Frankfort showing national and state flags at half-mast in honor of fallen Kentucky soldiers, 2006; (bottom left) Graves County Courthouse, 1964; (bottom right) Sixth Ave. public school, Dayton, Campbell County, ca. 1900. All images from the Kentucky Historical Society Collections.

The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database

(The third in a series of articles regarding the Internet availability of Kentucky Land Office records)

By Kandie P. Adkinson, Administrative Specialist
Land Office Division

The last slice of homemade chocolate pie remains in the refrigerator. Fudgy chocolate pie topped with a mile-high mound of homemade meringue, browned to perfection. You announce to everyone within shouting distance that you are calling “dibs” on that last piece of pie and no one else may have it. Immediately a family member enters the kitchen and offers to strike a deal for a portion of the remaining delicacy—perhaps the entire slice. A family member in another room answers your “dibs” by declaring his “dibs” had previously been called. You leave the kitchen to ask the family member for specifics—when and where ownership had been declared—and the names of all witnesses. When you return to the kitchen you find your spouse savoring the last bite of that fudgy chocolate pie with the mile-high mound of homemade meringue, browned to perfection. You remind your spouse you had called “dibs” and the piece was yours “for the taking” when you wanted it. Your spouse replies, “So sue me.” You return to the refrigerator and make a salad--and dream of the day when another homemade chocolate pie graces the refrigerator with its presence.

Wait a minute. How does chocolate pie relate to “Lincoln County Entries”? Let’s examine selected portions of Virginia’s land laws for a possible correlation.

“An Act for Adjusting & Settling the Titles of Claimers to Unpatented Lands Under the Present & Former Government, Previous to the Establishment of the Commonwealth’s Land Office,” Chapter XII, Approved May 1779, by the Virginia General Assembly

Entries for land on the “western waters” made before 26 October 1763, and authorized by specific

warrants were declared “good and valid.” (Section I)

Entries with the county surveyor could be filed by residents of villages and towns who qualified for preemption warrants if they could produce commissioners’ certificates within twelve months after the close of the May 1779 Virginia General Assembly. (Section V) Note: Subsequent legislation extended the deadline.

Other persons who qualified for 400 acre or 1000 acre preemption warrants were required to “take out their warrants from the register of the land office within ten months and enter the same with the surveyor of the county within twelve months” after the close of the May 1779 Virginia General Assembly. (Section V) Note: This deadline was also extended by subsequent legislation.

(For complete text, see “Land Law A” under “Virginia & Old Kentucky Patents” in the “Legislation” section of the “Reference Library” channel, Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office Website <http://sos.ky.gov>).

“An Act for Establishing a Land Office and Ascertaining the Terms and Manner of Granting Waste and Unappropriated Lands,” Chapter XIII, Section 3, Approved May 1779, by the Virginia General Assembly

This Act authorized the sale of Treasury Warrants “to create a sinking fund in aid of the annual taxes to discharge the public debt.” The purchase price was forty pounds per hundred acres. (Note: The purchase price was later reduced.) Treasury Warrants opened Kentucky’s lands to settlers who did not qualify for Certificates of Settlement or Preemption Warrants, Revolutionary War soldiers who had served from states other than Virginia, and speculators. See the

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

Autumn 2007 and Winter 2007 issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* (respectively) for articles regarding the “Revolutionary War Warrants Database” and the “Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants Database.”

Warrants were lodged with the county surveyor “wherein the said lands or the greater part of them lie.” Individuals directed the location “so specially and precisely as that others may be enabled with certainty, to locate other warrants on the adjacent residuum; which location shall bear date the day on which it shall be made, and shall be entered by the surveyor in a book to be kept for that purpose in which there shall be left no blank leaves or spaces between the different entries.”

As entries were filed for persons who were not inhabitants of his county, the surveyor appointed a time when the land would be field surveyed. The non-resident received a written notice regarding the scheduled survey.

If the surveyor refused to enter a location, “under pretense of a prior entry for the same lands made by some other persons” the applicant had the right to view the earlier filing. The surveyor had to provide a certified copy of the entry if requested. (Perhaps this

was an early version of an “open records request.”)

“But it shall not be lawful for any surveyor to admit an entry for any land without a warrant from the register of the land office, except in the particular case of certificates from the commissioners of the county for tracts of land, not exceeding four hundred acres allowed in consideration of settlements.”

No entry or location of land could be admitted: within the county and limits of the Cherokee Indians

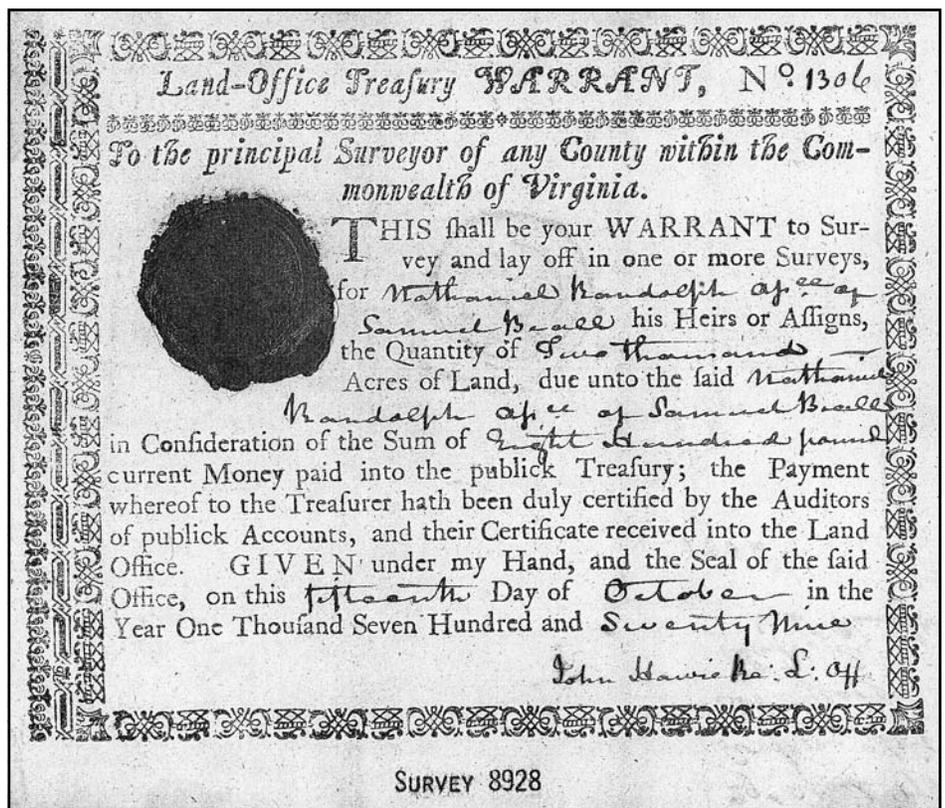
or on the north west side of the Ohio River
or on the lands reserved by act of the assembly for any particular nation or tribe of Indians

or on the lands granted by law to Richard Henderson & Company

or in the Military District reserved for Virginia’s veterans of the Revolutionary War.

Any chief county surveyor who desired to patent lands within his county of jurisdiction had to file his entries, based on warrants, with the county court clerk. The survey (for the chief surveyor) had to be completed by a deputy surveyor within six months of the entry filing. If a deputy surveyor was not available, the survey had to be performed by the surveyor or deputy surveyor of an adjacent county. If

One of fourteen Treasury Warrants purchased by Samuel Beall and assigned to Nathaniel Randolph that authorized Virginia Patent No. 8928 in the Jackson Purchase.



The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

the chief surveyor did not follow that procedure, the entry was void and the land could be entered by another person.

The chief county surveyor had to proceed "with all practicable dispatch" to survey all lands entered in his office. If the person(s) for whom the survey was being made resided within the county, the surveyor had to give the individual(s) personal notice of the time of the field survey or publish such a notice by fixing an advertisement on the county courthouse door on two "several" court days. The designated date for the field survey was at least one month after the personal notice was given or after the second advertisement was published.

If the surveyor arrived for the field survey but the party (or a representative) failed to appear with proper chain carriers and a person to mark the lines (if necessary), the entry was declared void and subject to entry by another person.

Immediately after the entry was filed, the surveyor had to direct a deputy surveyor to perform the field survey if he (the chief county surveyor) could not perform the actual survey.

(For complete text, see "Land Law B" under "Virginia & Old Kentucky Patents" in the "Legislation" section of the "Reference Library" channel, Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Website, <http://sos.ky.gov>.)

Land patenting in early Kentucky, before and after our statehood in 1792, was a four-step process:

- **Warrants** (or certificates) authorized the filing of an Entry with the county surveyor's office.
- The **Entry** reserved a specific location for a field survey.
- The **Field Survey** depicted and described the tract being patented.
- The **Governor's Grant** finalized the patenting process by conveying title.

26 Darius Lewis withdraws his 1000 acres Description on a Branch of Muddy Creek and reenters the same, on a Branch of muddy creek about 15 miles from Boonsborough &c about 3 miles above Esquiers claim Beginning about 1/4 mile above his Improvement, and to run down both sides of the branch towards the main creek for quantity
Col. George Rogers Clark offers to make the following amendment to his several entries of 73,962 acres Entered 18th May 1780 viz to begin on the Ohio at the mouth of the Tennessee River running down the Ohio bounded by the Province lands of said river and the waters of the Mississippi ^{for quantity} of 73,962 acres in one or more surveys. N.B. the 73,962 acres should be 73,962 acres but cannot be altered until a copy given entries Returned

Col. George Rogers Clark's amendment of his previous Entries reserving 73,962 acres for patenting. (Ref: Kentucky Secretary of State's "Lincoln County Entries Database" & Lincoln Entry Bk 1, pg 88, 26 October 1780.) The acreage was surveyed in two tracts: VA Patent 8924 (37,000 acres) & VA Patent 8928 (36,962 acres).

Warrants and Surveys could be assigned to other individuals. Entries could be amended or withdrawn. Subsequent conveyances after the Grant was issued are filed on the county level with Deeds, Wills, and, perhaps, other court records.

On 30 June 1780, the Virginia General Assembly approved legislation, effective 1 November 1780, that divided Kentucky County into three counties: Lincoln (county seat: Harrodsburg), Fayette (county seat: Lexington), and Jefferson (county seat: Louisville). The surveyor of Kentucky County was permitted to select one of the three counties he wished to serve. He also had to "deliver to each surveyor of the other two counties, a fair and correct copy of all entries for lands in such other county which had not been surveyed, with the warrants or rights upon which such entries were founded." For each of the entries he recorded, he received three pounds of tobacco from the county surveyor receiving the copy. (Ref: "Act of the Virginia General Assembly Establishing Lincoln County," "Kentucky County Formations Database," Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Website, <http://sos.ky.gov>.)

George May, surveyor for Kentucky County, Virginia, was commissioned Chief Surveyor for the

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

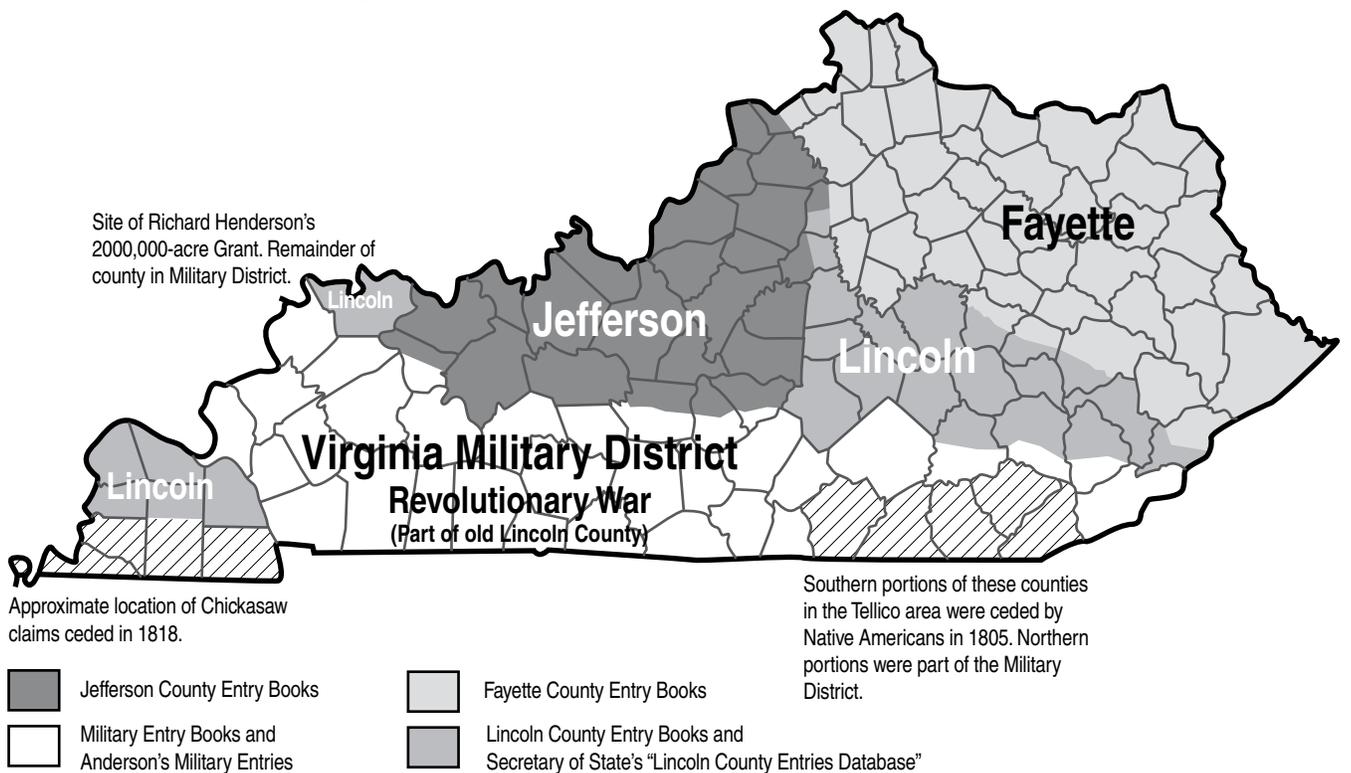
newly formed Jefferson County. He copied entries applicable to Fayette county for the newly-appointed chief surveyor, Thomas Marshall. He copied entries applicable to Lincoln County for the newly-appointed chief surveyor, James Thompson. May recorded entries for Kentucky County, Virginia, in the front pages of the Jefferson County Entry Book. (Note: We are indebted to Neal Hammon, Kentucky historian, for discovering May's inclusion of Kentucky County Entries in the Jefferson Entry Book.)

Research indicates there were multiple acts of the General Assembly regarding the filing and recording

of entries. We found one legislative act of particular interest. On 24 February 1808, the Kentucky General Assembly approved "An Act directing an examination of certain Entry Books, and for other purposes." The act states:

"Whereas by a resolution of the general assembly, passed on the 19th day of December, 1801, it was made the duty of the register of the land office, to transcribe all the entries of land made in Kentucky, commonly called May's books of entries; and whereas the then register copied 800 pages of those entries in two books, but died before he finished the copies,

Approximate Locations of Kentucky's Original Counties: 1780 and Resources for Researching Early Kentucky Surveyors' Entry Books



- Filing an entry with the County Surveyor was the second step in the land patenting process. The entry description reserved land for the field survey. Entries could be surveyed, amended, or withdrawn.
- Due to formation and boundary lines, some counties originated from a combination of the original three counties. Access county formation dates for further information.
- Entries for Jefferson, Lincoln, Fayette, and the Military District (excluding Anderson's Entries) are listed in *Old Kentucky Entries & Deeds* by Willard R. Jillson.
- Many Kentucky County, Virginia, entries are included in the front pages of the Jefferson County Entry Books. To research Fincastle County Entries & Surveys and Kentucky County Entries and Surveys, access *Early Kentucky Land Records* by Neal O. Hammon.

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

and the present register having completed the said copies from the said May's books, in three volumes, containing in all 1059 pages, and it being thought proper by the present legislature to have those copies so taken from said books, compared with the original entry books called May's, by commissioners, to be appointed by the governor, and that the present register ought to receive compensation for copying the said entries: therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the general Assembly, That the governor be, and he is hereby empowered to appoint two fit persons as commissioners in behalf of this state, who, in the presence of the register, shall compare the copies taken from May's entry books in five volumes, and make report to the next general assembly, and the said commissioners shall each receive per day, for their service, one dollar and fifty cents for every day they are necessarily employed in the examination of the said books, out of the public treasury, by warrants from the auditor of public accounts.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the auditor be and he is hereby directed to issue a warrant in favor of the register for two hundred dollars in full for his services in copying 1059 pages of entries from May's old books." (Ref: Chapter DXXXIII, "The Statute

Law of Kentucky," Vol. III, compiled by William Littell, 1811, pgs 530-531.)

In 2002 two volumes of early Lincoln County Entries were introduced to the worldwide web by then Secretary of State John Y. Brown III. This database, linked to scanned images of individual entries, allows researchers to access information regarding 4763 entries filed from 3 November 1779 to 19 April 1792. (The database does not include entries filed with the principal surveyor for lands in the Virginia Military District, primarily located in old Lincoln County.) According to the "Frequently Asked Questions" page on the website, Henry Pauling, assignee of Julius Saunders, filed the first entry later identified as being in Lincoln County on 3 November 1779, on Boones Mill Creek under the authorization of Saunders' Certificate of Settlement. The final entry in the Lincoln County Entry Books was filed on 19 April 1792, by James Bryant, Jr., assignee of James Dupuy, when he withdrew his original filing.

Key Points to Remember

The "Lincoln County Entries Database" is located on the Secretary of State's Land Office Website at <http://sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/lincoln/>.

The filing of an entry reserving land for a field survey was the second step in the land patenting process.

The term "entered" does not refer to the first time the applicant actually walked the property. In some instances entries were filed by locators or land agents working for speculators "back home" or in other states.

Entries did not convey title.

Entries could be withdrawn, amended, or surveyed.

Although Lincoln County originally covered one-third



Kentucky Historical Society

The Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1836, has long been the state's storehouse of history. Today it is the home of the 167,000-square-foot Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in downtown Frankfort. The state-of-the-art facility, which opened in April 1999, is the centerpiece of a campus that offers numerous learning opportunities to students, historians, genealogists, and anyone else interested in Kentucky history.

Museums

The Kentucky Historical Society operates three unique sites in downtown Frankfort that tell the story of our state's history. At the Frankfort facilities and through the Society's outreach programs, the Kentucky story stirs the hearts of over a quarter-million people every year.

Kentucky History Center—Home to the Society, this building



contains the state history museum, changing exhibits gallery, research library, gift shop, rental facility, and the Society's educational and publications programs.

Old State Capitol—Completed in 1830, this site is a national historic landmark. Its House and Senate chambers, graced by Kentucky paintings and sculpture, tell the story of state government in the commonwealth.

Kentucky Military History Museum—Two centuries of Kentucky's military heritage are traced through an extraordinary collection of weapons, uniforms, flags, and photographs. Housed in the 1850 Old State Arsenal, the museum operates in conjunction with the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs. (Closed temporarily for upgrade).



The Kentucky Military History Museum (left) houses a collection of artifacts from the state's military heritage. It was built in 1850 as the state arsenal. Union and Confederate troops fought to control it during the Civil War. The Old State Capitol (right), completed about 1830, is a gem of Greek-Revival architecture. Designed by Gideon Shryock, it was the first state capitol of its type west of the Appalachian Mountains. It is today operated as a museum and is open for tours.

Kentucky Historical Society

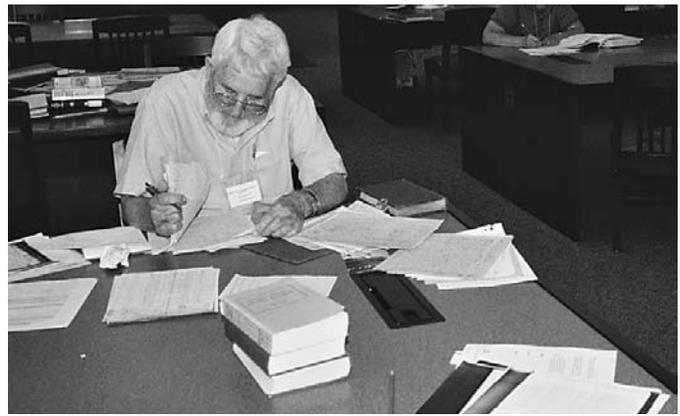
Library & Special Collections

Thousands of researchers blaze their own trail through the historic landscape each year with the assistance of the Society's research facilities. Here genealogists can trace an ancestor's path aided by family histories, census, church, and cemetery records, family Bibles, and land ownership and military service records.

In addition, the Society's Special Collections house hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, photographs, maps, rare books, oral histories, pioneer accounts, diaries, albums, personal recollections, and more—all helping researchers come face-to-face with Kentucky's distinctive heritage.

Publications

The Society publishes books and periodicals that meet the needs of genealogists, historians, and scholars alike. The publications program produces two quarterlies: *The Register*, a journal of scholarly research in Kentucky history, and *Kentucky Ancestors*, a genealogical magazine providing statewide coverage for family history researchers. The Society also publishes *The Chronicle*, a membership newsletter offering information on Society events, exhibitions, and programs.



The Library and Special Collections facilities contain the stories of Kentuckians and their families, from the 1700s to the present. Researchers have access to hundreds of thousands of books, records, and photographs.

Education

Every year thousands of people travel to Frankfort from all across America for hands-on tours, interactive exhibits, touch carts, historic character reenactments, family workshops, theatrical presentations, symposia, and festivals that celebrate Kentucky's history. In addition, the education program offers Kentucky history curriculum materials to teachers for use in their classrooms. The Society's outreach programs help people from Ashland to Paducah discover Kentucky's unique past. These programs include the Kentucky Junior Historical Society, Museums To Go, and Historical Highway Markers. Grant and technical assistance activities sponsored by the Folklife, Local History, and Oral History programs give citizens the tools to document and present their own history.

Hours and Admission

Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History	
Museum	Tues-Sat (10 a.m.-5 p.m.)
Martin F. Schmidt Library	Tues.-Sat (8 a.m.-4 p.m.)
Special Collections	Tues-Wed by appt (8 a.m.-4 p.m.) Thurs-Fri (8 a.m.-4 p.m.)
Old State Capitol	Tues-Sat (10 a.m.-5 p.m.) <i>On-the-hour tours begin at the Center for Kentucky History; last tour starts at 4 p.m.</i>
Kentucky Military History Museum	Closed for upgrades

Tickets will be sold at both the History Center and the Kentucky Military History Museum and will include admission for all three museums. No ticket required for genealogical research library and 1792 Store. Parking is FREE.

Ticket prices:

- **Kentucky Historical Society & Kentucky Junior Historical Society members FREE (must present membership card)**
- Active military and veteran discounts (must present service ID)
- Adults \$4
- Youth (ages 6-18) \$2
- Children 5 and under FREE
- School groups (\$2 per person, students and adults; school group scholarships are available)

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

Continued from page 139

of the state, the “Lincoln County Entries Database” does not include that part of Lincoln County that was identified as the Virginia Military District.

The “Lincoln County Entries Database” includes entries for lands in the northern portion of the Jackson Purchase. (See “Sample Patents” on the Land Office “Virginia & Old Kentucky Patents Website” for Treasury Warrant patents issued to George Rogers Clark and others for lands north of the Chickasaw claims.)

The “Watercourse” function on the “Lincoln County Entries Database” links to the online gazetteer.

Use the online “Gazetteer” to determine the present-day county location for Lincoln County Entries.

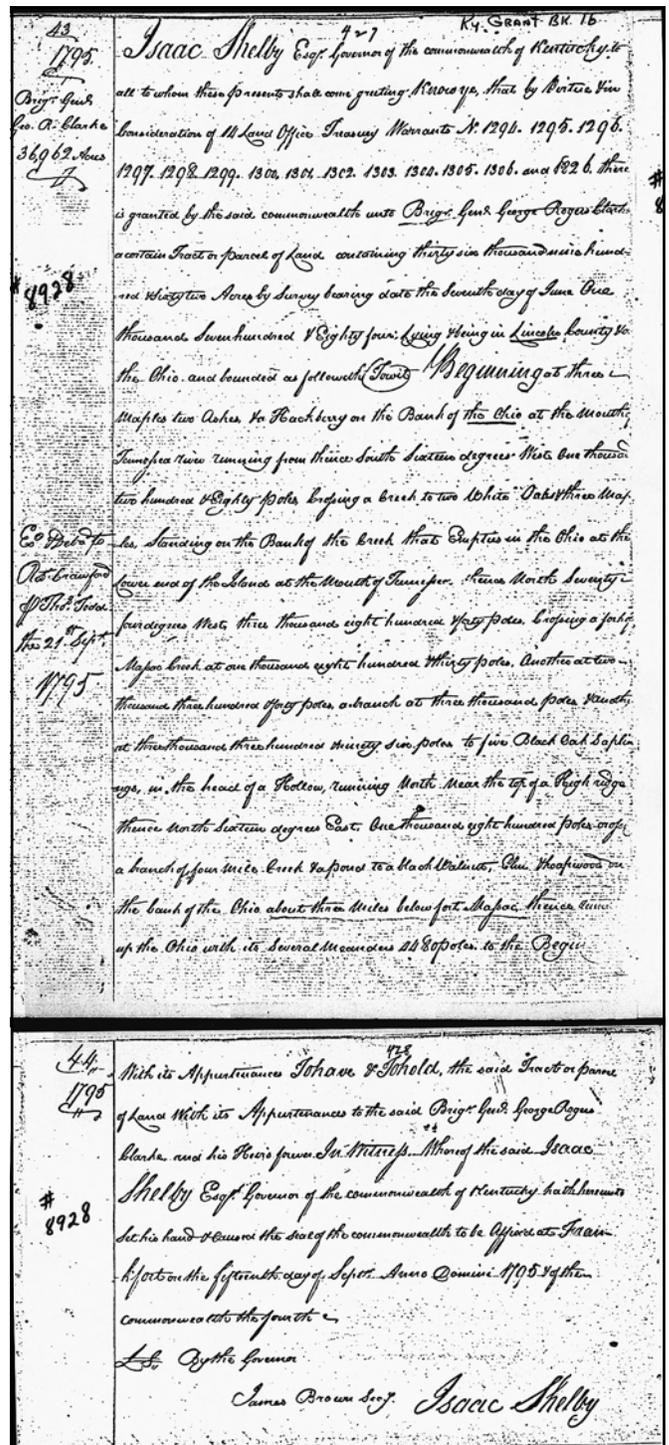
Use the online “County Formation Table” in the Land Office Reference Library to identify “mother counties” for present-day county locations.

Old Kentucky Entries & Deed by Willard R. Jillson lists individuals who: (1) received Virginia Revolutionary War Warrants; (2) filed entries with the military surveyor; (3) filed entries with the Jefferson County Surveyor; (4) filed entries with the Lincoln County Surveyor; (5) filed entries with the Fayette County Surveyor; and (6) were involved in deeds and other transactions recorded with the Court of Appeals. The term “Deeds” in the title of the book does not imply all individuals listed in each section obtained deeds to property. (For information regarding Kentucky County Entries & Surveys and Fincastle County Entries & Surveys, etc., see *Early Kentucky Land Records: 1773-1780* by Neal O. Hammon.)

Copies of Jefferson County, Lincoln County, and Fayette County surveyors’ entries may be researched on microfilm at the Kentucky History Center Research Library and the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, both in Frankfort. Contact your local public or genealogical library for microfilm availability in your area.

Women were permitted to file entries reserving land for surveying.

Many entries for Kentucky County, Virginia, are included in the Jefferson County Entry Books. Check the date of the entry to determine if the county location was cited as Kentucky County.



On September 15, 1795, Governor Isaac Shelby signed the Grant finalizing George Rogers Clark’s 36,962 acre patent. The original Grant with the seal and signatures affixed was delivered to Robert Crawford and Thomas Todd for transport to Brigadier General Clark. A copy was recorded in Book 1b, Old Kentucky Patent Series, Secretary of State’s Land Office, Frankfort, Ky.

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

The “Lincoln County Entries Database” complements other Land Office websites. For example, if an entry was authorized by a treasury warrant, access the “Treasury Warrants Database” to determine who purchased the warrant, when the warrant was sold, and the selling price. If the entry was authorized by a certificate of settlement or preemption warrant, access the “Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants Database” to learn more about the authorizations. To determine if the Lincoln entry went to patent, access the “Virginia & Old Kentucky Patent Series Database” to view scanned images of the patent file

The Entries Database is searchable by keywords such as cane, buffalo, mill, salt, and specific locations.

Land Office Entry Books are limited to early Fayette, Lincoln, and Nelson County Entries. The original Jefferson County Entry Books are housed with Jefferson County Archives in Louisville.

Contact the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives in Frankfort, or county officials (such as the county surveyor), or local historical agencies to determine the availability of subsequent Surveyors’ Entry Books.

How does this article relate to fudgy chocolate pie topped with a mile-high mound of homemade meringue, browned to perfection? The entry phase of land patenting was the equivalent of calling “dibs” on a tract of land—perhaps that perfect place with lush meadows and a reliable water source or a tract that extended landowner’s boundaries. Shortly after filing the entry, the individual may have been advised the tract had previously been claimed. After examining proof that the loca-

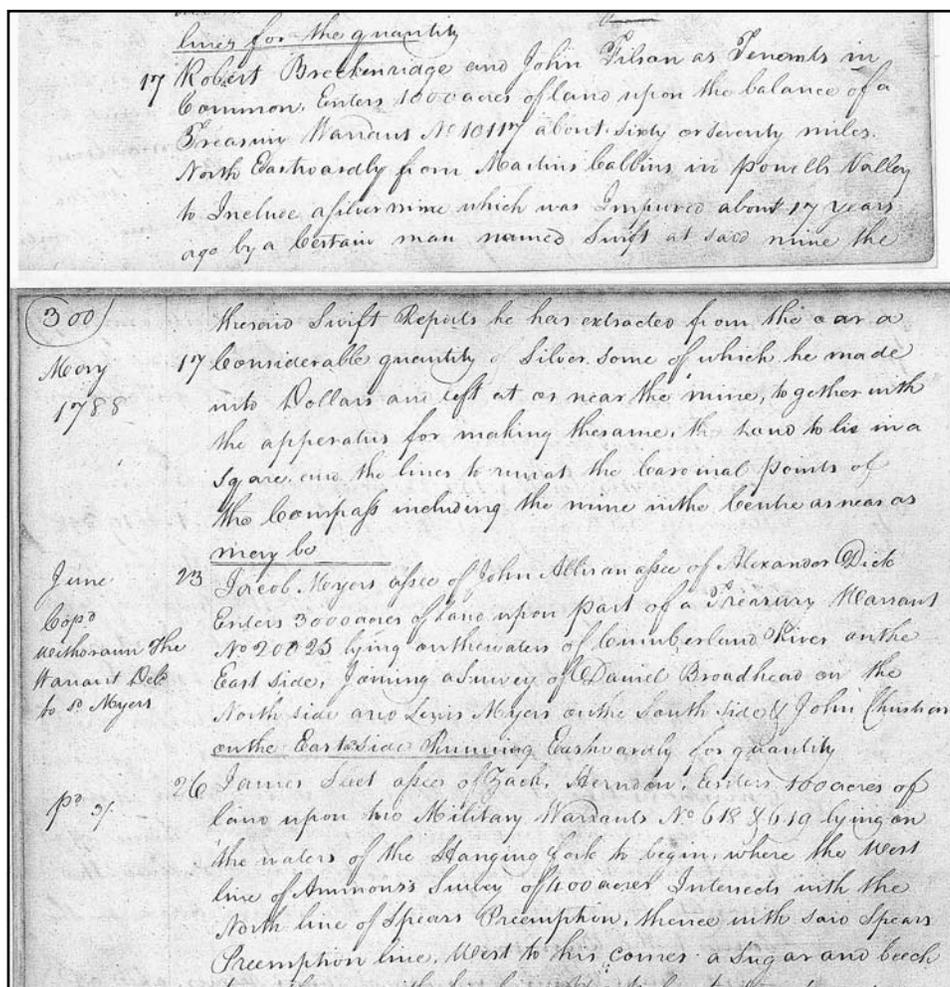
tion matched “the dibs,” the applicant withdrew his entry and located a different parcel.

If the patenting process had not been completed for the first entry, perhaps the second claimant entered into negotiations to purchase the desired tract so the initial entry could be withdrawn.

If the first entry only covered part of the “dibs,” an amendment could have been filed by the second claimant that altered the total acreage reserved for patenting or slightly adjusted the tract location.

Sadly, another scenario was the filing of a later entry by a person with a “So sue me” attitude. Those

Continued on page 160



On May 27, 1788, Robert Breckenridge & John Filson reserved 1000 acres in Powell’s Valley for patenting. The Entry included a silver mine which was “improved by a certain man named Swift about 17 years ago”. (Ref: Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office “Lincoln County Entries Database” & Lincoln Entry Bk 2, pg 299.) Perhaps the mysteries of Swift’s Silver Mine could have been resolved if the Entry had progressed to the Survey & Grant stages of the patenting process.

BOOK NOTES

Books on Kentucky genealogy and history contributed to the KHS library by authors, publishers, and compilers

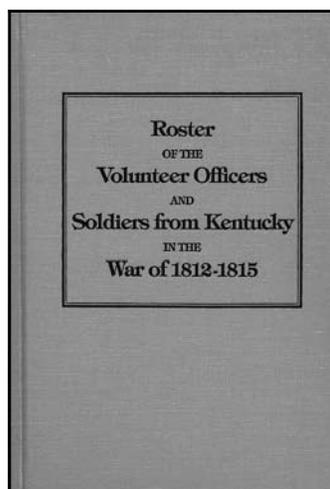
Boots in Country: The Story of the Kentucky National Guard and the Global War on Terror from 2001-2007. Book 1. By Colonel (ret.) Armando "Al" Alfaro. (2007. Pp. 284. \$21.95. McDowell Publications. Copies may be purchased from COL (ret.) Armando "Al" Alfaro, 102 Leonardwood Drive, Suite 135-A, Frankfort, KY 40601.)

Col. Al Alfaro has produced an excellent and very informative history of the Kentucky National Guard's participation in the Global War on Terror from 2001 to 2007. This book gives a wealth of information on the various Kentucky National Guard units that have served, the chronology of their participation, and the locations where they deployed. The author gives special recognition to the Kentucky Guardsmen who gave their lives during the period of service. This will be a very important resource for family members serving in the Kentucky National Guard during that period.



Roster of the Volunteer Officers and Soldiers from Kentucky in the War of 1812-1815. (2006 reprint. Pp. 370. \$45.00. Order from Southern Historical Press, Inc., P.O. Box 1267, Greenville, SC 29602-1267.)

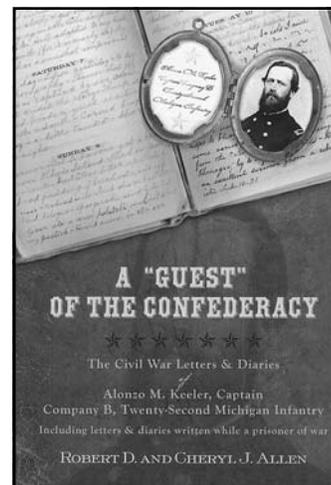
This book is a reprint of the Kentucky Adjutant General's Report for the War of 1812. The original report of published in 1891. This reprint of



the material includes a new full name index of over twenty-five thousand men at the end of the book. The body of the volume includes the muster information for all Kentucky units serving during the war of 1812 (name, rank, date of enlistment, and term of service).

A "Guest" of the Confederacy. By Robert D. and Cheryl Allen. (Pp. 230. 2008. Nashville: Cold Tree Press. Book may be ordered online from Cold Tree Publishing or by mail: Cold Tree Publishing, 214 Overlook Court, Suite 253, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027)

Captain Alonzo M. Keeler, Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry, shared a Kentucky connection with many other men during the 1860s. His wartime service during the Civil War brought him through Kentucky from October 1862 through early 1863 while his unit was stationed at Camp Ella Bishop in Lexington. His further service took him to the battle of Chickamauga in northern Georgia where he was captured and spent the rest of the war as a "guest" (prisoner of war) of the Confederacy.



Authors Robert and Cheryl Allen provide an excellent historical framework which enhances Captain Keller's recounting of his experiences through his personal letters and diaries. The period of time he spent in Kentucky provides particularly interesting insights into the day-to-day activities of Civil War units stationed on Kentucky soil.

Descendants of Peter Schneider (Snyder) and Elizabeth Muller of Grayson County, Virginia. By Frank Rickman Snyder. (2007. Pp. 416. Indexed. Available

Book Notes, *continued*

from the author at: Frank Snyder, 1107 Yuma Trail, Georgetown, KY 40324.)

Author Frank Snyder has published a family history that tells of the Snyder family's travels from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, Virginia, and on into Kentucky. He believes that seven of the nine children in the family moved to Whitley County, Kentucky. This book is Volume 3 in the Snyder family history (Vol. I and II are in the KHS Research Library). An excellent index of individuals covered in the book is provided.

Virginia Genealogy: Sources and Resources. By Carol McGinnis. (1993, reprint 2008. Pp. 494. \$35.00. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953 or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

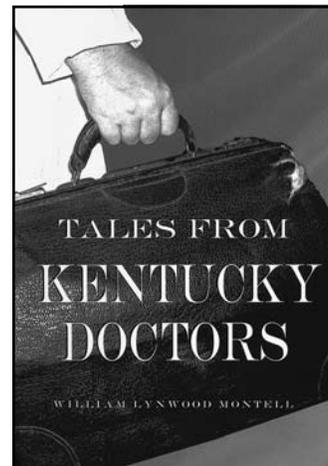
Virginia Genealogy is an excellent state guide for any researcher seeking records on people who lived in Virginia. The fourteen chapters cover the entire spectrum of genealogy from a history of the state and counties through the essential topics for any family history research: vital records, censuses, land and court records and alternative research sources. Various genealogical collections and both genealogical and historical societies throughout the state are discussed. The book concludes with a 125-page bibliography covering all of the various research sources and Virginia counties where research might be pursued.

Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration, 1725-1775: The People of the Northern Isles. By David Dobson. (2008. Pp. 98. \$16.50. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953 or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

This genealogical reference provides information on the names of ships that carried people from the Northern Isles (Orkney and Shetland Isles) during the middle of the 1700s. The names of the individuals who made the trip comprise the rest of the book. Research is easy since the individuals are listed alphabetically.

Tales from Kentucky Doctors. By William Lynwood Montell. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008. Pp. 249. \$24.95. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at www.kentucky-press.com.)

Noted professor of folk studies, William Lynwood Montell, provides an interesting look into the lives of Kentuckians with this book covering the experiences of Kentucky doctors and the patients they treated. Through 350 accounts collected from Kentucky doctors, Lynwood Montell shares insights into the way in which medicine was practiced and how Kentuckians' lives were impacted by the doctors who cared for them.



Scotland During the Plantation of Ulster: The People of Dumfries and Galloway, 1600-1699. By David Dobson. (2008. Pp. 134. \$19.50. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 260, Baltimore, MD 21211-1953 or from the Internet at www.genealogical.com).

The "plantation" refers to the attempt of the English King to settle Ulster with Protestants. Under King James VI, both English and Scottish settlers were invited to participate. This book is designed to help family-history researchers who seek their roots in the counties of Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbright-shire, and Wigtown-shire, now referred to as Dumfries and Galloway. Since most of the Old Parish registers for those two areas are missing, the references in this book provide a valuable alternative means of research information.

Continued on page 163

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cumberland Gap National Historic Park hosting “Pioneer Roots of Our Nation’s Destiny: The Lincoln Family Moves West” 24-26 October 2008

Abraham Lincoln inherited the pioneer spirit from his grandfather. Did you? The Cumberland Gap National Historic Park is highlighting “The Pioneer Spirit” with a three-day event in October focusing on the heritage and family history of those whose ancestors came through the Cumberland Gap route into Kentucky.

For information, call 606-248-2817, check their website (www.nps.gov/cuga), or email Pamela_eddy@nps.gov

Kentucky Genealogical Society and Kentucky Historical Society Family-History Workshops 2008

All workshops at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort.

October 11

(rescheduled from March due to adverse weather)

10:30 a.m. “Online Databases for Genealogy Research,” Ivan Baugh, Louisville

12:30 p.m. “LDS Records for Genealogy Research,” Valerie Edgeworth, KDLA

November 8

10:30 a.m. “Researching African American Business Records,” Ann Butler

12:30 p.m. “Using Family Folklore to Bring Genealogy to Life,” Bob Gates, KHS

December 13

10:30 a.m. “Genealogy Basics,” Deborah Lord Campisano

12:30 p.m. “Genealogy Basics (cont.),” Deborah Lord Campisano

Lunch is available at 11:30 a.m. at each meeting for all who register by noon on the Friday preceding the workshop. Cost for lunch is \$6.00 (payable at the door).

For more information about the Kentucky Genealogical Society and its programs, go to www.kygs.org

2008 KTIG Meeting Schedule

The Kentucky Technology in Genealogy Users Group (KTIG) meets monthly at 2:00 p.m. following the close of each “Second Saturday” Family History Workshop at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort. Each meeting features a program designed to help support family-history researchers’ use and understanding of technology as it applies to genealogy, and often complements the topic for that day’s workshop. Past programs have featured presentations on the use of Geographic Information Systems, demonstrations of genealogy software and online databases, and using scanners to add digital images to genealogy reports. Upcoming KTIG programs include:

October 11—Evaluating the Reliability of Information from the Internet

November 8—Using GIS and Mapping Technologies in Genealogy Research

December 13—Determining Which Genealogy Software to Buy (Tentative)

There is no charge to attend the KTIG Program, and all interested persons are invited to participate.

Kentucky Secretary of State Makes More Historical Land Patents Available Online

Secretary of State Trey Grayson recently announced the addition of a new Land Office webpage at a seminar sponsored by the McCracken County Genealogical & Historical Society and the McCrack-

Announcements, *continued*

en County Public Library in Paducah. The addition of the patents expands Grayson's "Check It Out Kentucky!" initiative, which is designed to bring government directly to the citizens of the Commonwealth and to bring greater accountability to government.

"With its innovative search by township or section, this database revolutionizes land title research in the Purchase region of our great Commonwealth," announced Grayson.

The West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents database provides information regarding Jackson Purchase residents involved in land patenting in the 1800s and scanned color images for over 8500 land patent files. The site also links to the "Jackson Purchase Locator" which helps researchers identify the location of patented tracts.

When he was advised of the new website, Dr. James C. Klotter, the State Historian of Kentucky and Professor of History at Georgetown College, said, "Once again, the Secretary of State's office has made the study of history and the search for genealogy much easier. The new 'West of Tennessee River Non-Military Series Database,' with its links, provides an extremely valuable research tool for experts and amateurs alike. Instead of pouring through dusty and often-fragile records, instead of making the trek to the materials, instead of searching almost endlessly through the pages of times past, researchers can now access materials from their own homes, see the same information, and find it all so much easier. This project allows all of us to be more a part of history and to learn more from our rich past--one of Kentucky's greatest resources."

Earlier this year, at a monthly seminar sponsored by the Kentucky Genealogical Society and the Kentucky Historical Society, Secretary Grayson announced the downloading of Kentucky's oldest land patents to the Land Office website. Researchers can see scanned color images of warrants, surveys and grants for over 17,300 patent files in the "Virginia and Old Kentucky Patent Series" channel. In the "Sample Patents" section there is an original survey by Daniel Boone, a military warrant issued to George Rogers Clark, and a survey involving Simon Kenton. Over sixty wills of historical interest were also added to the Secretary of State's Land Office website in May.

"By making this information available on the in-

ternet, we continue to expand our ongoing "Check It Out Kentucky!" and civics initiatives," said Secretary Grayson. "Our office strives to highlight the results of our records preservation projects in addition to providing instant access to corporate records, land patent files, legislation, governor's executive orders and our offices expenditures. The inclusion of information regarding the history of our Commonwealth also promotes pride in our Kentucky heritage. This pride translates into civic involvement on all levels."

All chain of title in the Commonwealth traces back to Virginia land patents and Kentucky land patents, and all Kentucky deeds eventually trace back to an original patent recorded in the Kentucky Land Office. The Secretary of State maintains the security and preservation of these historical documents. The Office assists a variety of researchers such as historians, genealogists, and applicants for honorary societies as well as attorneys, mineral rights researchers, and land owners tracing the history of their properties.

The new Land Office databases are located in the Patent Series pages of the Kentucky Secretary of State's website at <http://sos.ky.gov/land>.

New Genealogy Books Provided to the Kentucky Historical Society Research Library

Bill Morris, president of the Kentucky Genealogy Society, announced that a significant number of new genealogy and local history publications were purchased through the KGS/KHS challenge grant. The books in this list were received as of July 19, 2008. There are still some yet to arrive, and some we are still trying to locate a source to buy from.

1860 Lawrence County, Kentucky Census
1880 Census, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky
1890 Caldwell County Tax List: (A Substitute For the 1890 Caldwell Census That Was Destroyed)
1895 School Census of Hancock County, Kentucky
1896 School Census of Hancock County, Kentucky
1900 Census, Cumberland County, Kentucky: Abstract and Index
1910 Caldwell County, Kentucky, Federal Census

Announcements, *continued*

- 1910 Census, Cumberland County, Kentucky: Abstract and Index*
- 1930 Federal Census of Christian County, Kentucky Abstracts of Pensions, Soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Indian Wars Who Settles On the Kentucky Side of the Ohio River: Volume 5b, McCracken, Paducah, Ky.*
- Abstracts of Pensions, Soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Indian Wars Who Settles On the Kentucky Side of the Ohio River: Volume 6a, Contains the Counties of Livingston, Smithland, Ky.*
- Abstracts of Wills and Settlements, Logan County, Ky., 1901-1923*
- Adair County, Kentucky Abstract of Pension Applications, Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Indian Wars*
- Adair County, Kentucky Cemetery Books, Volumes 7 and 8*
- Adair County, Kentucky Marriages, 1869-1879*
- Adair County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History, Vol. 2*
- African American Marriage Index, Harrison County, Kentucky*
- African American Residents 1900 (Index) from Kenton County Census*
- All On Board: A Bicentennial Tour of Historic Wayne County, Kentucky: 2 Volumes*
- At War With Ourselves, 1861-1865: A Military History of the Daviess County, Kentucky Area*
- Ballard County, Kentucky Marriages, 1903-1904*
- Ballard County, Kentucky Marriages, 1905-1910*
- Ballard County, Ky. Medical Account Book of Dr. W.A. Moffitt of Kevil, Ky.*
- Battle, Kniffin & Perrin's Histories & Biographies of the Jackson Purchase of Ky.*
- Behold He Cometh in the Clouds: A Religious Treatise from Inspiration and Illumination*
- Biographical Sketches from Kentucky Genealogy and Biography, W.H. Perrin, 1887*
- Bourbon County Memorial Deeds Prior to June 1799*
- Boy's Story of the Battle of Fishing Creek, Kentucky: Also Known As the Battle of Mill Springs*
- Brewer Family of Wolfe County, Kentucky: db the Descendants of Willis B. Brewer*
- Brief History of Cherry Springs Missionary Baptist Church*
- Cadiz Record Obituaries, 1962-1967 (6 Volumes)*
- Caldwell County Divorce Index, 1809-1979*
- Caldwell County, Kentucky 1920 Federal Census*
- Caldwell County, Ky. Census of 1930*
- Calloway County, Kentucky: Pictorial History*
- Calloway County, Kentucky*
- Carroll County, Kentucky, Cemeteries*
- Carved in Stone: Hillcrest Memorial Park Cemetery*
- Casebier Funeral Home Records (Ohio County)*
- Caudill Family of North Carolina and Kentucky*
- Cedar Grove Community in Oral Folk History*
- Cemeteries of Cadiz and Trigg County, Kentucky*
- Cemetery Records of Land Between the Lakes: (Betwixt the Rivers) 1814-1973*
- Christian County, Kentucky Tax List, 1804-1809*
- Christian County, Kentucky Tax List, 1810-1813*
- Christian County, Kentucky Tax List, 1814-1817*
- Christian County, Kentucky Tax List, 1819-1823*
- Civil War Field Reports For Cumberland County and Surrounding Areas*
- Clinton County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History: Vols. 2-3*
- Common Law Marriages, 1866-1876, Colored, Marriages, 1866-1913, Colored*
- Compilation of Materials Documenting the History of Negro Education in Monticello and Wayne County, Kentucky*
- Crittenden County Cemetery Book, Volume 5*
- Crittenden County, Kentucky History, Vols. 1-2*
- Cumberland County, Kentucky, Deed Records, 1867-1874*
- Deep Roots and Rich History: Historical Glimpses of Monticello and Wayne County, Kentucky*
- Early Bible Records of Kentucky Families With Connections to Casey County, Vols. 1-2*
- Early Kentucky Taxpayers 1789-1792*
- Estate Appraisals & Bill Sale of Johnson County, Ky., 1867-1898*
- Federal Mortality Schedules Abstracts (Cumberland County)*
- Forgotten Passages: Crittenden County History and Genealogy, Volumes 1-2*
- Fort Craig Reader: Cooking and History in Hart County Kentucky*
- Funeral Invitations, Logan County, Kentucky Before 1900*
- Garrard County, Kentucky Abstract of Pension Applications, Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Indian Wars*
- General Index to Marriages, Harrison County, Kentucky: 2 Volumes 1794-1947*

Announcements, *continued*

- Go Tell It On the Mountain: The Life and Times of Isaac Tipton Reneau*
Green County, Kentucky Records. Marriages, 1793-1850. Vol. 1
Guardian Bonds and Guardian Requests
Hancock County Marriage Book 3
Hancock County Marriage Book IV, 1900-1924
Hancock County Marriage Records, Book 5: 1925-1950
Hancock County, Kentucky, A Pictorial History
Hancock County, Kentucky, Marriage Book 1b, 1829-1857
Hardin County, Kentucky Records #1: Marriages, 1793-1850 (Revised), Plus Parents Consents
Henry County, Kentucky Records. #1
Historical Glimpses: A History of Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church and the Surrounding Communities
History of Crittenden County Schools, 1842-1987
History of Marshall County, Kentucky
History of Some of Wayne County Kentucky's Post Offices: As Reflected in the Research of Ina Sloan
Homecoming and Centennial Souvenir Program, 1935 (Clinton County)
Index to Marriages and Obituaries in the Spencer Courier and Spencer Magnet
Index to Marshall County Kentucky Families 1991
Jackson Purchase Journals, Vols. 3-5 and 8-10
Johnson County Bastardy Book
Johnson County Guardian Reports, 1867-1897
Johnson County Lunatic Book
Johnson County Marriage Records, Vol. I, 1843-1900
Johnson County Marriage Records, Vol. II, 1900-1920
Johnson County Marriage Records, Vol. III, 1920-1930
Johnson County Marriage Records, Vol. IV, 1930-1940
Johnson County Pauper Book
Johnson County Will Book A
Johnson County Will Book B
Johnson County, Kentucky School Census, 1896-1906
Kentucky 1850 Agricultural Census
Larue County Early School Census
Larue County, Kentucky Cemeteries, Volumes 1-2
Larue County, Kentucky Marriage Bonds, Book 2
Leslie County, Kentucky Marriages, 1884-1894
Lewis County Cemetery Books, Volumes 6-25
Life Is So Daily: A Collection of Recipes from the Kitchen of Ada Belle Stewart Stone
Locating Lost Loved Ones (Woodford County)
Logan County, Kentucky Marriage Register #1, 1818-1840
Logan County, Kentucky Marriages, 1951-1974
Logan County, Kentucky Order Book 1
Logan County, Kentucky Surveyors Book A, 1796-1797
Logan County, Kentucky Surveyors Book B, 1797-1803
Logan County, Kentucky Surveyors Book C, 1803-1806
Logan County, Kentucky Surveyors Book D, 1806-1807
Logan County, Ky. Marriage Register 2 (Reproduced) 1841-1858
Logan County, Ky. Marriage Register 3 (Reproduced) 1858-1885
Lyon County, Ky., Birth Records 1874 to 1910
Lyon County, Ky., Census of 1930
Machpelah Cemetery
Maple Grove Cemetery
Marshall Co. Kentucky Early Deaths: 1852-1910, 1911-1915, Compiled from Micro Film, Mortality Schedules & Ky. Record Books
Marshall County, Kentucky 1930 Census
Marshall County, Kentucky Marriage Bonds, Vols 1-2, 1848-1920
Marshall County, Kentucky Tribune Newspaper Deaths
McCracken County Funeral Home Records, Volumes 3 and 4
McCracken County Newspaper Abstracts, Volumes C-G and I-K
McCracken County, Ky. Deeds: Volumes 1 - 4
McIntosh, Port and Kellar: Families and Their Connections
ME Church South, 1886-1889
Meade County, Kentucky Abstract of Pension Applications, Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Indian Wars
Military Review of Wayne County, Kentucky
Minute Book, New Chapel (Hancock County)
Montgomery County Burials
Monticello, Wayne County Trivia. Book 1
Morgan Family from South Carolina to Logan County Ky.: Allied Families Epperson, Hoffheintz/Huffines, Keel, Lauer, Lowe, Reuger/Rager, Spencer, Thurman, Williard, Woodward
Mt. Sterling Advocate Obituary Index, 4 Volumes
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky 1920 Federal Census
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Abstracts of Wills and Administrations
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Deed Books 1-5 Abstracts, 1798-1823

Announcements, *continued*

- Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Deed Books 6-10 Abstracts, 1823-1842*
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Heritage, Vol. 1
Dec. 1978 to Vol. 6, Dec. 1984
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Land Claims, 1800-1822
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Land Claims, 1801-1806
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Marriages, 1921-1960
Muhlenberg County, Kentucky Will Book 4, 1877-1922
My Kentucky World: A Monticello Minister's Musings Nantura, 1795-1905
Nicholas County, Kentucky Property Tax Lists, 1800-1811: With Indexes to Deed Books A & B (2), and C
Night Rider Files: Trials and Tribulations of the Historic Civil Uprising As Told in Newspaper Accounts from the 1890's to 1914
O.J. Wiggins' 106 Kenton Office Holders (1840-1880)
Obituaries, the Ballard Yeoman 1931-1935, Vol. 1
Ohio County School Records
Old Town Cemetery Book (Paintsville, Ky)
Order Book A, Spencer County Court, Spencer County, Kentucky: Abstract of the First Order Book, January 1824-March 1828
Overland to California
Pictorial History of Crittenden County, Kentucky
Record of Pension Abstracts, Revolutionary War Soldiers, War of 1812 and Indian Wars, Who Settled in Warren County, Kentucky
Record of Wills in Woodford County, Kentucky, For the Period of Years 1788 to 1851 Inclusive
Red Lick Cemetery
Revolutionary War Pensions of Soldiers Who Settled in Fayette County, Kentucky
Rockcastle County Kentucky Vital Statistics, 1852-1910
Roots and Branches: Volumes 1-2
Schoolhouses By the Road: Wayne County, Kentucky
Second Tax List, 1844, Marshall County, Kentucky
Some of the Descendants of Rev. Richard Denton
South Todd County News Items, Volume 1
Spirit of the American Doughboy: A History of the Doughboy Memorial in Monticello, Kentucky
Story of Trinity Episcopal Church in Covington: A Congregation of the Diocese of Lexington in the Episcopal Church of the United States of America
Todd County, Kentucky 1880 Federal Census
Todd County, Kentucky Newspaper Abstracts, Vol. I-IV
Tribute to Clay County Veterans
Trigg Co. Ky. Obituaries from Area Newspapers, 1884-1942
Trigg County Court Orders, Vols. 4-6, 9-11
Trigg County Deed Book, Vol. 2 (1823-1826)
Trigg County Newspaper Abstracts, 17 Volumes
Trigg County Will Book 2, 1834-1841
Trigg County, Ky. Cemeteries Full Name Index (Maupin's Trigg Cemeteries)
Trigg County, Ky. Census of 1930
Trimble County Deed Book A
Trimble County Excerpts of Obituaries, 1970-1989
Wayne County Churches
Wilmore Cemetery
Wolfe County Kentucky Families (and Surrounding Counties): Compiled By Pamela Jean Adams
Woodford County Deed Books F and G, 1812-1818
Woodford County Deed Books H and I, 1819-1823
Woodford County Marriage Bonds, Vol. IV, 1903-1936
Woodford County, Kentucky, Guardian Bonds, 1818-1874 & Executor Bonds, 1802-1855
Woodford County, Ky. Colored Marriages

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1861

By Kurt X. Metzmeier

Introduction

For much of the nineteenth century, the circuit court judge was the law in the counties and small towns of Kentucky. Felonies and the most important civil matters all awaited his twice annual sessions at the county court house. With no criminal appeal allowed until just before the Civil War, the rulings of the circuit judge in matters of life and liberty were final.

The legal life of Kentucky followed in the wake of these powerful jurists: "As the circuit judge rode his circuit, law books and gavel in his saddle bag, the local attorneys of the bar followed in his wake, sharing the same dirt roads and corduroy turnpikes. They stayed at the same inns, ate at the same table, and, when accommodations were tight, slept in the same hotel bed. Young men, having read law and apprenticed with a reputable attorney, appeared before the circuit judge to be examined, and if they met his approval, the judge would sign the order that admitted them to the practice of law."¹

The office of circuit judge was created by the 1799 constitution. When the legislature met in 1801 to implement the new constitution, nine geographically defined circuit court districts were created. Judges were to be appointed by the governor from a list provided by the county. As circuit practice developed, judges typically held court in each county in their district twice a year, once each in the spring and fall, following a regularly established schedule. These peripatetic courts had general trial jurisdiction over all common law and equity actions with five pounds or more currency at stake, and general criminal jurisdiction over felonies.² Over the years, the legislature added new districts until at one point there were nineteen circuits. The 1850 constitution made the circuit judgeship an elective office and reduced the number of circuit districts to twelve.³

Despite the importance of these officials to the life of Kentucky, researchers seeking to find information about the men who held this office have had few readily accessible guides.⁴ Valuable snapshots are glimpsed

in the 1847 *Kentucky State Register*⁵ and the 1852 *New Kentucky State Register*,⁶ but until the turn of the century when the *Official Manual for the Use of the Courts, State Officials, and General Assembly of the State of Kentucky*⁷ and its successor, the *Kentucky Directory for the Use of Courts, State and County Officials and General Assembly of the State of Kentucky*⁸ were established, there was no regularly published directory of state officials, including circuit court judges.

However, one reference source did capture this information, the *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the Year*. Published by the Boston publisher Gray and Bowen from 1830 to 1861, the almanac had a section with short entries reporting government officials in the nation's states. Full runs of this valuable resource are rare, but it is now available at many university libraries as part of ProQuest's American Periodicals Series Online (APS Online). This paper replicates this information, adding tables and endnotes drawn from Kentucky's statute books to provide context.

Judges of the Circuit from 1831-1851

To give researchers a point of orientation, I have decided to punctuate the annual lists of judges with tables laying out the allocation of counties among the judicial districts. Tracking the judicial districts during a period of the state's biggest growth in the number of counties is a daunting job. I will start with the following table that is based on an 1821 statute that comprehensively set out the judicial divisions but which is amended to reflect the addition of newer counties to specific districts.⁹ Later changes and additions are reflected in endnotes in the annual roll of judges. When there are major changes, such as the wholesale reallocation of judicial districts following the 1850 constitution, a new table of judicial districts will be inserted at that point.

The judicial districts in 1831 were as follows:

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

- 1 Fleming, Mason, Lewis, Bracken
- 2 Nicholas, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell, Boone, Grant
- 3 Fayette, Scott, Owen
- 4 Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Gallatin, Oldham, 10 Anderson¹¹
- 5 Jefferson, Meade¹²
- 6 Logan, Warren, Simpson, Butler, Allen, Todd, Graves¹³
- 7 Christian, Trigg, Caldwell, Livingston, Hickman,¹⁴ Calloway,¹⁵ McCracken¹⁶
- 8 Green, Barren, Adair, Cumberland, Monroe, Hart, Edmonson¹⁷
- 9 Washington, Mercer, Jessamine, Woodford, Spencer¹⁸
- 10 Madison, Clarke, Bourbon, Estill
- 11 Floyd, Greenup, Bath and Montgomery, Lawrence,¹⁹ Pike,²⁰ Morgan²¹
- 12 Garrard, Lincoln, Casey, Wayne, Pulaski, Russell²²
- 13 Nelson, Bullitt, Hardin, Grayson
- 14 Breckenridge, Ohio, Daviess, Muhlenberg, Hopkins, Henderson, Union, Hancock²³
- 15 Rockcastle, Whitley, Knox, Harlan, Perry, Clay, Laurel²⁴

The Roll of Circuit Judges from the *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*, 1831-1851

1831²⁵

Circuit	Judge
1	William P. Roper
2	H. P. Brown
3	Thom. M. Hickey
4	Daniel Mayes
5	Henry Pirtle
6	H. P. Brodnax
7	Benj. Shackelford
8	Benj. Monroe
9	William L. Kelly
10	Richard French
11	S. W. Robbins
12	J. L. Bridges
13	P. I. Booker
14	Alvey McLean
15	Joseph Eve

1832²⁶

Circuit	Judge
1	William P. Roper
2	H. O. Brown
3	Thomas M. Hickey
4	Samuel Todd
5	Henry Pirtle
6	Asher. F. Graham
7	Benj. Shackelford
8	Benjamin Monroe
9	William L. Kelly
10	Richard French
11	S. W. Robbins
12	J. L. Bridges
13	P. I. Booker
14	Alvey McLean
15	Joseph Eve
16	Rexin Daridge

1833

Circuit	Judge
1	William P. Roper
2	Henry O. Brown
3	Thom. M. Hickey
4	Samuel Todd
5	Thomas Crittenden
6	Asher. F. Graham
7	Benj. Shackelford
8	Benj. Monroe
9	Wm. L. Kelly
10	Richard French
11	Silas W. Robbins
12	John L. Bridges
13	Paul I. Booker
14	Alvey McLean
15	Joseph Eve
16	Rexin Daridge

1834

Circuit	Judge
1	William P. Roper
2	Henry O. Brown
3	Thomas M. Hickey
4	David White
5	John M. Herritt
6	Asher. F. Graham
7	Benj. Shackelford
8	Benj. Monroe

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

9	William L. Kelly
10	Richard French
11	Silas W. Robbins
12	John L. Bridges
13	A. H. Churchill
14	Alvey McLean
15	Joseph Eve
16	Rexin Daridge

1835²⁷

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Thom. M. Hickey	Lexington
4	David White	Frankfort
5	John M. Hewitt	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Benjamin Monroe	Columbia
9	William. L. Kelly	Springfield
10	Richard French	Winchester
11	Silas W. Robbins	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	Alney McLean	Greenville
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville
16	Rexin Daridge	Moscow

1836

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Thom. M. Hickey	Lexington
4	Thom. P. Wilson	Shelbyville
5	John M. Hewitt	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Benjamin Monroe	Columbia
9	Wm. L. Kelly	Springfield
10	James Simpson	Winchester
11	Silas W. Robbins	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	Alney McLean	Greenville
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville
16	Rexin Daridge	Moscow

1837²⁸

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Thomas M. Hickey	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Newcastle
5	John M. Hewitt	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Benjamin Monroe	Columbia
9	Wm. L. Kelly	Springfield
10	James Simpson	Winchester
11	Silas W. Robbins	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	Alney McLean	Greenville
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville
16	Rexin Daridge	Moscow

1838²⁹

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Daniel Mayes	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Newcastle
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	John Green	Danville
10	James Simpson	Winchester
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	Alney McLean	Greenville
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville
16	Rexin Davidge	Moscow

1839³⁰

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Daniel Mayes	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Newcastle
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	John Green	Danville

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

10	James Simpson	Winchester	1842 ³³		
11	Kenas Farrow	Mount Sterling	Circuit	Judge	Residence
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg	1	Walker Reid	Washington
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown	2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
14	Alney McLean	Greenville	3	Aaron K. Woolley	Lexington
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville	4	James Pryor	Newcastle
16	Rexin Davidge	Moscow	5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
			6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
			7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
1840 ³¹			8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
Circuit	Judge	Residence	9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
1	Walker Reid	Washington	10	James Simpson	Winchester
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana	11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
3	Aaron Woolley	Lexington	12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
4	James Pryor	Newcastle	13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville	14	Alney McLean	Greenville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green	15	Tunstall Quarles	Barbourville
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville	16	Wiley P. Fowler	Salem
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow	17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster	18	Richard A. Buckner	Greensburg
10	James Simpson	Winchester			
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling			
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg	1843 ³⁴		
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown	Circuit	Judge	Residence
14	Alney McLean	Greenville	1	Walker Reid	Washington
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville	2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Salem	3	Aaron K. Woolley	Lexington
			4	James Pryor	Newcastle
			5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
1841 ³²			6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
Circuit	Judge	Residence	7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
1	Walker Reid	Washington	8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana	9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
3	Aaron K. Woolley	Lexington	10	James Simpson	Winchester
4	James Pryor	Newcastle	11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville	12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green	13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville	14	Alney McLean	Greenville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow	15	Tunstall Quarles	Barbourville
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster	16	Wiley P. Fowler	Salem
10	James Simpson	Winchester	17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling	18	Richard A. Buckner	Greensburg
12	John L. Bridges	Harrodsburg			
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown			
14	Alney McLean	Greenville	1844 ³⁵		
15	Joseph Eve	Barbourville	Circuit	Judge	Residence
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Salem	1	Walker Reid	Washington
17	Mason Brown	Frankfort	2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
			3	Richard A. Buckner, Jr.	Lexington
			4	James Pryor	Carrollton

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

5	John J. Marshall	Louisville	8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green	9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville	10	James Simpson	Winchester
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow	11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster	12	John L. Bridges	Danville
10	James Simpson	Winchester	13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling	14	John Calhoun	Hardinsburg
12	John L. Bridges	Danville	15	Tunstall Quarles	Whitley C. H.
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown	16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
14	John Calhoun	Hardinsburg	17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
15	Tunstall Quarles	Whitley Court House	18	Richard A. Buckner	Greensburgh
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland	19	Vacancy	
17	Mason Brown	Frankfort			
18	Richard C. Buckner	Greensburgh			

1845³⁶

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Richard A. Buckner, Jr.	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	James Simpson	Winchester
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Danville
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	John Calhoun	Hardinsburg
15	Tunstall Quarles	Whitley Court House
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
18	Richard A. Buckner	Greensburgh
19	George R. McKee	Lancaster

1846³⁷

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Cynthiana
3	Richard A. Buckner, Jr.	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville

1847

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	
3	Richard A. Buckner, Jr.	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	John J. Marshall	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	James Simpson	Winchester
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Danville
13	Armist. H. Churchill	Elizabethtown
14	John Calhoun	Hardinsburg
15	Tunstall Quarles	Whitley C. H.
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
18	Richard A. Buckner	Greensburgh
19	William B. Kinhead	

1848

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Nelson County
3	Richard A. Buckner	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	William F. Bullock	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

12	John L. Bridges	Danville	16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
13	Samuel Carpenter	Bardstown	17	Martin D. McHenry	Shelbyville
14	John Calhoon	Daviess County	18	B. Mills Crenshaw	Glasgow
15	Tunstall Quarles	London	19	William B. Kinkead	Lexington

1849³⁸

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Nelson County
3	Richard A. Buckner	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	William F. Bullock	Louisville
6	Asher W. Graham	Bowling Green
7	Benj. Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Christopher Tompkins	Glasgow
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Danville
13	Samuel Carpenter	Bardstown
14	John Calhoon	Daviess County
15	Tunstall Quarles	London
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
17	Mason Brown	Frankfort
18	B. Mills Crenshaw	Glasgow
19	William B. Kinkead	Lexington

1850

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Nelson County
3	Richard A. Buckner	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	William F. Bullock	Louisville
6	William V. Loring	Bowling Green
7	Benjamin Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Zachariah Wheat	Columbia
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Danville
13	Samuel Carpenter	Bardstown
14	John Calhoon	Daviess County
15	Tunstall Quarles	London

1851

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	Walker Reid	Washington
2	Henry O. Brown	Nelson County
3	Richard A. Buckner	Lexington
4	James Pryor	Carrollton
5	William F. Bullock	Louisville
6	William V. Loring	Bowling Green
7	Benjamin Shackelford	Hopkinsville
8	Zachariah Wheat	Columbia
9	Samuel Lusk	Lancaster
10	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
11	Kenaz Farrow	Mount Sterling
12	John L. Bridges	Danville
13	Samuel Carpenter	Bardstown
14	John Calhoon	Daviess County
15	Tunstall Quarles	London
16	Wiley P. Fowler	Smithland
17	Martin D. McHenry	Shelbyville
18	B. Mills Crenshaw	Glasgow
19	James M. Rice	Louisa

Judges of the Circuit Courts following Implementation of the Third Kentucky Constitution

In late 1849, delegates from around Kentucky were elected to a convention charged with the task of rewriting the state's constitution. The primary goal was to allow voters to popularly elect Kentucky's state officials, including its judges. Many of the state's most experienced attorneys were among the delegates that convened to draft a new state charter, and several were appointed to the committee responsible for writing the new judicial article. One of their concerns was the explosion in the number of circuits. Critics argued that many circuits had case-loads that did not justify a full-time circuit judge.³⁹ One delegate even suggested that some of the new circuits had been created to push a particularly difficult lawmaker out of the legislature and into a judgeship.⁴⁰ As a result, the constitution set the initial number of circuits to twelve,⁴¹ limiting the power of the legislature to add only one judicial district per

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

four year period and capping the districts at sixteen until the state's population topped 1.5 million.⁴²

After the voters ratified the new state charter, the legislature divided the state into twelve districts, following the constitution's injunction to give "due regard to business, territory, and population" and to not divide any county.⁴³ The new judicial districts are as follows:

Kentucky Judicial Districts in 1852⁴⁴

- 1 Fulton, Hickman, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Crittenden, Ballard
- 2 Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd, Hopkins, Union, Henderson
- 3 Daviess, Hancock, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Muhlenberg, Larue
- 4 Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren, Hart, Edmonson, Warren
- 5 Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Pulaski, Casey, Lincoln, Taylor, Green, Adair, Russell
- 6 Bullitt, Jefferson, Spencer, Shelby
- 7 Nelson, Washington, Marion, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Anderson
- 8 Oldham, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Boone, Grant, Kenton
- 9 Campbell, Pendleton, Mason, Bracken, Nicholas, Harrison, Bourbon, Scott
- 10 Bath, Fleming, Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Lawrence, Montgomery, Morgan, Powell⁴⁵
- 11 Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Madison, Estill, Clarke
- 12 Rockcastle, Knox, Harlan, Laurel, Whitley, Clay, Perry, Owsley, Letcher, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, Johnson

Roll of Circuit Judges, 1852-1856

1852

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Henry F. Stiles	Hopkinsville
3	Jesse W. Kincheloe	Hardinsburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	Z. Wheat	Columbia
6	William F. Bullock	Louisville
7	John L. Bridges	Danville
8	James Pryor	Carrollton
9	Alvin Duvall	Georgetown

10	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
11	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
12	Green Adams	Barbourville

1853

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Henry F. Stiles	Hopkinsville
3	Jesse W. Kincheloe	Hardinsburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	Z. Wheat	Columbia
6	William F. Bullock	Louisville
7	John L. Bridges	Danville
8	James Pryor	Carrollton
9	Alvin Duvall	Georgetown
10	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
11	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
12	Green Adams	Barbourville

1854

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Henry F. Stiles	Hopkinsville
3	Jesse W. Kincheloe	Hardinsburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	Z. Wheat	Columbia
6	William F. Bullock	Louisville
7	John L. Bridges	Danville
8	James Pryor	Carrollton
9	Alvin Duvall	Georgetown
10	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
11	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
12	Green Adams	Barbourville

1855⁴⁶

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	C. D. Bradley	Cadiz
3	Jesse W. Kincheloe	Hardinsburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	Z. Wheat	Columbia
6	William F. Bullock	Louisville
7	John L. Bridges	Danville
8	James Pryor	Carrollton
9	Alvin Duvall	Georgetown
10	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
11	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
12	Green Adams	Barbourville

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

1856

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	C. D. Bradley	Cadiz
3	Jesse W. Kincheloe	Hardinsburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	Z. Wheat	Columbia
6	William F. Bullock	Louisville
7	John L. Bridges	Danville
8	James Pryor	Carrollton
9	Alvin Duvall	Georgetown
10	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
11	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
12	Green Adams	Barbourville

In 1856, the legislature exercised its right to add a thirteenth district, redrawing the judicial districts at the same time:

Kentucky Judicial Districts in 1857⁴⁷

- 1 Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, Graves, McCracken, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Crittenden, Union
- 2 Henderson, Hopkins, Caldwell, Trigg, Christian, Todd, Muhlenberg
- 3 McLean, Daviess, Hancock, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Larue
- 4 Logan, Butler, Warren, Simpson, Allen, Edmonson, Monroe, Barren, Hart
- 5 Green, Taylor, Marion, Washington, Nelson, Mercer, Anderson
- 6 Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln, Casey, Pulaski, Wayne, Clinton, Russell, Cumberland, Adair
- 7 Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt
- 8 Franklin, Owen, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Boon
- 9 Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Harrison, Bracken
- 10 Mason, Nicholas, Fleming, Rowan,⁴⁸ Lewis, Greenup
- 11 Montgomery, Powell, Bath, Morgan, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike
- 12 Estill, Owsley, Breathitt, Perry, Letcher, Harlan, Clay, Knox, Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle
- 13 Madison, Jessamine, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon

Roll of Circuit Judges, 1852-1856

1857

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Thomas C. Dabney	Cadiz
3	James Stuart	Brandenburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	G. W. Kavanaugh	Lawrenceburg
6	Thomas E. Bramlette	Columbia
7	William F. Bullock	Louisville
8	E.F. Nuttall	New Castle
9	Sam. Moore	Covington
10	E.F. Phister	Maysville
11	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
12	Granville Pearl	London
13	William C. Goodloe	Richmond

1858

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Thomas C. Dabney	Cadiz
3	James Stuart	Brandenburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	G. W. Kavanaugh	Lawrenceburg
6	Thomas E. Bramlette	Columbia
7	W. F. Bullock	Louisville
8	E.F. Nuttall	New Castle
9	Sam. Moore	Covington
10	E.F. Phister	Maysville
11	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
12	Granville Pearl	London
13	William C. Goodloe	Richmond

1859

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Thomas C. Dabney	Cadiz
3	James Stuart	Brandenburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	G. W. Kavanaugh	Lawrenceburg
6	Thomas E. Bramlette	Columbia
7	Peter B. Muir	Louisville
8	E.F. Nuttall	New Castle
9	Sam. Moore	Covington
10	E.F. Phister	Maysville
11	James W. Moore	Mount Sterling
12	Granville Pearl	London
13	William C. Goodloe	Richmond

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

1860⁴⁹

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Thomas C. Dabney	Cadiz
3	James Stuart	Brandenburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	G. W. Kavanaugh	Lawrenceburg
6	Thomas E. Bramlette	Columbia
7	Peter B. Muir	Louisville
8	E.F. Nuttall	New Castle
9	Sam. Moore	Covington
10	E.F. Phister	Maysville
11	W. H. Burns	Mount Sterling
12	Granville Pearl	London
13	William C. Goodloe	Richmond

1861⁵⁰

Circuit	Judge	Residence
1	R. K. Williams	Mayfield
2	Thomas C. Dabney	Cadiz
3	James Stuart	Brandenburg
4	A. W. Graham	Bowling Green
5	G. W. Kavanaugh	Lawrenceburg
6	Thomas E. Bramlette	Columbia
7	Peter B. Muir	Louisville
8	E.F. Nuttall	New Castle
9	Sam. Moore	Covington
10	E.F. Phister	Maysville
11	W. H. Burns	Mount Sterling
12	Granville Pearl	London
13	William C. Goodloe	Richmond
14	W. P. Fowler	Smithland

Endnotes

¹ Kurt X. Metzmeier. "History of the Courts of Kentucky" in *United At Last: The Judicial Article and the Struggle to Reform Kentucky's Courts*. Kurt X. Metzmeier, ed. (Lexington, Ky.: Kentucky Court of Justice, 2006).

² *Ky. Acts*, ch. 1, December 20, 1802.

³ 1850 *Ky. Const.*, § 23; *Ky. Acts*, ch. 22, art. 12-16, January 7, 1852.

⁴ The problem has been recognized; in the 1980s an experienced genealogist published a list of judges he had encountered in his research, along with a plea for more information of the names listed. Perry A. Brantley, "Kentucky Circuit Court Judges, 1802-1851," *Kentucky Ancestors* 18 (1982): 73-74.

⁵ The Kentucky State Register, for the Year 1847. Containing the Names and Residences of All the Judges and Clerks of Courts, Commonwealth Attorneys, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Tax, Attorneys at Law, Physicians, and Principal Merchants; Also, a National Register, and a Great Variety of General Information. Louisville: Morton & Griswold, 1847.

⁶ Monroe, Thomas Bell. *A New Kentucky State Register: Accurately Compiled for the Year 1852*. Louisville: Hull & Brother, 1852.

⁷ Louisville: John P. Morton & Co, [1894]-1912.

⁸ Frankfort: The State Journal Co, 1914-1952.

⁹ This table is based on an 1821 statute ordering the circuits (*Ky. Acts*, ch. 236, Dec. 1, 1821). Of course, many counties were added over the next decade. The statute establishing a county usually designated the judicial district in which the county would reside. The post-1821 counties will be marked with an endnote to the relevant establishing statute and, if appropriate, any supplemental law placing the county in a judicial circuit.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, ch. 602, December 15, 1823.

¹¹ *Ibid*, ch. 35, January 16, 1827.

¹² *Ibid*, ch. 609, December 17, 1823.

¹³ *Ibid*, ch. 610, December 17, 1821.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, ch. 312, December 19, 1821.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, ch. 411, November 30, 1822.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, ch. 48, December 17, 1824.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, ch. 204, January 12, 1825.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, ch. 708, January 7, 1824.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, ch. 274, December 14, 1821.

²⁰ *Ibid*, ch. 297, December 19, 1821.

²¹ *Ibid*, ch. 460, December 7, 1822.

²² *Ibid*, ch. 39, December 14, 1825.

²³ *Ibid*, ch. 32, January 3, 1829.

²⁴ *Ibid*, ch. 29, December 12, 1825.

²⁵ The date of each of these tables is that of the almanac.

Researchers must accept that the data had likely been collected in the last months of the prior year and that it is inevitable that the death or resignation of a judge after that period may not be reflected.

²⁶ In 1831, the legislature created a new 16th judicial district composed of the counties of Calloway, Livingston, Caldwell, Hickman, Graves and McCracken (from the 7th). Hopkins and Union were transferred from 14th to the 7th district. *Ibid*, ch. 541, January 15, 1831.

²⁷ The new county of Marion was added to the 9th district. *Ibid*, ch. 285, January 25, 1834.

²⁸ The new county of Clinton was added to the 8th district. *Ibid*, ch. 245, February 20, 1836.

²⁹ The new county of Trimble was added to the 4th district. *Ibid*, ch. 248, February 9, 1837 and *ibid*, ch. 369, February 21, 1837.

³⁰ The new county of Carter was added to the 1st district. *Ibid*, ch. 760, February 9, 1838, and Carroll to the 4th, *ibid*, ch. 773, February 9, 1838.

Judges of the Kentucky Circuit Courts, 1831-1836, *continued*

³¹The new county of Breathitt was added to the 15th district. Ibid, ch. 1192, February 8, 1839.

³²The legislature created the 17th judicial district In 1840, composed of Shelby, Franklin and Anderson (from the 4th), and Woodford (from the 9th). Grant (from the 2nd) and the counties of Oldham, Trimble and Carroll remained in the 4th district. Ibid, ch. 250, February 8, 1840. In addition, the new county of Kenton was added to the 2nd district. Ibid, ch. 175, January 29, 1840.

³³In 1841, the legislature created a new 18th judicial district composed of Green, Barren and Hart (from the 7th) and the new county of Grayson. Ibid, ch. 357, February 17, 1841.

³⁴The 1842 legislature created a number of new counties. Crittenden (ibid, ch. 97, January 26, 1842 and ibid, ch. 286, February 23, 1842), Marshall (ibid, ch. 180, February 12, 1842) and Ballard (ibid, ch. 188, February 15, 1842) were added to the 16th district. Boyle was placed in the 12th (Ibid, ch. 189, February 15, 1842) and Letcher in the 15th (ibid, ch. 394, March 3, 1842).

³⁵The legislature's flurry of county formation continued in 1843. Owsley was added to the 10th (ibid, ch. 43, January 23, 1843; ibid, ch. 241, March 7, 1843), Johnson to the 11th (ibid, ch. 167, February 24, 1843; ibid, ch. 272, March 9, 1843) and Larue to the 13th (ibid, ch. 210, March 4, 1843). There was also a bit of district re-ordering: Crittenden was moved from the 16th to the 7th. Ibid, ch. 165, February 24, 1843.

³⁶The legislature created the 19th judicial district In 1844 composed of Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, Pike, Letcher, Perry, Breathitt, and Floyd (from the 11th). Ibid, ch. 211, February 27, 1844.

³⁷The new county of Fulton was added to the 16th district. Ibid, ch. 44, January 15, 1845.

³⁸The new county of Taylor was added to the 18th district. Ibid, ch. 26, January 13, 1848 and ibid, ch. 260, February 18, 1848.

³⁹ *Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates in the Convention Assembled at Frankfort, on the Eighth Day of September, 1890, to Adapt, Amend, or Change the Constitution of the State of Kentucky.* (Frankfort, Kentucky, E. P. Johnson, printer to the Convention, 1890 [1891]): 654-60.

⁴⁰Ibid, 654. The delegate was Ben Hardin, who was one of the most renowned Kentucky trial lawyers of his era and a very influential member of the committee drafting the judicial provisions of the constitution.

⁴¹1850 Ky. Const. § 19.

⁴²1850 Ky. Const. § 24.

⁴³1850 Ky. Const. § 19.

⁴⁴*Ky. Acts*, ch. 22, art. 10, January 7, 1852.

⁴⁵The new county of Powell was added to the 10th district. Ibid, ch. 325, January 7, 1852.

⁴⁶The new counties of Lyon (ibid, ch. 32, January 14, 1854 and ibid, ch. 471, March 4, 1854) and McLean (ibid, ch. 125, January 28, 1854 and ibid, ch. 887, March 10, 1854) were added to the 2nd and 3rd districts, respectively.

⁴⁷Ibid, ch. 158, February 15, 1856.

⁴⁸Rowan had been established as a county earlier in the session. Ibid, ch. 27, January 19, 1856

⁴⁹The new county of Jackson was added to the 12th district. Ibid, ch. 167, February 2, 1858 and ibid, ch. 344, February 11, 1858.

⁵⁰A new 14th judicial district was created in 1860 composed of Livingston, Crittenden, Union (from the 1st district), and Hopkins, and Henderson (from the 2nd). Ibid, ch. 291, February 17, 1860. Several new counties were created: Boyd (ibid, ch. 288, February 16, 1860 and ibid, ch. 538, February 25, 1860), Magoffin (ibid, ch. 437, February 22, 1860 and ibid, ch. 965, March 1, 1860) and Wolfe (ibid, ch. 1326, March 5, 1860) all placed in the 11th district; as well as Webster (ibid, ch. 822, February 29, 1860) added to the 14th district.

The Land Office Lincoln County Entries Database, *continued*

Continued from page 143

entries, often filed by wealthy speculators, blanketed an area that was previously patented thus sending the determination of land ownership to the court system. (The lack of a master patent map maintained by the Land Office and the failure to track early land patents through subsequent county formations also resulted in numerous shingled claims in Kentucky—and litigation that continues today.)

Ideally, the land for which the original “dibs” was called was carried into grant. If not, another unappropriated tract that might not be so desirable was entered, surveyed, and patented. Maybe, in time, another perfect place to build a home and raise a family would be deemed available for patenting so a “dibs” could be called again. If not, there’s always Missouri.

Next article in this series: “Jackson Purchase Databases”

Monograph Collection of County Histories: Kentucky Historical Society Library (Adair-Bell)

Sally Bown, periodicals manager
Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

(Editor's Note: The books and monographs listed below are those which the KHS research library has in its holdings.)

Adair County

Title: *A history of the Christian churches in Adair County, Kentucky*

Author: Patton, Paul W.

KHS Call #: 286.6 P322

Title: *Methodist history of Adair County Kentucky: 1782-1969*

Author: Allison, Vista R.

KHS Call #: 287.609 A439

Title: *Adair County, Kentucky: a pictorial history*

Publisher: Adair County Genealogy Society

KHS Call #976.902 A191a

Title: *Adair County: Kentucky history & biographies*

Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain

Press, 2002

KHS Call #: 976.902 A191ad2

Title: *Adair County: a historical overview and the history of education in the county through 1992*

Author: Rubarts, Minnie C.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A191ru

Title: *Notes on Adair County, Kentucky, or, Judge Rollin T. Hurt's History of Adair County, Kentucky*

Author: Steele, John A.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A191st

Title: *An Adair County, Kentucky history*

Author: Watson, Michael C.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A191wat8

Allen County

Title: *History of Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church, 1801-1991, 190 years: oldest church in Allen County*

Authors: Huff, Ricky and Porter Barton

KHS Call #: 286 H676

Title: *A history of Scottsville and Allen County*

Author: Patton, Harold H.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A425

Title: *Allen County: Kentucky history & biographies*

Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain

Press

KHS Call #: 976.902 A425aL2

Title: *The Beginning: a pictorial history of Allen County, Kentucky*

Publisher: Allen County Historical Society

KHS Call #: 976.902 A425b

Title: *In the hills of the Pennyroyal: a history of Allen County, Kentucky, from 1815 to 1880*

Author: Horton, Louise

KHS Call #: 976.902 A425h

Anderson County

Title: *This is Lawrenceburg (1834-1976)*

Publisher: First Baptist Church of Lawrenceburg, 1976

KHS Call #: 286 T448

Title: *Anderson County: Kentucky history & biographies*

Mongraph Collection of County Histories (Adair-Bell), *continued* —

Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press

KHS Call #: 976.902 A545a4

Title: *Going home: a picture book of Anderson County, Kentucky*

Author: Garrison, Ann M.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A545g

Title: *When dandelions were roses / compiled by Ann McBrayer Garrison (pictorial work).*

Author: Garrison, Ann M.

KHS Call #:976.902 A545ga

Title: *A history of Anderson County, 1780-1936*

Author: McKee, Lewis W.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A545m 1975

Title: *A history of Anderson County, 1780-1936: begun in 1884 by Lewis W. McKee; concluded in 1936 by Lydia K. Bond*

Author: McKee, Lewis W.

KHS Call #: 976.902 A545m X

Title: *A name index to A History of Anderson County by McKee and Bond*

Author: Kuhn, Charles W.

KHS Call #:976.902 A545m Index

Title: *Our heritage: a weekly column Anderson News, Anderson County, Ky.*

Author: Shely, Forest W.

KHS Call #:976.902 A545s X

Title: *History and families, Anderson County, Kentucky*

Publisher: Paducah, Ky.: Turner Publishing

KHS Call #: 976.902 A545t

Title: *The Way We Were: A Pictorial History of Anderson County*

KHS Call #:976.902 A545wa

Ballard County

Title: *Ballard and Carlisle Counties History: Volume I*

Publisher: Ballard-Carlisle Historical-Genealogical Society, Inc.

KHS Call #:976.902 B189b

Title: *Ballard County, Kentucky: biographies & history*

Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press

KHS Call #:976.902 B189baL

Title: *A history of railroads in Ballard and Carlisle Counties*

Publisher: Ballard-Carlisle Historical Genealogical Society

KHS Call #:976.902 B189h

Title: *Ballard's brave boys*

Author: Magee, M. Juliette

KHS Call #:976.902 B189m

Title: *Survey of historic sites in Kentucky, Ballard County*

Publisher: Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Commission,

KHS Call #:976.902 B189s

Barren County

Title: *Barren County, Kentucky: history and biographies*

Publisher: Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press

KHS Call #:976.902 B271bar2

Title: *Cyrus Edwards' Stories of early days and others in what is now Barren, Hart and Metcalfe counties*

Author: Edwards, Cyrus

KHS Call #:976.902 B271e

Title: *The times of long ago, Barren County, Kentucky*

Author: Gorin, Franklin

KHS Call #:976.902 B271g 1974

Title: *Heart of the Barrens: historical sketch of Barren County, Kentucky*

Author: Goode, Cecil E.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271go

Title: *Southern Kentuckians: historical sketches of Barren and surrounding counties in Kentucky*

Author: Goode, Cecil E.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271goo

Mongraph Collection of County Histories (Adair-Bell), *continued* _____

Title: *Yesterday and today: historical sketches of Barren County and surrounding area in Kentucky*

Author: Goode, Cecil E.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271goo2

Title: *More of yesterday and today: historical sketches of Barren County and surrounding areas in Kentucky*

Author: Goode, Cecil E.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271goo3

Title: *The Glasgow daily times: 100th anniversary edition, published 1965, covering 1852 through 1904*

Author: Gorin, Sandra K.

KHS Call #: 976.902 B271gor17 1852-1904

Title: *Traces of Barren County, Kentucky: taken from the columns of the Glasgow Daily Times*

Author: Gorin, Sandra K.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271gor48

Title: *The times of long ago: Barren County, Kentucky*

Author: Gorin, Franklin

KHS Call #:976.902 B271g X

Title: *Barren County heritage: a pictorial history of Barren County, Kentucky*

Publisher: Bowling Green, Ky. : Homestead Press

KHS Call #:976.902 B271p

Title: *Historical trip through east Barren County, Kentucky and the Hamilton-Sanderson murder trial*

Author: Simmons, Clayton C.

KHS Call #:976.902 B271s

Title: *The Civil War, 1861-1865, in Barren County and surrounding areas*

Author: Simmons, Jimmy

KHS Call #: 976.902 B271si

Bath County

Title: *A history of Bath County, Kentucky*

Author: Richards, John A.

KHS Call #: 976.902 B331r

Title: *An index to a History of Bath County, Kentucky*

Author: Bennett, K. E.

KHS Call #: 976.902 B331r Index

Title: *An outline history of Bath County: being an address delivered*

Author: Young, V. B.

KHS Call #: 976.902 B331y

Bell County

Title: *History of Bell County, Kentucky*

Author: Fuson, Henry H.

KHS Call #: 976.902 B433f2

Title: *History & families, Bell County, Kentucky*

Publisher: Bell County Historical Society

KHS Call #: 976.902 B433h

Book Notes, *continued* _____

Continued from page 145

Confederate Casualties of the War for Southern Independence. Vol. I. By Betty Wiltshire. (2008. Pp. 317. Softcover, \$40.00, includes shipping. Order from Pioneer Publishing Co., P.O. Box 408, Carrollton, MS 38917; 662-237-6010; or email pioneerse@tecinfo.com. Website: pioneersoutheast.com)

This book is the first in a planned multi-volume series to document as many as possible of the estimated 258,000 Southern soldiers who were casualties of the war. The names of the Confederate casualties are arranged alphabetically (by surname) with each soldier's entry including the name, company, unit, date of death, and place of interment. Volume I contains entries, A through Z. The book concludes with a list of battles, hospitals, prisons, and burial sites, and a brief list of references.

VITAL STATISTICS

*Birth, wedding, and death
notices of Kentuckians from
historical newspapers*

The Green River Republican (p.
1)
Thursday, 16 January 1902
Morgantown, Kentucky

Petitioners for Vote on the
Graded School Question

Petitioners: (all from Morgan-
town, Kentucky)

N.T. Howard
G.M. Johnson
J.D. Tanner
W.T. Ward
T.W. Sweatt
W.O. Belcher
J.A. Tanner
J.A. Howard
V.G. Andrews
W.T. Kittinger
A.T. Dockery
McClain Taylor
A.T. Tillford
W.H. Fuller
W.A. Kelley
B.V. McKinney
H.E. Sampson
A.J. Boatwright
J.T. Vinson
Travis Taylor
O.H. Neel
I.L. Andrews
J.B. Perryman
B.F. Smith
E.A. Mauzy
John A. Neel
J.F. Dabbs
F.G. Taylor
G. Quisenberry
R.C. Quisenberry
W.T. Johnson
J.W. Fisher
H. Whitaker

A.E. Gardner
H.E. Rives
G.V. Willis
J.W. Day
W.R. Day
J.C. Green
P.E. James
J.R. Roach
J.Elmer Turner
T.C. Fuller
T.W. Humphrey
T.N. Harrold
F.E. Walker
Adolphus Cook
F.M. Snodgrass
J.H. Austin
Ben H. Moore
N.A. Moore
H.B. Moreland
J.C. Cole
J.D. Render
Rado Dockery
E. Neel
J.R. Dabbs
J.L. Kelley
R.T. Smith
W.R. Dabbs
E.A. Layman
J.E. Doolin
X. Howard

The Green River Republican (p.
1)
Thursday, 18 February 1892
Morgantown, Kentucky

Our School

The school has now begun on
its third week, and each day sees
the interest increasing. Monday's
roll call showed an attendance of
fifty-nine pupils, and others are
coming in daily.

Below we give the roll:

PRIMARY

Rita Phelps
Tyler Taylor
Bertie Sweatt
Robert Drake
Bertie Davis
Selyn Herrald
Justus Carson
Bennie Moore
John Moore
Vere Dockery
Finley Dabbs
Sam Eggman
Oscar Baucum
Guy Finley
Arthur Herrald
Wayne Berry
James Dockins
Katie Helm
Lelia Helm
Lelia Whitaker
Laura Fisher
Nannie Fisher
Leander Guffy
Tom Taylor
Robert McLeland
Roy Finley
Estell Neel
Robert Hunt

TEACHERS

Isaac Johnson
C.C. Threlkel
R.I. Miller
Wm. Warren
Daisy Cross
J.H. Austin
Rosa Cross
James Johnson

Vital Statistics, *continued*

Pearl Fuller	Cardwell J.W.	86	3.70
E.C. Deweese	Conway Zachery L.	town lot	1.75
Dovie Sweatt	Cox Geo. R.	60	3.10
Marion Belcher	Cooper Willis J.	85	9.06
Laura Ward	Dean Amanda	14	1.60
Georgie Borah	Evans Chester F.	18	2.95
John Ragland	Gaskey, Williams	17	3.70
Maud Willcutt	Howard Ella	2	2.60
Lora Neel	Jones, Erinda A.	T.L.	3.00
S.E. Ragland	Kelley Emaline	7	1.80
Willie Neel	McKinney Sarah A	40	3.05
Callie Crabb	Render Heirs	30	2.20
Batie Orange	Orange Yerb H.	111	3.70
J.W. Lamastus	Puckett Isabelle	T.L.	2.30
Eddie Taylor	Sherman Rebecca	89	9.50
Riley Belcher	Stahl Calvin E.	150	10.50
Alice Tines	Smith James	100	3.40
Floyd Baucum	Whitaker Miss Izora	36	3.00
Inez Glasgow	Bratton Oscar	T.L.	3.40
Lide Haynes	Beard Chas	100	3.40
Edna Apperson	Caulfield Oscar	10	3.40
Chloe Galloway	Carson Thomas	T.L.	3.10
Anna Akin	" Frank	12	3.40
Dora Blain	Dixon Amanda	2	1.90
Mittie Taylor	" T.M.	92	3.40
Wm. Hunt	" John	2	3.05
Alma Taylor	Helm G. Wash	2	6.05
Clyde Wand	Kuykendall Durce	6	2.40
	Moore Lewis	10	2.90
	Porter James	2	2.90
	" Wm.	50	3.60
	Taylor Morris & c	100	5.40
	Belcher Melvina	2	4.60
	Corothers Heirs	17	1.75
	Daughterty Owen	72	7.25
	Holland M.A.	266	29.90
	Render Moss Heirs	30	3.80
	Wilson Sarah	67	3.00
	Whitaker Mary A.H.	T.L.	7.60
	Duvall M.W.	50	2.35

The Green River Republican (p. 2-3)

Thursday, 28 Nov. 1901

Morgantown, Kentucky

On Monday, December 23, 1901, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Court house door in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky., I expose to sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to pay the State and County tax for the years hereinafter named, the following described land or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay said taxes and all cost.

Name	No. acres	Tax & Cost			
Burden Ellis	120	\$3.16	Carson Mary	125	2.90
Baucum Oscar	town lot	3.43	Dixon John	90	7.30
Burriss Angeline	town lot	2.13	Kelley Cornelius	148	8.80
Barter Sis	80	2.75		1900	
Curtis J.G.	60	3.10	Curtis J.G.	60	3.24

Vital Statistics, *continued*

"E.J.	140	4.85	Flener Easter J.	150	4.40
Gary H.N.	225	7.00	Whitten W.L.	175	4.00
Evans Wm L.	20	2.25	Embry Catherine	17	2.30
Lasley Jas M.	25	2.20	Goff V.T.	100	6.00
Burden Josie	25	1.85	Smith John B.	80	4.75
	1901		Willoby Alvin	75	2.75
Burden John	70	3.40	Embry Jno T.	103	5.85
Nichols John	30	2.85	G.M. Johnson,		
Cook Wm.	48	3.20		S.B.C.	

Kentucky Ancestors Author Guidelines

Manuscript Preparation

Kentucky Ancestors is the quarterly Kentucky family-history and genealogy publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. Review of past issues will give authors an idea of the kinds of materials that would be of interest. Submission of material providing primary source genealogical material is always of interest as well as family-history articles detailing the experiences of people moving from other states into Kentucky and those who left Kentucky and moved on to the West or other parts of the country.

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th Edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to don.rightmyer@ky.gov or on CD to: Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Our publication schedule will be January, April, July, and October of each year. Authors should submit their prospective manuscript for review and consideration at least six weeks prior to the quarterly publication dates.

Five copies of the magazine in which an article is published will be provided to the author upon publication.

Image Scanning Guidelines

Here are some guidelines for scanning your photographs. Scan photos as grayscale (black and white). If you will be sending them to us on a CD (preferred), save them as .tif files. If you will be sending them by email, save them as .jpg files. The following chart is suggested as **minimum** resolutions (DPI).

Email		CD	
Original	DPI	Original	DPI
8x10	150	8x10	300
5x7	200	5x7	400
4x6	300	4x6	600
3x5	350	3x5	600
2x3	500	2x3	800

Following these guidelines allows the production staff to resize the images as necessary to enhance their accompanying article.

Questions? Please contact the editor, Don Rightmyer, at 502-564-1792, ext. 4435, by mail at the Kentucky Historical Society, Attn: *Kentucky Ancestors*, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or by email at don.rightmyer@ky.gov.

MYSTERY ALBUM



Family photo taken in Marion, Boyle, or Washington County, ca. 1900-1906. Family surnames include Barrick, Hays, Inman, and Sparrow.

If you recognize those pictured or can provide any information about them, please contact *Kentucky Ancestors* at 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or call 502-564-1792, ext. 4435, or email: don.rightmyer@ky.gov.



KHS Special Collections

Five unidentified soldiers on horses, ca. 1989. Back of the photograph says, "Brick on horse – a 'Lieutenant'."

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- Discounts on admission to selected KHS-sponsored events
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Friend \$100—Basic benefits, a subscription to *The Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors* plus recognition in *The Chronicle*.

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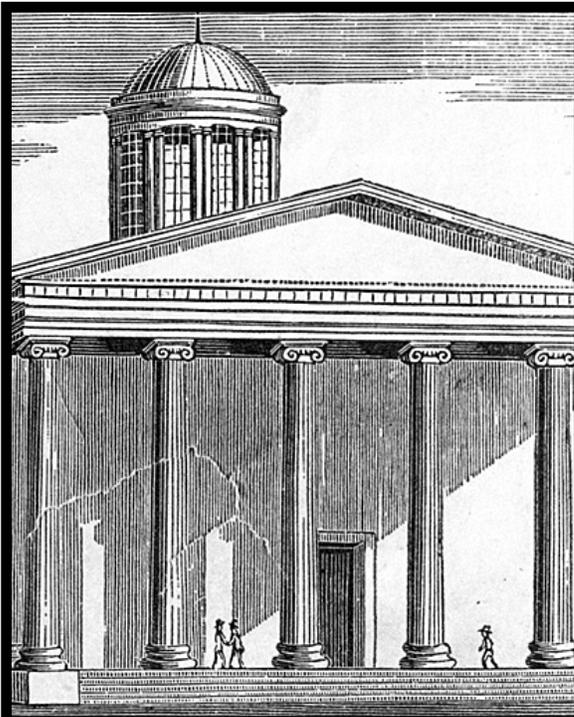
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