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# KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

## KENTUCKYANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

Volume 45, No. 2  
Winter 2010

### NEXTISSUE

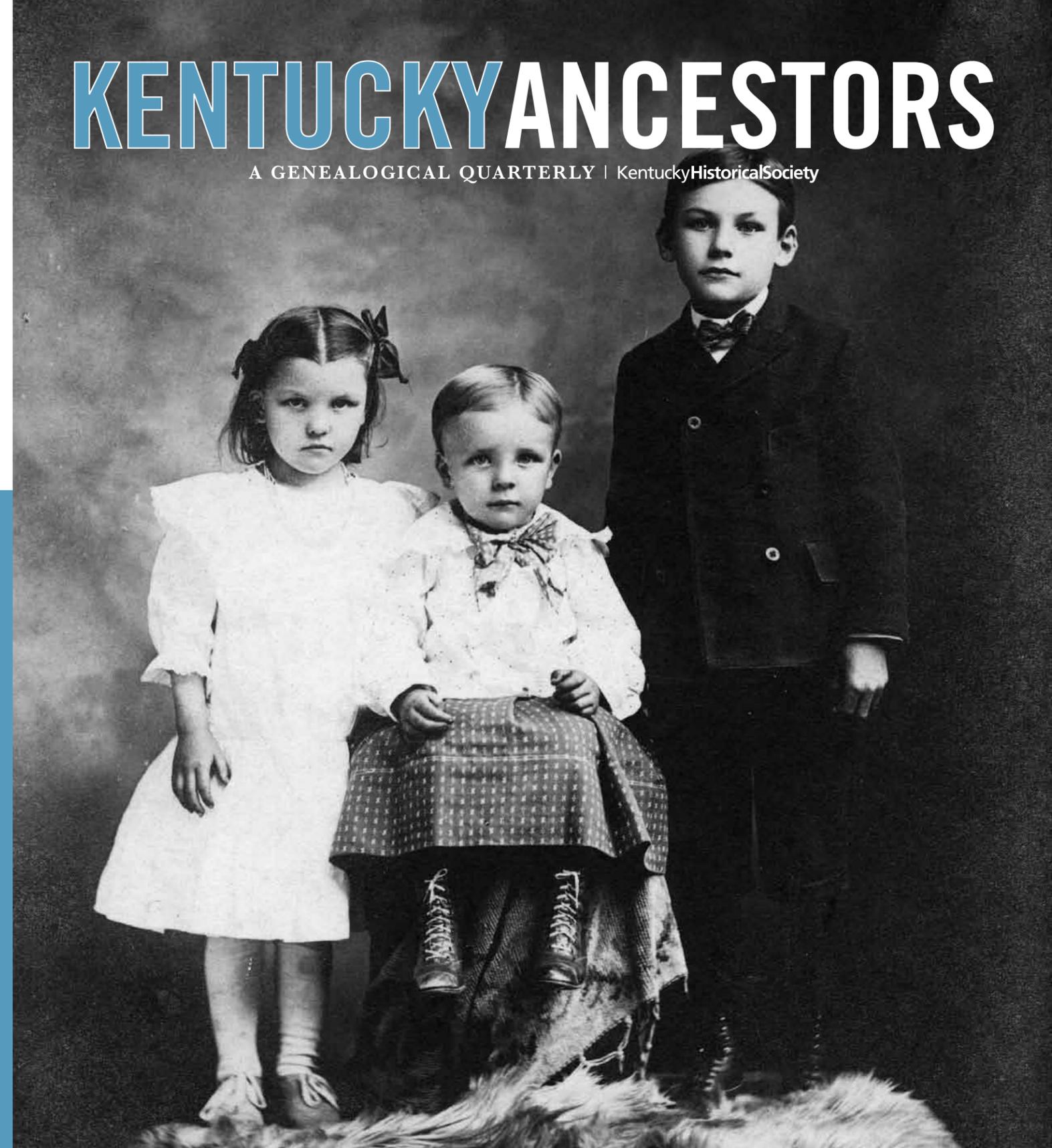
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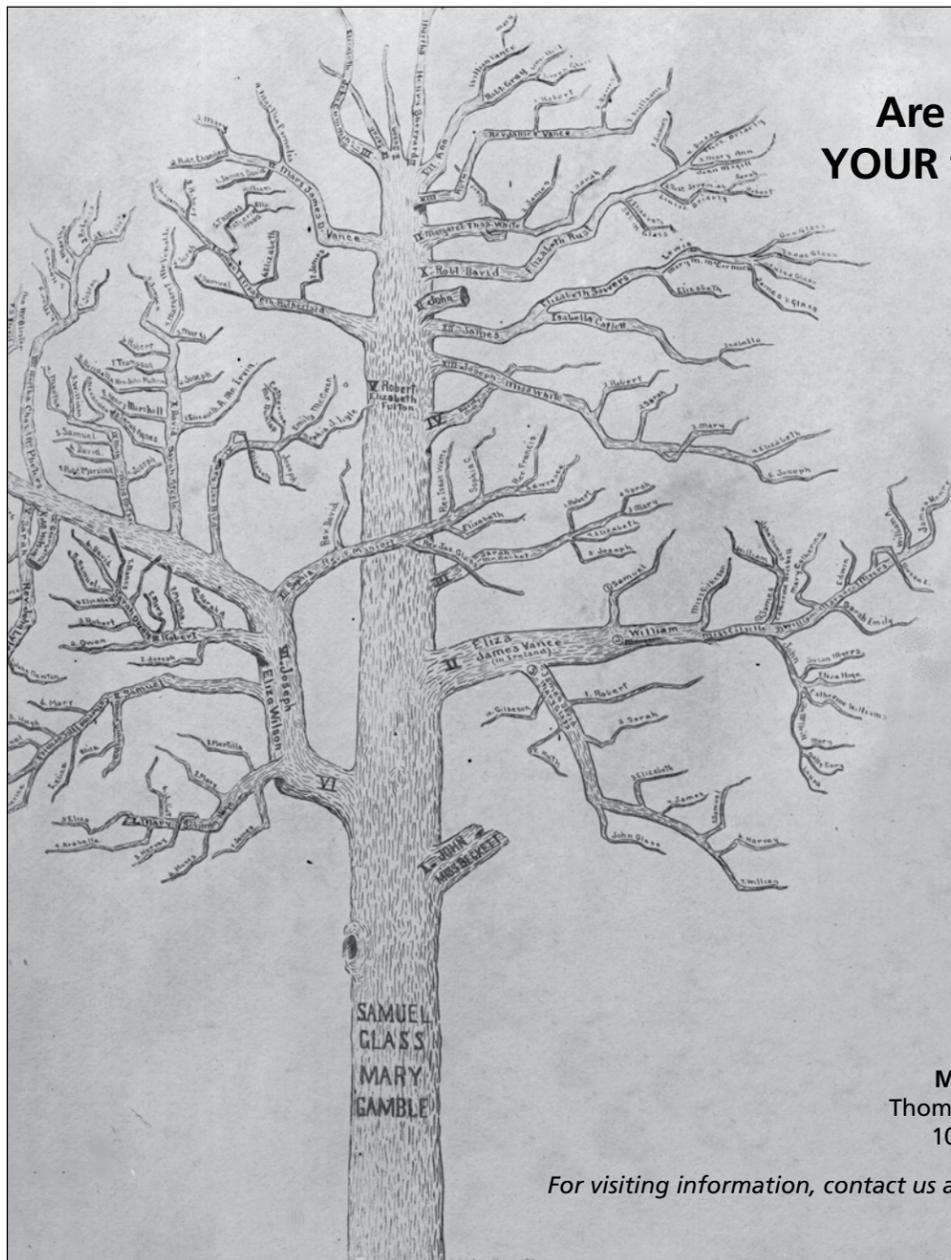


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Volume 45, No. 2  
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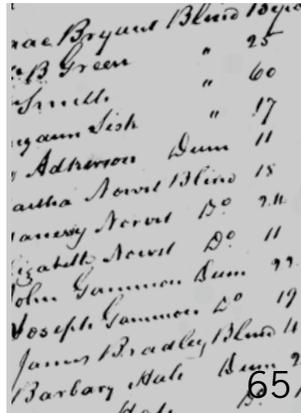
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Cleora Mabel Lee Smith (1900-1934), Harvey Cecil Lee (1902-1982), and Raymond Gilbert Lee (1897-1986), taken around 1905

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## RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

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

—Dr. Thomas D. Clark

Have you ever made a trip by car across a large section of Kentucky? Several years ago I had the experience of driving from my home in Danville to the Princeton, Kentucky area, and I was amazed at the western part of the state which I had never seen before. That was after my twenty-year U. S. Air Force career and having traveled all over the world. If your Kentucky ancestors came from a part of Kentucky other than your current place of residence, I encourage you to plan now to make a genealogical research trip to where they were born, worked, and are buried to see the region and community in which they lived. Make sure you have a copy of *Roadside History: A Guide to Kentucky Highway Markers* to take with you so you can learn some new things about our Kentucky history from the historical markers you will find along your travel route.

This past September and October my wife and I drove from central Kentucky out west to Colorado, Idaho, and then back home through a total of thirteen states. We made that trip several times years ago, but it had been over eighteen years since we had last done it. Both my wife and I were strongly impressed with the wide open spaces of the West and with my new emphasis on family history and the experiences of those who passed through Kentucky en route to points west, we continually found ourselves commenting on the hardiness and willingness of those Kentucky ancestors to endure the obvious hardships and challenges of making such a trip on foot, on horseback, or in a wagon.

Some of you reading this are our faithful readers who also have family histories that you could write out and share with the rest of us. I encourage you to sit down with your family-history research materials and make 2010 the year that you share your own story with the rest of us.



**Don Rightmyer**  
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*  
Kentucky Historical Society

# Pathways of Hope: Daniel Lee and His Descendants

By Phyllis Lee Jewell

Perhaps we will never discover the reasons Daniel Lee and his four children set out from North Carolina to Kentucky. Maybe some of his relatives and friends had moved west and told him of a place where there was cheap land that could be bountiful for most families. Maybe when the mother of his children died, he thought the family needed a new home with a better outlook on life. Or, maybe his older children had friends who also told of a possible better life in Kentucky. Whatever their motivation, Daniel and his children probably arrived in Kentucky sometime between 1795 and 1800. Daniel Lee is listed with his family (one male head of household, two white males under sixteen, and three white females, including head of family) on the 1790 U. S. Census, living in Wake, North Carolina.<sup>1</sup> It is assumed that his first wife died sometime after the 1790 U. S. Census. In 1800, he is listed on the Madison County, Kentucky, tax list.<sup>2</sup> At this time, the “children” would have been approximately twenty-eight, twenty-six, and twenty-four.<sup>3</sup> The youngest child, Zachariah, would have been about thirteen years of age.<sup>4</sup>

On 1 February 1807, Daniel Lee (born ca. 1746 – died before Mar. 1810)<sup>5</sup> purchased 150 acres in Shelby County, Kentucky, from Charles Lynch for the sum of thirty pounds. This deed was witnessed by John Miles, John Rodgers, L. Miles, and Abraham Cook.<sup>6</sup> The judgment of this author is that this is the family farm (or portion of it) that my father,

Raymond G. Lee, spoke of as the home place on Lebanon Ridge (Bald Knob vicinity), Shelby County, Kentucky. A marriage bond was recorded in Mason County, Kentucky, on 7 November 1808, between Daniel Lee and Mary Byers.<sup>7</sup> Records of some family members (undocumented) tell of an Elizabeth James having been the mother of Daniel’s children. Other distant relatives speak of a Mary Glouce as his wife. Whatever the case, Daniel Lee’s will mentions the fact that his wife, Mary, had children from another marriage.<sup>8</sup> Daniel and his new wife did not have much time to enjoy their life and home together, based on the probate date (1810) of his will.

Zachariah Lee (1787 – 1862),<sup>9</sup> Daniel’s youngest son, would have been approximately twenty-three years of age when his father died. Daniel Lee’s will names Zachariah to receive the following:

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Zachariah Lee one bed and furniture commonly called his bed; also fifty acres of land part of the tract I live on to be laid off on the north west corner, so as not \_\_\_\_ with the improvement at present made on said tract, to him and his heirs forever.

Not too long after the death of his father, Zachariah enlisted with the Kentucky Volunteers, First Regiment (Allen’s) as a private. This regiment served in the War of 1812, traveling and fighting at the battle of the Raisin River in Michigan. Army

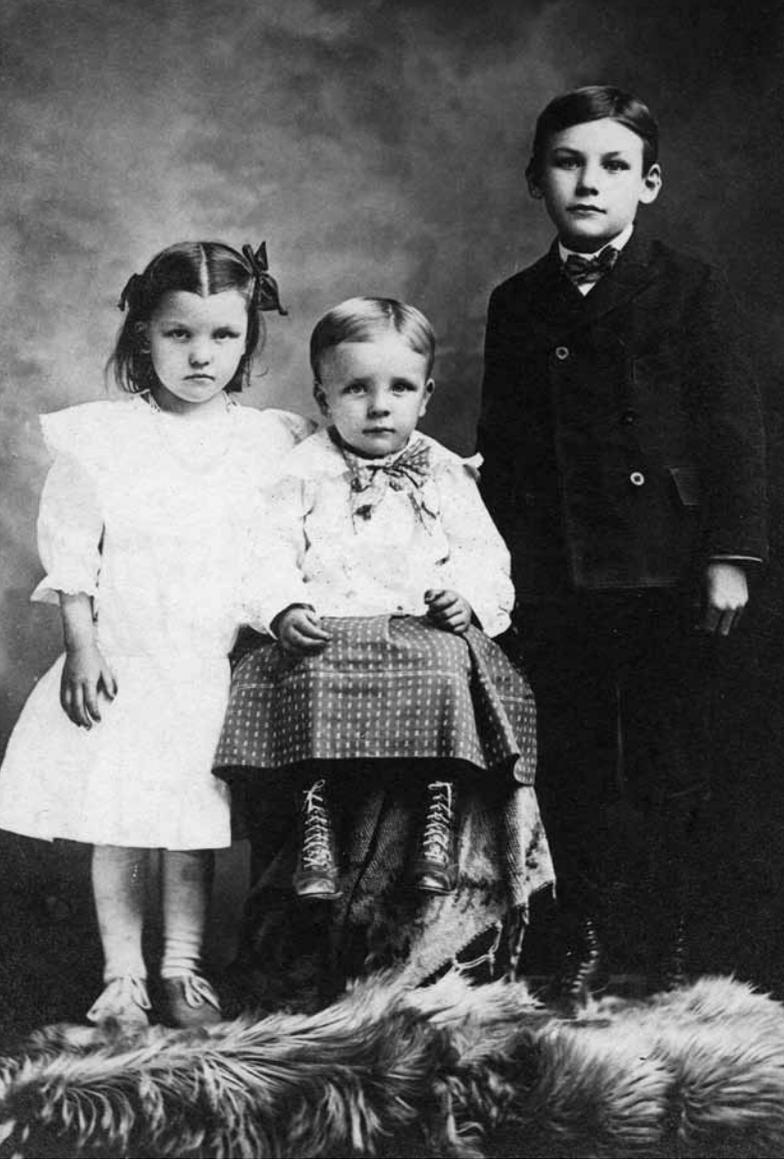
records indicate that Zachariah was five feet, nine inches tall, with blue eyes and fair complexion.<sup>10</sup> After his service in the war, he returned to Shelby County, Kentucky. Zachariah Lee and Hannah Lewis were married 31 August 1815.<sup>11</sup> According to family records in the author's possession, they had four children. Following the early death of Hannah, the children gained a stepmother, Levina Burns. Levina and Zachariah were married on 30 June 1827.<sup>12</sup>

Plans for the future Lebanon Baptist Church in the Bald Knob area (now Lebanon Ridge Road, Franklin County, Kentucky) were being worked out in early 1825. This small group of people who would become charter members of the church was organized well enough to send representatives to the Franklin County Baptist Association when they met in August 1825, at the Buck Run Baptist Church. Zachariah Lee was, more than likely, involved in these earliest years of the church. He first served as a messenger to the Franklin County Baptist Association in 1830, as well as serving several subsequent years.<sup>13</sup> Included in family records is a copy of a hand-written note that states "given under our hand, the 20th day of March, 1841, for the purpose of paying our proportional part of the price of a home purchased for Brother J. Rucker."<sup>14</sup> It is assumed that this would be the parsonage, and there are six different signatures pledging from fifty cents to one dollar. Zachariah Lee pledged one dollar. It appears that small churches and one-room schools bound the various county communities together, providing social opportunities and a spirit of brotherhood. The 1850 U. S. Census lists Lavina Burns (ca. 1809 – 21 June 1881)<sup>15</sup> and Zachariah Lee with eight children. Zachariah Lee's obituary in the *Frankfort Commonwealth* on 1 August 1862, states "Died in this county on the 17th of July, 1862, of congestion of the brain, Mr. Zachariah Lee, aged seventy-six years and seven months. Mr. Lee was a soldier in the last war and served faithfully in the Canada frontier. He was for a number of years a prominent member of the Lebanon Baptist Church, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality."<sup>16</sup>

Noel Lee Sr. (16 July 1828 – 23 Feb. 1868)<sup>17</sup> was the first child born to Zachariah and Levina Lee. On 9 Jan. 1853, Noel married Susan Rebecca Warren.<sup>18</sup> Noel and Susan Lee are buried next to each other in the Lebanon Church Cemetery. It

seems reasonable to assume that Noel and Susan built a house on the farm where my grandparents lived. Noel Lee was born at the family home on Lebanon Ridge, but died at his home near the one-room Bald Knob School, which was located on the present U. S. Highway 421. According to Bald Knob High School student researchers, "Little Bald Knob School was located approximately one mile northwest of the present location of what was then the new Bald Knob School."<sup>19</sup> This writer remembers the little one-room schoolhouse well, since, if the branch (or stream) was up, we could not drive back the hollow to Grandmother Lee's house. We would park the car closer to the highway, and then I could walk past, sometimes going inside to explore the school where my father started first grade and attended until a newer school was built. It was torn down years ago, but to a child it seemed like a wonderful "playhouse." Walking along the stream, back to the house, was an adventure. You could stop and pick the mint growing on the banks, or even pick up a few hickory nuts along your way. Small pools of water were sometimes trapped in some spots, with minnows swimming around. John Tarleton Lee (26 June 1860 – 17 Oct. 1936), my grandfather, was born in a little house up this hollow. The house in my memory has not been there for years, having dwindled away with the years of emptiness. There was a porch (no roof over it), and two rooms across the front. The back of the house had a small porch with washstand, pans, and water for washing up for meals. A doorway led into the kitchen with its wood-burning cook stove. The dining room was next to the kitchen, with a long table and benches on each side. The persons sitting at the head and foot of the table had real chairs.

John Tarleton Lee and Sarah Mahala Green (born 20 Oct. 1874 in Carroll County, Ky., died 12 Jan. 1951 in Franklin County, Ky.)<sup>20</sup> were married 9 Dec. 1896.<sup>21</sup> Their first born child, the author's father, Raymond Gilbert Lee, was born 1 Dec. 1897 at the farm in Bald Knob.<sup>22</sup> There are numerous clues of friendships and relatives from Indiana across the Ohio River, then down into Bald Knob, Franklin County, Kentucky. In fact, my grandparents were distant relatives. Greens and Lees lived in Indianapolis to Switzerland County to Brown County, Indiana, and down to Trimble County and Carroll County, then to



Cleora Mabel Lee Smith (1900-1934), Harvey Cecil Lee (1902-1982), and Raymond Gilbert Lee (1897-1986), taken around 1905

Franklin County, Kentucky. Documentation would probably require volumes of material.

Raymond G. Lee grew up on the Bald Knob farm. He told of being approached by a traveling man when he was about fourteen years old, while working on the farm. This man, L. F. Johnson, was running for the Kentucky House of Representatives. He told him if he would pass out some campaign brochures for him, he would give him a copy of his book, *History of Franklin County, Ky.*<sup>23</sup> Another favorite story my father told was how his father would hook the horses up to the old farm wagon, load his trunk (traveling case), then travel, by way of U. S. Highway 421, to the Frankfort train station. Raymond G. Lee would then board the Cincinnati and Ohio train and proceed to Georgetown, Kentucky. His "Certificate of Proficiency" from Georgetown College, dated 6 June 1923, hangs on

my downstairs wall.

Raymond G. Lee was an ordained Southern Baptist minister. He served many preaching engagements at various churches in the county, but eventually started teaching school. He had been married on 7 June 1924<sup>24</sup> to Thelma Glynn Watts (born 30 Dec. 1901, died 18 Sept. 1975).<sup>25</sup> R. G. Lee taught at various schools in Franklin County, Kentucky, including: principal, Bridgeport School, 1923-24, and 1924-25 school years; principal, Forks of Elkhorn School, 1925-26; and principal, Bald Knob School, 1926-31. In 1941 through 1965, he worked for the Commonwealth of Kentucky Transportation Department, with the exception of the three years (WW II-era) when he left to work for the Atomic Energy Commission in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.<sup>26</sup> Glynn and Raymond were the parents of two boys and three girls.<sup>27</sup> They lived their later years in the Cloverdale subdivision, Frankfort, Kentucky. Raymond Lee passed away 21 April 1986. He and his wife are buried in Sunset Memorial Gardens, Woodford County, Kentucky.

Stories have been told of how Grandmother Lee became so homesick on the farm when my father was a child, that the family lived in the Trimble and Carroll County areas for approximately two years. My grandparents stayed with a relative in the Bald Knob area during the year before their youngest daughter was born. There were drought years, bad crops, illnesses, and average misfortunes that beset many families. It is said that in your elderly years, you tend to remember more from your distant past that you do from day to day. My memories are certainly vivid of visits to my Grandmother Lee's house. (My Grandfather Lee died when I was one year old.) As you walked along the path back to the house, you would eventually see grandmother through the front window, sitting in her rocking chair. An invitation for dinner with her was a treat. She usually had food available that had been produced on the farm: canned sausage and pork tenderloin, home-cured bacon and ham, a variety of canned vegetables, canned fruit, including gooseberries that had been grown on her garden fence. Apples and hickory nuts were gathered and stored in one of the out-buildings. Milk, cream, eggs, and cottage cheese were stored in the cellar.



Raymond Gilbert Lee (1897-1986), ROTC,  
Georgetown College, Ky., taken around 1922

The one thing that I did not like was the fact that I had to sometimes wash my hands or my feet in ice cold water. By today's standards, many of my family were probably "poor," but there was no realization or proof of that fact. Today, U. S. Highway 421 is a nicely paved road, even though it is still very crooked. With the disappearance in the vicinity of the many one-room schools, the small U. S. Post Offices, and various country stores, it is my belief that the feeling of belonging to a small community is not so prevalent. However, it is understood that the overall population of the present Bald Knob Precinct is still up to standard, with most modern conveniences. And many people still love living in the hills and valleys of Kentucky. But just as the traces of buffalo that produced the "bald knobs" are no longer visible, it is hard to remember exactly where the old school house stood. The path up the hollow is not visible, and most traces of the old farm house are gone. The trail from the Ohio River to Bald Knob might have been adjacent to the present U. S. 421. Just as weather and time have a way of erasing wagon trails, paths, buildings, and most evidence of the past, so memories, often repeated, can eventually change into myth. Then we realize just how important the written word of our lives and heritage becomes to others.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The basic research used by the author for this article was done by Raymond G. Lee, ca. 1980. 1790 U. S. Census, Wake, North Carolina, <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse> (accessed 15 Dec. 2009).
- <sup>2</sup> 1800 Tax List, Madison County, Ky., Ron V. Johnson, Early Census Index, 1810-90 (Provo,Utah), [http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=kycen&ti=0&tgs=angs-i&ssrc=pt\\_594361\\_p-1056458425\\_g32](http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=kycen&ti=0&tgs=angs-i&ssrc=pt_594361_p-1056458425_g32) (accessed 15 Dec. 2009).
- <sup>3</sup> Edmund West, comp., Family Data Collection-Births (database online).
- <sup>4</sup> 1850 U. S. Census, Franklin County, Ky.
- <sup>5</sup> Based on dates handed down by R. G. Lee, 1850 U. S. Census, and will of Daniel Lee, Shelby County, Ky., 1809.

- <sup>6</sup> Shelby County, Ky., deeds, Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives (KDLA).
- <sup>7</sup> *Marriage Records of Mason County, Kentucky 1804-1811*, vol. II; Mason Co, Ky., marriage bonds, KDLA.
- <sup>8</sup> Shelby County, Ky., wills, 30 July 1809, probated 1810.
- <sup>9</sup> Tombstone, Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery, Franklin County, Ky.
- <sup>10</sup> Shelby County Historical Society, *A History of Shelby County* (Harmony House, 2003): 585.
- <sup>11</sup> Shelby County Ky., marriage records (1820 U. S. Census record was illegible.).
- <sup>12</sup> Franklin County, Ky., marriage records, database, [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) (accessed 15 March 2010).
- <sup>13</sup> Wilma Cain Yeary, *History of Lebanon Baptist Church, 1825-1975*: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.
- <sup>14</sup> Note in the possession of the author
- <sup>15</sup> Buried in Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery, Frankfort, Ky.
- <sup>16</sup> Correspondence, Glenn Clift to H. P. Swartz, 9 Sept. 1955 (in possession of the author).
- <sup>17</sup> Buried in Lebanon Baptist Church cemetery, Frankfort, Ky.
- <sup>18</sup> Franklin County, Ky., marriage records, database, [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) (accessed 15 March 2010).
- <sup>19</sup> *Frankfort State Journal*, 8 Oct. 1989.
- <sup>20</sup> Franklin County, Ky., death records, Franklin County, Ky., database, [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) (accessed 15 March 2010).
- <sup>21</sup> Copy of records from Lee family bible in author's possession.
- <sup>22</sup> 1900 U. S. Census, Franklin County, Ky.; U. S. Draft Registration Cards, Franklin County, Ky., 1917-1918.
- <sup>23</sup> L. F. Johnson, *History of Franklin County, Ky.* (Frankfort, 1912). The author is now the owner of this first edition book.
- <sup>24</sup> Marriage certificate in possession of author.
- <sup>25</sup> Franklin County, Ky., death certificate, database, [www.Ancestry.com](http://www.Ancestry.com) (accessed 15 March 2010).
- <sup>26</sup> Raymond G. Lee family records in possession of the author.
- <sup>27</sup> U. S. census 1930, 1940, and 1950, Franklin County, Ky.

# Tax Lists (1841-1860): An Overlooked Resource for Kentucky History and Land Titles

By Kandie P. Adkinson  
Administrative Specialist, Land Office Division  
Office of the Kentucky Secretary of State

*The Second in a Series of Articles Regarding the Significance of Tax List Research*

Shortly before Thanksgiving 2009 a researcher stopped by the Land Office and requested copies of land patents for family study during the holidays. During the course of our conversation, he stated he had accessed tax lists and had found the information as significant as census records. He said “Tax lists bring life to my ancestors. By studying annual tax reports I am learning more about my family and their way of life.” Indeed, tax records may add flesh to the all too often bare bones of ancestral research.

In the Summer 2009 issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*<sup>1</sup> we explored the development of Kentucky tax lists from 1792 to 1840. It is imperative that genealogists and historians realize tax lists did not disappear in the mid-1800s. Tax collection is very much alive as we are reminded every April 15th. Although some of the information requested by commissioners of revenue has changed over the years, the fundamentals have remained the same, i.e. the name of the taxpayer, his or her county of residence, and a report of taxable property.

In this article we will examine Kentucky tax laws from 1841 through 1860. Researchers are encouraged to note the use of tax incentives for economic development in Kentucky, business licensing, and the commonwealth’s “Sinking Fund” (aka “Rainy Day Fund”).

## Excerpts from Kentucky Legislation & Revised Statutes Regarding the Tax Process

Note: The following are selected abstracts from certain *Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly* and *Kentucky Revised Statutes*. These and other Acts regarding the collection of the “Permanent Revenue” and county levies, as well as codified statutes and regulations, may be researched in their entirety by visiting the Supreme Court Law Library, the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, or the Department for Libraries & Archives Research Room, all in Frankfort, Kentucky.

### 1840 (4 January)

Printed forms for tax assessors were amended by this act. Column headers were designated as follows: “Persons’ names; Land (acreage); County; Watercourse; Value of each tract; (number of) Town Lots; Value of each town lot; (number of) White males over 21 years of age; (number of) Slaves over 16 years; Total slaves; Value of slaves; Horses & mares; Value of Horses and mares; Mules; Value of Mules; Jennies; Value of Jennies; Cattle; Value of Cattle over fifty dollars; Stores (Note: This column often included mills.); Value of stores; Carriages; Value of carriages; Studs, Jacks, & Bulls; Rates per season; (number of) Tavern Licenses; (number of) Children between seven and seventeen years old; Value under the equalizing law; and Total Value.”<sup>2</sup>

### **1841 (17 February)**

This act was designed to increase the resources of the Sinking Fund. Sheriffs were ordered to collect and pay into the public treasury an additional rate of \$.15 upon every \$100.00 worth of property liable to be assessed under the current revenue laws. Lands of non-residents were to be charged and collected at the same rate. The additional tax money was “to be carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund and to be applied to the payment and interest of the debts now owing by the State of Kentucky for works of internal improvement.” Payments could not be made to contractors whose work was incomplete. In lieu of commissions allowed sheriffs for collecting other taxes, sheriffs were allowed no more than six percent for the collection of taxes designated for the Sinking Fund. The act was ordered to expire two years after passage; at that time the tax would decrease to \$.10 per \$100.00.<sup>3</sup>

### **1842 (18 January)**

From and after the first day of August 1842 no justice of the peace within the commonwealth could be appointed or act as commissioner of tax. No constable could act as commissioner of tax after 1 August 1842.<sup>4</sup>

### **1842 (17 February)**

Non-residents who had purchased or owned part of any tract of land that had been forfeited to the state for non-payment of taxes could redeem their land by the payment of his or her fair proportion of the taxes due on said tracts, including accrued interest at the time of payment.

### **1843 (10 March)**

If any county court failed to appoint commissioners of tax or if the commissioners of tax, after their appointment, had failed to act, the legislature directed the sheriff or collector of such county to collect the revenue upon the last list of taxable property returned to the court. The act further directed the sheriff or collector to report to the county court any changes or transfers of property that may have occurred since the last tax collection.<sup>5</sup>

A tax of \$1.00 was to be assessed on each gold watch; \$1.00 on each carriage or barouche kept as a pleasure carriage; \$.50 on each buggy; \$1.00 on each piano; \$.50 on gold spectacles; and \$.50 on silver lever watches. The articles were to be reported to the commissioners of tax at the same time, and in the same manner, as other taxable property was listed. The taxes were to be collected and accounted for by the sheriffs at the same time, and in the same manner, as other taxes. The act added the following provision, “Silversmiths and jewelers that keep gold watches for sale as merchandise shall not be required to enter them for taxation; manufactories of carriages, and pianos, or persons keeping them for sale, and not for their own use,” were not required to list those properties for taxation.<sup>6</sup>

### **1844 (February 16)**

This act confirmed the power of the sheriffs within the commonwealth to collect the county levy and revenue tax within their respective counties as long as they remained in office. Any sheriff who failed or refused to execute bond for the collection of the tax or levy forfeited the office of sheriff. The governor was empowered to fill the vacancy by appointment. The removed sheriff could continue to act as sheriff until his successor was qualified. If any county court failed to appoint commissioners of tax or if the appointed commissioners failed to act, the county court clerk was directed to furnish the sheriff a copy of the last commissioners’ books returned to his office. If the books had been lost or mislaid or if the sheriff could not obtain a copy of the tax books from the county court clerk, it became the duty of the second auditor to furnish the sheriff a copy of the last tax commissioners’ books filed in the second auditor’s office. The sheriff was then ordered to proceed to collect the revenue and county levies by using the auditor’s listing of taxable properties. If the office of sheriff was vacant or if there was no collector of the revenue, this act directed the sergeant of the general court to perform tax collection duties.<sup>7</sup>

### **1845 (January 22)**

Apparently the returns to the second auditor were being made “without proper attention to the calculations, therefore injuring the commonwealth.”

A list of Deaf, Dumb and Blind returned to my office by the Commissioners of the Tax for Mercer County this 1<sup>st</sup> day of July 1853

Name	Condition	Age	Sex	Residence
Isaac Bryant	Blind	18	Male	Post Office
Robert Green	"	25	Male	Mountain Hill
Wm. Smith	"	60	Male	Harrodsburg
Mayann Sisk	"	17	Female	Do.
Pho Adkerson	Dumb	11	Male	Salvisa
Martha Nowel	Blind	18	Female	Duncanville
Manery Nowel	Do.	21	Female	Harrodsburg
Elizabeth Nowel	Do.	11	Female	Do.
John Gammon	Dumb	22	Male	Do.
Joseph Gammon	Do.	19	Male	Permyville
James Bradley	Blind	14	Male	Do.
Barbary Hale	Dumb	23	Female	Do.
Lucy Hale	Do.	18	Female	Cornettsville

Mercer County Clerk

I do certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the list furnished me by the Commissioners of the Tax for Mercer County 1853.  
Given this 1<sup>st</sup> July 1853

Pho. Allen Clerk  
Mercer County Court

This act directed the county court clerk to examine all extensions and calculations by the tax commissioners and to certify each page was a correct balance sheet. If the problems persisted, the second auditor was ordered to submit the defective tax books to the governor for his inspection and possible return to the clerk for correction. The county court clerk was chargeable for all expenses incurred.<sup>8</sup>

### **1848 (January 25)**

This act equalized the compensation for the collection of the revenue tax by declaring the revenue tax for the preceding year was due and payable into the state treasury on 15 January in each and every year. Any sheriff failing or refusing to pay the same on or before that day was chargeable with, and required to pay, the legal interest on the same from the time it was due until it was paid. The second auditor was in charge of collecting the sheriff's late taxes and any accrued interest. The act also authorized the sheriff to deposit his revenue in any established bank or branch bank. The deposit was to be credited to the branch bank in Frankfort for the benefit of the treasury of the commonwealth, on account of revenue collected by \_\_\_\_\_, sheriff for the county of \_\_\_\_\_, for the year \_\_\_\_\_; and any sum so deposited was held and regarded as payment into the treasury unless the governor proclaimed, ordered, or directed otherwise. Collectors of the revenue tax were paid the following commissions: for the first \$3000 collected and paid into the treasury, a commission of 7.5%, and all sums over \$3000, a commission of 5 percent.

### **1848 (February 28)**

(Note: Although this act does not pertain to the "Permanent Revenue," it exemplifies records filed with the county clerk in the mid-1800s.) From and after the first day of January, 1849, all agents for the sale of drugs, medicines, or nostrums belonging to persons outside the commonwealth and sent to this state for sale, were directed to render a current account (upon oath) showing the full amount of such drugs, medicines, or nostrums sold every three months to the county court clerk. Agents were ordered to pay the clerk 5 percent on the full amount of said sales. Any agent failing to comply with the new law was subject to a fine of \$50 recoverable in

circuit court upon motion of the commonwealth's attorney or by an indictment of the grand jury. Additionally all peddlers and itinerant vendors of pills, medicines, and nostrums within Kentucky were required to take out a license in the counties in which they worked as were the other peddlers of merchandise.<sup>9</sup>

### **1848 (March 1)**

County courts that did not meet the first Monday in January to appoint commissioners of tax were permitted to appoint commissioners during the preceding December court term. This act also directed the commissioners of tax in each county of the commonwealth for the year 1849, and every year thereafter, to ascertain and report the number of free white persons that were blind and the deaf and dumb in their respective districts.<sup>10</sup>

### **1849 (February 27)**

This legislation amended the 15<sup>th</sup> section of "An Act to Amend the Several Laws Establishing a Permanent Revenue approved 31 January 1814." No longer could the tax laws be construed to require itinerant retailers of silks or silken goods, *manufactured in Kentucky*, to apply for, and obtain a license required for peddlers or itinerant retailers of goods, wares and merchandise. Before any person could vend any silks or silken goods under the new legislation, they were directed to procure a license from the county clerk or mayor of a city in which the silks or silken goods were manufactured. The license set out the name or names of the manufacturer or manufacturers with a certification by the person giving the license that the vendors were known to him and that the manufactory of said silks and silken goods was situated in the county or city in which the license was issued. The certified license authorized persons to vend their silks anywhere in Kentucky without paying for vendors' licenses in each county. Any silk vendor who sold goods without the prescribed license was subject to the same penalties as peddlers dealing without a license. Also, in 1849 the General Assembly passed legislation that required all tavern keepers, coffee house keepers, and all other retailers of spirituous liquors to purchase a license from the county court clerk to operate their business. The cost

of the license was \$10.00; it was valid for no longer than one year.<sup>11</sup>

### **1849 (February 28)**

Sheriffs were ordered to collect and pay into the Public Treasury an additional two cents upon every \$100 of taxable property for the year 1849 to pay the expenses of the approaching (constitutional) convention and to supply the deficiency, if any exist, from the alleged defalcation of the late Treasurer. Section II of the same legislation stated previous sums paid by owners and keepers of any itinerant menagerie, circus, or theatrical performances were amended to require a \$1.00 daily license fee, payable in advance, for each 100 voters in the county in which the exhibition, show, or performance was held. The tax could not exceed \$10 per day in the city of Louisville. In Section III the legislature stated no merchant or vendor of any goods, wares, or merchandise, was permitted to sell spirituous liquors provided by law until he or they purchased a license from the county court clerk. The cost of the license, valid for twelve months, was \$5.00. Section V required all proprietors of nine or ten pin alleys to pay the county court clerk an annual fee of \$10.00. The proprietors were ordered to post bond with the county clerk in a penalty of \$100, with good security, to be approved by said clerk, conditioned that “no gaming, riotous, or disorderly conduct should be allowed upon said alley or in the building containing the same.” Licenses were also ordered for taverns, and standing studs, jacks or bulls.<sup>12</sup>

### **1850 (11 June)**

Article VIII, Section 22, of Kentucky’s third constitution directed the general assembly to appoint not more than three persons, “learned in the law” to revise and arrange Kentucky’s civil and criminal statutes. Those commissioners, C. A. Wickliffe, S. Turner, and S. S. Nicholas, assigned legislation to specific chapters. For example, laws pertaining to “Revenue and Taxation” were included in Chapter 83 of the “Kentucky Revised Statutes” in 1852. During *current* legislative sessions, the Kentucky House of Representatives and Senate study pre-filed bills in designated sub-committees and on the floor of each

chamber. Bills may be amended during the process. Final bills approved by both chambers are then submitted to the Governor for his/her signature, veto, or passage without signature. If vetoed, the legislature may override the governor’s decision; the governor’s veto message is recorded in the governor’s executive journal maintained by the secretary of state. All enrolled bills that are approved by the legislature are filed with the secretary of state for official recording. During the codification process the statutes reviser for Kentucky merges the new legislation into the existing chapters and sections of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (or a new chapter or section is created). Regulations allow legislation (statutes) to be enhanced without the legislative process as long as the regulations do not compromise the intent of the law. Kentucky administrative regulations (KAR) usually affect the implementation of existing statutes.

### **1851 (February 17)**

From and after 1851, tax assessors in Kentucky were required to list the names of each of the deaf and dumb children between the ages of seven and twenty-one, inclusive, and the name of the post office nearest their place of residence in the back of the tax book.<sup>13</sup>

### **1851 (March 8)**

From and after January 10, 1852, tax commissioners were to “open a column in their respective books in which shall be listed the number of hogs over six months old, in each of the counties in this state.”<sup>14</sup>

### **1852 (January 9)**

This act required tax commissioners to list in the back of their tax books the names and ages of all blind children under twenty years of age in their respective counties, together with the name of the post office nearest their residence.<sup>15</sup>

### **1852 (July 1)**

Excerpts regarding tax lists in Chapter 83 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes include:

- Form of Tax Book: “Persons’ Names; Land (acreage); County; Watercourse; Value of Land;

Soldiers at The Military Asylum Harrodsburg				
Alexander S B Q B	1	4	6	22.00 8 150
Wood Lafayette Capt	1	1	3	15.00
David Hutchinson	1			
Thompson Leonard	1			
Wetzel Thomas	1			
Bersch Jno	1			
Apeland Jno	1			
Reagan Daniel	1			
Ashman William	1			
Demes Hendrick	1			
Carter Francis	1			
Hoyle Nicholas	1			
Bradford Wm	1			
William James Jr	1			
Demes Timothy	1			
Burgin Joseph	1			
McKinney Michael	1			
Balentine Thomas	1			
Bracefield John	1			

Although they had no individual property to report, many tax commissioners identified “white males over 21,” any female or minor who was head-of-the-household, and “Free Blacks over 21.” In 1858, soldiers at the Military Asylum in Harrodsburg were identified on page one of the tax report. (Notations in the “blind” field suggest these residents may have been visually impaired.) The first column identifies the number of “White Males over 21,” the second column identifies the number of “Slaves over 16,” followed by the “Total Number of Slaves” column, “Number of Horses,” and “Value of Horses.” (Note: Information is recorded in other columns on the second page of the report.) 1858 Tax List, Mercer County, Kentucky. (Microfilm, KDLA)

(number of) Town Lots; (number of) White Males over twenty-one years of age; (number of) Slaves over sixteen years; Total Slaves; Value of Slaves; (number of) Horses and Mares; Value of Horses and Mares; (number of) Mules; Value of Mules; (number of) Jennies; Value of Jennies; (number of) Cattle; Value of Cattle over \$50; (number of) Stores; Value of Stores; (number of) Studs, Jacks & Bulls; Rates per season; (number of) Tavern Licenses; (number of) Children between six and eighteen years old; (number of) Free White Persons that are Blind; (number of) Free White Persons that are Deaf and Dumb; (number of) Hogs over six months old; Value under the Equalization Law; and Total value at \$.17 per \$100. Value of Pleasure Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Stage Coaches, Gigs, Omnibuses, and other Vehicles for Passengers; Value of Gold, Silver, and other Metallic Watches and Clocks; Value of Gold and

Silver Plate; Value of Pianos; and Total Value at \$.30 per \$100.”

- Ten cents of the tax was directed toward the “ordinary expenses of government”; five cents for the use of the sinking fund; and two cents for the support of common schools.
- Vehicles for the transportation of persons or passengers, “by whatever name known or called, including the harness thereof, whether in use or not, were taxed \$.30 per \$100 of their value, except those vehicles kept for sale in the store or shop of any merchant or manufacturer. Those vehicles were taxed as other estate owned by the merchant or manufacturer.
- Taxes were due and payable in the same year in which the estate was assessed.
- The commonwealth had a lien for the revenue tax and county levy on the estate of each person assessed for taxation. The lien could not be defeated by sale or alienation.

- Exempt from taxation in 1852: houses of public worship; lands held under the laws of Kentucky by any denomination of Christians or profession of religion, for devotional purposes; land upon which any seminary of learning was erected; any custom house, post office building, courtroom, or other necessary offices or hospitals built or owned by the United States, including the lots or ground on which they were erected; and all libraries, philosophical apparatus owned by any seminary of learning, and all church furniture and books, for the object and uses of religious worship.
- Lands and town lots were valued for taxation, including the improvements thereon, without reference to conflicting title.
- The duties of tax commissioners began 10 January each year. Lists were to be completed and returned to the county court clerk by 1 May each year.
- Before a taxpayer could be declared delinquent, the assessor, or his appointed assistant, was required to visit the taxpayer's residence for a listing of his taxable property. If the taxpayer was absent, the assessor, or his assistant, was directed to leave a written notice with some white person of the household over sixteen years of age, of the time and place in the county where the taxpayer should meet the assessor to submit his list of property. If the taxpayer failed to attend to submit the list, the assessor was directed to report the person as "delinquent" to the county court clerk. Delinquent taxpayers faced a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs, and could have been subjected to the payment of three times the amount of the tax due upon his estate.
- After the tax book was completed and submitted to the county court clerk, the clerk certified the amount due the assessor for his services and submitted the statement to the State Auditor. The amount allowed could not exceed \$.08 for each list of taxable estate. The bill for the commissioner's services was paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the auditor.
- All estate taxed according to its value was valued in gold and silver, as of the tenth day of January preceding. The person owning or possessing the same on that day was required to list the property with the assessor and remained bound for the tax for the tax year.
- Slaves were listed for taxation by their owners.
- Assessors administered an oath to taxpayers affirming they had submitted a full and complete list of their taxable estate "on the tenth day of January last" and there had been no effort to remove or hide property to evade tax payment. At the same time, taxpayers were required, upon oath, to declare a sum of their worth from all other sources, exclusive of the estate listed for taxation. This included bank stock, estate owned and taxed in another state, crops growing on the land listed for taxation; articles manufactured in the family for its use; and provisions and poultry on hand for domestic consumption. Debts owed by the taxpayer, and declared in good faith, could be deducted. (Note: The worth of this property was listed in the "Value under the Equalizing Law" column.)
- Merchants and grocers were directed to list their goods and groceries on hand on 10 April in each year. On oath, they stated the full value thereof, exclusive of the articles manufactured by families in Kentucky.
- When the book was returned to the county clerk, the assessor listed the names of all tavern keepers, owners or keepers of stud horses, jacks and bulls who had obtained a license under this chapter. The list was copied in the book returned to the auditor.
- In the year 1857, and every eighth year thereafter, assessors were directed to include the number of qualified voters resident within their county in their tax book. The report also included the number of voters in cities or towns with separate representation assigned by either house of the general assembly. (Note: Many of the assessors added a column marked "Voter" to their tax list forms to aid in their tabulations.)
- The assessor was required to "make out his tax book in a fair and legible hand, in alphabetical order, and add the amount of valuation of the estate in each column, also the aggregate thereof, and prove its accuracy" before he returned the book.
- The judge and county court clerk constituted a board of supervisors of tax for each county. They examined the tax books, corrected any errors by the assessor, and received omitted lists of taxable property submitted by taxpayers.

- After the tax book was examined and approved, the county clerk made two copies—one for the sheriff and the other for the state auditor. The sheriff’s copy was delivered on or before 1 June each year; the auditor’s copy was transmitted or mailed to Frankfort by 1 July each year.
- The sheriff, by virtue of his office, was deemed the collector of the revenue. He was bound by oath to “collect, account for, and pay into the treasury of Kentucky, and to other persons entitled thereto, according to law, all taxes and public dues.”
- The sheriff collected taxes from and after 1 June each year.
- The sheriff was authorized to sell the property owned by delinquent taxpayers.
- The sheriff was required to account for and pay all taxes and other public moneys for which he was bound, into the state treasury by 15 January each year.
- According to the 1852 Kentucky Revised Statutes, lands owned by non-resident proprietors were to be listed in a book maintained by the auditor of public accounts. If not listed, the land was forfeited and title reverted to the commonwealth. Forfeited lands could be redeemed by the owner, or any other person for him, within one year, by paying the amount of tax for which it was forfeited and the interest on the same, at the rate of 100 percent per annum.<sup>16</sup>

### 1856 (February 5)

An additional tax of \$.03 was imposed for the year 1856 and each succeeding year upon each \$100 in property value for the purpose of increasing the common school fund. The tax was to be levied, collected, paid over, and appropriated for the benefit of common schools as the tax of \$.02, heretofore imposed, was levied, collected, paid over and appropriated.<sup>17</sup>

### 1858 (February 16) & 1860 (February 28)

A board of supervisors was authorized to review county tax assessments and hear testimony by witnesses regarding valuation.<sup>18</sup>

### 1860 (2 March)

Chartered cemeteries of the commonwealth were exempted from taxation for state revenue.<sup>19</sup> Note: Access “Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly” through the mid-1890s for legislation incorporating Kentucky businesses, including cemeteries.

### 1860 (2 March)

Any citizen who had resided in the state for five years could peddle tinware, stoneware, tar, and turpentine without a license if the tinware and stoneware had been manufactured in Kentucky.

Tax assessors were directed to ascertain and return with their lists, the number of free persons of color in their respective counties; the lists were to be reported in a separate column. The effective date was 1 January 1861.<sup>20</sup>

### 1860 (March 3)

The tax code was ordered to be amended to allow county court clerks 1.5¢ for copying each line across the page, including the name of the person and the last number of total value, for the tax books created for the sheriff and the state auditor.<sup>21</sup>

### KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Tax Lists may include more than one district in a county. (Hint: Once you have located an ancestor on a tax list, observe the names of other taxpayers and the handwriting of the tax commissioner. By following names and handwriting through subsequent tax years, you’ll quickly find the district you are researching.)
- When they included the names of females and minors who were the head of a household and the names of free blacks and white males over the age of twenty-one who had no taxable property to report, commissioners transformed the tax assessment process into an unofficial census report.
- Generally, commissioners of tax assessed

taxable property and the county sheriff, or other appointee, collected the money. The county clerk copied the tax book for various officers, including the state auditor of public accounts. Access “Acts of the General Assembly” to determine changes in procedure and penalties when defaults occurred. (Note: From 1810 to 1831 taxpayers submitted their lists of taxable property to “some fit person in the bounds of each militia company” rather than a tax commissioner.)

- Names of tax commissioners, or other officers appointed to collect taxes, are included in the tax records, usually in the certifications at the close of each report.
- Legislation affects tax list headers; just as legislation affects today’s tax forms. For example, Information gathered by tax commissioners in 1841 was not as detailed as information gathered in 1860. Tax lists are not “Once you have seen one list, you have seen them all” types of records!
- Tax commissioners were listing properties for state taxation; the taxes were deposited in the state’s general fund. This process allowed taxpayers to list lands they owned in other counties when they listed their property in their county of residence. If an individual “disappears” from a tax list for several years, check the other counties for which he reported land ownership. He may have relocated. Lands owned in multiple counties can also prove helpful when the taxpayer sells properties. For example, if an ancestor’s deeds were lost in a courthouse disaster, a researcher may find the same ancestor, and possibly his current residence, by accessing the records of other counties (in which he owned land).
- Lands reported on tax lists may be leased or may be in the patenting process.
- Non-residents had to pay taxes for any lands they owned in Kentucky. Early tax laws stated non-residents could list their property with the tax commissioner of any Kentucky county; many, but not all, opted to include their properties on the Franklin County tax lists as Franklin County is the seat of government for Kentucky. (Usually there is a notation “non-resident” beside the taxpayer’s

name. Their state and county of residence may also be included. )

- *Acts of the Kentucky General Assembly* must be researched by legislative session. At this time there is no overall index, except for *Littell’s Index* for years immediately after statehood. Acts may be sorted into two chapters: “General” (laws that pertain statewide) and “Local” (laws that pertain to local governments and individuals). Resolutions of the general assembly may also provide historical and genealogical information.
- County clerks record county history. Records are not limited to marriage bonds and consents, deeds, and wills. Researchers are encouraged to access business filings, such as Articles of Incorporation and license applications, estate settlements, election results, military discharge papers (if available), and county minute books. If distance prevents on-site research at the county clerk’s office, contact the clerk to determine if staff is available for personal research. If not, the clerk may suggest a professional researcher or he (or she) may recommend the services of the local historical or genealogical society.
- Legislation described in this article is provided for historical research purposes. Check the Kentucky Revised Statutes for current laws affecting taxation and business licensing.
- The word “estate” may be interchanged with “taxable property” for both living and deceased taxpayers.
- In the “Value under the Equalizing Law” column, taxpayers reported the value of other properties they owned, such as bank stocks or land in other states. (Note: Taxation on hundreds of acres of first-rate farmland probably exceeded the taxation on an improved city lot. Additionally, “city dwellers” didn’t have as much livestock to report. The Equalizing Law required everyone, including city residents, to list taxable properties that were not specified on the tax form. This leveled, or equalized, the playing field for all taxpayers until printed forms were expanded to require a listing of all taxable properties.
- Research all the pages in the tax book. You

may find certain listings required by law in the back of the book as well as names of taxpayers omitted from district reports.

- Tax list records for many Kentucky counties range from the year the county was created to the mid-1880s. Research county formation dates to determine names of “mother counties.” (Example: Boyle County residents will be listed on Mercer County tax lists until 1842 when Boyle County was formed.)

*Next article in this series: “Kentucky Tax Lists: Revenue Collection during the Civil War”*

<sup>16</sup> *Revised Statutes of Kentucky, in force from July 1, 1852: 549-79.*

<sup>17</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. I, 1856: 11.*

<sup>18</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. I, 1860: 69-70.*

<sup>19</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. I, 1860, 104.*

<sup>20</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. I, 1860: 108-09.*

<sup>21</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, Vol. I, 1860: 117.*

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Kandie Adkinson, “Tax Lists (1792-1840),” *Kentucky Ancestors* (Summer 2009), 166-74.
- <sup>2</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, 1840: 24-26.*
- <sup>3</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at Called Session, August, 1840, and at December Session, 1840: 59-60; amended 10 February 1845 and 27 February 1849.*
- <sup>4</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1841: 10; this act was repealed 27 February 1844.*
- <sup>5</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1842: 62.*
- <sup>6</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1842: 75.*
- <sup>7</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1843: 29-31.*
- <sup>8</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1844: 17.*
- <sup>9</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1847: 51.*
- <sup>10</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1847: 76.*
- <sup>11</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1848: 31-32, 42-43.*
- <sup>12</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly Passed at December Session, 1848: 44-47.*
- <sup>13</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, 1850-1851.*
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>15</sup> *Acts of the General Assembly, 1850-1851.*

# Kentucky Tax Lists, 1841-1860 (Microfilm)

Martin F. Schmidt Research Library  
Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History

*(Note: This list includes all KHS microfilm that contains Kentucky tax lists for the years indicated. Counties not listed either did not exist by 1860 or our holdings do not contain tax lists for the years 1841-1860. Numbers below each county indicate microfilm rolls.)*

Adair County – 1802-1878 (tax lists for 1832-1834 and 1839 are missing)  
73-0001 – 73-0006

Allen County – 1815-1878  
73-0006 – 73-0010

Anderson County – 1827-1830, 1833, 1835, 1837  
73-0010 – 73-0010A

Ballard County 1834-1884  
73-0011 – 73-0013

Barren County – 1799-1872  
73-0014 – 73-0019

Bath County – 1811-1847, 1870  
73-0020 – 73-0021

Boone County – 1799-1878  
73-0021 – 73-0026

Bourbon County – 1787-1878 (1794 and 1798 missing)  
73-0027 – 77-0034

Boyle County – 1849-1876  
73-0036 – 73-0038

Bracken County – 1797-1878  
73-0038 – 73-0042

Breathitt County – 1840-1862, 1865-1867  
73-0041 – 73-0042

Breckinridge County – 1800-1875  
73-0042 – 73-0046

Bullitt County – 1797-1875 (incomplete)  
73-0046A – 73-0049

Butler County 1811-1875 (1824 is on reel 73-0047 with Bullitt County tax lists)  
73-0049 - 73-0052

Caldwell County – 1809-1848  
73-0052 – 73-0054

Calloway County – 1823-1875  
73-0054 – 73-0057

Campbell County – 1795-1875  
73-0057 – 73-0065

Carroll County – 1840-1875  
73-0065 – 73-0067

Carter County – 1839-1875  
73-0067 – 73-0069

Casey County – 1807-1885  
73-0069 – 73-0072

Christian County – 1797-1817, 1819-1831, 1833,  
1835-1839, 1848, 1855-1857, 1868, 1875  
73-0072 – 73-0076

Clark County – 1793-1839, 1851-1874  
73-0077 – 73-0081

Clay County – 1807-1809, 1811-1826, 1828-32,  
1834-1838, 1840-1875  
73-0082 – 73-0085

Clinton County – 1837-1875  
73-0085 – 73-0086

Crittenden County – 1842-1875  
73-0086 – 73-0088

Cumberland County – 1799-1805, 1833, 1837,  
1840-1875  
73-0088A, 73-0089

Daviess County – 1815-1831, 1833-1837,  
1939-1848, 1850-1875  
73-0090 – 73-0095

Edmonson County – 1825-1831, 1833-1838,  
1840-1875  
73-0096 – 73-0097

Estill County – 1808-1875  
73-0098A – 73-0100

Fayette County – 1787-1797, 1799-1831, 1833-1875  
73-0101 – 73-0113

Fleming County – 1798-1815, 1817, 1819-1822,  
1824-1829, 1831, 1833-1834, 1837-1875  
73-0114 – 73-0119

Floyd County – 1793, 1837, 1840-1875  
73-0120 – 73-0121

Franklin County – 1795-1797, 1801-1831, 1833-1875  
73-0122 – 73-0127

Fulton County – 1846-1875  
73-0128 – 73-0130

Gallatin County – 1799-1831, 1833, 1835-1836,  
1840-1875  
73-0131 – 73-0133

Garrard County – 1797, 1799-1830, 1833,  
1835-1875  
73-0133 – 73-0139

Grant County – 1820-1831, 1833, 1835-1838,  
1840-1852, 1854-1862, 1864-1875  
73-0139 – 73-0141

Graves County – 1824-1831, 1833-1835, 1837,  
1839-1875  
73-0141-73-0146

Grayson County – 1810-1831, 1833-1834,  
1836-1875  
73-0146 – 73-0148

Green County – 1795-1837, 1840-1875  
73-0149 – 73-0152

Greenup County - 1839-1875  
73-0152 – 73-0156

Hancock County - 1829-1833, 1835-1875  
73-1056-73-0157

Hardin County – 1793-1797, 1799-1817,  
1819-1830, 1833-1834, 1836-1837, 1839-1846,  
1848-1875  
73-0158 – 73-0165

Harlan County – 1820-1875  
73-0166 - 73-0167

Harrison County – 1794-1797, 1799-1819,  
1821-1830, 1833-1835, 1837-1875  
73-0167 – 73-0173

Hart County – 1819-1831, 1833, 1835, 1837,  
1840-1875  
73-0173 – 73-0177

Henderson County – 1799-1837, 1839-1875  
73-0177 – 73-0181

Henry County – 1799, 1806, 1808-1809,  
1811-1830, 1833-1835, 1837-1875  
73-0182 – 73-0186, 73-0364

Hickman County – 1822-1829, 1834-1875  
73-0186 – 73-0189

Hopkins County – 1807-1808, 1811-1817,  
1819-1830, 1833-1834, 1835, 1837-1862,  
1864-1875  
73-0189 – 73-0193

Jackson County – 1858-1875  
73-0193 – 73-0194

Jefferson County – 1789-1797, 1799-1814,  
1817-1831, 1833-1875  
73-0194 – 73-0226

Jessamine County – 1799-1813, 1815-1817,  
1819-1831, 1833-1835, 1837-1838, 1840-1875  
73-0227 – 73-0230

Johnson County – 1844-1846, 1848-1875  
73-0230 – 73-0232

Kenton County – 1840-1875  
73-0232 – 73-0240

Knox County – 1800-1813, 1815-1875  
73-0240 – 73-0242

Larue County 1843-1875  
73-0242 – 73-0245

Laurel County – 1827-1831, 1833, 1835-1836,  
1840-1855, 1857-1875  
73-0244

Lawrence County – 1822-1829, 1831, 1833-1834,  
1837-1838, 1840, 1869, 1871, 1873-1875  
73-0245 – 73-0247

Letcher County – 1843-1852, 1854-1861, 1865,  
1867-1875  
73-0248

Lewis County – 1807-1812, 1814-1817, 1819-1821,  
1823-1831, 1833-1870, 1872-1875  
73-0249 – 73-0252

Lincoln County – 1787-1809, 1811-1817, 1819,  
1821, 1823-1831, 1833-1870, 1872-1875  
73-0252 – 73-0258

Livingston County – 1800-1831, 1833, 1835-1838,  
1840-1861, 1869-1875  
73-0258 – 73-0261

Logan County – 1792-1817, 1819-1826, 1828-1831,  
1833-1839, 1841-1867, 1869  
73-0262 – 73-0264

Lyon County – 1863-1875  
73-0265 – 73-0266

Madison County – 1787-1831, 1833, 1837,  
1841-1847, 1849-1855, 1861, 1864, 1868-1871,  
1874  
73-0267 – 73-0273

Marion County – 1834-1837, 1850-1856, 1858-1875  
73-0277 – 73-0279

Marshall County – 1843-1875  
73-0277 – 73-0279

Mason County – 1790-1797, 1799-1831, 1833-1875  
73-0279 – 73-0280

McCracken County – 1824-1829, 1831, 1833, 1835,  
1837-1838, 1840-1875  
73-0288 – 73-0291

McLean County – 1855-1875  
73-0291 – 73-0293

Meade County – 1824-1829, 1831, 1833, 1835,  
1837-1865  
73-0293 – 73-0294

Mercer County – 1789, 1794-1797, 1798-1806,  
1808-1813, 1815-1831, 1833-1844, 1846-1875  
73-0295 – 73-0302

Metcalfe County – 1860-1875  
73-0302 – 73-0303

Monroe County – 1820-1831, 1833-1837,  
1839-1875  
73-0303 – 73-0306

Montgomery County – 1797, 1799-1827,  
1829-1831, 1833-1835, 1837-1838, 1840-1875  
73-0307 – 73-0311

Morgan County – 1823-1831, 1833, 1835-1838,  
1840-1849, 1851-1862, 1865-1875  
73-0312 – 73-0313

Muhlenberg County – 1799-1860 (missing most of the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s)  
73-0314 – 73-0315

Nelson County – 1792-1797, 1799-1831,  
1835-1841, 1845-1875  
73-90-65 – 73-90-66

Nicholas County – 1800-1827, 1829-1831,  
1833-1836, 1838-1875  
73-0322 – 73-0326

Ohio County – 1799-1809, 1811-1817, 1819-1831,  
1833, 1835, 1837-1839, 1842-1852, 1857,  
1859-1866, 1868-1871, 1875  
73-0326 – 73-0329

Oldham County – 1824 – 1850, 1824-1875  
73-0329 - 73-0332

Owen County – 1819-1831, 1834-1837, 1839-1846,  
1848, 1850-1864, 1866-1875  
73-0332 – 73-0338

Owsley County 1844-1875  
73-0332 – 73-0335

Pendleton County 1799-1831, 1833, 1835-1836,  
1838, 1840-1871, 1873-1875  
73-0338 – 73-0341

Perry County 1821 – 1875  
73-341 – 73-0343

Pike County 1823-1829, 1831, 1833-1836,  
1854-1855, 1859-1861, 1865-1872, 1874  
73-0343 – 73-0344

Powell County 1852 – 1861, 1863–1875  
73-0344 – 73-0345

Pulaski County – 1799-1829, 1831, 1833-1834,  
1837-1841, 1843-1845, 1847, 1848, 1851-1875  
73-0346 – 73-0351

Rockcastle County – 1811-1817, 1819-1822,  
1824-1831, 1834-1835, 1837, 1839-1875  
73-0351 – 73-0354

Rowan County – 1856-1875  
73-0354

Russell County – 1826-1829, 1831, 1833, 1835-1875  
73-0354 – 73-0357

Scott County – 1794-1797, 1799-1812, 1814-1817,  
1819-1823, 1825-1831, 1833, 1835-1875  
73-0358 – 73-0363

Shelby County – 1792, 1794-1797, 1799-1809,  
1811-1817, 1819-1830, 1835-1837, 1840-1875  
73-0364 – 73-0371

Simpson County – 1819-1831, 1833, 1835, 1837-1875  
73-0372 – 73-0375

Spencer County – 1824-1831, 1833-1835, 1837,  
1840-1853, 1855-1862, 1865-1873, 1875-1875  
73-0375 – 73-0377

Taylor County – 1849-1874  
73-0377 – 73-0379

Todd County – 1820-1830, 1833-1835, 1837-1875  
73-0379 – 73-0384

Trigg County – 1820-1831, 1833-1853, 1856-1875  
73-0384 – 73-0388

Trimble County – 1837, 1840-1872, 1874-1875  
73-0388 – 73-0389

Union County – 1811-1875  
73-0389 – 73-0393

Warren County – 1797-1875  
73-0393 – 73-0400

Washington County – 1792, 1794-1797, 1799-1809,  
1811-1817, 1819-1830, 1833-1838, 1840-1875  
73-0401 – 73-0406

Wayne County – 1801-1817, 1819, 1830, 1833,  
1846, 1848-1875  
73-0407 – 73-0411

Whitley County – 1819-1831, 1833, 1835-1875  
73-0413 – 73-0415

Woodford County – 1790-1797, 1799-1817,  
1819-1830, 1833-1838, 1840, 1843-1875  
73-0416 – 73-0421

# Kentucky Historical Society Library

## Monograph Collection of County Histories

### -Davies through Estill-Alphabetical by Title

By Sally Bown

Periodicals Manager, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

#### **Daviess County**

Title: *At War with Ourselves, 1861-1865: A Military History of the Daviess County, Kentucky Area*  
Author: Truman, Arthur C.  
Published: 1992  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255a

Title: *Daviess County Sesquicentennial Historical Factbook*  
Author: Potter, Hugh O.  
Published: 1965  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255po

Title: *Daviess Family Genealogical Research*  
Author: none given  
Published: 194\_?  
KHS Call: 929 D257

Title: *Haunts to Hookers*  
Author: Ford, Joe  
Published: 1980  
KHS Call: 398.2 F699

Title: *History of Daviess County, Kentucky: together with sketches of its cities, villages, and townships, educational, religious, civil, military, and political history, portraits of prominent persons, biographies of representative citizens, and an outline history of Kentucky*  
Publisher: Utica, Ky.: McDowell Publications  
Published: 1966 & 1980  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255hi3

Title: *A History of Owensboro and Daviess County, Kentucky*  
Author: Potter, Hugh O.  
Published: 1974  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255p

Title: *In the Beginning . . . : historical facts about the earliest days of present Owensboro and Daviess County, Kentucky*  
Author: Potter, Hugh O.  
Published: 1968  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255p2

Title: *The Last Public Execution in America*  
Author: Ryan, Perry T.  
Published: 1992  
KHS Call: 364.66 R989

Title: *A Pictorial History of Owensboro-Daviess County*  
Publisher: Owensboro Publishing Co.  
Published: 1994  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255pi

Title: *Reflections*  
Publisher: Utica, Ky.: McDowell Publications  
Published: 1993  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255r

Title: *The Whispers Penetrate: A Short History of the State of Kentucky and the City of Owensboro*  
Author: Hallahan, John C.  
Published: 1971  
KHS Call: 976.902 D255ha

### **Edmonson County**

Title: *1825-1900 Edmonson County: The Past History and the People Who Made It*  
Author: Carroll, Ricky  
Published: 1979  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24c

Title: *Edmonson County Flashlights in Folklore*  
Author: Whittle, Charles E.  
Published: 1984  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24w

Title: *Edmonson County, Kentucky History and Biographies*  
Publisher: Mountain Press  
Published: 2000  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24ed4

Title: *Edmonson County, Kentucky Pictorial History, 1825-1998*  
Publisher: Turner Publishing Co.  
Published: 1998  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24ed3

Title: *Family Histories, Edmonson County, Kentucky, 1825-1989*  
Publisher: Turner Publishing Co.  
Published: 1989  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24fa

Title: *Near Elko*  
Author: Lee, Kenneth H.  
Published: 1973  
KHS Call: 976.902 E24l

### **Elliott County**

Title: *The History of Elliott County, Kentucky*  
Publisher: Walsworth Press, Inc.  
Published: 1985  
KHS Call: 976.902 E46

Title: *It Took Courage (autobiography)*  
Author: Resko, Irene Brown  
Published: 1966  
KHS Call: 92 R429i

Title: *Rose Petals*  
Author: Rose, Pierce  
Published: 1988  
KHS Call: 976.902 E46r

### **Estill County**

Title: *The Beginning of Estill County, 1808-1869*  
Publisher: Unknown  
Published: 1987  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81pu

Title: *"Be it remembered"*  
Author: Thorpe, Norwood  
Published: 198\_?  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81t

Title: *Estill County and Its People*  
Author: Prepared by the Estill County Historical and Genealogical Society  
Published: 1986  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81es

Title: *Estill County, Kentucky Abstracts of Pension Applications, Soldiers of the Revolution, War of 1812, and Indian Wars*  
Author: Broglin, Jana Sloan  
Published: 2002  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81b

Title: *Estill County, Kentucky: A Pictorial History*  
Publisher: Walsworth Publishing Co.  
Published: 1992  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81est

Title: *History of Estill County*  
Author: Johnstone, Hallie Tipton  
Published: 1974  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81j

Title: *History of Irvine and Estill County, Kentucky*  
Author: Park, E. C.  
Published: 19\_\_?  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81p X

Title: *Some Estill County, [Kentucky] Pioneers*  
Author: Barnes, Ralph L.  
Published: 1996  
KHS Call: 976.902 E81s

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## 2010 Family-History Workshop Schedule (January – June 2010)

**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 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](mailto:refdesk@ky.gov).

**9 January 2010** (Note: This family-history workshop was cancelled due to inclement weather. The sessions will be rescheduled at a later date.)

### **10:30 a.m. – “Online Tools for Genealogy Research”**

New resources for genealogists show up online every day, but which ones have the potential to transform how you do research? Learn about some new projects that may have the power to do just that, and share some of your favorites with the group as well.

### **12:30 p.m. – “Armchair Genealogy: Successful Long-Distance Family-History Research”**

Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will share helpful hints and resources to enhance your success in doing genealogy research from your “armchair.”

### **13 February 2010**

#### **10:30 a.m. – “Where’s That @#&\* Marriage Record?—Organizing Your Notes and Copies So You Can Find Them Again”**

Betty Darnell will illustrate how to organize your materials (whether or not you use a computer program). Learn to set up your own system using printed forms, your notes, original and photocopied documents, and photographs.

#### **12:30 p.m. – “Electronic Tools for Organizing and Managing Your Genealogy Data”**

Learn how computers and other electronic systems can be used to keep your genealogical information right at your fingertips.

**13 March 2010**

**10:30 a.m. – “Preparing and Publishing a Family History in Book Form”**

Making the move from data collecting to data publishing requires a deliberate mental shift--one that many genealogists never accomplish. In the morning session, Roger Futrell will offer insights into how he handled the transition from “research mode” to “interpretation mode” in order to publish his own family history in book form. The presentation will provide suggestions on compiling one’s research findings, selecting an appropriate format (including choice of the manuscript style), selecting a publisher, and distribution of the final product.

**12:30 p.m. – “Publishing a Family History: Paper or . . .?”**

In the afternoon session, you will have an opportunity to hear from book publishers, and also learn about alternatives to traditional book publishing for sharing your family’s story.

**10 April 2010**

**10:30 a.m. - “Researching in *Kentucky Ancestors*”**

Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will discuss what *Kentucky Ancestors* contains from its first issue in 1965 to the present that can help you do family history and genealogy research.

**12:30 p.m. - “Kentucky’s Salt Industry”**

Beginning this month, the KGS Family-History Workshop series will be offering occasional presentations on the industries that were crucial

to the settlement and early cultural development of Kentucky. Understanding the history of these industries may provide insights for researchers as to who came to Kentucky and where they went.

In this session, David Strange, executive director of the Bullitt County History Museum, will explain the importance of the salt-making industry in Kentucky.

**22 May 2010 - Note the Date Change!**

**10:30 a.m. - “Genealogy Basics”**

Jackie Couture of the Eastern Kentucky University Archives will offer guidance and helpful tips on how to begin researching and documenting your family history.

**12:30 p.m. - “Migration Patterns”**

Jackie Couture will describe how and why people moved into, and out of, early Kentucky.

**12 June 2010**

**10:30 a.m. - “Online Tools for Genealogy Research”**

New resources for genealogists show up online every day, but which ones have the potential to transform how you do research? Learn about some new projects that may have the power to do just that, and share some of your favorites with the group as well.

**12:30 p.m. - “Armchair Genealogy”**

Don Rightmyer, editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, will share helpful hints and resources to enhance your success in doing genealogy research from your armchair.

## First Settlers of the Shenandoah Valley

Do you have ancestors from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia?

Join today—First Settlers of the Shenandoah Valley.

For more information: <http://www.firstsettlersshenandoahvalley.com>

Any questions? Email Janie Sherman, CG at [societydame@verizon.net](mailto:societydame@verizon.net)

## **New Operating Hours for KHS Research Library**

Beginning 1 March 2010, the operating hours for the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, and the Old State Capitol will change. This change is an attempt to be more accessible to the public and to be open when it is most convenient for our visitors.

Our new public hours of operation will be:

Wednesdays:	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursdays:	10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Fridays & Saturdays:	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This change affects both the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History and the Old State Capitol.

## **Back Issues of *Kentucky Ancestors* Available for Purchase**

If you have a collection of *Kentucky Ancestors* and are missing a copy, it may be possible for you to purchase one from the Kentucky Historical Society. We still have some back issues in stock, and if you need one, please contact Leslie Miller at 502-564-1792, ext. 4490, or email her at [Leslie.Miller@ky.gov](mailto:Leslie.Miller@ky.gov). Back issues are available for \$5.00 (includes S&H) to KHS members, and \$7.00 to non members.

A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists

# Federation of Genealogical Societies



## Rediscovering

### AMERICA'S FIRST

## frontier

FEDERATION OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

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East Tennessee Historical Society

Kentucky Historical Society

August 18-21, 2010

Knoxville, Tennessee

**FGS**  
fgs.org

## 2010 Conference -- Federation of Genealogical Societies

Plan now to attend the 2010 Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference in Knoxville, Tennessee. This year's theme is "Rediscovering America's First Frontier." For further information, go to [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org).

## VITAL STATISTICS

### From the *Kentucky Evening Gazette*, Lexington, Kentucky

21 January 1907, p. 3

#### DEATHS AND FUNERALS

##### Mrs. Sarah M. Henry

The funeral services of Mrs. Sarah M. Henry, wife of Frank Henry, were held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Paul's Catholic Church. The interment was in the Catholic Cemetery. The pall bearers were J. M. Insko, C. E. Croghan, William Caden, John McGurk, Thomas McGurk, Mat J. Toner, William McNally, and Daniel Henry.

##### Goodloe A. Royster

Goodloe A. Royster, aged fifty-four years, son of ex-Magistrate J. W. Royster, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital Sunday morning of paralysis after an illness of several months. Mr. Royster made his home with his father on the Bryan Station pike in the neighborhood of Bryan's Station.

The funeral services took place Monday at 2:30 p.m. at the Lexington cemetery chapel, the Rev. Preston Blake officiating. The pall-bearers were: William F. Rogers, C. R. Thompson, Nolan Bricken, John V. Nicholas, Malcolm Thompson, and N. R. Perkins..

21 January 1907, p. 5

#### PHILLIPS-COBB WEDDING

##### Rev. A. G. Cadle Dead

The marriage of Miss Mildred Phillips and Mr. J. Dade

Cobb will be celebrated this evening at the residence of the bride on Pine street. After the ceremony they will leave for a wedding trip to Cleveland, O., and will return to make their home here. Mr. Cobb is in the employ of the Lexington Plumbing Company and a man well thought of. His bride is a pretty girl and they have the best wishes of their friends for their happiness. boro some two years ago from Shawanee, Tenn.

21 January 1907, p. 8

#### FRANK DALY

##### Well Known Young Man Dies at Home of Mother Here.

B. Frank Daly died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ellen Daly, 214 East Third street, Monday morning, aged thirty-eight years. Besides his mother he leaves one sister and brother, Miss Daly, of this city, and John Daly, of Birmingham, Ala. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in the family lot in the Catholic cemetery.

22 January 1907, p. 3

#### DEATHS AND FUNERALS

##### William Warfield

The body of William Warfield, who died at Easton, Pa., as announced in the last edition of *The Gazette* Monday, will arrive in this city Wednesday morning over the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Mr. Warfield was well-known in Lexington and throughout the South. He

is survived by two sons, Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Dr. E. D. Warfield, President of Lafayette College.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds officiating.

#### **Mrs. Laura Roszell**

The funeral services of Mrs. Laura Roszell, wife of S. G. Roszell, who died at their home in Chicago Saturday, took place Tuesday morning on the arrival of the Queen & Crescent 10:55 train in this city. The Rev. George V. Morris officiated.

#### **Phillips-Cobb Wedding**

The marriage of Miss Mildred Phillips to J. Dade Cobb was quietly solemnized at the home of the bridegroom's parents at 701 West Pine street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Savage, pastor of the Hill Street Methodist church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only a few friends and relatives of the couple. E. L. Perkins was best man and Miss Myrtle Phillips was bridesmaid.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Phillips. The couple went to Cleveland for a few days trip, after which they will take up their residence in Lexington.

#### **23 January 1907, p. 4**

##### **WEDDING OF INTEREST**

The marriage of Miss Dannie M. Evans, of Clark county, and Mr. Clifford Hadden, of Rugby, Tenn., was celebrated quietly at 2 o'clock at the Central Christian Church, Rev. Gayle Spencer performing the ceremony. It was a wedding of interest, as the bride and bridegroom are very prominently connected and there were many guests there from other cities. The bride is a lovely girl, quite wealthy, the daughter of Mr. John Evans, of Clark county. Mr. Hadden is of a prominent and wealthy family and has large interests in the lumber business. He has a home in Boston as well as in Tennessee and has recently purchased a farm near Paris, Ky., where he is to reside in the future. There were present at the ceremony and to give them their best wishes for great happiness the following relatives and friends: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Coakley, of Boston, Mass. (Mrs. Coakley is the mother of the

bridegroom); Mrs. Anna Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Mason, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Evans, Mrs. Cassius Goff, relatives of the bride from Bourbon county; Mr. B. B. Bean, Miss Virginia Lyman, of North Middletown; Mrs. Lyda Tarvan, of Covington; Mrs. W. H. Kerr, Miss Lucy Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kerr, C. L. Kerr, of this city. After their wedding trip East they will return to their home in Boston and all wish for them much happiness.

#### **24 January 1907, p. 2**

##### **WILLIAM WARFIELD**

##### **Laid to Rest by Loving Friends of Long and Honorable Lifetime**

The funeral services of William Warfield, who died at Easton, Pa., on Monday, were held Thursday morning at the Second Presbyterian Church on Market street, the Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds officiating. The services were short but impressive and were attended by a number of friends of Mr. Warfield and his family.

Dr. Benjamin Warfield, one of Mr. Warfield's two sons, was unable to accompany the body to Lexington on account of sickness. He remained at Princeton University, where he is a professor. Dr. E. D. Warfield, who is president of Lafayette College, however accompanied the body to Lexington.

The floral offerings were beautiful and many. The following were the pall bearers: Judge J. D. Hunt, Shelby Kinkead, J. S. Estill, Samuel Bennett, J. B. Gorham, and J. M. Bullock.

#### **24 January 1907, p. 2**

##### **HOOD-ROBERTSON WEDDING**

MEWING, Ky., Jan. 24

The marriage of Miss Florence Hood and Mr. Lester Howard Robertson took place at 12:30 Wednesday, near Nepton, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Scudder, of Carlisle, officiating. Saxton's (Lexington) band played Mendelssohn's march and other appropriate numbers.

#### **24 January 1907, p. 5**

##### **CARLISLE COUPLE WED IN LOUISVILLE**

Miss Martha Young and Kellar Donnell United in Wedlock

Miss Martha Young and Kellar Donnell, of this city,

were married at the residence of the Rev. Carey E. Morgan, of Paris, Ky., this morning at 11:30 o'clock. Miss Young is the daughter of L. D. Young, president of the Standard Cigar Company, of this city, and an ex-Confederate veteran.

Dr. Kellar Donnell is the son of James Donnell, a prominent horseman of this city and Treasurer of Nicholas county. Mr. Donnell is salesman for the Taylor & Howe Furniture Company. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell left for Louisville after the ceremony.

**24 January 1907, p. 6**

**DEATHS AND FUNERALS**

**Dennis Sullivan**

Dennis Sullivan died at his late residence, 111 Cox street of general debility. Mr. Sullivan was eighty-six years old and had been in Lexington for over fifty years. He leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. Stewart, and two sons, C. V. Sullivan and J. P. Sullivan.

The funeral will be held Friday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Paul's Catholic church.

**25 January 1907, p. 2**

**DEATHS AND FUNERALS**

**William Purnell**

Mr. William Purnell, one of Lexington's most widely known merchants, died at his residence at 673 Headly avenue, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, after an illness of about six weeks. Mr. Purnell was seventy-three years of age and had been active in business life until he was taken sick several weeks ago.

For many years he had conducted a bookstore on the site now occupied by the establishment of Mitchell, Baker & Smith. When the old building was torn down in order to erect the new one, Mr. Purnell moved his place of business to a store on Cheapside, which place is now occupied in his name.

Three daughters, and one son survive. They are, Mrs. Wickliffe Curry, Miss Purnell, of Texas, and Miss Mary Purnell. The son is a traveling salesman in the West. The funeral services will take place Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. Preston Blake officiating.

**Dennis Sullivan**

The funeral services of Dennis Sullivan, who died at his residence of 111 Cox street, Wednesday afternoon, took place Friday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Paul's Catholic church, the Rev. James P. Barry officiating. The pall bearers were as follows: Michael Feeney, James Doyle, I. J. Driscoll, James R. Dodd, Thomas Smith, Joseph H. Wilson, and Edward Dowling.

**Maurice Galvin**

Maurice Galvin, of Covington, died Wednesday in his eighty-fourth year. He was the father-in-law of M. W. King, of North Broadway, and had many friends in Lexington. He was the father of Commonwealth's Attorney Maurice Galvin, of Kenton county, and of Attorney John Galvin, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Galvin celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 13th of the present month.

**25 January 1907, p. 6**

**AARON STEARNS DEAD IN BIRMINGHAM**

**Dennis Sullivan**

Paris, Ky., Jan. 25

A telegram was received here today from Birmingham, Ala., announcing the death of Aaron Stearns, father of J. A. Stearns, of this city.

**25 January 1907, p. 7**

**DEATH OF MRS. W. QUISENBERRY**

Owingsville, Ky., Jan. 25

Mrs. William Quisenberry died Thursday morning, aged sixty-three years. She was well known and loved by many for her charitable deeds among the poor of her community.

**CRAIG-CLAYTON WEDDING**

At the home of her grandparents, Mr. Hugh Lower and wife, Miss Lillie Lee Craig, daughter of John Craig, of Morehead, were married. The bride was dressed in white silk with lace trimmings. Many useful presents were given to the young couple. They will live in Morehead, where the groom is in the hardware business with his father, George W. Clayton. **24 J28**

**January 1907, p. 4**  
**ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED**

The following from Louisville is of interest, as Miss Sabel is the sister of Mrs. Dolf Wile of this city and has visited here: "Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sabel announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie R. Sabel, to Mr. Sam L. Solomon. They will be at home to their friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sabel, 203 West Burnett avenue, this afternoon."

**28 January 1907, p. 6**  
**GEORGE B. DAVIS DIES IN MARTINSVILLE**

Paris, Ky., Jan 28

A telegram received here at 11 o'clock this morning from the Coroner of Martinsville, Ill., state that George B. Davis, of this city, was killed in that city and asked what disposition to make of the body. He was a brother of Mrs. Lucy Connors, of this city. His mother, Mrs. Lucy Davis, brother, Henry W. Davis, and sister, Mrs. Maggie Robbins, reside in Grand Rapids, Mich. It has not been decided what will be done with the body.

**POPULAR COUPLE WED ON SUNDAY**

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Jan 28

Miss Minnie Gritton and Mr. Louis Chambers, both popular young people of Kirkwood, Mercer county, were married Sunday afternoon at the residence of the Rev. W. D. Moore, who conducted the ceremony.

**28 January 1907, p. 8**  
**DEATHS AND FUNERALS**

**Thomas F. Moore**

The funeral services of Thomas F. Moore will take place at St. Paul's Catholic church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Moore died at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Foley. No. 600 West Maxwell street, Saturday night at 11 o'clock. He is survived by his wife and three children.

**William L. Marshall**

The funeral services of William L. Marshall, who died at the Good Samaritan Hospital Monday morning at 4 o'clock, will take place at the residence of his brother, J. H. Marshall, No. 838 East High street, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. C. H. H. Branch officiating. Mr. Marshall was twenty-three years of age, and had been sick since Christmas. Wm. Erd, Hiram Harr, Oscar Upington, Linsay Shea, Jas. Gilroy, and Sherly Eggleton will be the pall bearers.

**Miss Annie Walters**

The funeral services of Miss Annie Walters, who died at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Annie Walters, No. 12 Carlisle avenue, Monday morning after a protracted illness, will take place at the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. H. L. Calhoun officiating. The following friends will act as pall bearers: N. R. Perkins, Wm. Wilson, Wesley Robinson, and Oscar Kersey.

**29 January 1907, p. 8**  
**PRETTY WEDDING AT MT. STERLING**

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 29

At St. Patrick's church this morning, Miss Edna Frances Welch became the bride of Mr. James McDonald, Rev. Father McLaffery performing the ceremony in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The groom is one of Mt. Sterling's best young men, a fine stock trader and very popular.

Miss Welch is one of the prettiest and most accomplished young women in this section. After the bridal trip to the East, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will return to this city and go to housekeeping in an elegant home prepared by the groom.

**30 January 1907, p. 2**  
**COL. GREEN TO BE BURIED AT FRANKFORT**

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30

The body of Col. Lafe Green, of Western Kentucky, well known all over the State, who died Monday,

passed through here this morning and left for Frankfort on the 8:30 train, where it will be buried by the side of his wife.

**30 January 1907, p. 4**

**BRILLIANT WEDDING**

The marriage of Miss Anne Louise Clay, of Paris, and Mr. Rodes Shackelford, of Richmond, was a brilliant event Tuesday evening. It was celebrated at the Christian church in Paris at 6 o'clock, Rev. Carey E. Morgan performing the ceremony.

**QUIET WEDDING**

Miss Etta Louisiana Grubbs, of Abingdon, Va., and Mr. Connie Lisle Logan, of Jessamine county, were quietly married Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Elder H. L. Calhoun, the officiating minister. A few invited relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony. After congratulations had been given, Mr. and Mrs. Logan left for Mr. and Mrs. Allen Logan's home on the Harrodsburg road, where they were entertained at dinner. The bride is one of Virginia's most attractive young women. She is the daughter of Mr. W. H. Grubbs, president of the First National Bank, of Abingdon. Mr. Logan is a prosperous farmer, the son of Mr. J. B. Logan, of Jessamine county. The happy couple were remembered with many lovely presents.

**31 January 1907, p. 5**

**DEATHS AND FUNERALS**

**Mary E. Hennessy**

Miss Mary E. Hennessy died at St. Joseph's Hospital Thursday at noon. She was the daughter of the late Michael Hennessy, of Fayette county, and a sister of Miss Rosa Hennessey, of 238 North Upper street, and Messrs. Michael and Edward Hennessy, of this city. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's church Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The interment will be in the Catholic cemetery.

**Lillian Walters Montague**

Mrs. Lillian Walters Montague, wife of Mr. J. M. Montague, died at their home, 210 Vertner avenue,

Thursday morning. The funeral services will be held at the residence Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock; interment in the Lexington cemetery.

**1 February 1907, p. 2**

**DEATHS AND FUNERALS**

**Mary Riffe Frye**

The funeral services of Mary Riffe Frye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Frye, were held at the family residence, 250 Campsin Place, Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, interment being in the family lot in the Lexington cemetery.

# Genealogy 101: How to Start Researching Your Family History

By Don Rightmyer, Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* cover a wide spectrum of expertise in Kentucky history, genealogy knowledge, and research experience. As editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, I have spoken to some of our readers and heard by email and letters from others, ranging from those who have written multiple-volume family histories to many who have recently joined the Kentucky Historical Society and are eager to begin researching their own genealogy. The most popular and consistently well-attended family-history workshops during our monthly Second Saturday program at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History are those entitled “Genealogy 101” or “Advanced Genealogy 101.”<sup>1</sup>

This article is aimed specifically at our readers who are ready to begin the initial stage of their own genealogy research. These suggestions are designed to help you get started and to make the most productive use of your time and the genealogical materials you find as you do your family-history research.<sup>2</sup>

## Start With Yourself

Many people ask the basic question: “How do I start doing my family history?” The answer should always be to begin with the things about your personal life and family history that you know. Document the things you already know and then begin to research and discover the family history you do not know. Write down your own vital statistics: when and where you were born, where you went to school, the jobs you have held during your life, and other significant events that you know for sure.

Then, start working through your own family tree with the next generation—your parents. Write down the name of your father and mother, and begin to document as many pieces of information about each of their lives that you can verify. Here are some of the items that you want to gather about your parents and then earlier generations as you begin to move back earlier and earlier in your own family history:

- Birthdate/place/address
- Name of their parents
- Marriage date and place
- Death date/burial site/cause of death (if known)
- Education
- Occupation
- Military service
- Important events in their lives

## Documents

Gather important family history details (births, marriages, deaths, education, etc.) and documents that back up the dates and places of those events as often as possible. Gather important documents and keep them in a filing system that will keep them organized and readily available as you need to refer to them. As you get into earlier generations where your ancestors are listed on U. S. census records,<sup>3</sup> get an actual printed copy of the census schedule that contains your ancestors. There are a number of items of important and useful family-history information that can be found on the most recent censuses and even earlier ones.<sup>4</sup>

Family makeup – father, mother, children,



Reading Room, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

relatives, other people living there (boarders, in-laws, etc.)

Number and relationship of family members living at that location when the census was taken (father, mother, male or female children)

Ages of family members at the time of the census

Occupations of those listed on the census

Birth state of the various members of the family and of their parents

Level of school completed

Neighbors (the other people listed on that page of the schedule or the ones before and after it)

### **Various Levels of Family-History Research**

As you begin your family-history research, there are a number of levels at which you can strive to discover and document your ancestors. The simplest method of doing your family history would be to write down on sheets of paper the names of your own immediate family and then begin to write in each ancestor in earlier generations as you start to find their names and information about them. Most researchers sooner or later realize that they wish they had done a more thorough and in-depth job of finding as much information as possible about their ancestors. Why not make that decision from the very beginning? It is easier to invest the time

in the beginning to discover all you can about your ancestors while you begin the research instead of finding the need to go back later through some of the same documents and sources. When you find out each fact about one of your ancestors, take the time and effort to write a complete description of the document and research site where you found that information.

Another level of family-history research you can undertake is tracing your paternal (father) and maternal (mother) family lines back through as many generations as possible. You might also decide to research not only your father, mother, and their immediate ancestors, but also the members of every generation as you work through them. Document your grandfather/grandmother, great-grandfather/great-grandmother, plus all of their children, their siblings, and so forth. (Caution: do not be overwhelmed by the prospect of doing this level of in-depth research. You will be amazed at how interesting it will be to find as much as possible about each of your ancestors as you go through your research.)

### **Knowing the County and State**

One important fact that you must determine about any person you are researching is what state and county they lived in; where they were born, lived, died, and were buried. You need that information for every place they were located during their life,

but knowing the state and county is vital to focusing your research efforts most effectively and ensuring the highest degree of success in finding the genealogical information you need. If you do not know the specific county an ancestor lived in, even a close estimate of possible counties will help you to narrow your search.<sup>5</sup>

### Types of Documents

Oral information—interview your parents, grandparents, aunts/uncles, and other relatives

“Grandmother Holtzclaw was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in \_\_\_\_.”

“Grandfather served in the U. S. Army in France during World War II. He was injured and spent his first time in a hospital recovering from his war wounds.”

### Family Bible Records

“Wilma and Howard Holtzclaw were married on \_\_\_\_\_.”

“John Wilson was born 28 February 1896.”

“Harry Williams enlisted in the Union army, Crab Orchard, Kentucky, 15 June 1861.”

### Family Histories

Published or unpublished memoirs, letters, family histories

Public Records

Birth certificates

Death certificates

Military discharge papers

Diplomas for education/training completion

Census schedules

School censuses

Tax lists

Wills

Deeds

Court cases

Adoption records

Birth databases

### Cemetery Information

Tombstone information

Cemetery register and grave information.

### Cemetery Research

There is a tremendous wealth of information available at the graves of your ancestors. Locate the place where your ancestors are buried and take the time and effort to make a research trip in order to

gather the information you will find there. What do you expect you would find on your family members' graves? Names, date of birth, date of death, and that is about it? You will be surprised at the wealth of information you may find when you actually go and stand at the place where your family members are buried. Before you ever make the trip, try to locate the person or office that holds the records for the graves in the cemetery and determine if there is any additional information that they have recorded. If you know the name of the cemetery and the location where your ancestors are buried, you may be able to research much of the information even if it is not possible for you to make the necessary trip to actually go to the site.<sup>6</sup> Also, take your digital camera, extra memory cards, and batteries with you to photographically document your ancestors' gravestones and their location in the cemetery.

### Online Genealogy Information

Do not overlook the wealth of potential information that is available to you online. If you have World Wide Web access at home, that is very convenient. If not, you can readily access the Web at any Kentucky public library and many of them offer access to additional genealogical databases (either in the library and in your home) by using your library card number on the library Web site. Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.com are two primary databases that are frequently available.<sup>7</sup> There are also a number of online genealogy Web sites that you may find helpful in documenting your family history and lots of important family and social history information that will help you flesh out your own family heritage.

### Cautions on Doing Your Family-History Research

As you start your genealogy research, there are some basic cautions that you should be aware of and consider in advance that may keep you from making serious mistakes as you undertake your research. Anyone who has done their family-history research in the past would probably tell you that they wish they had known these possible problem areas before they ever began.

**1. Be skeptical of every document you find.** The degree of accuracy in information you find in your research is always suspect. The potential problems you will

find in census schedules, birth and death certificates, etc., are so many that they would require another article. Just be careful as you document vital statistics and make sure you document the source of any piece of genealogical information that you write down. There is nothing more frustrating than looking at a date or place later in your research with a degree of certainty that it is probably incorrect and not being able to easily determine where you initially found that erroneous fact.

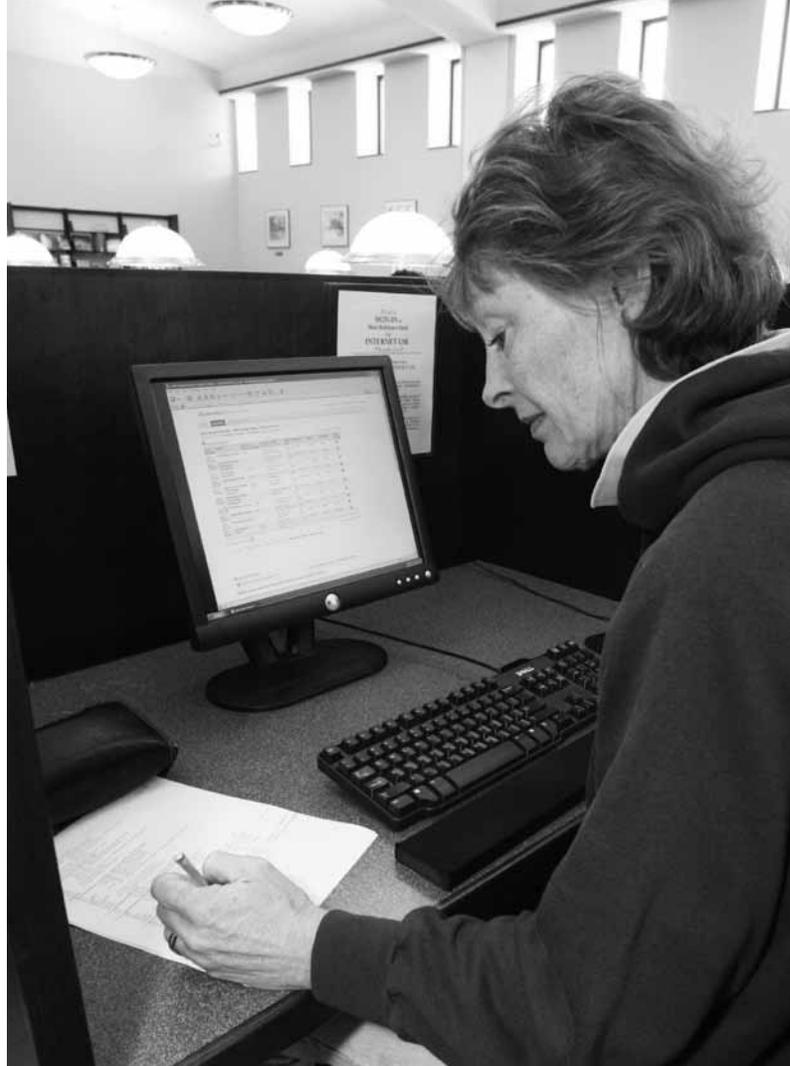
**2. Do not assume that a person found in your research is THE ancestor you are searching for because the name, date of birth, and age seem to be just what you would expect.** It is not unusual to find more than one person in your genealogy research who has the exact birth year and name that would fit the spot you are seeking to fill in your family tree. That can certainly be true for a person with a common surname, but it can also be true for people who had what you might consider unique surnames.

**3. Do not perform an online genealogy search and accept without question any multiple-generation family history that you may find.** It is possible to find complete multi-generation family histories online that have what appears to be all the information you are seeking. The information may be accurate and have all the correct people, but it may also be full of all kinds of errors and you have no way of knowing that unless the family tree is also documented with all of the associated references that substantiate the material as being correct.

**4. Establish an organization and filing system to keep your family-history information.** You will be amazed at the quantity of paper and notes you will accumulate if you invest any amount of time in your family-history research. Decide before you make that first online genealogy search or open the first genealogy reference book to have some folders ready to contain the paper and documents you will begin to gather.

#### **Attend the Monthly Family-History Workshop at the Center for Kentucky History**

Finally, as you prepare to begin searching your own family history, we invite you, as a reader of *Kentucky Ancestors*, to attend our monthly family-



Researcher using Ancestry.com in Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

history workshops. The seminars are free of charge (unless you choose to reserve a lunch), and the sessions cover a wide variety of topics during each year. This program has been held for several years, and has been very successful from the beginning. Parking is free, the Center for Kentucky History is easy to find in downtown Frankfort, and there is usually no problem in getting a seat, even if you decide to come to the workshop at the last minute. We look forward to seeing you at one of our upcoming workshops in the near future.

#### **Suggestions for Further Reading**

Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. *Organizing Your Family History Search: Efficient & Effective Ways to Gather and Protect Your Genealogical Research* (Cincinnati, 1999).

Croom, Emily Anne. *The Sleuth Book for Genealogists: Strategists for More Successful Family History Research* (Baltimore, 2008).

Croom, Emily Anne. *Unpuzzling Your Past: A Basic Guide to Genealogy*. 3d Ed. (Cincinnati, 1995).

Frisch, Karen. *Creating Junior Genealogists: Tips and Activities for Family History Fun* (Provo, Utah, 2003).

Hogan, Roseann R. *Kentucky Ancestry: A Guide to Genealogical and Historical Research* (Salt Lake City, 1992).

Mills, Elizabeth S. *Evidence: Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian* (Baltimore, 1997).

Mills, Elizabeth S. *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* (Baltimore, 2007).

Schweitzer, George K. *Kentucky Genealogical Research* (Knoxville, 1995).

genealogical research materials for the entire state of Kentucky. If you do not live in or near the Kentucky county you need to research, try both of those statewide research locations. Contact a public library or local genealogical research facility in the specific Kentucky county to find additional information in furthering your research work.

<sup>6</sup> Check the KHS Research Library card catalog for cemetery listings for the county you need, or contact the public library reference room or the local historical/genealogical society for the county in which the cemetery is located.

<sup>7</sup> Ancestry.com and HeritageQuest.com can be used, free of charge (except for printouts cost), at the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library.

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> For further information on the monthly Second Saturday schedule and upcoming seminars check the Announcements section of this publication, the online calendar of Kentucky Historical Society programs ([www.history.ky.gov](http://www.history.ky.gov)), or contact the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library's reference desk at [refdesk@ky.gov](mailto:refdesk@ky.gov) or by phone at 502-564-1792, ext. 4460.

<sup>2</sup> This article could be far more in-depth even on a Genealogy 101 level, but it is designed to help our readers who want to get started make that first step in undertaking their family history. Many libraries and the KHS Research Library have a number of genealogical how-to books that will take you from the very basics of doing family-history research into a number of various subcategories of genealogy (land records, immigration records, military records).

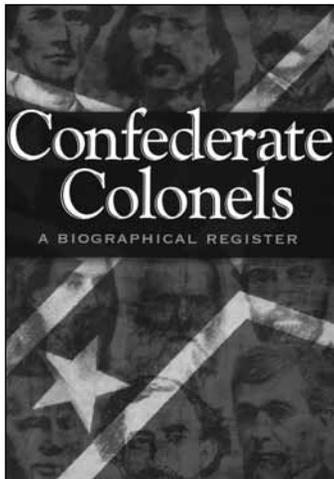
<sup>3</sup> The most recently released U. S. census was for the year 1930. The next census will be released in 2012 for the year 1940.

<sup>4</sup> See Emily Anne Croom, *Unpuzzling Your Past* (Cincinnati, 1995), for blank copies of the census schedules from 1790 through 1920. The blank forms can be reproduced and will be useful both in documenting your own research but also in learning what information was taken for each decennial census schedule.

<sup>5</sup> The KHS Research Library and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives contain

## 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.



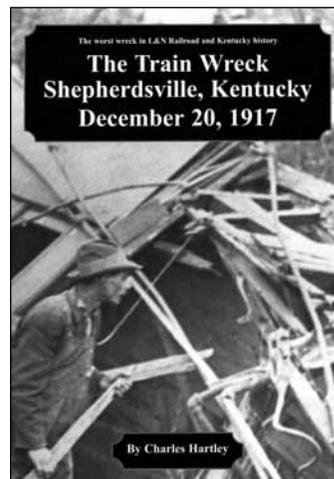
**Confederate Colonels: A Biographical Register.** By Bruce Allardice. (2008. Pp. 448. Cloth. \$49.95. To order, contact University of Missouri Press, 2910 LeMone Boulevard, Columbia, MO 65201.)

Historian Bruce Allardice has compiled a very useful collection of capsule biographies of a large number of the colonels that served in the armies of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Quite a few of the men discussed in this book were from Kentucky, and their biographical information covers their place and date of birth, their

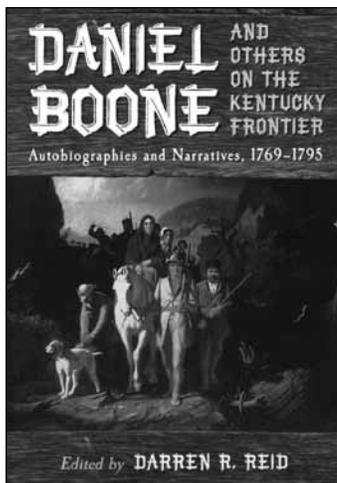
antebellum life, and the unit and campaigns they served in during the Civil War. In most cases, postwar experiences are covered as well as the date of death and place of burial. This useful reference will be helpful to anyone who has a Kentucky Civil War ancestor who was promoted to colonel or valuable information about the colonel under which their ancestor might have served.

Pp. 146. To order, go to <http://bullittcountyhistory.org/announce.html> or contact the Bullitt County Historical Society at P. O. Box 206, Shepherdsville, KY 40165.)

This is the first book-length account of the tragic train accident of 20 December 1917 near Shepherdsville, Kentucky, that claimed the lives of over fifty people. It was "the worst wreck in L&N Railroad and Kentucky history," according to author Charles Hartley. The story is well-told, and thoroughly illustrated. The narrative history of the tragic event is supplemented with a detailed complete-name index for each individual mentioned.

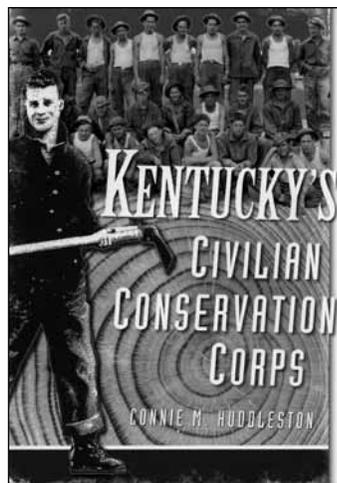


**The Train Wreck, Shepherdsville, Kentucky: December 20, 1917.** By Charles Hartley. (2009. \$20.00.



**Daniel Boone and Others on the Kentucky Frontier: Autobiographies and Narratives, 1769-1795.** Edited by Darren R. Reid. (2009. Pp. 228. Paper. \$45. To purchase, contact McFarland Publishers, P. O. Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640, or [www.mcfarlandpub.com](http://www.mcfarlandpub.com).)

This documentary reader on Daniel Boone and other Kentucky frontiersmen is different from many published in recent years. Instructor Darren R. Reid of the University of Dundee, Scotland, gathered *The Autobiography of Daniel Boone*, along with the Shane interviews of Josiah Collins and William Sudduth, and the frontier narratives of Dr. John Knight, John Slover, and John Tanner who lived in the Kentucky region of Virginia during its early settlement. This collection of first-hand accounts by Daniel Boone and those who settled this land in that period will prove useful to anyone interested in the early history of Kentucky and the trans-Appalachian west.



**Kentucky's Civilian Conservation Corps.** By Connie M. Huddleston. (2009. Pp. 127. \$19.99. Paper. Order copies online at [www.historypress.net](http://www.historypress.net). Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* will receive a special 20% discount. Enter code: KYHISTORY09.)

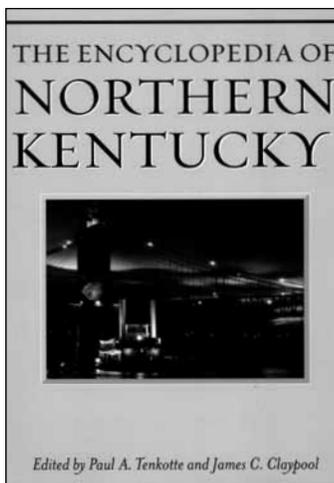
Part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's national plan to deal with the Great Depression, the New Deal, was a program called the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The program employed nearly 2.5 million men across the country, and nearly 90,000 enrolled in Kentucky. Author Connie Huddleston has done a good job putting together this concise monograph about the CCC and the men who were a part of it from 1933 nearly to the beginning of World War II. This book is amply illustrated and contains several helpful tables that contain geographic and chronological information on the many CCC camps operated in Kentucky. This book will provide very worthwhile information about Kentucky ancestors who participated in the CCC during those years.



**Finding Sara: A Daughter's Journey.** By Margaret Edds. (2009. Pp. 280. Paper. \$15.00. To purchase, go to <http://butlerbooks.com> or write: Butler Books, P. O. Box 7311, Louisville, KY 40207; phone: 502-897-9393; or fax: 502-897-9797.)

*Finding Sara: A Daughter's Journey* embodies Dr. Thomas D. Clark's admonishment to find our "Kentucky roots"... in time and place." The author, Margaret Edds, lost her mother, Sara Edds, when she was three years old. In her adult years, the author began the research to find out all she could about her mother. She shares the results of her journey and what she discovered in her own family-history search in this excellent new book. Sara's roots touched Kentucky in both Bowling Green and Lynch. Margaret Edds used a collection of long-preserved family letters and several historical and genealogical resources to discover all she could about a mother she never really knew.

*Finding Sara* concludes with an excellent section entitled, “Ideas for (Re)Discovering Your Mother,” and an excellent bibliography that illustrates the local and regional historical resources that aided in her family-history research. *Finding Sara* is a very readable new family history that should encourage anyone wanting to undertake a similar search in their own Kentucky heritage.



**The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky.** Edited by Paul A. Tenkotte and James C. Claypool. (2009. Pp. 1047. \$49.95. Cloth. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky. 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](http://www.kentuckypress.com).)

The format and type of information found in this newest historical encyclopedia from the University Press of Kentucky will be familiar

to those who have used the earlier books on Kentucky (1992) and Louisville (2001). *The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky* covers the eleven northern Kentucky counties of Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Boone, Grant, Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken, Robertson, and Mason. Over 2,100 entries cover the history and culture of northern Kentucky in addition to a Kentucky map that clearly illustrates the relative location of the counties and a more detailed map of those eleven counties. This new Kentucky reference book will be an invaluable tool for anyone doing family-history and historical research of any kind that touches on this region of the commonwealth.

**1865 Kentucky Soldiers and Their Regiments in the Civil War: Abstracted from the Pages of Contemporary Newspapers.** Vol. V: 1865. By Steven L. Wright. (2010. Pp. 286. Paper. \$33.00. Five-volume set (covers 1861-65), \$140.00. To order, contact Mr. Steven L. Wright, 105 Livingood Lane, Hodgenville, KY 42748.)

Author Steven Wright has completed a monumental five-volume reference set that makes a tremendous contribution to the published history of the experiences of Kentucky men during the Civil War. As with the first four volumes, Mr. Wright scoured the

microfilm of major Civil War era newspapers in Kentucky and nearby states, and abstracted news reports about key events and people that affected Kentucky and the men of Kentucky who served during the war. This fifth volume, covering the final year of the war, uses newspapers from Louisville, Paris (Bourbon County), Frankfort, Kentucky, and Nashville, Tennessee.

The comprehensive index includes full names, places, newspapers, and events (such as military executions that took place in Kentucky). With the author’s completion of this extensive research and writing effort by January 2010, any library or person interested in the Kentucky experience has been provided a tremendous resource to enhance family-history and Kentucky historical research in the years of the Civil War sesquicentennial that begins in 2011.

## An Invitation to Readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* from the *Ohio Civil War Genealogy Journal*

The *Ohio Civil War Genealogy Journal* is a quarterly publication of the Ohio Genealogical Society. Now in our fourteenth year, *OCWGJ* is the only publication of its kind, focusing on the overlap of genealogical and Civil War historical research. It is of value to genealogists researching families with mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Ohio connections, to Civil War historians researching Ohio military units and individuals with either military or war-related civilian service, and to candidates preparing their applications for membership in the OGS lineage organization, the Society of Civil War Families of Ohio.

*OCWGJ* has published 2700 pages of original articles, transcriptions of letters and diaries, pension file abstracts, Adjutant General records, newspaper articles, GAR records, unit histories, excerpts from the *Official Records*, cemetery inscriptions, and records from POW prisons. Subjects include not only military service, but a wide variety of civilian service and involvement, as well as postwar veteran and women's auxiliary activities. Many source materials are drawn from documents submitted to *OCWGJ* by subscribers and researchers, some from research in primary and secondary sources, and others from OGS Library collections. A sample issue of *OCWGJ* is available on the OGS website at <<http://www.ogs.org/publications/ocwgj.php>>.

Given the physical proximity of Kentucky and Ohio, in addition to the ties of family and friends, we know that there were many connections among the residents of the two states during the Civil War period. Published examples are included in Ruth C.

Carter's *For Honor Glory & Union: The Mexican and Civil War Letters of Brig. Gen. William Haines Lytle*, and in Kirk C. Jenkins's *The Battle Rages Higher: The Union's Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry*. There were residents in each state who had been born in the other state prior to the war; according to the 1860 census, 14,419 free white Kentucky residents had been born in Ohio, and 15,674 free white Ohio residents had been born in Kentucky. There were Kentuckians who served in Ohio military units, and Ohioans who served in Kentucky military units, both U. S. and Confederate. Some Ohio veterans who died during the war are buried in cemeteries in Kentucky. In addition, there were likely many Civil War veterans from Kentucky who moved to Ohio after the war, and veterans from Ohio who moved to Kentucky.

As coeditors of *OCWGJ*, we would welcome articles or documents for publication from readers of *Kentucky Ancestors* that specifically focus on Ohio-Kentucky connections. If you have questions, contact us at <[ocwgj@ogs.org](mailto:ocwgj@ogs.org)> or by mail to the OGS office, 713 South Main Street, Mansfield OH 44907-1644.

Susan Dunlap Lee and Daniel H. Reigle, Coeditors  
*Ohio Civil War Genealogy Journal*



Bringing back to life Ohio soldiers who served in the Civil War, through their stories and records.  
Bringing back to Ohio the soldiers who were lost or moved on after the war.

# Ohio Civil War Genealogy Journal



*Father (Chaplain) William T. O'Higgins, 10<sup>th</sup> OVI*  
L. M. Strayer Collection

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# Graveyard and Mourning Quilts

By Gaylord Cooper

They are in our closets, on our beds, and they are a part of our lives. They are quilts, and their purposes and styles offer endless variety. Some are created to convey a message, such as the “Drunkard’s Path” pattern during the time of Prohibition (1919-33), and some are created more for their visual appeal. They are practical, beautiful, and functional.

Quilting has had a long history from its origin as something functional to becoming an exquisite expression of art. No one is quite sure when or where quilting first began. It is known that the ancient Japanese used quilted clothing as armor. The ancient Chinese found that quilted material helped keep out the cold of their long winters and during the Crusades the ladies who were wives of knights going off to battle quilted fabric to be worn underneath their armor to help alleviate chafing and to insulate against the heat of the Middle East. The knights started painting designs or figures used as individual identifying marks, and these patterns became known as a coat of arms.

Quilts came to the Appalachian Mountains with the new settlers and were used for everyday purposes such as keeping warm in the harsh mountain winters, covering window openings and doors, and being presented as special gifts for weddings. During the westward migration quilts were hung on the sides of the wagons to entangle arrows shot at them by hostile Indians.

One type of quilt known as the “mourning quilt” enjoyed great popularity in the second half of the nineteenth century. Made during the period

following the death of a loved one, the mourning quilt not only commemorated the dead, but also offered healing for those left behind.

It is hard to say what constitutes traditional-style mourning quilts; their only consistent feature was their purpose. One type of mourning quilt, however, is quite distinctive in its style—the Graveyard Quilt. This pattern of quilt was made in select areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Ohio for only a short period during the mid-nineteenth century. Sewn with the purpose of preserving family records, the quilts were considered to be more permanent than any kind of paper documentation.

Writing materials in the Appalachian Mountains were scarce and expensive. They were used for only the most important and legal documents. Death, although unwelcome, was a frequent visitor in the isolated country. Accidents, illness, and lack of medical care made death all too common. The Graveyard Quilt was used not only to commemorate the loss of a loved one, but also to keep a permanent record of the family’s history and its members. In genealogy these quilts can be considered a primary record source since they were created at the time of the event by someone having direct and personal knowledge of the occasion. These quilts were made of dark materials or dyed a dark color. Walnut dye was often used to give them a somber, dark-colored hue. The center was a white or pale square representing the graveyard or cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

Cemetery quilts were mostly just plain but were at times embroidered to resemble the family cemetery



Elizabeth Roseberry Mitchell 1836 Graveyard Quilt, Highlands Museum, Ashland, Kentucky. (Courtesy Denise Spaulding.)

with flowers, roses, and fences. When a birth occurred in the family, a small coffin, often black, was cut out of material and lightly stitched around the outer edge of the quilt. When a family member died, a coffin, which had been lightly sewn at the edge of the quilt, was removed, the information about the deceased person embroidered on the coffin, and the coffin was placed in the pale center representing the graveyard or cemetery. The rest of the quilt featured a variety of patterns, including the popular “black darts of death,” a triangular dart motif, and heavily embroidered vines. Like the larger family of mourning quilts, there were no set rules for the creation of a Graveyard Quilt. One Ohio quilt was made with various shades of purple rather than blacks and grays. The quilt was passed down from generation to generation with coffins being placed in the center representing the cemetery or graveyard as members of the family passed away. This way a family could keep in mind all those that had lived long before them as they migrated to other parts of the country. This was a record-keeping device when pen and paper was not widely available. The quilt covered the deceased until the burial and then it was folded and hung over the back of a chair during the period of mourning. After the burial, the quilts

were then folded and put away until another death occurred in the family.

The best-known Graveyard Quilt today, known as the Kentucky Coffin Quilt, features a picket fence that surrounds the graveyard, a heavily embroidered trellis of roses, angels, and a path leading to the center cemetery, also surrounded by a picket fence. Eight-pointed stars complete the pattern which is made in shades of browns and whites created from walnut hull dyes. Housed at the Highlands Museum in Ashland, Kentucky, this quilt was made in Lewis County, Kentucky, by Elizabeth Roseberry Mitchell in 1836 to commemorate the passing of two sons. A native of Pennsylvania, she and her daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, completed the quilt the year that her second son, nineteen-year-old Mathias, died.<sup>2</sup> He was predeceased by an infant brother, John Vannatta, in 1836. The quilt was donated to the museum by Roseberry’s great-granddaughter in 1959.

What caused the creation of these unique quilt patterns? The scarcity of writing materials is surely one possibility and another was the need to keep a permanent record of the family. Yet another possible influence was the beginning of modern cemeteries. Traditionally, family members were buried on family land in small clusters of graves and families seldom moved very far from where they were born or died.

However, during the time period of the Graveyard Quilt, families began to migrate, sometimes quite far from where their loved ones were buried, and large impersonal cemeteries became the norm. The new cemeteries were park-like and created for both the living and the dead; therefore these often distant graveyards and cemeteries lacked the intimacy of the small family cemeteries. A way was needed to keep the past in the memory of future generations and to give the future generations a continuity to family. Death and graveyards on quilts in the nineteenth century lacked the sense of morbidity that they do today. Though unwelcome, death was a frequent visitor to the hills and hollows where the quilts originated. It was tragic, no doubt, but it was personal and most families provided the final act of love in preparing the deceased for burial themselves.

While only a handful of these Graveyard Quilts can be found today, they preserve a different view of death. What some might view as macabre is a historical representation of the belief that the dead were only “temporarily absent,” and the quilts served as a connection between the living and the dead.

### **For Further Reading**

Sharon Bartolo Carmack. *Your guide to cemetery research* (Cincinnati, 2002).

Gaylord Cooper, *Stories Told in Stone: Cemetery Iconology. A Manual for Genealogy Research* (Louisville, 2009).

Linda Otto Lipsett, *Elizabeth Roseberry Mitchell's Graveyard Quilt: An American Pioneer Saga* (Dayton, 1995).

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### **ENDNOTES**

- <sup>1</sup> There is a difference between the terms graveyard and cemetery. Graveyards have a connection to a church; cemeteries do not have such a connection.
- <sup>2</sup> Linda Otto Lipsett, *Elizabeth Roseberry Mitchell's Graveyard Quilt: An American Pioneer Saga* (Dayton, 1995), 108-19.

# Successful Long-Distance Genealogy Research (or Armchair Genealogy)

By Don Rightmyer<sup>1</sup>

In your family-history research, it is sometimes necessary to extend your efforts to locations where it is difficult for you to travel in person. Regardless of the reason, when it is necessary to use long-distance methods for genealogy research, there are a number of things you can do to ensure a better rate of success.

## Focus Your Efforts

One of the first steps is to determine the specific locations where you need to focus your research efforts. You need to determine what state and, ideally, what county your ancestor was in for the period of time you are trying to research. There is no comprehensive surname index for Kentucky and that is probably true for most other states. Knowing the state and county your ancestors lived in is crucial to helping you spend your time and resources in the most effective way possible.

Use one of the various published references that will help you determine as accurately as possible what organization you need to contact in order to get the information you are seeking.

## Use Every Method Possible

Try to use every method possible in order to find the genealogical information you want. Emails, phone calls, faxes, and letter mail are all possible ways to get in touch with the right organization. Phone calls and emails give you the quickest feedback that your query is received and will be handled. A regular letter request or a fax will allow you to provide more information in a format that is easy for the researcher to handle.

## Be Specific About What You Need

Specify what you want the person you contact to find for you. You do not want to be unclear about the genealogical information you are seeking and the documents you already have. If you do not let the researcher know what you already have and what you still need, you may find that you get material you already have. If you are seeking information that will be an important item in a lineage organization application, be as specific as possible about exactly what you need.

## Do Not Overwhelm the Researcher

You may have a lot of information that you need a researcher on the other end of the process to find for you. Resist the temptation to send a huge list of obituaries and other items of information that you need. A large number of items submitted at one time can result in a much longer time for you to get a reply and copies of the materials that are located.

## Inquire About Charges for Research Services

Ask on your first contact with the historical or genealogical institution what the charges for their services are. Do not assume that their services are free; some may not charge, but many do. Be clear about any payment needed in advance, and agree on any limitations to time expended and charges you want to have accumulated.



Researcher, Martin F. Schmidt Research Library

### **Ask About Scanning**

Ask if the photos or original documents you want can be scanned. That will enhance your ability to use them in any published family history you want to put together. If you do not have a scanner yourself, asking the researcher to provide the material for you in digital form can save you time and effort later when you prepare to use those materials in a printed format.

### **Be Patient, But Do Not Wait Forever**

It is important to be patient, but do not wait forever for your requests to either be filled or for the researcher to let you know why things are taking longer than expected. If you send any form of research request and do not get a confirmation or the requested materials within a few weeks, follow up and see if your request was received.

### **What Can You Get From Your Armchair?**

Here is a list of some of the kinds of materials it is possible for you to procure from a historical archive or library:

Photocopies of unpublished manuscripts  
Photographs – (prints or scanned images)

### Maps

Family histories

Surname files

County histories

Historical publications

Local contacts for further research or information

Birth certificates, death certificates, marriage information, etc.

Newspaper articles, photos

Excerpts from books, articles, and monographs

### **Consider a Donation for Services Requested**

If a charge is not made for the material you are requesting, consider making a donation to that organization. Your contribution will help them continue to provide the kind of research assistance you have received, and will underwrite the cost of photocopying and postage.

### **IF You Need to Make the Trip Yourself**

There are many reasons why the best option is to actually travel to the county or community where your ancestor lived. But get the necessary contact information for the research sites you plan to visit and make sure of their operating hours, their location,

and any unusual period when they will not be open for researchers. It is not unusual to find that a library or historical institution is limited in public access because of adverse weather, ongoing construction, a holiday, or a staff training day when they are closed to the public.

### Disappointments

Finally, it is possible that you could do all your homework, contact the right organization and the right person, and still not get the documentation that you need. That is the challenge of doing historical and genealogical research. Often the information you need either no longer exists or its location is not known by those you contact. But, frequently long-distance researchers not only find the information they are seeking, but discover that there is a much larger wealth of information available than they ever anticipated.

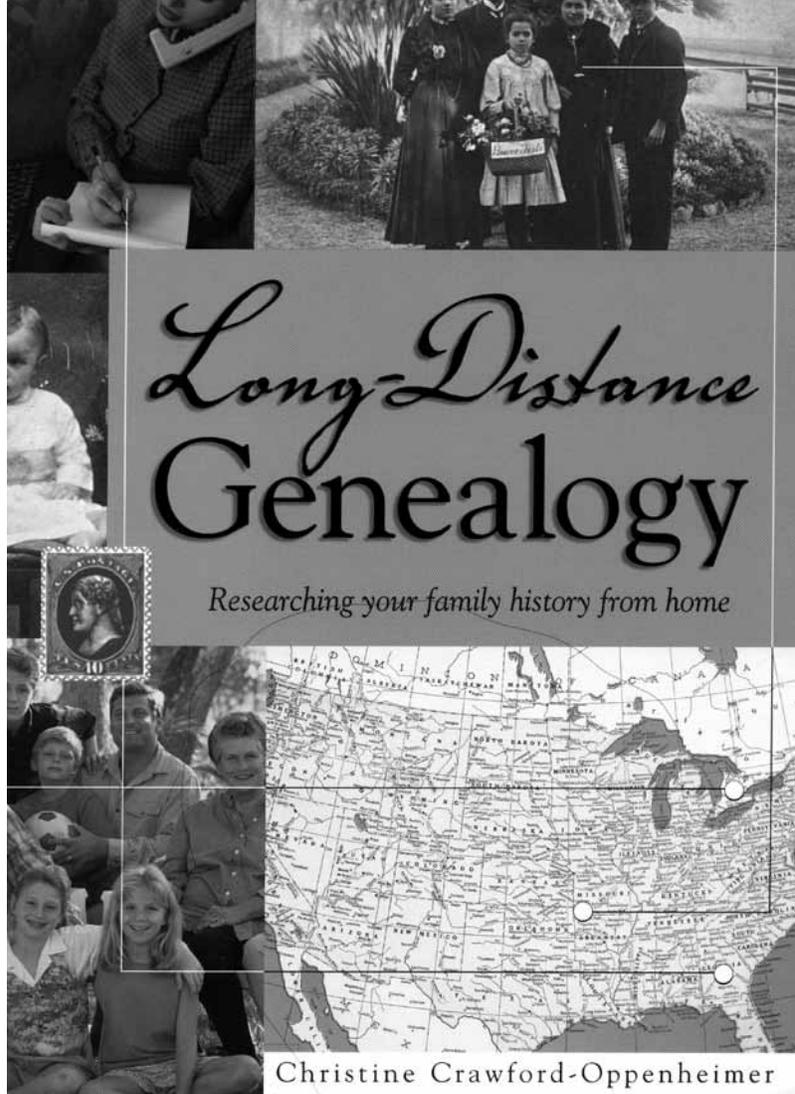
### Determining What Research Organization to Contact

Making the decision on precisely where to send your long-distance genealogy requests can streamline your search and hopefully get you in touch with the proper archive to get the information you need. For family-history research in the United States, there have been a number of state guides published that can help you make an informed decision. Dr. George K. Schweitzer has written at least eighteen state research guides as well as three on how to do research in the periods of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Carol McGinnis has done excellent state genealogy research guides for Michigan, Virginia, and West Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

When your research efforts need to reach beyond the shores of the United States, you can find books written about how to search for your ancestors in various ethnic and national origin groups. Several books published on that topic are listed in the Bibliography. You can also locate genealogy reference Web sites by visiting Cyndi's List (<http://www.Cyndislist.com>), or by searching for Web sites that deal specifically with family-history research for certain international countries or national groups.

### International Genealogical Requests

Seeking genealogical information outside the United States can be a bit more challenging. One of the primary resources for finding how and where to



Useful resource for long-distance researchers.

seek vital records in international locations is Thomas J. Kemp's *International Vital Records Handbook: Births, Marriages, and Deaths*.<sup>3</sup> This reference contains not only the addresses and phone numbers for the agency to contact to obtain vital records for birth, marriage, and death, but it also contains actual copies of the forms that are needed so you can photocopy them and send the completed form along with your request and the required payment. This excellent international reference covers nearly every country where you might wish to obtain vital records.

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## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> The author spent seven years as reference librarian and Kentucky Room researcher in the Boyle County Public Library, Danville, Kentucky, and fourteen months as the primary genealogy researcher in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- <sup>2</sup> NGS Research in State Series: Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia; available online at <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org>.
- <sup>3</sup> The first section of the *International Vital Records Handbook* actually covers all of the United States and the necessary information (addresses, forms, and fees) to request vital record information from any state.



# KENTUCKY ANCESTORS

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## AUTHOR GUIDELINES

### Manuscript Preparation

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

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

Don Rightmyer, Editor  
*Kentucky Ancestors*  
Kentucky Historical Society  
100 W. Broadway  
Frankfort, KY 40601-1931

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

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

### Image Scanning Guidelines

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8x10	350
5x7	520
4x6	650
3x5	820
2x3	1300

Following these guidelines allows the production staff to resize the images as necessary to enhance their use in illustrating your article.

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

# MYSTERY ALBUM

If you recognize the people or the location of these photos or can provide any information about them, please contact:

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

Marion Cooper, holding trophy, Charles Schott (left), and an unidentified man standing next to a speedboat on trailer, ca. 1940s, in Jefferson County, Ky.



Sarah Jackson, unidentified man presenting Kentucky Colonel certificate, and Gordon Jackson, Campbell County, Ky., ca. 1955.



Photo showing unidentified man wearing suit, ca. 1865.