



Harrison Heritage News

Published monthly by

Harrison County Historical Society, PO Box 411, Cynthiana, KY 41031

Award of Merit - Publication or Journal, 2007 Kentucky History Awards

May 2008

Vol. 9 No. 5

John Hinkston's or Isaac Ruddell's Station

From: *Stockading Up* by Nancy O'Malley. Kentucky Heritage Council, University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Assessment, (1987), 240-244.

This station had a short but colorful history. John Hinkston first established a settlement here in 1775 with fifteen cabins but Indians caused its abandonment fifteen months later (Arderly, Julia Spencer. *Bourbon Circuit Court Records. Register of the Kentucky Historical Society.* 1939:11; Lafferty, 1957:13; Perrin, William Henry. *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky.* O.L. Baskin & Company, Chicago. 1882). John Townsend on Townsend Creek and John Cooper on Cooper's Run reportedly raised corn to supply the station's seed for the 1776 crop. Some other early inhabitants included William Kennedy and Thomas Dunn (Staples 1934). Simon Kenton and Thomas William spent the winter of 1776-1777 and helped to build a blockhouse here (Kenton, Edna. *Simon Kenton, His Life and Period.* Doubleday, Doran and Co. Garden City, N.Y. 1930:76).

The site was enlarged and fortified by Isaac Ruddell in April, 1779 and became known as Ruddell's Station. A great many people lived here and at Martin's Station in 1780 when both sites were captured by the British and Indians under Captain Byrd. Drake (1942:2115-216) lists the settlers who were among the residents at the time of the attack

William McCune deposed that the station had 30-40 men, women and children in 1780, meaning probably 30-40 families. A large number of set-

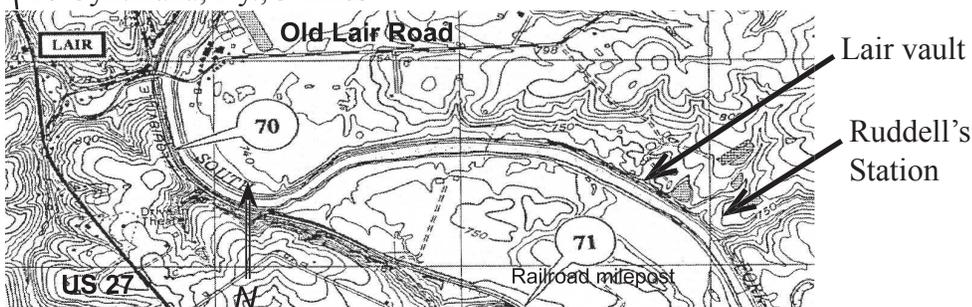
tlers were taken prisoner and marched to Detroit. Lafferty (1957:13) indicates that twenty were killed on the spot. These victims were later buried in a mass grave by piling stones over their bodies. Matthias Lair and his brother, John, settled on the property after the Revolutionary War. In 1845, a Lair descendant gathered the bones of the massacre victims and placed them in the Lair family crypt where they remain today.

The location of the station site is well established as it was used as a landmark on many surveys and other maps for years after its abandonment. It was located on the east bank of the South Fork of the Licking River along the buffalo road from McClelland's Station to Lower Blue Licks. It was also very near the Lair's house called "The Cedars" which still stands, although now in partial ruins. [Note: the house is no longer standing in 2008] An 1800 survey plat also notes its location and that of the buffalo road. The site itself which is marked by a monument placed

by one of the Lairs. The survey of the site revealed only ephemeral remains of a former settlement. It is located on a broad, flat ridgetop which was in a recently mown hay pasture, allowing about 25% ground visibility. A faintly perceptible rectangular shape characterized by a slight mounding may indicate the walls of the stockade. This "enclosure" measures 100 feet north-south and 250 feet east-west roughly. Limestone rock is scattered through the field but appears to be slightly more concentrated in the approximate center of the "enclosure" where the soil also is slightly darker. Unfortunately, no artifacts were found to further verify that an historic settlement had existed here.

However, its location is further supported by the survey calls for John Hinkston's 1400-acre settlement and preemption which mentions the site. According to entry, the 1000-acre preemption was to include "the lands of Ruddell's Station" (Virginia Survey Book 1, p. 306).

↑ To Cynthiana, Ky., 3 miles



Map (detail) Harrison Co., Ky.

Harrison County Historical Society

Bob Owen, President
 Billy Fowler, Vice President
 Janie Whitehead, Secretary
 Dorothy Slade, Treasurer
 Bill Penn, editor: pennwma@aol.com

Historical Society Meeting Notes April 17, 2008

Business: The Handy House Committee and their landscape architect will be presenting an alternate park plan to the county this month and hopefully to the city in May. The Democrat featured a frontpage article on the plan. Cliff Curtis from Ohio, has a bell dating to 1846 used at Abdallah Park. Bob Owen is hopeful that he will be able to acquire the bell to be placed in the local museum. **Program:** Zeppelin Threads owners Heather Ladick and Ben Farmer discussed their fabric and art gallery business, antique quilts, and the ca. 1812 Main Street brick building they own. Ben has restored a log house on the Republican Pike and other old houses. (Submitted by Billy Fowler)

(Below) Heather Ladick and Ben Farmer display an antique quilt from their collection as part of their Historical Society program April 17th.



Harrison County History Calendar

May 15 - HCHS mtg. - Zeb Weese, Regional Nature Preserves Manager, will make a presentation on nature trail near Sunrise.

May 24 - Museum Grist Mill Day.

June 14-15 - Ruddle's & Martin's Fort Association; Ruddells Mills, Ky.; dedication Ruddell monument 1 pm Sun.; details - www.ramsha1780.org/ tours of old village houses and fort site.

June 19 - HCHS mtg. - JuJeff Kinney's 5th grade history club.

July 17 - Harrison Co. Historical Society show-and-tell.

Oct. 16 - Lester Horwitz author of *The Longest Raid of the Civil War*.

December 8 - Potluck 6 p.m. First Methodist Church - bring a dish.

President's Corner

Bob Owen
 robert_owen@bellsouth.net

May is Preservation Month. There are many groups dedicated to preserving the local history and they deserve our thanks and support. It is important for all the citizens of the county to get involved in saving our history. It does not mean we are all going to agree on every piece of history, but it is important to be informed and take a stand.

In early April, a dedicated group of Civil War reenactors "recreated" the Battle(s) of Cynthiana. Thanks to them, Harrison Countians were able to experience a bit of what it was like when John Hunt Morgan and his troops came to Cynthiana. As part of the reenactment, on Saturday "Confederate troops" attacked the old jail, symbolizing the attack on and burning of its predecessor. With cannon and guns ablaze, the "Confederate Cavalry" led the attack on the "Union troops" guarding the jail and freed the prisoners. That afternoon other "battles" were staged at the Elks Lodge Park on Oddville Avenue. Due to the cool weather and rain, this event was lightly attended and the Sunday event was cancelled. Even in its abbreviated format, the performance was enthusiastic and we owe a debt of gratitude to the local and visiting reenactors.

On June 14 and 15, the Ruddle's and Martin's Stations Historical Association (RAMSHA) and Historic Ruddles Mills, Inc. (HRMI) will have a joint gathering at Ruddles Mills, Kentucky. On the 14th, RAMSHA will start with a 9 a.m. meeting in the Ruddles Mills Christian Church shelter house, followed by a potluck lunch. At 1:30 pm on the 15th, RAMSHA will dedicate a new monument to Issac and Elizabeth Ruddell at the Stonemouth Cemetery across from old Ruddles Mills School. At 3:00 pm, they will conduct a car tour of Ruddells and Martins Stations.

On the 14th, HRMI is sponsoring a Historic House Tour (3:00 - 5:00 PM) of two houses. A Barbecue Dinner will follow the tours. Cost for the tours and dinner is \$25, but limited to 150 people. Contact Michele Foley at (michele0180@msn.com) or 859-987-6846 for reservations. Ticket holders will also hear Dr. Mel Hankla's presentation of his Simon Kenton portrayal. On Sunday (15th) HRMI will start the day with an "All Trimmings Country Ham Breakfast" at the Foley Home (8-10:00 a.m.); tickets \$10 (limited to 100 and again reservations required). Craft vendors will be set up in the village on Saturday. Remember, Ruddles Mills is one of the oldest continual settlements in Kentucky. For more info, contact Michele Foley. Also see the *Cynthiana Democrat* for information.

The Friends of Griffith Tavern plans to sale of native plants on May 31st at 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. at the Griffith Farm. The group is sponsoring many other events and seeks volunteers to help clean up the site and remove invasive plants. The group's website is www.friendsofgriffithwoods.org.

Lastly, PLEASE PAY your dues as soon as possible. Thanks.

Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum

Martha Barnes, President

Grist Mill Day May 24th

It's time for Museum Grist Mill Day! Saturday, May 24 is the date for the 11th annual event. Once again, Bill, Sue, Billy, and Trudy Kelly and their family and friends will sponsor Grist Mill Day for the benefit of the museum. The Kellys plan, promote, sponsor, and orchestrate the activities of the day. There will be stone ground grist mills, powered by antique "hit and miss" engines, in operation throughout the day. Have you and your children seen cornmeal created right before your eyes? One bag of freshly ground yellow cornmeal will be given to each visitor as available. There will be other gristmills and antique equipment on display.

Soup beans, cornbread, fried bologna, and drinks will be available from 11:00 A.M. - 2 P.M. As you go through the lunch line, please thank the Kellys and leave a donation for the benefit of the museum. At various times during the day, there will be musical entertainment.

Abraham Lincoln will be walking about the 100 block of S. Walnut Street and probably will speak to the crowd at approximately 2:00 P.M. from the steps of Whalen and Company. Of course, there will be tours of the museum. Have you visited the museum in the old Rohs Theatre Building? There are continual changes and additions. Just last week, Wayne Stafford donated a large machine. Its

original use is to be determined. Come see it. Perhaps you can be the one to identify this unusual device. Thanks to those volunteers who acquired it and cleaned it. How appropriate during this month especially recognizing Historic Preservation that we have impressive exhibits related to both the Handy House and Griffith Tavern. Models and photographs throughout the museum make us more aware of our preservation efforts or the lack thereof.

A special feature of this year's Museum Grist Mill Day will be the Kentucky Historical Society's History Mobile. The tractor-trailer will be parked near the museum. Admission to the 300 square foot exhibit is free. The History Mobile features hands-on and electronic interactive exhibits highlighting five areas of Abraham Lincoln's life. How fortunate we are to have access to this special exhibit in Cynthiana!

Please join us on Museum Grist Mill Day, Saturday, May 24, 2008, 10 A.M. - 5 P.M. This is a local event which is free, fun, and educational. Thanks again to the Kellys and all those who support the museum. Our regular hours of operation are Friday and Saturday, 10 A.M. - 5 P.M. (859.234-7179)

Harrison County, Kentucky, Historical Publications

- 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.

Capture of Ruddell's Station - 1780

Neal O. Hammon and Richard Taylor

Introduction: During the American Revolution, the British became alarmed with the increased settlement in Kentucky and implemented a campaign against frontier forts and settlements. Following is quoted from Virginia's Western War by Neal O. Hammon and Richard Taylor:

The more or less peaceful conditions on the frontier changed as suddenly as a summer thunderstorm. An enemy force of Shawnee and Canadian Rangers under Capt. Henry Bird had originally planned to move south in coordinated attacks on Cahokia and St. Louis. The original plan was to capture Clark's fort at the Falls, then advance on central Kentucky. The Indian tribes on this expedition, however, considered Clark's fort too strong, and the plan was changed. Instead, the army took advantage of the flooded Licking River and moved southward by water, for the first time bringing artillery with them. They took Ruddle's Station on June 24 [1780] and Martin's Station the

next day, the defenders realizing that their wooden forts could not withstand the firepower of British ordnance. In both instances, the simple threat of using the artillery was enough to upset the balance. Because the wood palisades were no match for cannonballs, both forts surrendered.* According to one of the participants, Captain Bird had a force of "about 150 to 200 British regulars...and about 500 Indians." About 60 fighting men and over 100 old men, women, and children from the fort were apportioned out in small parties among the Indians and escorted back to Detroit, many of them dying on the way, a number of them murdered by Indians whom Bird and his command were powerless to restrain.

*[Clarification: Bird's cannons did fire on Ruddle's Station, the first use of artillery in Kentucky during the Revolutionary War, See Coleman, *British Invasion of Kentucky*,]
Used with permission from *Virginia's Western War*, Neal O. Hammon and Richard Taylor, (p. 127).

Bird's Crossing: Did the British Lose a Cannon in the Licking River?

William A. Penn

Maude Ward Lafferty's book, *Destruction of Ruddle's and Martin's Forts*, tells a story of a lost British cannon. Captain Bird had two field pieces, a 6-pounder and a more portable 3-pounder. Lafferty's tale follows:

"One of Bird's cannon is probably lying today on the bottom of the Licking, just below Boyd Station at Bird's Crossing. After the two forts had been taken, the Indians mounted the horses of the Kentuckians to ride in comfort and drove the livestock and the prisoners along the trail, crossing the Licking at the buffalo ford just beyond Ruddle's Fort, crossing Gray's Run at Cynthiana, then Mill Creek and Raven Creek and the Licking again at a sweeping curve in the river still known as Bird's Crossing.

"At that point Bird built a temporary bridge by throwing rocks into the river and then laying logs first crosswise then lengthwise the stream allowing passage for his cannon and other equipment and supplies. In his rapid retreat, one artillery piece slipped off the hastily constructed bridge and was mired in the river where it remained an object of interest to small boys of the neighborhood for fifty years afterward who went swimming there. It was their ambition to dive into the river and "touch the cannon."

Mrs. Lafferty's source was "Letters and affidavits of citizens, whose fathers and grandfathers had told them the story in possession of the writer."

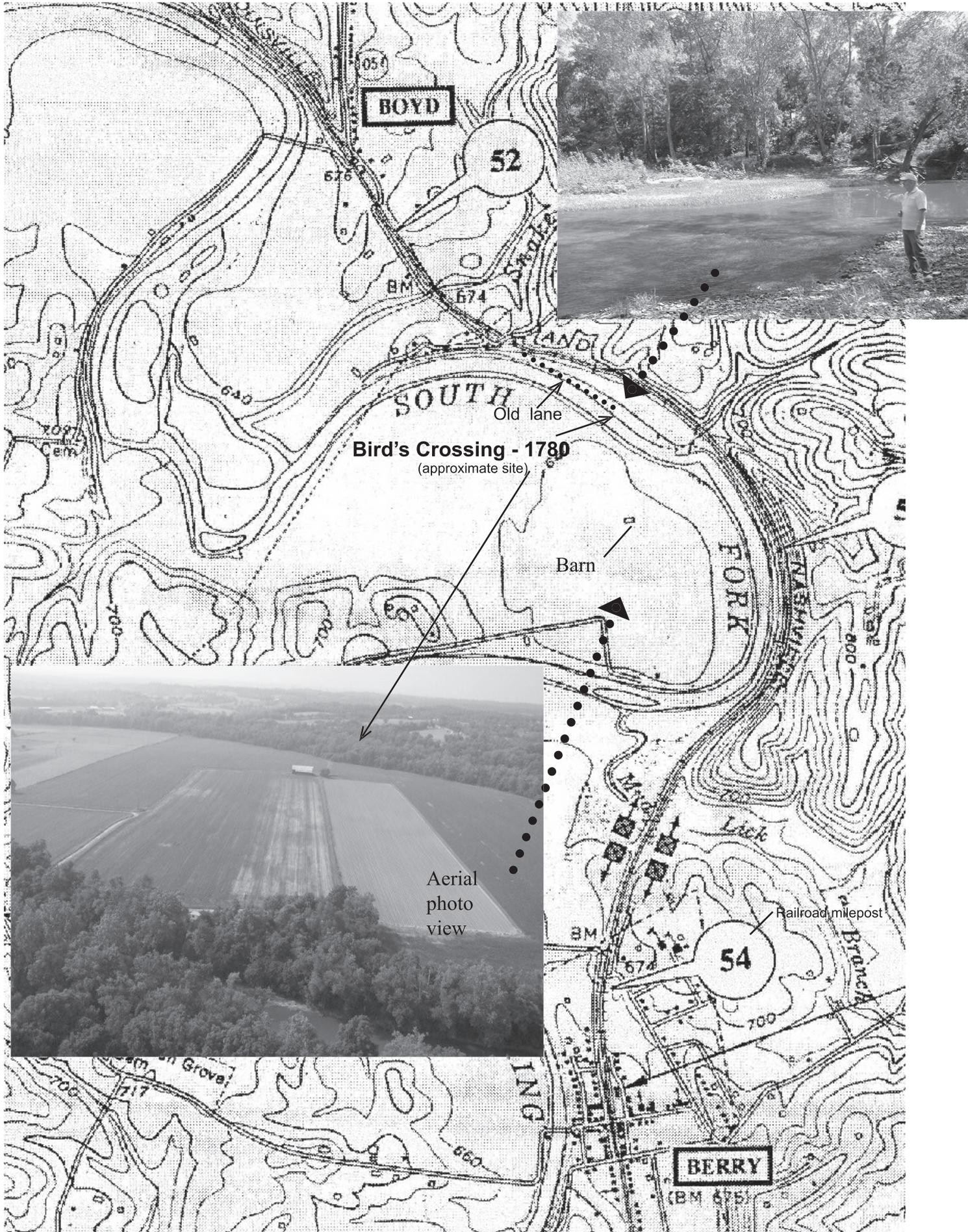
Did Captain Bird report losing a cannon? His report to Major Depeyster dated July 1, 1780, included in Lafferty's

book, says the opposite. Upon returning to Ohio from the expedition, he wrote in part: "Sir, by water and land we came [returned to Ohio] with all our cannon etc..." Also, a prisoner's deposition quoted in Coleman's *The British Invasion of Kentucky* said that after returning to the boats at the forks "...they [British] got their artillery and military stores on board..." It seems unlikely that a valuable cannon was left behind, for Capt. Bird had hundreds of men available to retrieve a cannon accidentally dropped in the river.

Respected Cynthiana mayor and historian John M. Cromwell, in a 1929 *Democrat* column on river landmarks, apparently could not find someone who had seen it, writing, "Here is where Col. Byrd...is said to have abandoned a small cannon, thrown it into the Licking. There is a story to the effect that it was found in after years, but it lacks confirmation."

I have concluded the story of Captain Bird's lost cannon at Bird's Crossing is a myth. However, persistent rumors will probably continue to outweigh the facts and, like the searchers of the Lost Dutchman's gold mine out west, many will continue to look for Bird's "lost" cannon for years to come.

Sources: Maude Ward Lafferty, *Destruction of Ruddle's and Martin's Forts* (1957); J. Winston Coleman, Jr., *The British Invasion of Kentucky* (1951); *From the Files of E. E. Barton: Logan's Encampment and Bird's Crossing: Depositions taken in Pendleton County in search of these notorious places during the Indian Wars*, Connie Pfanstiel, Pendleton County Historical and Genealogy Society 2003; William A. Penn and George D. Slade, ed., *Cromwell's Comments by John M. Cromwell*.



Photos: aerial, 2006, Philip Naff; (top) Bird's Crossing, Don Lee (Bill Overbey in photo).

The Genealogy Box



A supplemental newsletter for genealogy and family history research in Harrison County, Kentucky.

By Philip Naff
(philnaff@comcast.net)

Indiana Jones & the Quest for the Family Jewels

At the beginning of every *Indiana Jones* movie, if Dr. Jones doesn't already have it, he has to go looking for it before he can go any further. What is "it"? After packing his fedora, a bullwhip, a pistol, he has to have a map showing the way to the treasure, of course! If you are planning on fulfilling a genealogical quest this year in Harrison County, then save this article, for it can be the map that will help to put you on the path of discovering skeletons in your closet, uncovering some long-forgotten family secrets, and finding the records which go into filling your own family treasure vault.

Although it may seem the obvious place to go, the court clerk's records aren't kept in the large white 1853 courthouse on Main Street any more. Look for the **Harrison County Court Clerk's** sign over at 313 Oddville Avenue (US 62). The court clerk's office is the first place you should go, whether you are short on time or are in Harrison County for just a

day. The records "vault" is open 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. weekdays (Closed weekends), but if you are an "early bird" they may let you in the Property Valuation Authority (PVA) entrance on the side of the building as early as 8 a.m. The office is also open until 6 p.m. on Thursdays. Two clerks staff the vault at most times, and both are knowledgeable and experienced in finding any record. However, you should remember that the 1700s and 1800s were a pretty long time ago, and so they may not be as familiar with the older records as they are with those with which they deal day-to-day. They will accept brief and specific phone ((859) 235-0513) and e-mail (harrclrk@setel.com) queries as to the availability of particular records, but they will not do genealogical research for you.

"Must see" court records (whether you are in the court clerk's vault or using the public library's microfilm collection) are marriage records (licenses, bonds, consents, and certificates), probate records (wills, inventories, sale bills, divisions, etc.), and deed and mortgage records.

All marriage records have been indexed, and you can use either the original handwritten indexes which are bride and groom indexes, arranged by the first letter of either the bride or groom's surname, then chronologically thereafter, or the corresponding modern transcriptions of these same indexes, which are alphabetical, every name indexes (The latter have become much preferred).

Two series of deed indexes exist, the older general indexes, which cover the first hundred years of recorded deeds, up into the 1890s, and the more modern grantee and grantor indexes. Be aware that there is some overlap between the periods covered by the two sets, and that there are different methods used in compiling each type of index. Each

mortgage record volume has its own index.

Probate records and their indexes are situated just in front and to the right of the deputy clerks' desks in the vault. To effectively use these indexes, you need to have an approximate date of death for any research subject, as each volume covers a range of forty to fifty years, and within each the records are then indexed by the first letter of the surname of the deceased, then chronologically thereafter. The first probate record index, which covers the period from 1794 through to the mid-1850s does include an alphabetical index in the front of the volume, but Vol. 1 of the Pease abstracts offers a much better examination of probate records for this period (The abstracts are behind the clerks' desks to the right).

Other types of records which are not so prominently featured in the vault are also available such as guardianship documents, court order books, plats, and selected military records.

For your own future reference be sure to write down or photocopy any and all indexed references that you may find to the surname of your interest. Also be sure to make note of which indexes do not contain any references to that same surname, as well (Knowing where something isn't can prove just as valuable as knowing where something is). After you have a good idea of what exists and what you need you can then start copying the actual documents from the record books.

Copies are "self-serve" and are 25¢ per page (You can bring a supply of coins, inserting one at a time, or pay at the desk for the total sum when you are done).

Of course, you may save some time by checking online indexes before you go by using those at HarrisonCountyKy.US and other online resources, for instance.

From the court clerk's vault it is only a short trip over to the public library.

The Christine Burgan Kentucky Room of the Cynthiana-Harrison County Public Library, one block north of the Harrison County Courthouse on U.S. 25 at 104 North Main Street in Cynthiana ((859) 234-4881), has as many resources as anyone would need to fill out a Harrison County family tree without ever having to venture anywhere else: microfilm of U.S. Census records, microfilmed county court records (marriage, deed and probate records, orders, etc.), statewide vital records indexes (birth, death, marriage and divorce), death certificates, local cemetery and burial records, and indexes of monument transcriptions as well as funeral home records, court record extracts and abstracts (such as the 15-volume set of Pease abstracts), and local publications and county histories. There are also published genealogies, family surname files, and the E.E. Barton Papers. Phew!

The library stays open till 7 p.m. most weekdays (Fridays until 6 p.m. and Saturdays until 5 p.m.), so after visiting the courthouse, you can either pick up where you left off using the library's court records on microfilm, or if you are short on time, or just examine those records resources which are unique to this library, such as the E.E. Barton Papers, genealogies, vertical files, yearbooks, microfilmed records, the Pease abstracts, and local funeral home records.

If a book interests you enough to pick it up, be sure to make a note of it and take notes from it. For only a dollar or two you might want to photocopy the title pages of those books you consult and make notes on the backsides to have an accurate and ready reference of the titles you have examined.

A few of the library's genealogical research resources may be available at other libraries, or

available for loan or purchase in one format or another, but you can save some time and money by completing your research at the Cynthiana-Harrison County Public Library, where they are open until 7 p.m. and photocopies are still only 10¢!

(For more information about researching at the library, visit www.CynthianaLibrary.org and click on "Family History" or click on "The Kentucky Room" link at the home page of HarrisonCountyKy.US).

Although the **Harrison County Historical Society** (P.O. Box 411, Cynthiana, Ky. 41031) does not occupy a building of its own, many of its members "hang out" on weekends at the **Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum**. If you happen to be researching in Cynthiana on a Friday or Saturday (10 a.m. - 5 p.m.), you can stroll over to the museum from the library to its new digs in the Old Rohs Theatre at 124 South Walnut Street ((859) 234-7179).

The museum has hundreds if not a thousand or more artifacts on hand, which have been donated by those who have lived history, know of its value, and who would like to see it preserved. You may even be able to locate some actual piece of your family's story on display.

One mustn't forget that the real experts on genealogy and family history are all local, and you shouldn't dismiss the value of a well-written query to the genealogy or history society for the locale where your research subjects lived. The *Harrison Heritage News*, the monthly newsletter of the Harrison County Historical Society, for example, welcomes genealogical queries and publishes them at no cost to members and non-members alike. Also, such letters requesting research aid have often been read to those in attendance at the monthly meetings in Cynthiana. With the price of gas these days, the \$12

annual membership fee can go a lot farther to bring history to your doorstep and for a lot less.

The publications of the society are also available for purchase at the museum, and you can examine their indexes before you arrive by looking at the publications page online at HarrisonCountyKy.US/Historical-Society/.

The **Harrison County Circuit Court Clerk's** office, in the Justice Center at 115 Court Street ((859) 234-1914), offers limited resources for the visiting genealogist, but if there was ever any kind of legal dispute among your ancestors, relatives, or neighbors, this is the court they took it to. Most, if not all, of the court's original records have been removed and sent to the Department for Libraries and Archives in Frankfort, Kentucky, however the original multi-volume index of those records has been retained in the office (Hours - M-F: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.; Sat.: 9 a.m. - noon).

If you are arriving in Cynthiana from afar, you might want to make some inquiries of the **Cynthiana-Harrison County Chamber of Commerce**. While they may not be able to assist you directly with your genealogical research, they can provide a good deal of information about Cynthiana and Harrison County. At their location at 203 West Pike Street ((859) 234-5236) you can pick up copies of the *Cynthiana Democrat's Answer Book*, as well as the annually-updated county maps and calendars also published by the *Democrat*. Local telephone books are also available, to help you discover who in the county shares the same surnames you are researching and who might be your cousins. Brochures detailing the city's architectural and historical sites, such as the Old Jail and points of interest regarding Confederate General J.H. Morgan's two "tours" of the city in 1862 and 1864, just to mention a couple, are also available.