



Harrison Heritage News

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Award of Merit—Publication—Newsletter or Journal, 2007 Kentucky History Awards Program

Our 25th Year Celebration

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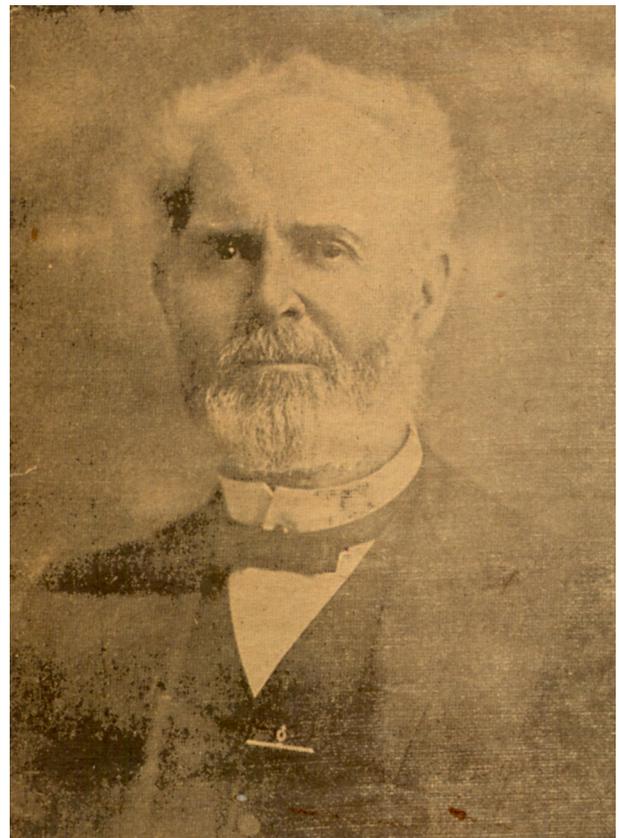
W. S. Haviland and the Cynthiana Civil War Damage Claims: The 36 Year Quest for Federal Reimbursement of Property Losses in the Second Battle of Cynthiana

William A. Penn

During the Second Battle of Cynthiana, on June 11, 1864, Morgan's Raiders set fire to buildings downtown. For almost thirty six years citizens who lost property that day attempted to convince the federal government to repay them. Lobbying for this group of twenty-nine claimants was W. S. Haviland.

W. S. Haviland was born March 22, 1823, in Havilandsville, Harrison County, and died March 13, 1914, with burial in the Battle Grove Cemetery. According to a biographical sketch, he had a cabinet shop earlier in his life but beginning in 1850 was being "engaged in establishing the legality and collecting claims in the United States and foreign countries." Since this description omits the mentioning of formal legal training, it is understandable why he usually called himself a "country lawyer," which was justification enough in those days to sign legal papers as "attorney." A letter of introduction that he carried to Washington supports this notion for it stated only that he was "a prominent business man" and "thoroughly informed on the bills pending" on the Cynthiana war claims. Also, Haviland is not on an 1892 list of the Cynthiana bar, a date late in his career yet when he was processing war claims.

Clearly, it was during the Civil War that Haviland was most active in collecting claims. Besides acting on behalf of soldiers' families seeking various government pensions as surviving invalids, orphans, and mothers, Haviland represented citizens requesting payment for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to the Federal army, allowed in the act of Congress of July 4, 1864. Stores included hay, corn, forage of all kinds, wood, lumber, horses, flour, bacon and other provisions. In addition, hire of teams was allowed, but "in no case extends to damage done by either Army or to stores taken by soldiers without the authority of the proper officer" and proof of loyalty. His papers and journal list many claims he made on behalf of masters who could collect a bounty when their slaves enlisted in the Federal army. However, the largest claim he pursued was that of the citizens who lost buildings burned by the Rebel Raiders.



(above) William Stewart Haviland. Photo ca. 1875 from Haviland Papers, courtesy of Robert Haviland.

Why did Morgan burn the town during that battle? Colonel D. Howard Smith later gave an affidavit in support of the city's war claims of damages from the fire: "In order to dislodge said Federal forces, in compliance with orders from Gen. John H. Morgan, our said forces did fire said city to drive said Federal forces out of said houses." An officer ordered Lieutenant William J. Stone, who was in Smith's bri-

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Harrison County Historical Society

Bob Owen, President
 Billy Fowler, Vice President
 Janie Whitehead, Secretary
 Dorothy Slade, Treasurer

August 16 Harrison County Historical Society notes:

The meeting was held in the Cynthiana Public Library and was called to order by President Bob Owen at 7:00 PM. Due to a strong thunderstorm, attendance was light.

There was no Treasurer's report as Dorothy and Harold Slade were unable to attend. Our presenter was Rose McCauley, a local writer, who appeared in period costume as a schoolteacher. Her presentation was well received and included audience participation.

Harrison Historical Events Calendar

September 20—Historical Society meeting.

The Harrison County Historical Society will meet Thursday September 20 at 7:00 pm at the Library. Bryan Bush will be giving a lecture on Union General Stephen Gano Burbridge and will highlight the battle of Cynthiana. Mr.

Bush's book on General Burbridge will not be available until later this fall. He will have other books available for purchase and signing at the meeting.

September 21-23—Kentucky Folklife Festival—Frankfort hosted by Ky. Historical Society—music, workshops, booths.

October 18—Historical Society mtg.

Oct. 26—Cynthiana Bulldog Night for former CHS players hosted by Harrison County Football Alumni Association at Lawson Field. Contact Jim Furnish, 234-1904.

November 15—Historical Society mtg.

December 8—Joint meeting with Museum at First Methodist Church 6 p.m.

Are you a member of Harrison County Historical Society?

If not, please join for only \$12 per family. Benefits include the Harrison Heritage News and informative monthly meetings learning about our historic city and county. Mail check to PO 411, Cyn. KY 40347, or bring to the next meeting.

President's Corner

Bob Owen

Rohs Opera House Restoration

September 8th, 2007 was a momentous day for Harrison County. The Rohs Opera House reopened after being closed for over six months. The Opera House is really two theaters in one. The old Aeolian Hall, built in 1871, is on the second floor (*see photo and story next page*) and its stage was absorbed as the projection room for the new movie theater added to the back of the existing building.

Some of the artwork of the old Aeolian Hall still exists and the new operators hope to restore the room for use by interested parties for receptions, presentations, and other gatherings. Their first efforts however have been directed toward getting the movie theater up and running. This theater has a state-of-the-art movie projector and sound system. The new operators stripped out the old seats, scraped off the old floor paint and then coated the concrete floor with a high quality epoxy. They painted the lower walls to the original color and installed the seats acquired by the Cynthiana Arts Council from a naval air station. The transportation of the seats from California to Cynthiana was funded by donations from Harrison County residents.

I want to recognize the young entrepreneurs who have helped save the theater by bringing it back to life. They are James and Paula Smith, Roger and Shelly Slade and Torrance and Nikki Clark. Their goal is to eventually buy the building and continue to restore it. But they need help to reach their goal. They have staked their personal funds on providing theater to the community and the community must support them by patronizing the theater. We say we want entertainment for ourselves and the youth of the community and now we have some. Let's use it. The operators have requested community ideas as to how they can better serve, so contact one of them with your ideas (and support).

Pat Grenier and the Art Council will be using the theater to show live productions. Hopefully, these will be well attended. Saving our history does not come free. PLEASE

ACT NOW, SAVE THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE.

Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum Notes

Martha Barnes, President

Civil War in Cynthiana at Museum

This month's article by our editor provides, yet once again, the opportunity to highlight our museum's Civil War collection. I feel that sometimes we overlook the quality of our museum items. The uniform and sword of Union officer James Madison Wilson, loaned to the museum by his great-grandsons, are outstanding. It almost seems as if Captain Wilson is standing watch in the military room.

Most of us stay so busy - but how wonderful it would be to sit down and read the set of 100+ letters written by William Jones who enlisted in the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry on September 1, 1862. Jones was captured twice by Confederate forces. His letters were written to Mary B. Phillips of Oddville. This museum treasure is from Bobby Jones and his sister, Joann Whiteker, William Jones' great-grandchildren. The original letters have been copied and typed by Harold Slade and his daughter, Kay Cox - and are easy to read. The copies fill a huge binder - and chairs for comfortable reading are nearby.

William Jones, of course, was a veteran of the Civil War. Work continues on filling another huge binder which contains stories of our Harrison County veterans. The project initially was established to collect the stories of our World War II veterans, but Harold S., Larry Moss, and other committee members continually strive to gather the "stories" of all Harrison County veterans of all wars as well as those who served during peacetime. Can you help? Do you know some local veteran's story or can you collect that information? The stories are interesting and valuable to all generations of those who served and serve and their families and friends - to all historians.

Our Bill Penn has made great contributions in preserving history, especially the Civil War. Have you read his outstanding book, *Rattling Spurs and Broad-Brimmed Hats: The Civil War in Cynthiana and Harrison County, Kentucky*? We, of course, have a copy in the museum reading area.

I hope that Bill will not mind if I quote from the last chapter of his book these words written in 1865 - "We are glad to see our city, Phoenix like, rise from the ashes. There is a sadness that steals over us that is deep and unending, associated with the days that are gone, and that robbed us of almost all that makes life dear to us, still we love the old place because there are noble hearts here yet. God bless Cynthiana, and old Harrison, and its noble citizens." Now, how appropriate is that in 2007!

The museum continues to prosper in our new-old "digs." We participated in the recent Harrison County Festival, Taste of Harrison County. We had great numbers of visitors and sold several of our historical publications. Scheduled visitors during the next few weeks are groups of local fourth graders, the Harrison County Homemakers, and the DAR members. We hope that you also will come for a visit!



Aeolian Hall—Center of Cynthiana's Social Life from 1871 to early 1900s

Bill Penn

Aeolian Hall (see photo) was located on Pike Street on the second floor of the present Rohs Opera House. Erected in 1871, it was the scene of plays, balls, graduation ceremonies and even roller skating. The hall was reached by a stairway that stood in the present theater hallway. The room was approximately forty feet square, with the stage at the back of the building facing Pike Street. The photo at left shows the round windows from the original façade. An attractive horseshoe-shaped balcony provided more seating, and is still in place. John M. Cromwell's "Cromwell's Comments" had many observations about Aeolian Hall. Cromwell mentions a story about Tom Thumb being in town, staying at the Smith House. Although Cromwell doesn't say where the little celebrity performed, it was probably at Aeolian Hall.

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View from Main Street looking east on Pike Street. Most of the Civil War claims (see map p. 7) were on this block. Photo, ca. 1950, Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum.

gade, to set on fire a house on Pike Street and thus dislodging Federal troops who occupied it and nearby buildings. Stone said the house, apparently one of the first ignited, was "on south side of Pike street, on east side of Rankin House, near the Kentucky central Railroad." This was the residence of J. J. Parrish. The Rebels set fire to other buildings and the spreading flames destroyed a total of thirty-seven buildings, nearly half the property in the city. Morgan justified the burning by stating he had no artillery to use in forcing the Union soldiers from the buildings. A witness said Mr. Rankin begged Morgan's men not to burn his new 111 Pike Street hotel, so instead they set fire to the adjacent stable on the east side of the railroad tracks. Stone carried the coals to set the fire from Rankin's old tavern across from the courthouse. Many of the Confederates demanded drinks from Rankin's tavern throughout the morning until all the liquor was consumed. Before the Cynthiana raid, the only buildings burned by Morgan's raiders appear to have been public buildings in Lexington.

Most of the destroyed buildings were on Pike Street between the railroad and Main Street, continuing on South Main Street about one-half block. One account summarized the results of the fire as follows:

The fire commenced at Rankin's stable and continued to the West House, burning all the buildings; thence across to Broadwell corner and down to I. T. Martin's store; thence across to Dr. Broadwell's buildings, to the jail, including that and the adjoining buildings. The buildings destroyed are the following: Rankin's stable, a large frame; Oxley's blacksmith and wagon shop; Charles Daniel's law office; Nouse's paint shop; Smith's shoe shop; Dr. Woodruff's office; Carpenter's carpenter shop; Gray's dwelling

house and confectionery; Henry Johnson's barber shop; Charles A. Webster's hardware store; Remington's storehouse, occupied by Deebey as confectionery, and by David Givens as store rooms; McIntosh's three story store, brick; Miller and Redmond's storehouse; Mrs. Snodgrass's house; Jack Kelley's tailor shop; Frizell's storehouse, occupied as a clothing store; Frank Box's tin shop; Tom English's shoe shop; William L. Northcutt's storehouse; Frizell's drugstore; John L. McGee's residence; Luken's boot and shoe store; Dr. Smith's residence; Nebell's clothing store; Dr. Boodwell's house and office; a log house on the river bank belonging to Caleb Walton; the old Lowry house; the old jail.

In subsequent claims against the U.S. Government for fire damages by Morgan's men, which Congress never paid, several store and building owners complained that Confederate soldiers interfered with their attempts to save what they could from the burning buildings and then ransacked the establishment. William L. Northcutt lost the entire contents of his rented dry goods store. While held prisoner by the Confederates, Northcutt watched helplessly as his store burned. The loss was exacerbated by rumors of explosives in James S. Frizell's drug store next door. He complained that "the impression got out when the drug store took fire (which it did before my store) that there would be such an explosion from the great mass of combustibles said to be contained in it, that both it and my store would be blown into atoms. Hence my house was left even by my own clerks and friends to burn, goods and all, to ashes, and directed their attention and labors to the saving of other property where they believed they were not in so much danger."

Morgan ordered a special detail to burn the jail and adjoining jailer's house on West Pike Street, according to a deposition by Jailer John Bruce. The soldiers produced a written order from Morgan and refused to allow the removal of furniture or personal items. A reason for destroying the jail buildings is not apparent, since Federal soldiers were not reported occupying them. Perhaps Morgan believed Home Guards or Federal troops stored military supplies there.

J. W. McIntosh's son-in-law, R. C. Wherritt, a member of the city council, recalled that Rebel soldiers stole some of the contents of his burning building while he was in the process of removing goods. The Confederates loaded down their hors-

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es "with goods of all descriptions, including whole bolts of muslin, jeans...." The ongoing fighting prevented the use of the city's fire engine; however, Morgan's men eventually allowed it to extinguish the fire. One witness vividly remembered: "Stores whose cellars were filled with whisky and other inflammable liquids, had fragments of their contents sent like rockets far into the air on blue and yellow flames that reached to heaven."

Federal Adjutant Edmund Wood and another young man on Colonel Garis's staff were hiding in the courthouse when the Confederates surrounded the building, but escaped detection when they hid

WHEREAS, On June eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Col. Conrad Garis, of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Infantry, Volunteers, took shelter in private houses in the city of Cynthiana, in Harrison County, Ky., by placing his men in said houses to resist an attack of the enemy under the command of Gen. John H. Morgan. During the fight which ensued the city was set on fire by the enemy to dislodge said Federal forces, resulting in the destruction of the houses, and merchandise of the following named persons:

James J. Parish, house, and merchandise	\$1,600.00
Elizabeth Oxley, house, machinery, etc,	16,555.00
Greenup Remington, two 3 story brick houses	10,000.00
W. W. Trimble, Law office and fixtures	2,500.00
Henry Johnson, barber tools and furniture	1,000.00
Charles A. Webster, house and merchandise	18,000.00
F. M. Gray, confectioner, house and merchandise	4,100.00
J. S. Frisell, druggist, merchandise	12,680.00
Frank Box, tinner, merchandise	6,700.00
Ellen English, house and merchandise	2,000.00
Fraser & Shawhan, brick corner house	7,000.00
Susan Tomlinson, estate, house & furniture	4,000.00
John J. Magee, 2 story brick house and goods	18,000.00
G. Remington, administrator, etc, house	3,000.00
Herman Rohs, wagon maker, tools and stock	200.00
D.A. Givens, merchandise	15,747.00
I.N. Webb, merchandise	1,000.00
J. E. Dickey, merchandise	700.00
John Quinlan, carpenter tools	120.00

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Wm. L. Northcutt, merchandise	\$21,570.00
L. N. Smith, merchandise	5,113.00
I. N. Smith, guardian, merchandise	2,000.00
H. C. Nebel, merchandise	653.00
John Bruce, merchandise	1,372.00
Mary A. Bell, furniture	420.00
E. T. Rankin, administratrix, etc., livery stable	6,563.00
J. W. McIntosh, house, whiskey & merchandise	31,730.00
R.C. Wherrett, merchandise	32,000.00
F. H. Nott, administrator, etc, brick house, fixtures,	4,000.00
Total - - - - -	\$230,323.00

(above) Resolution, similar to those with bills before Congress beginning in 1877, of the Kentucky General Assembly. C. C. Calhoun to W. S. Haviland dated June 11, 1913. Haviland Papers.

in the dark recesses of the clock tower. From this vantage point overlooking downtown, Wood could hear the Confederate soldiers "making a great deal of noise down stairs, breaking guns, and swearing." Wood reached the clock tower by way of a ladder in the jury room. "I shinned across on the stringer. There were no floor boards. At two different times I saw a rebel soldier come up and look all around and go down again." Wood saw buildings on two sides of the courthouse square in flames and the courthouse yard was "strewn with goods taken from the burning buildings" as Morgan's men helped themselves. The fire burned "half a square each side of the courthouse—south and east." The hiding place had one drawback: earsplitting noise from the large clock bell which "struck the hours regularly."

There is one account where Morgan considered burning the courthouse but was convinced by Anne Curry Todd to spare the building. She was married to Mary Todd Lincoln's brother Dr. George Rogers Clark Todd, a Cynthiana physician who was serving in the Confederate army as a surgeon. Since Federal soldiers used the courthouse for protection and this was the excuse given for Morgan's orders to burn houses earlier in the battle, it is conceivable the story is true. However, no other evidence supporting this statement has been found.

Between 1877 and 1913, W. S. Haviland assisted twenty-nine Cynthiana citizens to request federal government reimbursement based first on the act of March 3, 1871, and later through both the Bowman and Tucker Acts for buildings burned and damaged during the devastating fire set by Morgan's men on the morning of June 11, 1864. Haviland, in turn, hired T. W. Tallmudge, an attorney in Washington, D. C., practicing as solicitor of claims.

Congress had provided for the payment of loyal citizens for property losses during the Civil War, however the act of July 4, 1864, excluded "the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof." Not until 1871 did Congress pass legislation to provide remedy for the losses of the loyal southern Unionists, in the Act of March 3, 1871, which provided for the Committee on War Claims to report bills making appropriations. Under provisions of the Bowman Act of 1883 and the Tucker Act of 1887, any claims that had been previously barred or disallowed by the commission could be reconsidered by Congress and submitted to the U.S. Court of Claims for "findings of fact" but not a judgment.

The Cynthiana claimants petitioned Congress in a bill dated November 5, 1877, for \$231,500 (later amended to \$230,323), but received an ad-

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verse report on March 3, 1879. To support the claim, the petitioners provided affidavits numbered by parcel, listed the contents and damage for each location, and attached a map cross-referenced to the numbers showing each building's location (see page 6.) The petitioners based their claim on the fact that Union soldiers took possession of the buildings to defend the town and their command. The committee concluded, however, that the destruction was from the general ravages of war "for which payment is never made" and noted that it would be a "dangerous precedent to recognize or establish the principle that property destroyed by Confederates shall be paid for by the United States Government." The committee concluded that the claimants had no valid rights against the United States, gave an adverse report, and the bill was tabled.

On March 27, 1888, H. R. 8640 was introduced, which directed the secretary of war to appoint a commission to ascertain the facts of the destruction of property at Cynthiana on June 11, 1864. Although the committee recommended passage, this bill was also tabled after a short debate in which an opponent to its passage noted that the federal government did not even compensate Gettysburg's citizens for the extensive war damages and wondered why the sponsor of this bill thought the committee should treat Cynthiana's claims differently. This request to appoint a commission was introduced again on H. R. 3402, April 5, 1890, H. R. 3697, February 18, 1892, and H. R. 5911, March 18, 1896, (another, H. R. 5354 in Fifty-fifth Congress, did not reach the War Claims Committee). All had the committee's support, but again, were reported back without passage. The Kentucky General Assembly supported these bills through resolutions to Congress (see *illustration p. 5*).

Haviland's agent in Washington, T. W. Tallmadge, finally wrote a letter February 20, 1899, concluding payment for the claims would never take place under the Bowman Act and suggested another approach: "I have come to the conclusion and so has all the persons that have the opportunity of knowing that Congress will never pass any bills to pay for claims during the war of the rebellion except they have been investigated by the Court of Claims...and the amount due is by that court favorable defined. Since we presented our claims before the Court of Claims under what is known as the Bowman act and they were thrown out for want of jurisdiction under that act, Congress has passed what is called the Tucker Act and by it if one of the Houses of Congress will send any claim to the Court of Claims it gives that court jurisdiction.... I have no doubt at all but the court will find due what

we have claimed.... "

The Court of Claims again turned down the claim, and so Haviland approached another Washington lawyer, C. C. Calhoun, to pursue the matter. Haviland was no doubt disappointed to receive a letter from Calhoun in 1913 stating "As I have before written you I am afraid that there is no chance to recover on the Cynthiana burning claims, about which you write. It may be possible that Congress may enact some law in the future which will give relief in such cases, but I feel that it would be an injustice to you and to myself to expend any further money and time upon them under existing conditions."

Although these twenty-nine people received no reimbursement from the government after their years of persistent requests, the committee approved another claim by a Masonic lodge in Cynthiana. St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons, claimed on House Resolution 194, introduced April 1, 1902, that from about June 1, 1864, to October 1, 1864, Company H, 162nd Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers occupied their hall without lease or rent payments and inflicted damages to a room. The resolution recommended that the Court of Claims handle the case, and on March 16, 1906, that court approved payment of \$1,246.50 to the lodge.

Haviland's thirty-six year attempt to have the Cynthiana war claims approved was probably based partly on his determination and pride, and partly on the prospect of a lucrative commission. He usually based his fees as a percentage of the claims, and in his correspondence with lobbyist T. W. Tallmadge, he could charge from thirty-three percent up to fifty percent of the amount paid to his clients as compensation to be split between the two.

The Cynthiana-Harrison County Public Library has a microfilm from the National Archives with records of the House of Representatives on the "claims of certain citizens of Cynthiana, Ky., for damages suffered in the Civil War." Included are affidavits from the twenty-nine persons claiming losses in which they list the specific items lost. A map, with numbers corresponding to the affidavits, is on the microfilm, and a copy is attached to this article. This is the only Cynthiana map found so far dating to the Civil War showing the location of specific buildings and the railroad passenger depot.

Sources: Penn, William A., *Rattling Spurs and Broad-Brimmed Hats: The Civil War in Cynthiana and Harrison County, Kentucky*, (1995), 110-112;163-165;: Haviland Papers, photocopy in author's collection, courtesy of Robert Haviland. Correspondence with Robert Haviland 13 Sep 2007.

Books on Harrison County, Kentucky, History

available from Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum, 124 South Walnut Street, P.O. Box 411,
Cynthiana, KY 41031 (859-234-7179);

- Boyd, Lucinda, *Chronicles of Cynthiana*. This is a reprint of the rare 1894 edition, which includes family histories, the famous account of David Sheely and his ghost, and other historical sketches and scattered accounts of persons and events connected with Cynthiana and Harrison County. 262 pp. Hardbound. \$20.00.
- June 1896 *Cynthiana Democrat* reprint. This was a special edition with biographical sketches and photographs of prominent men and women; many photographs of buildings; city/county government, church and school information is included. 24 pp. Paperback, 12"x18". \$5.00
- *Cynthiana Since 1790*. Virgil Peddicord (1986). Mr. Peddicord attempted to list the owners/businesses located on each lot from the founding of the city through the mid-1980s, including subdivisions added through 1923. 171 pp. (See separate index below). Paperback. \$20.00
- *Index - Cynthiana Since 1790* (William A. Penn). Mr. Peddicord did not prepare a comprehensive index for his book. This supplemental index contains about 3,500 names and a reference city street map. 30 pp. Paperback. \$3.00
- *Writings of Colonel William M. Moore, (1837-1927)* compiled by Andrew B. "Andy" Peak (2002). Includes 1921-1922 articles he wrote for the *Cynthiana Democrat* about his life. 10 family photographs; index; paperback, 71 pp. \$10.00/ \$3.00 shipping. Limited supply.
- *This Old House* by Katherine Wilson. Now back in print, this book tells the stories of twenty-six early Harrison Co. houses and the families who have occupied them. 70 pp., new index, paperback. \$15.00 (An index is available for earlier editions, which had no index).
- *Cromwell's Comments*, by John M. Cromwell (1862-1951) is a reprint of Cromwell's 1928-1941 *Cynthiana Democrat* columns on the history of Cynthiana (Harrison Co., KY). William A. Penn and George D. Slade, editors. Paperback; preface; 2 maps; 21 photos; 4 illus.; annotated; index; 200 pp. (*Cynthiana Democrat*, 2002), \$10 plus \$3 shipping.

Shipping/handling for above books: Please include a handling and shipping fee of \$4.00 for first book (unless otherwise noted above), \$2.50 for each additional book; you will be notified if special shipping fees apply. No shipping fee on *Index - Cynthiana Since 1790*, if ordered with the book. Make checks/money orders payable to "Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum." No credit cards. Prices/fees subject to change.

***Railroads in Harrison County, KY, by George D. Slade.** 82 pages, paperback, many rare photos of depots and depot plans. Edited and designed by Bill Penn. Copies are \$17 plus \$3.50 shipping.

***History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Ky.**—Perrin—reprint 1999 Southern Historical Press (originally printed 1882), 815 pp. reduced size 8 1/2" x 6", exact copy of all pages except smaller print, hardbound, with new valuable est. 8,000+ name index. \$55 plus \$5 shipping and handling.

**Above two books available only from Historic Midway Museum Store, 124 E. Railroad Street, Midway, KY 40347, 859-846-4214, or e-mail, pennwma@aol.com.*

Harrison County Marriage Indexes

General Index to Marriages No. 1 (\$39 postpaid)

17,000+ entries on nearly 500 pages!

General Index to Marriages No. 2 (\$39 postpaid)

14,000+ entries on nearly 400 pages!

African American Marriage Index (\$25 postpaid)

3,500+ entries with just over 100 pages!

Each volume is a complete alphabetical, every name, bride and groom marriage records index and includes license and marriage dates with their corresponding document numbers. Introductory texts explain how each index was created and how to obtain copies of the original marriage records. All books are comb-bound with clear presentation covers, front and back, for a durable and attractive appearance! Checks & money orders accepted. Personal checks must clear before any order ships. No returns allowed or refunds offered. **These indexes are only available from Philip A. Naff** (philnaff@comcast.net), 4716 Andover Square, Indianapolis, IN 46226-3119 or from his e-Bay store at www.TheGenealogyGuy.com. Shipping & handling are included in the price of the books.