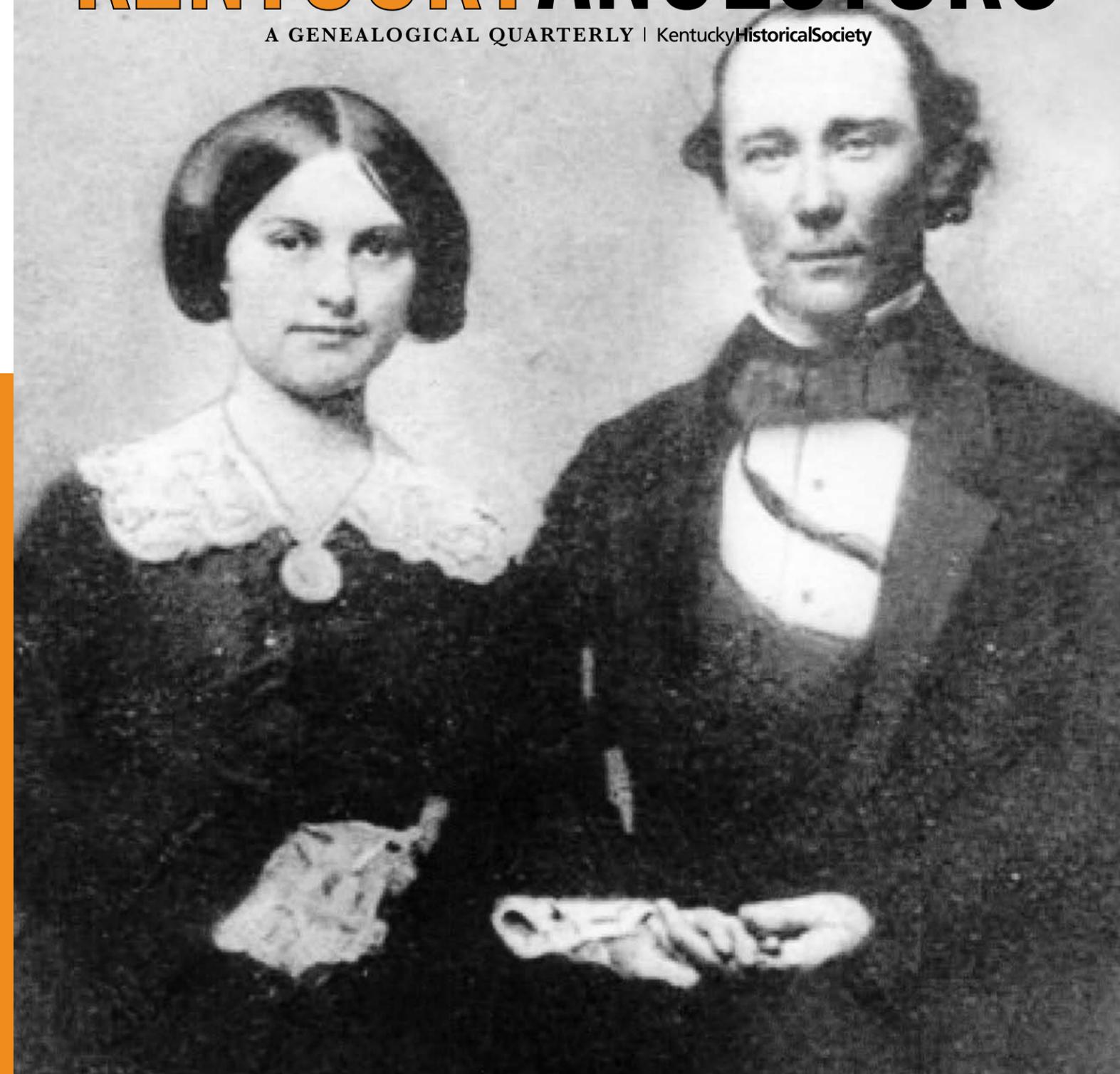


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Volume 44, No. 1
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NEXT ISSUE

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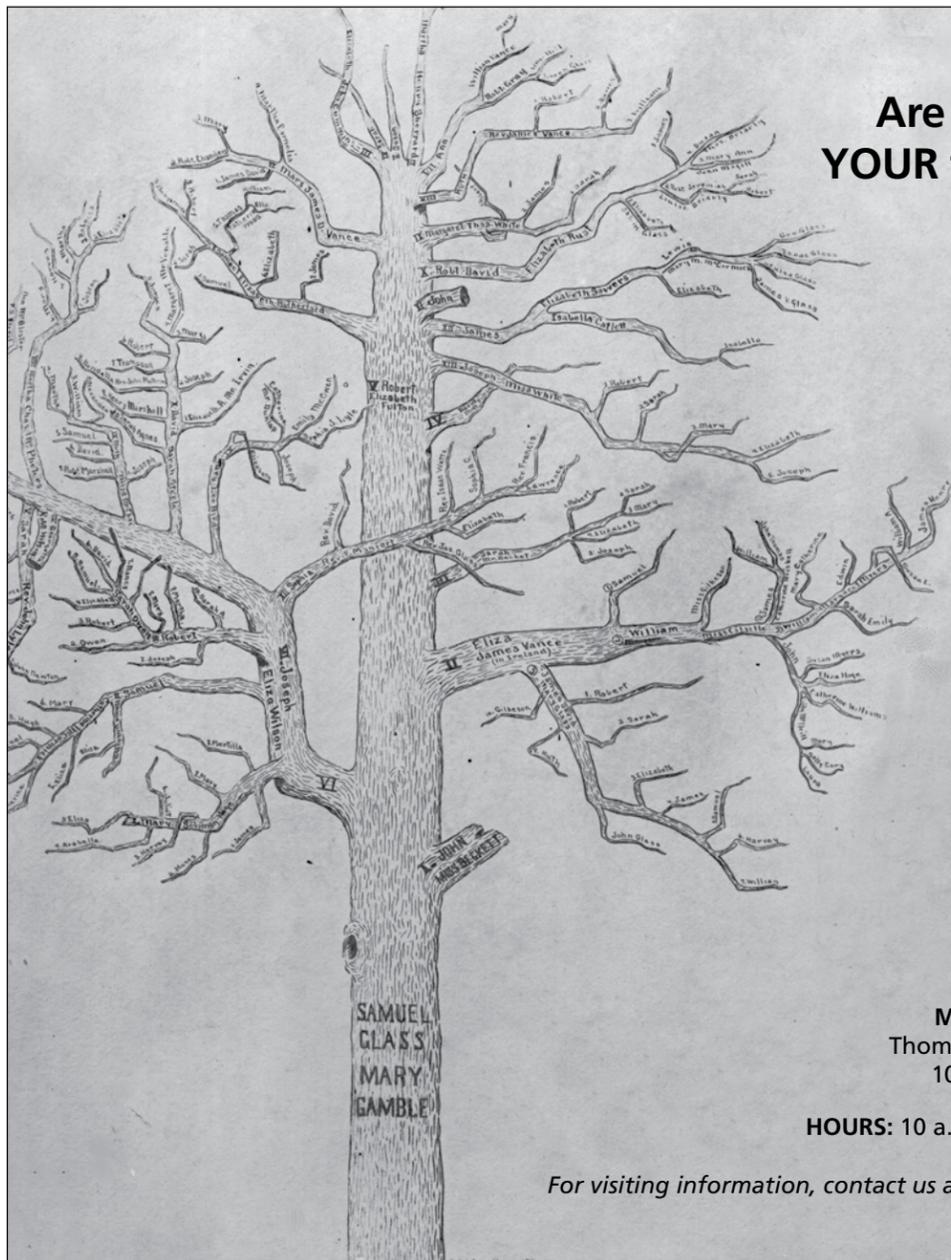
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Volume 44, No. 1
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Emilie—Abraham Lincoln's Sister-in-Law
Three Who Went Off to the Civil War:
William L., Samuel D., and John Green
Kentuckians Appearing in the Nashville *Banner*,
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Newlyweds Ben and Emilie Todd Helm on their wedding day.
(Photo courtesy Joy Oller)

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RELATIONALLY SPEAKING

If Not Now, When?



By Don Rightmyer
Editor, *Kentucky Ancestors*

My wife and I were visiting her aunt in her home during the Christmas holidays. Her family had gathered there the day before—Christmas—for a family meal and time together. A thick family album of photos, newspapers clippings, and birth and death announcements had been very carefully preserved over many years was lying nearby on the floor; my wife picked it up and began flipping through the pages. Her aunt soon said, “If you have any questions about those pictures, NOW is the time to ask. I’m the only one left who can answer some of those questions.”

In past years, this relative’s comments might not have made that much impact on me, but that afternoon, sitting there as the editor of *Kentucky Ancestors*, it struck me how powerful her words really were. If you have any questions, NOW is the time to ask. How many of us today wish we had not only had one of our older relatives to say that, but then made us talk to them about their recollections and about older family members that they personally knew – such as their parents and grandparents, aunts, uncles, nieces, and on and on.

I am not THAT old today but I do regret now that I did not take the many opportunities I had to talk to my grandparents and ask them about their older ancestors who I never had the pleasure of knowing. The saddest part is that I can vividly remember today that my paternal grandmother had a great memory and a very clear mind. She could have told me Rightmyer family history and names, places, dates and many more family history details that I will probably never be able to recover in some ways. One of the big questions in my own family’s history was what my maternal grandfather did and what he saw and experienced when he served overseas in the army during World War I. Why in the world I did not take the chance to ask him or my maternal grandmother, I cannot tell you. I missed a huge opportunity there. And, that is just one of the myriad questions I wish I had asked all of my grandparents.

We know that there are many of you among our faithful *Kentucky Ancestors* readers here in Kentucky and in many

other states who are currently very interested in your own family genealogy and history. We also know there will be many others who will begin to develop a curiosity and interest in their Kentucky roots and possibly in their earlier roots in places like Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, the Carolinas, or out West in Missouri, Colorado, Oregon, and California, and even further afield such as England, Scotland, Germany, Wales, Ireland, and any other place around the world where people have traveled from and eventually made their way into Kentucky. We look forward to having you share with all of us the very exciting family histories and genealogies that you have or will discover so we can enjoy them and take motivation from your hard work and research efforts.

As we publish this first issue of *Kentucky Ancestors* in a new year, please continue with us on the journey and join us in taking whatever steps you need to explore your own Kentucky roots “in time and place.” I encourage you not to forget those members of your family who may hold many of the bits of information that one day you may wish you had asked them about.

Here’s my last thought on your own family’s history and those valuable items such as photographs, newspaper clippings, school records, and other family momentos that you may know about. Make an effort to get the names and necessary captions connected with those items so one day in the future you won’t find them in “Mystery Album” and we all wonder who they were, what they were doing, and when did that event take place.

The question for you I both is: *If not now, when? Later may be too late and you may wish you had done it now.*

Emilie

Maureen Helm Green

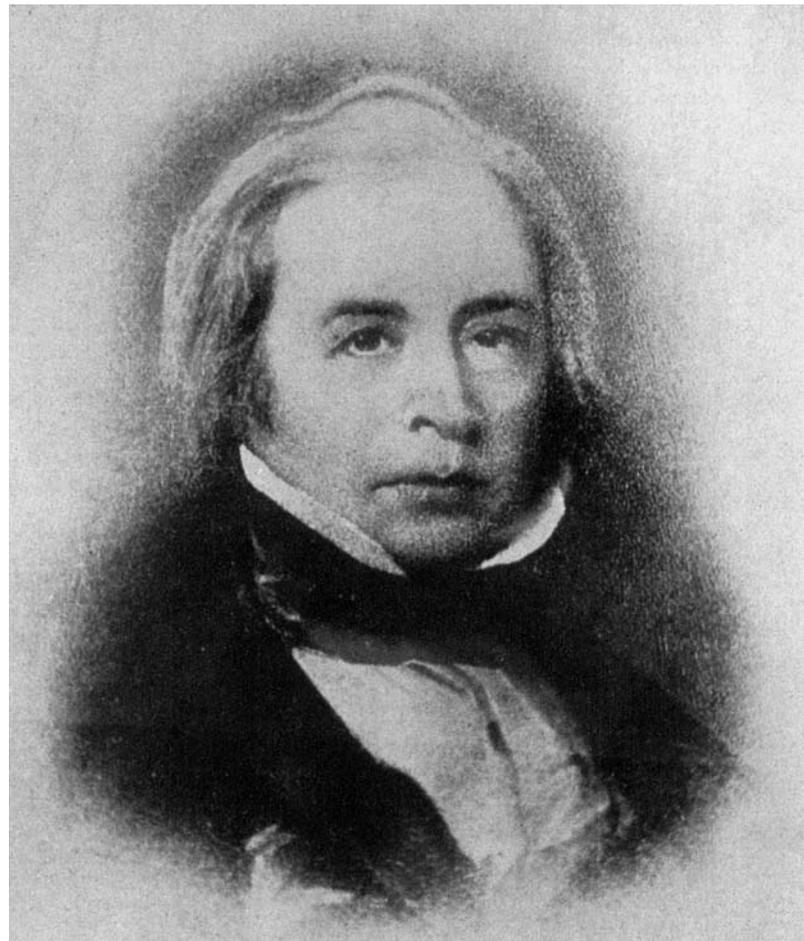
“A richer and more beautiful country than this, I believe has never been seen in America yet,” George Rogers Clark wrote to his brother after his 1775 survey of the central lands of present-day Kentucky.¹ Through Clark’s persuasion of the General Assembly in Williamsburg in 1776, the Virginia county of Kentucky was created on 31 December of that year. This was a time of Indian attacks and the American Revolution. Despite the excessive danger awaiting those brave enough to travel to the Kentucky wilderness, the lure and promise of such a lush land was tempting to many.

Among the first pioneers to brave the journey was Captain Thomas Helm, born in 1731 in Prince William County, Virginia. He married Jean Pope and together with their large family they moved to Kentucky. In 1780, he built “Helm’s Station” near present-day Elizabethtown and was one of the town’s cofounders. Their seventh child, George, was the grandfather of Benjamin Hardin Helm, who was born on 2 June 1831. Ben grew up in Helm Place, the home that his parents, John and Lucinda (Barbour) Helm, had built on the site of Helm’s Station. The house consisted of sixteen rooms, not counting hallways, butlers’ halls, and closets. It was built from the trees on the surrounding land and bricks made by their Negro slaves.

Another Kentucky pioneer to brave the dangers was Levi Todd, born in 1756 in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In 1779 he established Todd’s Station near what was to become the town of Lexington and was one of the town’s founders. The same year he married Jane Briggs. Their daughter, Hannah, born at Logan’s Fort in February, 1781, was believed

to have been the first white child born in Kentucky. The seventh child of Levi and Jane Todd was Robert Smith Todd, the father of Emilie.

Emilie Paret Todd grew up in a spacious double brick house on Main Street in Lexington, Kentucky, purchased in 1827 by her parents, Robert Smith, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Humphreys) Todd, a year after they were married. The house had a library which led to a conservatory and in turn opened to a garden pathway leading to a spacious formal garden. There was a small stream meandering through the lower



Robert Smith Todd, father of Mary Todd Lincoln and Emilie Todd Helm.
(Kentucky Historical Society Collection)



West Point Cadet Ben Hardin Helm. (Photo courtesy Joy Oller)

portion of the property. Also, on the grounds were stables and servants' quarters. It was here where Emilie spent her childhood. There were always activities and guests at the Todd house. "I love to think of the years I spent in your father's home," Emilie's cousin, Elizabeth Humphreys Norris, wrote in a letter to her. "He was a man of unflinching courtesy and was remarkably kind to me. It was a charming home. Some very distinguished men came to Lexington in those days, and many of them were entertained at your father's home..."² The Todds also maintained a summer home, Buena Vista, which once belonged to the Humphreys. It was located about twenty miles west of Lexington on the Frankfort Pike.

Born on 11 November 1836, Emilie was the fifteenth of sixteen children. Like her elder half sister, Mary, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, she was educated at Madame Mentelle's, a boarding school for girls in Lexington, Kentucky. It was founded and run by Augusta and Charlotte Mentelle. Here Emilie received an education in the social arts and graces. The students were taught French, which was the only language allowed to be spoken at the school. Later she graduated from the Conservatory of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In spite of their eighteen year age difference, Emilie was especially close to her sister, Mary. The Lincolns visited the Todds at their "Buena Vista" home as often as possible. Mary's first visit to Lexington as Mrs. Lincoln was in November

1847, five years after her marriage. When Abraham Lincoln met his sister-in-law, Emilie, for the first time, he remarked, "So this is little sister."³ Emilie was from then on affectionately called "Little Sister" by the Lincolns. This was the first time Emilie met her cousin, Robert Lincoln, son of Abraham and Mary. He was seven years her junior and it was the beginning of a lifelong friendship. Two years later, when Emilie was thirteen years old, her father died during a cholera epidemic in Lexington.

Mary visited again in the summer of 1851. Emilie was old enough to appreciate her sister's lively personality and she was fascinated by her. Emilie later recalled, "After Sister Mary left Kentucky, I counted the days until I could accept her invitation to make her a visit, and finally, when I was about eighteen, I set out happily for Illinois to visit my four sisters."⁴

Among her other siblings were Levi; Elizabeth, who married Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of the governor of Illinois; Frances, who married William Smith Wallace; Ann, who married Clark M. Smith; Robert Parker Todd; Katherine Bodley "Kitty" Todd, who married William Wallace Herr; Samuel; Margaret, who married a Mr. Parker; Martha, who married Clement White; Elodie, who married Colonel N. H. R. Dawson; and Alexander, the youngest brother. Later the Lincolns would send Alex an inaugural invitation for 4 March 1861, in Washington City, an event which he attended.⁵

In 1855, having just returned from an extended visit with her sisters in Illinois, Emilie, then nineteen years old, met Ben Hardin Helm, a West Point graduate and lawyer from Hardin County, Kentucky. "...he was truly handsome, being six feet tall and having a well-proportioned figure which gave evidence of his military training...his penetrating blue eyes... ruddy complexion and genial and attractive countenance which lighted up at the slightest provocation."⁶ Helm fell deeply in love with Emilie, the girl with "dark eyes and shining black tresses."⁷ Less than a year later on 20 March 1856, they were married in Frankfort, Kentucky. A formal reception was held for them at her parents' country home. "Cousin Emilie has declined coming out to Illinois on her bridal tour. It seems her husband is a lawyer and cannot leave his courts and it has been concluded that instead (of) the bridal trip to Memphis and Illinois she has concluded to go around the Circuit with him."⁸

A week prior to their wedding, Ben wrote to his fiancée, "It seems to me that the last week was longest one I ever passed. Time will ever drag slowly Emma with me when separated from you. I feel that you are necessary to my existence. And now that you are about to make a great sacrifice, to leave your home and the friends of your childhood, remember Emma,

that you will come to me whose heart is ever yours, and whose greatest happiness will be making you happy, and it is my earnest prayer that I may never live to see the day that you shall regret your choice.”⁹

Ben Hardin and Emilie Helm resided in Elizabethtown and were the parents of three children: Katherine, born 2 September 1857, at “Buena Vista”; Elodie, born 7 March 1859; and Benjamin Hardin Helm, Jr., born 16 May 1862. Emilie’s husband heard of his daughter Katherine’s birth while he was in Owensboro on business. A few days later Emilie received a letter from him, “Has she a *red head*?” he wrote. “I have been uneasy for fear I would receive tydings of a red headed baby. Miss Em, if it was a boy I would not mind but a red head is no ornament to a lady, as for a man it does not make much difference. (I add this for fear Alex will call me out), tell him I have great admiration for *his head*.”¹⁰ In spite of her father’s misgivings, Miss Katherine Riley Helm grew up to be a lovely lady with auburn hair.

During 1857, while Helm was still practicing law in Elizabethtown, he travelled to Springfield, Illinois. What started out as an ordinary business trip would turn into a life-altering event for him. While in Springfield he stopped at the house of Mary and Abraham Lincoln to take the opportunity to meet his in-laws and to extend to them the best wishes from his wife and Mrs. Lincoln’s sister, Emilie. He stayed with the Lincolns for a week and in that time the two men formed a strong bond of friendship in spite of their twenty-three years age difference. “They formed there and then a friendship, which was more like the affection of brothers than an ordinary liking between men. Helm fully appreciated the kindly nature, the quaint wit and force of expression of Abraham Lincoln while the other formed a deep attachment for the thoughtful, scholarly, handsome, and polished grandson of old Ben Hardin, whose son had been the contemporary and friend of Lincoln years before.”¹¹

Meanwhile the secession movement preceding the War Between the States was underway. Even though Helm believed in the Union, he was also a Kentucky son, loyal to his southern heritage, family, and friends. His friend and brother-in-law, Abraham Lincoln, tried to dissuade him from his leanings by offering him a position as paymaster in the U.S. Army. His decision was recorded in the War Department records:

“Helm, Ben Hardin, nominated for paymaster in the United States Army, April 27, 1861, Declined.”¹²

In September 1861, Ben Hardin Helm left his family for Bowling Green, Kentucky, to join the Confederate army. The Helms had been married only five years and Emilie was in an

early pregnancy with her third child.¹³ A month later Ben wrote a letter to his wife:

*Bowling Green
Oct 10 1861
My Dear Wife*

I have an opportunity of sending this letter by Capt Chamblis. I am getting up a regiment very rapidly & think I will soon be in the field again. I am well & hope you & the little ones are well & happy. This separation I sincerely hope will not continue long-but dear Em I have gone in for the war & if God spares my life I expect to battle to the end of it. I feel that I am fighting for civil liberty & in that cause I feel that all men capable of bearing arms should be in the service.

I cannot tell you when I can get back to Nashville-I fear not for sometime.

*In haste
Yours affectionately
B H Helm¹⁴*

Many wives followed their husbands from camp to camp during the Civil War, staying with family and friends, and Emilie was no exception. In striking contrast to Emilie’s genteel upbringing, during her travels she was exposed to the extreme consequences that battles brought and this deeply affected her. After the birth of her son, Emilie followed her husband as he traveled south. On 5 August 1862, in Baton Rouge, Ben Helm was injured during a confusion under “friendly fire” when he was thrown from his horse which then landed on him. Alex Todd, Emilie’s youngest brother, was killed by the same friendly fire. In September, while Ben was still recovering, he was assigned to command the post in Chattanooga. Emilie left Selma, Alabama, where she was staying with family to join him. In Chattanooga, Emilie witnessed a large number of wounded soldiers who were housed in makeshift hospitals. There was little or no food and no beds, blankets, or medicine to provide comfort. The men lay on bare floors in public buildings. Emilie organized a group of women and, together in her husband’s office, they made approximately 1200 cots of fresh hay and bolts of cloth for the sick and wounded soldiers. They worked continuously among the chaos between sick and dying men and the newly arriving troops who entered the room to receive their orders.¹⁵

Emilie Todd, 20, married Ben Hardin Helm, March 1856.
(Photo courtesy Joy Oller)



On 31 January 1863, Ben Hardin Helm was reassigned to Pollard, Alabama, then ordered to report to General Breckinridge when he was made commander of the Kentucky Brigade, formerly under the command of the late General Roger W. Hanson, who was killed at the battle of Stones River in Middle Tennessee. On 16 February 1863, Helm chose his staff officers. For several months he and his men were stationed in Middle Tennessee. By 18 September, Breckinridge's division was camped near Chickamauga Creek. On Sunday morning, 20 September 1863, at 10 o'clock, General Ben Hardin Helm and his brigade were engaged in battle. "Here gallant Kentuckians by the hundreds gave their lives in reckless fashion as they pushed ahead under the withering crossfire."¹⁶ Ben rode toward the enemy and was hit in his right side by a musket ball. He fell from his horse and was carried from the field by his two aides, Lieutenant John B. Pirtle and Lieutenant William Wallace Herr. He was taken to nearby Ringgold where he died that night. He was thirty-two years old.

When Ben left Chattanooga, Emilie and her daughters had taken up residence in Griffin, Georgia. It was from here that she wrote of her experience on 20 September 1863:

"We could get no news from the front. My room was needed and had been asked for a week before by Mrs. Dabney who needed it for her children. My cousin Mrs. E. was at—Ga and wrote me that I could get accommodations there. Mrs. Dabney saw me to the train. I stood waiting that morning a widow then, God help me but unconscious of the news that were to flash over the wires as soon as the government would allow private dispatches. Time passed—I had been very sick and was discouraged and out of heart as I stood there, my dress touching a soldier who seemed sleeping in the depot, a not uncommon sight in those days as they waited for trains, but something in his attitude sent an arrow to my heart and I said—What is the matter with that man—he was dead—It added greatly to my depression with which I started in this journey. The next morning a telegram was received: Atlanta Ga, Mrs. General Helm in Griffin. Find her and send her up in train today. The general is dead. I cannot describe the return journey and for days and weeks after I scarcely remember it all—"¹⁷

That same day, Mrs. Helm boarded the train and travelled to her sister Elodie Dawson's home in Selma, Alabama, which was where she was notified by General Bragg of her husband's death. She and her sister immediately left for Atlanta where they arrived at the Citizens Graveyard on 23 September, just in time to witness her husband's last rites. Mrs. Helm stayed for a week afterwards at the home of Colonel Dabney where her husband's body had been taken after he died. Emilie was

grief stricken. She wanted to go home to the comfort of her mother in Lexington. General Bragg had tried to obtain a pass for her from General Grant, but was refused. Emilie left Atlanta and stayed with friends from Kentucky who were at the time living in Madison, Georgia.

On 20 September 1863, the Helm family members living in Elizabethtown were not yet aware of the death of Ben Hardin Helm and it would take three more weeks for the news to reach them. When Ben Helm's father finally received the heartbreaking news, he tried to arrange for his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren to return home. From Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on 11 October 1863, John Larue Helm wrote to Emilie's mother:

"Dear Madam: It is due to you that I announce the death of my son. He fell in battle south of Chattanooga I have unquestionable information. He was buried in Atlanta. It is probable that Emilie was there. Could you through your friends or by your own relationship secure for Emilie a passport home? If she could be allowed to come to Nashville I would go after her, if a pass would be allowed me. I am totally at a loss to know how to begin. Could you or one of your daughters write to Mrs. Lincoln and through her secure a pass? In deep sorrow I am respectfully John L. Helm."¹⁸

Emilie's mother asked Dr. L. Beecher Todd, a cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln's and postmaster of Lexington, for permission to go to Georgia and bring back her daughter and grandchildren. Mrs. Todd received her permission from Lincoln in a telegram:

*War Dept, Oct 15, 1863, L B Todd, Lexington:
I send the following pass to your care.*

A. Lincoln

*Washington, D.C. October 15, 1863
To Whom it May Concern: Allow Mrs. Robert S. Todd,
widow, to go south and bring her daughter, Mrs. General B.
Hardin Helm, with her children, north to Kentucky*

*A. Lincoln*¹⁹

When President Lincoln heard about the death of his brother-in-law and friend, Judge David Davis recalled, "I never saw Mr. Lincoln more moved than when he heard of the death of his young brother-in-law Ben Hardin Helm, only thirty-two years old, at Chickamauga. I called to see him about four o'clock on the 22nd of September; I found him in the greatest grief. 'Davis,' said he, 'I feel as David of old did when he was told of the death of Absalom.' I saw how grief stricken he was

so I closed the door and left him alone.”²⁰

Emilie Todd Helm, a widow at age twenty-six with two small children in her care, was then faced with the formidable task of returning home to Kentucky through the middle of a war. Her sole reason for being in the deep South was suddenly gone as was her security. For her sake and for that of her children and mother, she needed to return home to Lexington.

On 31 October, one month after her husband's death, Emilie signed an affidavit in Morgan County, Georgia, swearing to the fact that she was the widow of Brigadier General Ben Hardin Helm and she wished to claim any money that may be due him for his services. She received \$200.67.

Mrs. Todd was able to get to Emilie and together with the children they left Georgia and traveled to Fort Monroe, Virginia. There Emilie was required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States which would allow her to continue her journey to Kentucky. She adamantly refused and was held at the fort until finally one of the officers wired the president announcing her refusal. A reply was received. It said simply, “Send her to me. A. Lincoln.”²¹

While Emilie's mother was allowed to return to Kentucky with her granddaughter, Elodie, Emilie and her other daughter, Katherine, who was six years old at the time, traveled on to the White House. In December 1863, they arrived at the home of the Lincolns in Washington.

Several years later, while spending the winter at her son's home in New Orleans, Mrs. Helm gave the following account of her attempt to return to Kentucky after her husband's death: “..... Two of my brothers had been killed, one at Corinth, the other at Baton Rouge, and the third one was slowly dying from a wound received at Vicksburg; and at the battle of Chickamauga my dear husband had fallen. I had accompanied my husband south, and after his death I was given by Mr. Lincoln a permit to return to Kentucky by flag of truce. Upon reaching Fortress Monroe, a United States officer came on the boat and told me that he had orders to require an oath of allegiance to the United States from everyone who landed. I asked a parole on to Washington, quietly stating that I would return in case I was called upon to take the oath. I had just left the friends of my husband and brothers in arms against the United States, ill fed and poorly clad, and with tears in their eyes and sorrow in their brave hearts for me over my great bereavement, and they would have felt that I had deserted them and had not been true to the cause for which my husband had given up his life. It was therefore not bravado on my part.”²²

Emilie's reunion with the Lincolns was full of sorrow. She described their meeting as “painful and exceedingly agitated.”²³

Emilie wrote in her diary of her stay at the White House: “Mr. Lincoln and my sister met me with the warmest affection, we were all too grief-stricken at first for speech. I have lost my husband, they have lost their fine little son Willie and Mary and I have lost three brothers in the Confederate service. We could only embrace each other in silence and tears. Sister and I dined intimately, alone. Our tears gathered silently and fell unheeded as with choking voices we tried to talk of immaterial things.”²⁴

In later years Emilie recalled the visit, “Mr. Lincoln in the intimate talks we had was very much affected over the misfortunes of our family; and of my husband he said, ‘You know, Little Sister, I tried to have Ben come with me. I hope you do not feel any bitterness or that I am in any way to blame for all this sorrow.’ I answered it was ‘the fortune of war’ and that while my husband loved him and had been deeply grateful to him for his generous offer to make him an officer in the Federal Army, he had to follow his conscience and that for weal or woe he felt he must side with his own people. Mr. Lincoln put his arms around me and we both wept.”²⁵

Emilie inquired at this time about receiving President Lincoln's permission to go south to retrieve her cotton and tobacco stored in warehouses in Mississippi and Georgia. Her family was being deprived of their only source of income and she was worried about her financial situation. On the condition of signing an oath of loyalty, Lincoln would be persuaded to grant her this wish. Emilie again refused to sign any oath of loyalty.

Given Emilie's loyalty to the South, compounded by the loss of her beloved Ben, she and the Lincolns felt the strain of her presence at the White House. Even their children were reminders of how drastically things had changed between their families. Emilie's daughter, Katherine, and the Lincolns' son, Tad, argued over who the president was. In a letter later written by Tad Lincoln, in which he affectionately referred to his “rebel Aunt Emilie Helm” and “rebel Cousin Katherine,” he recalled the argument he had with Katherine while she was visiting the White House shortly before Christmas and after the death of his uncle, Ben Hardin Helm:

“I nearly had a fight with Cousin Katherine one night when all of us, Mama and pa and Aunt Emilie and me was sitting in front of the fire and I was showing Katherine an album of

pictures. We came to a picture of Pa. 'And there's the president.' I said. 'No, Jeff Davis is the president.' said Katherine. I hollered, 'Hurray for Abe Lincoln!' and she hollered, 'Hurray for Jeff Davis!' But Pa took both of us into his lap and said, 'Tad, you know who is your president. And I am your little cousin's Uncle Lincoln.'"²⁶

Another incident occurred during this time at the White House when Mrs. Helm was approached by General Sickles who told her, "We have whipped the rebels at Chattanooga, and I hear the scoundrels ran like scared rabbits," Mrs. Helm countered, "It was the example you set them at Bull Run and Manassas." This angered the general and he promptly reported the conversation to the president to which Lincoln replied, "The child has a tongue like the rest of the Todds."²⁷

Emilie remained at the White House for a week. Before she left for Kentucky, Lincoln did not require her to take the oath of allegiance. He expressed his sorrow over the death of her husband and gave her a letter that would hopefully offer her his protection as the wife of a Confederate general on her journey home to her mother and Buena Vista in Lexington.

Later Emilie Helm made another visit with the Lincolns to again try to gain permission to retrieve and sell her cotton. She was in need of the money and in part blamed Lincoln for her lack of funds. Emilie's last hope to ease her financial situation was to be given access to her cotton and permission to sell it. She described this visit as "long, tedious unproductive and sorrowful." When she returned to Lexington she found her mother sick with grief over the loss of her son, Levi Todd, and her son-in-law, Ben Hardin Helm. Emilie also found a very different situation in Lexington from what she was used to. The Union army carried no regular supplies. Instead they raided the farmers' stock and food supplies from the houses they encountered along their way. In 1863, Lexington was under martial law under the direct orders of General Stephen G. Burbridge. Union soldiers made their camps throughout the town and Confederate soldiers were confined as prisoners.

In a letter dated 30 October 1864, Emilie again pleaded with the President that she be allowed to travel south to arrange for the sale of her cotton holdings. She desperately needed the money to support her children. "My necessities are such that I am compelled to urge it. The last money I have in the world I used to make the unfruitful appeals to you. You cannot urge that you do not know them for I have told you of them.....I

Emilie Todd Helm in mourning.

also would remind you that your Minnie bullets have made us what we are and I feel I have additional claim upon you. Will you reply to this- if you think I give way to excess of feeling, I beg you will make some excuse for a woman almost crazed with misfortune."²⁸

In another attempt to access her cotton, on 30 January 1865, Emilie wrote a letter to Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General in Lincoln's cabinet, to seek his advice. She states, "I hold Bills of sale and warehouse receipts (a share of which was left me by my husband) for 4100 Bales of cotton...& 1200 boxes Tobacco stored at different points in the confederate lines some of which have already been captured by the federal forces. My interest in these articles is all that stands between me and want-I have three little children... Very truly yours, your relative, Emilie Todd Helm."²⁹ Emilie was asking if it was possible to protect her property until she could gain direct access to it in order to arrange for its sale "to a northern market."





Emilie Helm's home in Elizabethtown. (Photo by Lew Helm)

Emilie Helm and her friend, Mrs. Bernard Pratt, traveled from Lexington to Baltimore, Maryland in 1865. On 3 March of that year they obtained passes to travel south to Richmond where Emilie's cotton bales had been sent. She was concerned that they may have been lost. Upon their arrival, General Singleton advised them to leave immediately on the next flag of truce boat as Richmond was about to fall. While in Richmond, Captain Robert Lincoln received orders from General Ord to escort two women from Fort Monroe on the truce boat to as far as it could go, which proved to be an area near Petersburg. As Robert Lincoln boarded he recognized one of the two women and exclaimed, "Well, if it isn't my Aunt Emilie!" Emilie recognized her nephew at the same time. "How glad I am to see you!" she announced excitedly. On 14 April 1924, from his residence at 3014 North Street in Washington, D.C., Robert Todd Lincoln recalled this meeting in a letter: "My dear Aunt Emilie: Your letter brings to my memory very vividly my putting you on a pass going south just before the great surrender at Appomattox. I cannot help thinking of it now, for I myself arrived at the White House only a few days later, and on the day of my arrival my father met his death, so it seems to be a time of very sad memories."³⁰

When Emilie returned to Lexington she found the changes brought on by the war to be intolerable. The way of life in the southern states prior to the war was gone. The infrastructure and economy was shattered. The cities and roads were in shambles. The Confederacy had given up 250,000 soldiers. Federal soldiers were stationed throughout the countryside. The south was broken. Shortly after the war Emilie, her children, and her mother left their home in Lexington and moved to Madison, Indiana, to seek peace. There they lived in a house on Main Street. Emilie supported her family by working as the Madison postmistress and supplemented her income as an organist for the Christ Church. She then moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where she taught music for two years. While in Louisville, Emilie had a chance to visit nearby Elizabethtown and become reacquainted with the friends she and her husband had made there. In 1882, Emilie moved to a gray brick house on Poplar Street in Elizabethtown where she was appointed postmistress by President Chester A. Arthur. She held this position for twelve years.

In 1884, plans were made to bring Kentucky's beloved son, Brigadier General Ben Hardin Helm, back home. In Georgia, the remains of Helm were disinterred and, accompanied by the remaining members of the Kentucky Brigade, (later called the Orphan Brigade), were brought to Elizabethtown.

"Atlanta, Ga, Sept 17- John Helm, brother of the late Gen. Helm; his nephew, Helm Bruce, and Thomas G. Hayes, his

brother-in-law, went to Oak Hill Cemetery this morning accompanied by friends to have the General's remains exhumed. At one o'clock the Gate City Guard and the Governor's Horse Guard formed a procession, and to solemn music proceeded to the cemetery to pay military honors to the soldier's remains. Services were held by the Rev. Dr. McDonald. At the conclusion of Dr. McDonald's remarks the casket was removed to the passenger station and it was placed on the Western and Atlantic train and taken away under the charge of Mr. Helm, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Bruce. Their destination is Elizabethtown, Ky."³¹

On 19 September 1884, twenty-one years after the death of Ben Hardin Helm, the First Kentucky Brigade came together for their third reunion at the courthouse in Elizabethtown. From there they went to Helm Place in Elizabethtown where Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm was residing and where her husband's remains had been taken. The pall bearers, chosen from the First Kentucky, were Major Thomas H. Hays, Captain Herr, Major John B. Pirtle, General Fayette Hewitt, John Sherley, E. Polk Johnson, James W. Smith, and B. Frank Camp. Emilie Helm left Helm Place in a coach drawn by four white horses as men of the First Kentucky carried their beloved leader to his final resting place at the Helm Cemetery located on the old Helm family farm. The funeral procession was led by a marching formation made up of survivors of General Helm's regiment as well as Confederate soldiers from other commands. This column was followed by the survivors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Regiments. Bringing up the rear were "sixty ex-Federal soldiers bearing at their front the US flag draped in mourning."³² The procession attracted a large following which crowded every road leading into the city. When it reached the cemetery Helm was laid to rest for a final time. He was buried next to his father at the foot of the monument earlier erected by the state in memory of Governor John Larue Helm. The ceremony that followed for Ben Hardin Helm was attended by his wife, Emilie Todd

Helm, his children, Ben Jr, Katherine, and Elodie, his mother, brothers and sisters, and Confederate and Union soldiers.³³

“The ceremonies throughout were of the most touching character, but the most pathetic part of the services was during the filling of the grave, when the band played ‘Home, Sweet Home’ the (song) was so peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, the return of the remains of a favorite Kentuckian to his home after an absence of many years, that it touched every heart and tears trickled down the cheeks of battle scarred veterans.”³⁴

During the war, many of the wives of the Confederate soldiers and officers helped behind the scenes. They were there to offer comfort and aid to wounded soldiers as well as procure necessary supplies that were otherwise unattainable through the regular army supply lines. After the war ended, they were also there to support the veterans and families of those who died in battle. Virginia Hanson, wife of Brigadier General Roger W. Hanson, and Emilie Helm served in this capacity and were especially close to the men who served under their husbands’ commands. After General Hanson fell in battle, Mrs. Hanson was affectionately referred to as The Mother of the Brigade. When Virginia Hanson died in 1888, the honored title transferred to Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm. Eventually groups of women joined together at different places in the South for the purpose of preserving and honoring the memories of the Confederacy. These groups were organized into a larger organization and on 10 September 1894, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was formed in Nashville, Tennessee. The local chapters of the UDC aided the widows and families of veterans. They marked the graves of those who died for the southern cause and raised funds to erect monuments to some of the heroes of the South. They also encouraged the writing of essays and books about the War Between the States for the purpose of the establishment and continuation of a better understanding of the Confederate States. On 16 July 1897, The United Daughters of the Confederacy elected Emilie Todd Helm president of the newly organized Ben Hardin Helm Chapter in Elizabethtown to honor her husband “who gave his life for the cause which we hold in our hearts and memories.”³⁵

In 1912, Emilie’s son, Ben, fulfilled his promise to his mother and purchased a farm in bluegrass country six miles from Lexington along Elkhorn Creek known as “Cedar Hall.” The farmhouse may have been built by Abraham Bowman sometime after 1779. He built a mill at this location and his will mentions a “mansion house.” In 1859, Abraham

Bowman’s son, George, sold a section of the property which included the “large brick residence recently built” to A. J. Reed.³⁶ On an 1861 map, the old Bowman farm is referred to as “Cedar Hall.” The farm changed hands several times before Ben Helm, Jr. bought it.

When Ben, Jr. purchased “Cedar Hall” no one had lived there for years and it had been completely neglected. Inside, a small tree was growing out of the floor in front of the parlor fireplace. There was no indoor plumbing, electricity, or heat. The kitchen was located away from the house. Emilie’s daughter, Katherine, played a large part in its restoration. Her artistic skills and architectural training were useful in bringing the house up to date. She created plans for a new dining room and for a kitchen to be located within the house. A new lighting system and furnace were installed. Part of the upstairs hall was enclosed to allow for another bedroom, the walls of which were embellished with her painted murals. The dining room was decorated in part with shutters taken from Helm Place in Elizabethtown. The shutters were used as wainscoting in the dining room, above which Katherine painted pastoral scenes in oil over the newly plastered walls. The second floor had three bedrooms, each having a mantel over which Katherine again painted landscapes. In another room on the second floor, referred to by the Helms as “the stranger’s room,” Katherine painted a picture of their “much beloved laundress, Aunt Dodie,”³⁷ washing clothes outside in a kettle over an open fire. The third floor was originally an open area. Katherine had it divided into two rooms, one of which became her studio. Although Katherine created the original design for the flower garden, she, Emilie, Ben, and Elodie worked together on this project. A garden path led from the library door to a wider intersecting pathway, which in turn led to a fountain and birdbath. Both pathways were lined with many varieties of perennial flowers and shrubs.

“Dee and I spend all of our time in the flower garden,”³⁸ Katherine wrote to her cousins, the Robert Todd Lincolns. “One of my vivid recollections of them is in wide brimmed straw hats (the sun, of course, was anathema to the fair skinned ladies of their generation) showing us the latest

Grave of Benjamin Hardin Helm. (Photo by Lew Helm)



peony to bloom or the new iris beginning to bud,”³⁹ a close family friend, Mary Townsend Murphy later recalled. Emilie, Katherine, Ben, and Elodie called their new home Helm Place in honor of Ben Hardin Helm’s ancestral home in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. And behind Emilie’s Helm Place were the remains of the old stockade of Todd’s Station.

During the year 1913, Emily, Katherine, and Elodie were visited by James Stone Helm. Later James Helm wrote of his visit to his uncle, William P. Helm, who resided in Warrenton, Virginia:

*Jas. S. Helm
Office 155 Market Street
Residence-Helmcrest
One Mile, Paris Pike, Interurban stop No. 10
R.F.D. No. 3
Lexington, Ky
December 22nd, 1913*

Dear Uncle Billy:

.....I know that you will be interested to know that the widow of Gen. Ben Hardin Helm, now lives about seven miles from Lexington, Ky. She has two daughters, one being a Mrs. Lewis and the other one a Miss Kate Helm. Mrs. Emily Helm the widow of Ben Hardin Helm is about 76 years of age, but is remarkably well preserved. The daughters are in the neighborhood of fifty, but look young and are extremely cultured and affable, and have all the marks of good breeding. We had the pleasure of calling upon them not long ago and found them most gracious and companionable....

*Affectionately your nephew
Jas. S. Helm ⁴⁰*

Emilie kept a diary during the war and she would occasionally share passages from it, but only with close friends. She would never allow the entire contents to be read. For years Emilie had threatened to destroy it. One evening at Helm Place she carried out her threat and threw it into the fireplace claiming “there was too much bitterness in it.”⁴¹ It was a reminder of the great losses her family had suffered during the war: her brother, Samuel, at the battle of Shiloh; her favorite brother, Alex, near Baton Rouge; and her beloved husband, Ben, at Chickamauga.

Emilie’s and Robert Lincoln’s friendship flourished and it extended to their immediate families. Robert and his wife, Mary, were fond of sending gifts to Emilie and her daughter, Katherine. On one occasion Katherine wrote to Robert,

“...I handed mama your gift to me to open...She was so touched and pleased that tears came into her eyes but when she broke the seal and counted the contents of the package her astonishment and mine made us both gasp...I never dreamed of such a big gift.” Another time Robert sent Emilie a birthday gift and in a letter of thanks she said, “I have always loved you...it touches me deeply that in my old age you should think of my comfort and pleasure.”⁴²

After the death of Emilie, Mary Lincoln, by then a widow, wrote to Katherine to let her know that the “love gift” that had been sent to Emilie on each birthday will be sent to “dear cousin Ben on that day as a gift from his loving mother.”⁴³ When her cousin, Robert, died in 1926, Katherine wrote to his widow, “My precious darling. How glad I am that I knew him so well. I saw his gentleness, his unflinching and beautiful courtesy and shall love him always.”⁴⁴

Emilie’s closeness to Abraham Lincoln was not forgotten by the people of Kentucky. She was included in many of the ceremonies and dedications scheduled in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln’s birthday. On 31 May 1909, Robert Lincoln attended the dedication of an Adolph Weinman statue of Abraham Lincoln in Hodgenville, Kentucky. Emilie and her children were guests of honor and accompanied Robert on the train ride to the dedication in his private Pullman car. They were also present for the unveiling of Weinman’s bronze statue of Lincoln at the Kentucky State House on 8 November 1911. Robert was not able to attend this ceremony. Emilie carried his message of appreciation to the gathered crowd.

Emilie and her children were again the guests of honor at the centennial celebration in Kentucky held on 12 February 1909. The opening ceremony was marked by President Theodore Roosevelt laying the cornerstone of the granite building that would house a replica of the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born.

Emilie Todd Helm and her children all remained close during their lifetimes. Emilie was in good health most of her life until the winter of 1930 when she became ill. She never recovered and died on 20 February 1930, at the age of ninety-three. On 22 February, Emilie was buried at the Todd family plot in the Lexington Cemetery next to her mother and uncles above the old spring where her great grandfather had named the town of Lexington. Mary Townsend Murphy, a close family friend, recorded in her diary of this sad event: “Miss Katherine and Miss Dee were heavily veiled in black and poor Mr. Ben in his low-tailed coat and broad hat looked the most pitiful of the three.”⁴⁵ Mrs. Helm never remarried. Following her husband’s death she wore black mourning attire everyday

for her remaining sixty-seven years in honor of the love of her life. She spent those remaining years keeping the memory of her husband alive.

Katherine “Katie” Helm showed promise as an artist at an early age. Her artistic abilities became evident with her life-like portrait of her mother and her crayon sketch of her Grandmother Todd’s “Buena Vista” home with its frame structure and stone slave cabins. She took art lessons from private tutors in Madison and Louisville. Later she studied painting and architecture at the Art Students League in New York. Her intense studies are reflected in a letter to her sister, Elodie. “I paint standing from nine until twelve in the morning and from half-past one until sometimes six, draw for interior decorations in Mr. Tuckerman’s class and study architecture every night until ten o’clock.”⁴⁶ Katherine returned to the New York studio almost every summer where she worked on her numerous orders for pictures. There she painted a commissioned portrait of Confederate General Randolph Lee Gibson which was presented on 23 April 1900 in Memorial Hall, New Orleans. Among the audience were “a group of grizzled veterans from the Fourth Alabama, a regiment of her father’s old Brigade, who with moist eyes and husky voices, raised the ‘rebel yell.’”⁴⁷

In 1903, Katherine was chosen to paint a portrait of Jefferson Davis. During the year she studied photographs of the Confederate leader and received helpful suggestions from Jefferson Davis’s wife. The unveiling of her work took place on 18 February 1904, again at Memorial Hall in New Orleans. The portrait showed Davis as he looked when he was Secretary of War under President Pierce.

In 1905, Katherine closed her studio and returned to Kentucky to practice her artistry. The following year the World’s Fair was to be held in St. Louis. Katherine was asked to display several pieces of her art work in the Kentucky building. A reporter covering the exhibition wrote, “Her poses are easy—without stiffness. The flesh tints are true to life and her attention to detail is remarkable.”⁴⁸

While busy with her art work, Katherine received a letter from her cousin, Mrs. Robert Lincoln. The letter, addressed to “Aunt Emilie” and dated 18 May 1924 said, “Do you not think that we ‘Todds’ ought to put our heads together and see to having a fine portrait of Robert’s mother placed in the White House by the side of her husband? This is a project I have had in my heart for some time, and I want dear cousin Kate to paint it.”⁴⁹ Miss Helm immediately started her new project. During the summer of 1925 she made several visits to the Lincolns in Washington to look over the many photographs that Robert had of his mother. Knowing that

the portrait was to be placed alongside those of the other presidents’ wives, Katherine visited the White House to study the lighting in its gallery. Having all the information that she needed, Katherine returned to Helm Place in Lexington to begin painting the portrait of Mrs. Lincoln. On 18 Feb 1926, at the age of sixty-nine, Katherine Helm watched as her portrait of her aunt, Mary Todd Lincoln, was presented at the White House to President and Mrs. Coolidge while the Marine band played “My Old Kentucky Home.”

Robert Lincoln received a letter from President Coolidge regarding the portrait of his mother: “I must add to the formal expressions of gratitude which accompany the acceptance of a gift to the Government my warm personal thanks to you for the portrait of your mother,” the president wrote. “Any remembrance which touched so closely the life of President Lincoln is a precious heritage of the American people, and I am glad to express my own gratification that this portrait of Mrs. Lincoln, which must mean so much to you, is to find a permanent place in the White House.”⁵⁰ Katherine completed only three more portraits after this; two more were of her Aunt Mary, one of which was given to the Robert Lincoln family and the other to a close family friend, William H. Townsend. The third, a portrait of her uncle, Abraham Lincoln, was commissioned by Harry E. Bullock who was a trustee of the Lincoln Memorial University. It hangs at the university in the Lincoln Room. At an earlier time Katherine also painted a life size portrait of her father. It was shown for the first time at an annual reunion of the Orphan Brigade in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

“Dear One,” Mary Lincoln wrote to her cousin, Katherine, “do not forget that it will be my pleasure to finance this book...”⁵¹ Mary Lincoln was referring to the biography of Mary Todd Lincoln which Katherine started after she completed the last of the three portraits of her famous aunt. “I am enclosing this,” Mary continues in her letter, “to apply where needed. Your own loving twin.” Miss Helm’s sources were her mother’s recollections, family records, and the professional help of William H. Townsend, a published Lincoln biographer. Her book, *Mary, Wife of Lincoln*, appeared in *McCall’s Magazine* in the summer of 1928, and later that year as a book.

Katherine died 18 June 1937 on a Friday afternoon. She was buried at the Lexington Cemetery. “Her personality had a timeless buoyancy that the years could never touch,” William H. Townsend remembered. “To all who knew her she was a constant source of admiration and delight.”⁵²

Ben Hardin, Jr., referred to by his friends as “Mr. Ben,” was a farmer and a lawyer. He held the position of the

Commissioner of the New Orleans Bureau of Freight and Transportation and was a freight contracting agent for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Chicago Great Western Railroad. When Ben retired in 1917, he joined his mother and sisters at Helm Place in Lexington and took over the running of the farm. After the death of Robert Lincoln, his wife, Mary, sent the gold watch and chain her husband had inherited from his father to Mr. Ben. She claimed that Robert had always wanted Mr. Ben to have it. Ben never married but instead devoted his life to caring for his mother and his sisters. Ben Hardin Helm, Jr. died on 18 May 1946, and was laid to rest beside his sister, Katherine.

Elodie Helm attended the Cincinnati Academy of Music where she took classes in the china painting and glass enameling department. After graduation she married Waller Lewis, who owned a horse farm near Georgetown, Kentucky. She was a widow by the time her family moved to Helm Place in Lexington. When her brother became ill in 1946, Elodie, who by this time was not capable of taking care of even herself, invited her friend, Elizabeth “Bess” Brown, to come and stay with her and help out with Ben. The two women were close friends as young girls in Elizabethtown. Miss Brown was staying with her niece in Geneva, New York, but arrived in Lexington soon after Elodie’s request and took charge of the household. Miss Brown stayed with Elodie after Ben died and took care of her friend. Elodie and Bess spent the summer vacationing in Vermont at the home of Peggy Beckwith, daughter of Jesse Lincoln Beckwith and granddaughter of Robert Todd Lincoln. During the summer of 1953 the two women were on their way again to Vermont

when Elodie died at the age of ninety-four in Geneva, New York. Elodie Helm, the last of the Ben Hardin Helm family, was returned to Lexington and she was buried beside her brother and sister in the Lexington Cemetery.

“LEXINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Mrs Elodie Helm Lewis, a niece by marriage of Abraham Lincoln, will be buried today in the Todd lot in Lexington cemetery. The last surviving child of Confederate General and Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm, she died Thursday in Geneva, NY, while visiting relatives. Mrs. Lewis was 95. Her mother was Emilie Todd Helm, a half sister of Mrs. Lincoln. The widow of Walter Lewis, a Scott county farmer and horse breeder, Mrs Lewis made her home for many years at the Helm Place, a 162 year old mansion on Elkhorn Creek outside Lexington. She was a granddaughter of John L. Helm, a 19th century Kentucky governor.”⁵³

After the death of Mr. Ben, William Townsend, the Helms’ trusted close friend and lawyer, was called out to Helm Place to discuss business. When he arrived he was asked to buy Helm Place with the provision that Elodie, or “Miss Dee” as she was called, could continue to remain there for the rest of her life. He agreed to this arrangement and when Elodie died, Helm Place became the property of the Townsends. William Townsend passed the house onto his daughter, Mary Townsend Murphy. Mary Murphy moved into Helm Place while Miss Dee and Aunt Bess continued to live there as well. It was an arrangement they were all happy with. Helm Place has stayed in the Murphy family. Arrangements have been made for this historically valuable old house and grounds to eventually be placed in the care of the University of Kentucky

ENDNOTES

¹ Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter, *A New History of Kentucky*, University Press of KY, 1997, 31.

² From a letter from to Emilie Todd from her cousin, Elizabeth Humphreys, Katherine Helm, *Mary, Wife of Lincoln*, Harper & Brothers, 1928, 22.

³ *Ibid*, 100.

⁴ *Ibid*, 106.

⁵ R. Gerald McMurtry, *Ben Hardin Helm*, The Civil War Round Table, Chicago, 1943, 32.

⁶ *Ibid*. 13.

⁷ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The

Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 17.

⁸ *Ibid*, 12.

⁹ *Ibid*, 9.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 16.

¹¹ William Hugh Robarts, “An Interesting Reminiscence of the War of The Rebellion, General Ben Hardin Helm,” *The Washington Post*, 11 Jan. 1891.

¹² R.Gerald McMurtry, *Ben Hardin Helm*, The Civil War Round Table, 1943, 24.

¹³ It is doubtful that Ben Hardin Helm ever saw his son, Ben Jr., who was conceived in September 1861. Ben Hardin

Helm left to join the Confederacy in September 1861. He was in Selma, Alabama on 4 May 1862. When Emilie was in Chattanooga in August of 1862, there is no mention of her infant son. She probably would not have risked bringing the baby with her nor could she travel as freely if she had. Also, when Emilie and her mother parted ways at Fort Monroe, there is no mention of Mrs. Todd taking more than one grandchild back home to Lexington with her. Emilie and Katherine went to the White House alone.

¹⁴ Special Collections, Kentucky Historical Society.

¹⁵ R. Gerald McMurtry, *Ben Hardin Helm*, 1943, 34.

¹⁶ R. Gerald McMurtry, *Ben Hardin Helm*, The Civil War Round Table, 1943, 44.

¹⁷ Emilie Todd Helm, *War Reminiscences*.

¹⁸ Katherine Helm, *Mary, Wife of Lincoln*, Harper & Brothers, 1928, 219.

¹⁹ R. Gerald McMurtry, *Ben Hardin Helm*, the Civil War Round Table, 1943, 51.

²⁰ William Hugh Robarts, "An Interesting Reminiscence of the War of the Rebellion, General Ben Hardin Helm", *The Washington Post*, January 11, 1891.

²¹ Katherine Helm, *ibid*, 221.

²² *The Confederate Veteran*.

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ Katherine Helm, *ibid*, 221.

²⁵ *Ibid*, 223.

²⁶ *Ibid*, 231.

²⁷ *Ibid*.

²⁸ Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress.

²⁹ *Ibid*.

³⁰ Katherine Helm, *ibid*, 251.

³¹ *The New York Times*, 18 September 1884.

³² *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

³³ *The Southern Bivouac*.

³⁴ *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

³⁵ *The Confederate Veteran*, 554.

³⁶ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 5.

³⁷ *Ibid*, 23.

³⁸ *Ibid*.

³⁹ *Ibid*.

⁴⁰ James Stone Helm was the son of Charles Warfield Helm (1834-1888) and Ellen "Nellie" Hanson, whose brother was Brigadier General Roger W. Hanson. Charles W. Helm and William P. Helm, Sr. (1835-1921) were brothers. William P. Helm, Sr. was interested in the Helm family genealogy. He was not aware of a family connection between Ben Hardin Helm and his Helm family, but Ben H. Helm and William P. Helm, Sr. were both directly descended from Leonard Helm, who immigrated from Lancashire, England to Virginia ca 1720. Leonard Helm was their third great grandfather. Charles W. Helm served under General Breckinridge and was with Ben Hardin Helm at the Battle of Chickamauga when he died according to a note left in William P. Helm, Sr.'s scrapbook. This letter was found in a box of papers left by William P. Helm, Sr., and is in the possession of the author who is his great granddaughter.

⁴¹ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 11.

⁴² *Ibid*, 20.

⁴³ *Ibid*, 21.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*.

⁴⁵ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 26.

⁴⁶ William H. Townsend: *Lincoln's Rebel Niece*, 4.

⁴⁷ *Ibid*, 7.

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, 8.

⁴⁹ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 18.

⁵⁰ William H. Townsend, *ibid*, 12.

⁵¹ Mary Townsend Murphy, *The Story of Helm Place*, The Harrodsburg Herald, 1995, 19.

⁵² William H. Townsend, *Lincoln's Rebel Niece*, 13.

⁵³ *Madisonville Messenger*, Monday, 15 June 1953.

The Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office County Court Orders Database

Kandie P. Adkinson

Administrative Specialist, Land Office Division

The fifth in a series of articles regarding the Internet availability of Kentucky Land Office records.

Kentucky land appropriation can be compared to a quilt that covers the entire commonwealth. Our quilt is comprised of an assortment of blocks united by a strong thread that has held for over 220 years--and is still in the needle.

Quilt blocks represent the various types of warrants or certificates used to patent land. Many of the warrants were issued for service in the French & Indian War, Lord Dunmore's War, or the Revolutionary War. Other certificates were obtained by meeting residency requirements. After 1815, warrants were purchased from the Kentucky Land Office, and after 1835, warrants became known as "county court orders."

Entries and surveys depicting the borders of patented properties serve as the hem of our coverlet. The blocks and borders are backed by governor's grants issued since 1779. Court decisions regarding the validity of warrants, certificates, entries, surveys, and grants serve as the batting that adds dimension to our land appropriation quilt.

The threads uniting all components are the royal proclamations, land laws, and Kentucky Revised Statutes that guide applicants, surveyors, and government officials through the land appropriation process—yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

If you have researched Kentucky land appropriation on a casual basis, you may consider the coverlet a crazy quilt rather than a quilt of carefully-designed construction. As we understand the four steps involved in land patenting and the development of the various patent series, the quilt pieces fall into place.

In earlier articles we have discussed Revolutionary War Warrants, Certificates of Settlement, Preemption Warrants, and certificates authorizing surveys in the Jackson Purchase. We have also discussed the role of entries in land patenting in our "Lincoln Entries" article. As a reminder, the process for patenting land consists of four steps:

- **Warrants or Certificates** authorize the filing of an Entry with the surveyor's office;
- **Entries** reserve the land for the field survey;
- **Field Surveys** depict and describe the land being patented; and
- **Governor's Grants** (often called patent deeds) finalize the patenting process by transferring title to the grantee.

In this issue of *Kentucky Ancestors*, we will summarize the various patent series and provide information regarding their internet availability on the Kentucky Secretary of State's website. Emphasis will be placed on the "County Court Orders Patent Series."

Kentucky Land Patents are filed in nine major series based on time period and land location. The title of the patent series may indicate the type of warrant used to authorize surveys. The nine major groupings are as follows:

Virginia Series

(Grants issued prior to 1792)—9,441 surveys

Old Kentucky Series

(Grants from 1792 forward)—7,668 surveys

Patents in the Virginia and Old Kentucky Series were authorized by French and Indian War Warrants, Governor's Warrants, Treasury Warrants, Importation Warrants, Acts for

the Relief of Certain Poor Persons, Acts for the Establishment of Academies and Seminaries, Warrants for Finding Salt, Warrants for Clearing Roads, Certificates of Settlement, and Preemption Warrants, and other legislative acts. *In the next issue of Kentucky Ancestors, we will discuss the online availability of Virginia and Old Kentucky patent files.*

South of Green River Series

(Grants from 1795 forward)—16,664 surveys

This series opened the Military District to settlement by non-veterans. County commissioners approved the issuance of warrants/certificates to residents purchasing no more than 400 acres of unappropriated land. Applicants had to meet age and residency requirements and they were required to occupy the land one year prior to submitting their request for a warrant/certificate. An improvement, such as a cabin or a crop, was also required. The original 1795 Act of the General Assembly required the applicants to be twenty-one years of age or older. The minimum age was later lowered to eighteen. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the South of Green River Series are located outside the region. Some are as far north as Pendleton County. *The South of Green River Patent Series Database is currently under construction. Upon completion, the information will be added to the Secretary of State's Land Office Website. To obtain copies of South of Green River patent files, contact the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library or the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.*

Tellico Series

590 surveys

Portions of southeast Kentucky and northeast Tennessee were purchased from the Cherokee Indians in 1805. Under the Act of 1810, settlers meeting the six-month residency requirement could patent up to 200 acres of land by paying \$40 per 100 acres. Due to errors in patent series assignments, a number of patents in the Tellico Series fall outside the Tellico Region. *The Tellico Patent Series Database with scanned images is being edited for internet presentation on the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office website. The anticipated launch date is the summer of 2009. Copies of patent files are also available from the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library and the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.*

Kentucky Land Warrant Series

(Grants from 1815 forward)—26,080 surveys

Warrants authorizing patents in this series were purchased or issued by the Kentucky Land Office. Many were authorized by the General Assembly for the development of Kentucky's infrastructure; proceeds from warrant sales were used to build roads. *The Kentucky Land Warrants Patent Series Database is currently under construction. Upon completion, the information*

will be added to the Secretary of State's Land Office Website. To obtain copies of Kentucky Land Warrants patent files, contact the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library or the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.

South of Walker's Line Series

(Grants from 1820 forward)—4,327 surveys

These patents are located in northern Tennessee. They generally run to the 36 degrees 30 minute parallel or the baseline of the Jackson Purchase. The Kentucky Land Office has patent records for the following Tennessee counties: Sumner, Smith, Robertson, Macon, Montgomery, Stewart, Jackson, Claiborne, Clay, Fentress, Pickett, Scott and Campbell. *The South of Walker's Line Patent Series Database is currently under construction. Upon completion, the information will be added to the Secretary of State's Land Office Website. To obtain copies of South of Green River patent files, contact the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library or the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.*

West of Tennessee River Military Series

(Grants from 1821 to 1828)—242 surveys

This area in western Kentucky was purchased from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818. A number of Revolutionary War soldiers occupied the land, known later as the Jackson Purchase, without having clear title. In 1820, the Kentucky General Assembly advised the veterans to immediately file for patents. *The West of Tennessee River Military Patent Series Database with scanned images of patent files is available online under the "Military Registers & Land Records" channel of the Kentucky Secretary of State's Land Office website. The website address is <http://sos.ky.gov/land>. The database and images are also included in the "Non-Military Registers & Land Records" channel under "Patent Series" and on the easily bookmarked "Searchable Databases" channel of the Land Office website. Copies of patent files may also be requested by contacting the Kentucky Historical Society's Research Library or the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.*

West of Tennessee River Series

(Grants from 1822 to 1900)—9,308 surveys

As the Revolutionary War veterans were patenting their land, the Jackson Purchase was being mapped in ranges, townships and sections by William Henderson. In 1821, the General Assembly authorized the auctioning of "odd sections" in the West of Tennessee River area. Land sales were held in Princeton. Upon presentation of a receipt, the Register issued a certificate authorizing the grant. In 1825, public sales were authorized in Waidborough in Calloway county. The state set a minimum price per acre for the land sales. By 1835, that price had been reduced to 12.5 cents per acre. *The West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent Series Database with*

scanned images of patent files is available online in the “Patent Series” section of the “Non-Military Registers & Land Records” channel on the Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office website. The website address is <http://sos.ky.gov/land>. The database and images are also included on the easily bookmarked “Searchable Databases” channel of the Land Office website. Copies of patent files may be requested by contacting the Kentucky Historical Society’s Research Library or the Kentucky Land Office, both in Frankfort.

County Court Order Series

(Grants from 1835 to present date)—70,239 surveys. Although we have no official records to document our hypothesis, the number of patent series undoubtedly made it difficult for the Land Office to determine which set of laws applied to incoming patent applications. Patents that should have been filed with the Tellico Series due to location are filed with the South of Green River Series, for example. Compounding the problem were Kentucky Land Warrants being parceled and used to patent lands in multiple counties. On 18 February 1835, the Kentucky General Assembly approved legislation entitled “An Act to appropriate the Vacant Lands in this Commonwealth, north and east of the Tennessee River, to the Counties in which they lie, for the purpose of Internal Improvement.” All vacant and unappropriated lands on 1 August 1835, became the responsibility of the county court. According to the legislation:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all the lands within this Commonwealth east and north of the Tennessee River, which shall be vacant and unappropriated on the first day of August next, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the respective county courts of the county in which any of the said lands may lie.

Be it further enacted, That said county courts may sell and dispose of any such unappropriated lands... for such price as the court may think best, but for not less than five dollars per hundred acres and it shall be the duty of any person desiring to purchase any vacant any unappropriated land... to apply to the court of the county in which the land lies, and agree with the court for the price. And such court shall, by an order on its records, direct the county surveyor, or any of his deputies, to survey the quantity of land sold to any individual or individuals at the expense of the purchaser, and to return a survey and plat to said court, specifying the quantity and a well-marked boundary; and on the return of the survey to the court, and the payment of the price, the court shall order said survey to be recorded, and direct a

copy of the order and survey to be certified by the clerk; and the clerk shall deliver such certified copy of the order and survey to the purchaser, and such survey delivered to the register shall be his authority to issue a patent to the purchaser according to the survey; and the surveys hereby directed shall be assignable. The register shall issue a patent without fee.

“Be it further enacted, That the proceeds of said land shall constitute a fund for the improvement of the roads and bridges in the counties respectively, and shall never be by the county courts appropriated to any other purpose whatever. They shall have power and jurisdiction to appoint one or more commissioners, with power and authority to dispose of said land, and superintend the disbursement of the proceeds thereof.” (*To read the act in its entirety, access <http://www.sos.ky.gov/land/reference/legislation/countyorders/> in the Secretary of State’s Land Office online Reference Library.*)

Patent #1 in the County Court Order Series was issued to Patrick Fitzimmons for 202 acres on the Franklin-Shelby county line. The survey was conducted 9 November 1835; the grant finalizing the patent was issued 12 September 1836. (Images of this patent are included on the County Court Orders Database.)

Patent #70239 in the County Court Order Series was issued to the Mt. Vernon Fleeting Service, Inc., for 2.0632 acres in Henderson county. The survey was conducted 7 September 2000; the grant was signed 17 October 2000 by Governor Paul Patton.

Although the legislation has been amended several times since 1835, the basic principles of the County Court Orders Patent Series have remained intact. Selected amendatory legislation includes:

- requiring the appointment of a county treasurer to oversee funds collected for land patents (approved 21 February 1837);
- allowing county courts to issue warrants for vacant lands in their counties as payment for work on public roads or in compliance with any contract for road improvement (approved 21 February 1837);
- allowing the Pike County Court to apply the proceeds of the sales of court orders to the removal of obstructions in any navigable stream within the county (approved 18 January 1849);
- allowing Whitley county to receive bonds in place of money for the sale of county orders for vacant lands although the grant could not issue until the bond had

been redeemed with money or labor (approved 5 March 1850);

- repealing the act entitled “An act to revive and amend the laws in regard to the sectionalized lands west of the Tennessee River” (approved 17 January 1860) This legislation terminated the process for patenting lands in the West of Tennessee River Non-Military Patent Series. As a consequence, land appropriations in the Jackson Purchase counties became part of the process dictated for the County Court Order Patent Series.
- Limiting warrants to 200 acres per person (KRS 56.210) & limiting patents to 200 acres per person in any one county (KRS 56.230)
- Vesting title to the patentee on the survey date rather than the grant date if the patent application is filed within six months of the survey date; if longer than six months, title vests on the grant date (KRS 56.230).

Legislation regarding Kentucky Land Patents and the land appropriation process is codified in Chapter 56 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes available online at <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/KRS/056-00/CHAPTER.HTM>. We also recommend researchers access Chapter 56 of “Michie’s Kentucky Revised Statutes” available in many courthouse libraries and attorneys’ offices. (The Legislative Research Commission website provides text of Kentucky laws. Michie’s publications include the text of all Kentucky laws as well as summaries of court decisions pertaining to the statutes.) As the 70,239 patents in the County Court Order Patent Series are the most frequently litigated, we also recommend researchers study laws applicable to the time period when the patent was issued.

On 3 December 2001, then-Secretary of State John Y. Brown III introduced the County Court Orders Database to the worldwide web. The data enhanced “The Kentucky Land Grants, Volume II” published by Willard Rouse Jillson by adding information regarding survey names, grant dates, and other search functions. On 11 June 2004, Secretary of State Trey Grayson announced the linking of County Court Order patent numbers 1-8241 to the existing database. As remaining files are scanned, they will be added to the online presentation.

To obtain copies of County Court Order files, contact the Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office, Capitol Annex, Frankfort, KY 40601. County Court Order Grants are available on microfilm at the Kentucky Historical Society’s Research Library also in Frankfort.

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Kentucky is a state-land-state. Kentucky is not part of the

federal public domain system.

- Land patenting is the system by which Kentucky conveys title to unappropriated land.
- The Virginia Land Laws of 1779 established a Land Office and the patenting process; several of the early patents were authorized by warrants issued to soldiers of the French & Indian War under the terms of a Proclamation signed by King George III in 1763.
- Grants conveying title to Kentucky land are signed by governors not by presidents.
- The system of patenting Kentucky land remains in effect. The process is codified in Chapter 56 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.
- There is no patent map that identifies patent location—or land available for patenting.
- Each patent series is sequentially numbered; each patent series begins with a file designated as “1.” Each patent series may include duplicate patent numbers or omitted numbers. Warrant numbers are not the same as patent numbers.
- Counties do not issue land patents.
- County court orders serve as warrants. The county surveyor files the entry reserving the land for field survey; the county surveyor or a surveyor appointed by the court conducts the survey for the patent application. The court order, survey, and affidavits signed by the land applicant and surveyor are submitted to the Secretary of State’s Land Office in Frankfort. Documents are reviewed for statutory compliance by the office of the Attorney General. If the patent application is deemed acceptable, the Land Office generates a Grant for the governor’s signature. A patent file number is assigned, the Secretary of State writes “Satisfied” across the face of the warrant and the documents are added to the County Court Order Series Records Series in the Land Office.
- Subsequent sales of all patents are recorded in deed or will books maintained by the county clerk.
- Land patents are subject to litigation. To research case history, access circuit court files at the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives in Frankfort. Other court cases may be researched by visiting or contacting the Supreme Court Law Library, Capitol Building, Frankfort, Ky.
- The Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office website is located at <http://sos.ky.gov/land>.
- The County Court Orders Database is located under “Patent Series” in the “Non-Military Registers & Land Records” channel and the “Searchable Databases” channel.
- The CCO Database features a quick-search function for determining patent information by patent number or grant book and page number. Note: Search results are

limited to the County Court Order Series of Kentucky Land Patents.

- The Advanced Search function allows researchers to access patent listings by county, watercourse, grantee, survey name, and other search functions.
- The “Search Within These Results” function refines the search. For example, researchers who access information for Perry County will see 7334 results. By clicking “Search Within These Results,” the search can be adjusted to the name of a watercourse such as Leatherwood. The results have now decreased to 410. The results can be sorted by several variables, such as alphabetically by grantee name (or survey name), numerically by patent number, survey date or grant. Up to 100 results can be viewed per page. (This is particularly helpful when printing the listings.)
- Currently there are 70,239 patent files in the County Court Order Series. All CCO patents are indexed online. The database links to images for CCO patent files 1-8241 (33, 392 pages).
- The “Advanced Search” function on the County Court Orders Database can be used to identify county locations for watercourses cited in other patent series. Researchers are reminded many watercourses share common names, such as Pond River. The “Gazetteer” in the “Reference Library” channel of the Secretary of State’s Land Office website may identify which watercourses are in the former Military District. County formation dates must also be considered when identifying current county location. A watercourse cited in a county in 1835 may actually be located in a daughter county. Hint: Sort the search results in descending order so the patents are listed newest to oldest. The current county location will be identified at the top of the listing. By accessing the “County Formation Quick Guide” under the Land Office “Reference Library” channel, researchers can determine the year the current county was formed and the names of mother counties. (Older deeds and land transfers may be filed with the mother county records.)
- Although no application form was required to purchase county court orders involved in land patenting, research indicates patents in the County Court Order Series were issued to women as well as African Americans before the Civil War.
- Warrants (county orders) and Surveys were assignable. Title conveyed to the Grantee (the person who received the Governor’s Grant). The grantee may have been an assignee of numerous individuals involved in the patenting process.
- Although researchers may find proof of orders being issued by the county court and/or surveys being recorded in the county surveyor’s entry and survey books, it is

possible the land applicant never took title. It could have been determined the land was previously appropriated, fees were never paid, or the applicant simply stopped the patent process. Access the County Court Orders Database to determine if the person for whom the survey was made received the Grant. Use the “Advanced Search” function and search by “Survey Name.” (Note: The Survey Name is the person for whom the survey was conducted; it is not the name of the surveyor who performed the survey.)

- Original documents of all land patent files are housed with the Kentucky Secretary of State’s Land Office, Capitol Annex, Room T40, Frankfort, Ky. Copies of County Court Order grants are also available on microfilm at the Kentucky History Center Research Library and the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, both in Frankfort.

In closing, topography and the color of title add vivid hues to our Kentucky land patent quilt. The yellow of goldenrod, rivers that cut through limestone cliffs or span as far as the eye can see, the beauty of redbud and mountain laurel in the Spring, jet black coal, and grass so green it seems blue are among the many colors and natural features that accent the quilt’s palette. Kentucky land has witnessed the birth of birds and wild game for centuries—and foals that have worn roses in May. But just as beautiful is the heritage of our people—the people who own and work our soil. Native Americans who revered Kaintucke as a sacred hunting ground. Pioneers who blazed trails through the wilderness as they sought land ownership and a new start. Immigrants from other countries who came to Kentucky to find work. Their legacy has given us Bluegrass music, clogging, and stone walls; others have built factories that provide jobs for our people today. Kentucky land is the birthplace of Hollywood celebrities, athletes, astronauts, and hundreds of historical figures. The Kentucky land patent quilt cradled Abraham Lincoln. (The designation “Native Kentuckian” is a birthright that cannot be bought at any price.)

In spite of its age, the quilt is not frayed. Although it may be stained with tears and the blood of our fighting men and women, and there may be coal dust and tobacco in its seams, the Kentucky land patent quilt is resilient. Kentucky land is not just an important element of our past, Kentucky land is our future.

Next article in this series: “Virginia & Old Kentucky Patent Series Web site”



State of Kentucky,

Lawrence County Court,

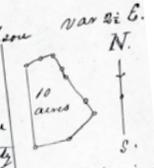
September Term, 1887.

LAND WARRANT, No. 2097

This day Richard R. Thompson appeared in open Court, and he having paid the County Tax of five (5) cents per acre therefor: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that he be permitted and authorized to appropriate County five acres of the unappropriated lands of Lawrence County, by entering and surveying the same.

A Copy Attest: J.P. Johnson Clerk, Lawrence County Court.

State of Kentucky, Richard R. Thompson, Lawrence County, Sept. 23rd 1887. Surveyed for Richard R. Thompson 10 acres of land by virtue of County Court warrant No. 2097. Situate lying and being in the county of Lawrence and bounded as follows: Town Beginning on the East side of Little Blaine on the foot of a ridge at a chestnut and black oak growing together a corner of Jeremiah Thompson's thence of the hill N 81 E 2 3/4 poles to 2 black oaks at a Large Rock N 51 E 3 3/4 poles thence down the ridge at Dick Thompson's to 2 black oaks on top of the point N 33 W 10 poles thence down to 2 pines & black oak N 23 W 6 poles to dogwood & thumake N 30 W 10 poles to small black gum thence down hill with drain S 84 W 3 1/2 poles white oak S 74 W 10 poles to post oak thence leaving said drain and running through the field one South 50 poles to the beginning. Jas R. Dean, Samuel R. Thompson, Peyton Blackburn, R.R. Thompson, C.C., E.M. Chapman, J.L.B.



194 Act. P. Blackburn, Secy. Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: KNOW YE that by virtue and in consideration of a Petition of Richard R. Thompson, Clerk of Lawrence County Court at its Sept. Term 1887, there is granted by said Commonwealth unto Richard R. Thompson a certain TRACT OR PARCELS OF LAND, containing Ten acres, by survey, bearing date the 23rd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, lying and being in the county of Lawrence, Beginning on the East side of Little Blaine on the foot of a ridge at a Chestnut and Black oak growing together a corner of Jeremiah Thompson's and on the division line between said Thompson's thence of the hill N 81 E 2 3/4 poles to 2 Black oaks at a Large Rock N 51 E 3 3/4 poles to 2 Black oaks on top ridge at Dick Thompson's thence down the ridge at 2 black oaks N 33 W 10 poles to 2 pines & black oak N 23 W 6 poles to dogwood & thumake N 30 W 10 poles to small black gum thence down hill with drain S 84 W 3 1/2 poles white oak S 74 W 10 poles to post oak thence leaving said drain and running through the field one South 50 poles to the beginning. with its appurtenances: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or parcel of Land, with its appurtenances, to the said Richard R. Thompson and his heirs forever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Act. P. Blackburn, Secy. Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, on the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, and of the Commonwealth the 20th. BY THE GOVERNOR: Act. P. Blackburn, Secretary.

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Three Who Went Off to the War

William L. Green, Samuel D. Green, and John Green

Roger Futrell

William L. Green, Samuel D. Green, and John Green were brothers. They grew up at Indian Mound in rural Stewart County, Tennessee, and were sons of Winney (Hogan) Green, a widow, and Collin Green, who died when they were young.¹ Winney supported her three boys by working as a seamstress.² When the Civil War broke out, the three brothers chose sides and went away to war—their divided loyalties mirroring the times: William joined the Confederate Army in 1861;³ his younger brother, Samuel, enlisted in the Union Army in 1863;⁴ and the youngest brother, John, enrolled in the Confederate army.⁵

William L. Green

William L. Green was born in Henry County, Tennessee, on 22 Aug 1835,⁶ but grew up at Indian Mound in adjoining Stewart County.⁷ His parents married on 10 Mar 1839;⁸ compelling evidence suggests that William was born out-of-wedlock.

William married Eudora Marshall, of Stewart County, on 3 May 1860.⁹ William, Eudora, and their infant daughter, Cynthia Susan, moved from Stewart County, Tennessee, to Arkansas in the spring of 1861 where they lived, briefly, with his widowed mother, Winney Green,¹⁰ who had recently settled in Independence County where she worked as a seamstress. After William went away to war, Winney and Eudora took little Cynthia and returned to Dover, Tennessee, a distance of three hundred miles.¹¹

William enlisted as a private in (New) Company H, 8th Arkansas Infantry, CSA, at Pochontas, Arkansas, on 6 Nov 1861.¹² Company H was formed by the consolidation of

Companies B & C, 7th Battalion Arkansas Infantry.¹³ The 8th Arkansas Infantry saw intense combat; they moved east of the Mississippi River and lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh; they fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and then returned to Tennessee with General Hood.¹⁴

William and Samuel Green fought on opposite sides at the skirmish of Guy's Gap, Tennessee, on 25 Jun 1863. William stated in a 1913 interview that he was at Guy's Gap,¹⁵ and regimental histories indicate that Samuel's Minnesota regiment was there.¹⁶

William L. Green was captured by Union troops near Jonesboro, Georgia, on 1 Sep 1864, but he was released in an exchange-of-prisoners, ordered by Major General W. T. Sherman, at Rough and Ready, Georgia, on 19 Sep 1864.¹⁷ Shortly, thereafter, he returned to the 8th Arkansas Regiment which turned north into Tennessee.

William was wounded at the battle of Franklin, on 30 Nov 1864,¹⁸ when he was struck by a grapeshot about the size of a golf ball.¹⁹ He was captured by Union patrols at Franklin, Tennessee, on 17 Dec 1864, and transferred to Nashville where he was admitted to the U.S.A. General Hospital #1 on 29 Jan 1865.²⁰ Entries in his medical records indicate that he was “age 29” and that he was treated for a “simple fracture of right thigh and hip” [described as] “severe” [and caused by a] “can. ball.” When he was released from the hospital on 1 Mar 1865, he was handed over to the Union Provost Marshal.²¹

William was transferred from Nashville to the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky, on 1 Mar 1865; he was transferred from Louisville to Camp Chase Military Prison,



near Columbus, Ohio, on 10 Mar 1865; and, he was finally transferred from Camp Chase to the Union military prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, on 26 Mar 1865.²²

The Point Lookout Prison Camp, on the southernmost tip of the Maryland peninsula, was considered the largest and the worst Northern POW camp: food was scarce; the water supply was polluted; disease was rampant; and, overcrowding was extreme. Today the site is home to Point Lookout State Park.²³

Eudora learned of William's fate shortly after his capture through a telegram she received from her brother-in-law, James Malony, a Federal soldier. The telegram indicated that William had been shot at Franklin, that he might not survive, and that he had been taken prisoner.²⁴ Affidavits in William's pension file indicated that he wrote Eudora regularly while he was in military prison.

William L. Green survived the Civil War; he was released from prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, on 6 Jun 1865, after taking the oath of allegiance, but was readmitted to the prison's infirmary on 2 Jul 1865 for treatment of chronic diarrhea.²⁵

William said some 22,000 Confederate prisoners remained at Point Lookout Hospital when he was finally discharged on 6 Jul 1865.²⁶ He walked most of the seven hundred miles from Point Lookout, Maryland, to Stewart County, Tennessee, though badly crippled; his daughter 'Tishie' said he arrived home on 7 Jun 1866.²⁷ The grape shot that shattered his hip worked from his thigh seventeen years later;²⁸ it remains in the family and, in 2002, was a prized possession of granddaughter, Cary Dorthula Loveday of Cadiz, Kentucky.²⁹

Winney Green and sons, William and Samuel, moved from Stewart County, Tennessee, to neighboring Trigg County, Kentucky, in June 1867,³⁰ and settled in the Futrell Precinct where William bought a ninety-five acre ridge farm,³¹ overlooking Laura Furnace Hollow; his place was situated in today's Land Between the Lakes (LBL) National Recreation area. Though disabled, he farmed and worked as a laborer for neighbors, Philip and George K. Redd who ran Redd's Tanyard which included a tannery, a saw and grist mill, a blacksmith shop, and a cobbler's shop.³²

William and Eudora (Marshall) Green had five children: Cynthia Susan, Sarah, Matthew, John James, and Martha "Tishie" Green.³³

Left: William and Eudora Green (holding grandchildren Arthur and Teadus Jones). Ca. 1905.



Samuel D. Green tombstone, Dixon Cemetery, LBL.

Confederate Pension

William L. Green applied for a pension in May 1912 under Kentucky's newly enacted Confederate pension law.³⁴ He retained an attorney and filed his claim with the Trigg County Court at Cadiz. The Kentucky General Assembly had established a State Pension Board in 1912 to grant assistance to indigent and disabled Confederate veterans and their widows. Applications were filed with the local county judge; the county clerk retained the original; and, upon the court's approval, a copy was sent to Frankfort for review. The pension board required that applicants furnish affidavits from at least one physician and two or more laypersons who knew they were unable to earn a living.³⁵

William Green's application indicated: that he lived in Trigg County, Kentucky, near Model, Tennessee; that he was born in Henry County, Tennessee, on 22 Aug 1835; that he enlisted in Co. C (H), 8th. Arkansas Infantry in the autumn of 1861; that he took the oath-of-allegiance to the United States when the war was over; that his assets included a ridge

farm, two mules, and a cow and calf; and that he sometimes used intoxicants, but not to excess.³⁶

Attorney Robert Crenshaw, of Cadiz, obtained statements from several individuals to support Green's claim: Dr. J.W. Crenshaw, of Cadiz, examined William and indicated that he could not work due to the on-going effects of a "grape-shot" wound to the hip that he received at the battle of Franklin; Samuel Green, William's younger brother, and a Union veteran himself, vouched for William's Confederate service; Cynthia S. Futrell, William's oldest child, stated that he returned home from the Confederate army badly crippled and that his "open" hip wound did not heal for seventeen years; and Susan Kyle and W. G. Brewer, of Stewart County, Tennessee, certified that they both lived at Independence, Arkansas, in 1861, and were neighbors of William Green when he enlisted in the Confederate army.³⁷

William filed the application with the Trigg County Court on 13 May 1912; the court immediately approved the request and sent it to the Kentucky Adjutant General's Office for

review; they, in turn, asked William to provide additional proof of his honorable discharge from the Confederate States army. William's attorney contacted U.S. Senator-elect Ollie M. James (D-Ky.) and asked him to see if any federal records existed to prove William's Confederate service. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Adjutant General's Office notified the Kentucky Confederate Pension Department that William Green, of Co. H, 8th Arkansas Infantry, CSA, took the oath-of-allegiance to the United States at Point Lookout, Maryland, on 6 Jun 1865; within days his application was approved and the State Pension Board granted him Confederate Pension No. 1322.³⁸

Confederate pension vouchers indicated that William Green drew twelve dollars per month and that he lived in Trigg County, Kentucky, though his mailing address was 'RFD No.3, Model, Tenn.'³⁹

Latter years

William L. Green's seventeen-year-old granddaughter, Viola Futrell, interviewed him in 1913 and transcribed his memories of the Civil War. "Grandpa" Green told her that he fought in several battles, including: Shiloh, Corinth, Guysgap, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Newnan, Ga., Atlanta, Rome, Ga., Charleston, S.C., and the battle of Franklin. He told her of his capture, hospitalization, and imprisonment.⁴⁰

William remained active up to his final days; family members said that he walked over a mile daily to the mailbox and that his raven hair defied his actual age;⁴¹ he died at his home on 26 Jul 1927, at ninety-one,⁴² and was buried in the old Ricks Futrell cemetery,⁴³ near Laura Furnace, in the Land Between the Lakes area; his death certificate indicates that he died of "old age" and that he "had no physician."⁴⁴ His obituary appeared in *The Cadiz Record* and his grave was marked with a simple upright "Confederate-styled" marble headstone provided by the Veterans Administration; it is engraved: Wm. Green Co. H 8 Ark. Inf. CSA.⁴⁵

Viola (Futrell) Bailey of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, gave the writer a photograph of William and Eudora Green that was taken at their Laura Furnace home; it includes two of their young grandchildren.⁴⁶ A negative from the image was donated to the "Identified Civil War Soldiers" project at the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.. Reprints of the picture may be obtained from the institute for a nominal fee. William's youngest daughter, Martha "Tishie" (Green) Jones, had

Samuel Davis Green, Emma Josephine Ross, and Mary Josephine Green. Ca. 1907.



[William Green] fought in several battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Guysgap, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Newnan, Ga., Atlanta, Rome, Ga., Charleston, S.C., and the battle of Franklin.

several other images of her parents; they too survive.⁴⁷

Samuel Davis Green

Samuel Davis Green was born at Dover in Stewart County, Tennessee, on 27 October 1844.⁴⁸ He enlisted in the Union army at nineteen, and mustered in as a private in Company K, Fifth Iowa Cavalry on 22 May 1863 at Fort Donelson, Tennessee.⁴⁹ The unit later became Company C of Brackett's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry.⁵⁰

Major Alfred B. Brackett's men left Fort Donelson in June 1863 and served briefly with the Army of the Cumberland in the Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma campaign. They served at Murfreesboro, Nashville, Lebanon, Guy's Gap, Fosterville, Shelbyville, McMinnville, Garrison Creek, Wartrace, Sugar Creek, and Maysville in Tennessee; they then went on an expedition from Maysville to Whitesburg and Decatur, Alabama, to destroy boats on the Tennessee River in November 1863; they did outpost duty on the Tennessee River from south of Huntsville to Bellefonte, Alabama, in November and December 1863, and they ended their tour of duty in the South by the close of December 1863.⁵¹ Samuel Green was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on 19 Aug 1863, according to his service record.⁵²

Brackett's troops faced war on two fronts: the Confederates in the South and the Dakota Indians in the Northwest.⁵³ Samuel's tenure in the Tennessee campaign was short-lived; Brackett's Battalion achieved veteran status on 1 January 1864 and returned to Minnesota, on 7 January 1864, to defend the prairies of southwestern Minnesota.⁵⁴

Samuel accompanied his comrades north to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where they prepared for heavy fighting in the Dakota War. Brackett's unit was officially detached from the Fifth Iowa Cavalry on 25 February 1864, and became Brackett's Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry; they remained in garrison at Fort Snelling until May 1864 when they transferred to Sioux City, Iowa.⁵⁵

Brackett's Battalion took part in the Northwestern Indian Expedition of 1864, and they were with Sully's Expedition against hostile Indians west of the Missouri River from June to November. They marched from Sioux City to Fort Sully and Fort Rice in June and July; fought at the Battle of Tah kah a kuty or Killdeer Mountain on July 28-29; they saw action at Two Hills, the Bad Lands and the Little Missouri River in August; they rescued Captain Fisk's Perilous Emigrant Train, near the Little Missouri River, in September 1864; and they wintered at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, from November until March 1865. Their enlistment was extended and they took part in Sully's operation against the Sioux in The Expedition of 1865; they spent the winter of 1865-66 on patrol out of Sioux City; they served longer and saw more action than any other Minnesota unit during the American Civil War.⁵⁶

Samuel Green's individual service record indicates that he was on "extra duty" in Brackett's Quartermaster Department (Q.M.D.) in January and February 1865; he was hospitalized at Fort Randall, near Pickstown, South Dakota, for an abscess from May 1865 to August 1865; and he returned to duty, as a cook, in September 1865. He and his comrades patrolled the route between Sioux City and Fort Randall from October 1865 to May 1866; and he was discharged from Brackett's Battalion at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on 24 May 1866. He was due a one hundred dollar bounty for his three year enlistment.⁵⁷

The day-to-day activities of Company C of Brackett's Battalion are documented in *The Journal of Reuben Slaymaker*; the journal recounts the outfit's soldiering in the Dakota Territory between May 1864 and May 1866. Most of the entries are brief, either simply commenting on the day's weather or making brief mention of the day's happenings. A complete transcription of the journal may be viewed online at www.five24.com/fam/d/reuben/reuben.asp.

Samuel Green returned home to Stewart County, Tennessee; in 1867, he and his family moved to nearby Trigg County, Kentucky, where he married Mary Josephine Futrell on 10 Oct 1867. They too farmed in the Futrell Precinct and had twenty-one children, eighteen of who died in infancy; three daughters lived to adulthood—Elizabeth, Winnie Retter, and Nannie Ellen.⁵⁸

Samuel Green and William Green remained close, despite any differences resulting from the war. Samuel vouched for William's military service when William applied for a Confederate pension;⁵⁹ Samuel Green received a Union pension, and following his death, his wife, Mary J. Green,

received a widow's allowance based on his service.⁶⁰

Samuel Davis Green died in the Laura Furnace Precinct in August 1918. His death certificate indicates he died on August 23;⁶¹ he was buried in the Dixon Cemetery. His obelisk style tombstone lists his death date as August 16,⁶² the headstone bears his likeness and an epitaph:

*A good connade [sic] soldier served three years and two days.*⁶³

Several other photographs of Samuel D. Green may be found in Jesse S. Ross' *Futrell Family History*.⁶⁴

John Green

John Green (1847-1864), William and Samuel's youngest brother, ran away from home at fifteen and joined the Confederate army.⁶⁵ John's niece, Martha "Tishie" Jones, said, "Granny Winney went to John's commander and begged him to send John home, but John refused to leave and was killed at the Battle of Nashville,"⁶⁶ [in December 1864.] According to family tradition, he was buried in Nashville.⁶⁷

No complete Confederate casualty list exists for the Battle of Nashville.



Mary Green, widow of Samuel D. Green, Dixon Cemetery, Land Between the Lakes.

ENDNOTES

¹ Roger Futrell, *The Futrell Family* (Huntsville, Arkansas: Century Enterprises, 1969), 86.

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

³ William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, micropublication M376 (Washington: National Archives), roll 9.

⁴ Samuel D. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Union Soldiers... Minnesota*, micropublication M546 (Washington: National Archives), roll 4.

⁵ Interview with Martha "Tishie" (Green) Jones (Mrs. Markes Evans Jones, Cadiz, KY), by Fredonia (Futrell) Peal, 1961. Mrs. Jones is deceased.

⁶ William Green state pension file, no. 1322, *Confederate Pension Applications*, microfilm no. 993900; Department for Libraries & Archives, Frankfort, KY 40601.

⁷ 1850 U.S. census, Stewart County, Tennessee, population schedule, page 464B (stamped) dwelling 1181, family 1181, Winny Green; NARA micropublication M432, roll 896.

⁸ Stewart County Marriage Records #4, 1838-1848; WPA Historical Records Project no. 165-44-6999 (1937) typescript; Tennessee State Libraries & Archives, Nashville.

⁹ Stewart County Marriage Records, January 1855-December 1866, unpaginated, County Court Clerk's Office, Dover, Tennessee; microfilm roll no. 29, *Stewart County Marriages, 1849-1893*, TSLA, Nashville.

¹⁰ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, roll 9.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, National Park Service, online <http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwssl/>, 8th.

Regiment, Arkansas Infantry; downloaded 13 October 2007.

¹⁵ Interview with W.L. Green (RFD No. 3, Model, Tenn.), by Viola Futrell, 4 June 1913. Photostat copy held in 2008 by U.S. Army Military History Institute (Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA 17013-5008).

¹⁶ Kurt D. Bergemann, *Brackett's Battalion* (St. Paul: Borealis Books, 2004), 58-60.

¹⁷ William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, roll 9.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

²⁰ William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, roll 9.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Edwin W. Beitzell, *Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates* (Abell, Maryland: Privately printed, 1972), 1, 21-24, 184.

²⁴ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

²⁵ William L. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Confederate Soldiers... Arkansas*, roll 9.

²⁶ Interview, W.L. Green, 4 June 1913.

²⁷ Interview, Martha 'Tishie' (Green) Jones, 1961.

²⁸ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

²⁹ *Trigg County, Kentucky Veterans: Lest We Forget* (Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing, 2002), 35-36.

³⁰ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

³¹ Ibid.

³² William Henry Perrin, *Counties of Christian & Trigg, Kentucky* (Chicago: Battey Publishing, 1884), 226.

³³ 1880 U.S. census, Trigg County, Kentucky population schedule, Golden Pond Magisterial District #1, ED 154, SD 1, page 411A, (stamped) dwelling 117, family 119, William L. Green; NARA micropublication T9, roll 443.

³⁴ Stephen D. Lynn, *Confederate Pensioners of Kentucky* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2000), 103.

³⁵ Ibid, 11-14.

³⁶ William Green pension application, no. 17, *Trigg County Civil War Soldiers & Widows' Applications for Pensions, 1912-1929*, pages 66-70; County Clerk, Cadiz, Kentucky.

³⁷ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ William L. Green entry, 1920-21 *Confederate Pension Vouchers*, Auditor of Public Accounts, KDLA, Frankfort.

⁴⁰ Interview, W.L. Green, 4 June 1913.

⁴¹ Interview, Martha 'Tishie' (Green) Jones, 1961.

⁴² W.L. Green, death certificate no. 035-17069-27, Kentucky

Department for Public Health, Vital Statistics, Frankfort 40621.

⁴³ William Green tombstone, Ricks Futrell Cemetery, Trigg County, Kentucky (LBL cemetery #KR28-7J-1).

⁴⁴ W.L. Green, Kentucky state death certificate 035-17069-27.

⁴⁵ Eurie Pearl Wilford Neel, *The Statistical Handbook of Trigg County, Kentucky, the Gateway to the Jackson Purchase in Kentucky and Tennessee* (Nashville: Privately printed, 1961), 412 (Old Ricks Futrell Cemetery).

⁴⁶ Interview, Viola (Futrell) Bailey, 1961.

⁴⁷ Letter from Jimmy Woody (P.O. Box 505; Cadiz, KY 42211) to Roger Futrell, 26 mar 2008; held by Futrell (1116 Aderly Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601).

⁴⁸ Samuel D. Green, Civil War pension file, certificate no. 893729; (Washington: National Archives).

⁴⁹ Samuel D. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Union Soldiers... Minnesota*, roll 4.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* 3 volumes (New York: T. Yoseloff, 1959), 3:1294.

⁵² Samuel D. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Union Soldiers... Minnesota*, roll 4.

⁵³ Bergemann, *Brackett's Battalion*, cover page.

⁵⁴ Ibid, 76-77, 89-90.

⁵⁵ Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 3:1294.

⁵⁶ Bergemann, *Brackett's Battalion*, 89-142, 152-168.

⁵⁷ Samuel D. Green, *Compiled Service Records... Union Soldiers... Minnesota*, roll 4.

⁵⁸ Jesse Samuel Ross, *Family History of Four Generations: Ross, Green, Futrell & Futrell* (Privately printed, 1977), 44.

⁵⁹ William Green, pension file, no. 1322, KDLA film no. 993900.

⁶⁰ Mary J. Green, Widow's Civil War pension file, certificate no. 864107; (Washington: National Archives).

⁶¹ Sam D. Green, death certificate no. 044-21565-18, Kentucky Department for Public Health, Vital Statistics, Frankfort 40621.

⁶² Samuel D. Green tombstone, Dixon Cemetery, Trigg County, Kentucky (LBL cemetery #8H-1).

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Jesse Samuel Ross, *The Futrell Family History and Related Lines 1616 to 1983* (Murray, Kentucky: Privately printed, no date), 74-75, 217.

⁶⁵ Interview, Martha 'Tishie' (Green) Jones, 1961.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

Omer Miller and His Barber Shop in Bedford, Kentucky, and the I. O. O. F. Home in Lexington

Marguerite Miller

Omer Miller, the son of Amos Miller and Mary Alice “Molly” Huey, was born 3 August 1896 in Henry County, Kentucky. Omer was the grandson of William Miller of Boone County, Ky., and Adaline Miller of Henry County, Ky. In 1910, he lived in Shelby County with his parents and siblings, who were John Willie and Bland Dean and a sister, Ida Bell. His father Amos was a farmer all during his life.¹ By 1917 Omer was living in Trimble County with his brother, Bland Dean, and their father, Amos. Bland Dean had married by this time to Mary Sparks, daughter of Thomas and Betty Sparks. B. D., as he was often called, and Mary had a son, Willie D. Miller. On 5 June 1918 Omer registered for the military and was listed as being self employed. His description was short with brown hair and blue eyes. Even fully grown he was a very short man and wore a very small shoe size. He took only about one half of a step at a time compared to most people. Some of Willie D. Miller’s children would often laugh at his small steps. Omer married on 9 October 1920 to Annie Bell Galbreath, daughter of Square Galbreath and Daisy Bell Lighter of Henry County.² Omer and Anne had three children; they were: Naomi (b. 1922), Charles Wilbur (b. 1924), and Lola May (b. 1927), all of who have passed on now. Lola May died on 25 July 1948 of pulmonary tuberculosis, after first being diagnosed in February of that year. Omer had been a member in his early years of the Franklinton Baptist Church in Henry County, Ky., where all the family were members.³ When he lived in Bedford he would go out in the spring and dig sassafras roots to make tea. He also liked to pick wild greens to cook for the family.

He was listed on the census in 1930 as a barber; however, he did not get a license for barbering until 1934.⁴ For quite a number of years he was a barber in Bedford. His shop had been located in at least two different places in the town of

Bedford. The picture is believed to be of one of the two barber shops in Bedford before he left for the I.O.O.F. Home in Lexington, Ky. There used to be many of the older men in Bedford who could remember him as a barber.

Omer Miller first shows up in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (known as I.O.O.F.), on 15 March 1918 in Lodge #77. In 1954, he became an officer and in 1957, he was the chaplain and remained so for several years. Willie D. Miller was an officer, chaplain and the Noble Grand for several years. Omer’s father, Amos Miller appears in their records from 17 July 1917 until 12 August 1923. However, some of the later records appear to be missing. On 12 March 1959, the lodge voted to give Omer a permit pass to visit “when he is was able and the Grand Lodge sees fit.” It was just before March 1959 when his son, brother, and nephew took him to see the I.O.O.F. Home in Lexington. He believed that he might want to live there and he fell in love with the place. He did not even return that day with them. They later had to take extra clothes and other belongings to him. His barber shop in Bedford was then closed. However, in the I.O.O.F. Home in Lexington, he also had a small barber shop within the home. He continued to cut hair for many of the men in the home as well as some of those who came in off the streets for their haircuts. When he left Bedford, he just left his barber shop to be cleaned out by his brother, Bland Dean, and a grandson of Bland Dean’s, Charles Allen. They had to take wagonloads of things from the shop and store them in an old barn for several years. Much of it deteriorated while stored in that old barn. What cherished items must have been stored there judging from this old picture?

It was often that Charles W., Willie D., Bland D., and Charles A. would go to Lexington to visit with him. He loved

sitting out in the big yard of the I.O.O.F. Home in all those nice shade trees. It had some really big old trees in the yard back in those days. It was a peaceful and cool place to be. Over the next few years the I.O.O.F. Lodge #77 of Bedford would often send him a Christmas package. Sometimes they sent him smoking tobacco. On 24 November 1960, the lodge voted to give Bro. Omer Miller a forty-year pin for which they paid \$3.08. He had been one of their valued members. I must mention here that this great old home in Lexington is no longer there. It is now a park. All the old buildings are gone. Another piece of our history bit the dust.

He died on 18 February 1972 at the I.O.O.F. Home in Lexington (Fayette County). He was buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Bedford, Trimble County, Ky.

The below is word for word of the writings from an old postcard he sent to his father after passing the examination to be a barber. It was postmarked: Shelbyville, Kentucky, February 16, 1934, and mailed to Mr. Amos Miller, Sulphur, Ky., Star Route.

*Dear Paw,
I just received my barber examination paper and congratulating me on my success of passing the examination. My scientific average is 61%, practical examination is 90%, general average 75½%. So I have passed alright and I am going to send for the license. The children are all at school. This leaves us all well as common. Hope this will find you all well. Omer asks me to write this for him as I could write more on a card. God has answered my prayer by Omer passing the examination. Answer soon & all come over.*

From Omer and Anne Miller

ENDNOTES

¹ 1910 census, Shelby Co., Ky.

² Marriage records, Henry County Historical Society.

³ Baptist Church of Franklinton, microfilm, The Filson Club, Louisville, Ky.

⁴ Information from an old postcard found in possessions of Charles A. Miller, postmarked 16 Feb 1934.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas consequat, sem pellentesque pharetra cursus.



Kentuckians Appearing in the *Nashville Banner*, October – December 1887

Compiled by Thomas H. Appleton Jr.

Kentucky historians have long recognized the wealth of personal information that lies buried in local newspapers. Frequently overlooked, however, are publications from neighboring states that provide coverage of the Bluegrass State and its people. In the final decades of the nineteenth century, one particularly rich source of information on Kentuckians was the *Nashville Banner*, which boasted “the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the state.” The following list of Kentuckians whose names appeared in that Tennessee newspaper during the final three months of 1887 illustrates the nuggets of information to be gleaned from publications printed in the seven states that border Kentucky.

Minor changes in punctuation have been made in keeping with modern usage.

October 1, 1887

Guests at Maxwell House—H. H. Haleman and W. C. Morton of Madisonville, Ky.

October 10, 1887

At Maxwell House—J. W. Gosling, Louisville

October 11, 1887

At Linck’s Hotel—J. H. Burnett, C. S. Williams, S. Leidigh, C. Grau, all from Louisville

October 12, 1887

“Mrs. May Landram of Louisville, who has been visiting relatives on Haslam Street, has gone to Bowling Green on a visit.”

At Nicholson House—“S. C. Stockell, Louisville”

October 13, 1887

“Mr. Granville W. Shaw of Louisville is in the city.”

“Mrs. Thomas R. Bailey of Elkton, Ky., passed through the city to-day, en route home from Gallatin [Tenn].”

October 14, 1887

At Nicholson House—“J. C. Stockell, Louisville”

October 17, 1887

“Dr. R. S. Harris of Pembroke, Ky., is in the city, having returned to live here after an absence of forty years.”

October 18, 1887

“Mr. Rainey Ralbott of Elkton, Ky., is in the city.”

October 19, 1887

Benjamin Smith and his nieces, Rebecca and Maggie Smith, arrived in Nashville yesterday from South Union, Ky.

October 20, 1887

“Mrs. Overton Moore returned to her home in Franklin, Ky., this morning.”

“Mrs. Jesse Bibb and Miss Lena Rizer of Russellville, Ky., have returned home.”

At Nicholson House—W. M. Cocke, Winchester, Ky.

October 21, 1887

“J. T. Stewart of Cincinnati was married at Versailles, Ky., to Miss Teresa Blackburn, daughter of Senator [J. C. S.] Blackburn.”

“Joe Boyd & P. Vivrell’s stables, of Lexington, Ky. . . . arrived this morning to participate in the fall meeting at West Side Park. Vivrell’s stable includes Tamboret, an excellent mare.”

At Linck’s Hotel—A. M. Londerback, Augusta, Ky.; Fred Hawkins and James Bradus, Louisville; James H. Wilkerson, Bowling Green

At Maxwell House—Fred Glock, Louisville

October 22, 1887

“F. M. Alexander and Miss V. L. Crass of Calloway County, Ky., were married at Paris [Tenn.] by Justice Collins. It was a runaway affair.”

October 24, 1887

“Mrs. Mattie Williams of Burkesville, Ky., is visiting Mrs. J. N. Wyatt [in Newbern, Tenn.]”

John Andrews, a member of the firm of Comer, Battoe & Co., proprietors of the European Hotel in Paducah, took a dose of morphine last night and died at 4 o’clock this morning. His friends contend the overdose was accidental. He was engaged to a young woman from Martinsville, Tenn., and the two had had a “misunderstanding.” “This seemed to throw him into a fit of despondency, and he took his own life. Deceased was twenty-four years old, of a kindly and courteous disposition, and made many friends during his short residence here. His remains were sent to Tennessee tonight for interment.” [contributed by a Paducah correspondent]

“Mr. J. H. Allen, now of Louisville but a native Tennessean, is in the city.”

“Miss Annie Newton of Bowling Green is visiting Miss Lizzie Huggins of East Nashville.”

At Maxwell House—G. G. Brodbury, Covington, Ky.

October 25, 1887

At Maxwell House—K. F. Benudorf, Thomas McLaughlin, Covington, Ky.; Thomas H. Hayes, C. H. King, Louisville

October 26, 1887

“The Hawesville & Pellville Mineral Railroad Co., with Gen. D. S. Adair as president, has been organized at Hawesville, Ky.”

October 26, 1887

At Linck’s Hotel—A. C. Woodcock, Henderson, Ky.; J. M. Bowers, Louisville

“Rev. Q.W. Jennings, late of the Portland Avenue Christian Church, Louisville, is spending the week with friends in the city. He will lecture at Columbia [Tenn.] Thursday night.”

October 28, 1887

“Hon. John T. Bunch, ex-speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives, was paralyzed yesterday on the left side. He is in a critical condition.”

Dr. W. S. Elkin of Atlanta was married [October 26] to Miss Nellie Duncan of Lancaster, Ky.

At Linck’s Hotel—C. Booker, D. Sullivan, J. D. Hurley, D. W. Bell, Louisville; W. J. Marshall Jr., Henderson, Ky.; Polk Prince, Guthrie, Ky.; B. J. Garnett ”and lady,” Pembroke, Ky.

At Nicholson House—H. H. Brown, Franklin, Ky.; M. G. Johnson, R. O. Moore, Louisville

October 31, 1887

“Dr. Haggard” of Burkesville, Ky., and T. C. Yates of Louisville were in [Carthage, Tenn.] this day.

“J. L. Danforth, for twenty years the president of the Louisville Board of Underwriters, is dead.”

November 1, 1887

At Maxwell House—R. H. Caldwell, “Kentucky”

At Linck’s Hotel—R. H. Buford, “Kentucky”; C. O. Smith, Louisville; L. H. Holloman, Madisonville; Harry Ferguson, Hopkinsville

November 2, 1887

“R. A. Toon and family [of Franklin, Tenn.] have gone to Henderson, Ky., which city they will make their home. Mr. Toon has had charge of the telephone office here since it was established.”

November 3, 1887

[Jockeys] such as Isaac Murphy of Lexington have to abstain from food to keep their weight down. Murphy has frequently lowered his weight “twelve pounds in fifteen hours.”

Mr. R. L. Jones of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Mary Pedigo of Glasgow, Ky., were united in marriage on November 2 at the Nicholson House. Dr. C. H. Strickland officiated.

“Miss Garth” from “Trenton, Ky.” was an attendant at the Shields-Cockrill wedding last evening.

November 4, 1887

Joseph Crow was “instantly killed” when a scaffolding fell yesterday at the Methodist church in Franklin, Ky. He was a member of the large dry goods firm of Crow & Co. Injured were Speed Walker, “a prominent lawyer”; W.R. Jackson, “a wealthy jeweler”; James Hardy, “proprietor of Boisseau House”; and G. B. Knapp, “a large lumber merchant.”

Dr. E. P. White of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is in Nashville visiting the family of his nephew, J. P. Thornley; Mrs. Mary Woodard of Bowling Green has been visiting in East Louisville.

At Maxwell House—L. R. Atwood, Louisville

November 5, 1887

“James C. Rogers, sheriff of Fayette County, Ky., will marry Miss Lizzie, the daughter of the well known horseman Barney Treacy, next Thursday [November 10].”

November 8, 1887

“Mr. James M. Harbison of Lancaster, Ky., has been appointed to a clerkship in the life-saving service under the

civil service rules.”

“Homer Prince has purchased an interest in the Kentucky New Era at Hopkinsville, and will have editorial control of that excellent paper. Mr. Prince, his friends think, is the right man in the right place. He will make the New Era a power in the land.”

The National Agricultural Wheel are meeting in annual session in McKenzie, Tenn. Participants include vice-president S. B. Erwin, T. G. Jordan, and H. C. Brown, all of Kentucky.

Last week Gus Willinghurst, James Igo, and John King, “the last of a noted gang of desperate criminals and counterfeiters,” were arrested in Louisville.

James H. Cate of Rumsey, Ky., and Miss Annie H. Armistead, daughter of G.W. Armistead, editor of *The Issue*, married this morning at the Nashville home of the bride’s parents. Mr. Cate recently graduated in the engineering department at Vanderbilt and “is interested in the large woolen mills” at Rumsey.

November 9, 1887

Miss Janie Scott, daughter of Dr. Preston B. Scott of Louisville, is visiting her friend, Miss Mary R. Reese, 25 Rutledge St., South Nashville.

November 11, 1887

“Dr. William G. Ouchterlony, only son of Dr. J. A. Ouchterlony, committed suicide in his bed-room, at the residence of his father [in Louisville, Ky].”

J. A. Humphreys of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Mary Taylor of Nashville were married yesterday in Nashville. Attendants included “Miss Humphreys, of Kentucky”; “Mr. Rout, of Louisville”; “Miss Hodge, of Newport, Ky.”; “Mr. Higgins, of Lexington, Ky., with Miss Kate Green, of Frankfort.” The Rev. Alex. U. Hensley of Frankfort officiated. The newlyweds “left for Kentucky [the following morning] to visit friends.”

November 14, 1887

Attending the national convention of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in Nashville this week was “Miss Jennie Cassedy, Kentucky.”

November 15, 1887

At Maxwell House—C. H. King, Louisville

Advertisement—“W. M. Griffith, Ashland, Ky., was cured of very chronic ulcers by [taking] La-cu-pi-a [tonic].”

November 16, 1887

“Judge Melvin Lowry of Nicholasville, Ky., has joined the silent majority. He had held the office of county judge, circuit and county clerk.”

“Mr. Wm. Alfred Kellond, general manager of Geo. H. Hull & Co., a pig-iron firm, of Louisville, arrived to-day.”

Thomas Green of Maysville and Lew Baldwin of Nicholasville met in “a shooting Affray” today, and Baldwin was killed.

November 17, 1887

The commissioner of internal revenue has appointed Samuel M. Burdett of Lancaster, Ky., to be a revenue agent and assigned him to temporary duty in Peoria, Ill. Burdett, “a well-known newspaper man,” was lately associated with the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Peter Bays of Hartford, Ky., “a stock dealer,” was the victim of an attempted robbery by three men near his home. Bays shot the man who had grabbed the bridle of his horse. Harry Flener, “a reputable young man of the neighborhood,” was reported to be “in a dying condition.”

Attending the WCTU convention is “Mrs. Fannie Beauchamp, Kentucky,” a member of the committee on resolutions.

W. I. Scalfé, Louisville, will participate in an upcoming oratorical contest among students in the medical departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University.

At Nicholson House—W. H. Wheeler, Horse Cave, Ky.

November 18, 1887

“Miss Pauline Breck, lady principal of Bellewood Seminary, Anchorage, Ky., died in Chicago.”

A fire in Tompkinsville, Ky., has destroyed several buildings, including T. P. Evans’ drugstore and Ryan Leslie’s dry goods store.

At the national convention of the WCTU yesterday in

Nashville, Mrs. Frances Beauchamp of Lexington asked that ladies in front take off their bonnets. “The president [Frances Willard] said she hoped that the day would soon come when ladies will, on grounds of hygiene as well as taste, remove their bonnets on entering a hall.”

Mrs. Margaret J. Hart of Tullahoma, Tenn., has left for Hopkinsville to visit her daughter, “Mrs. Ray.”

At Maxwell House—John D. Powell, Louisville, “representing the Price Baking Powder Company”; Will L. Landrum, Mayfield, Ky.

November 19, 1887

Miss Sallie Knapp of Franklin, Ky., and Mr. Rice Hill, “a young lawyer from Allensville, Ky.,” were married yesterday in Franklin at the residence of the bride’s father, G. B. Knapp. The Rev. G. W. Lyon of Brandenburg officiated.

Also marrying that day in Franklin were Robert Ryan, “of Logan [Ky.],” and Miss Sarah Watkins, daughter of William Watkins.

Mrs. E. B. Boyd of Louisville is visiting her father, Dr. R. Holding, and his family in Columbia, Tenn.

November 23, 1887

M. L. Sammons, owner and publisher of the Martin [Tenn.] Mail for the last five months, has sold the paper and is moving with his family to Clinton, Ky., “where he will engage in the confectionery business.”

“Dr. A. C. Wright of Bowling Green, Ky., was assaulted by a foot-pad, who struck him with a large rock, inflicting a serious scalp wound. The foot-pad was frightened away before he could rob the doctor.”

Mrs. I. G. West and son of Pembroke, Ky., are visiting friends in Nashville.

November 24, 1887

Tennessee governor Robert L. Taylor has pardoned J. F. Dorsey and commuted the sentence of William Hall. The two Kentuckians arrived in Nashville in 1885 and “by their gentlemanly bearing” entered social circles. The men were soon discovered to be larcenists and were sent to the penitentiary. “Both have been in the coal mines during the past six months.”

William Hansbrough of Logan Co., Ky., has been visiting friends in the city.

November 26, 1887

Milton Lawrence of Winchester, Ky., shot and seriously wounded his wife.

At Linck's Hotel—W. M. Lorch, Louisville

November 28, 1887

N. W. Hirshman, a Louisville businessman, and Miss Addie Hill of Nashville were married November 26 "at the residence of Rev. Mr. Rivers in Louisville."

November 29, 1887

"Ida Wincushi of Bowling Green, Ky., attempted suicide by shooting herself in the breast. She had been disappointed in love."

At Maxwell House—R. L. Taylor, "Kentucky"

November 30, 1887

"The safe of W. D. Cundiff at Belmont, Ky., was blown open by burglars, who stole \$500 and a quantity of stamps and postal cards."

J. A. Rutland, formerly of Louisville and "now traveling for a Louisville house," will marry Miss Dora Cato on December 8. The wedding will take place at the Cato residence in Rome, Tenn.

At Maxwell House—Charles H. Connor, Louisville; Verge Clark, Bowling Green; T. K. Dicky, Covington

December 1, 1887

Col. W. M. Cocke of Winchester, Ky., former member of Congress, and Miss Mattie Neal were married last night at the residence of the bride's brother in Nashville.

"Alex McFarland of Owensboro was fatally stabbed by George Brooks because McFarland had called upon Miss Mary Carr, to whom Brooks is engaged. Brooks is in custody."

Among those researchers registered at the Tennessee State Library yesterday was William H. Collins, "Scollville, Ky."

At Maxwell House—E. M. Brown, Louisville

December 2, 1887

James W. Barnes of Auburn, Logan Co., seeks the whereabouts of his brother, Benjamin D. Barnes, last known to be living in Davidson County, about nine miles from Nashville.

December 3, 1887

"Mrs. Woolfolk of Lexington, Ky., recently celebrated her ninety-first birthday. Five children, twenty-three grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren were present at a dinner given in her honor."

"Collins Fitch is the oldest Mason in Kentucky. He resides in Meade County and is past ninety-five years of age. Mr. Fitch was for many years a steamboat captain, commanding several large steamers on the lower Mississippi River."

At Linck's Hotel—W. J. Marshall, Henderson, Ky.

December 6, 1887

"Mrs. Mary Wilkerson of Pryorsburg, Ky., leaves for home to-day, after a visit of several weeks to her brother, Mr. C. W. Cottrell."

Robert Winkler, formerly a bookkeeper with Hess, Mayer, & Co., Louisville, has moved to Nashville.

December 13, 1887

Capt. Samuel Roberts, the prominent steamboat owner from Louisville, has died. "He ran on the river between Louisville and Pittsburg for thirty-eight years."

"Miss Nannie Barnes of Allensville, Ky., is visiting Mrs. Birge on Russell Street."

"Joseph R. McCann left this morning for Louisville, where he will act as best man in the marriage this evening of George Pitcher and Miss Fields of that city."

December 14, 1887

"Wallace Laswell, who killed Granville Adams near Mt. Vernon, Ky., has been released on bond."

December 15, 1887

Rev. J. W. Lowber of Paducah has been called as pastor of the Christian church in Fort Worth, Texas.

Milton H. Smith, vice-president of the L & N Railroad, is in Nashville today.

December 17, 1887

“Mrs. Bowen of Paris, Ky., is visiting the family of her father, J. Marsh Mayes.”

“Mrs. E.B. Boyd has returned to Louisville.”

December 19, 1887

“James Stephens, an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane at Vicksburg, committed suicide by leaping from a second-story window. He was a native of Kentucky.”

December 20, 1887

“John C. Russell, a Louisville lawyer, fell on the street with a severe stroke of paralysis.”

“The two-year-old child of John Edwards, living near Lovelaceville [Ballard Co.], Ky., was burned to death.”

At Maxwell House—Henry H. McDougall, R. P. Cane

December 21, 1887

Ernest Stone and Dudley Mays of Owingsville and two female passengers were killed when their carriage was struck by a train at a crossing. They had not heeded the warning.

“Miss Bessie Long, daughter of Mr. S. C. Long of Russellville, Ky., is mysteriously missing from her boarding-place [in Cincinnati] . . . [she] was here studying at the College of Music and boarded with her sister, who is a pupil at the institute.” The missing woman was described as “twenty-years of age, medium height, dark hair and eyes.”

December 22, 1887

The Nashville College for Young Ladies closed today for the holidays. Among the students and their vacation destinations were Clara and Annie Puryear, Paducah; Cora Petree, Hopkinsville; Minnie Seller, Versailles; Lottie Robertson, Bowling Green; Irene Childress, Eddyville; Marie Boyd, Eddyville; Nellie Wilson, Marion, Ky.; Norma Morton, Columbus, Ky.; Adah Hubbard, Columbus, Ky.

At Maxwell House—Mrs. W. D. Chambers, Henderson, Ky.

December 27, 1887

J. A. Allen of Bloomfield, Ky., has discovered “a cave of immense proportions.” Allen and Gaine Hurst descended into the cave and explored until they came upon an opening on the farm of Benjamin Wilson. “The avenues of the cave will measure in all probability about seven miles, so that it may be fairly considered another rival to the Mammoth, and certainly one of the many great cave wonders of Kentucky.”

H. F. Ray and Miss Vick Tannyhill were married December 21 at the Methodist church in Marion, Ky. The groom is the son of J. C. Ray.

December 29, 1887

Marion Vanderpool, who lives on Cain Creek in Whitley County, has been married 26 years and is the father of 22 children, 15 of whom are living; none are twins or triplets. His wife and the mother of all the children is the former Louisa Miles, age 43. She was born in Anderson Co., Tenn., but was reared in Whitley County. Marion, a 45-year-old Whitley County native, commented that his wife could “shoulder two bushels of corn.”

December 30, 1887

At Maxwell House—J. H. Goodnight, Franklin, Ky.

December 31, 1887

Two Kentucky women, Misses Annie Frierson and Christine Cooper, are concluding a visit to Shelbyville, Tenn.

Among those attending New Year’s receptions in Nashville will be Miss Nellie Voris of Louisville.

Resources for Genealogical Research on Kentucky Civil War Ancestors

Don Rightmyer

(Editor's Note: These books and articles contain lists of Kentucky men who served during the Civil War and may be helpful in identifying a specific Kentucky veteran. These resources complement the article, "North or South: Finding Your Kentucky Civil War Ancestor," published in *Kentucky Ancestors* (Vol. 43, No. 3: 124-128).

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1901

Taken from *Tri-Weekly Advocate*, Danville, Kentucky, 20 May 1901

CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Meet in Third Annual Reunion – Election of Officers

The R. J. Breckinridge Camp of Confederate Veterans of Boyle met at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon in third annual reunion. There were about sixty present. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: J. M. VanMeter, Commander; C. M. Neal, Vice Commander; J. A. Yeager, Adjutant; J. H. Baughman, Treasurer.

Those present were:

J. S. Byers
R. A. McGrath
S. Slaughter
H. K. Hay
G. R. Pope
D. N. Prewitt
W. E. Grubbs
Isham Coulter
Nelson Dunsmore
Er. E. M. Green
I. S. Durham
Capt. T. D. English
Thomas Richards
Wm. Casperi
H. C. Douglass
F. M. Shumate
G. P. Bright
Alexander Tribble
T. D. Tadlock
Dud Cowan
R. W. Walker

W. E. Bell
Sam Moore
J. A. Yeager
J. M. Linney
J. W. Collins
Robert Robinson
W. H. Crane
R. H. Harmon
J. W. Guest
R. J. Breckinridge
Buford Nooe
J. W. Hignight
J. P. Wingate
T. H. Campbell
Samuel Bonta
James Russell
W. I. Kimberlain
Wm. Stigall
Gerogre Bessick
George Tate
R. L. Davis

W. G. Dunn
G. W. Brown
J. W. Moore
J. H. Baughman
Duncan Goodloe
W. T. Holman
J. M. VanMeter
Pat Phillips
E. H. Pipes
Levi Hickey
Henry T. Gray

From *The Columbus Dispatch*, Hickman County, Kentucky, 1870

The Columbus Dispatch, 6 January 1870

Married

In this city, on the 19th of December, 1869, by Rev. S. R. Brewer, Mr. N. Muscovalley and Miss Helen Haile, all of this county.

The Columbus Dispatch, 27 January 1870

Married

At Moscow, Ky., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Lawrence, Mr. S. F. Cayce and Miss Flora Beasley.

By the same, at the same place, on the 12th inst., Mr. J. C. Morris and Miss Bettie Hall.

By the same, at the same time and place, Mr. R. M. Love, of Texas, and Miss Lucy Morgan.

By the same, on the 11th inst., near Moscow, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. N. D. Hall, Mr. A. J. Maneese, and Miss Maggie Hall.

Near Moscow, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Murkuson, Mr. P. Vaughan and Miss Sophia Young.

Died.

On the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock p.m., Annie, daughter of William and Lizzie Bryant, in Moscow, Ky., aged about 15 months.

The Columbus Dispatch, 17 February 1870

Married

By Elder C. N. Ray, at the residence of Mr. George Kernly, November 26th, 1869, Mr. Sidney Armstrong and Miss Sarah McElroy. All of Hickman county.

By the same, on December 5th, '69, in Mississippi Co., Missouri, Mr. C. H. Thompson, of Rochester, N.Y. and Miss Hattie S. Cash, of Hickman Co., Kentucky.

By the same, on January 13th, '70, at the residence of the bride's father, in Ballard Co., Kentucky, Mr. James Martenie, of Mississippi, Co., Missouri, and Miss Elizabeth A. Sullinger, of Ballard Co., Kentucky.

By the same, on January 2d, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaac Hedges and Miss Mary Flowers. All of Hickman county.

The Columbus Dispatch, 24 February 1870

Died

Chas. D. Kirk, familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Se-de-Kay," died in Louisville on the evening of the 17th inst., aged 37 years. He was conceded to be the best local editor in the State of Kentucky.

(continued)

The Columbus Dispatch, 3 March 1870

Married

In Charleston, Mo., on Tuesday morning, the 22d of February, at the residence of Wm. A. Lynn, by Rev. Mr. Watts, John W. Byrd, to Miss Alice Sandidge.

A New Copartnership – On Tuesday February 22, our esteemed townsman, John W. Byrd, formed an unlimited partnership with Miss Alice Sandidge. The papers were signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of many friends and witnesses, at the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Lynn. The ceremony was performed in the good old Wesleyan style by the Rev. Mr. Watts. After the papers were handed to the junior partner she signed them willingly, and agreed to abide by the consequences.

The Columbus Dispatch, 10 March 1870

Married

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Milburn, Ky., March 3, 1870, by Eld. J. K. Swain, Prof. E. C. L. Denton and Miss Bettie D. Thomas.

The Columbus Dispatch, 17 March 1870

Married

February 7, 1870, at the house of the bride's mother, in Ballard county, by Rev. E. C. L. Denton, Mr. G. L. Moffett and Miss Jerusha S. Springer.

By the same, on the 8th day of March, 1870, at the residence of Mr. John Peebles, near Milburn, Ky., Mr. Daniel J. Morgan and Miss E. E. J. Barnes.

The Columbus Dispatch, 24 March 1870

Grand Jury

J. G. Jordon, Foreman
Ed. Porter
Thos. Bysassee
Jno. C. Byrd
Allen Vaden
Isaac P. Bugg
Sam'l A. Irvin
J. W. Lawrence
Wm. Ross
John Jackson, Sr.
H. Fowlkes
Thomas S. Nall
Llyd. Carter

Geo. W. Simpson
W. H. Galbraith
Jno. Henderson

Petit Jury

D. M. Neily
David Carter
Sam'l R. Seay
W. L. Roberts
J. H. Stone
J. W. Vikncent
A. J. Hicks
Jas. Bell
G. Nicholas
W. W. Hall
Jas. E. Guyn
Jas. Michael
James H. Maupin
Wiley G. Roby
Chris'r Jackson
Wesley Bennett
Henry Sharpley
Wood M. Jones
H. H. Harmon
Frank Howell
John Michael
George W. Miller
Aron Bone
Wiley Ward

The Columbus Dispatch, 21 April 1870

Married

In Milburn, Ky., on the 17th of March, by the Rev. I. K. Swaine, Mr. Thomas L. Glenn, to Miss Belle Stephens, all of Ballard county.

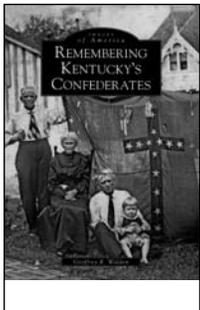
In Milburn, on Thursday, 11th April, by Rev. J. B. Nash, Mr. Chas. Harp to Miss Ella B. New, all of Ballard county.

The Columbus Dispatch, 12 May 1870

Married

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. N. N. Cowgill, Mr. J. W. S. Emerson, of Humboldt, Tenn., to Miss Belle Lester, of this city.

BOOK NOTES



Remembering Kentucky's Confederates. By Geoffrey R. Walden. (2008. Pp. 127. \$21.99. Paperback. To purchase, call 1-888-313-2665.)

Remembering Kentucky's Confederates is a new volume in the "Images of America Series," produced by Arcadia Publishing. Geoffrey Walden, a frequent contributor to *Kentucky Ancestors*

in the past, brought together a large number of historic photographs related to Kentucky men who served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. The book is brought down into five sections touching on the prewar events in Kentucky, Confederate infantry and cavalry troops, veterans' reunions after the war, and a large number of monuments that were dedicated to those serving in the Confederacy's military forces. Each photograph is accompanied by a short description that provides either biographical or historical information, and the book concludes with a concise bibliography on the topic of Kentucky's Confederates and a short index. This is a very welcome addition to the documentation of Kentucky's Confederate military heritage.

Songs of Life and Grace: A Memoir. By Linda Scott DeRosier. (2008. Pp. 228. Paper, \$17.00. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

Linda Scott DeRosier, author of *Creeker: A Woman's Journey*, turns her writing talents to the life stories of Lifie and Grace, her parents. Author DeRosier provides an excellent account of her parents' lives together in eastern Kentucky and the family history which was woven around them. This follow-on to *Creeker* will be well received.



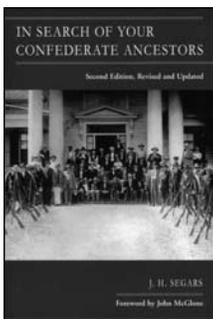
Early Stone Houses of Kentucky. By Carolyn Murray-Wooley. (2008. Pp. 240. \$50.00. Cloth. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky., or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

The author of this new book, *Early Stone Houses of Kentucky*, has previously written *The Founding of Lexington, 1775-1776* and *Rock Fences of the Bluegrass* (with Karl Raitz). This historical work on the stone houses of Kentucky provides an excellent look not only at the construction of the early stone homes in Kentucky, but also gives an appreciation of the lifestyle of those who were able to afford such homes back in the early nineteenth century. The book is liberally illustrated with both color and black-and-white illustrations and several diagrams that show how the stone houses were built and laid out. *Early Stone Houses of Kentucky* is a very useful resource for many of the homes constructed in antebellum Kentucky.

Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, April 1775, to December, 1783. By Francis Heitman. (2008 reprint. Pp. 685. \$49.95. Clearfield Company by Genealogical Publishing Co.)

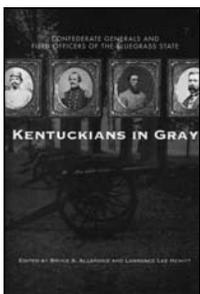
This reprint of the original 1914 version of the *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army* provides capsule military service records for all Revolutionary War officers listed in it. The brief biographical sketch contains the state for which the officer served, his rank, and some information concerning events and locations that his military service included. Additional sections contain information concerning the field officers in the different states and their regiments as well as a listing of the French officers who served in the Revolutionary War.

(continued)



In Search of Your Confederate Ancestors. By J. H. Segars. (2008. Pp. 124. Paper. \$15.95. Pelican Publishing Co., (www.pelicanpub.com))

This handy guide to searching for Confederate ancestors will be very helpful in directing family historians to the kinds of records that are available for research. This updated version not only discusses the primary kinds of documents that can help find a Civil War ancestor (Federal censuses, compiled service records, cemetery, hospital, and prisoner of war listings) but also contains current information on a number of websites where research information can be obtained. The author also provides detailed information on research sources in each of the former Confederate states and recommendations for books about the history of the Confederate army.



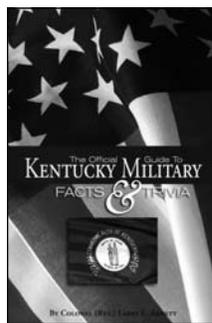
Kentuckians in Gray: Confederate Generals and Field Officers of the Bluegrass State. Edited by Bruce S. Allardice and Lawrence L. Hewitt. (2008. Pp. 344. Cloth. Order from The University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, KY., or online at www.kentuckypress.com.)

This new volume of biographies of thirty-nine Kentucky Confederate generals as well as a large number of field officers is the first collection of such historical material that focuses specifically on the men from Kentucky who served in the armies of the South during the Civil War. Among the men covered are those who have become very well known for their wartime service as well as a number of men who served honorably but probably are not quite as well recognized. Each biographical sketch is accompanied by a concise bibliography for those who want to read more, and the material in the entire volume is indexed.

The Civil War in the Big Sandy Valley of Kentucky. Second Edition. By John David Preston. (2008. Pp. 520. Indexed. May be purchased from the author at: P.O. Box 808, Paintsville, KY 41240 for \$41.00, which includes sales tax and postage.)

This book is one of the few that has been written about the Civil War in the Big Sandy section of Kentucky. This second edition is a much enlarged version of the book which the author first published in 1984. The first half of the book is a narrative history of the war in the Big Sandy Valley, covering a number of battles and actions in that area. The other half of the book is an excellent supply of biographical information

about the Kentucky men who served in the Union or Confederate army from that area. The author includes lists of men who served from Floyd, Lawrence, Pike, and Johnson counties along with a mixture of specific information about each individual soldier. This work is an excellent history of the Civil War in easternmost Kentucky, and for those seeking a Civil War ancestor who served from that area it will prove especially useful.



The Official Guide to Kentucky Military Facts and Trivia. By Larry L. Arnett. (2008. Pp. 260. Paper. \$21.95. Kentucky Publishing Co., 275 Boone Creek Estates Road, Frankfort, KY 40601; phone 502-875-4803; email Kentuckyauthor@aol.com)

For those who served in the military or have ancestors who served, *The Official Guide to Kentucky Military Facts and*

Trivia will provide a useful guide to Kentucky's rich military heritage and shed light on what your family members might have been a part of during their time in the military ranks. This book contains five sections that cover the military affairs and events from the frontier and settlement period up through the present time. The author has done an excellent job in digging out countless facts, some well-known and others more obscure, in Kentucky's military history. The book concludes with appendices listing the adjutant generals of Kentucky and Kentucky's Medal of Honor recipients as well as a concise bibliography and a very complete name index for the entire book.

All of the Above: Genealogy and History Lineal Ancestors of Elizabeth Huey Taylor Cook. Vol. I. By Richard Baldwin Cook. (2008. Pp. 392. \$24.95. Available on the World Wide Web from nativabooks.com)

The author of this book, Richard B. Cook, put together an excellent family history his mother, Elizabeth Huey Taylor Cook, back through several generations, based on materials his mother had accumulated over half a century. He has also published a companion volume (Vol. II) for Betty's husband—Cecil Virgil Cook, Jr. The author has put together an excellent family history that traces his mother's ancestors back to some who were born in the early 1600s. A tremendous wealth of family history and information about the various generations is provided through the entire book. All of the Above is an excellent example of how genealogical research and family history can be interwoven to bring to life all of the people in your family tree.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cemetery Preservation Program Database Now Available Online

The Kentucky Historical Society's Cemetery Preservation Program has completed the inclusion of its database on the Society's Digital Collections Catalog (see link below). Now, visitors to the Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) web site will have access to information on over eleven thousand cemeteries in the state.

This database is a continuation of work begun by the Kentucky Attorney General's 2001 Cemetery Task Force to develop a comprehensive survey of all cemeteries and burial sites in the state. Seven years in the making, the database contains basic information about cemeteries in the commonwealth, including many names and addresses of the burial sites, the names of people of historical interest that are buried at the cemeteries, and much more. The database can be accessed through the KHS Digital Collections Catalog at www.history.ky.gov.

"Now that this database is available online, searching for a particular cemetery will be much easier, especially for researchers from out-of-state," said KHS Administrative Assistant Ann Johnson. "Of course, not all cemeteries are registered, but it is a great start to what we hope will eventually be a complete and comprehensive record of Kentucky's cemeteries."

Having this family-history information readily available should assist many people in their family research, and possibly generate interest in cemetery preservation. KHS will continue its commitment to provide a comprehensive resource; the addition of cemeteries and updates to the database will be completed on a quarterly basis. Additional information regarding Kentucky cemeteries can be found in the county cemetery records in the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History.

The KHS Cemetery Preservation Program provides support to communities across the commonwealth to assist with the protection, preservation, and care of cemeteries and gravestones. Through seminars that teach best practices in

cemetery preservation and educational materials that provide guidance and instruction to local citizens, KHS partners with communities to preserve and promote this important part of the history of the state.

For additional information, please contact Ann Johnson at 502-564-1792, ext. 4404 or annj.johnson@ky.gov.

Old Moscow Cemetery, Ky.



U of L Law Library Launches Its Digital Collection

The Kentucky Historical Society (KHS) will revise its hours of operation in 2009. All three buildings on the KHS history campus, including the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History, Old State Capitol, and Kentucky Military History Museum, will be affected by the changes.

Effective 2 January 2009, exhibitions at all three sites, the Martin F. Schmidt Research Library, and the Stewart Home School 1792 Store will be open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Special Collections will be open on Thursdays and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and by appointment on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Admission to exhibitions will remain \$4 for adults, \$2 for youth, and free for children five and under.

“Most patrons who visit the KHS history campus do so between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.,” said KHS assistant

director Marilyn Zoidis. “We feel that the new hours will still provide ample time for visitors to view the KHS exhibitions and use KHS research facilities.”

The changes to the hours of operation will also give the Research Library and Special Collections staff an extra two hours in the morning to concentrate on the digitization of the KHS collections. This project will allow all Kentuckians to view the many artifacts, documents, and images that help KHS tell the stories of the commonwealth through the KHS Web site at history.ky.gov.

The Kentucky Military History Museum (KMHM) is currently closed for renovations but will operate under the revised hours when it reopens.

Upcoming Family-History Workshops

January 10, 2009

10:30 am

“Dr. William Sutton and Kentucky’s First Vital Statistics Law”

Kentucky was one of the first states west of the Alleghenies to pass a law requiring the registration of vital statistics. By an Act of the General Assembly passed January 9th, 1852, all physicians, surgeons and midwives were required to keep a registry of births and deaths at which they attended. The focus of this presentation by Lisa Thompson of KDLA will be on the law, the records produced, and most importantly, the man behind the law – Dr. William L. Sutton, a humble Scott County physician and first president of Kentucky State Medical Society.

12:30 pm

“Kentucky’s Fighting Men in the Civil War”

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

February 7, 2009

(Note that the February 2009 Family History Workshop is being held one week earlier than usual.)

The Genealogy of Abraham Lincoln

Stephen A. Brown of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

The Genealogy of Mary Todd Lincoln

Gwen Thompson of the Mary Todd Lincoln House, Lexington.

March 14, 2009

Genealogical Resources in Church Records and Archives (TENTATIVE)

For more information, visit www.history.ky.gov or call (502) 564-1792.



KENTUCKY ANCESTORS

A GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY | KentuckyHistoricalSociety

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Manuscript Preparation

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

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

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

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

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

Image Scanning Guidelines

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

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

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

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

MYSTERY ALBUM

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

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



Union army officers. Full colonel, sitting; left, possibly a lieutenant. Possibly related to the Crittenden and Starling families. Photo taken ca. 1862. *KHS collection*



Unidentified building and waterfront, ca. 1905. *KHS collection*



Unidentified man puts a tire on a rim, ca. 1940. *KHS collection*