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A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

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Volume 45, No. 1
Autumn 2009

NEXTISSUE

Volume 45, No. 2
Winter 2009

- Researching Kentucky Tax Lists, Part II:
A Summary of Kentucky Tax Laws From 1840
- Genealogy 101: Getting Started with Your Own Family History
- Long-Distance Genealogical Research: Planning for Success

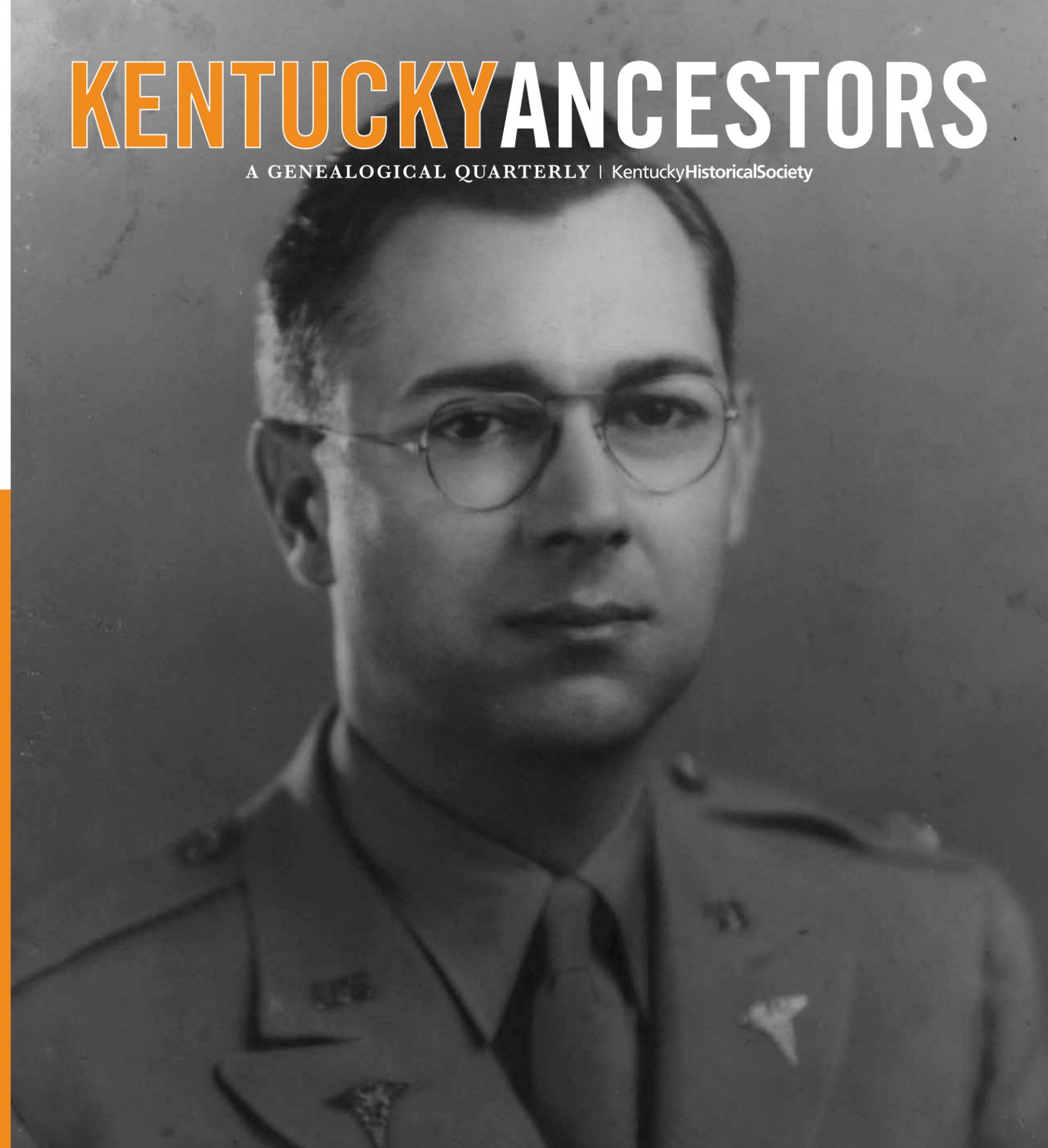
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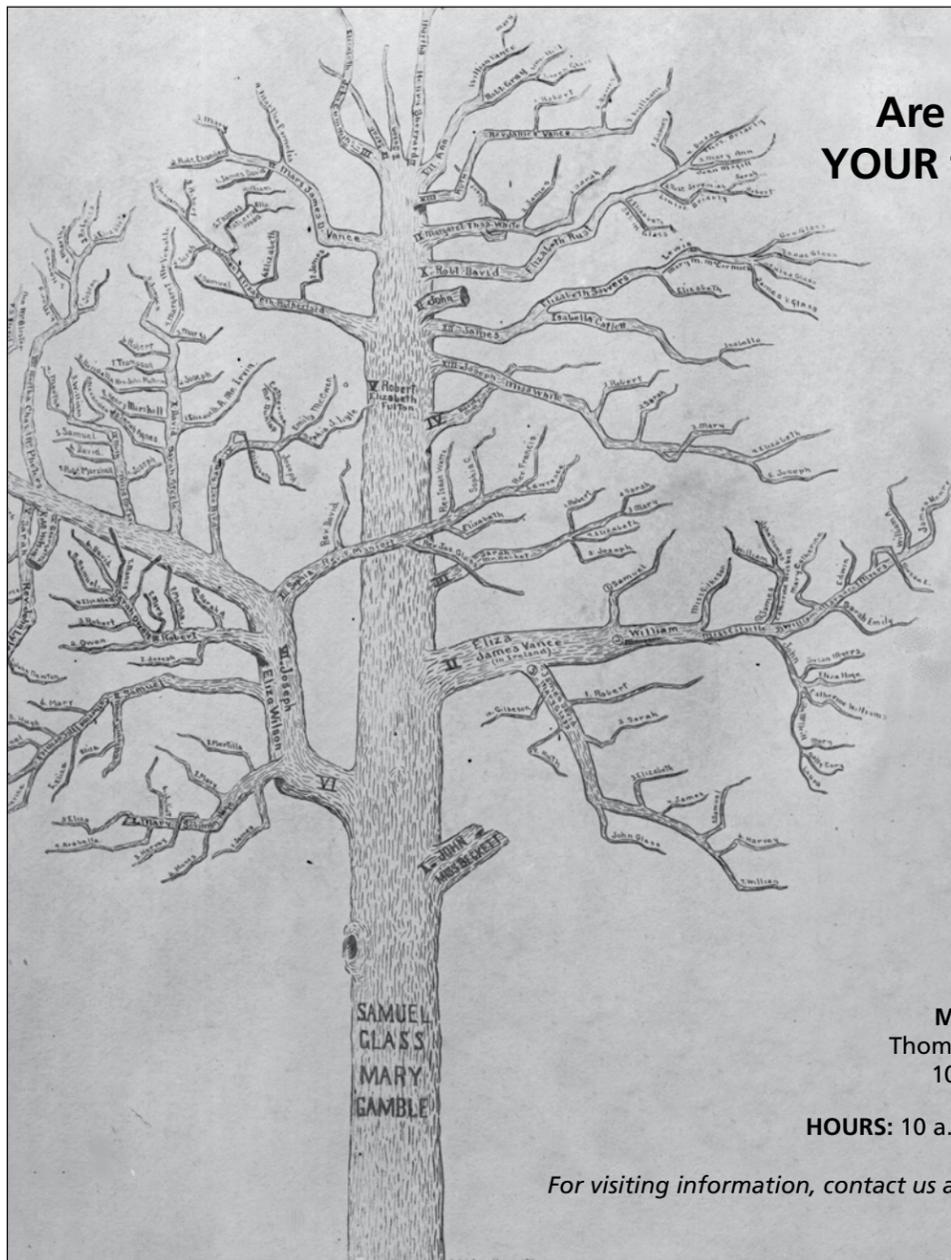


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Volume 45, No. 1
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- The Alexander Family of Woodburn Farm
- The Ewing Institute:
Perryville's Noted Antebellum School
- New Union Cumberland Presbyterian
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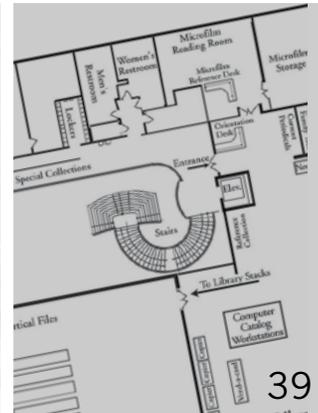
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on the cover

Alexander J. Alexander (1907-1965), ca. 1940s
(Woodburn Farm Collection. KHS)

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RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

“ . . . so all Kentuckians may discover
their roots in time and place.”

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

Military service has always been an important part of genealogy and family history. Kentucky families certainly have a rich history of military service to the commonwealth and the nation from the earliest days of settlement to the present. Kentuckians have willingly responded to the call to military duty and their dedication to self-sacrifice and service to country has left a rich and colorful heritage of which Kentuckians can be proud.

The Kentucky Historical Society launched the online exhibition, *Kentucky Military Treasures* (<http://history.ky.gov/military/>) in August 2009, and will open a show in the Keeneland gallery on the same theme on Veterans' Day, 11 November 2009. *Kentucky Military Treasures* presents the rich tapestry of our military experience through a broad collection of documents, artifacts, and photographs. The central focus of the Web site, however, is the stories of Kentuckians, such as Richard M. Johnson, Edward Polin Jr., and Frankie Zalasnik, who served the nation from the War of 1812 to the Persian Gulf. The exhibition also features Kentuckians like Virginia K. Snawder who served on the home front at Reynolds Metal during World War II.

The Kentucky Military History Museum, an integral part of the Kentucky Historical Society's Frankfort campus, is now under renovation. Beginning 14 November 2009, the museum will be open every Saturday; tours lasting about forty-five minutes will be provided, and admission will be free and open to the public.

Please take the opportunity to learn more about the proud military heritage of Kentuckians. Visit *Kentucky Military Treasures* online today and make plans to come to the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort and visit the Keeneland exhibit, starting 11 November.



Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*
Kentucky Historical Society

The Alexander Family of Woodburn Farm, Woodford County, Kentucky

By Diane Bundy and Jennifer Howard

In June 2009, portions of the Woodburn Farm collection were made available for public research. This extensive collection details the lives and business dealings of the Alexanders, one of Woodford County's earliest families. These materials were originally donated to the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Special Collections by the late Dr. Alexander J. Alexander and Katherine Alexander Brewer. Later portions of the collection were donated by Gretchen Burud and Dr. Jack and Jonelle Fisher.

The Woodburn Farm collection contains thousands of documents from at least six generations of the Alexander family, and includes manuscripts, ledgers, correspondence, business records, and personal papers. The portion of the materials now available for public research includes documents from 1767-1934.

The Woodburn Library, which consists of the books owned by the Alexander family that were housed at Woodburn Farm, was also donated in 2003. Over 2,100 books and pamphlets from the Woodburn Library and the Woodburn Farm collection have been cataloged and are available from KHS Special Collections.

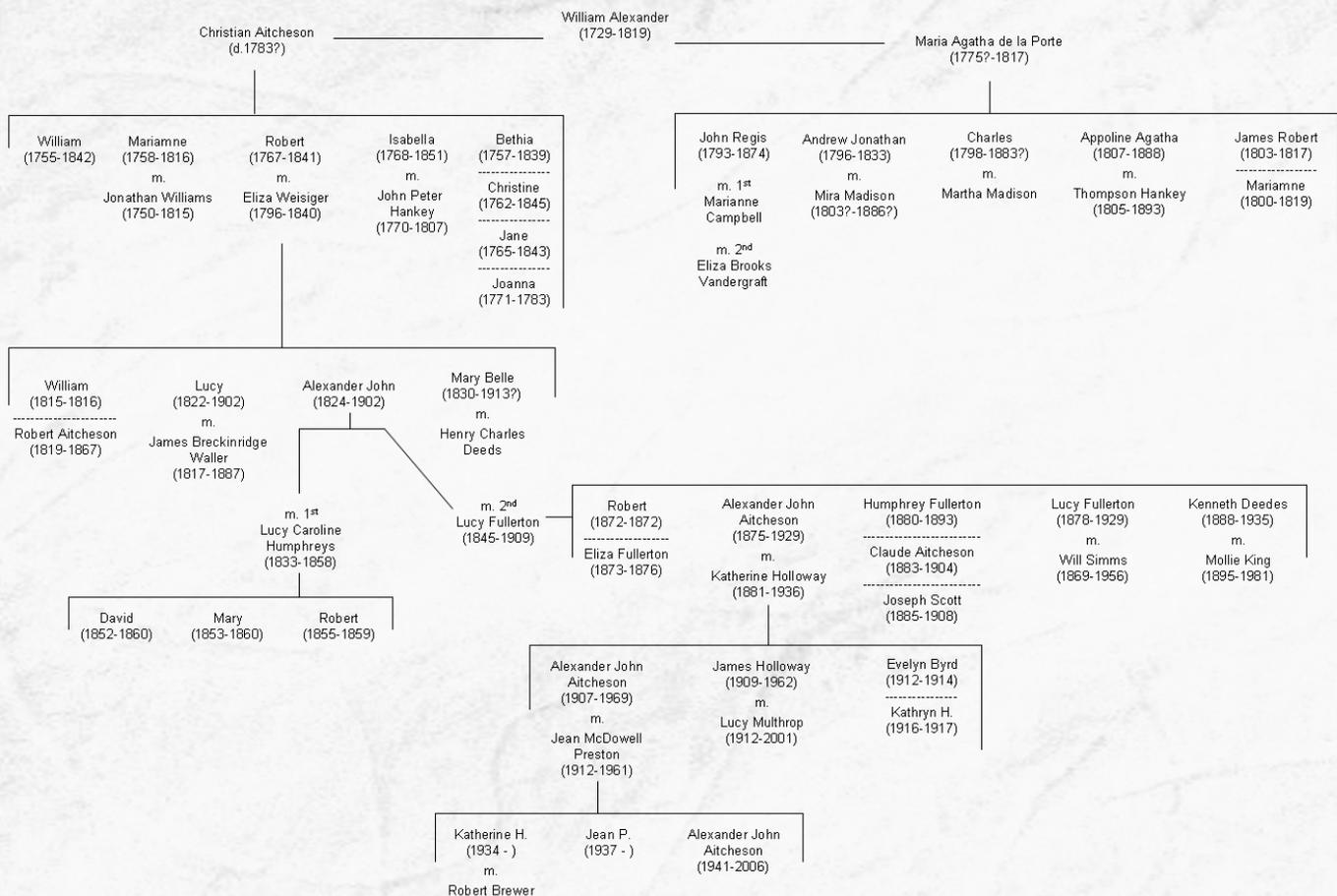
This article provides a genealogy of the Alexander family of Woodburn Farm and highlights interesting materials available in the collection. A complete guide to the collection is available online through KHS Digital Collections, located at history.ky.gov under "Search our Collections."

William Alexander (1729-1819)

The first Alexander of Woodburn Farm, Robert, was born in 1767 in Scotland and came to America around 1786. This genealogy, however, starts with Robert's father, William Alexander (1729-1819), in order to provide background on the family and explain various family connections.

William Alexander was the son of Mariamne¹ Louisa de la Croix (d. 1773) and William Alexander (d. 1763), who had served as Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh in 1752-1753, and as a Member of Parliament in 1754.² William (1729) married Christian Aitcheson, the daughter of John Aitcheson (of Rochslach and Airdrie) and Bertha Spruel. William and Christian had seven children: William (1755-1842), Bethia (1757-1839), Mariamne (1758-1816, occasionally spelled Marianne), Christine (1762-1845, possibly also called Christian), Jane (1765-1843), Robert (1767-1841),³ Isabella (1768-1851), and Joanna (1771-1783, also called Jacky).⁴ Christian, William's wife, died ca. 1783, and William, along with several of his children, moved to France. It was during this stay in France that Robert, William's second-eldest son, served as a private secretary to Benjamin Franklin. Franklin's great-nephew, Jonathan Williams, was William Alexander's son-in-law, having married Mariamne Alexander in 1779.

During the 1780s, William Alexander traveled to Virginia as a tobacco buyer,⁵ probably working for his brother, Alexander John Alexander (1733-1800),



Alexander Family Tree (Jennifer Howard)

who was a successful tobacco importer. William permanently settled in the U.S. about 1792, when he married his second wife Marie Agatha Henrietta Sophie de la Porte (usually called Agatha), the daughter of Arnaud de la Porte and Mariamne de la Boeuf. The family had connections to Louis XVI, and family lore states that Arnaud, worried for his family's safety during the French Revolution, asked William Alexander to help his family escape. Agatha, along with her mother, sister, brother, and uncle, fled to Virginia, while Arnaud was beheaded in August 1792.⁶ Unfortunately, the full details of this escape may never be known.

William and Agatha were married in November 1792⁷ (he was sixty-three and she was approximately eighteen). They settled first in Richmond, Virginia, and then moved to Calf Pasture, Virginia, near Staunton. William and Agatha had six children: John Regis (1793-1874), Andrew Jonathan (1796-1833), Charles (1798-1883), Mariamne (1800-1819), James (1803-1817), and Appoline Agatha (1807-1888).⁸ In 1811, the family moved to Kentucky, living in Woodford County near Robert and Woodburn Farm.

Before moving on to discuss Robert and his

descendants, there are a few interesting notes about several of William's children. As already mentioned, Mariamne Alexander, William and Christian Alexander's daughter, married Jonathan Williams, the great-nephew of Benjamin Franklin and the first superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point (from 1801-1803 and 1805-1812). Williams also served as the chief engineer of the Corps of Engineers and was elected to Congress in 1814, but died before taking office. The Williams lived on an estate called Mount Pleasant in Philadelphia, and the Woodburn Farm collection contains correspondence between Robert Alexander and various members of the Williams family.

One of William and Christian's other daughters, Isabella, remained in England and married John Peter Hankey. They had three sons and one daughter, Julia, who married the Honorable Thomas Seymour Bathurst, the son of the Earl of Bathurst. John Peter Hankey's nephew, Thomson Hankey (1805-1893), served as Governor of the Bank of England from 1851-1853, and was married to Appoline Agatha Alexander, William's daughter with his second wife, Agatha de la Porte.



Robert Alexander (1767-1841). Portrait by Matthew Harris Jouett, ca. 1820. (Private collection.)

Sir William Alexander, the eldest son of William and Christian, also remained in England, where he became a lawyer and eventually a member of Parliament. He was knighted in 1824, and the same year appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a position he held until 1831.⁹ In 1824, he inherited the Airdrie estate in Scotland from his mother's sisters, and in 1838 he inherited another estate, Cowdenhill, from his maternal grandmother's family, the Spruels. Both of these estates contained iron-mining operations which were quite successful. Upon Sir William's death in 1842, these estates passed to the next male relative, R. A. Alexander, Robert's eldest living son.

Andrew J. Alexander, William and Agatha's second son, married Mira Madison, the daughter of Kentucky governor, George Madison. Madison was a friend and associate of Robert Alexander, Andrew's

half-brother. In letters Madison wrote during the War of 1812, he thanked Robert for looking after his children (Madison's wife had died in 1811). When George Madison died in 1816, Robert and Andrew shared responsibility for administering the estate. Papers relating to this estate, along with other George Madison papers, are available in Robert's portion of the Woodburn Farm collection. Andrew and Mira had six children, four of whom survived. Their eldest daughter, Appoline, married Francis "Frank" P. Blair, a Union general and Missouri politician, the son of Francis Blair, editor of the *Washington Globe* and resident of Blair House in Washington, D.C. Andrew and Mira Alexander's youngest son, Andrew, was a brevet brigadier-general in the Union army in the Civil War.

Robert Alexander (1767-1841)

Robert Alexander, the second son of William Alexander and Christian Aitcheson, was the first Alexander to settle on Woodburn Farm. He purchased the land, approximately 2,000 acres, in 1790 from the estate of General Hugh Mercer.¹⁰ By 1792, Robert had settled in Kentucky, and split his time between Woodburn and the city of Frankfort. He was a respected citizen and businessman, serving as a member of the Kentucky legislature representing Woodford County from 1795 to 1802. In 1801, he was one of the charter members of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, and in 1819-1820 was chosen to help survey the border between Kentucky and Tennessee, a matter of great dispute for many years. Robert's primary position, however, was as president of the Bank of Kentucky from 1807-1820. After 1820, Robert focused more on raising his family and running Woodburn Farm.

As a banker, legislator, and businessman, Robert developed many friendships and associations. One of his associates was John Savary, a land speculator and merchant originally from Lyon, France. Savary, who arrived in America in 1783, partnered with Albert Gallatin until 1797, conducting business in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky. He moved to Millersburg, Kentucky, in 1795, with his adopted son, Louis Vimont. Savary became the first postmaster of Millersburg, and was a representative for Bourbon County in the 1808-09 Kentucky legislature. Upon Savary's death in 1814, Vimont and Robert Alexander handled the estate. It was

a very complex estate, and some matters lasted past Robert's death in 1841, and were then settled by R. A. Alexander and Jacob Swigert, one of the administrators of Robert's estate.

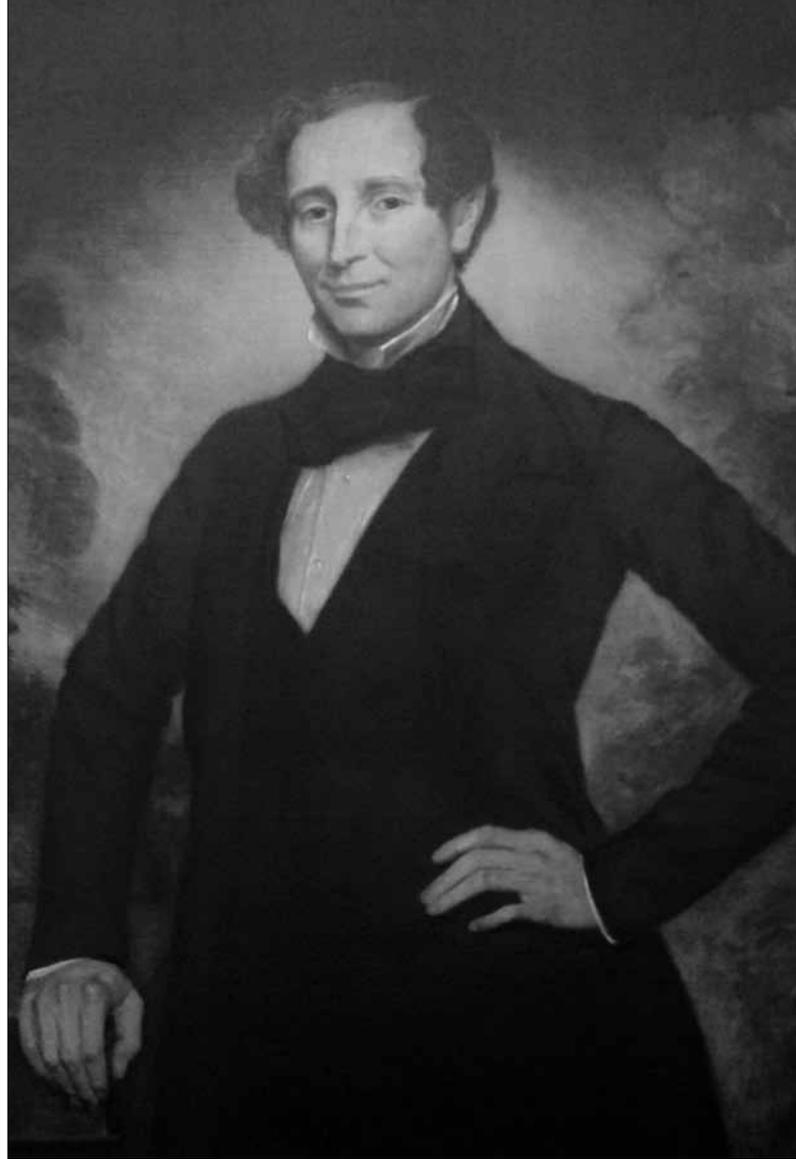
In 1814, Robert married Elizabeth "Eliza" Richardson Weisiger (1796-1840), the daughter of Daniel and Lucy Price Weisiger of Frankfort. Daniel Weisiger owned an inn and tavern in downtown Frankfort. Robert and Eliza had five children: William (1815-1816), Robert Aitcheson (1819-1867), Lucy (1822-1902), Alexander John (1824-1902), and Mary Belle (1830-1913). Robert died in February 1841, of complications from a carriage accident. Woodburn Farm was split among his four children, but would later be taken over by his eldest son, R. A. Alexander.

R. A. Alexander (1819-1867)

Robert Aitcheson Alexander (usually known as R. A.) was sent to England at age eighteen for his education. His uncle, Sir William Alexander, had encouraged this, wanting to provide a proper education for his nephew and also realizing that Robert, R. A.'s father, and Robert's children would be heirs to the Airdrie and Cowdenhill estates in Scotland. R. A. first studied in London and eventually graduated from Cambridge in 1846.

When his father Robert died in 1841, R. A. was residing in Great Britain, but he communicated about the estate with Jacob Swigert, one of the administrators. Since his mother Eliza had died in 1840, R. A. was now the head of the family. Although not named as his siblings' official guardian, by 1842 the other three Alexander children (Lucy, A. J., and Mary Belle) had joined R. A. in Great Britain, where A. J. and Mary Belle attended school. Lucy would return to the U.S. within a few years; she married James Breckinridge Waller in 1847 and they lived mostly in Chicago. A. J. had also returned to the U.S. by 1849, but Mary Belle chose to remain in England and resided there for the rest of her life. She married Henry Charles Deedes in 1859.

Sir William, R. A.'s uncle, died in 1842. Given that his father Robert had died a year earlier, R. A. was now the next male heir to the Scotland estates. The Airdrie estate was under an entail that it could pass only to the children (first the sons and then the daughters) of William and Christian Alexander, and that whomever inherited the estate had to be a citizen



Robert Aitcheson Alexander (1819-1867), n.d. (Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Lloyd Jones, from original portrait in private collection.)

of Great Britain. This entail was put in place by the Aitcheson family in order to keep the estate from passing through William to any of his children from his second marriage. R. A. became a British citizen, and adopted the name Robert Spruel Crawford Aitcheson Alexander; Spruel and Crawford being family names associated with the estates. Thus, R. A. is also known as R S. C. A. Alexander.

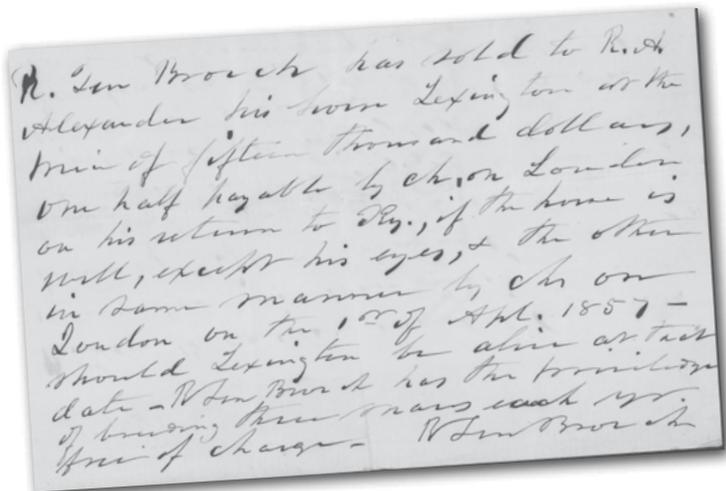
Around 1849, R. A. decided to return to Kentucky and settle at Woodburn, although he retained his British citizenship throughout his life. He began to purchase portions of Woodburn Farm that had been willed to his siblings, as well as those sections of the original grant which Robert had sold in his lifetime. R. A. also began to study livestock and breeding, for he wanted Woodburn to be a stock farm. He returned to Europe several times to study



Airdrie House, Lanarkshire, Scotland, ca. 1900. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

breeding and farming techniques, and imported short horn cattle and south down sheep from England.

By the mid-1850s, R. A. had begun to purchase thoroughbred horses, which he planned to breed and race. His most famous purchase was Lexington, who had an impressive racing career but was going blind and had been retired to stud. While in England searching for horses to purchase and send to Woodburn, he met with Lexington's owner, Richard Ten Broeck, and bought the horse for \$15,000, said



Receipt of the sale of the horse Lexington from R. Ten Broeck to R.A. Alexander, 1856. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

to be the largest amount ever paid for a horse at that time. Lexington became the most successful sire of the latter half of the nineteenth century. By 1860, R. A. Alexander and Woodburn Farm had become known throughout the nation for excellent livestock.

The Civil War, however, took its toll on Woodburn Farm. R. A. sent some horses and valuables to relatives in other states for safekeeping during the war. According to some sources, R. A., being a British citizen, flew a British flag over his property to deter Confederate raiders, who hoped the British would sympathize with the South. Still, R. A. wrote to his brother A. J. in 1864 about poor attendance at the farm's sales: "The sale was almost a failure from the facts that the Covington RY [railway] was not repaired so as to allow trains to [illegible] through (a long bridge having been destroyed by Morgan) & the fear of the men from the more northern states that a raid would cut them off or they might not be able to get their stock away."¹¹ In 1864, two different groups of raiders attacked Woodburn, taking some of R. A.'s horses, the best known being Asteroid, Abdallah, and Bay Chief. Asteroid was eventually bought back from the raiders, but Abdallah and Bay Chief both died.¹²

The Civil War greatly affected the horse racing establishments in Kentucky and throughout the

South. R. A. was involved in the Woodlawn Race Course in Louisville, including commissioning the famed Woodlawn Vase, which was awarded as a trophy at the course in 1861 and 1862,¹³ and is currently used as the trophy of the Preakness Stakes. After going into financial decline during the war years, the course and its association went bankrupt in the 1870s. Correspondence regarding the Woodlawn Course and Association is available in the Woodburn Farm collection in R. A.'s papers and also in the records relating to R. A.'s estate.

Horses and livestock were not R. A.'s only interests. He owned land in several Kentucky counties, as well as in St. Louis and Chicago, and was involved in various land and business ventures. Having been successful at mining iron ore on his estates in Scotland, in 1851 R. A. bought 17,000 acres of land in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and established a mining operation, which he also called Airdrie. He brought workmen from Scotland and built a small town where they could live. Unfortunately, the iron ore in Kentucky required a different process than ore in Scotland, and the venture was unsuccessful. R. A. would later lease the land to other mining companies, and eventually it was sold to Don Carlos Buell.

R. A.'s properties, both in the U.S. and in Scotland, plus the success of Woodburn Farm, made him one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky during his lifetime. Although an active and energetic man, he suffered from poor health for most of his life, and he died on 1 December 1867, only forty-eight years of age. He had never married and had no children, and so his estate passed to his brother, A. J. Alexander.

Alexander John Alexander (1824-1902)

After returning from England around 1849, A. J. Alexander had married Lucy Caroline Humphreys of Woodford County in 1851. They owned a farm in Woodford County, and had three children: David, Robert, and Mary. In September 1858, Lucy died of typhoid fever. A little over a year later, in December 1859 and January 1860, all three children died of diphtheria. A. J. moved away from Kentucky for ten years after the death of his family, living mainly in Chicago near his sister Lucy and her family. He regularly corresponded with R. A. and with his father-in-law, David Humphreys, who was in charge



Alexander J. Alexander (1824-1902) and family, ca. 1889. From left to right: AJA (1824) (sitting), AJA (1875) (standing), Joseph Scott (against AJA 1824), Claude Aitcheson, Lucy Fullerton (later Simms), Kenneth Deeds (sitting on lap), Lucy Fullerton Alexander, Humphrey Fullerton. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

of A. J.'s farm during his absence.

After R. A.'s death, A. J. returned to Woodburn to take over the operations there. He was assisted first by Daniel Swigert, a cousin of the Alexanders by marriage. Swigert had served as R. A.'s farm manager. In 1869, Swigert left Woodburn to purchase his own farm, and A. J. hired Lucas Brodhead, also a cousin and Swigert's brother-in-law. Brodhead had worked for R. A. previously as manager of a mill in Illinois, and he ran Woodburn until A. J. Alexander's death in 1902, helping to continue its success as a stock farm.

Brodhead also assisted A. J. in other business matters, most notably the Ashland Block property in Chicago, which A. J. owned along with several other family members, including the Waller family. Ashland Block was a steel-constructed high rise with sixteen floors in the Chicago school architectural style and was completed on the corner of Clark and Randolph streets 1 May 1892 by architects Burnham and Root. It was demolished in 1949 to make way for the Central Greyhound Bus Depot, and the Chicago Title & Trust Building is currently on the site.¹⁴ The Alexander family who owned the building from 1891 until 1928 were Alexander J. Alexander (1824) and Lucy F. Alexander, and it was passed



Woodburn House, ca. late 1800s. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

to their children: Alexander J. Alexander (1875), Kenneth Deeds Alexander, and Lucy Alexander Simms. The building was managed by James Alexander Waller, James Breckinridge Waller's son.

A. J. married Lucy Fullerton (14 February 1845-7 October 1909) of Chillicothe, Ohio, on 5 October 1871. She was a cousin of his first wife Lucy Caroline. The couple had eight children: Robert (27 August 1872-15 October 1872), Elizabeth Fullerton (19 September 1873-5 May 1876), Alexander John Alexander (5 August 1875-10 March 1929), Lucy Fullerton (4 May 1878-February 1929), Humphrey Fullerton (30 May 30 1880-20 August 1893), Claude Aitcheson (14 June 1883-9 April 1904), Joseph "Scott" (16 June 1885-23 May 1908), and Kenneth Deedes (23 August 1888-2 July 1935).¹⁵

Claude Alexander studied science and produced mechanical drawings at the Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He died of typhoid fever at the school in 1904. Joseph Scott Alexander traveled with his friend, Harry E. H. Chipman, to England and Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1906-1907.

Alexander J. A. Alexander's (1824) daughter, Lucy Fullerton Alexander, was born in 1878. She married William E. Simms (1869-1956). The couple had four children William (1905-1907), Elizabeth Fullerton Simms Gay (23 June 1903-13 June 1969), and Lucy Blythe Simms Lloyd (29 February 1912-14 September 1961) and a stillborn son (1913).¹⁶ In 1919, Lucy Alexander Simms' brother, Kenneth Deeds Alexander, sold the portion of land he inherited from his father, Alexander John Alexander (1824) to Lucy Simms and her husband. The farm is

south of the Old Frankfort Pike, and was a part of the Woodburn Farm original land grant. They named the farm Airdrie Farm after Airdrie Estate in Airdrie, Lanarkshire County, Scotland, that was once owned by R. A. Alexander.

Lucy Alexander and William Simms' daughter, Lucy Blythe Simms, married Arthur Young Lloyd and had a daughter, Elizabeth Alexander (or Libby). Libby is married to Breerton Chandler Jones, former governor of Kentucky. Breerton and Libby have two children, Breerton and Lucy. Since 1972, Breerton and Libby have been breeding thoroughbred horses and their business is Airdrie Stud. Libby inherited portions of Airdrie Farm and the couple has expanded the farm with additional land purchases. Much of the current Airdrie Farm land was originally Woodburn Farm land.¹⁷

Elizabeth Fullerton Simms Gay inherited a portion of Airdrie Farm which was renamed Lanark Farm. She married Augustus Benjamin Gay and the couple had two children, James G. Gay and Lucy Gay Bassett. James and Lucy inherited Lanark Farm. James G. Gay lives in Virginia with his wife and they have four children. Lucy Gay Bassett lives at Lanark Farm where she breeds thoroughbred horses.¹⁸ R. A. Alexander's original land where his house stood was on Lanark Farm.

Kenneth Deedes Alexander, Alexander J. A. Alexander's (1824) youngest son, was born in 1888. As a young man, he traveled with his friend, Harry E. H. Chipman, to Cuba, Jamaica, California, Japan, China, and Korea in 1913. Kenneth served in the Ambulance Service in France and Serbia in World War I. He married Mollie King (1895-1981), a stage and silent film actress from New York City, New York, in 1919. They had two children, Kenneth Deedes, Jr. (12 July 1920-9 June 1998) and Robert Aitcheson III (11 January 1923-17 September 1999).

Alexander John Alexander (1875-1929)

Alexander John Alexander's son, Alexander John Aitcheson Alexander, inherited Woodburn Farm. A. J. A. Alexander (1875) graduated from Princeton University in 1897 and earned a medical degree from Columbia University in 1901. He intended to have a career as a missionary doctor in Kunsan, Korea. He was there only a few months from late 1902 to early 1903. His father died in December 1902, and



Alexander J. Alexander (1875-1929), ca. 1920s. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)



Alexander J. Alexander (1907-1969), ca. 1940s. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) came home to take over Woodburn Farm and other family business. He was involved in breeding cattle, swine, and Shetland ponies, but discontinued raising thoroughbred horses because of his religious beliefs and opposition to gambling involved in thoroughbred horse racing. He and various family members owned real estate in Chicago, Illinois (including the Ashland Block property), St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri.

Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) was very active in the Presbyterian church and supported many causes associated with the church. He also corresponded with and helped many missionaries working in Korea, China, India, and other countries. From the fall of 1903 until his death, he was a member of the board of Centre College in Danville, Kentucky. He was also involved with the Democratic party of Kentucky and prohibition. Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) knew Woodrow Wilson when he was a professor at Princeton. When Wilson was running for president in 1912, he stayed with Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) and his family at Woodburn Farm in February. The Woodburn Farm collection contains correspondence between

Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) and Woodrow Wilson.

On 26 April 1905, Alexander J. A. Alexander (1875) married Katherine Lee Holloway or Kate (30 July 1881-29 February 1936) of Kansas City, Missouri. Their four children were Alexander John Aitcheson (13 January 1907- 18 November 1969), James Holloway (10 April 1909-31 May 1962), Evelyn Byrd (12 February 1912-17 January 1914), and Katherine Holloway (4 March 1914-27 February 1916).¹⁹ Alexander J. A. Alexander died on 10 March 1929 at age fifty-three.

Alexander John Alexander (1907-1969)

Alexander John Aitcheson Alexander (1907) inherited Woodburn House and land. He graduated from Princeton University in 1929 and earned a medical degree from John Hopkins University in 1934. In 1938 he started practicing pediatrics in Lexington, Kentucky. He served in World War II in the United States Army Medical Corps in Temple, Texas. He married Jean McDowell Preston (1912-1961) of Lexington, Kentucky on 26 June 1933. The couple had three children: Katherine Holloway Alexander Brewer, Jean Preston Alexander Gilcrest, and Alexander John Alexander (17 September 1941- 17 September 2006). Alexander J. A. Alexander (1907) died on 18 November 1969 and his estate was passed to his three children.

Katherine Holloway Alexander Brewer, Alexander J. (1907) and Jean Preston Alexander's oldest daughter, married Robert M. Brewer and the couple had three children, Jean, Juliet, and Robert Aitcheson Alexander Brewer.²⁰ The couple lived for several years at Woodburn Farm. Katherine and Robert currently reside in Lexington, Ky.

Jean Preston, Alexander J. (1907) and Jean Preston Alexander's middle child, married Roger William Gilcrest and lived in Indiana. Their children are William Alexander Gilcrest, Gretchen Burud, and Anne Guillen. She now resides in North Carolina.

Alexander John Alexander (1941-2006)

Alexander John Alexander (1907) and Jean Preston Alexander's son, Dr. Alexander J. Alexander (1941), graduated from Washington and Lee



Alexander J. Alexander (1941-2006), 1969. (Woodburn Farm Collection, Kentucky Historical Society.)

University in Lexington, Virginia, and Tulane University Medical School, New Orleans, Louisiana, and did his internship at Vanderbilt University. He served in the Vietnam War with the U.S. Navy as a medical specialist to the U.S. Marines. He received many military decorations including a Bronze Star when he, at the site of the accident, attended to an injured soldier who had stepped on a land mine. After the Navy, he returned to Kentucky. He completed his residency at the University of Kentucky, was in practice at the University of Kentucky clinic in Lexington, Kentucky, Dr. James Roach and Dr. Jack Fisher in Midway, Kentucky, and the Frontier Nursing Service in Wendover, Kentucky. He later returned to school to receive a master's degree in immunology and PhD degree in microbiology from the University of Kentucky. His work was on blood typing and molecular genetics of horses. He passed away on 17 September 2006.²¹

James Holloway Alexander (1909-1962)

James Holloway Alexander attended Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. He

inherited several hundred acres of Woodburn Farm land. On 9 April 1932, he married Lucy Moulthrop (4 February 1912-28 May 2001) of Montgomery, Alabama. The couple had one child, Lucy Alexander Breathitt. He owned a business called Alexander-Thompson Company, selling Packard and Oldsmobile automobiles on East Main Street in Lexington, Kentucky. James H. Alexander died on 31 May 1962.

Lucy Alexander Breathitt, James Holloway and Lucy Moulthrop Alexander's only daughter, held several political appointments in Washington, D.C., including the social secretary in the White House during both the Nixon and Ford administrations and Assistant Chief of Protocol for Ceremonial Affairs under Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. She also worked for the United Nations. Her second husband was Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, former governor of Kentucky.²² Lucy Breathitt has a daughter named Lucy Parrish who is married to William H. Parrish and the couple has two children:

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Several people in the Alexander family are named Mariamne, which can also be spelled Marianne, Mariann, or Marian. The spellings used in this article are those most commonly used for each individual, as found in various sources.
- ² Rev. Charles Rogers, *Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and of the House of Alexander*, vol. 2 (Edinburgh, 1877).
- ³ Some sources list Robert's birth year as 1764; however, his grave marker at the Frankfort cemetery gives his dates as 1767-1841.
- ⁴ Most of these dates are from Rogers, *Memorials*, but are also confirmed from sources contained in the Woodburn Farm Collection.
- ⁵ *Wm. Alexander &c. Appellants v. Robert Morris, Appellee*, in Daniel Call, *Reports of Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Court of Appeals of Virginia*, vol. 1, states that in November 1783, William Alexander and Jonathan Williams entered into an agreement to supply the Farmers General of France with tobacco. As part of this agreement, William was to settle in Virginia.
- ⁶ David L. Campbell, *A Genealogy and History of*

the Family of James Campbell, A Virginia Merchant (St. Louis, 1997). Book IV, Families of the Wives, ch. 1 The De la Portes.

- 7 Alexander Family Bible, *Genealogy of Kentucky Families: From the Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* (Baltimore, 1981), appendix A.
- 8 Spellings and dates taken from the Alexander Family Bible, with the exception of John Regis, whose death date of 1874 is proven in Campbell, *A Genealogy*, 62-65.
- 9 Rogers, *Memorials*, 36.
- 10 Woodford County deed book A, 116-18.
- 11 Letter, R. A. Alexander to A. J. Alexander, 8 July 1864, Woodburn Farm Collection.
- 12 Dan M. Bowmar III, *Giants of the Turf: The Alexanders, the Belmonts, James R. Keene, the Whitneys* (Lexington, 1960). A letter written by R. A. Alexander to his brother-in-law, Henry Deedes, which more fully describes one of the raids is printed in this book, 17-21.
- 13 Bennett Liebman, "Woodlawn Vase: Triple Crown Trophy," *New York Times*, 17 May 17 2008, sports section; "The Rail: The Race for the Triple Crown" blog, <http://therail.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/05/17/woodlawn-vase-triple-crown-trophy/> (accessed 14 Aug 2009).
- 14 Chicago Building Database, <http://emporis.com/application/?nav=building&lng=3&cid=ashlandblock>, and Old Chicago: History & Architecture in Vintage Postcards, Ashland Block postcard webpage, <http://www.patsabin.com/illinois/ashland.htm>
- 15 Dates are taken from the Alexander family plot at the Frankfort cemetery, Frankfort, Kentucky, and the Alexander family Bible from the Woodburn Farm Collection, 2006M01, at the Kentucky Historical Society.
- 16 Dates are taken from the Alexander family plot at the Frankfort Cemetery, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 17 Airdrie Stud Farm website, <http://www.airdriestud.com>
- 18 William Preston Mangum II, *A Kingdom for the Horse* (Louisville, 1999).
- 19 Dates are taken from the Alexander family plot at the Frankfort cemetery, Frankfort, Kentucky, and the Alexander family Bible from the Woodburn Farm Collection, 2006M01 at the Kentucky Historical Society.
- 20 Mangum, *Kingdom for the Horse*.
- 21 "Alex Alexander of Woodburn Farm dies at 65" and obituary of Dr. Alex John Alexander, *Lexington Herald-Leader*, 19 September 2006.
- 22 Mangum, *Kingdom for the Horse*.

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The Ewing Institute: Perryville's Noted Antebellum School

By Stuart W. Sanders

In 1902, fourteen-year-old Mary Hope Carpenter, a student at Perryville's Ewing Institute, described the view from her school:

Looking out beyond the town you can see the brown, bare meadows for it is now autumn and there is nothing green left but the "Kentucky Bluegrass." A small river (Chaplin River) winds its way among the fields and along its banks are sycamore trees, which project their bare white arms over it protectingly [*sic*]. Far away in the distance are the knobs [hills] . . . everything is hazy and they are but dimly outlines. A lonely buzzard floats lazily in the calm blue sky, and on the hilltop is a flock of crows cawing loudly. Soon the beautiful weather will pass away and there will be dark gloomy days with nothing to look at but snow-capped hills.¹

This southward view from Perryville has changed little in the century that has passed since Carpenter gazed out of her window. The Ewing Institute, however, which Kentucky historian J. Winston Coleman called "one of the country's noted antebellum girls' schools," has faded into memory. Although the school no longer exists, facts about the Institute's teachers, founders, and trustees can provide genealogical researchers with compelling information about the history of rural Kentucky private schools in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.²

Founded as a girls' school in the mid-1840s by Professor Thomas S. Ewing, the Ewing Institute

quickly became one of Perryville's finest institutions. After operating at several locations throughout town, the school built their own building, which they moved into in 1856. Unfortunately, Ewing died before the structure was complete, and he never taught a class in the space once described as "a fine brick building, provided with suitable apartments." This structure housed the academy for the rest of its existence.³

The structural design was well-suited for a school. Built on a stone foundation, the three-bay, two-story Greek Revival building boasted a brick façade laid in Flemish bond. The plastered interior included five rooms and two main hallways, all finished in poplar that was faux-grained to imitate oak. Two thirty-by-thirty school rooms were replete with poplar desks for the students and tables on platforms for the instructors. The yard, surrounded by a rail fence, provided 210 square feet for outdoor recreation.⁴

Upon Ewing's death, Sarah Fulton became principal. With professors M. H. Thompson and L. F. Bristol, Fulton created a rich academic atmosphere that attracted female students from throughout central Kentucky. By 1856, seventy-five girls attended the Ewing Institute. Tuition costs ran from \$14 to \$32 per session, unless a student elected to take lessons in needlework, piano, pastel drawing, or ornamental leatherwork. These electives carried an extra cost.⁵

In 1858, the school's board of trustees was altered to reflect a community-wide religious sensibility. The initial trustees were local residents and included



The Ewing Institute, completed in the mid-1850s, was described as “a fine brick building, provided with suitable apartments.” The structure served as a field hospital after the battle of Perryville. It is now a private residence. (Photo courtesy of the Perryville Enhancement Project.)

doctors, farmers, and businessmen like Wilson Green, Jefferson J. Polk, M. A. Camp, A. Minor, Thomas Prewitt, W. H. Mitchell, Andrew G. Yankey, J. W. Durham, J. H. Hopper, A. Williamson, Samuel Crawford, William Armstrong, Daniel Buckner, and John Smith.⁶ In early 1858, many of these men were replaced by representatives from local churches. Perhaps citizens wanted the school to have a more religious focus. Or, the churches may have banded together to support this important local institution as a new building and expanded student body called for greater community involvement. Regardless of the reason, these trustees included Samuel Crawford, M. A. Camp, and William Armstrong from the Presbyterian Church; Methodists James L. Tucker, John B. Todlock, and James P. Mitchell; Baptist Daniel Buckner; Reform church member John L. Bailey, and William D. Latimer.⁷ By the early 1860s, fifteen trustees oversaw the Ewing Institute’s operations.⁸

When the Civil War erupted, the students and faculty of the Ewing Institute must have felt protected while living and learning in Perryville, a relatively isolated central Kentucky town of three hundred inhabitants. Events during the autumn of 1862, however, obliterated any hope of normalcy. Chaos, destruction, and suffering resulting from Kentucky’s largest Civil War battle rudely replaced the idyllic scenes normally found at the Institute.

That summer, two Confederate armies invaded Kentucky to pull Union troops away from the

important railroad junction of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Southern commanders also hoped to raise Kentucky recruits. When Confederate General Braxton Bragg passed through Perryville during the campaign, students from the Ewing Institute serenaded him. The general’s next visit to the village was under more difficult circumstances. In early October, Bragg’s Army of the Mississippi withdrew to Perryville as Union soldiers maneuvered toward them from Louisville.⁹

On 8 October, more than forty thousand Union and Confederate soldiers clashed a few miles north of town. In the five-hour fight, nearly eight thousand men were killed and wounded. The Confederates secured a tactical victory, but being outnumbered, they withdrew from Perryville that night. Their dead, and many of their wounded, were left on the battlefield.¹⁰

Shortly after the fight, the town of Perryville was overwhelmed with the wounded and sick. Union surgeon G. G. Shumard¹¹ remarked that “Perryville and Harrodsburg [ten miles away] were already crowded with the wounded, besides these, large numbers of sick and wounded were scattered about the country in houses, barns, stables, sheds, or wherever they could obtain shelter sufficient to protect them from the weather.” Troops were carried from the battlefield for days after the fight. One Federal doctor noted that for “five days after the battle, [the injured] were being brought in from temporary places of shelter whose wounds had not yet been dressed. Every house was a hospital, all crowded, with very little to eat.” Residents who had fled town to escape the battle returned to homes filled with wounded soldiers, burned fences, and clothing shredded for use as bandages.¹²

The Ewing Institute did not escape the havoc. Two or three days after the fight, the house was crammed with Federal casualties. The Union doctors who tended the wounded there occupied a nearby house, a stately brick structure owned by a widow, Harriet Karrick.¹³

Damages to the school from the Federal occupation were severe. Local housekeeper Harriett Sandifer noted, “The soldiers used it as a hospital and they tore it up very much.” The post and rail fence that surrounded the property was burned for firewood. Sandifer said that the troops “never left a rail or plank.” Soldiers tore plaster from the walls



Ewing Institute students, photo taken in 1898. (Photo courtesy of the Perryville Enhancement Project.)

and partitions, destroyed stoves, smashed windows and shutters, removed doors from their hinges, soiled paint, and piled the school desks in the yard for firewood or other uses. Sandifer, who dutifully went to the Institute every day during the Union occupation, recalled that the building “was tore all to pieces. The desks that were not burned were abused so.” Perryville farmer and businessman C. T. Armstrong, whose brother was a trustee of the Institute, believed that desks were pushed together to serve as bunks for the wounded. He added, “The property was all more or less abused.”¹⁴

Other Perryville institutions were also vandalized. Almost immediately after the battle, wounded men filled local churches. The Perryville Christian Church lost its fences and pews. This church held Confederate wounded who were placed there by Federal authorities, and, according to local resident Sue Vandaripe, “a good many died while in there.”¹⁵ The Presbyterian Church, then located across the street from the Ewing Institute, claimed to have lost nearly \$1,000 in damages when Union wounded filled their sanctuary. Damages included discarded pews, smashed shutters, broken windows, unusable

stoves, a destroyed chandelier, ruined floors, burned fencing, a removed pulpit, and damaged interior plaster.¹⁶ So, too, did the Methodist Church suffer. There, the occupation caused \$1,200 in damages. The Union soldiers burned fencing for cooking fires, defaced the pulpit, soiled the floor, and removed the carpet. Furthermore, they dismantled pews and transformed them into coffins to ship their dead out of Perryville.¹⁷ Local businesses and private residents met with equal hardship.

The battle, and these damages, took a toll on the village, which became economically stagnant for decades. William L. Linney, whose family moved to Perryville in 1866, stated, “Everything in the place looked old. There wasn’t a modern improvement in [town].” Linney added, “Of course the end of the Civil War had left its mark on the town, and everywhere there were some undesirable characters.”¹⁸

The occupation lasted for several months. Because the number of wounded and sick in town abated as men died or recovered, Federal authorities first abandoned the private residences that served as hospitals. Secondly, they vacated local churches, and lastly, other businesses and institutions. Several

local residents, including Harriett Sandifer, C. T. Armstrong, and merchant William Huston Parks, recalled that the Ewing Institute served as a hospital until April 1863, more than six months after the battle of Perryville.¹⁹

The Ewing Institute suffered financially during the war, and after the conflict the school sold off part of its lot. These sales were likely made to cover the cost of repairs and to replace monetary losses caused by declining enrollments.²⁰

In time, however, the school recovered. In the 1880s and 1890s, enrollment numbers spiked when the school opened their doors to male pupils. Approximately 120 students from the region attended the school led by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Bell and a faculty of five teachers. In 1892, it cost the Broyles family \$3.50 a month to send their daughter Gay to the Institute. Gay Broyles took reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, grammar, and history.²¹ During this time the Institute even offered a family rate for tuition. Any family that sent three children to the school could send their fourth child free of charge.²²

Other local schools offered similar tuition breaks. Local merchant W. H. Parks sent his children to the Elmwood Academy, located on the east bank of the Chaplin River. In 1894, Parks sent his three sons to the school. The higher the grade level of the student, the more costly was the tuition. Parks's oldest son, Addison, attended for five months at \$3.50 a month, Huston attended for nine and three-fourths months at \$2.50 a month, and Irvine Parks attended for nine and three-fourths months at \$1.50 a month, for a total tuition bill of \$56.50. Two years later, Parks still had three sons at the school—Austin, Irvine, and Oden—who all attended for fifteen and one-half months. The family's tuition bill totaled \$47.65. Accounts for the tuition were sent out every three months and were paid to the school's principal, T. C. Poynter.²³

In early 1907, the trustees of the Ewing Institute sought reparations for losses incurred during the post-battle occupation. The trustees petitioned the Federal government, noting that Union troops had taken possession of the school, filled it with wounded soldiers until March or April 1863, and also damaged \$1,000 worth of property. That April, the United States Court of Claims investigated these charges. In February 1908, they held a hearing on the claim.²⁴

In order to receive remuneration for missing or damaged property, those applying for damages had to prove that they were loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War and that Union troops alone had caused the damage. In the case, *Trustees of the Ewing Institute of Perryville, Kentucky, vs. The United States*, the Federal court determined that the trustees were loyal to the United States (the court must not have heard that the students sang to the Rebel General Bragg prior to the battle) and found that the rental value of the property was \$270. The court wondered, however, why the trustees had waited forty-five years after the battle to present their claim.

Attorneys for the Ewing Institute asked the Federal government to reimburse the trustees for the occupation and other damages. They wanted \$600 in rent, \$189.60 for 948 feet of destroyed fencing, \$100 for repainting and for replacing the faux graining, and \$200 for damage done to windows, shutters, stoves, doors, and desks. The government attorney recognized that the building had been occupied and had sustained some damage, but asked the government to give the school \$100 in rent and \$100 for the “insignificant character of the damages.”²⁵

On 5 December 1906, U. S. Senate Bill 6831 authorized the payment of \$1,000 for the claim. On 20 August 1907, however, the U. S. Treasury Department informed the school that the auditor of the War Department did not have any information about the case. Furthermore, the Treasury Department had no records indicating that the Institute was loyal to the Union during the war. Therefore, the Treasury Department returned the petition. On 28 December 1910, an additional claims bill passed the U. S. Senate that allocated \$270 for the school, but the claim may never have been paid.²⁶

Although the school was likely never reimbursed, the Institute still found success in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A successful marketing campaign helped the school retain its solid reputation. One turn-of-the-century newspaper advertisement remarked that “Parents may feel safe in sending their children to a town so noted for the high moral tone of its inhabitants. Probably no other town in Kentucky is so exempt from the evil influences brought to bear upon young people.” Furthermore, another newspaper wrote that the Ewing Institute, with ninety students, “occupies a



Students at the Ewing Institute pose outside during Christmas time. Date of photo unknown. (Photo courtesy of the Perryville Enhancement Project.)

position as an institution of learning that compares favorably with the best in the State.” By 1907, the *Kentucky Gazette* called the school the “leading school in Kentucky.”²⁷

Despite this favorable press, the school did not last. In the early 1900s, with the increasing availability of public schools, the Ewing Institute closed. From 1915-1916, the building housed Perryville High School. By the 1920s, a local casket maker stored his coffins in the structure. The building, now a private residence, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.²⁸

APPENDIX A: The Ewing Institute’s First Trustees

Wilson Green

Born in Madison County, Kentucky, around 1800, Green’s parents were from North Carolina. In 1850, Green was a “trader” with \$800 in real estate, but he soon became a prosperous farmer and was listed as a “Gentleman” in the 1860 U. S. Federal Census. That year, Green owned \$4,000 in real estate and \$6,000 in personal property, which included slaves. In 1850, he owned three slaves, including a thirteen-year-old girl, a twelve-year-old boy, and a seven-year-old girl. The Civil War impacted him economically, and, by 1870, he owned \$1,400 in real estate and \$7,000 in personal property. His first wife was Hester Davis Green, who

was born on 7 June 1828, and died 31 December 1862. On 31 December 1878, he married Eliza Magram (or Magraw), who had been born in 1818. Wilson Green died 6 January 1883. He is buried in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery.²⁹

Jefferson J. Polk

One of Perryville best-known nineteenth-century residents, Jefferson J. Polk was a printer, Methodist preacher, postmaster, and physician. Born in Scott County on 10 March 1802, his parents were Ephraim and Rhoda Polk. Jefferson was apprenticed to a local printer and published Danville’s *The Olive Branch* from 1826 to 1833. When cholera struck central Kentucky in 1833, Polk helped the sick, became interested in medicine, and attended Transylvania University’s medical college. He began practicing medicine in Perryville in 1840. Twenty years later, he was only one of three voters in his district to cast a ballot for Abraham Lincoln. After the battle of Perryville, Polk’s house was a hospital and he tirelessly worked to help the wounded. He was married to Eliza Tod Polk (b. 5 February 1801, d. 13 April 1867), and they had nine children. J. J. Polk died on 23 May 1881. He and his wife are buried in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery.³⁰

M. A. Camp

Born in New Jersey on 5 August 1818, Camp was



M. A. Camp was a Perryville carriage maker who was also one of the Ewing Institute's first trustees. This structure may have been his buggy shop. (Photo courtesy of the Perryville Enhancement Project.)

a successful carriage maker. He was a partner in the Perryville business “Camp and Rupley’s Buggy Shop,” and, by 1870, had amassed \$4,000 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal property. Before the Civil War he was a slave owner, having one sixteen-year-old female slave in 1860. Camp died 11 September 1889. He and his wife, Rebecca Jane Camp (b. 12 December 1815, d. 8 December 1883), are buried in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery.³¹

A. Minor

This trustee is probably Addison Minor, a farmer from Mitchellsburg, located a few miles south of Perryville. Born in Kentucky around 1812, by age forty-eight Minor had \$3,000 in real estate and \$1,200 in personal property. Within twenty years, he had expanded his wealth to \$4,500 in real estate and \$2,100 in personal property. Minor died on 18 December 1894. He was married to Nancy Ann Minor, who was born 24 May 1819 and died 8 February 1900. Addison and Nancy are buried in “Minor Cemetery #3,” located near Forkland, south of Perryville.³²

Thomas Prewitt

Born in Kentucky in November 1831, Prewitt

was a prosperous farmer and mill owner who married his wife, Catherine (born in March 1838), in 1861. By age twenty-eight, he had amassed \$8,000 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal property. Thomas died in December 1902. According to the *Adair County News*, “Thomas Prewitt, a well-known business man of Boyle county [*sic*], dropped dead at Perryville while attending to business.” A few years later, his widow met with an unfortunate accident. “Mrs. Thomas Prewitt, of Perryville,” another paper reported, “was badly hurt by her horse overturning the buggy with her.”³³

W. H. Mitchell

This may be H. W. Mitchell, a Perryville resident who was born in 1831. He was the husband of Sara F. Mitchell.³⁴ It is also possible that this trustee was William H. Mitchell, who was born on 1 September 1802, died 27 September 1888, and is buried in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery.³⁵

Andrew G. Yankey

Born in Kentucky in 1822, Yankey was a prosperous farmer with \$11,000 in real estate in 1860. He was married to Nancy J. Yankey (b. 1828), and they had six children. The family owned seven

slaves, ages five to forty-two years. Yankey farmed 240 acres, and lived near what is now the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site.³⁶

J. W. Durham

Born on 1 January 1810, Durham was a wealthy Perryville farmer who, in 1860, owned \$12,680 in real estate and \$3,500 in personal property. He was married to Mary Durham. He died 13 January 1889, and is buried in Perryville's Hillcrest Cemetery.³⁷

J. H. Hopper

A Perryville resident, Hopper was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, on 22 July 1829. He married Mary B. Mitchell on 13 January 1853, and was listed in the 1870 census as being a Sunday School Missionary. At age sixty-seven, he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. On 10 December 1907, the *Stanford Interior-Journal* reported that Hopper, "Although 78 years old he works with the same vigor and zeal that he has exercised for so many years." Hopper died 27 March 1915. His wife died 17 May 1907. They are buried in Hillcrest Cemetery. Hopper Heights, a Perryville neighborhood, was named for this family.³⁸

A. Williamson

This is probably Alexander Williamson, a Boyle County resident who was born about 1822. In 1850, Williamson owned one nine-year-old boy slave.³⁹

Samuel Crawford

Crawford, a well-to-do farmer, lived just north of Perryville on the Harrodsburg Road. Born on 4 November 1787 and married to Catherine (b. 21 May 1790, d. 10 July 1861), he was a large slave owner, owning approximately twenty slaves ranging in ages from one to fifty-nine years. In 1850, Crawford owned \$10,000 in real estate. He died 14 August 1868, and is buried in Hillcrest Cemetery with his wife. During the battle of Perryville, Crawford's house was the headquarters for Confederate General Braxton Bragg, and the spring below the residence was a major source of water for Bragg's army.⁴⁰

William Armstrong

Born in 1814 and married to Rebecca E.



Two brothers, William and C. T. Armstrong, ran the "C. T. Armstrong Steam Mill" and the "Southern Star Roller Mill." The structure pictured here replaced that mill when the original building burned in 1876. William Armstrong was a trustee of the Ewing Institute. (Photo courtesy of the Perryville Enhancement Project.)

Armstrong, William was a wool-carder who had \$2,700 in real estate in 1850. Ten years earlier, William and his brother, C. T. Armstrong, built a flour mill and wool-carding factory that operated under the names "C. T. Armstrong Steam Mill" and the "Southern Star Roller Mill." The mill burned in 1876.⁴¹

Daniel Buckner

A Baptist preacher, Buckner was born in South Carolina on September 30, 1801. According to one biographical sketch, Daniel's father, Henry, was a friend of Daniel Boone, so he "named his son for that rugged and distinguished pioneer." The family moved to Tennessee, where, in 1817, he married Mary Hampton. Ten years later, he was ordained and preached throughout Tennessee. From 1839 to 1854, he had a church in Somerset, Kentucky, and he later preached at Perryville and Danville. In 1861, he moved to Texas, where he died.⁴²

John Smith

Because this name is so common, it is unknown

which John Smith was a trustee of the Ewing Institute. The 1850 U. S. Federal Census lists four John Smiths living in Boyle County, born in 1822, 1834, 1835, and 1846, respectively. Using age as an indicator, the Ewing Institute trustee is likely John W. Smith, who was born in 1822 and whose occupation is listed as being a farmer.⁴³

APPENDIX B: Ewing Institute's 1858 Trustees

Samuel Crawford

See Appendix A, above.

M. A. Camp

See Appendix A, above.

William Armstrong

See Appendix A, above.

James L. Tucker

A farmer who was born in Kentucky around 1814, Tucker owned three slaves in 1850. The slaves were fifty, twelve, and ten years old.⁴⁴

John B. Todlock

A resident of nearby Mitchellsburg, Todlock was born in Kentucky in 1823. In 1860, he owned \$500 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal property.⁴⁵

James P. Mitchell

Born on 9 January 1794, James Payne Mitchell was a successful attorney with \$20,000 in real estate in 1850. He married Sarah Hamner on 14 March 1815. Sarah was born 19 December 1794 and died 26 October 1865. James died on 26 May 1871. They are buried in the Mitchell Cemetery, located east of Mitchellsburg, a Boyle County township named for the family.⁴⁶

Daniel Buckner

See Appendix A, above.

John L. Bailey

Bailey was born 15 August 1814 and died 7 October 1894. He is referred to as "Colonel John L. Bailey" in *Boyle County, Kentucky, Cemetery Records, 1792-1992*. Bailey's father-in-law was Ewing Institute trustee James P. Mitchell (see above). Bailey

married Mitchell's daughter, Elizabeth, who was born 26 May 1819 and died 20 September 1903. They are both buried in the Mitchell Cemetery, east of Mitchellsburg.⁴⁷

William D. Latimer

Born in 1820, Latimer's father, John D. Latimer, was a store owner. Married to Mary E. Ridgeway of Parksville, Latimer followed his father's footsteps and was a dry goods merchant who lived in Parksville. In 1870, Latimer owned \$3,000 in real estate and \$2,000 in personal property.⁴⁸

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Brenda S. Edwards, "Memories from Mary: Perryville child shared thoughts on subjects from fashion to fall," *The Kentucky Advocate* (18 October 1987): 18. Born in January 1888, Mary was the daughter of Jacob and Rachel Lee Carpenter. Jacob, born in January 1857, was a merchant and grocer who ran Perryville's Carpenter's Store. He died in 1937. His wife, Rachel Lee, was born in 1860 and died in 1945. Jacob and Lee Carpenter are buried in Perryville's Hillcrest Cemetery. 1900 U. S. Federal Census, 1910 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 4 August 2009; Boyle County Genealogical Association, *Boyle County, Kentucky, Cemetery Records, 1792-1992* (Utica, Ky., 1992), section 2: 103. [hereinafter cited as *Boyle County Cemetery Records*. All references are to section 2 of this publication].
- ² J. Winston Coleman, Jr., *Historic Kentucky* (Lexington, 1968), 135.
- ³ W. H. Parks testimony, "Trustees of the Ewing Institute of Perryville, Kentucky, vs. The United States," Court of Claims Number 12976, National Archives Record Group 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives, Washington D.C. [hereinafter cited as Ewing Institute War Claim]; building description quoted in *Coleman, Historic Kentucky*, 135.
- ⁴ "Ewing Institute," Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form, PO-P-24, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, Ky., W. H. Parks testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim.
- ⁵ Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*, 135. Some sources

state that the noted temperance crusader Carrie Nation attended the Ewing Institute. It appears, however, that Nation instead attended Harmonia College, another well-regarded Perryville school that flourished in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In 1901, Nation informed a Kentucky newspaper that “I used to stay with Aunt Mag Roberts, of Perryville, another one of pa’s sisters, and used to go to Dr. [Vinson’s] school.” Nation refers to the Reverend James Vinson, a professor at Harmonia College. The 1860 Federal census lists the forty-four-year-old Vinson as a Perryville teacher with \$4,000 in real estate and \$2,550 in person property. “Miss Carrie Moore Nation,” undated newspaper clipping, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, KY; “Home of Carrie Nation Near Harrington Lake in Garrard,” *The Central Record* (4 July 1929); “Saloon Smashing Crusader: Carry A. Nation,” *The Bulletin of the Kentucky Historical Society* 7 (August 1981); 1860 U. S. Federal Census, Boyle County, accessed at www.ancestry.com, 24 July 2009. For Harmonia College, see *Perryville: Community History* (Marceline, Mo., 1999), 47.

⁶ For information about the Ewing Institute’s first trustees, see appendix A, 19-22.

⁷ For information about the Ewing Institute’s 1858 trustees, see appendix B, 22.

⁸ Lists of the trustees from the *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky* [7 December 1857- 17 February 1858 Session] (Frankfort, 1858): 1: 266; information about fifteen trustees from W. H. Parks testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim.

⁹ For information about the 1862 Kentucky Campaign and the Battle of Perryville, see James Lee McDonough, *War in Kentucky: From Shiloh to Perryville* (Knoxville, 1994); Kenneth W. Noe, *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle* (Lexington, 2001); Kenneth A. Hafendorfer, *Perryville: Battle for Kentucky* (Louisville, 1991); and Stuart W. Sanders, “The 1862 Kentucky Campaign and the Battle of Perryville,” *Blue and Gray* (Holiday 2005): 6-20, 44-50. Ewing Institute students serenading Bragg from Noe, *Grand Havoc*, 105, and Hafendorfer, *Perryville*, 76.

¹⁰ For information about Kentucky casualties at the battle of Perryville, see Stuart W. Sanders, “Perryville Casualty Database Reveals True Cost of War,” *Kentucky Ancestors* 41 (2005): 58-72.

¹¹ Early in the war, Shumard was a brigade surgeon with Ohio troops in what is now West Virginia. In

October 1861, the *Cincinnati Times* reported that Shumard, “Brigade Surgeon of the First Brigade, has been unceasing in his efforts to do everything in his power toward helping and even rendering assistance to the sick and wounded.” Quoted in “From Western Va.,” *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 30 October 1861. In March 1863, it was announced that Shumard “has been assigned to duty at Lexington, Ky., as Medical Director of Central Kentucky” for the Union army. “Army Medical Matters,” *The Cincinnati Lancet and Observer* 6 (March 1863): 177. In central Kentucky, the Ohioan was in charge of hospitals “at Lexington, Camp Speed Fry, Hickman Bridge, Somerset, and Mt. Vernon . . .” He was eventually “transferred to Louisville as Medical Director of the Army of Kentucky.” *The Sanitary Reporter* (15 July 1863), 39.

¹² Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, ed., *The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (Wilmington, 1990), 2: 252; *Operations of the Sanitary Commission at Perryville, Kentucky* (Sanitary Commission Report No. 55), 8. For information about the aftermath of the Battle of Perryville, see Stuart W. Sanders, “Perryville Battle—The Aftermath,” *Northern Kentucky Heritage* 9 (2002): 13-26.

¹³ W. H. Parks testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim; Harriett Sandifer testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim. Harriet Karrick (born 20 September 1818, died 31 March 1881) moved to Perryville in 1856, with her husband, James Vance Karrick (born 2 January 1805, died 6 February 1859). Before the Battle of Perryville, the family loaded up many of their belongings into a wagon and fled town for several days. See www.perryville.net/lessons/mer_reading.doc (accessed 22 July 2009); Karrick-Parks House File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, KY; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 114. Historian Kenneth Noe called Karrick a “well-to-do slave owner.” Noe, *Perryville*, 145.

¹⁴ Sandifer testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim; W. H. Parks testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim; C. T. Armstrong testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim. Sandifer was born in Kentucky in 1843. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com on 22 July 2009. Armstrong was also a miller who had \$1,500 in real estate and \$500 in personal property in 1860. He was born on 9 May 1824, near Danville, and moved to Perryville in 1849. He was a police judge, farmed more than four hundred acres, and was married twice. He was first married to Lucy Huston, who died in 1851. Two

- years later, he married Tabitha Green. By 1860, he and Tabitha had three children: Mary Jane, Will Green, and M. Louise. C. T. and his brother, William, ran a successful mill that burned in 1876. William was a trustee of the Ewing Institute. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 July 2009; *Perryville: Community History*, 76-77.
- ¹⁵ W. H. Parks testimony, Wallace Green testimony, and Sue Vandaripe testimony, “Trustees of the Christian Church, of Perryville, Kentucky, vs. The United States,” Court of Claims #12,977, National Archives Record Group 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁶ Sue Vandaripe testimony, W. H. Parks testimony, J. A. Carpenter testimony, C. T. Armstrong testimony, “Session of the Presbyterian Church of Perryville, Kentucky, vs. The United States,” Court of Claims #12,998, National Archives Record Group 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁷ J. B. Bolling testimony, Mingo Peters testimony, Mary Henderson testimony, “Trustees of the Methodist Church South of Perryville, Kentucky, vs. The United States,” Court of Claims #13,012, National Archives Record Group, 123, Records of the United States Court of Claims, National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁸ William L. Linney, “Perryville 50 Years Ago,” transcription of ca. 1927 newspaper article in Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association files, Perryville, Ky.
- ¹⁹ Sandifer testimony, W. H. Parks testimony, and C. T. Armstrong testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim. Born in 1842, Parks was a prosperous Dry Goods merchant. 1870 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online at www.ancestry.com on 25 July 2009. Parks died in 1930 and is buried with his wife, Rebecca Karrick Parks, in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery. *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 101; *Perryville: Community History*, 153.
- ²⁰ J. A. Carpenter testimony, Ewing Institute War Claim.
- ²¹ Gay Broyles tuition information, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, Ky. Born in October 1875, Gay was the daughter of Henry and Nannie M. Broyles. In 1897, she married John F. Pipes, “a mechanic [who] repaired clocks and watches. He was also mayor of Perryville for three terms.” Gay’s father was a farmer. 1880 U. S. Federal Census and 1900 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online at www.ancestry.com, 21 July 2009; “a mechanic” from Perryville: *Community*, 127. Gay died in 1938, and her husband died in 1944. Both are buried in Perryville’s Hillcrest Cemetery. *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 71.
- ²² Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*, 135.
- ²³ Parks family tuition information, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, Ky. Poynter was born in Kentucky in September 1853. 1900 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online on www.ancestry.com, 25 July 2009. Born in 1850 near Frankfort, Poynter later became involved in politics. On 20 October 1905, the [Stanford] *Interior-Journal* reported that “Boyle county [sic] republicans [sic] nominated Prof. T. C. Poynter, of Perryville, for Representative.” *Interior Journal*, 20 October 1905. For the Elmwood Academy, see *Perryville: Community History*, 49; for Poynter, see *ibid*, 82.
- ²⁴ Ewing Institute War Claim. Prior to the war claim hearings, superintendents of the Ewing Institute included the Reverend W. W. Bruce (in 1900) and, later, Professor E. L. Grubbs (in 1904). [Stanford] *Semi-Weekly Interior Journal*, 28 August 1900, and 8 January 1904.
- ²⁵ Ewing Institute War Claim.
- ²⁶ Ewing Institute War Claim; *Paducah Evening Sun*, 28 December 1910.
- ²⁷ “Ewing Institute,” undated newspaper clipping, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, Ky.; “Ewing Institute: Interesting Exercises at the Perryville Institution of Learning,” undated newspaper clipping, Ewing Institute File, Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Perryville, Ky.; *Kentucky Gazette* quoted in Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*, 135.
- ²⁸ Coleman, *Historic Kentucky*, 135; *Louisville Courier-Journal*, 7 April 1929; “Ewing Institute,” Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory, BO-P-24.
- ²⁹ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, 1860 U. S. Federal Census, 1850 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, 1870 U. S. Federal Census, 1880 U. S. Federal Census; and Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 20 July 2009; Boyle County Cemetery Records, 104, 110.
- ³⁰ *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 95; Richard C. Brown, *A History of Danville and Boyle County, Kentucky, 1774-1992* (Danville: Bicentennial Books, 1992), 51; *Perryville: Community History*, 128-129; Jefferson J. Polk, *The Autobiography of Dr. J. J. Polk* (Louisville, 1867).
- ³¹ 1860 U. S. Federal Census, 1870 U. S. Federal

- Census, 1860 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 July 2009; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 112; *Perryville: Community History*, 11.
- ³² 1860 U. S. Federal Census, 1870 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 June 2009; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 176. The cemetery is located off of Minor's Branch Road, which was presumably named for this family.
- ³³ 1860 U. S. Federal Census, 1870 U. S. Federal Census, 1880 U. S. Federal Census, 1900 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 June 2009; *Perryville: Community History*, 18; *Adair County News*, 31 December 1902; [Stanford] *Interior Journal*, 8 January 1907.
- ³⁴ 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 June 2009.
- ³⁵ *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 101.
- ³⁶ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 24 June 2009; http://www.perryvillebattlefield.org/html/battlefield_owners.html accessed, 25 June 2009.
- ³⁷ 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 June 2009; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 105.
- ³⁸ 1870 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 22 June 2009; [Stanford] *Interior Journal*, 10 December 1907; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 93; *Perryville: Community History*, 111.
- ³⁹ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, 1850 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 26 June 2009.
- ⁴⁰ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, 1850 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, 1860 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, all accessed online at www.ancestry.com, 22 July 2009; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 110; http://www.perryvillebattlefield.org/html/battlefield_owners.html, accessed 25 June 2009.
- ⁴¹ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 27 June 2009; *Perryville: Community History*, 76-77.
- ⁴² 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online at www.ancestry.com, 22 July 2009; J. J. Burnett, *Sketches of Tennessee's Pioneer Baptist Preachers* (Nashville, 1919), 81-86.
- ⁴³ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 27 June 2009.
- ⁴⁴ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, 1850 U. S. Federal Census-Slave Schedule, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 26 June 2009.
- ⁴⁵ 1860 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 25 June 2009.
- ⁴⁶ 1850 U. S. Federal Census, accessed online from www.ancestry.com, 27 July 2009; *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 177.
- ⁴⁷ *Boyle County Cemetery Records*, 177.
- ⁴⁸ 1850 U.S. Federal Census, 1870 U.S. Federal Census, accessed online at www.ancestry.com on 25 July 2009; W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle, and G. C. Kniffin, *Kentucky: A History of the State* (Louisville, 1887), 4 ed., 1027.

Articles by Kandie Adkinson on Kentucky Land Records

Kandie Adkinson will resume her series on Kentucky land records in the next issue (Winter 2009) with an article continuing her discussion of Kentucky tax lists after 1840.

Below is a list of the articles Ms. Adkinson has written for eight successive issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* since early 2008:

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office Revolutionary War Warrants Database” (Autumn 2007)

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office Certificates of Settlement and Preemption Warrants Database” (Winter 2007)

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office Lincoln Entries Database” (Spring 2008)

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office Jackson Purchase Database” (Summer 2008)

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office County Court Orders Database” (Autumn 2008)

“The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office ‘Virginia & Old Kentucky Patents’ Web site” (Winter 2008)

“The History of Kentucky’s Office of Secretary of State Website & the Land Office Reference Library” (Spring 2009)

“Tax Lists (1792-1840): An Overlooked Resource for Kentucky History and Land Titles” (Summer 2009)

For further information on Kentucky land records until the next issue, go to <http://www.sos.ky.gov/land/>.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2009 Family-History Workshop Schedule

Family-History Workshops are held the second Saturday of each month at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, 100 West Broadway, in Frankfort, Ky.

Each month, the workshop format will be:

10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.—Kentucky Genealogical Society (KGS) Program

11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.—Lunch (see below for details)

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) Program

1:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.—(optional) Research on your own in the KHS Library

1:45 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.—(optional) Ky. Technology in Genealogy Users Group (KTIG) Program (free.)

There is no charge to attend the Family-History Workshops, but registration by noon of the preceding Friday is required. An optional box lunch may be reserved at the time of registration for \$6.00 (payable at the door). To register or to get more information, call the KHS Library reference desk at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460, or email refdesk@ky.gov.

7 November

(note the date change to the first Saturday for this month!)

“Genealogy 201: Beyond the Basics (Parts 1 and 2)” by Deborah Lord Campisano

During the morning session, Deborah Lord Campisano will offer advice on determining a research objective and preparing a research strategy for solving your family history mysteries. Case study examples will illustrate methods for getting the most from census records and locating vital record substitutes. The afternoon program will explore different types of court records including wills, administrations, court minutes, and a variety of land and tax records. Examples will provide detailed help

on how to be most effective in using these records.

December 12

“KDLA’s Aerial Photographs: More Than Just a Birdseye View of Kentucky” by Lisa Thompson

KDLA’s aerial photograph collections—dating from the late 1930s to the 1990s and covering almost all of the commonwealth—are useful for researching past and present features of the Kentucky landscape. Lisa Thompson of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (KDLA) will use examples from the collection to illustrate how to locate and interpret these aerial photos.

12:30 pm - “Documenting Cemeteries” by Mike Peters

Based upon many years of experience travelling to cemeteries from North Carolina to Pennsylvania, Mike Peters will describe the cemetery research

process in detail. The presentation will cover pre-visit preparations, on-site activities (emphasizing tombstone photography), and post-visit processing of accumulated information and materials.

A Gift of Kentucky History and Genealogy for Your Young Relative

Are you looking for a great gift idea for a young family member? Gift-buying for your grandchild (or a niece or nephew) at Christmas can be a challenge, but if you have a young person on your list who is interested in history, consider getting them a membership in the Kentucky Historical Society for the next year. If this special person is a student, you can purchase a one-year membership for \$20. One of the first benefits they will receive with their membership will be a copy of the latest issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* or the *Register* (the KHS scholarly historical journal). They will receive a copy each quarter, and you get to pick the one you think they would enjoy the most. They will also receive complimentary admission for themselves and one guest to the exhibits in the Thomas D. Clark Center

for Kentucky History and the Old State Capitol, a ten percent discount on items purchased in the 1792 Store, and invitations to members-only events, exhibit openings, and programs, just to mention a few of the benefits.

To purchase a student membership for someone special this Christmas, contact Leslie Miller, membership coordinator for KHS, at 502-564-1792, ext. 4490. She will get your young family member signed up as a member, and ensure they receive their membership card and information on all the benefits that come with KHS membership.

KHS Martin F. Schmidt Research Library Now an Affiliate of LDS Library

The Martin F. Schmidt Research Library of the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) recently became an affiliate library of the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). Through an agreement with the Genealogical Society of Utah, FamilySearch, patrons of the KHS library have access to the LDS family-history collection of over 2.4 million rolls of microfilm and 727,000 microfiche sheets.

been serving genealogists, historians, and citizens of the commonwealth since 1838. Library patrons may peruse over 90,000 published works, 16,000 reels of microfilm, and more than 30,000 vertical files focused primarily on Kentucky history and genealogy. Located within the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in downtown Frankfort, the facility is the state’s premier location for genealogical research.

KHS library patrons may order these circulating FamilySearch microforms for temporary use on the library premises for a nominal charge. For more information on borrowing a microform, contact the library at RefDesk@ky.gov or 502-564-1792, ext. 4460. The KHS Martin F. Schmidt Research Library has

New Union Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Submitted by Joe DeSpain, Campbellsville, Kentucky

In September 1886, the New Union congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church received a donation of two land parcels for their church. The land, and the former log building housing the church, sat about one hundred yards east of the present Kentucky highway 61, about two miles north of Greensburg, Kentucky, on Lizzie Mears Road.

While the church remained active for about thirty years, declining membership forced the membership to consider changes. In June, 1916, the Greensburg and New Union congregations joined in a revival in Greensburg. During the meeting, Dr. James J. Booker agreed to donate land in Greensburg for a new building. With the promise of a site and pledges for a new building, the two congregations reached a merger agreement signaling the end of the New Union church.

The following, "Register of Communicants" (membership list) comes from the New Union Session Minutes produced from the beginning of the church in December, 1886, until its closing and the transfer of its member to the Greensburg Cumberland Presbyterian Church, or other congregations, in 1916.

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
John Bragg									
Mary Wheat now Bragg						Death		June 1898	
Bragg, John								Mar 1906	
Calhoon, W. W.						Death	1 1888	Dead	
Dearen, R. F.						Death		June 20th 1892	
Noe, Julia									Moved away
Mays, Louisa						Death		1894	
Mays, Creel			October	1868	Experience				
Hazle, Strauther						Death		March 1893	
Hazle, Isabella						Death		Aug 19th 1893	
Wilson, Margaret								1900	Moved away
Smith, Susan R.									
Dearen, Nannie A.						Death	June 30th 1897	1897	
Marshall, T. B.						left without letter			
Marshall, James E.						by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
Marshall, Marthie P.						“ “	Sep 15th 1890		
Hall, Alfred									
Milby, Alex									
Perkins, Harriet						Deth		1906	
Barnett, Susie E.									Moved away
Hamilton, Marthie A.						by letter	May 16th 1895		
Noe, James W.						“ “	“ “ “		
Henery, Frank						Left without letter			
Hamilton, John C.									
Scott, Edd						“ “ “ “ “ “			
Ham, Joseph						Suspended Feb. 26-87		1914	

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
Ham Ann					by Experience	Suspended	Non att		
Caven, D. T.					" " "				
Caven, Sarah E					" " "	Death		1892	
Marshall John A.					" " "	by Letter			
Marshall William D.					" " "	by Letter	1888		
Barnett, F. T.			Sep 17	1871	" " "				
Milby, Theido			Sep 17	1871	" " "	by Letter	1887		
Suttles, W. A.			" "	" "	" " "			1915	Gone with the Union
Durham, E. F.			" "	" "	" " "	by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
Mays, Marthie S.			" "	" "	" " "				
Grayham, Eliza A			" "	" "	" " "	left without letter			
Dearen, John R.			" "	" "	" " "		Sep 96	Death	
Barnett, Sallie E.			Nov 29	1879	" " "	Death	26-Mar	1908	
D Spain Cattie			" "	" "	" " "	by letter	Aug 13th 94		
Gum, Z. R.			" "	" "	" " "	" "	Sept 25/1898		
Milby, James M.			July 31	1880	" " "	by Letter			Moved away
Marr, Luther G.			" "	" "	" " "				Moved away
Marshall, J. T.			" "	" "	" " "	by letter			
Marshall, John B.			" "	" "	" " "	" "	Jan 97		Joined the Baptist
Caven, Milton L.			" "	" "	" " "				
D Spain, G. F.			" "	" "	" " "				Moved away
D Spain, Susie			" "	" "	" " "				" " "
Henderson, Hellen E.			" "	" "	" " "				" " "
Smith, A. M.			" "	" "	" " "				" " "

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
Caven, Archie			" "	" "	" "	by letter	1896		
Marshall, Leara			" "	" "	by letter	by letter	1891		
Money, R. E.			August	1880	by Experi- ence				Moved away
Marcum, Sallie B.			" "	" "	" "	By letter	Aug 13th 94		" "
Sweeney, Thomas			" "	" "	" "				
Sweeney, James			" "	" "	" "	Suspended	Feb 26-87		
Marshall, Eddie			" "	" "	" "	Letter	1889		
Marshall, James A.			Sep 2	1888	" "				Dismissed by letter
Marshall, Annie M.			" "	" "	" "	Letter	1889		
Marshall, Lula			" "	" "	" "	by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
D Spain, James E.			" "	" "	" "	by letter	May 16th 1895		
D Spain, Lillie			" "	" "	" "	Letter	May 9/1897		
Marshall, P. F.			" "	" "	by letter				
Marshall, James S.			" "	" "	" "	by letter	Sep 15th 1890		Dismissed by Letter
Marshall, Catherin C.			May 3	1885	by Experi- ence				
Calhoon, Ella			" "	" "	" "	by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
Marshall, B. F.			April 25	1886	by letter	Death	1898		
Marshall, Sarah A.			" "	" "	" "	Death	1903		
Calhoon, A. H.					" "				
Calhoon, Bettie					" "	Death	1918		
Dearen, Mary F.			August	1886	by experi- ence	Death		Nov 8th 1892	
Dearen, Emma			" "	" "	" "				moved away

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
Marshall, Hattie			" "	" "	" " "	by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
Hazlewood, Marion J.			Jan 19	1887	" " "				moved away
Hazlewood, Mary W.			" "	" "	" " "				" " "
B. L. Hutch- erson			November	1888	" " "	Dead	March 1889		
Calhoon, Alm L. (Marshall)			August 11	1889	" " "				
Calhoon, Willie A.			Sept 14	" "	" " "				
Richardson, Thee C.			" "	" "	" " "				Moved to Texas
Caven, Everett			Sept 14	1889	Experience	Dead		July 8th 1892	
Scott, Lottie			" " 15	" "	" " "	by death	1895	July 1895	
DeSpain, Alexander			" "	" "	" " "	Suspended			Moved away
Ham, Eliza H. x			Nov 15	1881	Experience	Suspended	Mar 13 1905		" " "
Ham, Mirtie B. x			" "	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	1905	
Calhoon, Ida M.			" "	" "	" " "				
Marshall, Mary A.			" "	" "	" " "				Moved away
Wheat, Nancy C.			" "	" "	" " "				
Marshall, John B.					by letter	By letter	Sept 1896		moved away
Dearen, R. Frankie			Nov 19th	1893	Experience	By death		Nov. 29, 1898	
Marshall, James S.			" "	" "	by letter	by letter			
Marshall, Ella			" "	" "	by letter	" "			
Isaac Gardner			Nov 10	94	by letter	left without letter			Joined the Babtist
Lizzie Gardner			Nov 10	" "	By letter	" " " "			" " "
Willie M. Calhoon x			Aug 30	98	By Experi- ence	Suspended	Mar 13, 1909		

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
L. E. Side-bottom			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
H. L. Caven			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Marvin Montgomery x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Suspended	Mar 13 1909		
High Scott			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Bush Calhoon x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Suspended			
Willie F. Smith x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Suspended			Moved away
James L Scott			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
R M Montgomery			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
C. G. Jamerson			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
E. T. Calhoon			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Expeled for missconduct			
Bertie Calhoon			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Smith Alice M.			Aug 30	1898	Experience				moved away
Barnett Gladdys			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Death			
Calhoon Vira x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Turner Gertrude			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	By Letter			
Montgomery Claricy x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Dearen Jimmie Joe			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	by Letter			
Dearen Sallie F			“ “	“ “	“ “ “	Death			
Montgomery Elvira x			“ “	“ “	Letter from Cross Roads				
DeSpain Edward			“ “	“ “	“ “ New Union	Gone to the Presbyterians without Letter			
Caldwell Bettie			“ “	“ “	“ “ Temperance	Death		Jan 1900	
Marshall, Lou Ella			Aug 31	1900	Experience				

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
Hudson, John D.			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
“ “ “ Jim			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Caven Luther			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Judd, Adella x			“ “	1900	“ “ “	Dismissed			Moved away
Caven Luticia			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Caven Golla F			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Hudson, B. W.			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				Moved away
Judd Mary F. x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				“ “ “
Barnett Susan Elizabeth (Betty)			“ “	1900	“ “ “				
Turner Daniel P.			March	1894	Letter				
“ “ Emma E.			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Marshall Louisa			Oct	1902	Experience				Moved away
Marcum Mary S.			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Larimore Other x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				Moved away
Marshall John B			Nov	“ “	Letter	by letter			
William T. Barnett x			Sept 20th	1903	By Letter				went with the Union
Mrs Nannie “ “ “ “ x			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				“ “ “ “ “ “
Woodward D W			June 25	1905	“ “ “				
“ “ “ Mrs Bettie B.			“ “	“ “	“ “ “				
Gore M. F.			“ “	“ “	By Letter	By Letter			
“ “ Mary E			“ “	“ “	Experience	By “ “ “ “			

REGISTER OF COMMUNICANTS									
NAME [IN FULL]			DATE OF ADMISSION		HOW RECEIVED	DISMISSED		DIED	REMARKS
			MONTH	YEAR		HOW	WHEN		
Marshall, E Barnett			Oct	1908	Experience	By death	Feb 18 1919	same	For democracy during The great Worlds War. Was a good christian boy.
G. W. Davis			June	1910	By Letter				
Names of Members moved away						by letter	Oct 19 1889		
Cook, Elizabeth									
Cox, Harett									
Richardson, Mary H.									
Hazle, Ja (rest unclear)									
Hazle James									
Mays Nancy									
Towne, Mary E.									
Now May S						by letter	Sep 15th 1890		
Mudd, Isabella									
Caven Nancy									
Mays, Lucy A.									
Marr William F									
Cobb George									
Rodgers Viana									
Swigelea Mary									
Bass Mary E.									

REGISTER OF INFANT BAPTISMS

NAME		PARENT'S NAME		WHEN	BY WHOM			
Marshall Hubert		J. T. & Leora						
Marshall Bettie		“ “ “ “ “						
Marshall Louisa		J. S. and Ella E.		Sept 15 1889	Rev H S Parrish			
“ “ Sadie				1892	“ W W Johnson			

REGISTER OF ADULT BAPTISMS

NAME		DATE		BY WHOM				
Alma Cal-hoon		Sept 14 1889		Rev H. S. Parrish				
Willie A Calhoon		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
Thee. C. Richardson		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
Everett Caven		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
Lottie Scott		Sept 15 1889		Rev W W Johnson				
Alexander DeSpain		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
Eliza H Horn (Ham?)		Nov 15 1891		“ “ “ “ “				
Mirtie B “ “ “		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
Ida M Calhoon		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				
R. Frankie Dearen		“ 19th 1893		“ “ “ “ “				
Mary S Marcum		Oct 1902		Rev W H C Sandidge				
Other (?) Larimore		“ “ “ “		“ “ “ “ “				

REGISTER OF MARRIAGES									
	MAN'S NAME			WOMAN'S NAME		DATE		BY WHOM	
Jas. S. Marshall			Ella E. Calhoon			Dec 29 1887		Rev W H C Sandidge	
Joseph A Marshall			Alma L Calhoon			Jan 12 1890		Rev W W Johnson	
James Woodward			Lillie De-Spain			Dec 23 1891		Rev L W Wells	
Henry Gorin			Emma Dearen			“ “ 4th 1893		Rev W W Johnson	
W. M. Tucker(?)			Marian J. Hazlewood			“ “ 28 “ “		“ “ “ “ “ “	
C Chaney			Eliza Horn (Ham?)						
W F Perkins			Mary W Hazlewood			May 17/94			
J. L. Speer			Gladis Barnet			Sept 14 1910		Charls Hays	

REGISTER OF DEATHS									
NAME OF DECEASED		DATE OF DEATH		REMARKS					
B. L. Hutcherson			1889	He professed to be ready & willing					
R. F. Dearen			June 20th 1892						
Everett Caven			July 8 “ “						
Mary F Dearen			Nov 3th “ “						
Strouther Hazle			March 1893						
Isabelle “ “			Aug 19th “ “						
Lottie Scott			July 1895						
John R. Dearen				A true Christian					
B. F. Marshall			1897	Redy willing and anxious to go					
Sarah A. Marshall			Aug 1901	Last words was my faith in Christ is as strong as ever					
Nannie E. A. Dearen			1897	Ready & willing to pass over					
Frankie R. Dearen			Nov 27--1898	Ready to go					
Sallie E. Barnett			March 26/1903	A true Christian					

Gateway to the Pot of Gold: Kentucky Family History and Genealogy at the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

By Don Rightmyer

The Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Kentucky Historical Society¹ is an outstanding historical research facility that you have to visit and spend time using to fully appreciate. It is a gold mine of Kentucky genealogical and historical information. The library is located on the second floor of the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, and is easily reached by taking the elevator or walking up the beautiful curved staircase in Commonwealth Hall.

The library is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.² When it is open for public use, library staff are available to help researchers at the Orientation Desk (just inside the main entrance of the library), in the Microfilm Room, and at the Reference Desk (in the center of the Reading Room).

The research library is divided into four major sections (see Figure 1):

1. Reading Room for library and Special Collections
2. Reference Collection
3. Microfilm Room
4. General Stacks

Reading Room

This is the primary area for library customers to do research with an abundance of large tables to spread out books, folders, and research materials. Photocopiers are also available along the inner wall of the Reading Room.

Reference Section (Main Reading Room)

The reference section in the Reading Room is

located just inside the main entrance to the right. Located in that centralized section are Kentucky land records, and complete sets of historical journals such as the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, the *Filson Club History Quarterly*, *Kentucky Ancestors*, and *Bluegrass Roots*. An extensive section of Federal census indexes for Kentucky and several other states are located in that area, in addition to passenger/immigration lists and the PERiodical Source Index (PERSI).³

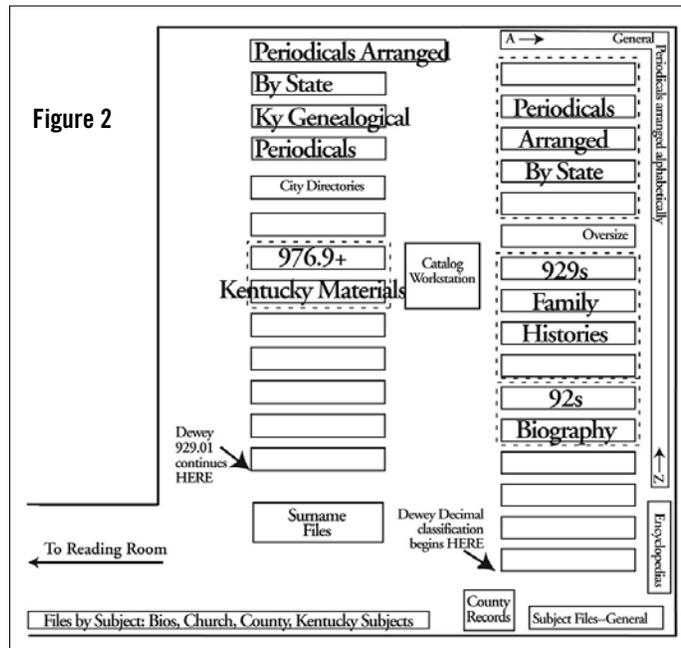
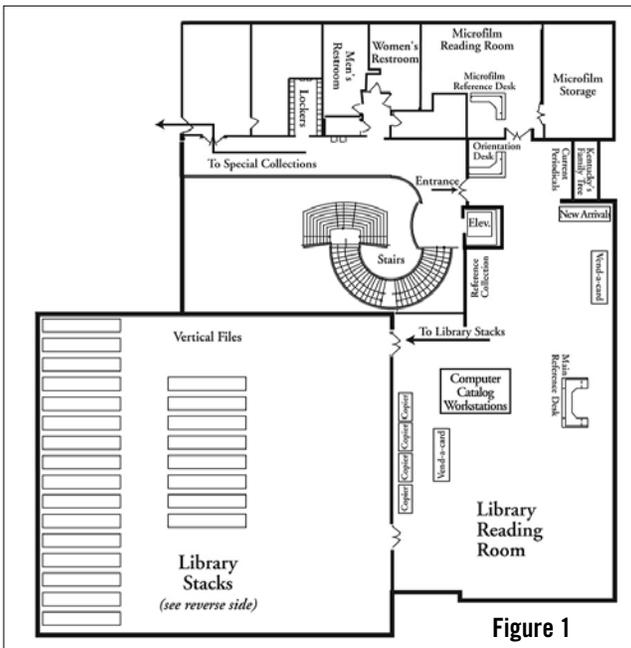
General Stacks and Vertical Files

The published book and periodical section of the library contains approximately 90,000 volumes. The open-stack collection is classified according to the Dewey Decimal system and materials can be brought into the Reading Room for use and photocopying.⁴

Historical and Genealogical Periodicals

The library holds a large collection of historical and genealogical periodicals that cover Kentucky as well as numerous other states. A comprehensive listing of the periodicals available was published in an earlier issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*.⁵ Most of the Kentucky historical and genealogical journals in the collection have been included in the 976.902 section of the stacks and will be found listed on the online catalog.

The vertical files in the KHS Library contain research materials that cover these subject categories: surnames; biographical; county; church; Kentucky subjects; architectural and historic buildings; county records; and general subjects.



Microfilm Room

The library’s microfilm room contains approximately 16,000 rolls of microfilm. Microfilm reader/printers are available as well as large-image viewers that do not have printing capability. A comprehensive listing of all the microfilm is available and the material is grouped by specific county. The material available on microfilm covers a wide scope of genealogical information from tax lists and censuses to wills, vital statistics, newspapers, genealogical collections, and church records. There is also a significant number of older documents held in Special Collections that can be readily viewed on microfilm.

Microfilm Holdings

The research library has over 16,000 reels of microfilm that cover a large range of primarily Kentucky-related material as well as some materials dealing with surrounding states. Here are some of the major topics that the microfilm cover:

- Tax Lists
- City Directories
- Revolutionary War and War of 1812 records
- Mexican War, War with Spain
- Adjutant Generals’ Reports – Civil War
- Civil War Clothing Books & Morning Reports
- Censuses – Kentucky and other states
- Slave Schedules
- County Records
- Vital Statistics
- Confederate Pension Applications

- Death Certificates – 1911 – 1958
- Draper Papers
- Kentucky Governor’s Papers
- Special Collections Manuscripts
- World War I cards
- Confederate Veteran’s Home (Pewee Valley, Oldham County) Records
- Kentucky newspapers⁶
- Out-of-state Newspapers
- KHS Genealogy Files
- Out-of-state records
- Kentucky books and pamphlets
- Kentucky School Censuses
- Land Records

The Kentucky County Microfilm Guide can be accessed online at “Digital Collections.” The list of microfilm available for each county can be examined and the call number for each specific roll of microfilm is provided. There are also hardcopy versions of the County Microfilm Guide in the library that can help you locate a specific newspaper microfilm roll.

Online Access in the KHS Library

Several computer terminals are available in the Reading Room, the General Stacks, and the Microfilm Room for use by researchers. The library’s book collection can be searched through eight dedicated terminals as well as selected online genealogical resources. Access to the genealogical databases, Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.com, is

available, free of charge, to researchers while using them in the library. The only expense to the library customer is the cost of printouts.

General Collection

The library holds over 90,000 books and monographs in the General Stacks area. Books are classified and shelved according to the Dewey Decimal system. Below is a breakdown of the basic materials contained in the collection.

(By Call Number)

000-092 General Section of the Collection

92 – Biographies/Alphabetical by Name

929 -- Published Family Histories

929.03-.3 Genealogy “how to” Books

974.05—976.8 Other state materials (New England, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the South, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas)

976.902 A-W -- Kentucky county materials

977.1-996.9 Other state materials (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the western states)

Published Family Histories (call number 929)

This section contains approximately 7,000 volumes of published family histories and genealogies that contain information with Kentucky connections.

Kentucky Biographies (call number 92)

This section contains a large number of published biographies on Kentuckians, such as Henry Clay, Daniel Boone, and John C. Breckinridge, as well as other individuals who had a significant connection with Kentucky at some time during their lives.

Kentucky County Materials (call number 976.902)

This is one of the most useful research sections for Kentucky family history and genealogy research. A wide variety of published materials is available and organized alphabetically by county. Within any specific county, the materials can cover: tax lists, censuses, county histories, community histories, cemetery listings, veterans lists, court records, collections of newspaper articles, obituaries, wills, and vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages).

The amount of material that has been compiled and put together by local historians and genealogical researchers is amazing. When you know the counties in which your ancestors likely lived (but do not be

afraid to check surrounding counties if you need to), you do not want to stop digging until you have gone through everything available in this section.

Long-Distance Research

There are many reasons why historical and genealogical researchers might not be able to make a research trip to the Center for Kentucky History. Regardless of “why,” the remedy is that in-house research is available if you cannot come to Frankfort yourself. When it is necessary to request long-distance services, general research can be obtained for an hourly rate of \$25.00 for KHS members (\$40.00 for non-KHS members). Copies of articles from the *Register* and *Kentucky Ancestors* may also be obtained by accessing the KHS Web site (Library and Special Collections Reference Request) and copies of articles from other periodicals can also be obtained by mail.

To obtain the best results from any research services you need, provide as much information as possible concerning sources of information you have already checked, and any specific facts or documents you have already located. By doing that, you can ensure that the time spent on subjects you are requesting will be focused on the specific items you do not have.

Special Collections

Special Collections is a separate part of the Center for Kentucky History’s historical holdings and research materials. Special Collections materials consist of older rare books and pamphlets as well as maps, photographs, and manuscripts. Researchers wanting to use these materials should go to the main library and inform the staff that they are there to look at Special Collections materials. The Special Collections research area is just inside the main library Reading Room to the left.

Oral History Collection

The Kentucky Historical Society’s oral history collection has over 8,000 interviews, preserved in over 10,000 audio cassette tapes, open reels, video, and digital media. Cataloged by county or by project, the interviews contain the irreplaceable recollections of Kentuckians from all walks of life. General community histories with local residents provide unique information on life in Kentucky during the early twentieth century, while special projects on topics such as tobacco, veterans, quilting, politics, the

Civilian Conservation Corps, and the civil rights movement offer a more in-depth look at various aspects of Kentucky history.

If you have not visited the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History since it opened in 1999, make plans to come to Frankfort in the near future to discover the gold mine of materials that await you in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library.⁷

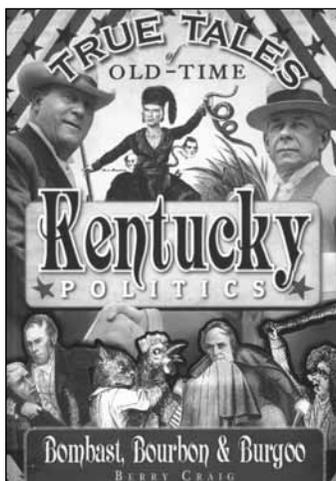
- ⁶ There are numerous Kentucky newspapers available. Finding aids are organized by county and by date of publication. Newly added newspaper microfilms include papers for Civil War-era Lexington and Louisville: *Lexington Observer and Reporter* -- 1850-1883; *Kentucky Statesman* (Lexington) – 1860; and the *Louisville Weekly Journal* – 1860-1865.
- ⁷ Visit the Kentucky Historical Society Web site (<http://history.ky.gov>) for specific guidelines on research visits to the library.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The Kentucky History Society's Research Library was originally named in honor of Dr. Thomas D. Clark when the Center for Kentucky History was built and dedicated in 1999. When the center itself was renamed in honor of Dr. Clark, the research library was given a new name--the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library. The Center is located in downtown Frankfort, Kentucky, at 100 W. Broadway. Free parking is available across the street in front of the former railway depot.
- ² Please check the KHS Web site, www.history.ky.gov, for possible holiday closures before making a research trip from out-of-town. Special Collections operating times are different from the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library. Both are closed Sunday and Monday, and the KHS Research Library is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Special Collections is closed Saturday/Sunday/Monday, and materials can be requested in the main library during its operating hours.
- ³ Copies of *The East Kentuckian*, *Kentucky Genealogical Index*, *Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy and Records*, and the *Kentucky Genealogist* are located in the same area. While these periodicals are no longer being printed, the material in them remains of great research value. PERSI is the database put together by the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana (see HeritageQuest.com).
- ⁴ The materials from the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library do not circulate and they cannot be borrowed through interlibrary loan (ILL). Materials in the main library can be photocopied.
- ⁵ Sally Bown, "Kentucky County Historical/ Genealogical Society Newsletters at the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society," *Kentucky Ancestors* 42 (2007): 185-87.

BOOK NOTES

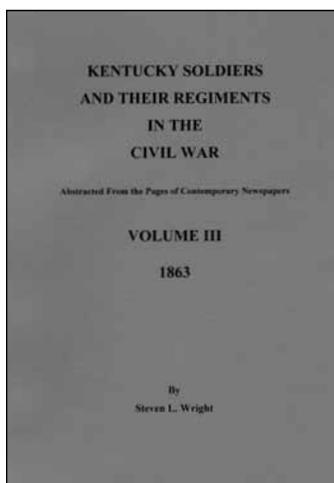
Editor's Note: The books mentioned in "Book Notes" are available in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.



True Tales of Old-Time Kentucky Politics: Bombast, Bourbon & Burgoo.
By Berry Craig. (2009. Pp. 128.
Paper. Order copies online at www.historypress.net. Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* will receive a special 20% discount. Enter code: KYHISTORY09)

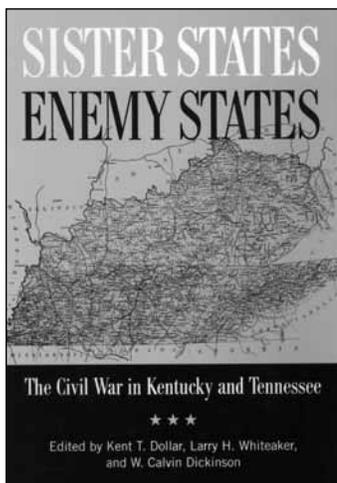
Berry Craig, a well-published author from western Kentucky, has written an excellent little book on Kentucky and its old-time politics. The introduction and first chapter lay the foundation for politics in Kentucky, and the succeeding chapters deal with Kentucky governors and their families (and other kin), Kentuckians in the national capitol, and concludes

with a chapter dealing with Kentuckians in the state legislature. *True Tales of Old-Time Kentucky Politics* gives an excellent overview of politics and Kentucky politicians throughout the history of the commonwealth.



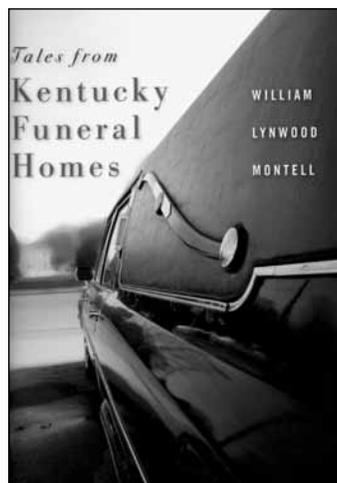
Kentucky Soldiers and Their Regiments in the Civil War: Abstracted from the Pages of Contemporary Kentucky Newspapers.
Volume I - 1861. Volume II - 1862.
Volume III - 1863. By Steven L. Wright.
(2009. Pp. 174. [Vol. I]; pp. 246 [Vol. II]; pp. 305 [Vol. III] To purchase, contact Steven L. Wright, 105 Livingood Lane, Hodgenville, KY 42748.)

Author Steven Wright has completed the first three of five volumes that will survey major Kentucky Civil War-era newspapers that reported on events concerning the state's soldiers during the Civil War. The papers used for the first volume (1861) were: *Frankfort Daily Commonwealth*, *Frankfort Tri-Weekly/Daily Kentucky Yeoman*, and the *Louisville Daily Journal*. The 1862 volume includes items from Paris and Maysville, Kentucky, newspapers, too. The 1863 volume covers Atlanta, Louisville, Maysville, and Nashville newspapers. The newspaper items are abstracted and arranged in chronological order. The entire book is indexed for individuals, unit names, locations, and general subjects. The first three volumes are a major contribution to the contemporary Civil War experiences in Kentucky, and the entire set of five books will be an extremely valuable source for Kentucky Civil War research.



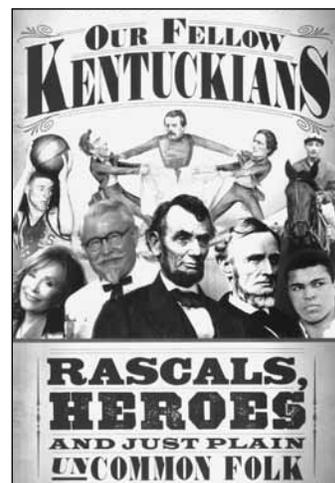
Sister States, Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee. Edited by Kent T. Dollar, Larry H. Whiteaker, and W. Calvin Dickinson. (2009. Pp. 402. \$40.00. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; Fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

The fortunes of Kentucky and Tennessee were closely linked from their early days of settlement in the late 1700s up to the beginning of the Civil War. The disunion crisis of the 1860s, however, changed the two states from friends into enemies. *Sister States, Enemy States* is a collection of essays by sixteen noted historians that examines the social, political, and economic issues that affected those who lived in Kentucky and Tennessee during and after the war. This book will be worthwhile for anyone interested in the wartime experiences of Kentucky and Tennessee, but it will be of special interest to those who had ancestors living here during that time.



Tales from Kentucky Funeral Homes. By William Lynwood Montell. (2009. Pp. 198. \$24.95. Cloth. To purchase, order from Hopkins Fulfillment Service, P.O. Box 50370, Baltimore, MD 21211-4370; 1-800-537-5487 or 410-516-6956; Fax: 410-516-6998, or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Folk studies professor emeritus Lynwood Montell (Western Kentucky University) has compiled another collection of stories (*Tales from Kentucky Doctors*, 2008; *Tales from Kentucky Lawyers*, 2003) that will provide insight into a segment of daily life that every Kentucky family experienced through the years. This time his subject is *Tales from Kentucky Funeral Homes*. The six chapters cover subjects ranging from funeral and burial practices, humor and mistakes, to the experiences of bereaved family members. Montell's collection documents an interesting change over several decades from families keeping their deceased loved one in their home and burying them in nearby family plots to present-day funeral and cemetery practices.



Our Fellow Kentuckians: Rascals, Heroes, and Just Plain Uncommon Folk. By James C. Claypool. (2009. Pp. 126. Paper. Order copies online at www.historypress.net. Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* will receive a special 20% discount. Enter code: KYHISTORY09)

James C. Claypool, professor emeritus of Northern Kentucky University, has written a new collection of biographies of thirty-nine men and women who have ties to Kentucky "either by birth, through family heritage, or by having lived in Kentucky." Those featured in this book run the spectrum of Kentucky history from Christopher Gist and Daniel Boone up through present-day people such as Diane Sawyer and George Clooney. Others featured in the book are many whose names may not be as well known: John T. Thompson, Rose Monroe, and Jane Crawford.

Any reader interested in the life stories of various Kentucky-related persons across the history of the state will find this book enjoyable.

Searching Through a Haystack: Kentucky Genealogical and Historical Periodicals

By Don Rightmyer

When family-history researchers begin the process of digging out the details of their genealogy, what are the sources they turn to? The obvious references for critical family information have been the basics of genealogy from the very beginning: censuses; birth, marriage, and death documents; county histories; church records; and a number of other sources that can all be used to piece together the amazing collection of events that tell the story of a family's history over generations. There is one source of family-history research that can often be overlooked—the genealogical and historical periodicals that are published regularly by county and regional genealogical and historical societies.¹

My reason for using the phrase “searching through a haystack” is because many of these publications have not been indexed and some do not contain a table of contents to make them easier to use. As a result, researchers must flip through an entire publication to determine if there is any material that deals with the subject they are investigating. That is not true of all such publications, but it is for many, and, unfortunately, results in a lot of researchers not using such sources because it can be labor-intensive. The task becomes even more daunting when a researcher locates a collection of these periodicals that covers a range of several years without an index or other research tool to pinpoint items of potential usefulness.

One of the obvious considerations in the decision to find an appropriate periodical relevant for your

own genealogical research is whether it covers a county or region of Kentucky where you know your ancestors lived. These publications are generally a “labor of love” by the editor, the members of the historical group, and contributors who have spent untold hours transcribing records or putting together the story of local families, events, and landmarks. Even the faint suspicion that your ancestors lived in a certain section of Kentucky can make it worth locating the publication that covers that area.²

Some periodicals, such as *Bluegrass Roots* and *Kentucky Ancestors*, provide a surname index for each volume (four quarterly issues). Whether it lists surnames only or the complete name, the page numbers provided lead you to articles or other references that may provide vital genealogical information. Most periodicals, however, do not provide any summary of the material published in their pages during a specific year.

One published index was printed in 1985, *Kentucky Genealogical Index: An Every-Name Index*, vol. 1,³ that covered four Kentucky genealogical periodicals from their first issue through about 1980: *Kentucky Ancestors*,⁴ *Kentucky Genealogist*, *Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy & Records*, and *East Kentuckian*. The book contained a topic index that covered subjects included in the various publications, and an every-name (surname and given name) index for all four publications. The *Kentucky Genealogist* began publication in January-March 1959. The *East Kentuckian: A Journal of History and Genealogy*

was first published in June 1965, and was edited by eastern Kentucky historian, Henry P. Scalf. *Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy & Records: A Genealogical Journal Devoted to Kentucky* was edited by Michael L. Cook, was identified as the official publication of The Society of Kentucky Pioneers and first published in January 1979. *Kentucky Ancestors* is the only one of the four periodicals that is still published, but the material contained in each publication contained a wealth of family history and genealogy information.⁵ The other major Kentucky genealogical publication that continues to be published today is the quarterly publication of the Kentucky Genealogical Society, *Bluegrass Roots*.⁶

Many periodicals provide at least a table of contents either at the beginning of the publication or on the back cover that provides titles and possibly a brief description of the material contained inside. Others will not give any summary listing of what is included in each issue so you are on your own. Regardless, if you have a recurring periodical that covers a county in Kentucky that might contain information about your ancestors, try to devote the research time needed to go through the various issues and see if there is anything there that can open up possible sources of genealogical research information for you.

Here is a brief random sampling of some excellent historical and genealogical publications that cover counties or regions of Kentucky:

Ancestral News, a publication of the Ancestral Trails Historical Society that covers Breckinridge, Bullitt, Edmonson, Grayson, Hardin, Hart, Jefferson, Larue, Meade, Nelson counties, Kentucky, and Harrison County, Indiana.

Kentucky Family Records, a publication of the West-Central Kentucky Family Research Association.

Olde Town Ledger, the quarterly newsletter of the Harrodsburg Historical Society (covers Harrodsburg and Mercer County).

The Roots Digger, a publication of the Ballard-Carlisle Historical-Genealogical Society.

Sandy Valley Heritage, publication of the Tri-State

Area of Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.

One place you can search and discover periodical articles pertinent to your genealogical research is on HeritageQuest Online (<http://heritagequestonline.com>).⁷ Many public libraries provide access to this genealogical Web site in the library and sometimes in your home, too. You can search the “Periodicals” option on the Web site home page to get started. If you find a specific article that might be helpful, you can contact your local public library, visit the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, or order it online through the Web site.

A final note: everything mentioned in this article concerning genealogical and historical society periodicals pertains to Kentucky, but the same basic information applies to your family-history research for any other state in the United States. Be sure to determine if such resources are available for counties and communities in those states, too.⁸

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Sally Bown, “Kentucky County Historical/Genealogical Society Newsletters at the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Kentucky Historical Society,” *Kentucky Ancestors*, 42 (2007): 185-87. This article includes the Kentucky counties for which historical/genealogical publications exist and the titles of those which can be found in the research library’s collection. Most of the county historical and genealogical publications have been shelved in the 976.902 section of the library’s collection along with all other research materials for the various Kentucky counties.
- ² When I did genealogical research in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, I would always check the appropriate historical and genealogical publications for the possibility that something would touch on the individuals and families I was trying to locate. This could prove to be the most time-consuming part of the research, but there was always the chance of discovering a gold mine. On many occasions, that was precisely what I ended up finding. As I flipped through various genealogical publications, I would be amazed at the wonderful variety of

genealogical and family-history information contained in them.

- ³ Glenda K. Trapp and Michael L. Cook, *Kentucky Genealogical Index*, vol. I (Evansville, 1985).
- ⁴ *Kentucky Ancestors* is the quarterly family-historical publication of the Kentucky Historical Society. It began publication in June 1965 and continues to be published since then. The publication is indexed in PERSI and was indexed in the *Genealogical Periodical Annual Index* since 1965.
- ⁵ The *Kentucky Genealogist* was published through at least volume 28 (1986). *Kentucky Pioneer Genealogy & Records* went through volume 8 (1987). The *East Kentuckian* was published through volume 28 (1986).
- ⁶ *Bluegrass Roots*, the Kentucky Genealogical Society's quarterly publication, was first published in October-December 1973 and continues to be published today. This publication was not included in the genealogical index.
- ⁷ HeritageQuest Online (<http://www.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/index>).
- ⁸ Contact the state's historical and genealogical societies for information on pertinent publications that might be of research value. You can also find such information in Elizabeth P. Bentley, *Genealogist's Address Book* (Baltimore, 2009).

VITAL STATISTICS

From the *Three States*, Middlesboro (Bell County), Kentucky

Friday, 2 January 1920, p. 4

DEATHS

Lucy Widner

Lucy Widner, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Widner, was found dead in bed on December 30th. The remains were interred in the Hensley Cemetery.

Mrs. Sarah Freeman

Mrs. Sarah Freeman died at the home of her son A. E. Freeman, Tuesday night, December 30, at Gravity. She was 75 years old. The burial was at her old home, Arthur, Tenn., on Wednesday.

J. E. Lynch

J. E. Lynch died at his home at Arthur, Tenn., on December 24, 1919, and was buried at Tazewell, Tenn., on the 25. He was 55 years old and is survived by his widow, 6 daughters, 4 sons and a brother and 2 sisters.

Friday, 9 January 1920, p. 1

DEATH

Rev. A. G. Cadle Dead

Rev. A. G. Cadle died at his home in the East End Tuesday night at seven o'clock and was buried Thursday morning in the Hurst cemetery. He was 69 years old. He is survived by his widow and five children.

Rev. Cadle was a minister of the M. E. Church for thirty years and came to Middlesboro some two years ago from Shawanee, Tenn.

Obituary

Rev. Alfred G. Cadle was born Mar. 17th, 1851, near Shawanee in Claybourne county, Tenn. He was reared to young manhood near the same place. Bro. Cadle was called of God to the ministry of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ and began his work in 1886 and continued in active relation to the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church until he was retired by his own request in 1909. Bro. Cadle was united in marriage June 14th, 1894 with Sarah J. L. Taylor. To this union God gave five children, all of whom are living, together with his good wife.

Bro. Cadle was a "Methodist Preacher," a servant of God and man among men. He toiled through the years that precious souls might have the light and salvation of the Gospel. Any true "Methodist Preacher" is a power for good in the world and he is gone, people really miss him. May Heaven bless the loved ones of this faithful servant, and reunite them in that land of eternal rejoicing.

Friday, 9 January 1920, p. 4

DEATH

John D. White Dead

Ex-Congressman J. D. White died Wednesday. Mr. White lived in Clay county near Manchester. He represented this district in Congress in 1888 and was for one term speaker of the House. Mr. White is well

known in this section and had several admirers among the old-timers here.

MARRIAGE

CAILOR-HYDE

Mr. Henry Hyde, employee of the Cumberland Telephone company, and Miss Pearl Cailor, of Middlesboro, were married on Dec. 22nd by Rev. J. R. Barnwell. The wedding was kept a secret until Tuesday.

Friday, 9 January 1920, p. 8

Mrs. James Johnson Dies

Mrs. James Johnson, age 39 years, died here last Tuesday after an illness of four years of tuberculosis. Her remains were laid to rest in the Sharp cemetery in the East End. Rev. J. G. Browning and Rev. Sam Brock conducting the funeral services. She is survived by her husband and seven children.

Friday, 16 January 1920, p. 1

DEATHS

Thomas Bowers Dead

Thomas Bowers died last Thursday morning, January 8, 1920, of paralysis, and was buried Friday afternoon of the same week in the Glenwood cemetery.

The funeral services were at his home near the blast furnace and were conducted by Rev. J. M. Roddy, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, of which the deceased had been a very active and valued member for many years.

Mr. Bowers was nearly 65 years old at the time of his death and is survived by his widow and an adopted child.

He had been an employee of the local blast furnace of the V. I. C. and C. Co., for practically all of the time that the furnace has been in operation since it was constructed, in the capacity of stable man and delivery teamster of the commissary. During the times that the furnace was not in operation he worked at the tannery.

Mrs. Bell Shivel Dead

Mrs. Bell Shivel, formerly a resident of Middlesboro, died last Wednesday at the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home in Louisville, from the effects of injuries sustained in a fall on New Years day. The body was taken to Lexington where she was buried by the side of her husband. She was well cared for at the

home, and her friends here will be surprised to learn of her death, as Mrs. C. E. Cooke of this city had a letter from her written at Christmas time, telling of the pleasant Christmas at the Home.

DEATH

J. B. Hoover Dies After Short Illness

Came Here Three Years Ago From Indiana—Was Dispatcher on Carbondale District—Sick Ten Days

J. B. Hoover, an I. C. train dispatcher here, died at his home, 309 Sycamore street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, following ten days' illness of heart and kidney trouble. Up to the time of his fatal illness the deceased enjoyed apparently the best of health and his death came as a shock to relatives and friends. He was 42 years old.

Mr. Hoover was train dispatcher on the Carbondale district, the Herrin and Johnston City and Paducah lines. He came here from Lafayette, Ind., about three and a half years ago and had been dispatcher here since that time. His last duties as dispatcher were what is known as the second tick, the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 12 at night. He was known in railroad circles as an efficient dispatcher and was expert in the handling of his duties. Mr. Hoover was a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternity. He is survived by his wife, a father, and other relatives. His home was originally in Kentucky. He was a nephew of J. D. White, formerly of this city, now Illinois trainmaster at East St. Louis.

The funeral will be held at the home, 309 Sycamore street, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Burial at Oakland cemetery.

—*Carbondale Free Press*

MARRIAGE

Marries Out West

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lynch received news this week of the marriage of their daughter Miss Clara Lynch, to a Mr. Bernie Eirod, of Highbee, Col[o]. Miss Lynch is a Middlesboro girl and graduated here at the Middlesboro High School and has been out west for the last three years teaching school. This was the first news to her parents. The card stated they would make their home in Bigbee, Col[o]., where she is now teaching.

Friday, 16 January 1920, p. 8

RICE-HAYS

Miss Flossie Rice and Clent Hays, both living in the West End of Middlesboro were married last Saturday night at Cumberland Gap by Esquire Brooks.

DEATH

J. W. Carter's Sister Dies

J. W. Carter has received the sad news announcing the death of his sister Mrs. T. Edwards at Booneville, Ky. She was 73 years old at her death.

Friday, 23 January 1920, p. 5

MARRIAGE

Hodges-Murphy

Miss Lily Ruth Hodges and Jack Murphy were married last Sunday afternoon at 6:25 o'clock at Cumberland Gap, by Squire C. W. Brooks.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hodges and is considered one of the black eyed beauties of this city. The groom came here from Louisville some two years ago and is employed in the Roadmasters office of the Cumberland Valley Division of the L. & N. R. R. here. The young couple have been receiving the well-wishes of their many friends for a long and happy married life.

Friday, 30 January 1920, p. 1

Mr. and Mrs. John Hash Adopt a Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hash having been married for several years and not blessed with any children went to Knoxville last Saturday and took from the Orphans' Hospital of Knoxville a six day old baby and have adopted it and christened it Ethel Josephene Hash. Mr. and Mrs. Hash are leaders in the First Baptist Church here.

Friday, 30 January 1920, p. 5

MARRIAGE

Roberts-Thompson

Miss Janice Roberts, of Bosworth and Mell Thompson, of Ewing, Va., were married by Squire Brooks in Cumberland Gap last Tuesday evening in the presence of a few select friends. The newly weds will make their home here in Middlesboro.

Friday, 30 January 1920, p. 5

DEATH

Mrs. Sam Noe

Mrs. Sam Noe died Monday morning January 26th at her home on Dorchester Ave. She was born October 28th 1861. Mrs. Noe's health has been failing for the past two years but very few of her friends knew the end was so near.

At the age of 14 years she consecrated her life to Christ and had lived a true and devout Christian until the time of her death.

She had friends by the score, to know her was to love her. She is survived by one loving and devoted daughter, Mrs. Chas. McCoy, who has been ever ready to do what she thought might be a comfort to her mother.

She also has four brothers and two sisters to mourn her death.

Funeral services were conducted at the home at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning by Rev. Roddy and she was laid to rest in the Colson cemetery beside her husband who died July 4th 1913.

Friday, 6 February 1920, p. 1

MARRIAGE

Letcher County Judge Weds Texas Woman Whitesburg, Ky.—Judge Sam Collins, former County Judge of Letcher county, and Miss Bessie Stamper, of Texas, were married at Big Springs, Texas, according to word received here. Judge Collins left the bench here to become a rate clerk in the Railroad Commission's office at Frankfort.

DEATH

Mildred R. Newman

Mildred Ruth Newman, aged 3 years, died last Wednesday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Newman, Knoxville, and was buried at Oldgrey Cemetery in Knoxville last Friday. She was the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Newman of Middlesboro.

Fall from Mule Fatal To Wayne County Man

Monticello, Ky.—James Cooper Hurd, 52 years old, died at his home in Oil Valley, this county, of injuries

received from being thrown by a mule, fracturing his skull and breaking his shoulder.

Deputy Sheriff of Clay County Killed

Manchester, Ky.—Deputy Sheriff Millard Philpot was shot and instantly killed here Thursday afternoon.

About twenty years ago Philpott shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Felix Davidson and was sent to the penitentiary, but was soon pardoned by the Governor. Two months ago he was shot in a difficulty.

Friday, 6 February 1920, p. 8

DEATH

Charlie Bunion Dead

Charlie Bunion died Wednesday morning of influenza and was buried at his old home near Blairs Creek, Tenn., Thursday. He was about 35 years of age and is survived by a widow and four children.

Friday, 13 February 1920, p. 1

MRS. WILLIAM GENT DIED

Mrs. William Gent died Saturday and was buried Monday morning at the Colson cemetery with burial services at the M. C. Church. She is survived by her husband and her children, the youngest only weeks old.

Friday, 13 February 1920, p. 5

MARRIAGE

DUNCAN-WILLIAMS

Mr. and Mrs. Alf C. Williams announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Blossom, to Mr. W. A. Duncan. The wedding was a quiet one and occurred on the 2nd of last August. Mrs. Duncan was under contract as nurse for the Log Mountain Coal Company until January 1, and did not care to violate her contract, and the contracting parties agreed to keep their marriage secret. Mr. Duncan is connected with the Louisville Lithographing Company. Mrs. Duncan left Thursday to join her husband in Memphis. They will remain there a short time and later make their home in Knoxville—Cumberland News.

ALLEN-GRAVES

Miss Lulu Allen and Mr. Ernest Graves were married here last Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Krimmenger, by Dr. J. R. Roddy, in the presence of a few select friends. Miss Allen is a popular saleslady of this city and is now employed by A. D.

Campbell & Bro. Mr. Graves is a well-known young man of the city and holds a position with the railroad.

GILBERT-JONES

Mr. A. B. Gilbert, of this city, and Miss Fannie Jones, of Middlesboro, were married on last Monday evening at 9:30 o'clock, by Rev. J. V. Logan, pastor of the Middlesboro Presbyterian church. The ceremony was performed at Rev. Logan's home.

Friday, 20 February 1920, p. 1

DEATHS

DIED AFTER LONG ILLNESS

H. L. Howard, one of Harlan's best known citizens, died at his home in this city last Monday after a long illness.

Mr. Howard was in his 73rd year, and was born in Harlan county where he resided all his life. At one time he was Commonwealth's Attorney for this, the 26th Judicial district. He was a well known attorney and as a citizen and man stood high in the estimation of everyone.

The funeral occurred Tuesday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, the funeral being preached by Rev. J. W. Masters, of Crab Orchard, pastor of the Christian church. He is survived by a wife and five children—Harlan Enterprise

Mr. Howard was well known in Bell county, having served this county for a number of years as Commonwealth's Attorney.

MARGARET LONGSWORTH DIES AT STERLING MINES

Margaret Longworth died at Sterling Mines Monday of flue and was buried at Fork Ridge Tuesday. She was 60 years old.

FLOYD CAPPS DEAD

Floyd Capps died Saturday morning at six o'clock at his home in Wilmont of Bright's disease. The burial was Sunday morning at Arthur, Tenn. He was 10 years old.

DUD BOLDEN DEAD

Dud Bolden died Saturday morning at 4:30 o'clock at his home in the East End of flu and pneumonia, and was buried Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Sharp

cemetery, Rev. Sam Brock officiating. He was 39 years old and is survived by his widow and four children and his parents.

CLARENCE MCKINNEY DEAD

Clarence McKinney died Tuesday morning of flu and complications and was buried near Harrogate Wednesday afternoon. He is survived by his little daughter and his brother, Frank McKinney, of Middlesboro, and other relatives.

Friday, 20 February 1920, p. 8

ROBERT QUILLEN DEAD

Robert Quillen died at Meldrum Monday of the flu, and was buried Tuesday at Colmar. He was 40 years old.

Friday, 20 February 1920, p. 8

J. R. RICE DIES

J. R. Rice, 79 years old, and for years leading business man of Pineville, Bell County, Ky., died at his home last Sunday, after a brief illness of flu-pneumonia and infirmities of old age. Mr. Rice was a banker in Pineville for a number of years and was well known throughout the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Funeral services were held by Rev. Kelley, pastor of the First Baptist church of Pineville, and his remains were laid to rest last Wednesday in the Odd Fellows cemetery. He is survived by a host of relatives. He has a daughter, Mrs. D. Z. Gibson and Judge L. K. Rice residing in Middlesboro.

MRS. BALDWIN DIES

Mrs. Louvenia Baldwin, 78 years old, died last Monday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Newton. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the residence on Exeter avenue by Rev. T. W. Watts, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, and the remains were taken on the 3:15 Southern train to Spring City, Tenn., for burial.

MRS. ANN SMITH DIES

Mrs. Ann Smith, formerly of this city, but who has been living at Straight Creek since her marriage, died last Sunday morning in the Continental Hospital at Pineville, leaving an infant a few hours old. She was a sister of Capt. Hood F. Smith who died in France. She

was Miss Ann Smith before her marriage and worked here and at Pineville as a telephone operator and was well known here.

SUDIE EVANS DEAD

Miss Sudie Evans, fourteen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Evans, died last Monday evening of influenza and pneumonia.

FLEENOR TUCKER

Fleenor, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tucker, died Saturday, Feb. 21, about nine o'clock p.m. Death came after a brief illness of a complication of diseases, mumps, whooping cough, chicken-pox, and influenza, which terminated in pneumonia causing death. Mrs. Tucker, Ralph and Clifford are still confined to their beds with influenza.

The remains were taken to Arthur, Tenn., and interred in the Ely cemetery. The family wishes to express to all their friends their sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness rendered them during their illness.

Friday, 5 March 1920, p. 1

DEATHS

MRS. JESSE BURKE

Mrs. Jesse Burke died at Fondo last Saturday of flu, and was buried at Arthur, Tenn., Tuesday. She was 42 years old and is survived by her husband and six children. Dan Z. Gibson made the trip to Fondo Sunday to embalm the deceased and had to travel through snow that was waist deep. Mrs. Burke was the sister of Mrs. Andy Garland and Mrs. Robert Justice, of this city.

INFANT OF M. W. KESTERSON

The infant of M. W. Kesterson died last Friday. The body was shipped to Knoxville for burial there.

GEO. CAMPBELL'S DAUGHTER

The five-year-old daughter of Geo. Campbell, near Binghamtown, died of the flu Sunday and was buried Monday in the Johnson cemetery.

CLAUD WELCH

Claud Welch, 30 years old, died Saturday of flu at his

home near Arthur, Tenn., and was buried Wednesday near Arthur. He had relatives in this city.

MRS. HARRISON CAWOOD

Mrs. Harrison Cawood and infant died last Friday of the flu and were buried in the same casket the next day in the Colson cemetery.

Friday, 12 March 1920, p. 1

MARRIAGE

SOUTHARD-KENDRICK

Mr. Perkins Kendrick of this city and Miss Mary Southard, of Middlesboro, were married here last Friday evening, Rev. A. W. Rethemeyer officiating. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kendrick and for the past few years has been employed in the oil field of Kentucky. He was in the army and was overseas for several months. The bride is principal of our graded School and has made many friends during the few months she has been here.

Friday, 12 March p. 4

DEATH

D. D. O'Roark Dies

David DeWight O'Roark, aged 32 years, died last Thursday evening at the home of his parents. The cause of his death was an abscess on the neck, which had been troubling him for the past few weeks, but was not thought to be serious up until a few days before his death.

Funeral services were held at 2 p.m., Thursday evening at the residence of his father, by Rev. T. W. Watts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a member. DeWight was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. O'Roark who came to this city some eight years ago and have since been in the mercantile business. Mr. O'Roark married Miss Zula Burke of this city, and he is survived by his wife and two children. At the time of his death DeWight was helping his father in his store, but since he has been a citizen of Middlesboro he has been a traveling salesman and also connected with a coal company. He was well known by the people of this town and section and was well liked.

Friday, 19 March 1920, p. 1

DEATHS

Mrs. A. C. Snyder Dead

Mrs. A. C. Snyder died Monday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock of influenza and pneumonia, after an illness of almost ten days.

Funeral services were held at 8:00 o'clock Monday evening in the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, conducted by Dr. J. M. Roddy, pastor of the First Baptist church here, after which the body was taken to the station and shipped to her former home in New York State, near Albany.

Mrs. Snyder was 66 years old and came to Middlesboro in 1888 and was the first woman to come to this Magic City to make her home. She had lived here ever since. Her loss will be keenly felt by all her old friends.

Ernest Hurst Dead

Ernest Hurst died Sunday evening about eight o'clock of tuberculosis and was buried Tuesday morning in the Colson cemetery. He was 18 years old and had been in poor health for some months, and had but lately returned from Asheville, where he had been taken some weeks previous. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hurst.

Friday, 19 March 1920, p. 8

Crazed by Influenza, Miner Kills Himself

Bob Landrum, a miner living at Capito, shot and killed himself last Monday. He had recently recovered from a severe case of influenza, and his mind had never been right since, which is thought to be the reason of his taking the fatal step.

Three States, Middlesboro (Bell County), Kentucky

Friday, 27 February 1920, p. 5

JURY LIST

FOR THE MIDDLESBORO SESSION OF THE BELL CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH 1

The following citizens of the county have been selected to serve on the grand and petit juries for the February Term of the Bell Circuit Court, which convenes in Middlesboro on March 1:

Grand Jury

E. R. McDonald, Sam Wilder, H. D. Money, Elisha Howard, C. G. Smythe, John C. King, J. M. Elliott,

W. M. Hampton, Chas. E. Harris, Boyd Davis, J. H. Chesney, F. J. Williams, Harrison Partin, R. M. Watt, General Cox, J. K. Lee, J. H. Partin, Sam Weinstein, Wm. Hays, C. C. Cantrell, Jas. Miracle, Will Sharp, W. W. Eldridge, E. V. Cullum

Petit Jury

H. S. Young, John Gray, J. F. Asher, M. M. Turner, Lee Gilreath, Jesse Stanley, O. S. Meek, Grover Walker, Ben Risner, J. M. Rogan, W. R. Hoe, Aelem Partin, George Veal, R. E. Howe, Lewis McGeorge, D. M. Maxwell, C. F. Huff, Franklin Mason, M. C. Howard, A. P. Liebig, A. Rector, Jas. Hoskins, John C. Howard, Jas. Maiden, J. E. Miracle, Sam D. Gunn, Sam York, J. C. Buell, W. S. Williams, John M. Saylor, C. D. Ball, J. B. Cox, Lewis F. Green, Sr., I. J. Edwards, R. A. Cheek.

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 Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)

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KENTUCKY ANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

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

Please prepare your manuscript in Microsoft Word. Endnotes should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, and use the genealogical standard format of day/month/year, such as 10 May 1842. Manuscripts should be submitted by either email to don.rightmyer@ky.gov or on CD to:

Don Rightmyer, Editor
Kentucky Ancestors
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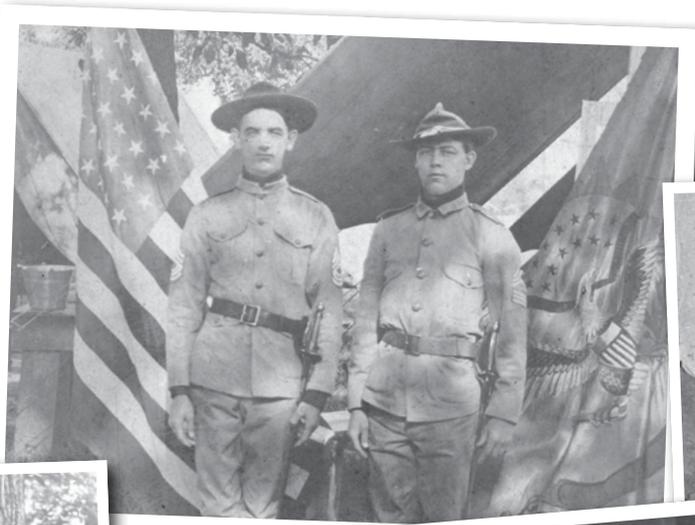
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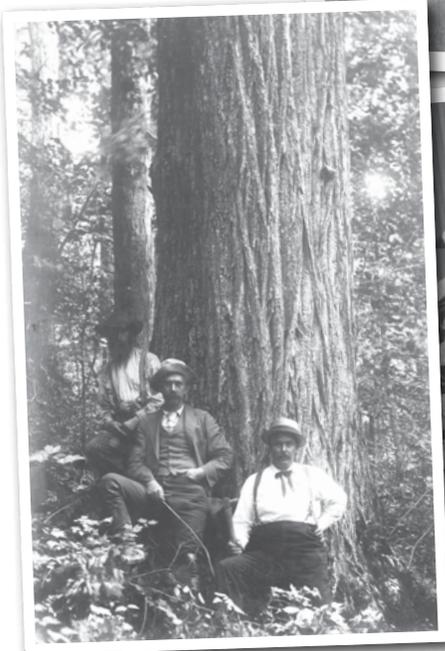
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Kentucky Ancestors
Kentucky Historical Society
100 W. Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601-1931
phone 502-564-1792, ext. 4435
email don.rightmyer@ky.gov

Two soldiers standing in front of a tent, ca. 1898.



Two Kentucky men in Crittenden County, Kentucky, during the Civil War. Possible surnames: Bingham, James, or Walker (Photo courtesy Don Howell)



Three men standing in front of oak tree in Bell County, Ky., ca. 1894.



German play (ca. 1910-12) in Sennings Park (now Colonial Gardens), Jefferson County, Ky. (Photo courtesy Marguerite Miller)