

# Kentucky Ancestors

*genealogical quarterly of the* KentuckyHistoricalSociety



Cynthia Susan (Green) Futrell  
(1859–1950)

Most Honorably Borne: Absences  
in the Eighth Kentucky Union  
Infantry in 1862

The Kentucky Secretary of State's  
Land Office Jackson Purchase  
Databases

# Kentucky Ancestors

*genealogical quarterly of the* KentuckyHistoricalSociety

---

## kentucky ancestors

Don Rightmyer, Editor  
Dan Bundy, Graphic Design  
Leslie Miller, Membership Coordinator

---

## khs officers

Governor Steven L. Beshear, Chancellor  
Robert M. "Mike" Duncan, President  
Robert E. Rich, 1<sup>st</sup> Vice President  
Bill Black, Jr., 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President  
Sheila M. Burton, 3<sup>rd</sup> Vice President

---

## executive comittee

Walter A. Baker	John Kleber
Yvonne Baldwin	Ruth A. Korzenborn
William F. Brashear II	Karen McDaniel
Terry Birdwhistell	Nancy O'Malley
J. McCauley Brown	Renee Shaw
Bennett Clark	Louis Stout
Bill Cunningham	Richard Taylor
William Engle	J. Harold Utley
Charles English	

---

## director's office

Kent Whitworth, Executive Director  
Marilyn Zoidis, Assistant Director  
James E. Wallace, KHS Foundation Director

---

## foundation board

John R. Hall, President	Thomas and Clara Dupree, Jo M. Ferguson, Frank Hamilton, Jamie Hargrove, Raymond R. Hornback, Nancy Lampton, Elizabeth Lloyd Jones, James C. Klotter, Anita Madden, James H. M. Molloy, Margaret Patterson, Erwin Roberts, Warren W. Rosenthal, Martin F. Schmidt, James Shepherd, Gerald L. Smith, Alice Sparks, Charles Stewart, John P. Stewart, William Sturgill, James M. Wiseman
Ann Rosenstein Giles, 1 <sup>st</sup> Vice President	
Henry C. T. Richmond III, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice President	
Kent Whitworth, Secretary	
Buckner Woodford, Treasurer	
Ralph Anderson, Hilary J. Boone, Lucy A. Breathitt, Bruce Cotton, James T. Crain, Jr., Dennis Dorton,	

---

## research and interpretation

Nelson L. Dawson, Director

---

*Kentucky Ancestors* (ISSN-0023-0103) is published quarterly by the Kentucky Historical Society and is distributed free to Society members. Periodical postage paid at Frankfort, Kentucky, and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

Please direct changes of address and other notices concerning membership or mailings to the Membership Department, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; telephone (502) 564-1792. Submissions and correspondence should be directed to: Don Rightmyer, editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 West Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931; e-mail don.rightmyer@ky.gov.

The Kentucky Historical Society, an agency of the Commerce Cabinet, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, or disability, and provides, on request, reasonable accommodations, including auxiliary aids and services necessary to afford an individual with a disability an equal opportunity to participate in all services, programs, and activities.

# contents

vol. 43, no. 4/summer 2008

---

Cynthia Susan (Green) Futrell (1859-1950) <i>Roger Futrell</i> .....	170
Most Honorably Borne: Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862 <i>Stuart W. Sanders</i> .....	172
The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases <i>Kandie P. Adkinson</i> .....	183
Announcements .....	191
Family History along the Roadside: Kentucky's Historical Highway Markers <i>Don Rightmyer</i> .....	193
Book Notes .....	198
Stories Told in Stone <i>Gaylord Cooper</i> .....	200
Vital Statistics .....	204
Genealogical Methods, Mao Zedong, and Family History <i>Norman R. Peters</i> .....	205
Kentucky Frontiersman James Girdler (1751) <i>Ronald "Ron" Clay Belcher</i> .....	207
Surname Index .....	209
<i>Kentucky Ancestors</i> Author's Guidelines .....	222
Mystery Album .....	223

---

**on the cover:** Portrait of five-year-old Cynthia Susan Green taken by Union soldiers at Dover, Tennessee, ca. 1864. *Courtesy of Roger Futrell.*

# Cynthia Susan (Green) Futrell (1859-1950)

By Roger Futrell

Portrait of five-year-old Cynthia Susan Green (see right) taken at Dover, Tennessee, c.1864.<sup>1</sup> The ninth-plate ambrotype measures 2" X 2 1/2" and is in its original full case. Cynthia told her children: 1.) that the photograph was taken at Dover, Tennessee, during the Civil War, when she was about five years old; and 2.) that a Union soldier from Fort Donelson gave her the shell necklace which she wore in the likeness.<sup>2</sup>

Cynthia grew up near Dover, Tennessee, where she witnessed the Civil War through the eyes of a child while the men in the family were away at war. Her father, William, was in the Confederate Army; an uncle, Samuel Green, was in the Union Army; another uncle, John Green, ran away from home and joined the Confederates; while an uncle-by-marriage, James Malony, served as a Union officer. She frequently entertained her grandchildren and their children with stories of "the war"; she talked of troop movement near her childhood Stewart County home, and of traveling to-and-fro among Union pickets.<sup>3</sup>

Cynthia gave the ambrotype to her youngest daughter, Mrs. C.A. (Viola) Bailey, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky,<sup>4</sup> who, in turn, passed it on to a grand nephew, Roger H. Futrell, of Hopkinsville, in 1966.

Cynthia Susan Green was born in Stewart County, Tennessee, on 4 Mar 1859,<sup>5</sup> near Indian Mound,<sup>6</sup> a small village northeast of Dover. She was the oldest child of William L. Green (1835-1927) and Eudora (Marshall) Green (1838-1916), who married in Stewart County on 3 May 1860,<sup>7</sup> some fourteen months after Cynthia was born. Cynthia's year-of-birth is confirmed by the 1860 U.S. census schedule for Stewart County, Tennessee, which lists her as a one-year-old child in the household of William and "Udora" Green;<sup>8</sup> her daughter, Viola, reluctantly acknowledged that Cynthia was born out-of-wedlock.<sup>9</sup>

Cynthia's family moved from Stewart County, Tennessee, to Independence, Arkansas, in the spring of 1861 where they joined her grandmother, Winney Green,<sup>10</sup> who worked as a seamstress.<sup>11</sup> Cynthia's father enlisted in the 8<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry of the Confederate States Army in November 1861;<sup>12</sup>



*Courtesy of Roger Futrell*

Portrait of five-year-old Cynthia Susan Green taken by Union soldiers at Dover, Tennessee (near Fort Donelson), ca. 1864.

sometime, thereafter, she and her mother and grandmother returned to Stewart County, Tennessee,<sup>13</sup> a distance of some three hundred miles.

Cynthia and her parents moved from Stewart County, Tennessee, to the "Between the Rivers" (present-day Land Between the Lakes) section of Trigg County, Kentucky, after the war; there she married James Madison Futrell, a teacher in the Laura Furnace neighborhood, on 21 Jun 1877.<sup>14</sup> They had ten children: Edgar, Walter, Celden, Ira, Azilee, Fredonia, Eugene, Nora, an unnamed infant, and Viola.<sup>15</sup> Cynthia and J. M. Futrell were active members of Pleasant Hill Baptist Church at Laura Furnace.<sup>16</sup> They moved from Laura Furnace to the county seat, at Cadiz, between Christmas and New Year's day of 1900; and from Cadiz to Hopkinsville in 1919.<sup>17</sup>

## Cynthia Susan Green Futrell (1859-1950), *continued*



Courtesy of Roger Futrell  
James M. and Cynthia  
Futrell, 1877.

Cynthia (Green) Futrell died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on 23 Mar 1950,<sup>18</sup> and was buried in the local Riverside Cemetery;<sup>19</sup> she was remembered as an intelligent, spirited woman.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Interview with Viola (Futrell) Bailey (Mrs. C.A. Bailey; Hopkinsville, Ky.), by Roger H. Futrell, 1961. Notes held by Futrell (1116 Aderly Lane, Frankfort, Ky. 40601). Mrs. Bailey is deceased.

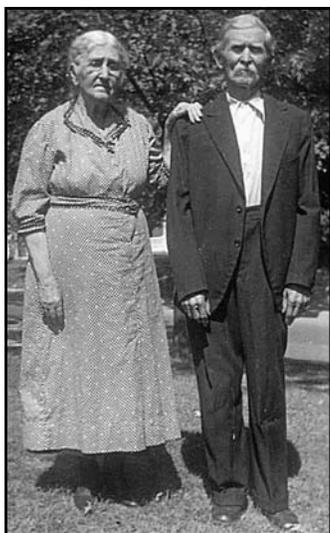
<sup>2</sup> Interview with Fredonia (Futrell) Peal (Mrs. Q.M. Peal; Eddyville, Ky.), by Roger H. Futrell, 1961. Notes held by Futrell. Mrs. Peal is deceased.

<sup>3</sup> Interview, Fredonia (Futrell) Peal, 1961.

<sup>4</sup> Interview, Viola (Futrell) Bailey, 1961.

<sup>5</sup> Family data, James M. Futrell Family Bible (title page missing); original owned in 1989 by Viola (Futrell) Bailey (Hopkinsville, Ky. 42240); photocopy of family data at National Genealogical Society's *Bible Record Collection* (Arlington, Va. 22204).

<sup>6</sup> 1860 U.S. census, Stewart County, Tennessee, population schedule, district no. 2, Indian Mound P.O., page 432 (stamped) dwelling 143, family 145, William Green; NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 1272.



Courtesy of Donna Mussato  
Cynthia and J. M. Futrell,  
1940.

<sup>7</sup> Stewart County Marriage Records, January 1855-December 1866, unpaginated, County Court Clerk's Office, Dover, Tennessee; microfilm roll no. 29, *Stewart County Marriages, 1849-1893*, Tennessee State Libraries & Archives, Nashville.

<sup>8</sup> 1860 U.S. census Stewart County, Tennessee, population schedule, page 432 (stamped) dwelling 143, family 145, William Green.

<sup>9</sup> Interview, Viola (Futrell) Bailey, 1961.

<sup>10</sup> William Green state pension file, no. 1322, *Confederate Pension Applications*, microfilm no. 993900; Department for Libraries & Archives, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

<sup>11</sup> 1860 U.S. census, Stewart County, Tennessee, population schedule, district no. 2, Indian Mound P.O., page 437 (stamped) dwelling 223, family 225, Winnie Green; NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 1272.

<sup>12</sup> William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, micropublication M376 (Washington: National Archives), roll 9.

<sup>13</sup> William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

<sup>14</sup> Trigg County Marriage Book 9:176, County Clerk's office, Cadiz, Kentucky.

<sup>15</sup> James M. Futrell Family Bible.

<sup>16</sup> Don Simmons, "Pleasant Hill Baptist Church" in *Trigg County, Kentucky Historical Articles, Volume Two* (Melber, Kentucky: Simmons Historical Publications, 1987), 4-5.

<sup>17</sup> Interview, Viola (Futrell) Bailey, 1961.

<sup>18</sup> Cynthia S. Futrell, death certificate no. 009-04204-50, Kentucky Department for Public Health, Vital Statistics, Frankfort, Ky. 40621.

<sup>19</sup> Cynthia Green Futrell obituary, *The Kentucky New Era*, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 24 Mar 1950, page 1.



Courtesy of Donna Mussato

Cynthia Futrell's great-grandchildren at her Hopkinsville, Kentucky, home in 1947. Left to right: Roger Futrell (author), Donna Braswell Mussato, Zeke King, and Julia King in front with doll.

# Most Honorably Borne: Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862

By Stuart W. Sanders

On 10 December 1862, the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth* listed the names of several hundred members of the 8th Kentucky Union Infantry Regiment who were absent from their command. The high number of soldiers absent without leave (AWOL) illustrates the strain put upon the regiment during the Perryville campaign, which had recently concluded. Despite the litany of missing men, most returned to the unit and many fought in Union blue until the end of the war. Several of those AWOL in late 1862 were killed or wounded in later battles, and two even earned acclaim during a heroic episode at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

The 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky was organized by Sidney Barnes, an Estill County attorney and slave-owning Unionist. Born near Irvine, Kentucky, Barnes was orphaned at age four after his parents died of typhoid, and was sent to live with an uncle in Mount Sterling. At age eighteen, Barnes hoped to follow the footsteps of his grandfather and father, both of whom were attorneys. His uncle, however, refused to continue Barnes's education because he hoped that Sidney would remain on the family farm. Instead, with only a horse, watch, and one dollar in his pocket, Barnes returned to Estill County and read law under a local judge. Three years later, he opened a law practice, married Elizabeth Mize, and eventually became politically active, serving in both houses of the Kentucky legislature. He had a highly-successful legal career, and, in late 1859, purchased Estill Springs, one of Kentucky's foremost nineteenth-century resorts. By 1860, he had four children and had amassed a staggering \$25,000 in real estate and \$20,000 in personal property. At that time he owned at least ten slaves, making him one of Estill County's largest and wealthiest slave owners.<sup>1</sup>

After the Civil War erupted, Barnes began raising Union troops. He recruited men at community picnics and converted Estill Springs into a military



Maude Barnes Miller, *Dear Wife: Letters from a Union Colonel*  
Colonel Sidney M. Barnes, Commander, Eighth  
Kentucky Infantry Regiment, USA.

camp. With recruits found in Estill and other surrounding counties, hundreds of men soon poured into the resort, bringing shotguns, squirrel rifles, and weapons confiscated from pro-Confederate Kentuckians. The cottages on the site were converted into barracks, more buildings were constructed, and the Estill Springs Resort cooks fed the recruits, many of whom slept on straw. By 13 November 1861, ten companies were fully organized with more than nine hundred troops present.<sup>2</sup> Barnes was elected colonel, Reuben May of Clay County was named lieutenant colonel, and Green Broaddus became major. The *Lexington Observer and Reporter* declared that "Col.

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

Barnes, Lieut. Col. May, and Major Broadus [*sic*] are popular and efficient officers, and it is believed that there will not be a finer regiment in the service.”<sup>3</sup>

Barnes believed that his “Camp Estill Springs” was beneficial to the Union cause, reporting that it “will greatly facilitate enlistments for the Government and hold the secessionists [in Eastern Kentucky] in check.” Equipping these men was difficult, and the colonel asked Federal authorities for camp equipment, tents, blankets, and guns. He told his superiors that the needed firearms “will help us and give our people confidence. More depends on this than men ordinarily imagine. The mountain people are peculiar, and I know them.” In late September 1861, the regiment received five hundred smoothbore muskets, and drill was managed by those who had either served in the Mexican War or attended military school. Thomas J. Wright, who wrote his unit’s regimental history in 1880, noted that the recruits “were excellent marksmen, and only needed schooling and discipline to make them what most of them afterward proved, the best of soldiers.” That December, Barnes had 910 men in the regiment, a number that would fluctuate with illnesses, battle casualties, and absences. Later that month at Lebanon, Kentucky, the command was formally mustered into the Federal army. There, several men died of mumps and other ailments.<sup>4</sup>

By March 1862, the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky was in Nashville, Tennessee. Although they missed the battle of Shiloh that April, they spent the next several months marching and countermarching through middle Tennessee, chasing Confederate cavalry. That summer, these maneuvers became more intense as two Confederate armies left the Volunteer State and invaded Kentucky. In September, the Federal army followed the Southerners into the Bluegrass. Upon crossing the Kentucky state line, Wright wrote, “the boys gave three lusty cheers.” Although happy to be back in the commonwealth, the campaign severely tested the untried regiment. The men were allocated half rations and were forbidden to forage because the officers feared it would set a “bad example” if these Kentuckians stripped food from home state civilians. Furthermore, a terrible drought led to horrific circumstances. “We halted half an hour at a filthy pond,” Wright wrote, “where the men were allowed to fill their canteens with what they called ‘mule soup,’ as there were several dead carcasses lying

putrefied in the water, probably intentionally placed there by the armed ‘Southern gentlemen.’” Finally, on 25 September, the ragged and exhausted men reached Louisville.<sup>5</sup>

The Union army reorganized and pressed the Confederates, meeting them at Perryville on 8 October. Although the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky was present, yet not engaged, in the fighting at Perryville, they joined their comrades in chasing the rebel troops out of the state. By 19 October, Barnes’s regiment was in Crab Orchard. They were exhausted, had no tents, little camp equipment, consumed poor rations, and had not been paid for six months. Morale plummeted. Barnes asked his officers to keep the troops quiet, but disharmony reigned. The men, near their homes, wanted to return to Estill and other nearby counties. To ease tensions, the colonel requested furloughs for the married men in the regiment, but their corps commander, fellow Kentuckian Major General Thomas L. Crittenden, denied the request. Crittenden’s refusal enhanced the grumbling in the ranks because many of the officers’ wives, including Barnes’s wife Elizabeth, were visiting their husbands. Not even back pay, which arrived on 4 November, could squelch the complaints. That night, with greenbacks in their pockets, at least fifty men deserted. Many more would follow.<sup>6</sup>

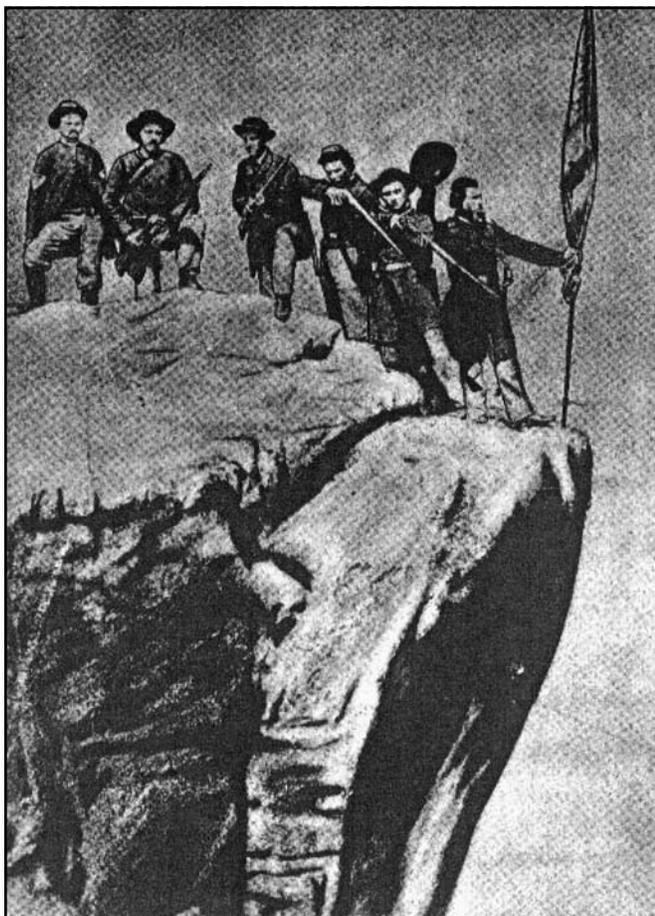
Anger over officers’ privileges, homesickness, late pay, poor rations, and simple exhaustion were



*KHS Collection*

The Eighth Kentucky’s national flag.

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* —



Maude Barnes Miller, *Dear Wife: Letters from a Union Colonel*  
Men of the Eighth Kentucky atop Lookout Mountain  
(posed photograph).

not the only reasons that the men wanted to return home. During the Perryville campaign, Confederate troops operated throughout eastern Kentucky. Therefore, the men wanted to return home to check on their families, farms, and firesides. Confederate cavalry, for example, camped at Barnes's Estill Springs property. The rebel horsemen consumed food and livestock, and Barnes expressed irritation that the Southerners "camped and hitched [their] horses in my yard to my shrubbery." Confederates also took apples from Barnes's orchard and peeled them on the family's porch. When Elizabeth Barnes walked by the rebels, they threw the peels at her feet. One of her pro-Confederate relatives stayed at the property to try to minimize damages.<sup>7</sup>

In proximity to their homes and the campaign over, scores of men in the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky left the army without permission. By November, despite the number of troops missing from the ranks, the regiment had returned to middle Tennessee. Sickness and

desertions diminished the regiment to fewer than three hundred men. A month later, the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth* issued the appeal for absent soldiers to return to the unit. Since the notice did not threaten punishments for those who were absent without leave, it is evident that the Union high command was not surprised that these soldiers had returned to their nearby homes once Kentucky was safe from Confederate occupation. Instead, only the men who were still absent on 8 January 1863, would be punished as deserters.<sup>8</sup>

Most of the AWOL soldiers intended to return to the regiment. The *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky* details that many of the men eventually returned. However, when the report was compiled immediately after the Civil War, the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky's muster-out rolls were not available for inclusion. Therefore, only the initial mustering records were listed, so little information about the soldiers' full military service was included in the publication. Only one company in the regiment—Company D—had complete muster-out records added to the report. This company must thereby provide a statistical analysis about what happened to the men who were absent immediately after the Perryville campaign.<sup>9</sup>

The *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth* listed nineteen members of Company D as being absent, with six men taking approved leave, and thirteen AWOL. These nineteen men illustrate what happened to other members of the regiment. Most returned and continued to fight for the Union cause; seven re-enlisted in the Federal army in January 1864 and were transferred to the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Two others, Fielding C. Cornet and James Hensley (both of Owsley County), transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, while James M. Hall of Owsley County transferred to the "Engineer Brigade" in July 1864.<sup>10</sup>

Three others returned to the regiment and did not survive the war. Thomas B. Gabbard (Owsley County), Enoch Muncey (Estill County), and Amos Tyre (Owsley County) were killed in action. Gabbard fell at the battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro, Tennessee) on 2 January 1863, while Muncey and Tyre were casualties of the battle of Chickamauga on 19 September 1863. Another member of the regiment, Jeremiah C. Lovelace of Owsley County, was discharged for disability in Louisville in December 1862, likely a result of illness or the hard marching

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

of the Perryville campaign.<sup>11</sup>

These deaths, and others, were recorded by one member of the regiment. In what appears to be an edited diary by a soldier in the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky is reprinted in *Estill County and Its People*. On 2 January 1863, the writer recorded regimental casualties from Stones River. "Shepherd, Co. C, killed along with Capt. Banton and several of his men of Co. F, while being used as bait to draw the enemy within range of the artillery. Coe Howard and H. Harris, Co. D; and Samuel Everman, Co. E, were among those helping to capture a piece of [Confederate artillery]. All of the officers with the exception of Major Broaddus, Lts. Blackwell, Phipps, and Wright, were either killed or wounded. Among the dead were Capt. Banton, Sgts. Baker, Charles M. Patton; and Thomas B. Gabbard, Moses Dunaway, Benjamin McGuire, George Keaton, Jasper Collins, John Durbin, and Allen J. Jones. Also Pvt. Henry H. Sheppard and Charles Moore. There were in all seventy-nine killed and wounded out of less than 300. Among those wounded were James Moreland, John Wilson, John Wise, H. English, Wm. Herndon, Lt. Cox, Ike Thomas, Sgt. Winbourn, Absalom H. Richardson, Capt. Hickman, and Pvt. Waters." In addition to Gabbard, John Durbin and Isaac Thomas were also listed in the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*.<sup>12</sup>

On 19 September 1863, the writer notes the regiment's casualties at Chickamauga, fought near the Georgia-Tennessee line. "Wounded included B. Tudor, Co. C; Logsdon and Webb, Co. H; Pvt. Preston Sloan. Killed included Pvt. Enoch Munsey, and Pvt. Amos Tyre [both absent in December 1862]. Lt. Co. Mayhew and five others, including Privates John B. Maupin and William Sparks captured. This night was called the most miserable spent by the 8<sup>th</sup> during the war."<sup>13</sup>

Despite the call in the *Daily Commonwealth*, four others never returned to the regiment. John Prichard (Owsley County), Jackson Howard (Owsley County), A. C. Brandenburgh (Owsley County), and William See (Estill County) all deserted in early November 1862, when the regiment was at Cave City, Kentucky. These four, named AWOL in the newspaper article, are listed as deserters in the *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky*.<sup>14</sup>

In summary, of the nineteen members of Company D who were absent in December 1862, one is unaccounted for (Andrew Step of Breathitt County), ten

returned to the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky and remained in Union service, one was discharged for disability, three were killed, and four deserted. These statistics were likely similar for the other nine companies in the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky who had absent soldiers at the end of 1862.<sup>15</sup>

Although some of the absent soldiers returned to the regiment quickly and were casualties at the battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro) in December 1862, it appears that many of the men had not returned by that point. When the Union army pressed the Confederates at Murfreesboro, less than three hundred members of the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry were engaged in the fight. This battle proved to be their first major engagement and they suffered severely, losing seventy-nine men killed and wounded out of about 275 engaged. In addition, most of the company officers became casualties. Barnes, who was in Kentucky on furlough at the time, missed the battle, but acting commander Lieutenant Colonel Reuben May was also injured. Recognition followed a good performance, and fellow Kentuckian Union General Samuel Price stated that "The gallantry and coolness evinced by the officers and soldiers of the 8<sup>th</sup> Ky. Infantry deserves the highest praise."<sup>16</sup>

One member received particular acclaim after Stones River. Color-bearer T. Edgar Park carried the flag into combat. The flag's staff was struck three times by cannon balls and was shattered, and the banner was shredded by Confederate gunfire. Park was reputedly "the last man to leave the field" and he stayed on the battlefield "to gather up the remnants of the flag and prevent its capture." In March 1863, the remains of the flag were presented to the Kentucky legislature. Park was recognized in the governor's message read at the ceremony.<sup>17</sup>

January 1863 was another tumultuous time for the regiment. In addition to dealing with the aftermath of the battle of Stones River, many of the men expressed anger and dismay over the Emancipation Proclamation, which became official on 1 January 1863, yet did not affect slaves in Kentucky. Barnes, whose slave, George, followed him throughout the war, disagreed with the proclamation, writing his wife that "I am sorry to see it. It will do no good and I fear will greatly complicate our difficulties and will entail great miseries and wrongs in the end . . . we are entering upon a strange and eventual period in our history which will work a complete revolution

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

on everything and destroy every vestige of hope for freedom and [a] uniform and stable government.”<sup>18</sup>

Barnes and the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky were not the only Bluegrass Union soldiers to oppose the Emancipation Proclamation. Some Kentuckians disagreed with President Abraham Lincoln’s shifting war aims, while others feared that the edict would cause slave insurrections or the complete abolition of slavery. John T. Harrington, a soldier in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Infantry, wrote his sister that “Lincoln puts a different construction on things and now has us Union men fighting for his Abolition Platform.” Captain James C. Morris of the 20<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry left the military when the proclamation became official, and, three weeks later, Union Colonel John C. Cochran and other officers from the 14<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry resigned. In addition, fifteen officers from the 15<sup>th</sup> Kentucky attempted to leave the service, but their resignations were not accepted by their commanding officer.<sup>19</sup>

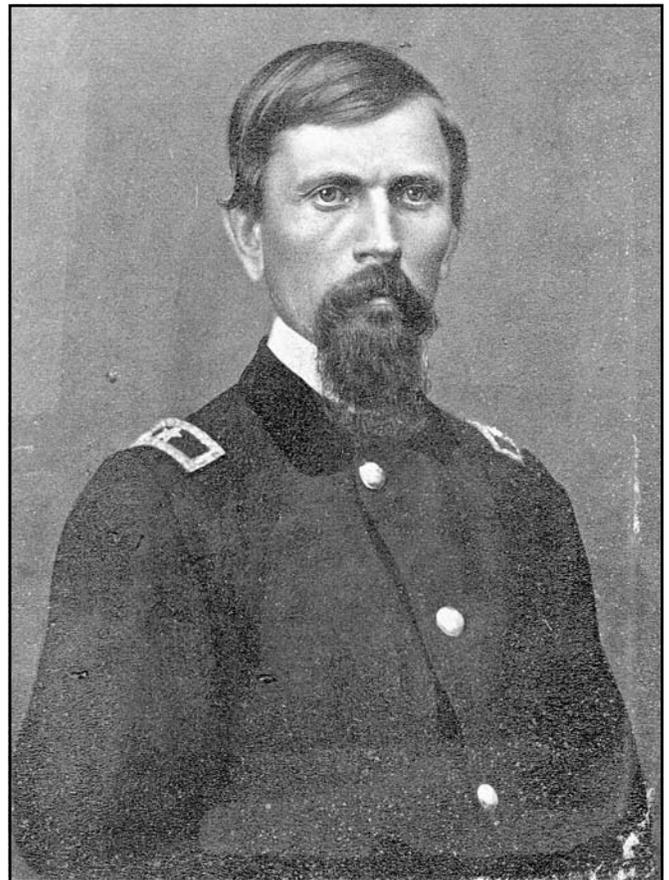
Despite the soldiers’ disagreements with the administration’s emancipation policy, by January 1863, more men had returned to the regiment. On 25 January, there were 562 soldiers present, but 135 members were still absent without leave. The call for the men to return to the regiment, printed in the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth* and possibly other newspapers, was evidently successful.<sup>20</sup>

Two months later the troops were still operating around Murfreesboro. The men had another sharp scrape near there in April, and Barnes informed his wife that in the fight he “did not swear as much as usual but occasionally let slip a few.” Barnes’s colorful language was well-known, for T. J. Wright recalled that the colonel “could, on slight provocation, swear equal to an army teamster . . .”<sup>21</sup>

Most of 1863 was spent maneuvering against the Confederates in Tennessee. By autumn, however, the Union army had pushed the Southerners back toward the Georgia-Tennessee border. In mid-September, the armies clashed at the battle of Chickamauga, and the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky was heavily engaged. Wright wrote that the regiment endured “a terrific storm of shot and shell” while fighting in a cornfield. Pushed out, the troops could not remove their wounded. That night they remained at the edge of the field with the “piteous cries and groans [of the wounded] within easy hearing of both lines throughout the cold, frosty night. Never before did the horrors of

war seem to us so cruel.” Wright added that “this certainly was the most miserable night the Eighth experienced during the war.” The battle resumed the next day, and the regiment lost ten killed, forty-six wounded, and twenty-four captured, with many of these prisoners also wounded. By 21 September, the Union army had been pushed into Chattanooga. Barnes wrote his wife, “I am still alive and glad of it.” He noted that the Confederates “fight like Devils. I dont [*sic*] see how I escaped.” It was his first major battle and he was lauded by his superiors by being “cool, intrepid, and judicious.”<sup>22</sup>

The regiment’s most shining moment came at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. In late November, Union forces attacked Confederate troops on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky joined the fog-covered assault on Lookout. By the night of 24 November, they held a ridge across from their objective. At sunrise the next morning, six volunteers from the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky—Captain John Wilson, Sergeant Harris David, Private



*KHS Collection*

General Thomas L. Crittenden, USA, corps commander for the Eighth Kentucky.

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

William Witt, Sergeant Joseph Wagers, Sergeant James Wood, and Private Joel Bradley—scaled the cliffs to the top of Lookout Mountain. There, finding that the Confederates had abandoned the position, the Kentuckians unfurled their flag and planted it on the summit. When the Union troops at the bottom of the mountain saw the banner, they erupted in cheers. Ironically, both Private William Witt of Company A and Private Joel Bradley of Company I were listed as absent without leave in the notice posted in the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*. Despite being AWOL in 1862, they volunteered for this perilous duty one year later.<sup>23</sup>

The 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky received acclaim for this feat. Union Major General Joseph Hooker, commanding the Federal troops at Lookout, reported, “Before daylight, anticipating the withdrawal of the rebel force from the summit of the mountain, parties from several regiments were dispatched to scale it, but to the Eighth Kentucky must belong the distinction of having been foremost to reach the crest and at sunrise to display our flag from the peak of Lookout, amid the wild and prolonged cheers of the men . . .” Another Union officer wrote that, “It was a bold undertaking. Scaling the cliff, they took possession and unfurled our country’s flag where so lately treason had defiantly flaunted her symbol of ruin. The flag was the gift of the loyal women of Estill County, Ky. It has been most honorably borne.”<sup>24</sup>

In early 1864, plans were made to consolidate the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry with another regiment. In January, when the officer corps was shuffled around, Colonel Barnes, who was facing financial problems at home, resigned and returned to Kentucky. Also that month, approximately forty members of the regiment re-enlisted and were transferred to the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry. As noted, several of these men had been listed as absent in the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*.<sup>25</sup>

The regiment saw little action for the remainder of the war, serving on guard duty in Chattanooga in late 1864. In December, the unit was transferred to Bridgeport, Alabama, and, after January 1865, the troops’ enlistments expired and the men were mustered out of the service in Chattanooga. During the war, the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky lost 205 soldiers, with sixty killed and mortally wounded and 145 others dying

of disease.<sup>26</sup>

In the post-war period, Barnes lost a bid for governor (losing to John L. Helm) and a congressional election. After living in Arkansas, he moved to New Mexico, where he was a lawyer and U. S. attorney. In 1879, one newspaper stated that “Col. Barnes, of Little Rock, Arkansas, appointed U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, is six feet high, verging on sixty years, and intends to try the climate of this Territory for his health.” He later moved to Carthage, Missouri, where he died on 19 May 1890.<sup>27</sup>

The notice published in the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth* shows the strain that the Perryville campaign placed upon the inexperienced regiment. Many of the absent soldiers, however, returned to the unit and fought with distinction in several of the largest battles in the western theater. By the battle of Lookout Mountain, these Kentuckians were veterans. Absences in late 1862 were caused by the soldiers’ proximity to home, a fear of Confederate depredations in eastern Kentucky, exhaustion, poor rations, and a frustration about officers’ privileges. Most of the men returned to fight, and when they furled their banner for the last time, they were, as Wright noted, “the best of soldiers.”

### Appendix 1

#### From the *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*, 10 December 1862

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE  
Frankfort, December 8, 1862

SPECIAL ORDER No. 51.

The following persons belonging to the 8<sup>TH</sup> REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, now absent from the Regiment, are notified to report to the nearest military post, or to those Head Quarters, prepared to join the Regiment, on or before the 8<sup>th</sup> day of January next, at which time all furloughs and leaves of absence will be terminated and ended:

COMPANY A.

*Absent With Leave*

Corporal Easom Parker, Knox county, Ky.

Corporal Joel A. Hampton, Knox county, Ky.

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* —

Benj. Shorter, Knox county, Ky.  
Thos. B. Poff, Knox county, Ky.  
Daniel Alford, Knox county, Ky.  
Wm. Williams, Knox county, Ky.  
Jas. Raines, Knox county, Ky.  
Amaziah Curtis, Knox county, Ky.  
Jos. D. Campbell, Knox county, Ky.  
F. H. Pope, Knox county, Ky.  
Levi Campbell, Knox county, Ky.  
1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Roland A. Browning, Knox county, Ky.  
John C. Mainie, Whitley county, Ky.

### *Absent Without Leave*

Corporal M. V. B. Bane, Knox county, Ky.  
Sergeant Lewis A. Moore, Knox county, Ky.  
James M. Moseley, Knox county, Ky.  
Hiram Logan, Knox county, Ky.  
Charles S. Witt, Knox county, Ky.  
Wm. Witt, Knox county, Ky.  
Richard Merida, Knox county, Ky.  
John Parton, Knox county, Ky.  
Wm. Browning, Knox county, Ky.  
Hugh P. Browning, Knox county, Ky.  
Corporal Benj. Parker, Knox county, Ky.  
Alexander Parker, Knox county, Ky.  
John R. Alford, Knox county, Ky.  
Robert Frazier, Knox county, Ky.  
Wm. W. Matlock, Knox county, Ky.  
James B. Matlock, Knox county, Ky.  
M. P. Matlock, Knox county, Ky.  
A. J. Chance, Lincoln county, Ky.  
J. D. Chance, Knox county, Ky.  
Wm. Tye, Knox county, Ky.  
John Cox, Knox county, Ky.  
M. P. Lewallen, Knox county, Ky.  
Elkany Bray, Knox county, Ky.  
Jesse Siler, Whitley county, Ky.  
Burgess Siler, Whitley county, Ky.  
C. H. Matlock, Knox county, Ky.  
R. W. Fortner, Knox county, Ky.  
T. J. Walden, Knox county, Ky.

John Woolum, Knox county, Ky.  
Joseph Phipps, Knox county, Ky.  
Easom Campbell, Knox county, Ky.

### COMPANY B.

#### *Absent With Leave*

Sergeant Nathan Elliott, Estill county, Ky.  
Corporal Burgess Elliott, Estill county, Ky.  
Elisha Lunsford, Estill county, Ky.  
Thomas Hamilton, Estill county, Ky.  
William Campbell, Estill county, Ky.  
John Barnett, Estill county, Ky.  
Charles Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
Jackson Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
R. J. Logsdon, Estill county, Ky.  
Eli Stewart, Estill county, Ky.  
John Townsend, Estill county, Ky.  
Pely Penington, Estill county, Ky.  
John P. Hatton, Estill county, Ky.  
T. G. Watson, Estill county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

Corporal Andy Floyd, Estill county, Ky.  
John G. Smith, Estill county, Ky.  
William Thacker, Estill county, Ky.  
Singleton Abney, Estill county, Ky.  
William Barnett, Estill county, Ky.  
Joel Dunaway, Estill county, Ky.  
William Dixon, Estill county, Ky.  
Asberry Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
William English, Estill county, Ky.  
Aaron Floyd, Estill county, Ky.  
R. S. Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
Littleton Horn, Estill county, Ky.  
Alfred Johnson, Estill county, Ky.  
H. M. Johnson, Estill county, Ky.  
John R. Jordan, Estill county, Ky.  
James Jonson, Estill county, Ky.  
Thomas Kidwell, Estill county, Ky.  
William Lindsay, Estill county, Ky.  
Hiram Lunsford, Estill county, Ky.  
Wilson Neal, Estill county, Ky.  
James Richardson, Estill county, Ky.  
Samuel Rhodes, Estill county, Ky.  
E. B. Smith, Estill county, Ky.

John W. Ward, Madison county, Ky.  
William H. Witt, Estill county, Ky.  
George Aldridge, Estill county, Ky.  
James Sewell, Estill county, Ky.

### COMPANY C

#### *Absent With Leave*

William H. Elliott, Estill county, Ky.  
James E. Barnes, Estill county, Ky.  
P. D. Broaddus, Estill county, Ky.  
Wm. G. Barker, Estill county, Ky.  
Jefferson Flinn, Estill county, Ky.  
Benj. Griffin, Estill county, Ky.  
John Hendrix, Estill county, Ky.  
John A. King, Estill county, Ky.  
J. D. King, Estill county, Ky.  
S. C. King, Estill county, Ky.  
Calvin Lynch, Estill county, Ky.  
Wm. W. Lynch, Estill county, Ky.  
John Q. Rose, Estill county, Ky.  
Valentine Scrivener, Estill county, Ky.  
Adam Shepherd, Estill county, Ky.  
John R. Winkler, Estill county, Ky.  
David Walton, Estill county, Ky.  
Richard Cox, Estill county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

Richard King, Estill county, Ky.  
Martin Thomas, Estill county, Ky.  
William White, Estill county, Ky.  
John Smith, Garrard county, Ky.  
Sidney Lynch, Estill county, Ky.  
Curtis Kelly, Estill county, Ky.  
Edward White, Estill county, Ky.  
Daniel F. Tudor, Estill county, Ky.  
Jas. P. Reeves, Estill county, Ky.  
Wm. W. Richardson, Estill county, Ky.  
Jackson Coyle, Estill county, Ky.  
Sergeant Sidney Winkler, Estill county, Ky.  
Samuel Farthing, Estill county, Ky.  
James Collins, Estill county, Ky.  
Andrew J. Fowler, Estill county, Ky.  
Abner McQueen, Estill county, Ky.  
Jasper Gray, Estill county, Ky.  
Jackson Gray, Estill county, Ky.

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

### COMPANY D

#### *Absent With Leave*

Hiram Moore, Owsley county, Ky.  
Abel Gabbard, Owsley county, Ky.  
F. C. Cornet, Owsley county, Ky.  
Thomas B. Gabbard, Owsley county, Ky.  
Sergeant Francis Hieronymous, Owsley county, Ky.  
J. C. Lovelace, Owsley county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

John W. Gilbert, Owsley county, Ky.  
John Prichard, Owsley county, Ky.  
Enoch Muncey, Estill county, Ky.  
Henry Rose, Owsley county, Ky.  
Amos Tyre, Owsley county, Ky.  
Jackson Howard, Owsley county, Ky.  
James M. Hall, Owsley county, Ky.  
James Hensley, Owsley county, Ky.  
Andrew J. Step, Breathitt county, Ky.  
Elijah Smallwood, Owsley county, Ky.  
William Hall, Owsley county, Ky.  
A. C. Brandenburgh, Owsley county, Ky.  
William See, Estill county, Ky.

### COMPANY E

#### *Absent With Leave*

Sergeant George W. Jacobs, Estill county, Ky.  
Thoams Hammon, Magoffin county, Ky.  
Elsberry Little, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Elihu Pucket, Estill county, Ky.  
Wilda Hiley, Estill county, Ky.  
B. F. Barnett, Estill county, Ky.  
Alfort Shackelford, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Nicholas Noland, Breathitt county, Ky.  
George Thompson, Estill county, Ky.  
John T. Potts, Estill county, Ky.  
William Graham, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Sidney B. Hamilton, Madison county, Ky.  
Daniel Smothers, Estill county, Ky.  
Marion Walter, Morgan county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

Corporal James Charles, Estill county, Ky.  
Corporal William Bindon, Morgan county, Ky.  
Corporal Miles Wilson, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Amos R. Williams, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Thornton Jones, Breathitt county, Ky.  
W. H. Neal, Estill county, Ky.  
George Little, Wolfe county, Ky.  
William Maston, Estill county, Ky.  
Juniper Walters, Estill county, Ky.  
William T. Bryan, Clarke county, Ky.

### COMPANY F

#### *Absent With Leave*

Isham Bryant, Laurel county, Ky.  
Marion Garland, Laurel county, Ky.  
George Grinstead, Madison county, Ky.  
William Lejeer, Jackson county, Ky.  
James McHargue, Laurel county, Ky.  
Thoams Phelps, Laurel county, Ky.  
C. Barton, Knox county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

Corporal Nimrod Jones, Laurel county, Ky.  
Corporal James Freeman, Laurel county, Ky.  
Corporal Ezekiel Walters, Laurel county, Ky.  
David Bollin, Laurel county, Ky.  
Hugh Bollin, Laurel county, Ky.  
Noah G. Decker, Laurel county, Ky.  
John Easley, Laurel county, Ky.  
Baron Fletcher, Estill county, Ky.  
James Jones, Laurel county, Ky.  
Alfred Keck, Knox county, Ky.  
Madison Keck, Knox county, Ky.  
Robin Lejeer, Jackson county, Ky.  
Wm. Maes, Laurel county, Ky.  
Isaac Oaks, Whitley county, Ky.  
Wm. Riley, Madison county, Ky.  
James Storms, Laurel county, Ky.  
James Walters, Laurel county, Ky.

B. F. Ward, Madison county, Ky.  
John Arnold, Madison county, Ky.  
Harrison Blackwell, Estill county, Ky.  
John Cain, Madison county, Ky.  
Daniel Edwards, Madison county, Ky.  
Wilson Searcy, Laurel county, Ky.  
Martin Gray, Laurel county, Ky.  
Jasper Peters, Laurel county, Ky.

### COMPANY G

#### *Absent With Leave*

Sergeant Caleb S. Hughes, Jackson county, Ky.  
Alfred Blevins, Jackson county, Ky.  
F. M. Schoolcraft, Owsley county, Ky.  
Geo. F. Edwards, Jackson county, Ky.  
Joshua Brigham, Owsley county, Ky.  
Green Bowman, Owsley county, Ky.  
Elisha Bailey, Wolfe county, Ky.  
John W. Harrison, Jackson county, Ky.  
Randal M. Olinger, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Edward Turner, Breathitt county, Ky.  
Wm. B. Stamper, Owsley county, Ky.  
Daniel Campbell, Perry county, Ky.  
C. L. Shackelford, Wolfe county, Ky.

#### *Absent Without Leave*

Hugh Gibson, Owsley county, Ky.  
Corporal Wm. Hilton, Owsley county, Ky.  
Corporal James G. Stamper, Owsley county, Ky.  
Preston Smith, Perry county, Ky.  
James Spence, Wolfe county, Ky.  
John H. Stewart, Wolfe county, Ky.  
Eli A. Sparks, Jackson county, Ky.  
Gilbert Hurley, Jackson county, Ky.  
Eli A. Blevins, Jackson county, Ky.  
William Lutes, Owsley county, Ky.  
Edward Lynch, Estill county, Ky.

### COMPANY H

#### *Absent With Leave*

Caloway Bowman, Estill county, Ky.  
Hiram B. Burris, Estill county, Ky.

# Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* —

William R. Coyle, Estill county, Ky.  
 William T. Fielder, Estill county, Ky.  
 Elijah B. Lady, Estill county, Ky.  
 Richard Moreland, Estill county, Ky.  
 Simpson Patton, Estill county, Ky.  
 George W. Wade, Estill county, Ky.  
 Henry Harris, Estill county, Ky.  
 Elisha Webb, Estill county, Ky.  
 D. C. Winbourn, Estill county, Ky.  
 John King, Estill county, Ky.  
 Henry M. Judy, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. H. King, Estill county, Ky.  
 John Durbin, Estill county, Ky.  
 M. V. Hall, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jackson Moore, Estill county, Ky.  
 Shipton Stephens, Estill county, Ky.

## *Absent Without Leave*

Josephus King, Estill county, Ky.  
 Henry King, Estill county, Ky.  
 John Barnett, Estill county, Ky.  
 Michael Fritz, Estill county, Ky.  
 M. B. Hall, Estill county, Ky.  
 Simpson Wood, Estill county, Ky.  
 Robert D. Harris, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. Harris, Estill county, Ky.  
 A. W. Logsdon, Jackson county, Ky.  
 Pleasant Dennis, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. Aldridge, Clarke county, Ky.  
 James McLaughlin, Madison county, Ky.  
 A. Q. Logsdon, Jackson county, Ky.  
 John R. Wilson, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. L. Rice, Jackson county, Ky.  
 C. C. Webb, Estill county, Ky.

## *Dropped from the Rolls*

Wm. P. Moore, Estill county, Ky.  
 Hardin Moore, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jas. F. Baker, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Geo. W. King, Estill county, Ky.  
 Francis King, Estill county, Ky.

## COMPANY I

### *Absent With Leave*

Isaiah Miller, Clay county, Ky.  
 Hales Edwards, Knox county, Ky.  
 John Begley, Perry county, Ky.

Samuel Begley, Perry county, Ky.  
 John Farler, Harlan county, Ky.  
 Stephen Green, Harlan county, Ky.  
 Sparks Sailor, Harlan county, Ky.  
 Squire Riley, Breathitt county, Ky.

### *Absent Without Leave*

Morris M. Baker, Clay county, Ky.  
 James B. Gay, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Granville Baker, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Elijah Brigham, Clay county, Ky.  
 Joel Bradley, Clay county, Ky.  
 May Bradley, Clay county, Ky.  
 James Eversole, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Wm. Sandlin, Breathitt county, Ky.  
 Lewis Smith, Perry county, Ky.  
 Theophilus Hibbard, Clay county, Ky.  
 Joseph McQuerry, Clay county, Ky.  
 James Baker, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Gipson Jackson, Clay county, Ky.  
 Wm. Davidson, Clay county, Ky.  
 Daniel Huff, Clay county, Ky.  
 John Patrick, Clay county, Ky.  
 Jesse Radford, Clay county, Ky.  
 John Sisemore, Clay county, Ky.

## COMPANY K

### *Absent With Leave*

Allen Lynch, Estill county, Ky.  
 Simpson Lynch, Estill county, Ky.  
 James A. Stewart, Estill county, Ky.  
 Henry H. Shepherd, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. Sparks, Estill county, Ky.  
 Reuben Townsend, Estill county, Ky.  
 Pleasant Honsley, Estill county, Ky.  
 John G. Sparks, Estill county, Ky.  
 Isaac Baker, Estill county, Ky.  
 Robert Amburgy, Estill county, Ky.  
 James B. Ashcraft, Estill county, Ky.  
 Benj. Houpp, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jonah P. Arvine, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. B. Townsend, Estill county, Ky.  
 Bluford Puckett, Estill county, Ky.  
 Marshall Crawford, Estill county, Ky.  
 Thomas Stephens, Estill county, Ky.

Jeremiah Hollingsworth, Estill county, Ky.  
 A. J. Howell, Estill county, Ky.

### *Absent Without Leave*

Goodman Spencer, Owsley county, Ky.  
 John B. Shepherd, Estill county, Ky.  
 Owen Rawlins, Estill county, Ky.  
 Daniel Henry, Estill county, Ky.  
 Wm. H. Neal, Estill county, Ky.  
 James P. Rawlins, Estill county, Ky.  
 Richard Barnes, Estill county, Ky.  
 John P. Richardson, Estill county, Ky.  
 Robert Rawlins, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jesse Tuggle, Estill county, Ky.  
 Levi C. Winkle, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jas. H. Baker, Estill county, Ky.  
 Jesse Rood, Estill county, Ky.  
 Buyllo Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
 John Estes, Estill county, Ky.  
 Paul Woods, Estill county, Ky.  
 Samuel Lucas, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Jacob C. Spencer, Owsley county, Ky.  
 Peter Puckett, Estill county, Ky.  
 Arthur Townsend, Estill county, Ky.  
 Joseph Mullins, Estill county, Ky.  
 Daniel F. Mullins, Estill county, Ky.

Absent with leave . . . . . 131  
 Absent without leave . . . . . 192  
 Absent, dropped from Rolls . . . 5  
 Aggregate absent men . . . . 328

Also, Isaac Thomas, Company H, absent without leave; residence, Madison county, Ky.

All who fail to report as above ordered, will be considered as deserters, and will be punished as such.

For the apprehension and delivery at the nearest military post, or at these Headquarters, after the 8<sup>th</sup> of January next, of any one or more of the before-named persons, who shall not have reported, or have been regularly discharged, or

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_



From *Estill County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History*

Estill Springs Resort. Site of training for the Eighth Kentucky Infantry Regiment.

who shall not have a certificate of disability in due form, a reward of five dollars each will be paid.

By order:

JOHN W. FINNELL

Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers

Dec. 10, 1862

### Appendix 2

#### Company officers, 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky (Union) Infantry Regiment

From E. C. Park, *History of Irvine and Estill County, Kentucky* (Lexington, 1906), 10.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of November ten companies were organized with the following as officers: S. M. Barnes, Colonel; Reuben May, of Clay County, Lieutenant Colonel. Green B. Broadus, of Madison County, Major; John S. Clark, of Estill County, Adjutant, and Timothy Paul, of Clay County, Chaplain.

Co. A—Captain, J. D. Mayhew; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Wm. Ketchen.

Co. B—Captain, A. D. Powell; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, J. Nea; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, J. Blackwell.

Co. C—Captain, John C. Wilson; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Wm. W. Park; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Cassius M. Park.

Co. D—Captain, R. B. Jameson; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, J. P. Gumm; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Thos. Carson.

Co. E—Captain, R. B. Hickman; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, C. D. Benton; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Perry Nickolls.

Co. F—Captain, John B. Banton; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Barton Dixon; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Newton Hughes.

Co. G—Captain, L. C. Minter; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Caleb Hughes; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Winfield S. Spences.

Co. H—Captain Rhodes Winburn; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Wade B. Cox; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, T. J. Wright

Co. I—Captain, Wm. McDaniel; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, --- Crooks; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, ----Amy.

Co. K—Captain, Henry Thomas; 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant, Wesley Stewart; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant, Wm. Smallwood.

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Maude Barnes Miller, ed., *Dear Wife: Letters from a Union Colonel* (2001), 2-8; Ella H. Ellwanger, "Estill Springs: A

## Absences in the Eighth Kentucky Union Infantry in 1862, *continued* \_

Celebrated Summer Resort in Estill County,” *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* 9: 45; E. C. Park, *History of Irvine and Estill County, Kentucky* (1906), 9; 1860 Federal Census, Estill County, Ky. (Series M653, Roll 365), 250; 1860 Slave Schedules, Estill County, Ky., accessed from <www.AncestryLibrary.com> on 26 May 2006. In 1860, Barnes’s children were Thomas H. (age seventeen), Elizabeth (age fourteen), James R. (age twelve), Mary (age ten), and Susan (age eight).

<sup>2</sup> Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 17, 24; T. J. Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry* (1880), 4-6, 8; Thomas Speed, *The Union Regiments of Kentucky* (1897), 348; Park, *History of Irvine and Estill County*, 10. Around this time measles swept the camp. Surprisingly, none of the soldiers died from the illness.

<sup>3</sup> Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 9; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 25; *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, November 27, 1861. Barnes enrolled into the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky on 26 August 1861. He was mustered into the army at Lebanon, Kentucky, on 15 January 1862. He resigned on 11 January 1864. Reuben May was enrolled as lieutenant colonel of the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky on 30 August 1861, and was mustered in at Lebanon on 15 January. On 8 May 1863, he was promoted to colonel of the 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky [Union] Infantry Regiment. *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky*, 2 vols. (1867), 1: 769 [hereinafter cited as *AG Report*]. For more information on Reuben May, see Dale Sternberg, Sharon Sternberg, and Fred T. May, *I Will Uphold the Flag: The Life of Colonel Reuben May, 1815-1902* (2004).

<sup>4</sup> U. S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols. (1880-1901), series 1, vol. 4, 269-270 [hereinafter cited as *OR*. All references are to Series 1 unless otherwise indicated]; *OR*, ser. 3, vol. 1, 801; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 22, 28; Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 3, 8, 14, 16. In Lebanon that winter, the regiment had forty-three men die of illness, with approximately 130 sick in bed and 250 more considered convalescents, unfit for duty. Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 17.

<sup>5</sup> Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 22, 48-51, 53, 55, 57-60; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 36, 39, 40, 42, 46-47.

<sup>6</sup> Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 62, 63, 66-69; Speed, *Union Regiments of Kentucky*, 348; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 54-55, 57.

<sup>7</sup> Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 55-56.

<sup>8</sup> Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 57; Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 69, 70; *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*, 10 December 1862.

<sup>9</sup> *AG Report*, 1: 772-75. For detailed service records of individual soldiers, compiled service records of Kentucky troops can be obtained from the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, Ky.

<sup>10</sup> *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*, 10 December 1862; *AG Report*, 1: 773, 775.

<sup>11</sup> *AG Report*, 1: 773, 775.

<sup>12</sup> *Estill County and Its People* (1986), 1: 45; *Frankfort Daily*

*Commonwealth*, 10 December 1862.

<sup>13</sup> *Estill County and Its People* (1986), 1: 47.

<sup>14</sup> *AG Report*, 1: 773, 775.

<sup>15</sup> *AG Report*, 1: 773, 775.

<sup>16</sup> Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 86-87; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 64; *Estill County and Its People*, 1: 45; Price quoted in Speed, *Union Regiments of Kentucky*, 349.

<sup>17</sup> “Estill Springs,” 50-51; Park, *History of Irvine and Estill County*, 11-12; *Journal of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1861-62-63* (1861-1863), 2: 1607.

<sup>18</sup> Miller, *Dear Wife*, 62.

<sup>19</sup> John T. Harrington to “Dear Sister,” January 9, 1863, John T. Harrington Letters, 1863, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.; John David Smith and William Cooper, Jr., eds., *A Union Woman in Civil War Kentucky: The Diary of France Peter* (2000), 143n1; Lewis Collins, *History of Kentucky* (1966 [1874]), 1: 118; Kirk C. Jenkins, *The Battle Rages Higher: The Union’s Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry* (2003), 120.

<sup>20</sup> Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 65.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 70; Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 47.

<sup>22</sup> Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 126, 128, 130, 131; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 92; *OR*, vol. 30, pt. 1, 83.

<sup>23</sup> *OR*, vol. 30, pt. 2, 156, 162-164; Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 140, 143; Speed, *Union Regiments of Kentucky*, 350; *Estill County and Its People*, 1: 44. *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*, 10 December 1862. For information on the flag raising and biographical information on Captain John Wilson, see Anthony P. Curtis and Kevin G. Smith, “Six Union Soldiers ‘Planted Colors’ On Lookout Mountain,” *The Kentucky Explorer* (March 2006): 58-60.

<sup>24</sup> *OR*, vol. 31, pt. 2, 317, 156. The regiment’s first flag, shot to shreds at Stones River, was presented to the regiment on 27 November 1861, by the ladies of Estill County. When presented, a local resident said, “Carry that flag to victory. Never let it be deserted or dishonored by brave Kentuckians.” The men shouted, “Never! Never!” They then gave three cheers for the local ladies. Wright, *History of the Eighth Regiment*, 10; Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 28; Park, *History of Irvine and Estill County*, 11. Two of the 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky’s flags are in the collections of the Kentucky Historical Society. One was given to the commonwealth after the Battle of Stones River and the second is reportedly the banner that flew on top of Lookout Mountain.

<sup>25</sup> Miller, ed., *Dear Wife*, 117; *AG Report*, 1: 773.

<sup>26</sup> Speed, *Union Regiments of Kentucky*, 350-51; Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (1959), 3: 1201.

<sup>27</sup> *The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1867* (1869), 7: 388; Hambleton Tapp and James C. Klotter, *Kentucky: Decades of Discord, 1865-1900* (1977), 21-22; 1880 United States Federal Census, accessed on <www.ancestrylibrary.com> on 24 October 2006; Robert K. DeArment, *Deadly Dozen* (2003), 57; William A. Keleher, *Violence in Lincoln County, 1869-1881* (2007), 326 n.6, newspaper quoted, 313.

# The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases

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

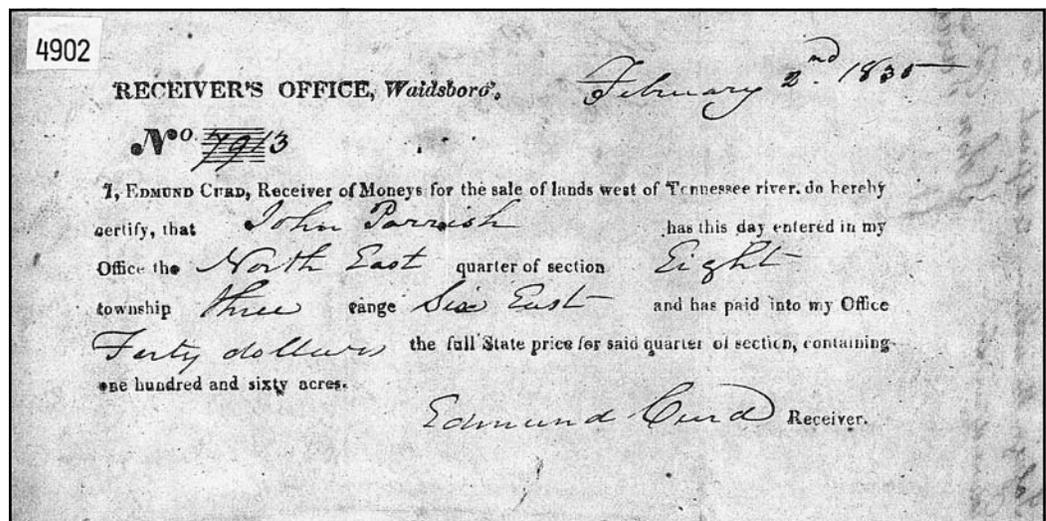
By Kandie P. Adkinson, Administrative Specialist  
Land Office Division

The admonition, "Go west, young man, go west," sent men and women of all ages into new territories as they acquired land under various Homestead Acts approved by the federal government. Those who preferred Kentucky residency but were "itchin' to head anywhere as long as it was west," were accommodated in 1818 with the acquisition of Kentucky land now known as the "Jackson Purchase." Bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by the Ohio River, and on the east by the Tennessee River, the region was an ideal destination for persons traveling by riverboat or flatboat. Trails previously blazed through the former Military District in the South of Green River area, eased travel by foot, wagon, or horseback. The 1818 land purchase enabled the Kentucky General Assembly to develop a system for land appropriation that changed the Purchase Area from a stopping-point along the way to a place where land title could be acquired, homes could be built, and communities could be developed.

In his entry entitled "Jackson Purchase" for the

*The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, Hunter M. Hancock states, in part, "The Jackson Purchase was an historic event before it became a region. The transaction involved prolonged negotiations culminating in a treaty between agents of the United States and those of the Chickasaw Indian nation. Representing the United States were the aging Isaac Shelby, Revolutionary War hero and twice Kentucky governor (1792-96, 1812-16), and Gen. Andrew Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans and later U.S. president. The Chickasaws were represented by their chiefs, head men, and warriors, including Levi and George Colbert, Chinubby (the Boy King), and Tishomingo. The two sides signed the treaty in northwestern Mississippi on 19 October 1818; it was ratified by the U.S. Senate and confirmed by President James Monroe on 7 January 1819. In return for the relinquishment of all lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Mississippi state line, the Chickasaws received \$300,000 at the rate of \$20,000 annually for fifteen years." (Ref: "Jackson Purchase,"

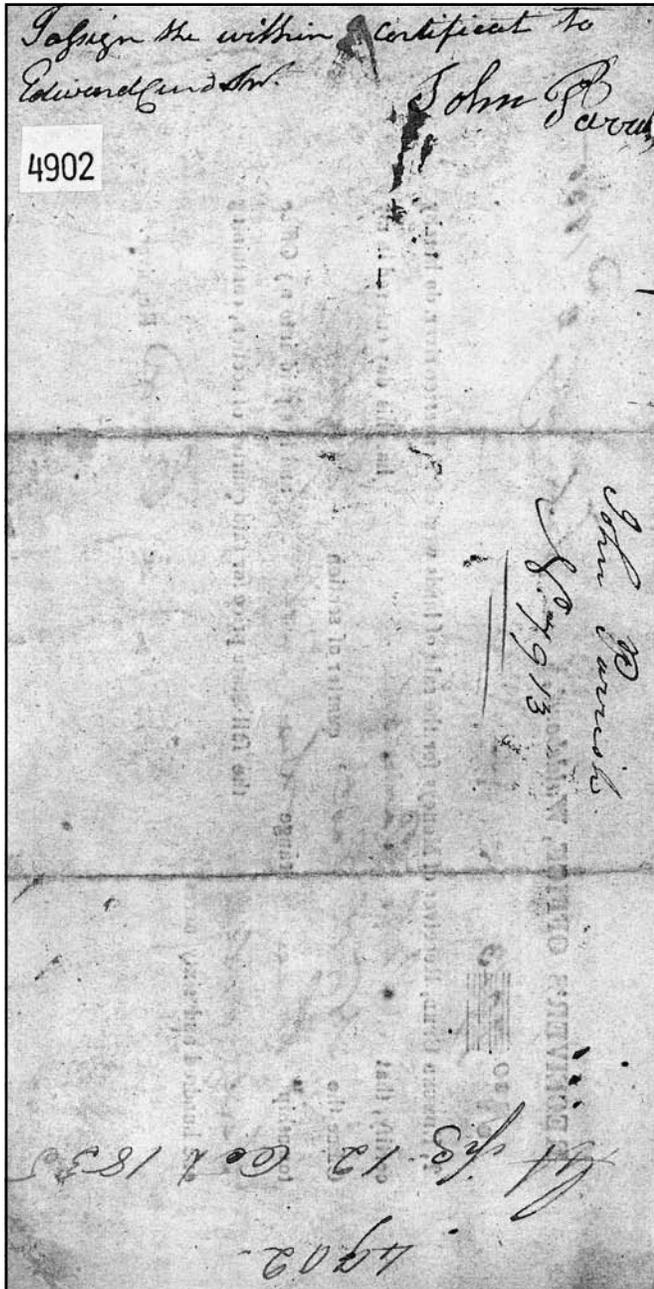
On 12 February 1835, John Parrish purchased the right to patent the NE quarter of Section 8, Township 3, Range 6 East. He paid the state price of \$40.00 for the 160 acre tract. Certificate No. 7913, issued by Edmund Curd, Receiver, served as the patent's Warrant, Entry, and Survey.



## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

Kleber, ed., *Kentucky Encyclopedia*: 460-61)

On 16 December 1818, Luke Munsell published "A Map of the State of Kentucky from Actual Survey also Part of Indiana and Illinois." Munsell used returns from the Surveyor General's Office to depict counties, watercourses, and other historic sites in Kentucky. Munsell's Map identifies the following information for the Jackson Purchase area: Iron Banks, Columbia, Chalk Banks, "G.R. Clark's 37,000 acre



Parrish assigned his right to the tract to Edward Curd, Sr. The assignment is recorded on the back of the certificate. The certificate also states the grant finalizing the patent was issued 12 October 1835.

land," Walker's Line, Chartered Line (North Latitude 36°30'), various watercourses, and the "State & Continental Line" (*Note: This line identified the western boundary of the Virginia Military District in Kentucky.*). Munsell identified "Land to which the Indian Title is Lately Established but has not yet been Surveyed" in the central portion of the Jackson Purchase. (*Note: To order a copy of the "Munsell Map of Kentucky", contact the Special Collections Division of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.*)

### Virginia Series of Kentucky Land Patents

Research of land patent records in the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Division confirms Munsell's placement of Native American land within the Jackson Purchase area. To date, and with the assistance of the Filson Club, we have determined the following patents appropriated land in the northern Purchase counties prior to the 1818 treaty:

- VA 8924.0:** Surveyed for and granted to George R. Clark. 37,000 acres. Lincoln County, Ohio River. Survey date: 8 June 1784. Grant date: 15 September 1795.
- VA 8928.0:** Surveyed for and granted to George R. Clark. 36,962 acres. Lincoln County, confluence of the Ohio River and the Tennessee River. Survey date: 7 June 1784. Grant date: 15 September 1795. *Note:* Although both Clark patents adjoin, tract locations indicate VA 8928.0 is the downtown Paducah area rather than VA 8924.0 as Munsell's Map suggests.
- VA 3862.0:** Surveyed for and granted to George Smith. 10,018 acres. Lincoln County, Ohio River near Fort Massac. Survey date: 10 June 1784. Grant date: 26 May 1786.
- VA 8857.0:** Surveyed for and granted to Col. John Harris. 25,000 acres. Lincoln County, Ohio River. Survey date: 11 June 1784. Grant date: 11 January 1795.
- VA 9099.0:** Surveyed for William Ranolds; granted to Elizabeth & Nancy Ranolds (heirs). 10,000 acres. Lincoln County, near the confluence of the Ohio River and the Mississippi River. Survey date: 12 June 1784. Grant date: 17 December 1805.
- VA 8935.0:** Surveyed for Jacob Myers; granted to

Jacob Myers & Harry Innes. 10,000 acres. Lincoln County, Mississippi River. Survey date: 12 June 1784. Grant date: 2 December 1796.

**VA 9102.0 & VA 9103.0:** Surveyed for and granted to John Mayo. 17,000 acres. Lincoln County near the mouth of the Tennessee River & Clark's River. (Adjoins Clark's patent and is depicted on the Munsell Map.)

**VA 8997.0:** Surveyed for and granted to Peter Shepherd. 800 acres. Lincoln County, Mississippi River. Survey date: 12 June 1784. Grant date: 2 August 1799.

Land laws written by the Virginia General Assembly strictly forbade the issuance of land patents in Native American areas. (See "Legislation" in the on-line "Land Office Reference Library" for exact text of the Land Laws of 1779.) This policy continued after Kentucky's statehood in 1792 until the 1805 Tellico Treaty with the Cherokee ceded land in southeastern Kentucky to the United States and the acquisition of lands in the Jackson Purchase in 1818. By plotting the surveys for the listed patents, historians may be able to determine the approximate location of the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of the Chickasaw land acquisition. Survey descriptions, many of which were written by Green Clay (Lincoln County Surveyor), may also identify other grantees who patented adjacent tracts.

The listed patents were authorized by Treasury Warrants purchased from the Virginia Land Office. For more information concerning the warrants, access the "Treasury Warrants Database" on the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office Website, <http://sos.ky.gov/land>. The "Authorized" field may link to colorscanned images of patent files. Images of patent documents are also available at the same website location by opening the "Virginia & Old Kentucky Patent Series" website under "Patent Series" in the "Non-Military Registers & Land Records" channel. Open "Sample Patents" (<http://sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/patentseries/vaky/samplepatents.htm>) to view these patents and other land records of historical significance. Original documents are housed in the Land Office Division of the Kentucky Secretary of State's Office in Frankfort.

## Mapping the Jackson Purchase

Soon after the treaty ratification in 1819, Kentucky's governmental authorities proceeded to enact laws for land appropriation within the Jackson Purchase. (It should be noted that under the Compact with Virginia in 1789, Kentucky had agreed to honor patents issued by Virginia prior to Kentucky's statehood in 1792.)

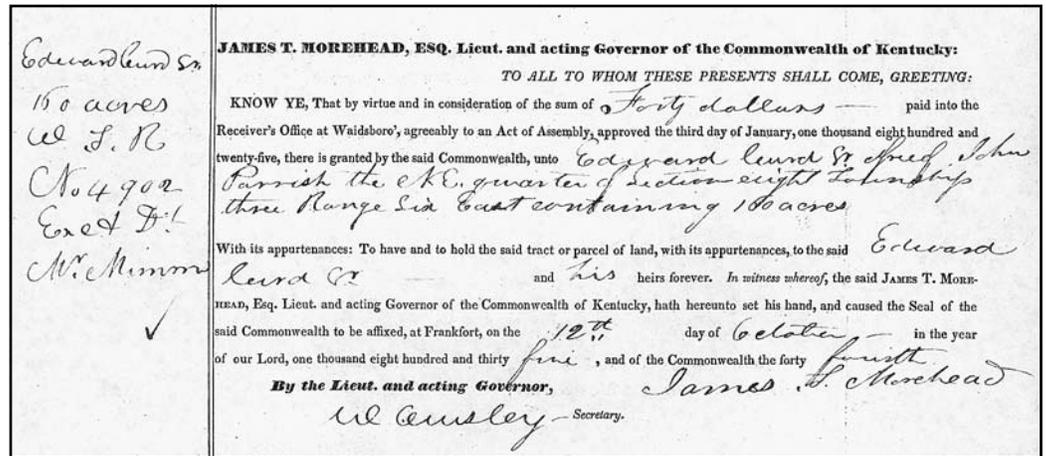
On 14 February 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly passed legislation that provided "for laying off the lands west of the Tennessee River into Townships and Sections." The Act authorized the appointment of a superintendent who had full power to employ deputies to aid in the mapping process. According to section four of the legislation, the superintendent was ordered to divide the land west of the Tennessee River "by north and south lines, running according to the true meridian, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships of six miles square, unless where the course of navigable rivers may render it impracticable." The corners of the townships were ordered to be marked with progressive numbers, from the beginning, making the southeast corner of each township the beginning corner. Any tree, post, or stone could be the corner of two or more townships. Each township was ordered to be divided into sections, containing 640 acres (more or less). The surveyor was ordered to maintain a field book "describing the corner of each township and section, and the tree, stone, or post marked within the corners of the sections, with the number of the section and township, and also, the situation of mill seats, the crossing of water courses, and the quality of the soil." For his mapping services, and for providing plats and a copy of his field book, the surveyor was paid two dollars per (linear) mile.

William T. Henderson was appointed Principal Surveyor for the mapping project. Microfilm of "Henderson's Field Notes" may be studied at various research facilities including the Kentucky History Center Research Library in Frankfort.

On 19 December 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly authorized Henderson to print and publish, "at his own expense and for his own benefit," the map and survey of land west of the Tennessee River "to which he may add any notes of explana-

## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

The Land Office copy of the grant issued to Edward Curd, Sr., assignee of John Parrish, is recorded on page 265 of West of Tennessee River Grant Book 6. The grant was issued by James T. Morehead, Lt. and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Land Office assigned the number 4902 to this patent file



tion which to him shall be deemed necessary.” The legislature also declared Henderson had the exclusive right, “so far as the commonwealth have the power to grant it,” to publish and “vend the maps by him so made and printed for a term of ten years.”

### Jackson Purchase Land Locator

The 1885 “Loughridge Map,” published by the Geological Survey of Kentucky, also depicts the Jackson Purchase in Ranges, Townships, and Sections. The map identifies boundaries for Ballard, McCracken, Marshall, Graves, Calloway, Hickman and Fulton counties. Carlisle county was formed in 1886—one year after the map was printed. (To order a copy of the Loughridge Map, contact the Special Collections Division, Kentucky History Center, Frankfort, Ky.)

In 2001, then-Kentucky Secretary of State John Y. Brown III launched the “Jackson Purchase Land Locator” website now located in the “Non-Military Registers & Land Records” channel at <http://sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/jacksonpurchase/>. All text included on the Loughridge Map was indexed for the “Jackson Purchase Land Locator” database. Researchers can access Range/Township/East or West coordinates for specific locations or points of historical interest such as forts, mills, or railroads. The website also links to a scanned image of the township which includes the search subject; researchers can then use the grid overlay to determine the exact quarter-section in which the search subject is located.

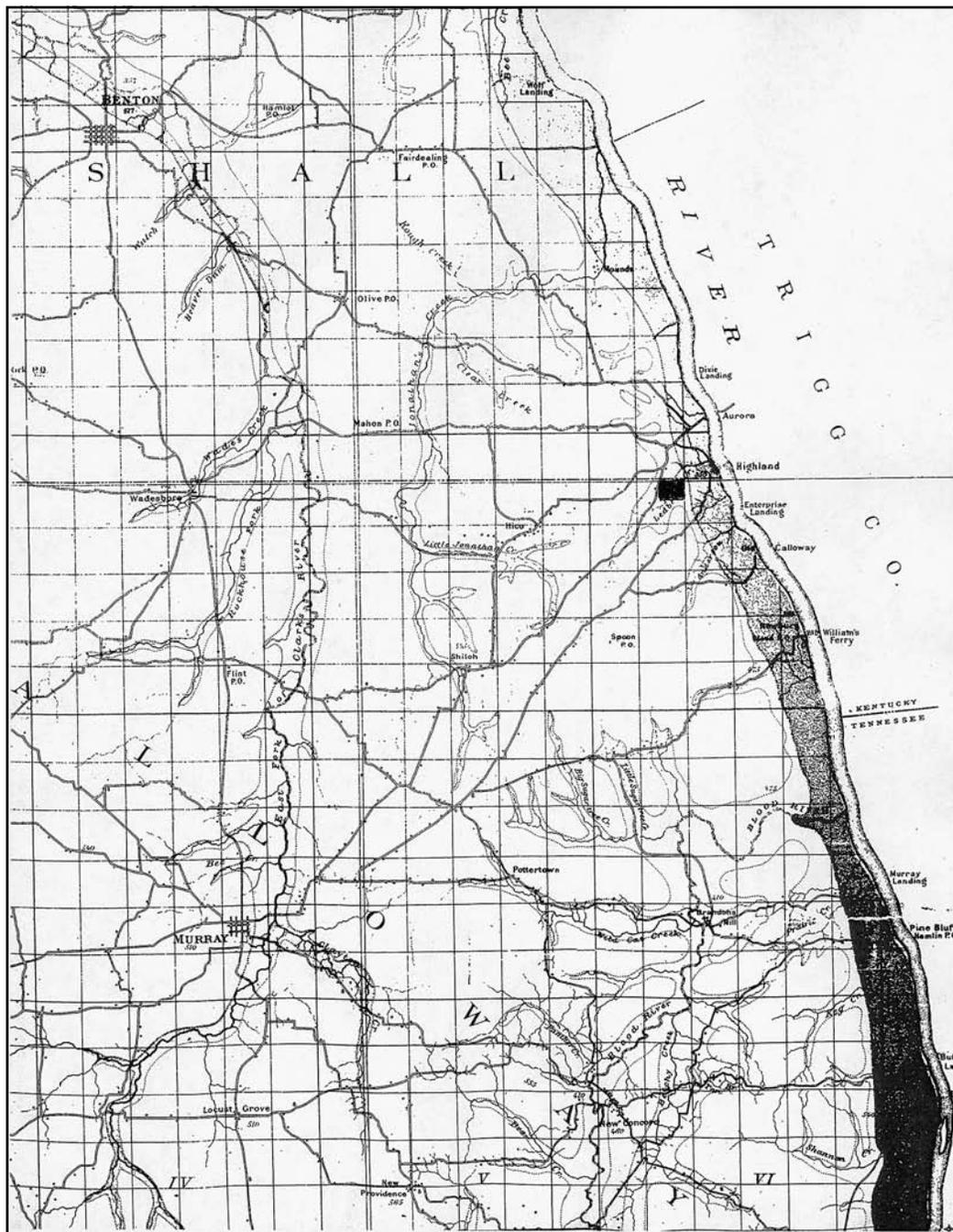
### West of Tennessee River Military Patents Database

A number of Virginia’s Revolutionary War soldiers had settled in the Jackson Purchase area formerly occupied by the Chickasaw. Legislation after the 1818 land acquisition, enabled soldiers, their heirs, or assignees to pursue clear title to their land claims.

On 26 December 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation entitled “An Act for Surveying the Military Claims West of the Tennessee River.” The Surveyor of the Military District was directed to survey, without delay, all entries made in his office prior to 1 May 1792 authorized by military warrants issued to Virginians for service in the Revolutionary War. The Surveyor was further directed to maintain a patent map and identify locations where the military patents interfered with townships and sections laid off by William T. Henderson. The surveyor was allowed six cents per hundred poles to employ chain carriers and markers to serve with the surveying party. Grantees were required to list their patented military land on tax rolls after 10 March 1821. Persons who failed to have a survey made by 1 January 1823, forfeited their right to their military claim. The deadline was extended for persons who were infants, feme covert, or of unsound mind. Those individuals were allowed “the term of two years after such disability was removed” to file their survey plats and survey descriptions. (For complete text of various legislative acts regarding the West of Tennessee River Military Patent Series, access <http://sos.ky.gov/land/reference/legislation/wtrmilitary/>.)

In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation establishing the town of Iron Banks in the Jackson Purchase. The land was appropriated to the Iron Banks Trustees under West of Tennessee River Military Patent #001. The remain-

## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

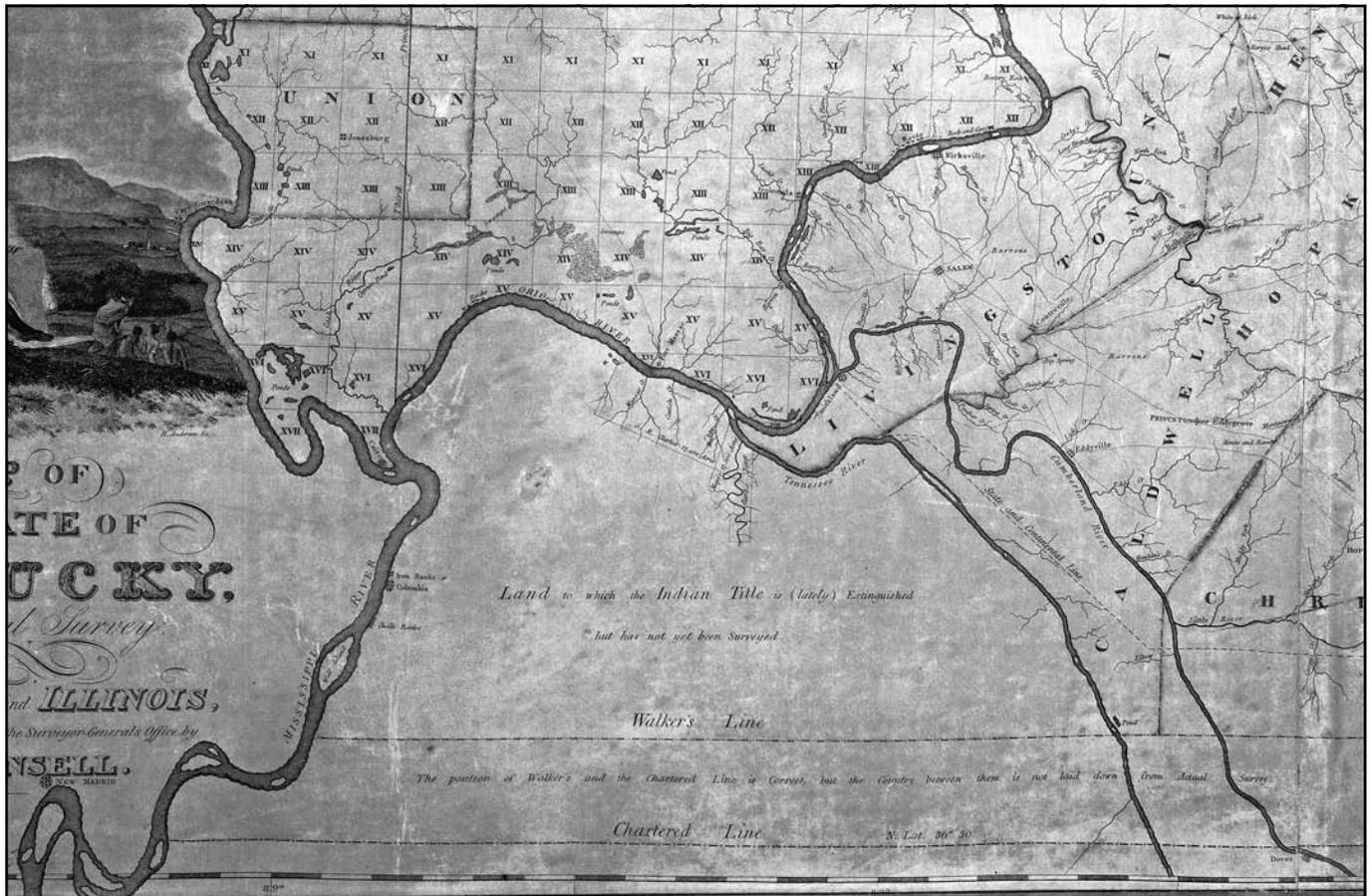


The Secretary of State's Land Office website for "West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents" links to the "Jackson Purchase Locator" which features scanned images from the 1885 Loughridge Map. The map places WTR Patent #4902 in Calloway County. Subsequent conveyances of this patent are recorded in Calloway County records, such as deeds, wills, or court documents. To determine patentees for adjoining properties, enter Section 8, Township 3, Range 6 East on the "West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents Website."

ing 241 patents in this series were authorized by Virginia Revolutionary War Warrants.

On 3 December 2001, then-Kentucky Secretary of State John Y. Brown announced the addition of the "West of Tennessee River Military Patents" database now located under the "Military Registers & Land Records" channel at <http://sos.ky.gov/land/military/tnriver/>. Although the "Revolutionary War Warrants" database identifies Jackson Purchase military patents by warrant number, veteran's name,

or assignee's name, the "West of Tennessee River Military Patents" database offers additional information regarding the names of surveyors, deputy surveyors, chain carriers, et al. The database links to colorscanned images of patent files. (Note: As the West of Tennessee River Military Patent Series was omitted from major patent indices, the information appearing on the WTR-Military website was available to a limited number of researchers prior to December 2001.)



KHS Collection

In his 1818 map of Kentucky, Luke Munsell depicted George Rogers Clark's 37,000 acre patent and the area formerly occupied by the Chickasaw Indian Nation. The region is now called the Jackson Purchase.

### West of Tennessee River Nonmilitary Patents Database

In an earlier article for *Kentucky Ancestors*, we discussed the role of the letter “s” in Kentucky’s land appropriation process. Patent legislation before and after statehood primarily addressed land claims by soldiers, speculators, settlers, and seminaries. The same practice was continued for the Jackson Purchase.

In this article we have discussed several patents in the northern Purchase counties authorized by Treasury Warrants purchased by speculators. We have also described the West of Tennessee River Military patents granted to Virginia’s Revolutionary War soldiers, heirs, or assignees.

Settlers’ claims and seminary grants are recorded in the West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent Series authorized by legislation approved 21 December 1821, by the Kentucky General Assembly.

According to section one of “An Act Providing for the Sale of the Vacant Lands West of the Tennessee River,” the register of the land office was directed to “expose to public sale to the highest bidder” sections in selected ranges and townships. (Note: William T. Henderson’s map of the Jackson Purchase identified range and township locations; in all probability the register used the map to identify tracts that were available for patenting.) Land sales were to be held in Princeton starting the first Monday in September 1822. In section two of the legislation, the General Assembly stated no lands could be sold that may be selected for seats of government for counties yet to be established. The minimum price for a 160 acre quarter-section was \$1.25 per acre. (Note: Subsequent legislation reduced the selling price.) Section seven of the 1821 legislation ordered the register of the land office to advertise the time and place of the land sale in the “Argus of Western America,” “Kentucky Gazette,” “Lexington Public Advertiser,” one

## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

---

of the papers in Louisville & Hopkinsville, one or more papers in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and the "National Intelligencer" at least four months before the sale date. In section nine the Kentucky General Assembly empowered the register of the land office to employ a "crier" to make said sales; the auctioneer's compensation for his services could not exceed three dollars per day. The register of the land office was authorized the sum of four dollars "for every day he shall be engaged in going to, attending upon, and returning from said sales." Lands claimed under military entries and surveys were excluded from the public sales. Claims by actual settlers were addressed in the final sections of the 1821 legislation.

On 3 January 1825, the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation that amended the act approved in 1821. The new law required the governor to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, "some fit person to be styled the Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land District West of Tennessee River." The Receiver's office was to open in Waidborough by the first Monday of June 1825. The Receiver was ordered to sell unappropriated quarter-sections "at public sale to the highest bidder"; the minimum price was reduced to \$1.00 per acre. Upon proof of payment, the Receiver issued a printed certificate specifying the quantity of acres purchased, the price, the "number and situation of the quarter-section," and the location of the township and range. Upon presentation of the certificate to the Register of the Land Office, a patent was issued to the purchaser, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, or his, her or their heirs at law. The grant conveyed title from the Commonwealth to the patentee. A copy of the grant was copied in a Land Office grant book reserved for patents in the west of Tennessee River area. The Receiver was ordered to advertise the time and place of land sales in "some newspaper" printed in Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville, Russellville, Henderson, Maysville and Hopkinsville at least three months before the day of sale. A crier could be employed to auction the quarter-sections; his compensation could not exceed three dollars per day. The Receiver received \$300 per annum for his services, payable quarterly out of the public Treasury, and three percent of all monies received and paid over to the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth at Princeton, provided the

salary and percentage could not exceed \$800.00 annually. The Receiver was required to post a \$50,000 bond and take an oath. Preemption claims were addressed in sections seventeen and eighteen of the 1825 legislation. The legislature granted a three-year, rent-free extension to "many meritorious citizens, who, from the pressure of the times and the scarcity of a circulating medium, were unable to enter and pay for their lands within the time prescribed by this act." (Complete text of legislation is available in the "Reference Library" of the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office website at <http://sos.ky.gov/land/reference/legislation/wtrnonmilitary/>.)

Kentucky Land Office records indicate West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent No. 1 was issued to Alexander Robertson on 2 January 1823. The 160 acre tract was described as the northeast quarter of section nine in township one, range four, east. According to the online "Jackson Purchase Locator," Robertson's patent was in Calloway county.

West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent No. 9308, the final patent in this series, was issued to J.S. Atkins for one hundred acres in Carlisle county.

There are a number of patents in the West of Tennessee River Non-Military Series that involve: Trustees or Justices of various towns, i.e. Waidboro, Mayfield, et al; various academies; and other patents of historical interest including the 160 acre appropriation, dated 3 February 1846, to the Trustees of the Mt. Carmel Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Graves county) and a seven acre patent issued to Soldier's Creek Baptist Society (Calloway County) on 4 December 1830.

On 16 August 2008, Secretary of State Trey Grayson introduced the Jackson purchase non-military patents to the worldwide web at a seminar sponsored by the McCracken County Genealogical & Historical Society and the McCracken County Public Library. The all-name index for the "West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents Database" allows researchers to access information regarding purchasers of certificates, assignees, witnesses to assignments, and grantees for over 8500 patent files in this series. The database links to color scanned images of all documents in each patent file and allows researchers to directly link to the "Jackson Purchase Locator" for the range, township and E/W coordinates cited in the patent. The overlying grid identifies the section

## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

---

numbers in each township and assists in determining patent location.

With its innovative search by range, township or section, the “West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents” website revolutionizes land title research in the Purchase region. Researchers can use the “Jackson Purchase Locator” to determine coordinates for locations such as Mayfield, Murray, mills, railroads, or watercourses, for example. Then, by accessing the West of Tennessee River Non-Military Database, the coordinates can be entered into the search fields to determine the grantees who received land patents in the requested area. (The search is limited to patents authorized by sales of public lands; search results will not include patents authorized by Treasury Warrants or Revolutionary War Warrants.) Patents may be viewed as a detailed listing or in an abbreviated sortable grid format.

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 research 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 time 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.”

### Key Points to Remember

Patents in the “West of Tennessee River Military Patents Series” were authorized by entries filed with the Surveyor of the Military District prior to 1 May 1792.

The only military warrants that could be used in the Jackson Purchase (and the Military District located South of Green River) were issued to Virginia veterans of the Revolutionary War, their heirs, or assignees.

The Jackson Purchase and a few locations east of

the Tennessee River are the only areas in Kentucky mapped by the system for surveying public lands, i.e. ranges, townships, and sections. Patented lands in the remainder of the Commonwealth were described by metes and bounds (distance to point).

There is no central registration of deeds in Kentucky. To research conveyances after patents are issued, contact the county clerk or the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, Frankfort, Ky. (Note: Researchers are encouraged to consider county formation dates when accessing county records.)

Property transactions after patents are issued may be recorded in deeds, wills, and court records.

Although patent numbers in the West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent Series range from 1 to 9308, the actual file count is approximately 8500 due to skipped patent numbers and patent number duplications.

The patents in WTR Non-Military Series were the result of public land sales. The Receipt (proof of purchase) served as the Warrant, Entry, and Survey. Receipts were assignable. As with all other patent series, title did not vest until the Governor’s Grant was issued. Although the name of the Receiver of Public Moneys and his office location were identified, no formal wax seal was affixed to the receipt.

There are thirty-six Sections in a Township. One section consists of 640 acres; a fractional quarter-section consists of 160 acres.

Additional patents in the Jackson Purchase may be researched by accessing the “County Court Orders Database” at <http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/patentseries/cocourtorders/>.

Other Jackson Purchase patents are filed with the Kentucky Land Warrants Patent Series, however the database for that series is not available online at this time.

Researchers of Jackson Purchase history may also find the “County Formations Database” helpful. The website frequently identifies trustees who were appointed to assist in the location of the county seat and the establishment of courthouses. The website is located at <http://sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/coformations/>.

Tax Lists for the Jackson Purchase counties often identify persons involved in the original patent

*Continued on page 192*

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

---

## U of L Law Library Launches Its Digital Collection

University of Louisville libraries and the law library of the Louis D. Brandeis School of Law have launched a new digital collection that draws on the varied collections of the law library (<http://digital.library.louisville.edu/collections/law>). The first titles to be made available are William Littell's *Statute Law of Kentucky*, which compiles all the legal enactments relating to Kentucky from its beginning as a district of Virginia to 1819, and *Report of the Debates and Proceedings of the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky* (1849), a rare transcript of the debates of the convention that drafted Kentucky's third constitution.

Littell's *Statute Law of Kentucky* has long been recognized by lawyers as a founding document of state law and by historians of early Kentucky as an indispensable primary source for the understanding of everything from the founding of cities and towns, the establishment of road and ferries, to the regulation of marriage on the early western frontier. The private laws, which granted divorces, paid contracts and pensions to citizens, and named prominent persons as town and school trustees, may be of particular interest to genealogists and local historians.

Kentucky's third constitution, ratified by voters in 1850, was the first state charter for which a complete record of the convention that drafted it was published. Those debates are a valuable resource for understanding the concerns of Kentuckians on the brink of the Civil War. The driving force behind the 1849 constitutional convention was popular democracy and the new charter ensured for the first time that officers of all three branches of government, including the judiciary, were directly elected.

Other upcoming collections will reproduce the original plates of H. Levin's *Lawyers and Lawmakers of Kentucky* (1897), and will digitize the early class composites of the University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law, starting with prints from the 1890s. In the future, the law library digital collection will dip into the institution's archival collections, reproducing scrapbooks kept by Malvina Harlan that

document the life and times of Justice John Marshall Harlan.

For more information, contact Virginia Smith at 502-852-2075 ([virginia.smith@louisville.edu](mailto:virginia.smith@louisville.edu)) or Kurt Metzmeier at 502-852-6082 ([kurt.metzmeier@louisville.edu](mailto:kurt.metzmeier@louisville.edu)).

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

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

### December 13

10:30 a.m. "Genealogy Basics, Part I," Deborah Lord Campisano

12:30 p.m. "Genealogy Basics, Part II," Deborah Lord Campisano

### January 10

10:30 a.m. "Dr. William Sutton and Kentucky's First Vital Statistics Law," Lisa Thompson, KDLA

Lisa Thompson of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives will describe the history behind Kentucky's early attempts to record vital statistics information. The presentation will focus on the person behind the passage of Kentucky's first Vital Statistics law, Dr. William Sutton (first president of Kentucky State Medical Society), in addition to the records themselves.

12:30 p.m. "Kentucky's Fighting Men in the Civil War," Don Rightmyer, Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

*Kentucky Ancestors* editor, Don Rightmyer, will provide a detailed discussion about Kentucky men and their experiences while serving in the Civil War. He will cover recruitment, organization, training, and the day-to-day experiences of the men (North and South) as they campaigned during 1861-65. Handouts will include a concise bibliography and information on how to find out

## Announcements, *continued*

---

more about your Civil War ancestor, the unit he served in, and his individual wartime experiences.

### February 7

(Note that the February 2009 Family History Workshop is being held one week earlier than usual.) The two presentations will focus on the genealogy of Abraham Lincoln and the genealogy of Mary Todd Lincoln.

10:30 am – “The Genealogy of Abraham Lincoln,” Stephen A. Brown, Educational Specialist, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site  
12:30 pm – “The Genealogy of Mary Todd Lincoln,” Gwen Thompson, Executive Director, The Mary Todd Lincoln House

### March 14

(TENTATIVE) Genealogical Resources in Church Records and Archives.

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](http://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.

The December 13 topic will be Determining Which Genealogy Software to Buy (tentative)

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

---

## The Land Office Jackson Purchase Databases *continued*

---

### *Continued from page 190*

conveyance. Once patent information is determined, the patent file and scanned images may be available by accessing the following Land Office websites: “Virginia & Old Kentucky Patent Series”, “West of Tennessee River Military Patents Database”, and the “West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patents

Database.” Tax Lists are available at the Kentucky History Center Library and the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives Research Library, both in Frankfort, Church of Latter Day Saints libraries, and many research facilities on the local level.

*Next article in this series: “The Kentucky Secretary of State’s County Court Orders Database”*

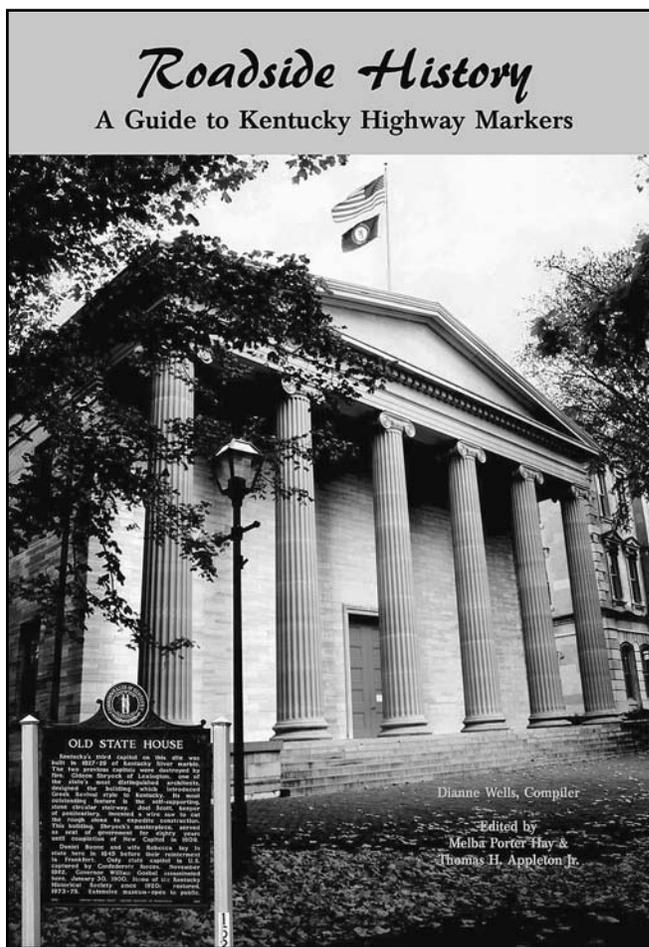
# Family History Along the Roadside: Kentucky's Historical Highway Markers

By Don Rightmyer  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

You see them all along Kentucky highways from Paducah to Pikeville and from Louisville to Middlesboro – historical highway markers that tell the story of Kentucky at the very location where those events occurred. Hopefully you take the time to notice the title of the marker and even to pause on the roadside for a few minutes to read the text that explains why that marker was placed on the spot that you commute past every day or possibly see somewhere in Kentucky during a day trip or vacation drive.

The Kentucky Historical Highway Marker program began in 1949 and a number of new markers have been put in place and dedicated over the intervening years. Kentucky now has over 2,000 historical highway markers throughout the state and a large number of them can be a direct help in better understanding the history of someone in your family. Several printed resources have been provided through the years to assist Kentuckians and others who travel Kentucky highways to gain a fuller appreciation for our rich heritage.<sup>1</sup> None of the highway markers have been approved and dedicated solely for genealogical purposes, but there are a large number of the markers throughout the state that have a direct importance in helping Kentucky families know more about their ancestors and in understanding their role in Kentucky's settlement, growth, and development over the life of the state.

There are two primary ways you can learn more about Kentucky as well as your own family history through the highway marker program. The first and easiest method is by getting a copy of *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers*.<sup>2</sup> The name, number, location, and text contained on every marker (through marker number 2071) is included in the book. You can also search for a particular marker by going through the numerical marker list-



The cover photo of the KHS publication, *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers*.

ings grouped together for each county and, finally, by searching in an extensive subject index at the end of the book.

A quick glance at the index of the book provides a number of subjects under which a Kentucky genealogy researcher might find specific historical markers that relate to a family member's life experience. The pioneer and early settlement period in Kentucky is represented by 184 markers identifying early forts

## Family History Along the Roadside, *continued*

---



Historical highway marker #756 stands in front of Boyle County Courthouse, Danville, Ky.

and stations and 134 markers related to the Revolutionary War. There are thirty-three springs (historical water sources and social meeting places) that identify the locations of major settlements or resorts during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. African-American history in Kentucky is represented by at least ninety-two historical markers. Various events in Kentuckians' participation in the rich military history of the state cover the War of 1812 (seventy), the Mexican War (twenty-three), the Civil War (473), and military camps (thirty-five). Various cemeteries throughout the state are represented by sixty-one markers and the burial sites of several individuals are marked as well.

There have been a number of additional highway markers placed throughout the state since *Roadside History* was published in 2002 so an up-to-date database of all Kentucky historical highway markers is also available on the Kentucky Historical Society's website, <http://migration.kentucky.gov/kyhs/hmdb/MarkerSearch.aspx?mode=All>

When you go to the homepage for the highway marker database, you can search for markers by county, subject, or marker number. If you use the "clickable state map and county list," all of the historical markers for a specific county will come up with all of the marker information (title, location,

marker text) for that specific marker shown.

How could Kentucky historical highway markers give you a better understanding of the experiences your ancestors had or some of the places they saw and lived during their lives? Our rich and colorful family history in Kentucky is more than mere facts in a book or names, dates, and even vital statistics on a family tree. Our Kentucky families were shaped and affected by the geographic locations, landmarks, events, people, and buildings which touched their lives. One example is marker #756, *Confederate Raids and Invasions and a Federal Retreat in Kentucky*. This history highway marker is located at several appropriate sites throughout Kentucky and provides a color-coded map that shows the roads and towns through which different Confederate and Union units moved during the Civil War years. If you have an ancestor that might have been a part of some of those Civil War operations in Kentucky, you can actually see trace their movements during the campaign. In connection with the Civil War experiences of Kentucky, marker #756, *Courthouse a Hospital*, describes the present-day Boyle County courthouse in Danville. The previous courthouse (built when the county was created in 1842) was destroyed by a major fire in downtown Danville. The new courthouse was only used for a single court session before the

## Family History Along the Roadside, *continued*

battle of Perryville was fought (8 October 1862) several miles west of Danville and the courthouse was quickly taken over by the army for use as a hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Get a copy of *Roadside History* and become familiar with the way it is arranged so whenever you come upon a marker somewhere in the state during your family history research trip, you can readily find out more about the significance of the historical events and people that the marker represents.

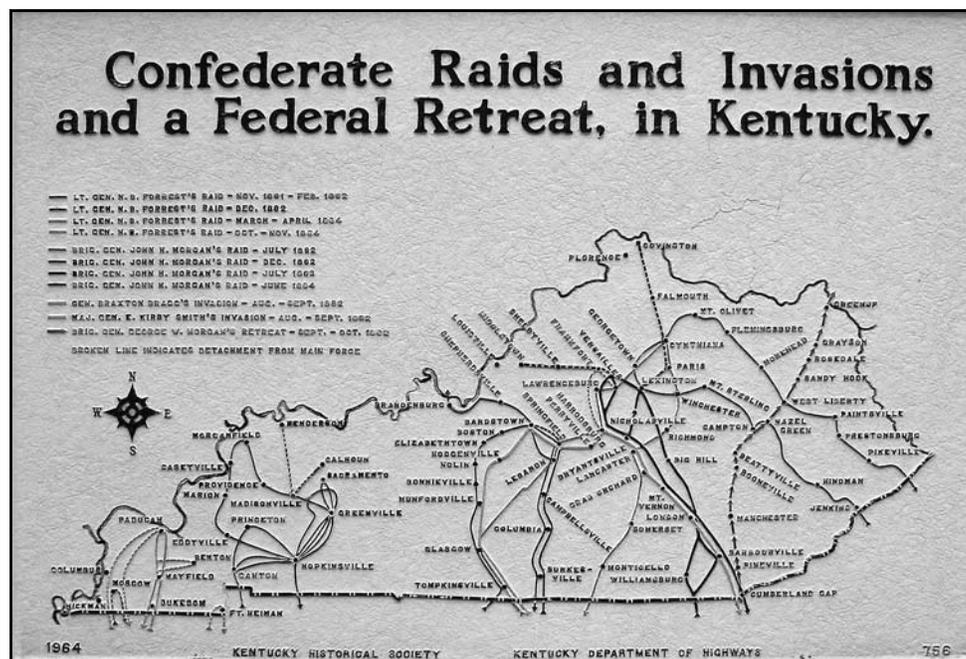
### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> *Guide to Kentucky Historical Highway Markers*. Frankfort: The Kentucky Historical Society, 1969; Diane Wells and Mary

Lou S. Madigan, *Update: Guide to Kentucky Historical Highway Markers*. 1983; Wells and Madigan, *Update to Kentucky Historical Highway Markers*. Third Ed. 1989.

<sup>2</sup> Melba P. Hay and Thomas H. Appleton, Jr., ed. *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers*. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2002. Copies of *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers* can be purchased through the Kentucky Historical Society's 1792 Store at 502-564-1792 or by writing to: 1792 Store, Kentucky Historical Society, 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931.

<sup>3</sup> Calvin M. Fackler, *Historic Homes of Boyle County, Kentucky and the Three Courthouses* (Danville: The Danville and Boyle County Historical Society, 1959), 3.



Detail of historical highway marker #756.

# 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

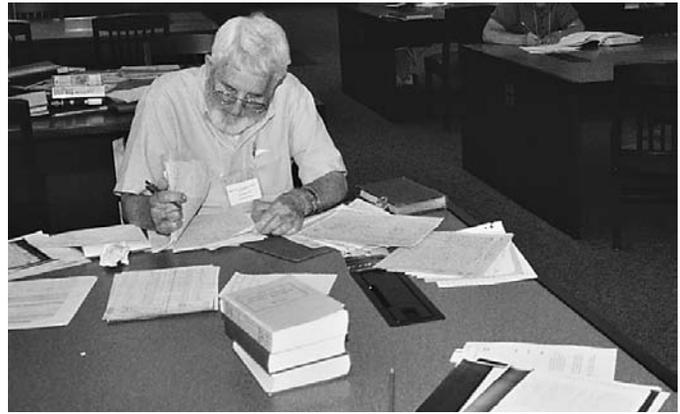
# Library & Special Collections

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

<b>Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History</b>	
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.)
<b>Old State Capitol</b>	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>
<b>Kentucky Military History Museum</b>	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)

# BOOK NOTES

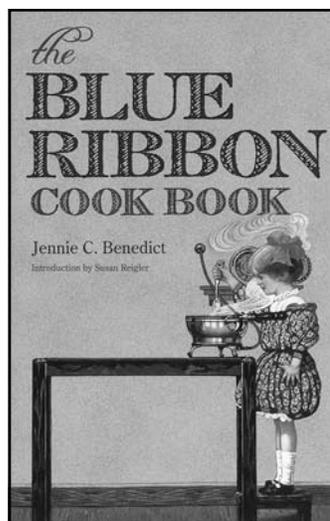
*Books on Kentucky genealogy and history contributed to the KHS library by authors, publishers, and compilers*

Sumner, David, Kim Fortner, Pam Metts, and Charles Morris. *Cemeteries of Cadiz and Trigg County, Kentucky*. (2008. Pp. 469. Cloth. For information on how to obtain a copy, please contact Pam Metts or Kim Fortner, 244 Main St., Cadiz, KY 42211 or phone: (270) 522-6301).

This new volume is an updated compilation of over 400 Trigg County, Ky. cemeteries. One hundred of the cemeteries listed have never been available in a publication. Directions are provided to each cemetery and the listings of the persons buried there include: name, birth and death date (if available), and any additional information that was available such as military service, and other known family relationships. Four appendices include a listing of cemeteries relocated due to the formation of Lake Barkley and the building of Fort Campbell, death certificates for people whose burial place is unknown, and the graves of veterans registered by the WPA in 1939-1940. The book includes a comprehensive surname and first name index.

*The Blue Ribbon Cook Book*. By Jennie C. Benedict. (2008. Pp. 168. Cloth. \$19.95. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at [www.kentucky-press.com](http://www.kentucky-press.com).)

New reprint of *The Blue Ribbon Cook Book* which was first published in 1904 and reprinted in several editions through the years. Ms. Jennie Benedict became one of Louisville's best known caterers in the early twentieth century, and opened her restaurant, Benedict's, on South Fourth Street in Louisville in 1911. Once readily

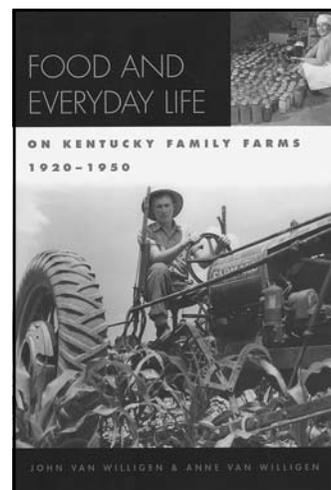


available in homes and libraries across the state, *The Blue Ribbon Cook Book* had become hard to find so it has been reprinted to provide this collection of well-known southern regional recipes for use in the kitchen today.

*Food and Everyday Life on Kentucky Family Farms, 1920-1950*. By John Van Willigen and Ann Van Willigen. (2006. Pp. 260. \$35.00. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at [www.kentucky-press.com](http://www.kentucky-press.com).)

What did our Kentucky ancestors eat during the Depression, World War II and immediate postwar period from 1920 to 1950? Some of us already know the answer to that question because we lived during that period and experienced it first hand. Many readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* may not have been alive then, but authors John and Ann Van Willigen have provided an excellent new book that details not only what Kentuckians living on farms during those years ate, but also what their daily lives were like. Biscuits and gravy, country ham and eggs, soup beans and cornbread, fried chicken, fried apple pie, and boiled custard were commonplace foods that Kentuckians ate during that period.

Basing their writing on interviews conducted by the University of Kentucky's Family Farm Project along with archival research, photographs, and recipes, the authors have produced a very readable and insightful history of what Kentuckians ate and what they did during that period. *Food and Everyday Life on Kentucky Family Farms* is one of the kinds



## Book Notes, *continued*

---

of books that can help you “flesh out” your family’s heritage and lifestyle and gain a much better understanding of what their lives were like during that trying period in our nation’s history.

*A Concise History of Kentucky.* By James C. Klotter and Freda C. Klotter. (2008. Pp. 238. Paper, \$19.95. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky.)

James C. Klotter, the state historian of Kentucky, and his wife, Freda, have produced an excellent and concise history of Kentucky that will find wide appeal for many family history researchers and those interested in Kentucky history in general. Twelve chapters cover the history of Kentucky from the earliest days of its settlement to the present. Appendices cover important information useful to genealogy researchers about Kentucky’s counties, short bio sketches of the governors, recommendations for additional research sources, and a full index that make this a very useful resource for anyone’s bookshelf.

VanMeter, Benjamin F. *Genealogies and Sketches of Some Old Families. (Who Have taken Prominent Part in the Development of Virginia and Kentucky Especially, and Later of Many Other States of This Union)* (2007 reprint. Pp. 183. Paper. \$26.50. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co.)

This reprint is an original collection of family genealogies and histories first published in 1901. The various families included are: Lewis, Garrard, Smith, Clay, Wright, Phillips, Moss, Van Meter, Moss, Cunningham, and Harness. The book includes several photographs.

Clark, Murtie June. *American Militia in the Frontier Wars, 1790-1796.* (2008 reprint. Pp. 337. Paper. \$38.50. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co.)

This is an excellent volume for research for those who served in the colonial militia from 1790 to

1796. The various state militias included in the listings are: Kentucky, Ohio Territory, Southwest Territory, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. A very informative preface and chronology of major events (1783-1986) provides an good background for understanding the use of militia on the frontier during those years. The book concludes with a complete full name index.

Cognets, Jr., Louis Des. *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records.* (2008 Reprint. Pp. 380. \$38.50. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co.)

This volume contains a large number of colonial Virginia records that were sent back to England and were discovered in the British Public Records Office in 1951. Many of these documents contain information that was subsequently lost in colonial Virginia. A full index by surname and given name is provided at the end of the book.

O’Rourke, Timothy J. *Catholic Families of Southern Maryland. (Records of Catholic Residents of St. Mary’s County in the Eighteenth Century)* (2008 reprint. Pp 143. \$21.00. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co.)

This volume contains a variety of useful records for Catholic families living in southern Maryland that could be useful for Kentucky researchers who have ancestors that moved from that area. The documents include baptisms, marriages, militia lists, rent, and census records during a period from 1760 until the latest in 1823. A comprehensive first and surname index is provided at the end of the book.

Huffman, Jon. *John S. and Ann (Hawkins) McGee Family.: The Ancestors, Descendants, and History of the Methodist Circuit-rider John Simpson McGee and His Wife, Ann Reminta Hawkins.* (2008. Pp. 593. Author can be contacted at: Jon E. Huffman,

*Continued on page 204*

# Stories Told in Stone

By Gaylord Cooper

Genealogy is the most practiced pastime in America today. It appears that most of us are searching for ancestors and our “roots.” There are almost as many reasons for doing so as are the people searching. One truth becomes quickly evident when embarking on the great ancestral hunt. We are going to need every genealogy and research tool that is available to us. Just as we would not attempt to build a house with any single tool, the family researcher cannot expect to use only a single genealogy tool to find that ancestor. There are many research tools and we often need them all and sometimes even they are not enough. One such tool that genealogists, professional and amateur alike, are finding very useful is what is called cemetery iconology and gravestone interpretation.

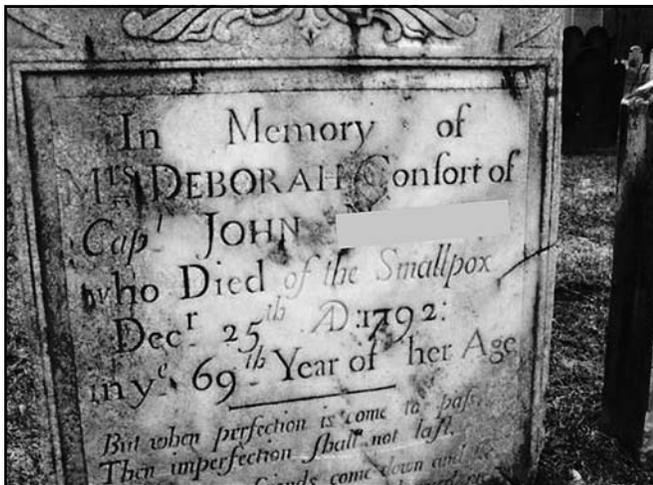
Anyone that starts looking into family history finds that many long hours are spent in cemeteries and graves yards, searching for the graves of ancestors (NOTE--the terms Cemeteries and Graveyards are often used interchangeably but they are NOT the same. Graveyards are burial places that are connected to a church while Cemeteries are burial places that have no such connection.). They find themselves surrounded by a bewildering array of monuments, statues, and gravestones carved with all manner of

fauna, flora, and other objects. The beginner, and sometimes the seasoned researcher, wonders if any of this has meaning other than for decoration. Granted there is much ornamentation in graveyards and cemeteries, but most of the carvings and icons seen do have defined meanings that can help you gather information about the particular ancestor and their lives.

The carvings found carved into gravestones are known collectively as icons. The term “icon” has been associated with a painted depiction of religious significance throughout Western history but the word has changed over time now meaning any symbol that is widely and culturally recognized as representing something else, such as a Western Cross representing Christianity or even the golden arches of McDonald’s, or the shape of a stop sign. You do not need words to tell you what these icons or symbols represent.

Many of these icons or carvings provide insight into the nature of the culture in which the deceased lived. Others make a statement about the life or death of the deceased. It can give the researcher new information or corroborate information you already possess and sometimes it even leads to many more questions that need to be answered which open up new lines of research and inquiry.

The research involved in genealogy and family history usually leads eventually to cemetery visits and gravestone reading. What was once considered a morbid pastime has now become a normal and quite important part of the investigative process in genealogy and family history. Cemeteries can often tell us much about our ancestors that may be difficult to learn elsewhere. We can learn a great deal about family relationships from the placement of a grave within the cemetery itself and before the mid-1700s a gravestone may be the only place the name of a female ancestor is actually written. Even the composition, the height, and width of a gravestone will give you information as to where it was carved and what it means in relation to your ancestor. As more and more researchers venture into cemeteries to seek out ancestral graves, more and more questions arise about the meanings of the artwork and symbols



Gaylord Cooper

This stone shows from what disease the person died. --Helpful in profiling the persons life. Also helps verify information as to when the person died ( epidemics are pretty well documented as to dates) also helps solve the riddle of “pedigree collapse” (disappearance of a person or a line of persons in your ancestry).

## Stories Told in Stone, *continued*

found on the tombstones. The researcher wants to know what a symbol might mean and if the meaning of the symbol might provide more clues about this ancestor and their life, ideas, and associations. A reading and understanding of these symbols help us gauge and unravel elements of the ancestor's life. Symbols can express ethnic identity, religious affiliation, association membership, or simply the predilection of the time or of the community. Gravestones can also yield information on relationships in the family and diseases from which the ancestor may have died.

You can often find information about the ancestor's occupations engraved on stones either in words or icons. As a bonus one can often find information about more than one ancestor or a member of an ancestor's family, which saves time and research.

Icons were used as a type of short hand for the stone carver. Gravestone carving was labor intensive and very costly. Stone carvers charged by the word or even by the letter sometimes so any way to shorten the carver's labor or the expense of those commissioning the stone was welcomed.

### Common Gravestone Icons and Symbols Found in Cemeteries and Graveyards

These are some of the most common and defined icons one will see in a cemetery or Graveyard

- Anchor—hope (“Hope is the anchor of the soul.”)
- Angel—messenger between God and man; guide
- Angel (flying)—rebirth
- Angel (trumpeting)—a call to the resurrection
- Angel (weeping)—grief
- Arrows or darts—mortality, the dart of death
- Birds—the soul
- Clock—passage of time
- Coffins—mortality
- Column (broken)—sorrow, life cut short
- Cross—salvation
- Dove—Holy Ghost
- Effigies—the soul
- Father Time—mortality
- Flame (burning)—life
- Flower—the frailty of life
- Flower (broken) —death
- Garland—victory in death
- Gourds—the coming to be and the passing away of earthy matters; the mortal body
- Hand (pointing upward)—ascension to heaven
- Hand (pointing downward)—calling the earth to witness
- Handshake-farewell to earthly existence
- Heart—the abode of the soul; love of Christ; the soul in bliss
- Ivy—memory and fidelity
- Lamb—Christ; the Redeemer; meekness; sacrifice; innocence.
- Lamp—truth; knowledge
- Laurel—victory
- Lily—resurrection; purity
- Palls/drapery--mortality
- Palm—victory over death
- Picks and Shovels—mortality
- Pomegranate—immortality
- Poppy—a symbol of sleep, and therefore death (Victorian)
- Portals—passageways to the eternal journey
- Rose—sorrow
- Scallop shell—the resurrection; a pilgrim's journey; the baptism of Christ
- Scythe—time or time cut short
- Skeletons—mortality
- Skull (winged)—the flight of the soul from the mortal body
- Skulls and crossbones—death
- Sun (rising)—renewed life
- Sun (setting)—eternal death
- Sword—martyrdom; courage;
- Torch (inverted)—life has been extinguished
- Torch (burning)—immortality; truth; wisdom
- Urn—mortality (a receptacle for the bodily remains)
- Wheat—time; the divine harvest (often used to denote old age)
- Willow—grief

## Stories Told in Stone, *continued*

---

Thousands of books have been written about the Christian religion but not even a fraction of the words in any of these books could be carved on an average gravestone. The Western Cross, a widely recognized and understood symbol representing Christianity, carved into the stone gives us an insight and understanding of the deceased's beliefs without resorting to words. Icons, of course, need not be religious as long as they are readily recognized by most people. The reading and understanding of these icons on gravestones and markers in relationship to genealogy research is known as cemetery iconology and gravestone interpretation.

Many of the meanings of the most common icons we see came out of the Victorian age (1837-1901). During this time the Victorian society embraced mourning to the extent that entire industries sprang up to provide the clothing and material for proper mourning. It has been said that at the height of the Victorian age families were more distraught over not being able to carry out proper mourning than at the actual death of the family member. Books were written detailing what the proper mourner should wear, the proper length of time to mourn, and how they should behave. The Victorians liked symbolism so much that they gave meaning to virtually every flower, object, bird, and beast.

Cemetery iconology and gravestone interpretation is not "rocket science," but it is not quite as simple as comparing the carving on your ancestor's grave



*Gaylord Cooper*

This shows the most common icon found in cemeteries—namely flowers.

marker to an image displayed in a book and choosing a definition or meaning. We cannot look at our ancestors, their lives, or their gravestones through the thinking and understanding of the 21st century. We need to study the icons within their historical and geographical context.

Any icon having a meaning in one locality may mean something entirely different in some other. What was readily recognized and widely understood one hundred years ago may have us scratching our heads leaving us completely baffled today.

Names of occupations, medical terms, and even everyday language have changed over the past one hundred years. Today most of us have no more idea what a Hatcheller did in the eighteenth century than a Hatcheller would have of what a computer does today.

Even relationships as we understand them today may be quite different in the past and often tricky. To misinterpret a relationship can send you out on the wrong limb of your family tree so far that it may take considerable time and expense to get back on the correct line of research. This is the reason you need to be so careful about relationships on gravestones or old documents,

The term "cousin" may not mean what you know it to mean today and an uncle/nephew relationship may not be what we understand in the 21st century. In pastimes it was quite common to call anyone connected closely to a family, related or just a close personal friend, cousin.

An uncle/aunt or niece/nephew relationship often did not follow the pattern with which we are familiar. This term was used often as a sign of respect between older and younger people. The Uncle/Aunt and Nephew/Niece relationship was often used by people with the same name but totally unrelated. Even today, the Navajo Indians call any older person "uncle" as a sign of respect for age. We, today, understand that Mrs. stands for a woman that is married. In pastimes this might not have been the case. Mrs. was often used as a title of high social respect and might not indicate a woman's marital status.

It would not be very practical to try to use a single tool to build a house and a genealogist or family historian cannot rely on a single tool of research to build a history of his or her ancestor. Cemetery iconology and gravestone symbolism are some of the

## Stories Told in Stone, *continued*

*Gaylord Cooper*

Hands are a common motif on gravestones. This one shows one hand clasping another. It means a relationship transcending death, usually seen with married couples. One can tell the gender of the persons by the cuffs on their sleeves.



newest tools in the genealogist's work kit. They often provide information not available anywhere else and can be used to verify or corroborate other research. The more we learn about our ancestors the better able we are to put real people, real loves, real triumphs and failures, and real lives to the names and dates we find in our research.

The study of cemetery iconology and gravestone interpretation offers the researcher an opportunity to do just that. Cemeteries and graveyards are open-air museums and some of the finest artwork can be seen in old cemeteries. They offer us information that is not often found in vital records and old documents. Gravestones and markers, 100 and even 200 years old, provide a lesson in history that is hard to find anywhere else.

When starting out on the great ancestral hunt there is a tendency to gather as many names and dates as one can find and place them on the appropriate genealogy charts and programs. Names, dates, and places are all important in genealogy and family history research, but getting to know your ancestor is very rewarding also. This is what cemetery iconology and gravestone interpretation allow us to do, get to know our ancestors as people, as well as provide documentation. We should never pass up the chance to get to know our ancestors as real people. After all—they are family!



*Gaylord Cooper*

This is typical of military head stones dating back to the Civil War. It shows the branch and unit of the deceased (useful in looking up military records) and has an icon at the top (western cross--meaning Christianity) indicates the type of religion this person claimed.--a useful hint when trying to piece together a profile of this person's life.

# VITAL STATISTICS

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

---

**Taken from  
*The Blue-Grass Clipper*,  
Midway, Ky., 3 April 1884,  
pg. 4.**

*The West Lexington Presbytery*

The Presbytery of West Lexington met in this place nine or ten years ago and again convened here last Tuesday night. The membership of this body consists of a preacher and one elder from each church in the Presbytery. The business transacted had to do with the discussion of points of church government, the appointment of committees and representatives to other church courts. Able sermons were delivered Tuesday and Wednesday by Revs. T. S. Simrall, R. Cecil and J. Rockwell Smith. The ministers present were:

R. Douglas, M. Van Lear, J. G. Hunter, W. V. Bar-

tlett, R. Cecil, J. K. Hitner, A. M. Fraser, J. S. Van Meter, T. S. Simrall, E. E. Bigger, E. O. Guerrant, C. T. Thomson, E. P. Michal, J. H. Martin, J. Rockwell Smith, ----- Barnes.

The following elders were present:

R. S. Hart, Jno. W. Bean, J. B. King, A. N. Gordon, J. O. Sprake, D. A. Givens, C. M. Holloway, R. A. Irvine, R. Marshall, P. Dolan, J. E. Battle, E. N. Offutt, V. B. Young, and Isaac Van Meter.

We noticed the following ladies and gentleman present at the meeting of the Presbytery:

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. Glass Marshall, M. and Mrs. James Brooks and Mr. Charles Williams of Scott county. Mrs. Dr. Hamilton and daughter, of Georgetown. Miss Cooper, of Lexington. Miss Belle Conners, of Owingsville. Mr. Ed Wallace and Mrs. Rosa Robinson, of Versailles. Mrs. Eli Blackburn and Mrs. Albert Offut of Georgetown.

---

## Book Notes, *continued*

---

*Continued from page 199*

6605 Falls Creek Road, Louisville, KY 40241 or  
johnlau@bellsouth.net)

This family history centers around the life of circuit-rider, Reverend John Simpson McGee (1818-1890), who was the first minister to be ordained

deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He served in Kentucky and parts of Virginia (that are now West Virginia) as well as in churches in south-central Texas. Rev. McGee was assigned to the Horse Cave circuit in Kentucky in 1872 and his family settled permanently there on a farm in Hart County. Many of the McGee family's descendants live today in Hart and Barren Counties.

# Genealogical Methods, Mao Zedong, and Family History

By Norman R. Peters

*A good genealogist must employ many tactics in order to be successful!*

Previously, Joseph Garland, who appears in the 1850 census of Hancock County, Tennessee, was believed by many to be a son of John Garland of Knox County, Kentucky. This belief was based solely on the fact that John Garland's Bible record, located in his Revolutionary War pension file, notes a son of that name, Joseph Garland, born 2 November 1782.

There are two immediate problems with this alleged lineage. First, the age for Joseph Garland given in the U.S. census records does not collate with the birth date given in John Garland's Bible. The 1850 census for Joseph Garland of Hancock County, dated 2 December, notes that he was sixty-three years old. The 1860 census taken in June has Joseph as seventy years old, and the 1870 census taken in August has him at eighty-two years old. This indicates Joseph was born sometime about 1787 - 1790, and not in 1782 as stated in the family Bible of John Garland of Kentucky. "Oh, that was just a mistake of the census takers," some have explained. "No," others said, "the problem is that Joseph Garland didn't know his own age!"

The second problem was that other Garland descendants also claim descent from this John Garland through a son, Joseph, who *was* born ca. 1782. One is a Joseph Garland of Alabama who on the 1850 census was born in 1782. And then there is a Joseph Garland born in 1782 in Tennessee listed on the 1850 census of Darke County, Ohio. Membership in lineage societies in the past has been denied to a number of applicants because of this lineage problem.

So what does Mao Tse-tung have to do with family history? Mao Tse-tung, the founder of modern China, in his handbook on guerrilla warfare stated that if you are fighting in one particular area, and not winning, you have to enlarge the area of conflict. But how does this principal apply to genealogy? In an attempt to solve the parentage of Joseph Garland of

Hancock County, this principal was applied in two ways. First, by enlarging the search area for records about Joseph himself, and, second, by enlarging the research area for the whole Garland family.

To explore the problem of Joseph Garland's age, his War of 1812 pension was examined. Documents in his pension file, signed by Joseph himself, gave an age similar to those listed on the census records, but not compatible with the Bible record of John Garland of Kentucky. On 8 January 1851, Joseph signed a document stating that he was "aged sixty two years." A second document, dated 24 March 1855, states, "... Joseph Garland a resident of the county and state aforesaid aged 66 years ..." A third documented dated 13 March 1871 states, "... Joseph Garland, aged 82 years a resident of the 6<sup>th</sup> Civil District County of Hancock, state of Tennessee who being duly sworn according to law declares that he has been married, that his wife's name was Margaret Haun to whom he was married at Carter Co. Tenn on the 17 day of October 1811, but who is now dead." The subtractions of these three dates contained in documents signed by Joseph himself, gives a birth date of 1789, which falls within the range of the census dates of 1787 - 1790, and thus is a strong indication that Joseph Garland of Hancock County, Tennessee, was not the Joseph, son of John of Kentucky, who was born in 1782.

In order to enlarge the area of research about the Garland family itself, the Revolutionary War pensions, service records, bounty land records, and pension payment papers for all six Garland Revolutionary War soldiers from North Carolina and Tennessee were examined at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Joseph, Samuel, and Gutridge Garland were in the Rowan County, North Carolina militia, while John, Elisha, and Humphrey Garland all had North Carolina continental line service.

In going through these records, documents were

## Genealogical Methods, Mao Zedong, and Family History, *continued*\_\_

located that identified the father of Joseph Garland of Hancock County, Tennessee. In the pension payment file of Humphrey, sometimes Umphrey, Garland of Carter County, Tennessee, is a document dated 2 February 1857 and signed by Henry Hoss, the Clerk of Washington County, Tennessee, in which he certified that, "...Umphrey Garland was a pensioner of the United States at the rate of ninety six dollars per annum was a resident of the County of Carter in the State of Tennessee and died in the County of Carter in the State of Tenn in the year 1829 about the last day of January, leaving no widow but two children only now living whose names are John Garland and Joseph Garland."

One of the supporting documents is dated "the 13<sup>th</sup> day of March 1857," and signed by Joseph Garland in Hancock Co, Tennessee. In this document Joseph states "... that he is the son of Umphrey Garland the identical person who was a pensioner and is now dead and to whom a certificate of pension was issued which is lost or mislaid so it can not be produced, that the deceased pensioner resided in Carter County in the State of Tennessee for the space of probably about 12 years before his death and that previous there to he resided in Washington County Tenn."

This payment file also contains a similar document signed by John Garland of Washington County, Tennessee, Joseph's brother, and a statement by

the United States Treasury Department ordering payment to Joseph Garland, "one of the two only children of Humphrey Garland, dec." for the period of 18 March 1818, when the pension act was passed, to 31 January 31 1829, the date that Humphrey died. So we see that both the county court in Washington County, Tennessee, and the U.S. Treasury Department identified Joseph Garland and John Garland as the sons of Humphrey Garland.

So what did happen to Joseph Garland, son of John Garland of Knox County, Kentucky, born in 1782? The best candidate yet, although he needs additional research, is Joseph Garland of Darke County, Ohio. He first appeared in the 1840 census of Twin Township, Darke County. When he appeared in 1850 in the same place he was listed as sixty eight years old [b. 1782] and born in Tennessee. His wife, Sarah, was born in 1782 in North Carolina. In addition to the correlation of Joseph's age with the family Bible of John of Knox County, and relevant to this research, is the fact that Joseph and Sarah had two sons, the oldest one named John and the younger one Solomon, the same names and same birth order as the sons of John Garland of Knox County, Kentucky.

The message of this article? A good genealogist must be ready for a long protracted search and must be willing to employ the rules of guerrilla warfare!

# Kentucky Frontiersman James Girdler (1751)

By Ronald “Ron” Clay Belcher, 5<sup>th</sup> Great Grandson

The British surrender at Yorktown initiated the ending phase of the Revolutionary War. The Kentucky territory was suddenly much more accessible to an increasing number of eager settlers. The Ohio River remained a hostile and dangerous course for those traveling by flatboat. Rafters, seeking an eventual disembarkation at the Falls of the Ohio, faced perils from the river as well as threats from the native Indians hidden along the river’s northern shore.

From the Falls of the Ohio, the Ohio River can be traced upriver to Ft. Pitt in Pennsylvania. At that locale, on 30 September 1783, James Girdler received his military discharge from the 8<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line.<sup>1</sup> Within a few short months, James Girdler settled on the frontier wilderness of Kentucky, traveling most assuredly by flatboat from Ft. Pitt. James is the progenitor of many Girdler descendants in this state.<sup>2</sup>

Tracing the origin of the Ohio River proved far easier than tracing the origin of James Girdler. The search for his origin had perplexed researchers for the last seventy-five years. James Girdler appeared at his Ft. Pitt enlistment as if spontaneously stepping from the shadows of history. Time and absence of information led many of his descendants to believe that his origin of birth would forever remain a secret. The knowledge of his place of birth was feared to have been buried with his children and grandchildren. No family lore told his tale. At ninety-one years of age, James Girdler was quietly buried in Pulaski County in the year 1842.<sup>3</sup>

James Girdler’s mysterious past has now emerged, no longer a detail hidden in the shadows. The fortunes and kindness of research recently revealed the long kept secret of his origin of birth. In 1751, James Girdler was born in England. James had immigrated to the American colony. The declaration of that fact was recorded 129 years following James Girdler’s year of birth. The son and grandson of this early immigrant settler disclosed that information in their 1880 Pulaski County, Kentucky, U.S. Census.<sup>4</sup> The son, Thomas Hayden Girdler<sup>5</sup> at age seventy-nine, and

the grandson, Joel Haden Girdler<sup>6</sup> at age fifty-two, were both living in the same household in Somerset at the time.

James Girdler, the immigrant, was recorded in open court of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in April, May, and October of 1785.<sup>7</sup> During June 1785, James Girdler married Linny Miles, daughter of clergyman Isaac Miles, at Nelson County.<sup>8</sup> James Girdler signed the petition to form a town in Bourbon County,<sup>9</sup> resided in the vicinity of Limestone, and signed two petitions to form Mason County,<sup>10</sup> acquired one hundred acres<sup>11</sup> in Washington City,<sup>12</sup> (now shortened to Washington). James was afterward recorded in Lincoln County,<sup>13</sup> Shelby County,<sup>14</sup> newly formed Bullitt County,<sup>15</sup> and eventually became an early settler of Pulaski County. Kentucky legislative land warrants<sup>16</sup> for 469 remote and unsettled acres along the waters of the Cumberland, Clifty Creek, and South Green River were issued in 1806 and 1807 to James. James Girdler and Linny (Miles) Girdler had four sons and two daughters from their marriage. Girdler descendants remain today in many Kentucky counties, including but not limited to, Nelson, Pulaski, Knox, Casey, Boyle, Jefferson, and Bullitt.

The resume of James Girdler, progenitor of Girdlers in Kentucky, records him to be an immigrant, Indian fighter, patriot, frontiersman, wilderness settler, and the first generation to have citizenship in the newly formed and united colonies of America. James Girdler’s contribution to the settling of Kentucky was not intended to be historical. However, the saga of his circumstance and life is now legendary to each of his many Girdler descendants.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Military Record of Revolutionary War Soldier, James Girdler, 8<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. National Archives & Records Administration. Washington, D.C.

<sup>2</sup> 1810 US Census for Kentucky. National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved 5 November 2007, from <http://www.ancestry.com>.

## Kentucky Frontiersman James Girdler (1751), *continued* \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>3</sup> Veteran James Girdler (1751-1842). U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Nationwide Gravesite Locator. Retrieved 5 November 2007, from <http://www.va.gov>.

<sup>4</sup> 1880 US Census of Pulaski County Kentucky. Somerset Pct. #1, 16 & 17 June 1880. Enumerated by J. D. Pylis, Joe H. (Haden) Girdler Head of Household. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved 5 November 2007, from <http://www.ancestry.com>.

<sup>5</sup> Personal Appearance for Pension Eligibility, War Pension No. 6413, Statement of Relationship for James Girdler, Presiding Judge Geo. Alcorn. Open Court Records, Pulaski County, Kentucky, 26 February 1821.

<sup>6</sup> 1880 U.S. Census of Pulaski County Kentucky. Somerset Pct. #1, 16 & 17 June 1880. Enumerated by J. D. Pylis, Joe H. (Haden) Girdler Head of Household. U.S. National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved 5 November 2007, from <http://www.ancestry.com>.

<sup>7</sup> *Early Kentucky Settlers. The Records of Jefferson County, Kentucky. From The Filson Club History Quarterly* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1988): 160, 171, 192.

<sup>8</sup> Marriage Records, Nelson County, Kentucky Territory, State of Virginia, dated 4 June 1785. Marriage Bond Issued for James Girdler marriage to Linny Miles; Proctor Ballard co-signer. Book #1: 117.

<sup>9</sup> Clift, Glenn G. *History of Maysville and Mason County*. Vol. One. (1936): 56-57.

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_: 58-59, 66-68.

<sup>11</sup> Issued to James Girdler for service in the 8<sup>th</sup> PA Regiment, 100 acres. 1799 March 13<sup>th</sup>. U. S. War Office. Retrieved 5 November 2007, from <http://www.ancestry.com>.

<sup>12</sup> Estate of James Girdler, probated 21 February 1842, Heir Thomas Girdler, Witnessed by Joel Salle and W.H. Dollarhide. Pulaski County Court Will Book 1: 7-8.

<sup>13</sup> James Girdler, Ptlf. Against Stephen Kelly, Deft. Lincoln County Kentucky Court Records, 1791-1794.

<sup>14</sup> Tax List, Shelby County, Kentucky, 1797. James Girdler two horses owned. Retrieved 7 November 2007 from [http://www.rootsweb.com/~kybullit/tax\\_shelby\\_1797\\_4.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~kybullit/tax_shelby_1797_4.htm).

<sup>15</sup> Tax List, Bullitt County, Kentucky, 1800. James Girdly (Girdler) unspecified location of 100 acres owned. Retrieved 7 November 2007 from <http://www.rootsweb.com/~kybullit/tax1800bc.htm>; Clift, Glenn. *Second Census of Kentucky – 1800*. Kentucky Historical Society. Genealogical Publishing Company. 1966 :109.

<sup>16</sup> Survey Entry for 69 acres and 400 acres on behalf of James Girdler, Warrants #8092 and #8093. Pulaski County Kentucky Surveys, 1807 March 30 and 31. Pulaski County Survey Book #1: 98-99.

# Surname Index, Volume 43

## -A-

Abel, 78  
Abney, 178  
Acuff, 102  
Adair, 87  
Adams, 33, 36, 40, 41, 44, 47, 87, 120, 157, 158  
Addams, 120  
Adkinson, 11, 15  
Aft, 60  
Akin, 165  
Albin, 78  
Aldridge, 43, 179, 180  
Alexander, 46, 120  
Alfaro, 144  
Alford, 177, 178  
Allen, 32, 35, 36, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 82, 83, 86  
Allender, 120  
Allin, 27  
Allison, 43, 50, 58  
Ambrasy, 78  
Amburgy, 180  
Amrine, 119  
Amy, 181  
Anderson, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 50, 61, 79  
Andrews, 164  
Anglin, 131, 132  
Apperson, 165  
Applegate, 119  
Armstrong, 30, 32, 49  
Arnold, 38, 41, 79, 119, 179  
Arvin, 122  
Arvine, 180  
Asbury, 120  
Ashcraft, 120, 180  
Askew, 14  
Atherton, 43  
Atkins, 189  
Atkinson, 50  
Atterbury, 79  
Aust, 119  
Austin, 164  
Ayers, 25, 26, 30, 31, 82  
Ayles, 38

## -B-

Badger, 38, 39, 40, 45, 47, 48, 49  
Badin, 74  
Bagby, 45  
Bailey, 42, 79, 119, 170, 171, 179  
Baird, 119  
Baker, 38, 58, 59, 60, 121, 175, 180  
Ballard, 43, 44, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 119  
Bane, 178  
Banks, 38, 120  
Banton, 174, 175, 181  
Barbee, 120  
Barber, 70  
Barbour, 70  
Barclay, 38  
Bard, 79  
Barker, 45, 119, 178  
Barlow, 79  
Barnard, 43, 45  
Barnes, 42, 49, 50, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 204  
Barnett, 178, 179, 180  
Barrick, 168  
Barrow, 36, 38, 42, 115, 118, 121  
Barter, 165  
Bartlett, 204  
Bartlett, 43  
Barton, 179  
Basham, 166  
Battle, 204  
Baucum, 164, 165  
Beall, 136  
Bean, 49, 120, 204  
Beard, 165  
Bearror, 42  
Beaty, 38  
Beauchamp, 78  
Beckner, 40  
Becraft, 40  
Beddlecomb, 79  
Bedinger, 14  
Begley, 180  
Belcher, 164, 165, 166  
Bell, 17, 78, 120, 166  
Bellando, 23  
Belts, 79

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- Benedict, 78, 198  
Bennet, 78  
Bennett, 166  
Benningfield, 123  
Benton, 181  
Berkley, 43  
Berry, 41, 164  
Bertram, 51  
Beverly, 119  
Bietz, 131  
Bigger, 42, 204  
Biggers, 44  
Bindon, 179  
Birch, 38  
Birney, 34  
Bishop, 61  
Bissett, 78  
Bittington, 43  
Bivins, 43  
Black, 10, 48  
Blackburn, 204  
Blackwell, 40, 60, 175, 179, 181  
Blain, 118, 165  
Blake, 119  
Blankenship, 120  
Blevins, 179  
Blount, 120  
Blythe, 119  
Boatwright, 164  
Bobbett, 166  
Bockstruck, 12  
Bogard, 79  
Bogee, 41  
Bogges, 166  
Bogget, 166  
Bogle, 115, 119  
Boldridge, 46  
Bollin, 179  
Bona, 119, 131  
Booker, 152  
Boone, 66, 69, 73, 88  
Booth, 40, 42  
Borah, 165  
Botto, 130  
Bottoms, 3  
Botts, 43, 47, 50, 120  
Boughton, 120  
Boulware, 119  
Bowen, 36, 40  
Bowlin, 131  
Bowman, 179  
Boyd, 38, 122  
Bracken, 132  
Brackenridge, 38  
Brackett, 120  
Bradley, 132, 157, 158, 176, 180  
Bradshaw, 43, 47, 120  
Bramblet, 49  
Bramill, 43  
Bramlett, 40  
Bramlette, 158, 159  
Bran, 38  
Brandenbaugh, 179  
Brandenburgh, 175  
Brashear, 78  
Bratcher, 166  
Bratton, 42, 165, 166  
Bray, 178  
Breckenridge, 35, 37, 82, 83, 143  
Breckinridge, 27, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 83  
Brewer, 78, 148  
Bridges, 42, 47, 49, 90, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158  
Bridwell, 71  
Brigham, 179, 180  
Briscoe, 7, 8  
Broaddus, 172, 174, 178  
Broadus, 181  
Brodnax, 152  
Bronaugh, 120  
Brooks, 39, 119, 166, 204  
Brother, 45, 46  
Brothers, 42, 43  
Brown, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 36, 40, 43, 47, 79, 119, 131, 133, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 166, 186, 187  
Browne, 132  
Brownfield, 79, 177, 178  
Bruce, 120  
Brumbaugh, 13  
Bruner, 78  
Brunk, 79  
Bruton, 49, 50, 51  
Bryan, 49, 119, 179  
Bryant, 47, 88, 120, 139, 179

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Buchanan, 30  
Buckanan, 79  
Buckner, 154, 155, 156  
Bullock, 119, 156, 157, 158  
Buncan, 78  
Bunton, 92  
Burch, 120  
Burden, 165, 166, 167  
Burke, 47, 82  
Burns, 159  
Burr, 94  
Burrie, 166  
Burriss, 165, 179  
Burrroughs, 42  
Burton, 3, 4, 9, 120  
Bush, 86, 166  
Busket, 79  
Buster, 51  
Butler, 38, 49  
Butram, 51  
Butt, 43  
Buzan, 79  
Byrd, 120  
Byrne, 78, 119, 130  
Byrnes, 78  
Byrns, 78

-C-

Cain, 179  
Caldwell, 43, 46, 120  
Calhoon, 156  
Calhoun, 155  
Calloway, 88  
Calvert, 60  
Campbell, 38, 40, 43, 47, 48, 50, 117, 177, 178, 179  
Camplin, 40  
Cangany, 131  
Cannon, 131  
Cape, 25  
Cardwell, 25, 84, 91, 92, 93, 119, 165  
Carfield, 119  
Carington, 43  
Carlton, 79  
Carpenter, 78, 156  
Carrico, 78  
Carrier, 60

Carrol, 132  
Carson, 164, 165, 181  
Cart, 120  
Carter, 40, 43, 47, 58, 60  
Cartwell, 38  
Case, 39  
Casebier, 148  
Casey, 88  
Cassaday, 38  
Cassells, 121  
Cassity, 39, 41  
Castledine, 39  
Castleman, 24  
Castlen, 120  
Catlett, 41  
Caulfield, 165  
Cave, 38, 43  
Cchleby, 121  
Cecil, 204  
Chambers, 46, 120  
Chance, 178  
Chapeze, 79  
Chapin, 37  
Charles, 179  
Chastine, 40  
Cheatham, 41, 44, 47, 48  
Chenoweth, 79  
Childers, 166  
Chisholm, 46  
Chism, 44, 49  
Chisolm, 43  
Chrisman, 51  
Christopher, 119  
Churchill, 22, 23, 153, 154, 155  
Clark, 4, 11, 13, 14, 44, 71, 72, 73, 75, 120, 131, 137, 142, 166, 181, 184, 185, 188  
Clarke, 40, 43, 44, 47, 51  
Clay, 25, 36, 120, 185, 199  
Clayton, 40  
Cleary, 133  
Cleek, 119  
Cleland, 94  
Clemens, 38  
Clements, 40  
Clemmons, 120  
Clohesy, 131  
Cluke, 47

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Cochran, 176  
Cofer, 79  
Colbert, 183  
Colborn, 78  
Cole, 120, 164  
Coleman, 42, 119  
Coley, 166  
Collican, 131  
Collins, 119, 133, 175, 178  
Colliver, 43, 44  
Colver, 44  
Combs, 42, 47, 120, 122  
Conatson, 51  
Conley, 38  
Conly, 38  
Connell, 130  
Conner, 47  
Conners, 131, 204  
Conway, 165  
Cook, 123, 164, 167  
Cooke, 79  
Coom, 43  
Coombs, 78  
Coons, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 120  
Cooper, 44, 45, 48, 165, 204  
Copher, 42  
Corbin, 120  
Cornet, 174, 178  
Cornn, 120  
Corothers, 165  
Corrigan, 130  
Cosby, 93  
Costigan, 40  
Cotton, 4, 78  
Cottrell, 119  
Covington, 40, 50  
Cowan, 9  
Cox,  
Cox, 38, 49, 50, 73, 165, 175, 178, 181  
Coy, 119  
Coyle, 178, 179  
Crabb, 165  
Crabtree, 43  
Craig, 102, 119, 166  
Craine, 40  
Crassman, 79  
Craven, 40

Cravens, 123  
Crawford, 45, 47, 49, 180  
Creason, 46  
Crenshaw, 156  
Crim, 44  
Crittenden, 152, 173  
Crome, 78  
Cronan, 132  
Crooks, 41, 44, 181  
Cross, 43, 164  
Crume, 78  
Cully, 105, 106  
Cummins, 35  
Cunningham, 199  
Curd, 183, 186  
Curl, 38  
Curry, 23, 30  
Curtis, 60, 120, 165, 177  
Cushing, 132  
Cutright, 50

### -D-

Dabbs, 164  
Dabney, 38, 158, 159  
Dale, 38, 44, 45, 46, 120  
Dalton, 38  
Daly, 132  
Dane, 79  
Daniel, 38, 166  
Dant, 78  
Darb, 79  
Daridge, 152, 153  
Darling, 61  
Darnaby, 42, 119  
Darnal, 38, 47  
Darnale, 38, 44  
Darnall, 38, 44  
Daughterty, 165  
David, 176  
Davidge, 154  
Davidson, 180  
Davis, 7, 9, 10, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50,  
78, 79, 119, 120, 164  
Dawley, 45  
Dawson, 72, 120  
Day, 23, 41, 164

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- Dean, 120, 165  
Debourd, 47  
Debworth, 47  
Decker, 179  
Delaney, 90  
Delany, 31, 93  
Delery, 78  
Dennis, 180  
Devore, 79  
Deweese, 165  
Deweitt, 41  
Dick, 120  
Dickerson, 166  
Dickey, 47  
Dillon, 58, 60  
Dix, 79  
Dixon, 40, 43, 46, 165, 166,  
178, 181  
Dobbins, 43  
Dockery, 164  
Dockins, 164  
Dodge, 79  
Doggett, 42  
Dolan, 204  
Donahew, 38, 50  
Donahoe, 132  
Donahue, 132  
Donahy, 132  
Donnelly, 130  
Donovan, 130  
Dooley, 42, 44, 50  
Doolin, 164  
Dotson, 166  
Douglas, 132, 204  
Dowd, 131  
Downey, 59  
Downing, 41, 121  
Downs, 44  
Doyle, 130  
Dozier, 120  
Drake, 120, 164  
Driscoll, 130  
Drummons, 45  
Dudley, 82  
Dugan, 38  
Dunavan, 61  
Dunaway, 175, 178  
Duncan, 44, 47, 62, 79, 166  
Dunevan, 130  
Dunlavy, 86  
Dunmore, 12, 15, 88  
Dunn, 35, 166  
Dupuy, 139  
Durbín, 175, 179  
Durrett, 38  
Duval, 78  
Duvall, 106, 157, 158, 165  
Dye, 3, 120
- E-
- Eades, 51  
Early, 120  
Easily, 179  
Eastburn, 78  
Eastin, 42  
Eckley, 121  
Eden, 78  
Edlin, 79  
Edmondson, 38  
Edwards, 41, 47, 179, 180  
Eggman, 164  
Ellington, 40  
Elliott, 119, 178  
Ellis, 44, 49  
Ellison, 43  
Elsbury, 41  
Embrey, 166  
Embry, 166, 167  
English, 38, 39, 175, 178  
Epperson, 149  
Estes, 178, 180  
Etielin, 78  
Eubank, 43  
Evans, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 165,  
166, 167  
Eve, 152, 153, 154  
Everett, 50  
Everman, 174  
Eversole, 180  
Ewing, 37, 39, 44
- F-
- Fager, 131  
Faherty, 78  
Fahey, 121  
Fanning, 39  
Faris, 43  
Farler, 180  
Farrow, 153, 154, 155, 156  
Farthing, 39, 178  
Faulkner, 121  
Fawkner, 46  
Feedback, 121  
Fenwyck, 41  
Ferguson, 41, 49, 50  
Fesler, 49  
Ficklin, 39, 41  
Fielder, 179  
Fields, 121  
Filson, 143  
Finley, 164  
Finn, 119  
Finnell, 180  
Finnerty, 130  
Firestone, 119  
Fisher, 44, 164  
Fitnam, 130  
Fitzgerald, 20, 42, 56, 130, 132  
Fleming, 70  
Flener, 166, 167  
Fletcher, 42, 44, 47, 179  
Flinn, 178  
Flood, 50  
Floyd, 59, 73, 178  
Flynn, 130, 132  
Fogg, 121  
Ford, 79  
Forde, 44  
Forman, 51  
Fortner, 178  
Fortune, 39, 44  
Foster, 23, 47, 48, 49, 78, 121,  
123  
Foushee, 120  
Fowl, 39  
Fowle, 39  
Fowler, 36, 43, 89, 154, 155,  
156, 159  
Fox, 78, 132  
Frakes, 49  
Francesco, 41

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Francis, 44  
Frankes, 40  
Franklin, 36, 93, 130  
Fraser, 204  
Fraugher, 132  
Frazer, 119  
Frazier, 178  
Freeland, 50  
Freeman, 179  
Freeman, 41  
French, 49, 79, 91, 132, 152,  
153,  
Fritz, 180  
Frost, 119  
Fryrier, 79  
Fuller, 164, 165  
Futrell, 170, 171

### -G-

Gabbard, 174, 175, 178  
Gaines, 18  
Galliven, 130  
Galloway, 165  
Gallup, 107  
Gannon, 130  
Garden, 49  
Gardener, 46, 47, 164, 166  
Garland, 132, 179, 205, 206  
Garlinghouse, 79  
Garr, 119  
Garrard, 24, 199  
Garrett, 39, 44, 48  
Garrison, 39  
Gary, 167  
Gaskey, 165  
Gateskill, 39, 42  
Gatewood, 17, 41, 49, 50, 121  
Gault, 43  
Gay, 42, 180  
Genesawley, 49  
Gentre, 166  
Geohegan, 79  
Gibson, 179  
Gibson, 87, 120, 178, 179  
Gilespie, 47  
Gilky, 45  
Gill, 42, 49

Gillaspie, 46, 49  
Gillelan, 79  
Gilmore, 44, 47, 121  
Gilroy, 130, 132  
Ginocchio, 121  
Girdler, 207  
Giron, 130  
Givens, 204  
Glasgow, 165  
Glover, 41, 44, 45, 46, 50  
Goff, 167  
Goins, 61  
Golden, 8  
Gomer, 166  
Goodloe, 8, 155, 156, 157, 158,  
159  
Goodlow, 41, 42, 47  
Goodman, 41  
Goodwin, 41  
Gordon, 204  
Gore, 40, 42, 48, 75  
Gorgas, 115, 116  
Gormley, 132  
Gosset, 42  
Graham, 153, 154, 155, 156,  
157, 158, 159, 179  
Grant, 47, 49, 119  
Gratlin, 79  
Graves, 47, 120  
Gray, 6, 87, 88, 119, 121, 178,  
179  
Grayson, 11  
Greathouse, 119  
Green, 34, 39, 47, 50, 79, 120,  
153, 164, 170, 171, 180  
Greenwell, 74  
Gribbin, 130  
Gribbins, 131  
Griffin, 38, 42, 178  
Grimes, 42, 50  
Grinstead, 179  
Grinstead, 38, 42  
Grobarger, 166  
Groom, 42  
Gross, 120  
Grubbs, 49, 50  
Guerrant, 204

Guffy, 164  
Gumm, 181  
Gunn, 78, 119  
Gunning, 79

### -H-

Hack, 166  
Hadded, 121  
Haddon, 38  
Haden, 50  
Hadon, 51  
Hagain, 78  
Hagan, 78, 121  
Haggan, 130  
Haggin, 30, 86, 120  
Hahn, 119  
Haight, 58, 61  
Hall, 19, 41, 44, 46, 174, 179,  
180  
Ham, 39, 4Ham, 41  
Hamilton, 27, 36, 89, 178, 179,  
204  
Hammett, 71, 74  
Hammon, 179  
Hammonds, 48  
Hampton, 43, 44, 47, 177  
Hana, 42  
Hancock, 121  
Hanes, 119  
Haney, 47, 130  
Hanks, 50, 80  
Hanley, 49, 132  
Hanline, 39  
Hanly, 47, 132  
Hanna, 120  
Hannah, 49  
Hannibal, 132  
Hansbrough, 48  
Hardin, 25, 26, 80  
Harness, 199  
Harney, 121  
Harper, 39, 43, 44  
Harpham, 78  
Harrah, 39  
Harrington, 132, 175  
Harris, 6, 9, 39, 44, 49, 51,  
80, 174, 179, 180, 184

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Harrison, 78, 179  
Harrod, 61, 67  
Harrold, 164  
Harrow, 47  
Hart, 25, 41, 50, 121, 204  
Haseltine, 78  
Hatch, 120  
Hatfield, 120  
Hathaway, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,  
50  
Hatton, 178  
Hawkins, 70, 78, 80  
Hawley, 46, 47  
Haycraft, 80  
Haydon, 93  
Haynes, 165  
Hays, 39, 45, 48, 49, 130, 168  
Hayward, 120  
Hazelrigg, 50  
Head, 78  
Hedger, 44  
Hedges, 41  
Heffin, 43  
Hellard, 121  
Hellenhenge, 130  
Helm, 80, 164, 165, 166, 177  
Helms, 39, 47  
Hemper, 39  
Henderson, 13, 39, 121, 185  
Hendrix, 38, 41, 178  
Henry, 180  
Hensley, 42, 174, 179  
Herbert, 132  
Herndon, 39, 40, 175  
Herrald, 164  
Herritt, 152  
Hewett, 41, 153  
Hiatt, 120  
Hibbard, 180  
Hibbs, 78  
Hickey, 133, 152, 153  
Hickman, 175, 181  
Hieronymous, 178  
Higens, 130  
Higgins, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 132  
Highfield, 120  
Hiley, 179

Hill, 42, 121  
Hilton, 179  
Hines, 80  
Hinson, 41  
Hitner, 204  
Hix, 120  
Hodge, 43  
Hoffheintz, 149  
Hoffman, 49  
Hohn, 78  
Holden, 78  
Holland, 165  
Hollenbach, 130  
Hollenkamp, 130  
Holliday, 50  
Hollingsworth, 180  
Holloway, 204  
Honsley, 180  
Hooker, 177  
Hope, 7, 10  
Hopkins, 41, 78  
Hopwood, 50  
Horan, 132  
Horn, 178  
Hornaday, 123  
Hornback, 41  
Houlihan, 132  
Houp, 180  
House, 166  
Houston, 121  
Howard, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50,  
121, 130, 164, 165, 174, 175,  
179  
Howe, 47  
Howel, 40  
Howell, 40, 78, 166, 180  
Howley, 78  
Hubbard, 78  
Hubbs, 80  
Huff, 47, 180  
Huffines, 149  
Hughes, 36, 42, 78, 118, 179,  
181  
Hughtort, 44  
Hughs, 39, 40, 44  
Hull, 51  
Hulse, 46

Humphrey, 121, 164  
Hundley, 121  
Hunt, 46, 68, 120, 164, 165  
Hunter, 88, 120, 204  
Hurley, 179  
Hurned, 121  
Hurst, 50, 130  
Hurt, 42, 44, 47, 50, 51  
Hutton, 120  
Hynes, 78

### -I-

Iles, 39  
Ingels, 121  
Inman, 168  
Innes, 185  
Irvin, 94  
Irvine, 204  
Irwin, 42, 49  
Iverson, 42

### -J-

Jackson, 41, 49, 82, 87, 166,  
180, 183  
Jacobs, 179  
Jacyntha, 78  
James, 39, 41, 44, 47, 80, 164  
Jameson, 39, 45, 46, 47, 50, 181  
Jamison, 41, 46  
Jarman, 49  
Jasper, 121  
Jeans, 43  
Jefferson, 27, 33, 92, 119  
Jeffries, 102  
Jeffries, 80  
Jenkins, 44  
Jillson, 13  
John, 166  
Johns, 42, 50  
Johnson, 3, 25, 36, 39, 44, 49,  
78, 80, 102, 164, 166, 167,  
178  
Jones, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47,  
48, 49, 78, 80, 120, 165, 166,  
175, 179  
Jonson, 178  
Jonston, 78

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Joplin, 121  
Jordan, 178  
Judge, 49  
Judy, 42, 49, 179  
Juett, 45

### -K-

Kandee, 80  
Kandes, 80  
Kavanaugh, 159  
Kean, 115  
Kearney, 132  
Keating, 133  
Keaton, 175  
Keaton, 51  
Keck, 179  
Keel, 149  
Keeler, 144  
Kelley, 130, 164, 165, 166  
Kelly, 178  
Kelly, 39, 43, 78, 152, 153  
Kemper, 39, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50,  
102  
Kennady, 31  
Kennedy, 119, 130  
Kente, 45  
Ketchen, 181  
Kidd, 43  
Kidwell, 178  
Kilpatrick, 80  
Kimbrough, 121  
Kincaid, 83  
Kincheloe, 157, 158  
Kindle, 41  
King, 34, 78, 130, 171, 178,  
179, 180, 204  
Kinkead, 155, 156,  
Kinnaird, 119  
Kirk, 46  
Kirkpatrick, 121  
Kitchen, 45  
Kittinger, 164  
Klotter, 190  
Knapp, 119  
Knight, 132  
Knox, 47  
Kring, 60

Kuykendall, 165

### -L-

Lacey, 41  
Lacy, 50  
Lady, 179  
Lamastus, 165  
Landers, 78  
Lane, 39, 41, 45, 47, 49, 121  
Langford, 166  
Lansdale, 86  
Lapsley, 32, 34  
Lasley, 167  
Lassing, 120  
Lauer, 149  
Laughlin, 41  
Lavin, 130  
Lawrence, 166  
Layman, 164  
Leach, 45, 47  
Ledridge, 121  
Lee, 41, 120  
Leedy, 120  
Lejeer, 179  
Lemmon, 78  
Leonard, 4, 78, 132  
Lewallen, 178  
Lewis, 39, 41, 130, 199  
Lightner, 120  
Lincoln, 175, 192  
Lindsay, 178  
Lindsey, 80  
Lingoir, 39  
Lingore, 39  
Little, 179  
Lockbridge, 47  
Locke, 132  
Lockeridge, 41  
Lockhart, 47, 119, 120  
Lockridge, 39  
Logan, 25, 70, 178  
Logsdon, 178, 180  
Logsdon, 175, 180  
Loid, 44  
London, 41  
Long, 45, 51  
Loring, 156

Lorins, 120  
Lovelace, 121, 174, 178  
Lowe, 149  
Loyd, 120  
Lucas, 180  
Lucket, 43  
Ludy, 49  
Lunsford, 178  
Lusk, 154, 155, 156  
Lutes, 179  
Lutes, 78  
Lynch, 130, 178, 179, 180  
Lyne, 70  
Lyon, 30

### -M-

M'Atee, 78  
M'Manus, 78  
M'Williams, 80  
Machir, 50  
Mackey, 132  
Madden, 132  
Maes, 179  
Magoffin, 86  
MaGuire, 132  
Mahan, 31, 32, 33, 34, 82,  
Maher, 45  
Mahoney, 130  
Mainie, 177  
Maloney, 132  
Malony, 170  
Marks, 119  
Marsh, 49, 117, 120  
Marshall, 11, 25, 36, 38, 44, 83,  
153, 154, 155, 204  
Martin, 18, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47,  
48, 120, 204  
Marvin, 204  
Mary, 120  
Mason, 47, 48, 78, 80, 166  
Masee, 45  
Masterson, 45, 47, 48, 49  
Mastison, 78  
Maston, 179  
Mathis, 80  
Matlock, 178  
Mattingly, 78

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- Maupin, 175  
Mauzy, 164  
Maw, 131  
Maxwell, 121  
May, 43, 78, 80, 137, 172, 175, 181  
Mayes, 152, 153  
Mayhew, 175, 181  
Maynard, 106, 107  
Mayo, 185  
McAdams, 120  
McAfee, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94  
McAfee, 91  
McAlister, 130  
McBride, 47, 130  
McCarthy, 120  
McCarty, 38  
McClain, 38, 45  
McCluer, 46  
McClure, 45, 46, 48, 49  
McClymonds, 119  
McCool, 130  
McCormick, 41, 121  
McCoun, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 35, 37, 81, 83, 86, 88, 89, 93  
McCoy, 119  
McCristal, 131  
McCrosky, 44  
McCullock, 26  
McDaniel, 38, 43, 45, 181  
McDannold, 43, 45, 48  
McDanold, 44  
McDonald, 18, 131  
McDonnald, 39  
McDonnell, 120  
McDonnold, 45  
McDonnold, 49  
McDougal, 120  
McDowell, 27, 35, 82, 83, 87, 89, 90  
McElroy, 92, 94  
McFerrin, 43, 48  
McGahan, 131  
McGee, 131, 204  
McGhee, 48  
McGinnis, 48, 166  
McGirk, 131  
McGlin, 131  
McGoodwin, 8  
McGuire, 132, 175  
McHargue, 179  
McHenry, 156  
McIlvain, 39  
McIntire, 45  
McKee, 45, 132, 155  
McKellar, 120  
McKinley, 119  
McKinney, 40, 164, 165  
McKittrick, 93  
McLaughlin, 180  
McLean, 152, 153, 154  
McLeland, 164  
McLure, 80  
McMahon, 131  
McMeniway, 45  
McMillen, 45  
McMiller, 39  
McMonigle, 50  
McNamara, 131  
McQueen, 178  
McQuerry, 180  
McQuinn, 131  
McQuowm, 78  
McShane, 131  
McTaggart, 131  
McWilliams, 131, 132  
Means, 45, 49  
Medcalf, 78  
Meddleton, 80  
Meehan, 120, 133  
Meeks, 61  
Meloan, 48  
Menke, 120  
Merida, 178  
Meritt, 45  
Merryman, 80  
Meyers, 45  
Michal, 204  
Middleton, 80  
Miles, 50, 207  
Millam, 121, 166  
Miller, 45, 51, 75, 120, 164, 180  
Milligan, 16  
Millspaugh, 45  
Milton, 78  
Minihan, 121  
Minnich, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123  
Minter, 181  
Minton, 166  
Mitchell, 39, 49, 78, 86, 120  
Mitchill, 39  
Mize, 172  
Mockbee, 39  
Moffett, 40, 48  
Moise, 39  
Monaghan, 132  
Monroe, 39, 152, 153, 183  
Montgomery, 48, 120  
Montjoy, 47  
Moore, 25, 26, 31, 39, 40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 60, 78, 83, 157, 158, 159, 164, 165, 166, 175, 178, 180  
Moree, 120  
Morehead, 186  
Moreland, 43, 164, 175, 179  
Moren, 119  
Morgan, 48, 80, 149  
Morris, 42, 48, 80, 175  
Morrison, 49, 80  
Morrow, 42  
Morthey, 120  
Morton, 20, 21  
Mosebey, 43  
Moseley, 43, 49, 178  
Mosely, 48  
Moss, 199  
Motley, 44  
Motly, 46  
Mount, 58, 62  
Mountjoy, 41  
Moxley, 40, 46  
Moxly, 50  
Muir, 158, 159  
Mulberry, 120  
Muller, 121, 144  
Mullins, 180

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Muncey, 174, 178  
Muns, 38  
Munsell, 184, 188  
Munsey, 175  
Munson, 58, 59, 60  
Murphy, 78, 131  
Murray, 121  
Murry, 131  
Mussato, 171  
Myer, 121  
Myers, 39, 184, 185  
Myres, 45, 49

### -N-

Napier, 120  
Nash, 120, 166  
Neal, 178, 179, 180  
Neel, 80, 164, 165  
Neely, 42  
Neil, 79  
Nelson, 39, 79  
Nevile, 61  
Newhill, 80  
Newman, 80  
Nicholas, 33, 36, 43  
Nicholls, 79  
Nichols, 39, 40, 79, 80, 120, 167  
Nickels, 44  
Nickolls, 181  
Nield, 94  
Noland, 179  
Noll, 80  
Norman, 51  
Norris, 76, 79  
Northcut, 49  
Norvell, 8  
Noyes, 80  
Nuckols, 118  
Numan, 42  
Nuttall, 158  
Nuttall, 159

### -O-

O'Brien, 120, 121, 132  
O'Connel, 131  
O'Connell, 131  
O'Conner, 131

O'Connor, 132  
O'Mara, 131, 132  
O'Neil, 131  
O'Neill, 120, 132  
O'Regan, 131  
O'Toole, 132  
Oakley, 45  
Oaks, 179  
Oden, 45, 46  
Offut, 204  
Offutt, 204  
Oldham, 41  
Olinger, 179  
Oliver, 166  
Orange, 165, 166  
Orear, 44, 45  
Ormsby, 83  
Orr, 166  
Otwell, 42  
Overstreet, 51  
Owens, 132  
Owings, 41  
Owsley, 41

### -P-

Pagett, 45  
Palmer, 50  
Panke, 120  
Pannell, 120  
Parcels, 80  
Park, 175, 181  
Parker, 18, 80, 177, 178  
Parkham, 166  
Parks, 7, 6, 10, 47, 53  
Parrigin, 119  
Parrish, 183, 186  
Parsley, 80  
Parton, 178  
Pasly, 39  
Passmore, 86  
Patrick, 180  
Patterson, 4  
Patton, 175, 179  
Paul, 181  
Pauling, 139  
Paxton, 41  
Payne, 40, 41, 45, 121

Peak, 79  
Peal, 171  
Pearl, 158, 159  
Pearson, 121  
Pebworth, 44  
Peebles, 38  
Pelley, 120  
Pence, 121  
Pendleton, 42, 51  
Penington, 178  
Percefull, 80  
Perdue, 48  
Perks, 40, 45  
Perryman, 164  
Peters, 9, 10, 120, 179  
Petitt, 45  
Pettit, 39, 42  
Pew, 48  
Phelps, 179  
Phelps, 41, 42, 48, 164  
Philips, 39, 40, 79  
Phillips, 45, 80, 199  
Phipps, 175  
Phipps, 50, 178  
Phips, 48  
Phister, 158, 159  
Phythian, 119  
Picklehimer, 44  
Piercy, 39  
Pirkey, 119  
Pirtle, 152  
Poff, 177  
Polk, 73  
Poor, 42  
Pope, 6, 8, 177  
Porter, 41, 45, 121, 165, 166  
Pottinger, 79  
Potts, 121, 179  
Powell, 49, 121, 181  
Pracht, 120  
Prather, 121  
Price, 48, 79, 175  
Prichard, 175, 178  
Priest, 39, 41, 43, 45  
Pringle, 41  
Pritchard, 121  
Pritchett, 39, 45

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

Proctor, 50, 120  
Pryor, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157,  
158  
Pucket, 179  
Puckett, 165, 180  
Pugh, 39  
Pulliam, 58, 60  
Pyles, 61

### -Q-

Quarles, 154, 155, 156  
Quinn, 131, 132  
Quire, 58, 61  
Quisenberry, 164

### -R-

Rabourn, 38  
Radaken, 44  
Radford, 180  
Rafferty, 43  
Ragan, 44, 45, 48, 49  
Rager, 149  
Ragland, 41, 48, 165  
Raines, 177  
Ralls, 41  
Rallston, 45  
Rame, 80  
Ramey, 46, 47, 49  
Ramsey, 50  
Randall, 48  
Randolph, 40, 41, 46, 74, 136  
Rankin, 81  
Rankins, 39  
Ranolds, 184  
Rawlins, 180  
Ray, 51, 87, 92  
Raybourn, 39  
Read, 42, 47, 79  
Ready, 80, 121, 131  
Reddish, 119  
Redman, 39  
Reece, 40  
Reed, 34, 40, 45, 48, 49, 50, 79,  
119, 120  
Reely, 38  
Reese, 45  
Reeves, 178

Reid, 39, 47, 153, 154, 155, 156  
Reids, 40  
Reilly, 131  
Render, 164, 165, 166  
Reneau, 149  
Reuger, 149  
Reynolds, 121  
Rhodes, 79, 178  
Ricardson, 47  
Rice, 180  
Rice, 27, 30, 40, 41, 43, 45, 156  
Richards, 41  
Richardson, 43, 48, 62, 79, 175,  
178, 180  
Richey, 79  
Riddle, 80  
Riden, 40, 45  
Ridgeway, 80  
Riggs, 40, 45, 48  
Riley, 179, 180  
Rimus, 48  
Rinder, 119  
Ringo, 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48,  
49, 51  
Ringoe, 40  
Risk, 45, 89  
Rives, 164  
Rix, 121  
Roach, 164  
Robbins, 152, 153  
Roberson, 80  
Roberts, 43, 46, 48, 49, 58, 60,  
71, 72, 79, 80  
Robertson, 87  
Robinson, 41, 48, 49, 50, 120,  
204  
Roche, 131  
Rodes, 120  
Rodgers, 40, 43, 58, 59, 60, 62,  
Roe, 41  
Rogers, 4, 46, 47, 48, 72, 102,  
121  
Rolls, 39, 41  
Rood, 180  
Roper, 152  
Rose, 40, 178, 179  
Ross, 120

Rowan, 75  
Roy, 51, 120  
Royalty, 80  
Rucker, 22  
Ruley, 166  
Runnels, 45  
Rush, 121, 166  
Russell, 35, 36, 82, 83, 86  
Ryan, 41, 119, 120, 132  
Rynewson, 58

### -S-

Safely, 41  
Sager, 120  
Sailor, 180  
Sallee, 43, 47, 48, 120  
Same, 166  
Sammis, 119  
Sampson, 45, 164  
Samson, 39  
Sanders, 40, 45  
Sanderson, 41, 44  
Sandford, 45  
Sandlin, 180  
Saunders, 139  
Scamahorn, 80  
Scarce, 40  
Scearce, 40  
Schmidt, 131  
Schneider, 144  
Schweitzer, 120  
Scoban, 50  
Scober, 50  
Scoby, 45  
Scoolcraft, 179  
Scott, 39, 41, 48, 121  
Scrivener, 178  
Scroggs, 41  
Scruggs, 48  
Searcy, 179  
Sebastian, 27  
Secret, 40  
See, 175  
See, 179  
Sesmer, 120  
Sewell, 178  
Shackelford, 58, 60, 152, 153,

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- 154, 155, 156, 179  
Shackleford, 179  
Shannon, 45, 132, 133  
Sharer, 50  
Sharp, 44, 131  
Shaver, 47  
Shay, 133  
Shea, 131, 132, 133  
Sheehan, 131  
Sheeren, 131  
Shelby, 70, 142  
Shepherd, Shepherd, 178  
Shepherd, 51, 166, 174, 178,  
180  
Sheppard, 175  
Sherman, 165  
ShIPLEY, 121  
Shirley, 40  
Shockey, 43  
Shorter, 177  
Shortridge, 40  
Shouse, 39, 41, 121  
Shropshire, 121  
ShrouTt, 41  
Shults, 39  
Shultz, 166  
Sidener, 48  
Siler, 178  
Simmons, 171  
Simms, 120  
Simon, 120  
Simons, 80  
Simpson, 32, 34, 43, 46, 48, 49,  
119, 153, 154, 155, 166  
Simrall, 204  
Sims, 18  
Simson, 43  
Singleton, 80  
Sisemore, 180  
Skain, 131  
Skillman, 121  
Skilman, 40  
Slader, 80  
Slaughter, 72, 73, 75, 79, 123  
Slavens, 40, 41  
Slavin, 41  
Sleet, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 53  
Sloan, 133  
Sloan, 175  
Smallwood, 41, 179, 181  
Smart, 40, 43, 44, 46, 48  
Smiley, 79  
Smith,  
Smith, 19, 38, 40, 42, 43, 45,  
46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 79, 80,  
120, 131, 164, 165, 167, 178,  
179, 180, 184, 199, 204  
Smothers, 40, 41, 179  
Snedecor, 46  
Snelling, 42  
Snipes, 121  
Snoddy, 120  
Snodgrass, 164  
Snyder, 145  
Somersall, 50  
Sorrels, 166  
Southern, 80  
Spalding, 131  
Sparks, 120, 175, 179, 180  
Sparrow, 168  
Spence, 179  
Spencer, 149  
Spencer, 180  
Spences, 181  
Spiller, 38, 48  
Sprake, 204  
Sprigg, 80  
Sprowl, 166  
Stahl, 165, 166  
Stamper, 179  
Stanfield, 42, 123  
Starling, 90  
Stedman, 51  
Steinman, 120  
Step, 179  
Stephens, 21, 42, 180  
Stephenson, 35, 36, 121  
Steptoe, 70  
Stevens, 40, 49  
Stevenson, 42, 50  
Stewart, 42, 121, 178, 179, 180,  
181  
Stiles, 157  
Stine, 120  
Stith, 50  
Stockton, 50  
Stofen, 49  
Stofer, 48  
Stokes, 121  
Stone, 41, 51, 120, 121, 149  
Stoner, 41, 42, 49, 50  
Storms, 179  
Stout, 80  
Strange, 45, 46  
Stringer, 39  
Stuart, 46, 158, 159  
Stucker, 102  
Stucky, 120  
Sudduth, 50  
Suell, 46  
Summers, 79  
Swearingen, 48  
Sweatt, 164, 165  
Swift, 143  
Switzer, 41
- T-
- Tailor, 79  
Tally, 39, 42  
Talton, 80  
Tanner, 164  
Tapp, 43  
Tatman, 46  
Taul, 40, 42, 46  
Taylor, 18, 40, 43, 44, 46, 48,  
49, 50, 119, 120, 121, 164,  
165, 166  
Tearney, 132  
Teasdale, 120  
Terril, 79  
Thacker, 178  
Tharp, 48  
Theabald, 51  
Thomas, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50,  
60, 62, 80, 130, 175, 178,  
180, 181  
Thompson, 7, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46,  
47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 79, 88, 90,  
121, 138, 166, 179  
Thomson, 42, 204  
Thornsbury, 79

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- Thornton, 50, 121, 131  
Threlkel, 164  
Thruston, 71, 92  
Thurman, 149  
Tileston, 119  
Tillford, 164  
Tindell, 42  
Tindle, 42  
Tines, 165  
Tipton, 50  
Todd, 121, 142, 152  
Tolin, 40, 45  
Tollin, 42  
Tomlinson, 41, 48, 121  
Tompkins, 36, 153, 154, 155,  
    156  
Toole, 79  
Toulman, 25  
Toulmin, 24  
Townsend, 178, 180  
Toy, 42  
Traynor, 131  
Tribble, 41  
Trimble, 40, 48  
True, 42  
Tucker, 121  
Tudor, 175, 178  
Tuggle, 180  
Tull, 80  
Turley, 40  
Turner, 42, 120, 164, 166, 179  
Tuttle, 120  
Tye, 178  
Tyre, 174, 175, 179
- U-
- Uppngton, 121  
Utterback, 46
- V-
- Van Lear, 204  
Van Meter, 199, 204  
VanMeter, 121  
Vanmeter, 80  
Varble, 80  
Varval, 40  
Venable, 31, 34
- Vermillion, 121  
Vestal, 40  
Villars, 79  
Vinson, 164  
Vint, 43  
Vittitow, 79  
Voight, 61
- W-
- Wade, 39, 42, 48, 49, 179  
Wagers, 176  
Waitman, 18  
Walden, 50, 178  
Walker, 5, 6, 44, 51, 164  
Wall, 50  
Wallace, 131, 204  
Wallen, 50  
Waller, 48  
Walsh, 131  
Walter, 179  
Walters, 179  
Walton, 178  
Wand, 165, 166  
Wantyn, 79  
Ward, 43, 121, 164, 165, 178,  
    179  
Warder, 48  
Warfield, 80  
Warner, 46  
Warren, 42, 46, 79, 164  
Washam, 80  
Washer, 79  
Washington, 27  
Waters, 175  
Wathan, 80  
Watkins, 62  
Watson, 120, 121, 178  
Watts, 133  
Wayne, 39  
Webb, 175, 179, 180  
Weisinger, 79  
Weller, 79, 120  
Wells, 39, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48  
Welsh, 89  
West, 46, 51  
Westbrooks, 48  
Whaley, 41, 121
- Wheat, 156, 157, 158  
Wheeler, 38  
Wheeler, 48  
Whillock, 79  
Whitaker, 164, 165  
White, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50, 131,  
    152, 153, 178  
Whitman, 46, 80  
Whitset, 39  
Whitsitt, 46  
Whitten, 167  
Whittington, 42  
Whitworth, 23  
Wickliffe, 79  
Wiley, 45, 58, 62, 121  
Wilgus, 50  
Wilison, 79  
Wilkerson, 45, 46, 50  
Wilkins, 24, 25  
Wilkirson, 121  
Willcutt, 165  
Willet, 79  
Willett, 120  
Williams, 33, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44,  
    45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 79,  
    120, 121, 131, 157, 158, 159,  
    177, 179, 204  
Williard, 149  
Williby, 42  
Willis, 50, 164, 166  
Willoby, 167  
Wills, 38, 43, 46  
Willson, 46  
Wilson, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 46,  
    48, 49, 51, 89, 153, 165, 175,  
    176, 179, 180, 181  
Winbourn, 175, 179  
Winburn, 181  
Wingate, 120  
Winkle, 180  
Winkler, 178  
Winston, 50, 51  
Wise, 43, 121, 175  
Wishart, 120  
Withers, 80  
Withersmith, 80  
Witt, 176, 178

## Surname Index, Volume 43 *continued*

---

- Woldridge, 80  
Wolf, 120  
Wolford, 1066  
Womack, 121  
Wood, 38, 48, 176, 180  
Woodard, 43, 46  
Woodford, 50  
Woods, 121, 180  
Woodward, 48, 50, 74, 149  
Wooley, 79  
Woolf, 40  
Woolley, 154  
Woolum, 178  
Worick, 121
- Workman, 42  
Worland, 133  
Worman, 80  
Wright, 50, 80, 173, 175, 176,  
181, 199  
Wyatt, 46, 119  
Wyett, 39  
Wylie, 46  
Wymore, 40  
Wyrick, 62
- Y-
- Yarbrough, 42  
Yates, 44
- Yates, 46, 51  
Yeates, 40, 44, 46, 47, 49  
Yeats, 40  
Yeats, 46  
Yocum, 49  
Young, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 50,  
51, 61, 80, 121, 204
- Z-
- Zoidis, 22  
Zulauf, 120

---

## *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*, 15<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto: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](mailto:don.rightmyer@ky.gov).

# MYSTERY ALBUM

---



*KHS collection*

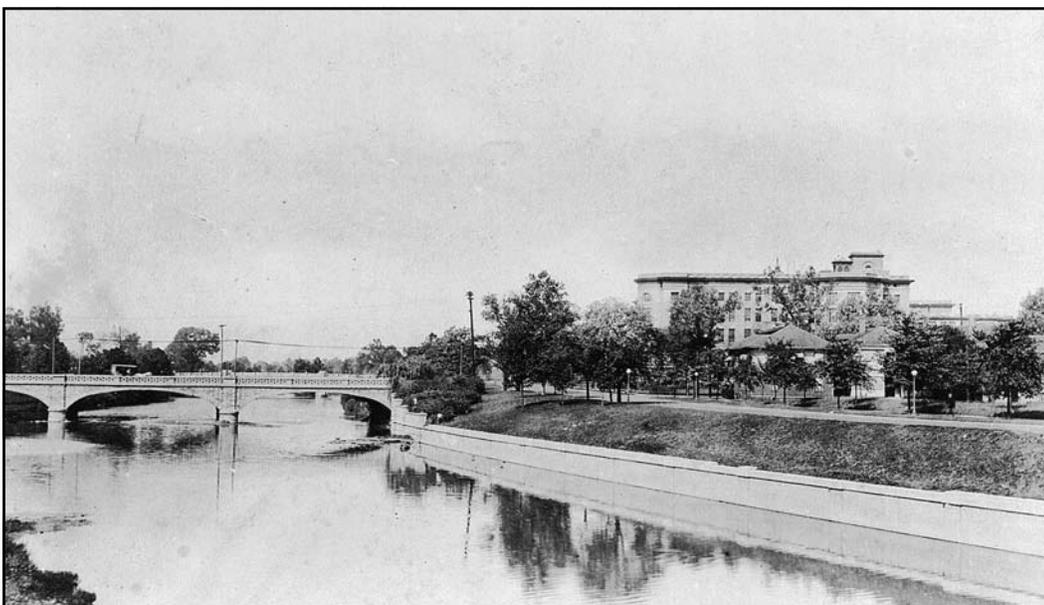
Two unidentified men and a woman at a Christmas party in Frankfort, ca. 1939.



*KHS collection*

Unidentified man puts a tire on a rim, ca. 1940.

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos 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](mailto:don.rightmyer@ky.gov).



*KHS collection*

Unidentified building and waterfront, ca. 1905.



**Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation**  
**(All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)**

1. Publication Title: **Kentucky Ancestors**  
 2. Publication Number: 0 0 2 3 - 0 1 0 3  
 3. Filing Date: **September 30, 2008**  
 4. Issue Frequency: **Quarterly**  
 5. Number of Issues Published Annually: **4**  
 6. Annual Subscription Price: **\$40 for members**  
 7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®):  
**Kentucky Historical Society**  
**100 W. Broadway**  
**Frankfort, KY 40601**  
 8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer):  
**Same as above**  
 9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank):  
**Kentucky Historical Society (Same address as above)**  
 Editor (Name and complete mailing address):  
**Don Rightmyer (Kentucky Historical Society)**  
 Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address):  
**None**

10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of the individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, give its name and address.)  
 Full Name: **Complete Mailing Address**  
**Kentucky Historical Society**  
**See above**

11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check box  None  
 Complete Mailing Address

12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one)  
 Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months  
 Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

PS Form 3526, September 2007 (Page 1 of 3 (Instructions Page 3)) PSN 7530-01-000-9831 PRIVACY NOTICE: See our privacy policy on www.usps.com

13. Publication Title		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below	
<b>Kentucky Ancestors</b>		<b>September 15, 2008</b>	
15. Extent and Nature of Circulation			
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
(1) Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (includes paid distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)		3478	3525
(2) Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Stated on PS Form 3541 (includes distribution above nominal rate, advertiser's proof copies, and exchange copies)		3100	3175
(3) Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS®		0	0
(4) Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail®)		0	0
c. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 15b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		3100	3175
(1) Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies included on PS Form 3541		175	100
(2) Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies included on PS Form 3541		50	50
(3) Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g. First-Class Mail)		50	30
(4) Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)		0	0
e. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 15d (1), (2), (3) and (4))		275	180
f. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15e)		3375	3355
g. Copies not Distributed (See Instructions to Publishers #4 (page #3))		103	170
h. Total (Sum of 15f and g)		3478	3525
i. Percent Paid (15c divided by 15f times 100)			
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If the publication is a general publication, publication of this statement is required. Will be printed in the <b>Vol. 43, #4</b> issue of this publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Publication not required.			
17. Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner		Date	
<i>Helena Vance</i>		9/30/08	

I certify that all information furnished on this form is true and complete. I understand that anyone who furnishes false or misleading information on this form or who omits material or information requested on the form may be subject to criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including civil penalties).

PS Form 3526, September 2007 (Page 2 of 3)

# Join the Society!

## Membership Categories and Rates

Each Membership Category Includes:

Basic benefits:

- Free admission to the Kentucky Historical Society's three museums—The Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Kentucky Military History Museum and The Old State Capitol.
- Subscription to the quarterly newsletter—*The Chronicle*
- Invitations to members-only events, exhibit openings and programs
- Discounted fees on staff research in the KHS Library
- Two for the price of one admissions to Kentucky State Parks
- Ten percent discount in the 1792 Store
- Twenty percent discount on publications from the KHS and the University Press of Kentucky
- Discounts on admission to selected KHS sponsored events
- Participation in *Time Travelers Network*

**Student \$20**—(school ID required)—Basic benefits, plus a yearly subscription to *The Register*.

**Senior \$35**—(65 or older)—Basic benefits, plus a yearly subscription to *The Register* or *Kentucky Ancestors*.

**Individual \$40**—Basic benefits, plus a yearly subscription to *The Register* or *Kentucky Ancestors*.

Please choose either:  *The Register* or  *Kentucky Ancestors*

**Senior Family \$45** (65 or older)—Basic benefits, plus a yearly subscription to *The Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors*.

**Family \$50**—Basic benefits, both publications.

**Friend \$100**—Basic benefits, a yearly subscription to *The Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors* plus recognition in *The Chronicle*.

**Institutional \$50**—Basic benefits, a yearly subscription to *The Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors* plus recognition in *The Chronicle*.

FOREIGN MEMBERS: PLEASE ADD \$10 TO ANY CATEGORY

Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please bill my:  Visa  MasterCard

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**KentuckyHistoricalSociety**

Attn: Membership

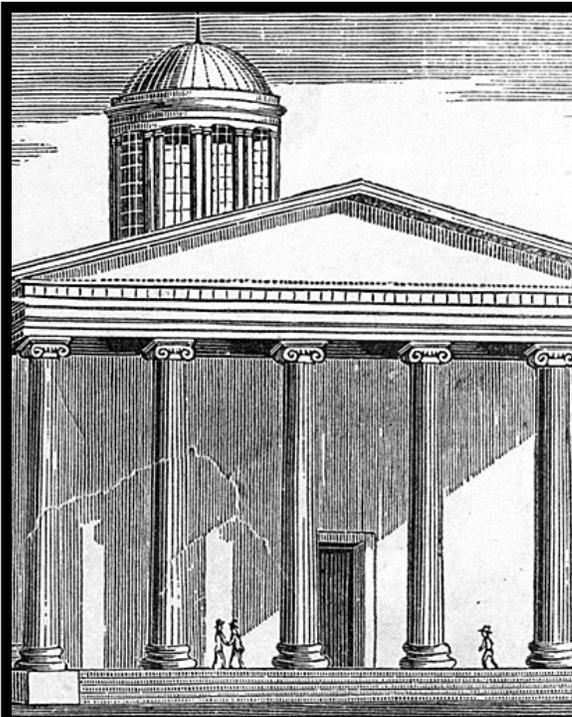
100 West Broadway

Frankfort, KY 40601-1931

(502) 564-1792

KENTUCKY ANCESTORS  
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
100 WEST BROADWAY  
FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1931

PERIODICALS POSTAGE  
PAID AT  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
ADDITIONAL ENTRY  
OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE,  
KENTUCKY.



## *You're Invited ...*

**... to become a member of the Kentucky Historical Society**

Since 1965, *Kentucky Ancestors* has preserved the heritage of our forebears through the publication of records and research concerning early Kentucky families. Recognizing the importance of this area of our history, the Society has provided *Ancestors* to its thousands of members across the nation and beyond who unfailingly contribute to and support the genealogical quarterly.

You are cordially invited to join the Society and aid us in the continued pursuit of Kentucky ancestors. As a member, you can participate in the preservation of your own Kentucky family history by submitting information about and photographs of your ancestors. Membership is open to anyone interested in the history of Kentucky. To join, please contact:

Membership Department  
KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
100 West Broadway  
Frankfort, KY 40601-1931